

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents December 2011

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Table of Contents

IMEMR Current Contents.....	v
------------------------------------	----------

Subject Index.....	ix
---------------------------	-----------

Abetalipoproteinemia.....	1
Acantholysis.....	1
Accidents, Traffic.....	1
Achilles Tendon.....	2
Acne Keloid.....	3
Acrylic Resins.....	3
Acute Kidney Injury.....	3
Alzheimer Disease.....	4
Amphipod.....	4
Anal Canal.....	4
Aneurysm.....	5
Antibiotic Prophylaxis.....	5
Anxiety.....	5
Arteriovenous Fistula.....	6
Asbestosis.....	6
Aspergillosis.....	6
Asthma.....	7
Babesiosis.....	7
Balanitis.....	8
BCG Vaccine.....	8
Biliary Atresia.....	8
Biliary Tract Neoplasms.....	9
Blepharoptosis.....	9
Blood Cell Count.....	9
Blood Glucose.....	10
Blood Transfusion.....	10
Brain.....	10
Breast Neoplasms.....	11
Breast Self-Examination.....	11
Brucellosis.....	11
Calcium Carbonate.....	12
Camels.....	12
Candida albicans.....	13
Capsule Endoscopy.....	13
Cardiovascular Diseases.....	14
Carnitine.....	14
Central Nervous System Neoplasms.....	14
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	15
Chewing Gum.....	15
Child Welfare.....	15
Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic.....	16
Chronic Periodontitis.....	17
Ciliary Body.....	17
Cleft Lip.....	17
Colonorchis Sinensis.....	18
Communicable Diseases.....	18
Congenital Abnormalities.....	18
Contraception Behavior.....	19
Coronary Angiography.....	19
Cosyntropin.....	19
Craniopharyngioma.....	20
Crying.....	20

Dacryocystorhinostomy	20
Deafness	21
Death, Sudden.....	21
Delusions.....	21
Dental Arch	22
Dental Leakage	22
Dermatitis, Allergic Contact	22
Dermoid Cyst.....	23
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2	23
Diabetic Retinopathy	23
Dietary Fats, Unsaturated.....	24
Diphosphonates.....	24
Disability Evaluation	24
Domestic Violence.....	25
Dyskinesias	25
Ectodermal Dysplasia.....	25
Endodermal Sinus Tumor.....	26
Endometrial Neoplasms	26
Endophthalmitis	27
Entamoebiasis	27
Eosinophilic Granuloma.....	27
Eyelids	28
Falconiformes	28
Fascioliasis	28
Fibroadenoma	28
Ficus	29
Filariasis	29
Fishes	29
Fissure in Ano.....	30
Flax	30
Fracture Fixation, Intramedullary.....	30
Fractures, Open.....	31
Fusion Proteins, bcr-abl.....	31
Gait	32
General Surgery	32
Giardiasis.....	33
Goiter, Nodular	33
Graves Ophthalmopathy.....	34
Halitosis	34
Headache Disorders.....	35
Health Status Disparities	35
Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced	35
Heart Diseases	36
Hematoma, Subdural, Acute	36
Hemorrhoids	36
Hepatitis B virus.....	37
Hepatitis C Antibodies	37
Hepatitis, Viral, Human	37
Herpes Zoster.....	38
Hyperpigmentation	38
Industrial Waste.....	39
Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype	39
Interferon Type I, Recombinant	39
Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic.....	40
Intubation, Intratracheal.....	40
Isotretinoin	41
Kidney Failure, Chronic	41
Leg Length Inequality	42
Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous	42
Leptin	43
Lice Infestations.....	44

Lipoid Proteinosis of Urbach and Wiethe	44
Lipoproteins	44
Liver Neoplasms	45
Lizards	45
Mediastinoscopy	45
Medical Informatics	46
Meibomian Glands	46
Melanosis	46
Metabolic Syndrome X	47
Metabolism, Inborn Errors	47
Microbial Sensitivity Tests	48
Migraine Disorders	48
Minocycline	48
Misoprostol	49
Mite-Infestations	50
Monoterpenes	50
Myocardial Infarction	51
Nanotechnology	51
Needs Assessment	51
Nictitating Membrane	52
Nociceptors	52
Obesity	52
Orbit	53
Orbital Cellulitis	53
Oxazolidinones	53
Pain	54
Pallor	54
Parkinson Disease	55
Pericardiectomy	55
Plants, Medicinal	55
Pneumoperitoneum	56
Polymorphism, Genetic	56
Pregnancy, Ectopic	56
Propofol	57
Prostate-Specific Antigen	57
Prostatic Neoplasms	58
Proton Pump Inhibitors	58
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	58
Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum	59
Public Health	59
Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive	59
Pulmonary Emphysema	60
Renal Dialysis	60
Resilience, Psychological	61
Respiratory Tract Infections	61
Root Canal Filling Materials	61
Root Canal Preparation	62
Rotavirus Infections	63
Saliva	63
Scabies	64
Schistosoma mansoni	64
Schizophrenia	64
School Health Services	65
Sexual Behavior	65
Sinusitis	66
Siphonaptera	66
Skin Diseases	66
Smoking	67
Specimen Handling	67
Spondylitis, Ankylosing	67
Stomach Neoplasms	68

Stroke	68
Students	69
Suicide	69
Suicide, Attempted	70
Surgical Wound Infection	70
Tension-Type Headache	70
Thioctic Acid	71
Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted	71
Thyroid Gland	71
Thyrotoxicosis	72
Toxoplasmosis	72
Tranexamic Acid	73
Transplantation, Autologous	73
Trematoda	73
Trichomonas vaginalis	74
Trypanosomiasis	74
Tuberculosis	74
Tuberculosis, Cutaneous	74
Tuberculosis, Lymph Node	75
Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha	75
Urinary Tract Infections	76
Urticaria	76
Uterine Neoplasms	76
Varicocele	77
Violence	77
Vitiligo	78
Weight Loss	78
Wuchereria Bancrofti	79
Wounds and Injuries	79
Zinc	80
Appendix I: Author Index.....	81
Appendix II: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by country).....	99
Appendix III: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by title).....	115

IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

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

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

Scope and Coverage

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

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

Subject Index

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

Author Index

The IMEMR includes the author's index, which also indicates the subjects covered by each author. (Appendix I)

List of EMR Journals by Country

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

List of EMR Journals by Title

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

Computer facilities

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

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

Availability of photocopies

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

Availability on the Internet

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

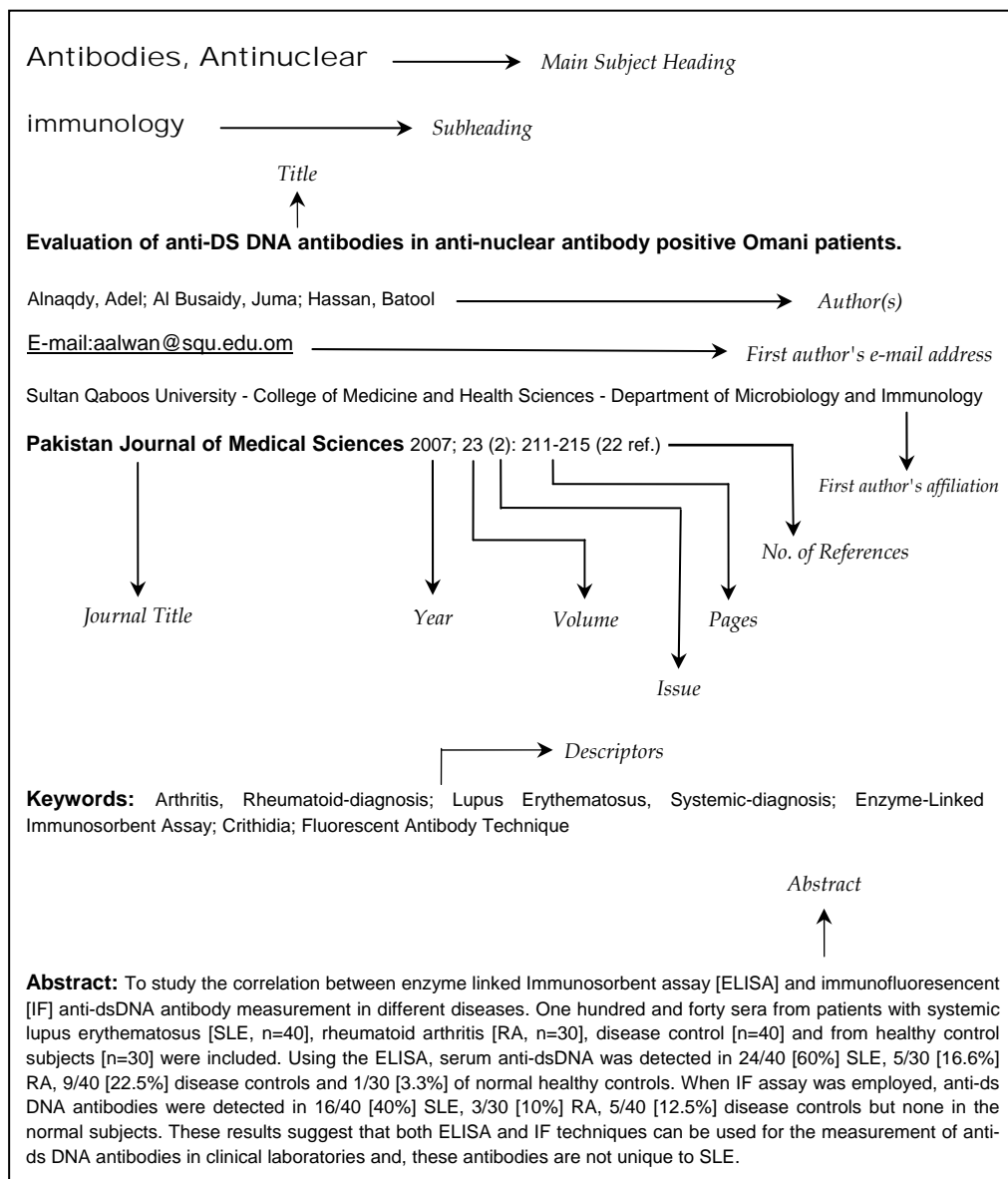


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Abetalipoproteinemia

complications

Rickets and dysmorphic findings in a child with abetalipoproteinemia.

Al Mendalawi, Mahmood D.; Hasosah, Mohammed Y.

Baghdad University - Al Kindy College of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 428 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Rickets-complications; Rickets-pathology; Infant

Acantholysis

Internal cantholysis for full thickness eyelid defects.

Mehta, Milap P.; Lewis, Craig D.; Perry, Julian D.

[E-mail:mehtam3@ccf.org](mailto:mehtam3@ccf.org)

Cleveland Clinic Cole Eye Institute - Oculoplastics Division

SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 31-36 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelids-surgery; Eyelids-abnormalities; Wound Healing

Abstract: Eyelid reconstruction requires an understanding of normal eyelid anatomy and function. A thorough understanding of the basic anatomy, contour, and mobility of the eyelids is essential in restoring the tissue to its presurgical level. There are many different surgical options to assist in the repair of full thickness eyelid defects involving the margin. Direct wound closure depends on eyelid laxity and is often possible with smaller defects. Moderate to larger sized defects are often under undue wound tension if direct closure is attempted. We have developed a new technique for closure of eyelid defects using a transconjunctival cantholysis to release the lateral canthal tendon cruces, thereby avoiding the external incision while still allowing for eyelid mobility. Using this technique for defects 15 mm in horizontal eyelid margin length or greater, we have found positive results. Direct closure of eyelid defects represents the most straightforward technique to repair any full-thickness eyelid defect and provides maximal functional and cosmetic results. Internal cantholysis represents an excellent option for repairing smaller and even larger full thickness eyelid defects. Eyelid mobility increases by 4-10 mm, sometimes more, and allows for closure of defects larger than even 20 mm.

Accidents, Traffic

Traumatic injuries in pregnant women: a case of motor vehicle accident for "ground round" discussion.

Ahmadi, Alireza; Fakheri, Taravat; Amini Saman, Javad; Amanollahi, Omid; Mordi, Mahmoudreza; Nasrabadi, Maryam Almasi; Gholipour, Yousef; Dehghani, Reza; Bazargan Hejazi, Shahrzad

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Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences - Imam Reza Hospital - Department of Anesthesiology

Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 55-59 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Wounds and Injuries; Pregnant Women

Abstract: The main objective for introducing this case study is to create a platform from which the importance of road traffic related injuries and traumas can be emphasized and discussed within and across various fields of investigation. The long term goal is to entice public campaign around unmet needs for higher road safety measures to reduce primary, secondary, and tertiary risks of injuries and traumas. a 28-year-old pregnant woman with a 16-week gestational age fetus was involved in a road car crash resulting in multiple traumas. Evaluation and treatment was initiated in the local Urgent Care Unit and continued in the emergency department and operation room. Patient underwent the following procedures: laparotomy, diverting colostomy, terminating pregnancy, right calcaneal traction and long leg splint, as well as multiple irrigation-debridements. Finally, the wound was left open and the patient was admitted to Intensive Care Unit. We hope that the introduction of this case for a "Ground Round" discussion will stir up a comprehensive discussion regarding the injury and trauma related preventive measures as well as treatment approaches in cases involving pregnant women in car accidents, and will bring about a holistic overview of this issue by the experts in various fields.

mortality

Accident reconstruction of some uncommon spinal injuries in auto-crashes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Al Shammari, Naif K.; Hassan, Ahamedali; Clive, N.; Al Mejrada, Ali S.

E-mail: kh_330@hotmail.com

School of Mechanical Engineering

Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 415-416 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Cord Injuries-surgery; Spinal Cord Injuries-etiology; First Aid; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Spinal Fractures-surgery

statistical and numerical data

Road traffic injuries in Rawalpindi city, Pakistan.

Farooq, U.; Bhatti, J.A.; Siddiq, M.; Majeed, M.; Malik, N.; Razzak, J.A.; Khan, M.M.

E-mail: dr_umar_farooq@yahoo.com

Holy Family Hospital

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 647-653 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Accidents, Traffic-classification; Cross-Sectional Studies; Accidents, Traffic-mortality; Age Distribution; Sex Distribution

Abstract: Data on road traffic accident [RTA] injuries and their outcome are scarce in Pakistan. This study assessed patterns of RTA injuries reported in Rawalpindi city using standard surveillance methods. All RTA injury patients presenting to emergency departments of 3 tertiary care facilities from July 2007 to June 2008 were included. RTA injuries [n=19 828] accounted for 31.7% of all injuries. Among children aged 0-14 years females suffered twice as many RTA injuries as males [21.3% versus 11.4%], whereas this trend reversed for the age group 15-24 years [41.9% versus 21.7%]. One-fifth of injuries were either fractures or concussion. Severity and outcome of injuries were worse for the age group 45 years and older. For every road traffic death in Rawalpindi city, 29 more people were hospitalized and 177 more received emergency department care. These results suggest the need for better RTA injury surveillance to identify preventive and control measures for the increasingly high road disease burden in this city.

Achilles Tendon

ultrasonography

Comparison of clinical and sonographical findings of Achilles tendon involvement in newly diagnosed and established cases of psoriasis.

Abbas, Muhammad; Suhail, Majid; Ejaz, Amer; Shaikh, Zafar Iqbal; Minhas, Azhar Hosain; Dar, Nasser Rashid; Nazad, Simeen

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Combined Military Hospital - Dermatology Department

JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 16-21 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Arthritis, Psoriatic-ultrasonography; Cross-Sectional Studies; Disease Progression; Age Distribution; Severity of Illness Index; Arthritis, Psoriatic-diagnosis

Abstract: To compare the clinical and sonographical findings of Achilles tendon involvement in newly diagnosed [disease duration <6 months] and established psoriatic patients [disease duration >5years]. This cross-sectional, comparative study was carried out in Departments of Dermatology and Radiology, Military Hospital, Rawalpindi, over a period of six months. 70 patients of psoriasis were divided into two groups comprising 35 patients in each. Group I patients were newly diagnosed cases while group II included the established psoriatic patients. All patients with clinical and histological evidence of psoriasis were included. Patients with history of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or foot trauma were excluded. Detailed history and complete clinical examination was carried out as per pro forma. The condition was considered symptomatic when there was tendon swelling, pain, tenderness or functional impairment. Ultrasound of Achilles tendon was done, keeping patient in prone position by using Pro Sound SSD 5500 Toshiba ultrasonographic machine with high frequency probe [7.5MHz] to assess findings of Achilles tendon in psoriatic patients. Fibrillar tendon structures, tendon thickness, peritenon, and bursae were evaluated. On clinical assessment 1 [2.8%] patient in group I and 5 [14.3%] patients in group II had Achilles tendon involvement. On ultrasonographic assessment, 3 [8.5%] patients in group I and 15 [42.8%] patients in group II showed involvement of Achilles tendon [p <0.05]. Achilles tendon involvement occurs in significant number of patients with long standing psoriasis as compared to newly diagnosed cases. It also revealed that enthesitis progresses with the duration of disease.

Acne Keloid

diagnosis

Acne keloidalis nuchae in a Caucasian woman.

Akabeti, Ali Akbar; Kafaie, Parichehr; Noorbala, Mohamad Taghi; Binesh, Fariba; Hajihossieni, Hossien
Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences - Dermatology Department

JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 66-68 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Hair Follicle-pathology; Hypertrophy; Cicatrix-etiology; European Continental Ancestry Group

Abstract: Acne keloidalis is a chronic inflammatory process involving the hair follicles of the nape of the neck and leading to hypertrophic scarring papules and plaques. Review of the literature shows that this process occurs only in males after puberty, especially in negroes. We, here, report a 31-year-old Caucasian woman who had hypertrophic papules in the nape of her neck since 10 years and histopathological examination confirmed it as acne keloidalis. This is a rare case hitherto unreported in Caucasian females.

Acrylic Resins

adverse effects

Lower eyelid swelling as a late complication of bio-alcamid filler into the malar area.

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King Saud University - King Abdulaziz University Hospital - Department of Ophthalmology

SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 75-79 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelids; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To report the late complications associated with permanent filler injections into the malar area for rejuvenation. A retrospective case series of three patients who presented with lower eyelid swelling several years following injection of polyalkylimide [Bio-Alcamid] into the malar area. All patients presented with lower eyelid swelling which developed as a result of spontaneous migration of filler to the lower eyelid. Iatrogenic migration of the filler from the lower eyelid following a trial to remove resulted in an abscess formation which further complicated the removal. Lower eyelid swelling may be one of the late complications associated with the permanent fillers into the malar area. An attempt at removal of filler by aspiration or bimanual expression may result in late migration of the product and the development of eyelid swelling.

Acute Kidney Injury

[Evaluation of protective effects of postconditioning on ischemia/reperfusion-induced acute kidney injury].

Najafi, Atefeh; Kadkhodaei, Mehri; Seifi, Behjat; Delavari, Fatemeh; Khastar, Hossien; Shams, Sedigheh; Shahidi, Hamid

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Physiology

Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 280-286 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Ischemic Postconditioning; Reperfusion Injury; Reactive Oxygen Species; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Nephrectomy; Kidney-pathology

Abstract: In recent years, the role of reactive oxygen species [ROS] in ischemia-reperfusion injury [IRI] is established and different methods including ischemic preconditioning and postconditioning [POC] are introduced to reduce the damage. One of the possible protective mechanisms of POC is a reduction in ROS formation. According to the significance and prevalence of renal IRI, in the present study, the protective effect of POC on the reduction of IR-induced renal injury was evaluated. After right nephrectomy, male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly assigned into three groups [n= 6]. In IR group, with the use of bulldog clamp 45 min of left renal artery was induced followed by 24 hours of reperfusion. In sham group, all of the above surgical procedures were applied except that IR was not induced. In POC group, after induction of 45 min ischemia, 4 cycles of 10 seconds of intermittent ischemia and reperfusion were applied before restoring of blood to the kidney. At the end of the experiments, serum and renal tissue samples were collected for renal functional monitoring and oxidative stress evaluation. POC prevented the IR-induced increase in blood urea Nitrogen and serum creatinine and improved the kidney oxidative status demonstrated by a decrease in malondialdehyde level and an increase in superoxide dismutase. POC has a protective role on renal function by a reduction in IR-induced oxidative stress.

Alzheimer Disease

genetics

The association between sporadic Alzheimer's disease and the human ABCA1 and APOE gene polymorphisms in Iranian population.

Khorshid, H.R. Khorram; Gozalpour, E.; Kamali, K.; Ohadi, M.; Karimloo, M.; Shahhosseiny, M.H.

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University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences - Genetic Research Centre

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 256-262 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Polymorphism, Genetic; Risk Factors; ATP-Binding Cassette Transporters-genetics; Apolipoproteins E; Carrier Proteins; Exons; Gene Frequency; Case-Control Studies; Genetic Predisposition to Disease

Abstract: Apolipoprotein E [APOE], which its epsilon4 allele has been reported as a risk factor in late onset Alzheimer's disease [AD], is the main cholesterol carrier in the brain. ATP-binding cassette transporter A1 [ABCA1] gene on chromosome 9, which has been known by genome-wide AD linkage study, has an important role in cellular cholesterol efflux. This study determines the association between sporadic AD and the human ABCA1 and APOE gene polymorphisms in Iranian population. 154 AD cases and 162 control subjects from Iranian population were genotyped for APOE genotypes and ABCA1 polymorphism [R219K]. The frequency of epsilon2epsilon3 genotype was higher in control subjects comparing AD patients but was not significant [13% versus 5.8%] and epsilon3epsilon4 genotype frequency was significantly higher in AD cases comparing with control subjects. APOE-epsilon2 allele frequency in cases was lower than control subjects but this difference was not significant [4.5% versus 8%]. Individuals carrying epsilon4 allele, developed AD 6.5 times more than non-carriers [OR=6.52, 95%CI=2.63-16.17]. There was no significant association between ABCA1 polymorphism and AD. Unlike other studies, R219K polymorphism was not dependent on gender and APOE-epsilon4 allele and there was no association between APOE and ABCA1 in AD patients compared to controls.

Amphipod

parasitology

Coexistence of two species of haplosporidian parasites in a population of the marine amphipod Parhyale hawaiiensis with evidence for parasite phagocytosis and transmission mode.

Ismail, Tarek Gad El Kareem

Sohag University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 227-241 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Haplosporidia-isolation and purification; Protozoan Infections-transmission; Phagocytosis

Abstract: The amphipod Parhyale hawaiiensis live hiding underneath stones and shingles along the shore line in supra-littoral zone of Sharm El Nagha site, Hurghada city, Red Sea. The collected specimens of P. hawaiiensis are infected with two protozoan parasites, Urosporidium sp. and Haplosporidium sp. which invade many organs of both females and males. The life cycle of the parasites was described in addition to their histopathological effects on host's tissues. The study showed some evidence for the defense reaction of the host as engulfing and degraded stages of parasites by granulocytes. The two parasite species coexist at different prevalence's in one host population and bi-infected individuals were few.

Anal Canal

pathology

[Assessment the relationship between anal stenosis and neonatal colic].

Sayyari, Ali Akbar; Yeganeh, Mehrnoush Hassas; Valaee, Naser

Mofid Children Hospital

Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 242-246 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Colic-etiology; Case-Control Studies; Constriction, Pathologic

Abstract: Due to abundance of neonatal colic in neonates, there is a need to discover the etiology of this problem by performing etiologic studies. There are some reports that show the anal stenosis has a probable etiologic role in these colics. This study aimed to determine the relationship between neonatal colic and anal stenosis in the neonates presenting to Mofid children hospital during the spring to autumn of 2009 to determine. This is a case-control study. The case group was the neonates at the age of 3 months or less with a documented diagnosis of neonatal colic. The

control group was age and sex matched group of neonates with case group, without any neonatal colic. A total of 192 cases were studied and there were 96 cases in each group. Diagnosis of neonatal colic was confirmed by Wessel criteria and that of anal stenosis by bougie. The data were analyzed using Chi-square test, and OR was calculated. With respect to age and sex, the cases in two groups were matched. In case group, 23 patients [24%], and in control group 1 patient [1%] had anal stenosis [OR=23; $p<0.000$]. It appears that neonatal colic and anal stenosis have statistical relationship. Therefore, we recommend clinical trial to assess the etiologic relationship between neonatal colic and anal stenosis.

Aneurysm

etiology

Aneurysm of brachial artery following axillary crutch.

Vahedian Ardakani, J.; Vahedian, M.; Nabavizadeh, F.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Firuzgar Hospital

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 285-286 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Brachial Artery-surgery; Crutches-adverse effects; Axillary Artery-injuries; Brachial Artery-pathology; Angiography; Ultrasonography, Doppler

Antibiotic Prophylaxis

economics

Economic burden of inappropriate antibiotic use for prophylactic purpose in Shiraz, Iran.

Hatam, N.; Askarian, M.; Moravveji, A.R.; Assadian, O.

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Department of Health Management

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 234-238 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Costs and Cost Analysis; Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use; Surgical Wound Infection-prevention and control; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Because economic data on the prophylactic usage of antibiotic in Iran are scant, we have conducted a cross-sectional study with provider perspective to measure costs and appropriate use of antibiotics in surgical wards of 6 training hospitals affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences [SUMS], Iran. Over a six-month period 1,000 consecutive patients undergoing surgical operation were enrolled and information on prophylactic antibiotic administration was collected. The information included basic patient's demographic data, types of surgery, category of antibiotic, dosage, dosage intervals, route of administration, number of doses, initiation times and duration of administration. In order to determine the agreement between prescribed antibiotics and medical indication, the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists [ASHP] guidelines were applied. Nine hundred and ninety three out of 1,000 patients [99.3%] had received at least one antibiotic and 908 patients [91.4 %] received antibiotics because of a medical indication. Five out of 913 patients who had indications for antibiotic prophylaxis did not receive any antibiotic. Antibiotics were prescribed for 85 out of 87 [98%] procedures in which an antibiotic was not indicated. The average cost of antibiotic prescription per surgical procedure was 786,936 Iranian Rials [corresponding to 99.60 USD or Eng. pound 82.90]. The most frequent prescribed antibiotic was cefazoline adding 53.3% of the total cost of antibiotics. In total, 36,516,190 Iranian Rials [corresponding to 4,622.95 USD or Eng. pound 3,845.20] were spent for cefazoline alone. The results of this study showed that all surgical patients received at least one antibiotic as prophylaxis for any infection in the surgical site. Our results indicate over- and misuse of antibiotics in Iran leading to a great amount of economic burden, since in 98% of all procedures, antibiotics were used inappropriately.

Anxiety

physiopathology

[Interaction between cannabinoidergic system and H2 receptors in CA1 region upon anxiety-like behaviors in Hole-Board test].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 27-36 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Neurotransmitter Agents; Cannabinoids; Mice; Receptors, Histamine H2; CA1 Region, Hippocampal

Abstract: Cannabinoids produce a wide array of effects on different species and interact with different neurotransmitter systems in the brain. In the present study, the effects of histaminergic and cannabinoidergic systems as well as their interactions on anxiety-related behaviors were examined on mice. In this study, at first mice were anesthetized with intra-peritoneal injection of ketamine hydrochloride and xylazine. They were then placed in a stereotaxic apparatus. Two stainless-steel cannulae were placed one mm above CA1 regions of the dorsal hippocampus. After that, seventeen groups of animals were tested with hole board apparatus for measuring anxiety behavior. For the statistical analysis, One-way analysis of variance [ANOVA] and Dunnett's test were used. Intra-CA1 injection of WIN55, 212-2 [0.1, 0.5 microg/mice] did not modify anxiety-related behaviors in mice. But administration of AM251 [25 and 50ng/mice], histamine or ranitidine [5micro g/mice] induced anxiogenic-like response. Also, co-administration of WIN55, 212-2 with histaminergic agents, decreased the anxiogenic-like response of histamine, but not that of ranitidine. Co-administration of an ineffective dose of AM251 with histaminergic drugs did not alter the response induced by these drugs. In all the experiments, locomotor activity was not significantly changed. These results showed that there may be a partial interaction between the cannabinoidergic and the histaminergic systems of the dorsal hippocampus on anxiety-like behaviors.

Arteriovenous Fistula

diagnosis

Spontaneous aortocaval fistula: a case report and literature review.

Ravari, H.; Moini, M.; Vahedian, M.; Aliakbarian, M.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 276-279 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Aortic Aneurysm, Abdominal-complications; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Vena Cava, Inferior; Preoperative Care; Aortic Rupture-complications; Aortic Diseases-diagnosis; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Spontaneous aortocaval fistula is a rare complication of abdominal aortic aneurysms. We describe two cases of spontaneous aortocaval fistula. The first patient is a woman who was admitted with abdominal pain and pulsatile abdominal mass. Another patient was a man admitted with progressive abdominal pain and hypotension. Computed tomography [CT] scan in both patients showed an infrarenal aortic aneurysm and simultaneous contrast enhancement in the inferior vena cava. Both patients underwent an urgent laparotomy in which the diagnosis of an aortocaval fistula was confirmed. We review the literature on spontaneous aortocaval fistula as a consequence of complicated aortic aneurysms.

Asbestosis

An elderly man with fibrotic lung disease.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 422-424 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Atelectasis; Aged; Lung Diseases

Aspergilliosis

diagnosis

Detection of aspergillus by nested assay in bone marrow transplantation [BMT] patients.

Teifoori, F.; Roudbar, S.H.; Mohammadi; Sharifi, Z.; Ghaffari, H.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 287-288 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Aspergillus-isolation and purification; Bone Marrow Transplantation-adverse effects; Polymerase Chain Reaction; DNA, Fungal-blood

Asthma

etiology

Allergenic dermatophagoides mites causing asthma among schoolchildren at Ain-Shams District, Cairo, Egypt.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 47-54 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma-parasitology; Child; Schools; Antigens, Dermatophagoides-adverse effects; Mites

Abstract: The present study was performed on house dust samples collected from ten homes of schoolchildren suffering from asthma at Ain-Shams district, over a period of two years [2008 and 2009]. The data revealed that the total annual density of the two allergenic mites [Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus [Trouessart] and Dermatophagoides farinae [Hughes] was 202 individual mites with 22 asthmatic children in the first year, and individual mites increased to 268 with 36 asthmatic children in the second year. The two house dust mites were more abundant in bedrooms than in living ones [292 and 187 mites, respectively]. The prevalence of the house dust mites on the mattresses and furniture were higher in bedrooms and living rooms than on the floors [340 and 140 mite, respectively]. Winter season recorded the highest prevalence for both mites in the first and second year [87 and 110, respectively]. Summer represented the lowest values [19 and 25, respectively].

genetics

CYP2C19 gene polymorphism may be a risk factor for bronchial asthma.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 39-42 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Polymorphism, Genetic; Mutation; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Case-Control Studies; Genotype

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the genetic polymorphism of CYP2C19 plays a role in susceptibility to bronchial asthma. 104 healthy individuals who visited our hospital, including hospital staff, and 97 patients with bronchial asthma [62 atopic and 35 nonatopic] participated in this study. CYP2C19*2 and CYP2C19*3 alleles were detected by using Light Cycler and CYP2C19 mutation detection kits by real-time PCR with LightCycler. The CYP2C19*3 genotype was found to be the wild type in all cases, and in the control group, the CYP2C19*2 heterozygous genotype had a 2.46-fold increased risk of bronchial asthma compared with the CYP2C19*2 homozygous wild genotype in the control group [$p = 0.01$, OR = 2.46, 95% CI 1.24-4.88]. Our data suggest that the CYP2C19*2 heterozygous genotype may be involved in the development of bronchial asthma.

Babesiosis

transmission

Babesiosis in an Egyptian boy aquired from pet dog, and a general review.

El Bahnasawy, Mamdouh M.; Khalil, Hazem H.M.; Morsy, Tossou A.

Military Medical Academy - Department of Tropical Medicine

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 99-108 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Dogs-parasitology; Rhipicephalus; Ticks-parasitology

Abstract: Human babesiosis has been documented in many countries. It is a zoonotic protozoan disease of medical, veterinary and economic importance. In this study, a twelve years old boy was referred to the hospital with intermittent fever of unknown origin. On clinical, parasitological and serological bases the case proved to be babesiosis. The boy acquired the infection from his pet dog which was heavily infested with Rhipicephalus sanguineus and suffered a mild feature of animal babesiosis. The patient was successfully treated with Atovaquone plus Azithromycin without relapse for one month follow up. The pet dog was sent to Governmental Veterinary Hospital at Abbassia for treatment from babesiosis and tick infestation.

Balanitis

pathology

Pseudoepitheliomatous micaceous and keratotic balanitis - a rare case.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 74-76 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Keratosis-pathology; Penis-pathology; Diagnosis, Differential

BCG Vaccine

adverse effects

Bacillus Calmette-Guerins vaccination at birth causing tuberculous granulomatous lymphadenitis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 412-414 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphadenitis-chemically induced; Tuberculosis-prevention and control; Lymph Nodes-pathology

Abstract: A rare but severe complication of Bacillus Calmette-Guerin [BCG] vaccination is the development of BCG disease, which can result in necrotizing granulomatous lymphadenitis. Symptoms can present as late as several months following the BCG vaccination. The key finding in BCG disease is the formation of caseating granulomas in draining lymph nodes; detection of BCG organisms from tissue samples are evident.

Biliary Atresia

diagnosis

Diagnosis of biliary atresia in Syrian population.

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 15-20 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Biopsy; Cholangiography; Biliary Atresia-radionuclide imaging; Developing Countries; Cholestasis-radiography

Abstract: This study aims to define the role of the liver biopsy and scintigraphy in the diagnosis of the bilairy atresia [BA] in a developing country, as the first published study in our country [Syria]. Twenty two patients with cholestatis, during 2008-2009, were studied for clinical presentations, total bilirubin, SGPT, PT, liver biopsy [LB], scintigraphy [SNT], and cholangiography in positive cases. The false positive and negative cases of SNT were analyzed. Nine patients completed the study, 5 males, and 4 females. Age range between 21 and 120 days, mean age 73.1 days. SNT and LB was incompatible with BA in all 9 cases. Cholangiography proved extrahepatic biliary atresia in 7 cases [77%] and was normal in 2 cases [23%], thus LB and SNT gave false results in these cases. Our study proves again that the diagnosis of biliary atresia can't be made by only one tool, the cholangiogram still the best and final test to make it.

Biliary Tract Neoplasms

surgery

Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy/jejunostomy combined with percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage in treating malignant biliary obstruction.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 47-50 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Jaundice; Obstructive-therapy; Bile Ducts; Intrahepatic-surgery; Endoscopy; Gastrointestinal; Gastrostomy-methods; Jejunostomy-methods; Cholangiocarcinoma-surgery; Radiography, Interventional; Liver Neoplasms; Pancreatic Neoplasms; Liver Function Tests; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To investigate the safety and efficacy of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy/jejunostomy [PEG/PEJ] combined with percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage [PTCD] in treating malignant biliary obstruction. Nine patients [6 males and 3 females, average age 71.3 +/- 5.5 years] with complete obstruction of the biliary tract were treated with PEG/PEJ after PTCD. The PEG/PEJ and PTCD tubes were linked outside of the abdominal wall to direct the externally drained bile back to the jejunum through the PEG/PEJ intestinal tube. Clinical symptoms and liver function were assessed following the treatment. The operations were successfully completed in the 9 patients within 40 min [average 35 +/- 2.9 min]. Clinical symptoms such as jaundice, abdominal distension, stomachache and diarrhea appeared but improved within 7 days of the operation. Serum levels of bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase were reduced [$p < 0.01$] 4 weeks following the treatment. There were no procedural complications. Combined PEG/PEJ and PTCD appeared to be safe and effective in the management of malignant biliary obstruction. Further, larger-scale studies will be needed to verify findings of this report.

Blepharoptosis

surgery

Muller's muscle conjunctival resection ptosis repair in the aesthetic patient.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 51-60 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Blepharoptosis-therapy; Blepharoplasty; Phenylephrine-therapeutic use; Eyelids-surgery; Eyelids-abnormalities

Abstract: Posterior eyelid ptosis repair via the Muller's muscle-conjunctival resection procedure is an effective, reliable, and simple technique for periorbital rejuvenation in the aesthetic patient. This procedure may be performed with other periorbital rejuvenation techniques without sacrificing results. Appropriate candidates are patients with maintained levator function whose ptotic upper eyelid elevates close to a normal eyelid level upon instillation of phenylephrine drops to the superior conjunctival fornix.

Blood Cell Count

Association of cell blood counts and cardiometabolic risk factors among young obese children.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 425-427 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity-blood; Metabolic Syndrome X-epidemiology; Child; Obesity-epidemiology; Triglycerides-blood; Waist Circumference; Body Mass Index; Cholesterol-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies

Blood Glucose

drug effects

Effect of quinine therapy on plasma glucose and plasma insulin levels in pregnant women infected with Plasmodium falciparum malaria in Gezira state.

Elbadawi, N.E.E.; Mohamed, M.I.; Dawod, O.Y.; Ali, K.E.; Daoud, O.H.; Ali, E.M.; Ahmed, E.G.E.; Mohamed, A.E.
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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 697-700 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin-blood; Quinine-adverse effect; Malaria, Falciparum-blood; Malaria, Falciparum-drug therapy; Pregnant Women; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine if quinine has a metabolic effect during treatment of severe or complicated malaria, we studied its effects on plasma glucose and plasma insulin levels in 150 pregnant women with malaria referred to Madani maternity teaching hospital, Gezira state and 50 healthy pregnant controls. Levels were determined at baseline [day 0] before the start of quinine treatment, after 2 days of treatment [2 hours after the 4th dose] and after 7 days of treatment [day 8]. There was a statistically significant increase in plasma insulin concentrations during the quinine infusion and fall in plasma glucose concentration [$P < 0.001$]. Quinine administered at the recommended dose and rate can disrupt plasma glucose homeostasis although it is still the drug of choice for severe and complicated malaria in Sudan.

Blood Transfusion

adverse effects

Transfusion transmitted diseases among blood donors of Basra blood bank.

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 35-40 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Donors; Syphilis-epidemiology; HIV Infections-epidemiology; Hepatitis B-epidemiology; Hepatitis C-epidemiology

Abstract: The aim of this work is to estimate the prevalence of transfusion transmitted diseases in blood donors of Basra blood bank, with special entity of AIDS hepatitis B and C, and syphilis. A retrospective record based study involved the records of Basra blood bank for the years 2006, 2006, and 2008. The reported results of the serological screening tests of the blood donors for HIV and HCV, HBV, and Venereal Disease Reference Laboratory [VDRL] for the diagnosis of syphilis were analyzed. The study showed that the highest number of donors was in the year 2007 with the predominance of males than females for the three studied years, the overall prevalence of HBsAg was 0.22%, of HCV was 0.08% and of VDRL was 0.05%. The difference of prevalence of transfusion transmitted diseases among different age groups was statistically significant [$p < 0.01$], where the prevalence of hepatitis B was highest at the two age extremes [< 20 years and ≥ 50 years], for hepatitis C the highest prevalence was at the age groups between 40-49 years and for syphilis, the highest prevalence was at the age groups between 20-29 years. The prevalence of hepatitis B and syphilis was higher among males while the prevalence of hepatitis C was higher among females [50.0%] with no significant difference [$p > 0.05$]. The difference of prevalence of transfusion transmitted diseases by place of residence was statistically highly significant [$p < 0.001$], where the prevalence of hepatitis B was higher among rural donors, while the prevalence of hepatitis C and syphilis was higher among urban donors. Blood is still one of the main sources of transmission of infections; and hepatitis B, hepatitis C viruses and syphilis are prevalent among donors except HIV virus which is not detected among studied donors.

Brain

radiography

Computerized tomographic scanning of brain for evaluation of children with delayed milestones.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 82-85 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, X-Ray Computed-utilization; Developmental Disabilities-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To assess the utility of Computerized Tomographic [CT] scanning of brain in the evaluation of children with delayed milestones. Cross-sectional retrospective study. Department of Radiology, Pakistan Air Force Hospital, Islamabad from April 2007 to September 2009. We retrospectively reviewed the referral forms of CT scanning of brain for evaluation of children with delayed milestones. A total of 48 patients had a CT brain for evaluation of delayed milestones. They were divided into two groups. There were 15 patients in group A, who had significant history and clinical findings. Group B had 33 patients, in whom there was no clue to the etiology of developmental delay. The results of their CT scans of brain were compiled and analyzed. Out of a total of 15 patients in group A, fourteen [93.3%] had an abnormality. Mild cerebral atrophy was seen in 11 patients, two had calcification in basal ganglia and one had leukodystrophy. No abnormality was seen in CT scan of brain in group B patients. CT scanning of brain is useful in reaching a diagnosis of delayed developmental milestones where there are significant historical and abnormal physical findings.

Breast Neoplasms

Clinical application of proteomics in breast cancer: state of the art and perspectives.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 4-18 (108 ref.)

Keywords: Proteomics; Biological Markers; Molecular Targeted Therapy

Abstract: Breast cancer is one of the most frequent and deadly cancers in industrialized countries. The identification of accurate biomarkers that improve the screening, diagnosis, prognostication and prediction of therapeutic response or toxicity, and the identification of novel molecular therapeutic targets are crucial. Today, high-throughput molecular techniques permit investigators to systematically interrogate the genome, transcriptome, and proteome of cancer cells. During the past decade, mRNA expression profiling has been successfully applied to the molecular characterization of breast cancers. Application of proteomics-based techniques is also considered crucial for detecting new biomarkers. In this review, we present the proteomics-based methods that have been applied to date to breast cancer samples for diagnostic and prognostic purposes. Despite their current limits, these pioneering techniques are promising. The most important results as well as the current limitations and perspectives are summarized and discussed.

Breast Self-Examination

[The effect of instruction on students' knowledge and attitude towards breast self-examination].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 21-26 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Students; Education; Teaching; Breast Neoplasms-prevention and control; Mammography; Questionnaires

Abstract: Breast self examination [BSE] is an easy and inexpensive method to screen breast cancer and unlike Mammography, BSE performing is widely possible in developing countries. The incidence rate of breast cancer is higher in developed countries but it is being increased in developing countries such as Iran as a result of lifestyle change and reproductive pattern similar to those in western countries thus affecting Iranian women at a younger age and at advanced stages. Due to the fact that BSE should perform monthly after the age 20, the aim of the present study was to determine instruction effect on students' knowledge and attitude of female students upon BSE. 174 students were selected by cluster random sampling and questionnaires were completed by interview. After that an instructional program was planned for them with the model being presented through live lecture. Finally the same questionnaires were completed again after 4 months by interview. The data were then analyzed by S.P.S.S software [ver10]. The mean scores of students' knowledge and attitude were significantly increased after education. [p<0.001]. These findings showed that Iranian students' knowledge of BSE is inadequate. It may be due to two causes: 1. there is no formal instructional programs about awareness of breast cancer for this age group in Iran. 2. As the students are unmarried and very young, they may rarely refer to health care centers. The importance of BSE has been highlighted and it is recommended that BSE instruction be put in the students' curriculum.

Brucellosis

diagnosis

Zoonotic brucellosis: an underestimated or misdiagnosed disease in Egypt.

El Metwally, Mohamed Tolba; Elwan, Mohamed A.; El Bahnasawy, Mamdouh M.; Khalil, Hazem H.M.; Sabah, Ahmad A.A.; Morsy, Ayman T.A.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Tropical Medicine

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 35-46 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Brucellosis-transmission; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay-methods; Zoonoses

Abstract: Over six months, 329 suggestive consecutive brucellosis human cases were diagnosed in attending the out-patients clinics of Al Azhar and Ain Shams Universities Hospitals and Giza Governorate Farmers. They were 100 females and 229 males with ages ranged between 15-65 years old. A total of 213 [64.75%] were working in dairy farm and/or consumed raw milk, 16 [14.85%] used home slaughtering of sheep, and 100 [30.4%] were working in Giza Government slaughter-house. Clinically and by ELISA-IgM 259 out of 329 the subjects were proven brucellosis patients [77.8%]. Besides, other patients had toxoplasmosis, or Schistosomiasis mansoni or fascioliasis. Double infection was encountered with toxoplasmosis and either schistosomiasis or fascioliasis. The causes of endemic liver parasitosis that may give false-clinical diagnosis were excluded. Signs and symptoms of brucellosis patients were fever [91.5%], chills [84.1%], Myalgia [69.5%], headache [58.2%], fatigue [77.2%], anorexia [54.1%], tachycardia [38.6%], hepato-and/or splenomegaly [46.2%], lymphadenopathy [19.6%] lower back abdominal pain [8.8%] and/or constitutive symptoms [13.1%].

[A case report of a neurobrucellosis patient presenting prolonged nausea and vomiting].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 62-63 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Brucellosis-pathology; Nausea-etiology; Vomiting-etiology; Nervous System Diseases

Abstract: Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease with various misleading clinical manifestations. One of them is the involvement of central nervous system which has a broad range of clinical manifestations. Improvement of knowledge among medical professionals about its different clinical presentation can lead them to better diagnosis and treatment. In this report, we presented a neurobrucellosis patient with chief complaint of 4 month-nausea and vomiting.

Calcium Carbonate

chemistry

Chemical analysis of ordinary portland cement of Jordan.

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Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 1-8 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Silicates-chemistry; Industry

Abstract: This study compares the quality of different brands of ordinary Portland cement [OPC] available In Jordan. The amounts of chemical constituents such as Silica SiO₂, Al₂O₃, CaO, MgO, Sulfuric anhydride [SO₃] were determined In accordance with British Standard [BS] specifications. All the results are presented to provide both quantitative and qualitative notion that several locally produced ordinary compositions of most of these constituents as determined experimentally were within the range of the standard values. The possible reasons for variation In chemical compositions and their consequences have been discussed.

Camels

parasitology

Morphological forms of Trypanosoma evansi from blood of Arabian camel [Camelus dromedarius] in the Riyadh metropolitan areas.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 29-34 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Trypanosoma-cytology; Camels-blood

Abstract: Trypanosoma evansi is commonly referred to as haemoflagellate infesting camels and other vertebrates. It is causative agent of number of diseases. T. evansi has several morphological forms. We have detected three forms in the blood of camels, slender, transitional and intermediate. The present study is the first investigation on the morphological forms of T. evansi in Arabian camels in Saudi Arabia.

Trypanosoma evansi in dromedary camel: with a case report of zoonosis in greater Cairo, Egypt.

Haridy, Fouad M.; El Metwally, Mohamed Tolba; Khalil, Hazem H.M.; Morsy, Tosson A.

General Organization for Veterinary Services

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 65-76 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Trypanosoma-cytology; Zoonoses; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay-methods

Abstract: Trypanosoma evansi [Steel, 1885] Balbiani, is the cause of trypanosomiasis [Surra] which multiplies in the blood and body fluids. The incubation period varies from 7-15 days. The mortality rate was up to 20% and fatality rate may reach up to 100% in untreated camels. Three hundred randomly selected camels were 200 males 4-6 years old and 100 females 10-15 years. They were examined clinically and diagnosed by Giemsa stained blood smear, anti-trypanosomiasis-antibodies by ELISA and urine Thymol turbidity test for natural infection with T. evansi [Surra]. The results showed that camels were naturally infected with T. evansi as indicated by stained blood film examination and/or ELISA. Infection in males was 6.0% [stained blood smears], 8.0% [ELISA] and 5.0% [urine thymol turbidity test]. In females the infection rate was 9.0%, 24.0% and 12% respectively. By correlation with suggestive clinical manifestations, ELISA proved to be more sensitive and specific [13.3%] than stained blood films [10.0%] and urine Thymol turbidity test [7.3%]. Regarding humans, one out of 30 was positive as indicated by ELISA and stained blood smear but was negative by urine thymol turbidity test. The human case was successfully treated as indicated clinically, parasitologically and serologically. This is the first reported Egyptian human case of trypanosomiasis evansi, a neglected zoonosis.

Candida albicans

drug effects

Antifungal effect of calcium enriched mixture cement against Candida albicans.

Kangarlou, Ali; Sofiabadi, Samira; Yadehari, Zahra; Asgary, Saeed
Shahid Beheshti Medical University - Dental School, Iranian Center for Endodontic Research

IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 101-105 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Cements; Root Canal Filling Materials; Dental Pulp Cavity; Root Canal Therapy

Abstract: The purpose of this ex vivo study was to assess the effect of two root-end filling materials against Candida [C] albicans. ProRoot MTA and CEM Cement were compared immediately and 24 h after mixing, in two different concentrations [50 and 100 mg/mL]. A total of 50 culture wells were used and divided into experimental [n=10] and control groups [n=5]. Those with no medication served as positive and without C. albicans served as negative controls. All plates were incubated at 37 C. after 1, 24, and 48 hours. At each interval, the presence of C. albicans was assessed and recorded by an independent observer. In addition to observing turbidity, 0.02 mL of samples from each cell was re-cultured on Sabouraud dextrose agar plates to confirm change in fungal growth. The data were evaluated and analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis test. Although all fresh and set samples with experimental concentrations showed fungal growth after 1 h; they demonstrated complete fungicidal activity at 24 and 48-h time intervals. Under the conditions of this ex vivo study, CEM cement as well as ProRoot MTA has fungicidal effects against C. albicans even in concentration of 50 mg/mL and after 24 hours.

Capsule Endoscopy

Diagnostic yield and clinical impact of capsule endoscopy in obscure gastrointestinal bleeding during routine clinical practice: a single-center experience.

Katsinelos, Panagiotis; Chatzimavroudis, Grigoris; Terzoudis, Sotiris; Patsis, Ioannis; Fasoulas, Kostas; Katsinelos, Taxiarchis; Kokonis, George; Zavos, Christos; Vasiliadis, Themistoklis; Kountouras, Jannis
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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 60-65 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-diagnosis; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Celiac Disease; Peptic Ulcer; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Capsule Endoscopes-standards

Abstract: This study assessed the diagnostic yield of capsule endoscopy [CE] and its impact on patients with obscure gastrointestinal bleeding [OGIB]. Between May 2007 and May 2009, 63 patients with OGIB [overt bleeding: 25, and occult blood loss with chronic ferropenic anemia: 38] and normal upper and lower endoscopy were studied by CE. Demographic characteristics, prior diagnostic tests, CE findings, therapeutic interventions, medical treatment and clinical outcomes following CE were evaluated. The overall diagnostic yield was 44.44% of patients and included findings of angiectasia in 11 [17.46%] patients, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs enteropathy in 6 [9.52%] patients, celiac disease in 3 [4.76%] patients, tumors in 2 [3.17%] patients, and a variety of other diagnoses ranging from varices to ulcers [due to congenital afibrinogenemia and amyloidosis]. The diagnostic yield was notably higher in overt bleeders [15/25, 60%] compared to occult bleeders [13/38, 34.21%; p = 0.044], and in patients with overt bleeding who had CE within the first 10 days [14/16, 87.5%] after the bleeding episode in comparison to overt bleeders who underwent CE >10 days after the bleeding episode [2/16, 11.1%; p < 0.0001]. During follow-up [11.8 +/- 7 months], CE findings led to specific therapy that resolved the underlying disease or improved the clinical condition in 45 of 63 patients, thus having a positive clinical impact of 71.43%. CE has a high diagnostic yield and a positive influence on clinical management in a significant proportion of patients with OGIB. These data further support the role of CE in routine clinical practice.

Cardiovascular Diseases

etiology

Cardiovascular disease and risk factors in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 640-646 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiovascular Diseases-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Prevalence; Age Factors; Time Factors

Abstract: The aim of this study in 2006-08 was to determine the prevalence and risk factors of CVD in an Iranian population of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. History and physical examinations were recorded and laboratory tests were performed in 752 patients attending the Mashhad Endocrine and Metabolism Research Center. The prevalence of CVD was 20.1%. CVD was significantly associated with age, duration of diabetes, hypertension, diabetic retinopathy, metabolic syndrome, renal insufficiency, triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein [HDL] cholesterol, uric acid and triglycerides/HDL ratio. Using a logistic regression model, age, metabolic syndrome and HDL cholesterol were significant independent predictors of CVD. The high prevalence of CVD in Iranian patients with type 2 diabetes underscores the importance of better detection and treatment of metabolic risk factors of CVD in these patients.

Carnitine

therapeutic use

Levo-carnitine normalizes blood glucose and lipid profile in insulin resistant type II diabetic rats.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 105-110 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Blood Glucose-drug effects; Lipids-blood; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Glycemic Index; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This study was planned to determine the effect of levo-carnitine on blood glucose and lipid profile in high fat diet fed, streptozotocin induced insulin resistant type II diabetic rats. Randomized controlled trial [RCT] Department of Physiology, Army Medical College, Rawalpindi from 20th to 15 Jan 2009. Ninety Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into three groups; each having 30 rats. Group I [control] was fed on normal diet while in Group II [Diabetic] diabetes was induced by feeding high fat diet and giving the injection of streptozotocin. Group III [Carnitine] was treated like group II to induce diabetes mellitus and later Levo-carnitine 200 mg/kg body weight/day was administered intraperitoneally for 6 days. The blood glucose and lipid profile were significantly deranged in the diabetic and carnitine groups as compared to the control. After levo-carnitine treatment the blood glucose level decreased significantly [$p < 0.001$] in carnitine group [6.2 mmol/l] as compared to the diabetic group [22.7 mmol/l]. The levels of triglycerides, cholesterol and LDL were significantly decreased [$P < 0.001$] in carnitine group 0.5 mmol/l, 1.3 mmol/l and 0.2 mmol/l as compared to the diabetic group 1.9 mmol/l, 4.4 mmol/l and 3.1 mmol/l respectively. HDL level was significantly raised [$p < 0.001$] in the carnitine group [0.9 mmol/l] as compared to the diabetic group [0.4 mmol/l]. It is concluded that Levo-carnitine administration tends to normalize glycemic control and lipid profile in type II diabetes mellitus. However, human trial is recommended to ascertain its efficacy as an antidiabetic and antidiyslipidemic agent for therapeutic use.

Central Nervous System Neoplasms

Central nervous system tumors: a hospital based analysis.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 61-64 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Benchmarking; Hemangioblastoma; Brain Neoplasms-secondary

Abstract: To assess the spectrum of CNS tumors and provide benchmark data for future studies assessing data in continuum. Descriptive study. This study was carried out from Jan 2003 till Jan 2009 at Pakistan Naval Ship Shifa [Naval Hospital] Karachi, Pakistan. One hundred cases fulfilling the inclusion criteria were included between the ages of 1-85 years belonging to both genders. Majority of the cases were seen in the year 2008 with the most commonly encountered lesion being the glial tumors followed by the meningiothelial neoplasms. Our findings were similar to

previous similar studies in our setup with little change in trends. Glial tumors appear to be more common in our setup whereas the popularly believed Meningiothelial tumors though common came next. Our study can form the benchmark data upon which future studies can be conducted.

Cerebral Hemorrhage

Pilot-randomized study on intraventricular hemorrhage with midline versus lateral head positions.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 420-421 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebral Ventricles-blood supply; Obstetric Labor, Premature; Premature Birth; Supine Position; Pilot Projects; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Infant, Premature

Chewing Gum

[The effect of chewing sugar free gum after elective cesarean-delivery on return of bowel function in primiparous women: a randomized clinical trial].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 16-20 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Intestines-physiology; Abdomen-surgery; Cesarean Section; Pregnancy; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Parity

Abstract: An important cause of delayed recovery from abdominal surgery is delay in return of bowel Function. The aim of the present study was to assess the effects of chewing sugar free gum after elective Cesarean-delivery on return of bowel function in primiparous women in Hajar hospital of Shahrekord. In a randomized clinical trial, 120 patients, who were scheduled for elective cesarean were randomly allocated to 2 groups of gum-chewing group [n=60] and control group [n=60] postoperatively. The patients in the gum-chewing group chewed postoperatively sugar free gum 4 times daily as soon as they recovered from anesthesia till the time they passed flatus or defecated. Control group received routine postoperative dietary management. The mean scores of postoperative time interval to first hearing of normal bowel sounds, passage of flatus, defecation and sensation of bowel movement were compared between the two groups. The data were then analyzed using chi square and t-test [p<0.05]. The mean postoperative time interval to first hearing of normal intestinal sounds [6.5+/-1.5 versus 12.5+/- 2.5 hours], the first passage of flatus [12.2+/-2.0 vs.22.4+/-4.1 hours], first sensation of bowel movement [7.4+/-1.7 versus 15.7+/-3.4 hours] and defecation [15.5+/-2.5 versus 23.4+/-4.8 hours] were significantly lower in the gum-chewing group compared with control group. [p<0.001]. The staying period in the hospital [0.96+/-0.18 versus 1.1+/-34 days] was significantly shorter in gum-chewing group. [p<0.001]. Chewing gum after elective Cesarean-delivery is safe, inexpensive and helpful which is well tolerated, and associated with rapid resumption of intestinal function and speeds recovery shorter hospital stay.

Child Welfare

Home environment and its relation to child health in a rural area, Assiut governorate.

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Sohag Faculty of Nursing - Community Health Nursing

Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 41-59 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Mothers; Anthropometry; Air Pollution, Indoor; Accidents, Home-prevention and control; Home Health Aids; Home Care Services; Smoking; Rural Population; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Animals, Domestic; Safety

Abstract: Children health is threatened from a variety of environmental agents, such as contaminated food and water, polluted indoor and outdoor air, traffic accidents, unsafe housing, environmental tobacco smoke, and exposure to more than 15000 synthetic chemicals. To assess the home environmental hazards and its health effects on children aged from 2-5 years in a rural area, Assiut Governorate, Egypt. This study was conducted using a hybrid design including field cross sectional part and interventional part by using a multistage random sample method, the following steps was conducted to select the study sample. All villages of Awlad-Elyas rural area affiliated to Assiut Governorate were included in the study [4 villages]. From each village 25% of rural families having children aged 2-5 years were systematic randomly selected. The total number was [415] families. Two tools used for data collection the first was structured personal interview and the second was home assessment checklist. Anthropometric measures: weight, height and body mass index was calculated for the children. Data analyzed using SPSS version 16. The mean age of mothers was 30.8 +/- 6.2 years, nearly half of them were at age group<30 years. One third of them were illiterate. The

majority of mothers were housewives. [30.1%] of the children complained of pneumonia while 26.7% complained of asthma. For more than two thirds [69.4%] the cause of asthma was exposure to dust and fumes as reported by the mother. There is a strong relation between garbage disposal, animal's enclosure with respiratory complain, pneumonia and asthma of children were habitation with not separated animal's enclosure. Health classes for mothers should be held in MCH centers, well baby clinic and hospitals. It will include knowledge regarding home environmental hazards and its relation to children's health. Arranging a national day for environmental sanitation to increase the public awareness about that issue. And utilizing mass media is one the best methods to increase public awareness of mothers regarding home environmental hazards among their children and to correct the false concepts and habits.

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

Instrumentation

Use of harmonic scalpel in laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 21-24 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Elective; Ultrasonic Therapy; Surgical Instruments; Cystic Duct-surgery; Equipment Design

Abstract: To determine the effectiveness and safety of the Harmonic Scalpel in laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Quasi Experimental Study. Surgical Unit -1 Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi. From January to December 2009. A total of 110 consecutive patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy in which the procedures were performed exclusively with the Harmonic Scalpel were included. Patients were of either sex and of different age groups. Only three patients were operated in emergency and all other under went elective surgery. Ease of dissection and clarity of operative field [as determined by definition of dissection planes, need for using irrigation/suction and need for clearing the smoke by evacuation of gas], haemostasis and control of vascular pedicles, rate of complications, rate of conversion to open surgery and dissection time were analysed. Data was analyzed by SPSS. Frequencies and percentages were calculated. There were 65 females and 40 males. Age range was 24-72 years with mean age 45 years. Irrigation with saline and suction was needed in only 5 cases. There was practically no or minimal whitish smoke and none required evacuation of gas to clear the operative field from it. No patient had hemorrhage of any extent. Cystic artery was clipped in 40 [36.36%] patients and in all others [54.54%] it was secured by harmonic coagulation. None had CBD or bowel injury or post op sepsis. Two [1.82%] cases required conversion to open surgery due to dense adhesions and obscure anatomy. Cystic duct was dissected out with the same device but was clipped in all the cases. Average dissection time was 40 minutes [range, 17-75 minutes]. There was no mortality. The Harmonic scalpel is safe and a surgeon friendly instrument for laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

methods

Cholecysto cholangiography versus cystic duct cholangiography in laparoscopic cholecystectomy: a prospective controlled randomized trial.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 119-130 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Cholangiography-methods; Comparative Study; Cystic Duct-radiography; Prospective Studies; Randomized Controlled Trial

Abstract: This study evaluated the safety and effectiveness of cholecysto-cholangiography [CCC], an extremely rapid and easy way of imaging the biliary tree during laparoscopic cholecystectomy and a viable alternative to cystic duct cholangiography in the era of minimal invasive surgery. Sixty patients with symptomatic gallbladder stones were studied in this series, 30 were evaluated for cholecysto-cholangiography and other 30 for transcystic-cholangiography. The success rate in cholecysto-cholangiography approached 80% with excellent quality films obtained. Delineation of anatomy approached 85%; 75% for cholecysto-cholangiography and transcystic cholangiography respectively. Exposure time to radiation compares favourably with cystic duct cannulation with a mean time 2.4 min. Cholecysto-cholangiography added less than 11 mins to the procedure; mean 10.4 mins, while transcystic cholangiography added an extra 30 mins; mean 31 mins. There were no cholangiogram related complications or false positive findings with a smooth for two months follow up.

Chronic Periodontitis

blood

A comparison of serum lipid profile between periodontitis patients and healthy individuals.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 283-284 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Lipids-blood; Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Cholesterol, LDL-blood; Periodontal Index; Health Status; Case-Control Studies; Hyperlipidemias

Ciliary Body

abnormalities

Bilateral multiple primary iridociliary cysts - a rare case report.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 89-91 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Ciliary Body-ultrasonography; Iris-abnormalities; Iris-ultrasonography; Cysts; Iris Neoplasms

Abstract: Iridociliary cysts are often found in patients as an incidental finding during a routine ophthalmic evaluation and if asymptomatic do not require any treatment per se. However, these are often mistaken as iris melanoma and the patient is managed accordingly causing a great deal of inconvenience to the patient as well as the doctor. A 69 year old male presented to the ophthalmic out-patients department for routine ophthalmic evaluation. On examination, he is best corrected visual acuity was 6/9, N6 in both eyes. Post-mydriasis evaluation showed a Grade II nuclear cataract in both eyes. There was a smooth, pigmented mass with a rounded surface projecting from behind the iris resembling an iris melanoma. On further evaluation, he was found to have multiple ciliary body cysts. Ultrasound biomicroscopy is a valuable technique in diagnosing iridociliary cysts.

Cleft Lip

epidemiology

Incidence of cleft lip and palate in Iran. A meta-analysis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 390-393 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Cleft Palate-epidemiology; Publication Bias; Meta-Analysis; Infant, Newborn; Cohort Studies

Abstract: To investigate meta-analysis of published data on overall incidence of cleft lip, cleft palate, and cleft lip and palate of newborns in Iran. This meta-analysis was carried out at the School of Dentistry, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran between May 2009 and December 2009. Our data were consisted of all incidences of cleft lip and palate from 1978 to June 2009, and we selected 11 studies. Inverse-variance weighting was implemented to calculate the random effect summary estimates and to produce a forest plot. Cumulative meta-analysis on published data was calculated and grouped. Publication bias was checked using both Begg's and Egger's test. Pooled incidence from 11 studies was 1.0/1000 [95% confidence interval: 0.5-1.5]. There was no evidence of publication bias among the 11 studies [p-values for Begg's test was 0.53 and for Egger's test was 0.23]. The incidence of cleft lip and palate in Iran was lower compared to other countries.

Colonorchis Sinensis

Isolation and purification

Clonorchis sinensis a new report in Egyptian employees returning back from Saudi Arabia.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 221-225 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-parasitology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay-methods; Cholangiography-methods; Zoonoses

Abstract: Clonorchis sinensis, or Chinese liver fluke, is a parasite of the fish-eating mammals endemic in the East Asia, Far East, particularly in China, Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Korea and among immigrant refugees to European Union and Eastern Mediterranean Countries. This paper reported infection among Egyptian family who practice consumption of imported fishes from the Far East. Diagnosed was based on detection of its characteristic eggs, positive specific ELISA, radiological and family behavior and feeding habit history. Patients were successfully treated.

Communicable Diseases

epidemiology

[Epidemiologic features of admitted patients with infectious diseases in Qom].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 54-58 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Communicable Diseases-etiology; Epidemiology; Urinary Tract Infections; Sepsis; Pneumonia

Abstract: Despite decades of dramatic progress in their treatment and prevention, infectious diseases remain a major cause of death and debility responsible for worsening the living conditions of millions of people around the world. This study was conducted to determine the epidemiologic features of patients admitted with infectious diseases at Kamkar Hospital in Qom. A routine data base study was carried out to obtain relevant data from medical records of patients admitted with infectious diseases at the Kamkar Hospital during summer 2007. The epidemiologic features of patients were obtained and analyzed using chi-square, t-test and Mann Whitney statistical tests. Out of 2907 admitted cases at the Kamkar hospital 331 [11.3%] pertained to infectious diseases. The most frequent infections were urinary tract infection, septicemia and pneumonia; 61cases [18.4%], 48cases [14.5%] and 45cases [13.6%], respectively. The most common involved systems were respiratory tract and urogenital tract, with each one having 73cases [22.05%]. This study confirms the continuing importance of infectious diseases especially urinary tract infection, septicemia and pneumonia in Qom, which requires more research to be done to better identify their epidemiology and pathogenesis.

Congenital Abnormalities

epidemiology

Incidence of congenital malformation in 2 major hospitals in Rivers state of Nigeria from 1990 to 2003.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 701-705 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Retrospective Studies; Nervous System Malformations-epidemiology; Musculoskeletal Abnormalities-epidemiology; Environmental Pollution

Abstract: Although congenital malformations are believed to be on the rise in the oil production areas of Nigeria, few baseline data are available. This retrospective study documented the incidence of congenital abnormalities in 2 major hospitals in Port Harcourt, an oil-rich city in Rivers state, Nigeria. Delivery and nursery records were reviewed from January 1990 to December 2003. In the first hospital 78 congenital anomalies were recorded out of 19 572 births [4.00/1000], principally affecting the central nervous system [1.84/1000] and skeletal system [1.74/1000]. In the second hospital, 47 congenital anomalies were recorded out of 20 121 births [2.20/1000], with malformations of the central nervous system [0.80/1000] and skeletal system [1.14/1000] again predominating. More research is needed into long-term trends in congenital malformations and possible associations with environmental pollution in Rivers state.

Contraception Behavior

Pattern of contraception use among women attending family planning centers in Erbil city.

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Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 41-47 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Contraception-utilization; Family Planning Services; Contraception-methods; Cross-Sectional Studies; Intrauterine Devices-utilizations; Contraceptives, Oral, Combined; Medroxyprogesterone Acetate-therapeutic use; Condoms-utilizations

Abstract: Family planning program is one of the successful maternal and child health programs. This study aimed to find out the percentage of usage of different types of contraceptive methods among women attending family planning centers to know the most preferable method among them. A Cross sectional study was carried out on 400 women attending family planning unit [FPU] in Erbil city [from 1st of July 2008 to the 30th of September 2008. The variables included were, age, occupation, address, educational state, religion, socioeconomic state, different contraceptive methods; Combined oral pill [COC], intrauterine contraceptive device [IUCD], Depo-Provera injection, condom, the reason for choosing such methods, the different complications with uses of these methods, the number of live children. Among 400 women who attended [FPU] 269 [67.25%] of them were at age [21 -34], most of them prefer the use IUCD, condom, CCP, and lastly injection in a rate of : [36.55%], [29.25%], [27.25%] and 2.5% respectively, [53.75%] of cases significantly have complications with contraceptive uses specially IUCD [71.95%], the most common complication associated with different contraceptive use was infection, then abnormal vaginal bleeding in a rate [46.04%], and [29.76%] respectively. The present study revealed that majority of women who attend Family planning units prefer to use IUCD, then condom, COCP, and lastly depo-provera injection, Most of study sample were exposed to infection, which indicated the need to promote health education in FP center through meeting session with them regularly.

Coronary Angiography

methods

Translunar access for coronary angiography and intervention.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 75-77 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Radial Artery-ultrasonography; Treatment Outcome; Ulnar Artery-ultrasonography; Heart Catheterization-methods

Abstract: To assess the safety and efficacy of a translunar approach for coronary catheterization. Descriptive study. Armed Forces Institute of Cardiology - National Institute of Heart Diseases [AFIC-NIHD], October 2009 to January 2010. Twenty five patients underwent coronary catheterization by the translunar approach. Patients were selected for ulnar approach coronary angiography if they had a weak radial pulse with a stronger palpable ulnar pulse with a positive reverse Allen's test [< 10 sec]. No attempt was made at cannulating radial artery in the same sitting. A 6F sheath was placed inside the ulnar artery as per standard Seldinger technique, and cardiac catheterization or angioplasty was performed. The patients were examined before discharge from the hospital for any access site complications. Mean age of the patients was 48 years [range 30 to 62 years] and 80% [n= 20] were men and 20% [n=5] were females. Successful puncture was achieved in 100% [25/25]. One out of twenty five patients had same sitting PCI with stenting to LAD and LCX. No case of arterial spasm, haematoma, pseudoaneurysm, vascular perforation or loss of pulse was observed. We conclude that the translunar approach is a safe and efficacious alternative for diagnostic and therapeutic coronary intervention in presence of weakly palpable radial artery and a stronger palpable ulnar artery with positive reverse Allen's test.

Cosyntropin

diagnostic use

Comparison of low dose short synacthen test [1 microgram] with standard dose short synacthen test [250 microgram] in patients of adrenal insufficiency.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 53-57 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Adrenal Insufficiency-diagnosis; Cosyntropin-administration and dosage; Sensitivity and Specificity; Corticotropin-Releasing Hormone

Abstract: To determine the diagnostic accuracy of low dose 1 microg short synacthen test taking standard dose 250 microg short synacthen test as gold standard. A descriptive study. Department of Chemical Pathology and Endocrinology Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Rawalpindi from Jan 2006 to Jan 2007. Thirty patients with clinical suspicion of adrenal insufficiency and equal number of age matched healthy males and females as controls were included in the study. Relevant clinical history and physical examination was recorded on designated proforma. Short synacthen test was performed between 0800 - 1000 h by using ACTH doses of 1 microg and 250 microg with interval of 3 days in all patients and controls. Three blood samples were obtained for cortisol [basal, 30 min and 60 min after I/M ACTH injection]. Using 250 microg short synacthen test as a standard test, the 1 microg short synacthen test had sensitivity of 100%, specificity of 72%, positive predictive value of 71% and negative predictive value of 100% and 83% accuracy. The low dose 1 microg short synacthen test is as sensitive as standard dose 250 microg short synacthen test but less specific in the diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency.

Craniopharyngioma

diagnosis

Craniopharyngioma: a case with delayed puberty.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 133-134 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Puberty, Delayed; Growth Disorders; Endocrine System Diseases; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Craniotomy; Craniopharyngioma-radiotherapy

Crying

Maternal responsiveness to infant crying.

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 30-34 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Mother-Child Relations; Maternal Behavior; Infant; Colic-complications; Mothers-psychology

Abstract: Colic is a disorder in which an infant has episodes of uncontrollable crying, which often occurs at a predictable times of day or night. The aim of this work is to determine the frequency rate of various calming technique, and how mothers soothed their crying infants. Four hundred twenty one mothers with infants of six months old or below were recruited in this study in Hilla city. A questionnaire comprise on the gender of the baby, mother age and her education level [measured on a scale of 0-6 from illiterate, to postgraduate training], and asking about 21 calming methods of how the mothers soothed her crying baby. It was completed though direct interview of the mothers. Data were analyzed using the statistical package SPSS [version 15.0]. The most common quieting technique used by mothers was holding and carrying the infant [93.1%]. The other common techniques were infant rocking [91.7%], abdominal massage [87.9%], taking to bed [87.2%], administer breast feeding [68.4%], swaddling infant [64.6%], prone sleeping position [64.1%], music [62.5%], night bottle [53.7%], bathing [51.1%], and around one third [36.1%] of mothers preferred to use pacifier. Herbs were used as a remedy for soothing crying infants in [16.4%]. Pain killer was used by 33% of mothers to quiet their babies. Forty six mothers and another 11 mothers had used smothering and slapping of their infants as calming techniques respectively. There was a clear effect of cultural differences in the selection of calming technique. A potentially injurious method for calming infants such as slapping, and smothering was reported in this study.

Dacryocystorhinostomy

Dacryocystorhinostomy: history, evolution and future directions.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 37-49 (70 ref.)

Keywords: Lacrimal Duct Obstruction-surgery; Nasolacrimal Duct-surgery; Endoscopy; Dacryocystitis-surgery; Dacryocystitis-therapy

Abstract: Dacryocystorhinostomy [DCR] is a procedure of choice for nasolacrimal duct obstruction and chronic dacryostenosis in the setting of patent canaliculi and a functional lacrimal pump. Two major approaches are utilized: external, via a transcutaneous incision and endonasal endoscopically guided. The surgery has a high success rate via both approaches. We review the history, evolution, current techniques, complications and future directions of DCR.

Deafness

genetics

[Study of deafness associated with DFNB59 gene [Pejvakin] mutation in Fars province].

Raeisi, S.; Farokhi, E.; Taherzadeh, M.; Azadegan, F.; Abolhasani, M.; Raeisi, M.; Banitalebi, G.; Esmaili, A.; Zaker, R.; Hashemzadeh, M.

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 10-15 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Deafness-etiology; Nerve Tissue Proteins; Mutation-genetics; Hearing Loss

Abstract: Hearing loss is the most frequent sensory disorder affecting 1 in 500 neonates with more than 50% of inherited cases. This trait is a very heterogeneous disorder and happens due to genetic or environmental causes or both. More than 46 genes may be involved in non-syndromic hearing loss. Recently, DFNB 59 gene has been shown to cause deafness in some Iranian populations. The aim of this study was to determine the role of DFNB 59 gene mutations causing deafness in a group of 130 deaf pupils in Fars province. This descriptive-laboratory based study investigated the frequency of DFNB59 gene mutations using PCR-SSCP/HA strategy. Two different DFNB59 polymorphism including 874G>A and 793C>G were found in 1 and 9 of 130 patients studied respectively. However, no DFNB59 mutation was identified. The results of this study shows that the association of DFNB59 mutations with deafness in Fars province is very low.

Death, Sudden

epidemiology

Incidence and causes of sudden death in a university hospital in eastern Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 665-670 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Death, Sudden-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Incidence; Hospitals, University; Age Distribution

Abstract: Sudden death is non-violent, unexpected death occurring less than 24 hours from the onset of symptoms. In this retrospective descriptive study we report the frequency and main causes of sudden deaths in relation to total deaths at a large university hospital in the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia over a 6-year period. The medical files of 1273 consecutive deaths were retrospectively investigated and showed 223 [17.5%] cases of sudden death. Males were 56.0% of cases. The incidence of sudden death was highest in the 2 age extremes [32.2% were infants and 31.4% were elderly]. There was a seasonal variation, with the highest incidence [29.6%] during spring followed by summer [25.1%]. The most important direct causes of sudden death were cardiovascular diseases in 59.2% of cases, respiratory disease in 24.7%, diabetes mellitus in 23.8%, liver disease in 23.3% and infectious disease in 20.2%.

Delusions

epidemiology

Phenomenology of delusions and hallucinations in schizophrenia in central Punjab, Pakistan.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 78-81 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hallucinations-epidemiology; Schizophrenia-diagnosis; Culture; Social Class

Abstract: To examine the variations in the frequency and contents of delusions and hallucinations in schizophrenia and correlates the significant findings with other studies across culture. Case series study. Psychiatry Department CMH Kharian for four year duration. Eighty consecutive patients of schizophrenia [62 men and 18 women] were registered and evaluated for frequency of different delusions and hallucinations. The patients belonged to central Punjab [Pakistan]. DSM-IV diagnostic criteria were used for diagnosis. Most patients i.e. 72.25% belonged to lower social class. Auditory hallucinations were the commonest [81.25%] followed by tactile hallucinations [14.75%] and visual hallucinations [7.5%]. Delusions of persecution were found in very high percentage [91.25%] delusions of reference in 42.5% and delusions of control in 31.25%. The patients believed that they were influenced by magic, demons and pirs. First rank symptoms of schizophrenia were present in 76.25% of patients; made affect, made

impulse and made volition were present in [40.8%] and somatic passivity were present in [18%] of cases. Sociocultural background of the patients is likely to contribute in shaping the phenomenology of delusions and hallucinations and it is recommended that more elaborate/different diagnostic criteria may be designed for diagnosis of schizophrenia in developing countries.

Dental Arch

anatomy and histology

Relationship between dental arch widths and mandibular plane angle in untreated adults with skeletal class II malocclusion.

Batool, Iffat; Abbas, Assad; Yahya, Farhan; Rizvi, Syed Ausaf; Ayub, Ali
Orthodontics Department

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 102-104 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Malocclusion; Angle Class II-pathology; Mandible; Cephalometry; Chemokines; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To investigate the arch width in untreated Class II subjects with average and high mandibular plane angles. Cross sectional comparative study. The study was conducted in the orthodontics department of Armed forces institute of Dentistry Rawalpindi from Sep 2008 to March 2009. Pretreatment dental casts and cephalograms of skeletal class II patients with complete set of permanent dentition except third molars reporting to the OPD of Orthodontic department were selected. Records of 60 patients [30 high angle, 30 normal angle] were randomly selected out of the 240 records studied. Intermolar and intercanine widths were measured in millimeters using digital callipers. Mandibular plane angle was measured from cephalometric tracings using the SN Mandibular plane [CoGn SN] angle as used in Steiner's analysis. The mean intermolar width for the normal angle group was 49.18 +/- 2.69 mm and 48.56 +/- 4.44mm for the high angle group. The mean intercanine width for the normal angle group was 34.41 +/- 2.33mm and for the high angle group it was 33.13 +/- 2.60mm. Independent t test failed to show any significant [p > 0.05] difference in the IMW between normal and high angle patients. However a significant [p < 0.05] difference was observed in the intercanine width of the normal and high angle groups. In our study there was no significant difference of intermolar width whereas significant difference of intercanine width was found between normal and high angle cases.

Dental Leakage

Microleakage of CEM cement in two different media.

Ghorbani, Zahra; Kheirieh, Sanam; Shadman, Bahareh; Eghbal, Mohammad Jafar; Asgary, Saeed
Shahid Beheshti Medical University - Dental School/Dental Research Center

IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 87-90 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Cements; Root Canal Filling Materials; Calcium

Abstract: Sealing ability of root-end filling materials is of great importance. It can be investigated by measuring microleakage. The purpose of this in vitro study was to evaluate microleakage of calcium enriched mixture [CEM] cement in two different media including phosphate buffer solution [PBS] and distilled water. Twenty single-rooted human teeth were selected. All teeth were root-end filled with CEM cement. Samples were divided into two groups of 10 each and were placed in PBS or distilled water. The microleakage was measured after 12 and 24 h, 14 and 30 days with Fluid Filtration device. Data were statistically analyzed by repeated measures test. Sealing ability of CEM cement was significantly superior in PBS compared to distilled water [P<0.05]. This study also showed that time had no significant effect on the sealing ability of CEM cement. Media can significantly affect the microleakage of CEM cement. PBS can provide more phosphorous ions for hydroxyapatite formation of CEM cement; therefore, CEM cement can seal more effectively with PBS.

Dermatitis, Allergic Contact

etiology

Nickel dermatitis.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 1-3 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Nickel-adverse effects; Hypersensitivity; Occupational Diseases; Allergens

Dermoid Cyst

diagnosis

A case of retroperitoneal dermoid cyst.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 137-139 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Retroperitoneal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Retroperitoneal Neoplasms-ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Neoplasms, Germ Cell and Embryonal

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

drug therapy

A comparison of pioglitazone with metformin in management of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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Department of Medicine

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 25-31 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Thiazolidinediones-pharmacology; Metformin-pharmacology; Hypoglycemic Agents; Blood Glucose-chemistry; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Treatment Outcome; Metformin-therapeutic use; Thiazolidinediones-therapeutic use

Abstract: To compare hypoglycemic effect of Pioglitazone and Metformin in type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Quasi experimental study. Department of Medicine, Military Hospital Rawalpindi Cantt from 11-01-2007 to 12-08-2007. Sixty patients of type 2 diabetes mellitus from outdoor department were selected. On arrival at OPD each patient was examined thoroughly. Therapeutic option was allocated to the patients simply by using a table of random numbers and dividing them in two equal groups. Informed written consent was obtained. Each patient was followed on monthly subsequent visits [six in total] and his HbA1c, fasting and random blood glucose were recorded carefully. All the data thus obtained was processed and analyzed using SPSS version 10.0. Mean and SD were calculated for age, BMI, fasting blood glucose, random blood glucose and HbA1c levels. Mean drop of all three parameters were compared among two groups. At the end of six months, it was revealed that fasting and random [2 hours postprandial] blood glucose dropped more in Pioglitazone group; $P=0.000$ and 0.02 respectively. While almost comparable effect was observed in HbA1c [$P=0.2$]. Pioglitazone has significantly better hypoglycemic effect than Metformin in type 2 diabetes mellitus at the end of six months therapy.

Diabetic Retinopathy

epidemiology

Retinopathy risk factors among diabetics in a tertiary care military hospital.

Niazi, Muhammad Khizar; Ameen, Sameer Shahid; Saed, Kamran; Yaqub, Muhammad Amer; Khan, Muhammad Dawood; Arian, Muhammad Aamir

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 47-52 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Complications; Cross-Sectional Studies; Severity of Illness Index; Risk Factors; Hospitals, Military; Early Diagnosis; Regression Analysis

Abstract: To determine the frequency and risk factors for severity of retinopathy in diabetic patients referred to a tertiary military hospital. Cross-sectional study. Armed Forces Institute of Ophthalmology, Rawalpindi from Jun 2008 to Dec 2009. Diabetic patients aged 40 to 79, referred for suspected diabetic retinopathy [DR] on fundoscopy from medical outpatient clinic of Military Hospital Rawalpindi were randomly included in the study. Participants underwent a standardized interview and examination Retinopathy was assessed through dilated pupils, and graded into absent retinopathy, mild to moderate, or advanced. Presence of clinically significant macular edema [CSME] was also recorded. To evaluate the simultaneous effect of significant risk factors on the different stages of DR, multivariate regression analysis was carried out. Out of five hundred and ten patients, DR was confirmed in 63% cases with advanced retinopathy in 21.3%. In univariate analysis, duration of diabetes, fasting blood glucose, and presence of oedema were significantly associated with retinopathy [$P<0.005$] On multivariate analysis, however, only duration of

diabetes [Odds Ratio 6.15 for 5 to 10 years and 38.29 for more than 10 years] and macular oedema [OR 6.617 95% CI 3.95-11.07] remained significant. CSME was present in 173 [33%] patients and its frequency increased with the severity of DR [P<0.001]. The frequency of DR among military personnel and their dependants was high with strong association to duration of diabetes. This underscores the importance of regular retinal detect DR in the early stages and timely intervention to prevent diabetes related blindness.

Dietary Fats, Unsaturated

pharmacology

Effect of combination of edible oils on blood pressure, lipid profile, lipid peroxidative markers, antioxidant status, and electrolytes in patients with hypertension on nifedipine treatment.

Sudhakar, Balasubramanian; Kalaarasi, Panneerdelvam; Al Numair, Khalid S.; Chandramohan, Govindasamy; Rao, Rama K.; Pugalendi, Kodukkur V.

Annamalai University - Rajah Muthiah Medical College and Hospital - Department of Biochemistry

Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 379-385 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-therapy; Nifedipine-therapeutic use; Plant Oils-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Blood Pressure-drug effects; Lipid Peroxidation-drug effects; Antioxidants; Lipids; Electrolytes; Plants, Edible; Sesame Oil-pharmacology

Abstract: To determine the effect of combination of edible oils on blood pressure, anthropometric parameters, lipid profile, lipid peroxidative markers, antioxidant status and electrolytes in drug [nifedipine] taking patients with hypertension. In this study, patients were separated into 4 groups. Normal [n=14], hypertensive patients [n=38], 38 patients under medication with nifedipine were divided into 2 groups nifedipine control [n=12] and nifedipine + oil combination [sesame + sunflower oil] groups [n=26]. Sesame and sunflower oil combination was supplied to patients and instructed to use it as the only oil source for 45 days. Blood pressure and anthropometric parameters were measured at baseline and after 45 days. Lipid peroxidative markers, enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidants, lipid profile and electrolytes in blood were also measured. The study took place at Rajah Muthiah Medical College and Hospital, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, India between January 2005 and December 2008. Nifedipine and oil-mix consumed patients significantly decreased the blood pressure, lipid peroxidative markers, lipid profile excluding the high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), sodium, chloride, and increased enzymatic, non-enzymatic antioxidants, HDL-C and potassium levels when compared to nifedipine alone treated hypertensive patients. Nifedipine and oil-mix provided good protection over blood pressure and lipid peroxidation, and brought enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidants, lipid profile, and electrolytes towards normalcy in hypertensive patients.

Diphosphonates

therapeutic use

Intravenous pamidronate for refractory lymphedema.

Beigi, A.A.; Sadeghi, A.M.; Masoudpour, H.; Shirazinejad, S.; Mottaghi, P.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Alzahra Hospital - Department of Vascular Surgery

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 263-266 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphedema-drug therapy; Pain Measurement; Diphosphonates-therapeutic use; Quality of Life; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Based on beneficial reports of pamidronate use for reflex sympathetic dystrophy in reduction of pain and swelling, this drug can be studied as a novel treatment for refractory lymphedema. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of pamidronate on lymphedema and its possible side effects. Twelve cases of lower limb refractory lymphedema were enrolled. They received intravenous pamidronate monthly for 3 consecutive months and were followed by measuring any discomfort with visual analog scale [VAS] and physician global assessment, based on objective signs of limb volume and circumference. The limb volume, circumference, and satisfaction of the patients improved significantly. Pamidronate when is added to conservative treatments may reduce lymphedema and improve the patient's comfort.

Disability Evaluation

Evaluation of old-age disability and related factors among an Iranian elderly population.

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Kashan University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 671-678 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Aged-statistical and numerical data; Disabled Persons; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Old-age disability has become a public health concern. This study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of disability and its related factors among the elderly population in Kashan city, Islamic Republic of Iran. A cross-sectional study was conducted on a multistage random sample of 350 elderly people. The World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule II was used as the disability measure. Overall, 37.1% had mild ageing disability, 38.6% moderate, 20.0% severe and 4.3% extreme disability. Significant relationships were observed between disability and sex, age, living status, needing help, marital status, urban/rural residence, drug addiction, duration of addiction, employment status, having regular physical activity, level of education, health perception, history of hospitalization in the last year and having multiple diseases. Considering the rapid increase in the aged population in Islamic Republic of Iran, more attention should be paid to the health of elderly people.

Domestic Violence

psychology

Physical violence against women and its effect on child morbidity.

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Mostansiriya University - College of Medicine

JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 41-48 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Women's Health; Prevalence; Battered Women; Health Status; Morbidity; Cross-Sectional Studies; Population Surveillance; Child Psychology; Severity of Illness Index

Abstract: To assess the prevalence of physical domestic violence against women in Mosul city and to investigate the relationship between domestic violence and the extent and severity of children illness. A cross-sectional population-based study with a face-to-face structured interview was conducted, 800 married women [each of whom should has at least one baby] were interviewed. The results showed that 22.3% of the women in Mosul city are exposed to physical violence. Episodes of physical health problems were significantly higher among children of mothers who are abused by their partners than in children of non-abused women. Those mothers [with violence] are at double risk of having children with more severe and numerous attacks of various morbidities [RR= 2.4, CI= 2.36-2.43]. Domestic physical violence against Iraqi women is currently present, and relatively common. The physical abuse against women inside their homes is positively associated with a significant high risk [frequency and severity] of various diseases affecting their children.

Dyskinesias

diagnosis

Hemiballismus-hemichorea in a 55 years old diabetic female patient with non-ketotic hyperglycaemia.

Khattak, Abdul Latif; Nasser A.K.; Naeem, M.A.; Akhter, F.

Combined Military Hospital

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 135-136 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Movement Disorders; Diabetes Complications; Brain-pathology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Ectodermal Dysplasia

diagnosis

A 4-year-old male child with hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.

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Shalamar Hospital - Department of Dermatology

JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 69-70 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Hypohidrosis-complications; Ectodermal Dysplasia-genetics; Eccrine Glands-pathology

Abstract: A 4-year-old male child presented with history of dry skin, scanty scalp hair, and decreased sweating since birth. On examination scalp hair were scanty, thin, dry and brownish in color. Facial features were frontal bossing, saddle shaped nose, thick everted lips and low set large ears. There was partial adontia with only one conical incisor

tooth. There was generalized dryness of the skin. Mucosae and nails were normal. Histopathology of the skin showed rudimentary and decreased number of eccrine sweat glands, which confirmed the diagnosis of hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia.

Endodermal Sinus Tumor

diagnosis

Primary yolk sac [endodermal sinus] tumour of the vulva: a case report.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 90-92 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Vulvar Neoplasms; alpha-Fetoproteins; Immunohistochemistry; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Vulvar Neoplasms-diagnosis

Abstract: To report a case of primary yolk sac [endodermal sinus] tumour [YST] of the vulva which is very rare and to highlight some unusual features of this tumour in the vulva. A 23-year-old woman presented with a 1-month swelling in the right labium majus that was non-tender and rapidly increasing in size. The mass was excised; it grossly measured 6 x 5 x 3 cm and was firm with a grey white cut surface. Microscopically it showed features of YST. The patient returned to the clinic only after 2 months with a recurrent mass of almost the same size with ipsilateral lymphadenopathy. At that time serum a-fetoprotein showed only a mild increase [13.4 micro g/l, normal: 0-10 micro g/l]. Further management was not possible as she decided to return to her native country for treatment. A literature review shows that local excision with lymphadenectomy followed by cisplatin-based chemotherapy is the best mode of treatment for primary YST of the vulva. This case is presented for its rarity and to highlight the fact that serum a-fetoprotein estimation may not aid in the primary diagnosis or detection of recurrence in patients on follow-up for YST arising in the vulva unlike those seen in the gonads.

Endometrial Neoplasms

genetics

P53 expression in endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial carcinoma.

Ahmed, Nadya Y.; Isaac, Rivan Hermiz

Hawler Medical University - College of Medicine

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 28-34 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Endometrial Hyperplasia-genetics; Genes, p53; Immunohistochemistry; Gene Expression; Mutation, Missense; Genes, Tumor Suppressor

Abstract: Mutations of the P53 tumor suppressor gene and alterations in its protein expression often occur in a variety of human malignant tumors, including endometrial carcinoma, but the practical implications of this phenomenon are yet to be fully exploited. This study was designed to evaluate P53 protein expression in normal, hyperplastic and malignant endometrium by immunohistochemical study and to correlate P53 expression in endometrial carcinoma with other clinic-pathological prognostic parameters [age, histologic type, tumor grade, cervical and myometrial invasion, and tumor stage]. The studied samples included 100 formalin fixed, paraffin embedded endometrial tissue specimens which were divided to the following diagnostic categories: - Proliferative endometrium [n=10]; secretory endometrium [n=10]; simple hyperplasia [n=10]; complex hyperplasia without atypia [n=20]; atypical complex hyperplasia [n=10] and endometrial carcinoma [n=40]. .None of the normal endometrium, simple hyperplasia and complex hyperplasia without atypia showed P53 immunostaining, while 20% of atypical complex hyperplasia and 32.5% of endometrial carcinoma showed immunoreactivity for P53. In endometrial carcinoma, significant correlation was observed between P53 expression and age at diagnosis, histological grade,FIGO stage, myometrial invasion and cervical invasion ; but not with the histological type . The results indicated the validity and simplicity of the application of immunohistochemistry in determining the status of P53 overexpression which is strongly associated with endometrial carcinoma aggressiveness and high malignant potential.

Endophthalmitis

prevention and control

Drainage of hypopyon followed by intracameral moxifloxacin in a case of acute post operative endophthalmitis.

Dar, Asad Jamal; Chohan, Sofia
Military Hospital - Eye Department

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 140-142 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Antibiotic Prophylaxis; Cataract Extraction-adverse effects; Aza Compounds-adverse effects; Aza Compounds-therapeutic use; Postoperative Complications-prevention and control; Quinolones-therapeutic use; Eye Infections, Bacterial; Drainage

Entamoebiasis

diagnosis

Comparative study between PCR and microscopic examination in diagnosing Entamoeba histolytica.

Rashed, Samia Mostafa; Nasr, Mona El Sayed; Abdallah, Karim Fetouh; Eraky, Maysa Ahmad; Nagieb, Marwa Mohammed

Benha University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 89-98 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Polymerase Chain Reaction-methods; Microscopy-methods; Comparative Study; Dysentery-etiology

Abstract: Differentiation between *E. histolytica* and non pathogenic species as *Entamoeba dispar*, which are morphologically identical species, is essential for rapid treatment decision, precaution of the invasive disease and public health. This study evaluated the real time PCR for detection of intestinal amoebiasis in comparison with microscopic examination. Stool samples were obtained from symptomatic 40 patients from outpatient clinic of Benha University Hospitals and Benha Educational Hospital. Twenty suffered from dysentery and 20 cases were not suffering dysentery. In addition 10 stool samples of other parasitic infection as *Giardia lamblia* and *Cryptosporidium parvum* were examined by direct smear, iodine stained smear, formol ether concentration technique and real time PCR for detection of *E. histolytica* DNA. Formol ether concentration technique showed that 20 [40%] samples were positive for *E. histolytica* but real time PCR showed 26 [52%] positivity. All samples positive by microscopy were also positive by PCR and additional 6 PCR positive cases. There was no cross reaction with other parasites as *G. lamblia* and *C. parvum*.

Eosinophilic Granuloma

Eosinophilic granuloma: presenting as a draining fistula.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 93-95 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Orbital Neoplasms; Fistula; Orbit-abnormalities; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Biopsy, Fine-Needle

Abstract: A case report of an orbital eosinophilic granuloma presenting as a fistula in a 15-year-old boy is presented. The patient had a history of a painful right upper eyelid swelling which required drainage and was considered as an abscess. An increase in swelling occurred and a small fistula appeared in the area subsequently. Computed tomography scan revealed a large soft tissue lesion in right superolateral orbit having intracranial extradural extension with destruction of bony orbital margin. Fine needle aspiration biopsy of the lesion revealed eosinophilic granuloma. A complete excision of the lesion was performed by a brow incision and histopathological examination of the excised specimen confirmed diagnosis. Although upper eyelid area eosinophilic granuloma is known to occur, its presentation as a fistula is not known.

Eyelids

Bilateral subepidermal calcified nodules of the eyelid.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 81-83 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Epidermal Cyst; Eyelid Neoplasms

Abstract: A subepidermal calcified nodule [SCN] is an uncommon benign lesion, which usually develops in early childhood and is typically solitary. A rare form of this lesion has been reported in the eyelid. We report here a case of a 12-year-old girl with bilateral nodules of the right upper eyelid and a left lower eyelid simulating epidermal cyst. The histopathologic examination of the excised nodule confirmed the diagnosis. To our knowledge, this may be the first bilateral case of eyelid SCN reported in the literature.

Falconiformes

parasitology

Caryospora biarmicus sp.n. [Apicomplexa: Eimeriidae] infecting falcons from the genus Falco in Saudi Arabia.

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King Saud University - College of Science - Department of Zoology

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 1-6 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Apicomplexa-parasitology; Feces

Abstract: The oocysts of *Caryospora biarmicus* sp.n. is described from the feces of the lanner falcon, *Falco biarmicus*, from the falcon market in Riyadh City, Saudi Arabia. Sporulated oocysts are ovoid in shape, measuring 40.2 x 34.7 [37.5-42.4 x 32.9-35.7] microm; shape index [L/W] is 1.16 [1.08-1.31] microm. The oocyst wall is smooth and bi-layered. Micropyle and polar granule are absent, but an oocyst residuum is present. Sporocysts are spheroid, 20.1 [18.6-21.3] microm; with a smooth single-layered wall, lacking Stieda body. Sporocyst residuum is present as numerous small granules. Sporozoites are stout with a large single refractile body.

Fascioliasis

diagnosis

Fasciola Hepatica worm swims in the gallbladder.

Hawrami, Tahir Abdullah

University of Sulymaniah

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 1-4 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Fasciola; Gallbladder-parasitology; Bile-parasitology; Gallbladder Diseases-diagnosis; Cholecystectomy; Fascioliasis-surgery

Abstract: Human infestation with liver flukes is rare, as they are accidental host by ingestion of contaminated water and vegetables. To document the presence of this disease in Iraq/ Kurdistan region, we are reporting this case of *Fasciola Hepatica* infestation to a young lady with recurrent attacks of Rt. Abdominal pain. The worm was found, during cholecystectomy, swimming in the bile of gallbladder.

Fibroadenoma

diagnosis

Eccrine syringofibroadenoma: an unusual presentation of a rare disease.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 58-60 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Eccrine Glands-pathology; Syringoma; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: Eccrine syringofibroadenoma [ESFA] is a rare disorder with differentiation towards ductal eccrine apparatus. There are a variety of clinical manifestations and distribution of lesions but the histopathological features are remarkably similar with benign appearing anastomosing cords of eccrine ductal epithelial cells with or without lumina formation, are embedded in loose fibrovascular stroma. We report a case of 55-year-old Muslim man having large pale pink slightly verrucous plaque on right upper back since last 20 years with central ulceration for 8 years. Punch biopsy was done and showed features of ESFA.

Ficus

The effect of fig tree latex [Ficus carica] on stomach cancer line.

Hashemi, S.A.; Abediankenari, S.; Ghasemi, M.; Azadbakht, M.; Yousefzadeh, Y.; Dehpour, A.A.
Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 272-275 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Stomach Neoplasms-prevention and control; Cysteine Proteases-therapeutic use; Disease Progression; Cell Proliferation-drug effects; Cell Line, Tumor-drug effects

Abstract: The therapeutic effect of herbal materials in inhibition of cancer cell growth was shown. This study investigates the effect of fig tree latex [Ficus carica] on stomach cancer line. The in vitro effect of different doses of fig tree latex on stomach cancer cell line and the peripheral blood mononuclear cells was evaluated after 72 hours. Fig tree latex could inhibit the proliferation of cancer cell line without any cytotoxic effect on human normal cells. Five mg/ml was the optimum concentration in inhibition of cell line growth. Cancer cell line was more sensitive to Ficus carica latex than normal cells. This anticancer activity might be due to presence of its proteolytic enzymes.

Filariasis

transmission

Geographical distribution and relative abundance of culicine mosquitoes in relation to transmission of lymphatic filariasis in El Menoufia Governorate, Egypt.

Abdel Hamid, Yousry M.; Soliman, Mohamed I.; Kenawy, Mohamed A.
Ministry of Health - The General Organization for Institutes

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 109-118 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Culicidae-growth and development; Wuchereria bancrofti-parasitology

Abstract: Culicine mosquito were surveyed in El Menoufia Governorate [October to November 2008 and April to May 2009] in villages representing eight districts. Six species were reported: Culex [Culex] pipiens Linnaeus, Cx. [Cx] perexiguus Theobald, Cx. [Cx.] antennatus [Becker], Aedes [Ochlerotatus] caspius [Pallas], Aedes [Ochlerotatus] detritus [Haliday] and Culiseta [Allotheobaldia] longiareolata [Macquart]. Cx. pipiens, the main filariasis vector was the commonest or predominating species [ca. 47% adults and 92% larvae, P<0.01]. For the common species, the following were investigated: 1-temperature and pH of the breeding habitats and their relation to the larval density and 2-relation of adult indoor density with indoor- and outdoor-temperature and RH. Besides, parasitologically, Wuchereria bancrofti cases [33/631 blood samples, 5.23%] were detected in three districts [range=1.96-14.12% infection]. The cases were associated with the abundance of Cx. pipiens adults [ca. 45-62% of the collected adults].

Fishes

Residues of some heavy metals in freshwater fish [Oreochromis niloticus and Labeo niloticus] in Assiut city markets.

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Animal Health Research institute - Department of Food Hygiene

Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 31-39 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Metals, Heavy; Cichlids; Lead-analysis; Cadmium-analysis; Mercury-analysis; Fresh Water-chemistry

Abstract: This study was conducted to determine the residues of lead [Pb] cadmium [Cd] and mercury [Hg] in the muscles of the freshwater fish, 40 random samples [20 from Oreochromis niloticus and [20 from Labeo niloticus] were used and collected from different markets In Assiut City, Egypt. They were analyzed by using Ph meter Orion 920 research electrode. The results revealed that levels of Pb, Cd and Hg in the Oreochromis niloticus samples were 0.125 [0.046-1.126], 0.976 [0.198-1.938] ppm and 4.875 [3.686-7.220] micro g/kg, respectively. While the concentration of Pb, Cd and Hg were 0.119 [0.021-0.721], 0.621 [0.379-1.032] ppm and 4.039 [3.687- 5.620] micro g/kg. In the Laheo niloticus sample respectively. The results of this study indicate that the Pb, Cd concentrations in all examined samples were lower than the Egyptian Organization of Standardization and Quality Control [EOSQC, 1993]. The consumption of these contaminated fish regularly even in a small amounts for long time may lead to health troubles. Public health importance and the hazardous toxic effects of the examined heavy metals as well as the suggestive recommendation to reduce or control the sources of pollution to the fresh water fish with these metals were discussed.

Fissure in Ano

drug therapy

Comparison of lateral internal sphincterotomy with 0.2% glyceryl trinitrate in the management of chronic anal fissure.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 12-15 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Nitroglycerin-therapeutic use; Fissure in Ano-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Digestive System Surgical Procedures; Ointments; Chronic Disease; Random Allocation

Abstract: To compare the effectiveness of topical Glyceryl trinitrate Ointment with Lateral internal Sphincterotomy in terms of relief of pain healing of fissure and absence of bleeding over a period of two months. Randomized controlled trial. Department of Surgery, Combined Military Hospital Peshawar from Feb 2007 to August 2007. This study included 80 patients of chronic anal fissure. Patients were randomly divided in two groups with 40 patients in each group. One group was prescribed with 0.2% GTN Ointment intra anally 4 times a day for 8 weeks in OPD [group A]. Second group was admitted in Surgical ward and lateral internal sphincterotomy was performed on each patient by open technique under general anaesthesia [group B]. In Group A 33 [82.5%] patients had healed fissure at the end of 8 weeks While in group B 37 out of 40 [92.5%] patients had healed fissure at the end of 8 weeks. 0.2% Glyceryl trinitrate can be offered as first line of treatment for chronic anal fissure which means that surgery can be avoided in more than 82% of the patients.

Flax

Manipulation of flaxseed inhibits tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interleukin-6 production in ovarian-induced osteoporosis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 369-375 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoporosis-drug therapy; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-drug effects; Interleukin-6-blood; Plant Oils-therapeutic use; Cytokines; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Case-Control Studies; Random Allocation; Estrogens-deficiency

Abstract: To evaluate the potential effects of whole flaxseed [FS], and/or flax oil [FO] incorporation into the diet on the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines in ovariectomized [OVX] rats model of osteoporosis. This study was performed in the Food Science and Agriculture College, King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from October to December 2009. Forty-eight, 3-month-old female Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into 6 groups: Group 1 - sham + control diet; Group 2 - OVX rats + basal diet; Group 3- OVX + 20% whole FS; Group 4 - OVX rats + 40% FS; Group 5 - OVX rats + 5% FO; Group 6 - OVX rats + 10% FO. All OVX rats underwent bilateral ovariectomy. The experiment was continued for 2 months. Serum bone alkaline phosphatase [B-ALP], interleukin-6 [IL-6], tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF-alpha], calcium [Ca], phosphorous [P], and magnesium [Mg] were measured. A significant increase of serum IL-6 and TNF-alpha concentrations were observed between OVX rats when compared with Group 1, while there was no significant difference in the activity of B-ALP, serum Ca, P. and Mg among all groups. A remarkable significant decrease of serum levels of IL-6 and TNF-alpha. was observed in the group of rats that were fed with FS [Groups 3 and 4] and FO [Groups 5 and 6]. This study suggests that FS and FO might be useful in the prevention of estrogen-deficiency induced osteoporosis via decreasing osteoclastogenesis. Further studies are needed to demonstrate their efficacy in humans by using bioactive components of FS, and to clarify their mechanism of action.

Fracture Fixation, Intramedullary

methods

Treatment of type III supracondylar fracture of humerus in children, Backslab vs. no Backslab after open reduction internal fixation.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 124-126 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Humeral Fractures-surgery; Bone Wires; Internal Fixators; Treatment Outcome; Elbow Joint-injuries; Wound Healing; Child

Abstract: To compare the results of application of pop back slab Vs no back slab after open reduction internal fixation in type III supracondylar humeral fracture. Randomized controlled trial. Department of orthopedics, Fauji Foundation Hospital Rawalpindi Duration: From 01 August, 2008 to 31 July, 2009. Patients with type III supracondylar humeral fractures aged between 05 to 12 years were recruited from the outpatient and emergency department of Orthopaedic surgery Fauji Foundation Hospital [FFH], Rawalpindi. Open reduction internal fixation was done, Kochers approach was used and fixation was secured with two k-wires. Of total 70 patients, 52 [74.28%] were males and 18 [25.72%] were females. Forty two [60%] of the patients had age range between 05 to 08, and 28 [40%] were between 09 to 12 years old. In 51 [72.85%] left elbow was involved while right elbow was involved in 19 patients [27.15%]. Outcome of the procedure was analyzed according to Flynn's criteria showing excellent results in 21 patients [60%], good in 9 [25.71%], fair in 04 [11.43%] and poor in 01 [2.86%] in Group-I [with back slab] while in Group-II [without back slab] the results were excellent in 22 patients [62.85%], good in 7 [20%], fair in 04 [11.43%] and poor in 02 [5.72%]. By comparing patients with and without back slabs after ORIF of supracondylar fractures, we found no additional benefit in terms of stability, instead achieving early rehabilitation period, avoids extra cost and save valuable time of the surgical team without compromising any functional and cosmetic difference.

Fractures, Open

drug therapy

Comparison the efficacy of cefazolin plus gentamicin with cefazolin plus ciprofloxacin in management of type -IIIA open fractures.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 239-242 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Ciprofloxacin-therapeutic use; Cefazolin-therapeutic use; Gentamicins-therapeutic use; Wound Healing-drug effects; Wound Infection-prevention and control; Treatment Outcome; Drug Therapy, Combination; Anti-Infective Agents; Anti-Bacterial Agents

Abstract: The optimal antibiotic regimen is still controversial in open fractures. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of two different antibiotic regimens in management of type III-A open fractures. From January 2001 to January 2008, patients with type IIIA open fractures admitted in Shahid Beheshti Hospital Affiliated to Babol University of Medical Sciences were enrolled. Patients randomly received cefazolin plus gentamicin [group I] or cefazolin plus ciprofloxacin [group II]. Both regimens were administered for 3 days. All patients were followed for 3 months. The efficacy of both regimens was compared. One hundred-forty eight and 153 patients were treated in group I and II, respectively. The mean age of the patients treated in group I was 36.96 +/- 14.4 and in group II was 36.93 +/- 13.51 years. The rate of deep infection in group I was 5.4% and in group II was 6.5%. The efficacy of regimen I was 94.6% and regimen II was 93.5%. Cefazolin plus gentamicin, or cefazolin plus ciprofloxacin both can be successfully used for prevention of infection in type IIIA open fractures.

Fusion Proteins, bcr-abl

genetics

Molecular screening of pointmutation [T3151] using allele specific oligonucleotides-polymerase chain reaction [ASO-PCR].

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 10-14 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Pyrimidines-therapeutic use; Leukemia, Myelogenous, Chronic, BCR-ABL Positive-genetics; Mutation; Protein-Tyrosine Kinases; DNA Mutational Analysis-methods; Protein Kinase Inhibitors

Abstract: The development of the BCR-ABL targeted Imatinib Mesylate [IM] represent a paradigm shift in the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia [CML]. However, a considerable number of CML patients have been reported to show resistance to IM, leading to relapses. The purpose of this paper is to screening for T3151 mutation in patients who are showing criteria of resistance or relapse, using Allele Specific Oligonucleotides Polymerase Chain Reaction [ASO-PCR]. A total of 24 DNA samples related to 18 CML patients of non-responder to IM were analyzed for T3151. They received daily dose of IM [300-400] mg for a mean duration 35 months. They were followed up hematologically, cytogenetically and molecularly every 3-6 months. They had not achieved complete hematological response [CHR], major cytogenetic response [MCyR] or major molecular response [MMR] along the follow up duration and until the end of this study. DNA was extracted from 100 micro l of venous blood [VB] using DNA isolation kit. Screening for the presence of T3151 mutation was done using [ASO-PCR]. PCR products were electrophoresed using 2.5% agarose gel

electrophoresis. Agarose gel electrophoresis of ASO-PCR amplified products showed just one band of about [158 bp] in the lanes of wild-type alleles, indicating that non of those patients were harboring such mutation. There was no evidence that the initial lack of CHR, CyR or MMR in CML patients treated with IM due to the presence of T3151 mutation but those patients may have carried other types of mutations result in shift in sensitivity that may allow sufficient kinase activity to initiate disease progression in the presence of IM.

Gait

Gait analysis of patients with metal-on-metal resurfacing hip arthroplasty compared with big-femoral-head total hip arthroplasty.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 394-399 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip-methods; Hip Joint-physiopathology; Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip-instrumentation; Postoperative Period; Hip Joint-surgery

Abstract: To evaluate gait patterns in patients with metal-on-metal resurfacing hip arthroplasty [RHA] compared with big-femoral-head total hip arthroplasty [BHA] at one year postoperatively. In this retrospective comparative observational study, 2 groups of 30 resurfacing hip arthroplasty [RHA] and big-femoral-head total hip arthroplasty [BHA] patients participated between June 2006 and March 2009 in the Sixth Affiliated People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China. Gait parameters and range of motion [ROM] in gait cycles were measured by Vicon gait analysis system and were used to calculate operated/contralateral ratios. No significant difference was found between gait parameter ratios, Hospital for Special Surgery Score [HSS], and University of California at Los Angeles Score [UCLA] of the 2 groups. However, there was significant difference between ROM ratios in gait cycles. Range of motions of operated hip joint were more similar to that of contra-lateral side in RHA group [hip flexion/extension $p=0.007$, hip abduction/adduction $p=0.005$, hip rotation $p=0.006$, knee flexion/extension $p=0.037$]. Gait parameters of patients who underwent RHA and BHA are approaching to normal values at one year postoperatively. At the time point, ROMs of RHA patients are larger than that of BHA patients during walking.

General Surgery

education

Operative notes: a simple yet effective teaching resource for training.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 3-6 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Professional Practice-standards; Medical Records-standards; Forms and Records Control; Practice Guidelines as Topic; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To find out the opinion of surgical team about teaching of operative notes and whether writing of operative notes is taught during surgical training. Cross Sectional Study Civil Hospital, Karachi from July to September 2007. Convenience sampling was used to include participants. A questionnaire was filled on the spot that included questions about formal teaching and operative notes either they should be hand written or typed how operative notes were learned knowledge about any guideline, counselling about syntax to be avoided in writing, record of swab and instrument count opinion about possible implications and need of standard national guidelines. A total of 154 surgical residents and consultants filled in the questionnaires. Responding to question about documenting operative notes 69.5% preferred them to be hand written while 32.5% wanted typed notes. Most of them [81.8%] think that formal operative notes teaching is important. About half [46.1%] of the surgeons learned operative notes from senior trainee 40.3% by reading other operative notes and 22.1% learned them by doing. Only 45% responded that they had some form of formal teaching about writing operative notes. It is important to realize that not a single respondent knew any guidelines about writing operative notes. Majority of the surgeons [87.7%] felt that there is a need of National guidelines about operative notes. There is lack of teaching about how to write standard operative notes during surgical training. Formal teaching in this regard can improve the quality of documentation and offer multiple advantages including improvement of surgical training and patient care.

Giardiasis

drug therapy

Effect of mirazid [Commiphora molmol] on experimental giardiasis.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 155-177 (72 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Rats

Abstract: Mirazid-a purified oleo-resin extract derived from myrrh-with previously proved trematocidal activity, has been recently reported to be also effective against protozoa like *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *cryptosporidium* in humans. This experimental study aimed at investigating the possible therapeutic effect of mirazid on experimental *Giardia lamblia* infection in albino rats, using tinidazole as a therapeutic control. Results proved the efficacy of mirazid, as indicated by a 100% reduction in parasite-load of both intestinal and fecal parasitic counts, a direct toxic effect on *Giardia* trophozoite as revealed by SEM and TEM in form of cell membrane erosions together with increased cytoplasmic vaculation and dissociation, and also by reversal of the observed mucosal damage associated with *Giardia* after complete treatment. Starting trophozoite invasion of the mucosa was also demonstrated by TEM; its mechanism and possible pathogenic effect in giardiasis were discussed.

Goiter, Nodular

Effect of levothyroxine suppression therapy on plasma thrombin activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor antigen levels in benign thyroid nodules.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 23-28 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroxine; Thrombin; Fibrinolysis; Carboxypeptidase U; Thyroid Nodule; Prospective Studies; Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1; Hyperthyroidism

Abstract: The aim of this prospective study was to investigate the effect of LT4 suppression therapy on plasma thrombin activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor [TAFI] antigen and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 [PAI-1] levels in benign thyroid nodules. We also compared hyperthyroid patients and healthy controls. Twenty premenopausal women with benign thyroid nodules were given LT4 suppression therapy for 1 year. Plasma TAFI and PAI-1 antigen levels were measured at baseline and after LT4 suppression treatment. The endogenous hyperthyroid group was composed of 19 premenopausal females with newly diagnosed endogenous hyperthyroidism. Eighteen age-matched euthyroid healthy premenopausal women were enrolled as the control group. TAFI antigen levels decreased after LT4 suppression treatment; however, the difference was not statistically significant [$p = 0.057$]. LT4 treatment resulted in a nonsignificant increase in PAI-1 levels. Patients with endogenous hyperthyroidism had decreased levels of TAFI antigen and increased levels of PAI-1 antigen [$p < 0.05$]. There was a negative correlation between the FT4 and TAFI antigen levels. Serum TSH was positively correlated with the plasma levels of TAFI antigen. LT4 suppression therapy for benign thyroid nodules did not result in a significant decrease in TAFI antigen levels in premenopausal women, but endogenous hyperthyroidism was associated with significantly decreased levels of TAFI antigen.

surgery

Total thyroidectomy for multi - nodular goitre.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 7-11 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroidectomy-methods; Treatment Outcome; Hypocalcemia; Recurrence; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: To assess the efficacy and safety of total thyroidectomy for benign multi-nodular goitre. Descriptive study. The study was conducted in the Department of General Surgery, Combined Military Hospital Kharian from January 2004 to December 2008. A total of 66 patients with bilateral benign multi nodular goitre [61 females and 5 males] underwent total thyroidectomy. Sixty two cases were euthyroid while 4 had hyperthyroidism. Surgical dissection techniques involved identifying both recurrent laryngeal nerves through out their course, securing of parathyroid glands with their intact blood supply and ligation of inferior thyroid artery branches close to the thyroid capsule. All the patients were evaluated post operatively for signs of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury and hypoparathyroidism and other complications. All patients were put on thyroxin replacement therapy post-operatively and were followed for 9 to 12 months. There was no injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerves. One case of injury to external laryngeal nerve was found. Transient hypocalcaemia occurred in 4 patients without permanent hypoparathyroidism. All cases of transient

hypocalcaemia recovered fully within 3 months. Four patients had occult malignancy diagnosed post-operatively on histo-pathology. In experienced hands total thyroidectomy is an effective and relatively safe operation for benign multinodular goitre and its complication rate is same as that of a sub-total thyroidectomy.

Graves Ophthalmopathy

Medical management of thyroid eye disease.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 3-13 (123 ref.)

Keywords: Exophthalmos; Antigens, CD4; Antigens, CD8; Autoantibodies; Graves Disease; Antibodies, Monoclonal, Murine-Derived-therapeutic use; Glucocorticoids-therapeutic use; Immunomodulation

Abstract: Thyroid eye disease [TED] is the most common cause of orbital disease in adults. The immunologic pathogenesis of TED has been an area of active research and considerable progress has resulted in an expansion of therapeutic options. Although surgical intervention may be required, a majority of TED patients can be managed with medical therapies. Of medical therapies, glucocorticoids remain the agent of choice in the control of TED activity. The objective of this review is to discuss the paradigm and options in medical management of TED.

Thyroid associated orbitopathy: understanding pathophysiology.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 1-2 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Exophthalmos; Antigens, CD4; Antigens, CD8; Autoantibodies; Graves Disease

Thyroid-associated orbitopathy: current insights into the pathophysiology, immunology and management.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 15-20 (59 ref.)

Keywords: Exophthalmos; Autoantibodies; Graves Disease; Antibodies, Monoclonal, Murine-Derived-therapeutic use; Immunomodulation; Fibroblasts; T-Lymphocytes; B-Lymphocytes; Antibodies, Monoclonal-therapeutic use

Abstract: Half the patients suffering from Graves' disease develop thyroid-associated orbitopathy [TAO]. The severity of TAO varies considerably with a mild form characterized by dry eyes and discomfort to the severe form with sight-threatening exposure keratopathy and optic neuropathy. The pathogenesis and immunologic mechanisms underlying Graves' disease and TAO is unknown, however, advances toward this understanding have indicated a prominent role of orbital fibroblasts, T cells and B cells. These advances have led to novel strategies for clinical treatment using immunomodulatory modalities. Initial results included use of infliximab and etanercept [anti-TNF agents], but currently there is an increasing interest in anti-B cell [Rituximab] therapy. Rituximab has shown promising results in progressive, sight-threatening TAO. It has also shown encouraging results in halting or slowing the disease process in patients unresponsive to corticosteroids. The primary advantage of these immunomodulatory agents is based upon targeting the molecular mediators of the disease and avoiding the potential side effects of non-specific therapies.

Halitosis

microbiology

Comparison of the use of the halimeter and the Oral Chroma[™] in the assessment of the ability of common cultivable oral anaerobic bacteria to produce malodorous volatile sulfur compounds from cysteine and methionine.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 75-79 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Bacteria, Anaerobic; Sulfur Compounds-metabolism; Cysteine-metabolism; Methionine; Oral Hygiene; Oral Health; Dental Plaque-microbiology; Volatilization

Abstract: To compare the use of the Halimeter and the Oral Chroma[™] to assess the ability of common oral anaerobic bacteria isolated from the Kuwaiti population to produce volatile sulfur compounds [VSCs]. Broth cultures of common anaerobes isolated from supragingival plaque were centrifuged and pellets resuspended in phosphate buffer [pH 7.7] with an optical density OD₅₅₀ of 0.3. 100 micro l of this suspension and 870 micro l of buffer were added in 2

sterile 15-ml head space vials. Reaction was initiated by addition of 30 micro l of 33 mM-L-methionine and L-cysteine, respectively, in each vial and incubation at 37°C for 90 min. 500 micro l of 3 M phosphoric acid was added to tubes and was kept aside for 10 min. Production of VSCs was measured using the Halimeter and the Oral Chroma. The major VSC producers identified by both Halimeter and Oral Chroma with L-cystine as substrate were *Campylobacter ureolyticus*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Tannerella forsythia*, *Prevotella intermedia*, *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* and *Gemella morbillorum*. The concentrations of hydrogen sulfide recorded by both Halimeter and Oral Chroma were essentially identical. With L-methionine as substrate, both Halimeter and Oral Chroma identified different complements of anaerobes with *C. ureolyticus*, *P. gingivalis*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum* and *P. intermedia* as major VSC producers. The concentrations of methyl mercaptan recorded by the Halimeter were lower compared to those assessed by the Oral Chroma. The results suggest that the Oral Chroma may produce a more comprehensive assessment of VSC production by oral microflora than the Halimeter.

Headache Disorders

Surgical outcomes for rhinogenic contact point headaches.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 29-33 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Headache; Endoscopy; Treatment Outcome; Pain Measurement; Paranasal Sinuses-surgery; Turbinates; Nasal Septum-abnormalities

Abstract: To evaluate the surgical outcome in patients diagnosed as having rhinogenic contact point headaches [RCPH]. Thirty-six patients [aged 17-58 years] with RCPH underwent mini functional endoscopic sinus surgery procedures. Patients' pain complaints were evaluated with a visual analog scale [VAS] both pre- and postoperatively. All patients reported a decrease in the intensity of pain postoperatively. Nineteen patients [52.7%] reported complete relief. The difference between the preoperative [mean 8.62] and postoperative VAS pain scores [mean 2.11] was statistically very significant [$p = 0.0000$]. No major complications were encountered. The removal of contact points in patients with RCPH is very effective in carefully selected patients.

Health Status Disparities

Health disparities between Muslim and non-Muslim countries.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 654-664 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Islam; Religion and Medicine; Life Expectancy; Infant Mortality; Maternal Mortality

Abstract: We examined differences in health indicators and associated factors across countries according to the proportion of the population who are Muslim. Of 190 UN countries, 48 were classified as Muslim-majority countries [MMC] and 142 as non-MMC. Data on 41 potential determinants of health were obtained from 10 different data sources, and 4 primary outcome measures [male and female life expectancy, maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate] were analysed. Annual per capita expenditure on health in MMC was one-fifth that of non-MMC. Maternal mortality and infant mortality rates were twice as high in MMC as non-MMC. Adult literacy rate was significantly higher for non-MMC. Four significant predictors explained 52%-72% of the differences in health outcomes between the 2 groups: gross national income, literacy rate, access to clean water and level of corruption.

Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced

epidemiology

Noise induced hearing loss among artillery soldiers.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 114-116 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Military Personnel; Occupational Exposure; Cross-Sectional Studies; Audiometry

Abstract: To determine whether there is a significant difference in hearing threshold of artillery soldiers and non artillery soldiers. A cross sectional comparative study. This study was done at Khyber Rifles Hospital Landikotal over four months time from 10th September 2009 to 31st December 2009. Study group comprised sixty males thirty of whom were engaged in firing of artillery guns and thirty with sedentary jobs. Pure tone Audiometry [PTA] was done for

all sixty individuals. Average hearing loss in speech frequencies was statistically more in individuals who were actively involved in firing of artillery guns. [$P<0.001$] Adequate protection and training should be imparted to individuals involved in firing of artillery guns.

Heart Diseases

rehabilitation

General health improves with home-based cardiac rehabilitation program.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 407-411 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Home Care Services; Rehabilitation Centers; Follow-Up Studies; Questionnaires; Recovery of Function; Quality of Health Care

Abstract: To determine whether continuing cardiac rehabilitation programs at home has positive effects on psychological and general health of the participants' in comparison with the control group. This randomized controlled trial was conducted in Tabriz Shahid Madani rehabilitation center, Tabriz, Iran between February 2009 and January 2010. Eighty patients referred to the rehabilitation center were randomly divided into case and control groups. Both groups received routine cardiac rehabilitation program in the rehabilitation center. In addition, the case group received education and practical training in various rehabilitation measures along with home visits of a community health nurse in follow-up period. General Health Questionnaire [GHQ-28] was used to assess psychological and general health between the 2 groups at baseline and on follow-up period. Collected data from the GHQ-28 were analyzed using Minitab software and repeated measurement analysis model. In this study, 75% [$n=60$] of participants were male and 25% [$n=20$] were female with an age range of 57.41 \pm 1.01 years [mean \pm SE]. The results showed statistical significant difference in general health [$p=0.000$] between the 2 groups and in different measurements [$p=0.000$]. Home-based cardiac rehabilitation has a positive effect on patients' general health, thus referring patients who suffer from heart diseases is recommended.

Hematoma, Subdural, Acute

diagnosis

Interhemispheric acute subdural hematomas.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 289-290 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Craniocerebral Trauma-complications; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Child Abuse; Acute Disease; Cranial Fossa, Middle; Accidents

Hemorrhoids

surgery

Short-term complications of hemorrhoidectomy in outpatient and inpatient operations in Shiraz, Southern Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 267-271 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Equipment and Supplies, Hospital-utilization; Equipment and Supplies, Hospital-standards; Inpatients; Outpatients; Ambulatory Surgical Procedures; Ambulatory Care; Cross-Sectional Studies; Random Allocation; Health Expenditures; Hospitalization

Abstract: Today, hospitals and patients are both willing to benefit from outpatient services. Considering limits of supply, it seems that there is a need to run productive management in offering health services to prevent wasting of supplies and facilities. This study compares the complications caused by hemorrhoidectomy in outpatient and inpatient operations. In a cross-sectional study during 1.5 years, 208 patients without any background disease were enrolled. They were randomly allocated into two groups [inpatient and outpatient] and interviewed within two weeks after

surgical operations. The data were collected through a questionnaire and physical examination. The complications in the two groups of operating theater of hospital and clinic were then compared regarding sex, occupation, education and etc. One week after the surgical operation, the patients in the hospital operating theater showed significantly a better healing recovery of their wound. Other complications such as pain, hemorrhage, infection, inflammation, involuntary emission of feces and gas indicated no significant difference between the two groups. After 2 weeks, more pain was noticed in patients in the operating theaters of the hospital and in clinics, there was more infection visible. The hemorrhage, inflammation, wound healing, involuntary emission of feces and gas did not indicate a significant difference between the operating theater of hospital and the clinic. There was no significant difference regarding the patients' satisfaction in the two groups. We recommend that for optimized use of supplies and equipments in operating theaters and to lower the cost and shorten queue of patients, grade 2 hemorrhoids are performed in the operating theater of clinics considering sterilization and safety procedures.

Hepatitis B virus

genetics

Genotypes of hepatitis B virus in central Anatolia, Kayseri, Turkey.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 360-363 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Genotype; Hepatitis B, Chronic-genetics; Polymerase Chain Reaction; DNA, Viral-methods; Hepatitis B, Chronic-epidemiology

Abstract: To investigate the distribution of hepatitis B virus [HBV] genotypes among patients with chronic hepatitis B in Kayseri, Turkey. The study took place in the Department of Microbiology, Erciyes University, Kayseri, and Lontek Laboratory, Istanbul, Turkey, from January 2005 to October 2007. One hundred and ten patients with chronic hepatitis B were included in this study. Hepatitis B virus DNA in sera were investigated by using the real-time polymerase chain reaction. Viral DNA was extracted from 200 microl of serum using the QIA amp DNA min Elute kit [Qiagen, Hilden, Germany]. Reaction mixture was prepared by Fluorion HBV QNP 2.0 [Lontek, Istanbul, Turkey]. Genotype D was detected in 107 of 110 [97.2%] patients, however, genotyping failed in 3 patients [2.7%]. No other genotypes were found. The vast majority of Turkish patients with chronic hepatitis B have genotype D.

Hepatitis C Antibodies

Frequency of anti Hepatitis C Virus antibodies amongst sanitary workers in a tertiary care hospital in Pakistan.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 32-34 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Hepatitis C-blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Occupational Exposure-adverse effects

Abstract: To determine the frequency of anti Hepatitis C Virus antibodies in sanitary workers at Military Hospital Rawalpindi and to identify additional risk factors in them for hepatitis C infection. Cross sectional study. Department of medicine Military Hospital [M.H.], Rawalpindi Pakistan over six months. All sanitary workers working at Military Hospital Rawalpindi were tested for anti HCV antibodies by third generation ELISA six percent of the study population was found to be positive for anti HCV antibodies. The frequency of anti HCV antibodies is fairly high in sanitary workers working in this tertiary care hospital studied. HCV infection is more frequent in those sanitary workers who have longer duration of service.

Hepatitis, Viral, Human

epidemiology

Hepatitis B and C viral infections in children with acute leukemia in Erbil city.

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 21-29 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B-epidemiology; Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Leukemia, Lymphoid-virology; Child; Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute-virology

Abstract: Children treated with malignancy are at high risk of parentally transmitted viral infections, the aim of this study is to detect the seroprevalence of hepatitis B and C viral infection in children with acute lymphoblastic and myeloblastic leukemia treated in Nanakaly hospital in Erbil city. Sixty children with acute leukemia, forty nine with acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL] and eleven with acute myeloblastic leukemia [AML] presented to Nanakaly hospital during the period from September 2007 to January 2009 were enrolled. They were classified into two groups [G1 and G2], G1 include 27 cases of acute leukemia, this group were evaluated initially before starting chemotherapy, and after six months of treatment,. G2 include thirty three children with acute leukemia who did not have initial evaluation, but evaluated at the starting of the study and after six months. Children of both groups were subjected to full clinical examination; sera of those patients were investigated for liver function tests and hepatitis markers including HBsAg and Anti HCV antibody compared to G3 which is a control group. In G1 patients, all were seronegative for HBV and HBC at diagnosis, but hepatitis marker increased significantly to 14% for HBV while still seronegative for HV after six months of therapy. In G2 seropositivity of HBV and HCV at the beginning of the study were 33.3% and 12% respectively, reduced to 27.7% and 15% respectively after six months in comparison to the G3 [the control group]. There are high seroprevalence rates of hepatitis B and C in pediatric acute leukemia. Blood and blood products transfusion are major risk factor for HBV infection. It is possible that the very high rate of HCV seroconversion in these patients may be due to parental exposure to other unrecognized routes of transmission other than the blood.

Herpes Zoster

epidemiology

Herpes zoster: seasonal variations and morphological patterns in Pakistan.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 22-26 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Seasons; Occupational Diseases; Age Factors

Abstract: To determine the relevance of seasonal variations and pattern of herpes zoster among the labor community in Lahore. This observational, cross sectional study was conducted at Nawaz Sharif Social Security Teaching Hospital from June, 2009 to May, 2010. Entitled patients that included the industrial labour and their dependents who were clinically diagnosed to be suffering from Herpes zoster during the above mentioned period were included in the study. All the findings were recorded on a pre-designed pro forma. Fifty two enrolled patients constituted 0.46 per cent of overall OPD patients, with male to female ratio of 2:1 and the mean age at presentation was 47 years. Average duration of symptoms at presentation in Herpes zoster ophthalmicus [HZO] was 4.5 days while in remaining cases it was 5.6 days. The surge of the cases was noted with onset of summer and most common dermatomes involved were thoracic followed by ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve. There is a relationship between Herpes zoster and seasonal variations which seems to be different from temperate climate of western countries.

Hyperpigmentation

diagnosis

Acquired macular hyperpigmentation an overview.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 43-54 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Pigmentation Disorders-etiology; Melanosis; Lichen Planus; Amyloidosis; Erythema

Abstract: Acquired hyperpigmentation is always difficult to diagnose and more difficult to treat satisfactorily. There are many conditions which need to be considered before making a diagnosis of acquired macular hyperpigmentation like erythema dyschromicum perstans, lichen planus pigmentosus, macular amyloidosis, tar and frictional melanosis, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, Berloque dermatitis, Riehl's melanosis and drugs and chemicals.

Industrial Waste

Treatment and converting of industrial wastewater into potable water.

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Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 23-29 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Water; Waste Management-methods; Drinking

Abstract: The objective of the study is to treat the textile wastewater and convert it into potable grade water in the laboratory scale. The study is involved a rigorous treatment procedure involving screening, coagulation, flocculation, aeration, biological treatment, filtration and ion exchange. From the analysis of the treated water. It is found that the industrial waste water can be converted into potable grade water.

[Treatment of industrial waste water from bacterial contamination by using ethanolic algae extract].

Al Hussieny, Ahmed Aidan; Mahdi, Zena M.; Ali, Inaam N.; Alsada, Athraa abed

Ministry of Science and Technology - Center of Directorate of water Treatment Technology - Department Water Research

Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 15-27 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Water Microbiology; Waste Management-methods; Nostoc; Cyanobacteria

Abstract: The effect of the ethanolic extract of two algae *Nostoc linkia* and *Chara sp* has been tested on the growth of bacteria *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which was isolated from contaminated water under laboratory conditions of 37°C and treatment period of 72 hour for two algae. The extract of *Nostoc linkia* showed high efficiency in reducing the bacterial number at concentration 1 mg/l at removal rates 98.9% for *Escherichia coli* and 94.6% for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Algaeal extract of *Chara sp* at concentration 1 mg/l caused a reduction in bacterial numbers at a removal rate of 87% for *Escherichia coli* and 87% for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with a significant differences at concentrations of 0.75 and 1 mg/l for two algaeal extract. Total bacterial number is reduced by concentration of 1 mg/l for two algaeal extract *Nostoc linkia* and *Chara sp*. at removal rates 90.8% and 82.4 respectively after 24 hour of treatment.

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype

Detection of an oseltamivir-resistant pandemic influenza A/H1N1 virus in the United Arab Emirates.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 97-99 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Oseltamivir-pharmacology; Drug Resistance, Viral; Pandemics; Polymerase Chain Reaction; United Arab Emirates; Antiviral Agents-pharmacology; DNA Primers; Databases, Nucleic Acid

Abstract: We report the identification of an influenza A[H1N1] viral isolate found to be resistant to oseltamivir. This is the first report of resistance of H1N1 to this medication in the United Arab Emirates. Sequencing of the isolate showed that it has the H275Y mutation.

Interferon Type I, Recombinant

adverse effects

Thyroid dysfunction induced by recombinant interferon-alpha therapy for chronic active type C hepatitis.

Chaudhry, Nayyar; Ghayur, Samina; Sattar, Abdus; Hashim, Rizwan; Ijaz, Aamer; Khan, Farooq Ahmad

Department of Pathology

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 65-69 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-drug therapy; Epidemiology; Thyroid Gland-physiopathology; Case-Control Studies; Chronic Disease

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess the frequency and types of thyroid dysfunction that develops during IFN-alpha therapy in patients of Chronic Hepatitis C. Case control study. Department of Chemical Pathology and Endocrinology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi. The study was carried out on a total of 50 patients of chronic hepatitis C on recombinant IFN-alpha therapy. In addition 50 patients with chronic hepatitis C, not on any antiviral treatment, were included as controls. After informed consent, clinical history was obtained, physical

examination was done and findings recorded on a pre-designed proforma. Blood sampling was done for thyroid profile at the beginning of interferon therapy, at 12 weeks and finally at 24 weeks. Thyroid dysfunction [TD] was observed in 14% [n=7] of the patients on antiviral therapy for CHC [n=50]. Amongst these seven patients with TD, hypothyroidism was observed in 5 and hyperthyroidism in 2 patients. In contrast the frequency of thyroid dysfunction observed in control group [n=50] was 2%. The frequency of thyroid dysfunction in patients of chronic hepatitis C treated with interferon approaches 14%, with hypothyroidism being the more commonly observed pattern.

Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic

complications

Impact of intestinal parasites on haematological parameters of sickle-cell anaemia patients in Nigeria.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 710-713 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Sickle Cell-blood; Anemia, Sickle Cell-parasitology; Hematocrit; Leukocyte Count; Platelet Count

Abstract: The majority of patients with sickle-cell anaemia live in the underdeveloped nations where endemic parasitic diseases are prevalent and this may exacerbate the severity of steady-state anaemia in infected patients. We studied the impact of intestinal parasites on haematological parameters of sickle-cell anaemia patients aged 18-35 years in Kano, Nigeria. Of 100 patients studied, 27 were found to be infected with intestinal parasites. There were no significant differences between patients with and without parasitic infections with respect to leukocyte and platelet counts. However, patients without parasitic infections had a significantly higher mean hematocrit than patients with parasitic infections [0.27 L/L [SD 0.03] versus 0.23 [SD 0.03] L/L]. Anaemia in sickle-cell anaemia patients may be exacerbated by intestinal parasites, and these patients should have regular stool examinations for detection and treatment of parasitic infections in order to improve their hematocrit and avoid the risk of blood transfusion.

Intubation, Intratracheal

Comparative study of intubating conditions after Rocuronium and Suxamethonium [study of 50 cases].

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 90-95 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Succinylcholine-pharmacology; Androstanols-pharmacology; Hemodynamics-drug effects; Heart Rate-drug effects; Neuromuscular Nondepolarizing Agents

Abstract: To compare the Intubating Conditions and Changes in heart rate [HR] achieved after suxamethonium chloride and rocuronium bromide, during intubation, in patients between ages 11-50 years out of which 4 were in paediatric age group [11-12 years] and 46 in adult group [19-50 years]. This study was conducted at the Armed Forces Hospital Sharourah kingdom of Saudi Arabia during six months period starting from 01/02/09. Fifty patients aged between 11-50 years, 4 including in paediatric age group [11-12 years] and 46 in adult age group [19-50 years], requiring general anesthesia for various surgical procedures, were randomly divided into two groups, i.e. Group A in which Rocuronium bromide, 0.9 mg kg⁻¹ was given for intubation [[n=25] [23 adults, 2 children]] Group B in which Suxamethonium chloride 1.5 mg kg⁻¹ was used for intubation [[n=25] [23 adults, 2 children]]. Intubating conditions were observed at 60 seconds after intravenous bolus administration of suxamethonium or Rocuronium. HR was also observed immediately before induction [Pre-Op], at 60 seconds after bolus of Suxamethonium or Rocuronium [Immediately after relaxation], Immediately after intubation and then five minutes after intubation. Intubating conditions were rated as excellent in 96% [n=24 Twenty two adults two children] and good in 4% [n=1 Adult] of the patients who received Rocuronium and excellent in 100% of the patients who received Suxamethonium. There were no statistically significant changes observed in HR at all observation times between the two groups. It is concluded from this study that intubation can be performed under good to excellent conditions at 60 seconds after a bolus dose of Rocuronium of 0.9 mg kg⁻¹. As far as affect on HR are concerned, our study indicate no significant difference between the two drugs. The result of this study indicates that to facilitate intubation using rapid sequence induction technique Rocuronium is a reasonably good alternative to Suxamethonium.

methods

Intubating conditions 60 seconds after giving muscle relaxant for rapid sequence induction comparison between succinylcholine and rocuronium.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 96-101 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Succinylcholine-therapeutic use; Androstanols-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Neuromuscular Nondepolarizing Agents

Abstract: To compare efficacy of succinylcholine with rocuronium for rapid sequence induction. Randomized control trial. The study was done in Anaesthesia department, Combined Military Hospital Kharian from 17th march 2007 to 16th march 2008 a total of 100 cases of elective surgery for haemorrhoids were taken and patients were randomly assigned in two equal groups using random number table. American Society of Anesthesiologist [ASA] status was assessed. Informed consent and approval of ethical committee was obtained. Patients were divided into group A and B. In both groups there were 25 males and 25 females of 20-40 years. In group A, patients were preoxygenated for 3 min then propofol was given followed by succinylcholine. After 60 seconds of giving muscle relaxant intubating conditions were assessed by vocal cords movements on laryngoscopy, apnea and abdominal jerky movements on intubation. In group B, rocuronium was given instead of succinylcholine. In group A one [2%] patient was having movement of vocal cords at the time of laryngoscopy while in group B nine [18%] patients had vocal cord movement [p=0.016]. As far as apnea is concerned, in group A one [2%] patient was not having apnea after 60 seconds but in group B eight [16%] patients were not having apnea [p=0.031]. At the time of intubation in group A three [6%] patients showed jerky movements of abdomen while in group B that movement was present in eleven [22%] patients [p=0.041]. Intubating conditions with rocuronium were not superior to those with succinylcholine.

Isotretinoin

adverse effects

Efficacy and adverse effects of systemic isotretinoin therapy.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 38-42 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Acne Vulgaris-drug therapy; Isotretinoin-therapeutic use; Keratolytic Agents

Abstract: To determine the efficacy and frequency of adverse effects of systemic isotretinoin therapy in patients of acne vulgaris. All acne patients attending OPD from January, 2007 to December, 2009 at WAPDA Hospital Complex, Lahore fulfilling the inclusion criteria were enrolled and treated with isotretinoin 1mg/kg after baseline investigations. Patients were followed up fortnightly for clinical improvement and side effects. Out of 250 patients, there were 112 [44-8%] males and 138 [55.2%] females; age range 18-30 years. Two patients discontinued therapy due to drug-related side effects so that 248 patients were evaluable. Clinical improvement was 100% at end of 16 weeks. Similarly, all patients [100%] had suffered from some adverse effects. Isotretinoin is a very effective therapy for moderate to severe acne; however, treated patients suffer from bearable side effects.

Kidney Failure, Chronic

epidemiology

End stage chronic kidney disease in Saudi Arabia. A rapidly changing scene.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 339-346 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Chronic Disease; Life Style; Diabetic Nephropathies-complications; Life Expectancy; Population Growth; Demography; Urbanization

Abstract: There have been a marked rise in the prevalence and incidence of end stage chronic kidney disease [CKD] in Saudi Arabia over the last 3 decades. This rise exceeds those reported from many countries. The enormous and rapid changes in lifestyle, high population growth, and fast increase in life expectancy, and massive urbanization that has occurred over the last 3 decades combined to make the current CKD status different to what it was. The 2 major factors that influence the CKD status are the very high rate of diabetic nephropathy and shift in age demographics.

metabolism

Some important comparative parameters between patients with chronic renal failure and patients with diabetic nephropathy in Erbil.

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Hawler Medical University - College of Pharmacy

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 68-75 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathies-metabolism; Lipids; Kidney Failure, Chronic-blood; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Patients with chronic renal failure and diabetic nephropathy reveals biochemical changes .this study aim to investigate the differences of some important biochemical changes in these two groups of patients in comparison with normal controls. [80] patients were selected with different renal disease complications. A control group of [30] healthy,18 males and 12 females were included in this study. Patients were divided into two groups the first group with chronic renal failure, include [40] patients, [25] male and [15] female; the second group with diabetic - nephropathy, include [40] patients, [25] male, and [15] female. Determination of the biochemical compound level as creatinine, urea, uric acid ,total protein [T.P], albumin ,total cholesterol [TC], triglyceride [TG], low density lipo-protein [LDH-C], high density lipoprotein [HDL-c] , and LDL-c/HDL-c ratio. Patients with chronic renal failure showed increasing levels of [creatinine, urea, - uric acid] in their serum, and lower levels of [total protein, albumin]. Mild increase in levels of [TC, LDL-c], while great increased level of triglyceride were recorded, also a great decline in the level of HDL-c was found, which indicate a high risk factor and moderate increase in [LDL-c/HDL-c] ratio .patients with diabetic nephropathy showed slight increase in the levels of [creatinine, urea, uric acid], however still lower than that in chronic renal failure group. Also they showed decreased levels of [total protein, albumin] ,but still lower than in chronic renal failure and increased level of [TC,TG, LDL-C, LDL-C/HDL-C] which were greater than the increase in chronic renal failure .also decrease in the level of HDL-c, but still less than that in chronic renal failure. Patients with chronic renal failure or with diabetic nephropathy showed significant increase in the levels of creatinine, urea, and uric acid; and decreased levels of albumin and total protein. Both group of patients showed variation in their cholesterol, LDLc, triglyceride, and LDL/HDL-c ratio.

Leg Length Inequality

Proximal femoral focal deficiency.

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Health Medical Center

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 146-148 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Femur-abnormalities; Bone Diseases, Developmental; Amputation; Lower Extremity

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

epidemiology

Clinico-epidemiological pattern of cutaneous leishmaniasis in armed forces personnel fighting war against terrorism in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and FATA regions.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 10-15 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Military Personnel; Parasitic Diseases; Disease Outbreaks

Abstract: Cutaneous leishmaniasis [CL] is endemic in various regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [KPK] province and Federally Administered Areas [FATA]. Troops deployed in these regions are at an increased risk of acquiring the disease as compared to the native population. To determine clinical and epidemiological pattern of CL in armed forces personnel serving in endemic areas of CL in KPK and FATA. This observational/descriptive study was conducted at CMH, Peshawar from January, 2010 to June, 2010. All patients of any age reporting in skin outdoor with clinical diagnosis of CL were enrolled in the study and all were subjected to skin slit smears for Leishman-Donovan [LD] bodies and skin biopsies were also taken in all cases to observe histopathological features. Patients in whom clinical diagnosis was not supported by laboratory diagnosis, were excluded. Clinical and epidemiological data was recorded and finally analyzed by using descriptive statistics. Out of 172 initially enrolled cases, 2 were excluded from the study as their clinical diagnosis was not supported by laboratory findings. All patients were young males [deployed armed forces personnel]. Their ages ranged from 18 to 43 [mean age: 27.4 years]. Number of lesions ranged from 1-11. Multiple lesions were seen in 41.2% cases only. Size of lesions ranged from 1-13 cm. 70.6% of lesions were seen on upper and lower limbs followed by head and neck region 27.6%, and trunk and abdomen 1.8%. Morphological patterns seen were crusted plaques, psoriasiform plaques, nonhealing ulcers, erythematous infiltrated nodules and papules. Majority of the cases were from the regular army units deployed in the areas in recent past [71.8%] as compared to

28.2% of native troops of Frontier Corps [FC]: 3% deployment of regular troops against 0.5% of FC troops. CL is common in soldiers serving in KPK province and FATA regions of Pakistan. Armed forces personnel who moved from central Punjab and deployed in these areas for operations against terrorists are at much higher risk of acquiring the disease as compared to the native troops. This risk can be decreased by implementing effective precautionary measures and education of the soldiers.

prevention and control

A survey on effect of health education on health volunteer performance and knowledge in prevention of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Yazd.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 27-32 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Health Education; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Questionnaires; Analysis of Variance; Parasitic Diseases; Human Experimentation

Abstract: Cutaneous leishmaniasis [CL], is one of the health priorities in many of the tropical areas of the world, and is also very common in Iran, especially in urban areas of the country. The best way of prevention of the disease is to increase knowledge in terms of prevention and early referral of suspected cases to physician, as well as suitable treatment for patients. To define the influence of education on health volunteer performance and knowledge about CL in Yazd. In this semiempirical survey, knowledge and performance of 74 randomly selected health volunteers in Yazd were assessed via questionnaire before and after the education. The resulting data were processed and analyzed by SPSS software and with ANOVA and paired t test exams. This survey showed that knowledge and performance of health volunteers after the training course increased by 44% and 56%, with mean of 7.53 before education to 10.84 after the course, and from 1.12 to 1.75 respectively. The effect of the training course in terms of level of literacy and age group were assessed resulted in meaningful differences, as well. It seems that the education has a significant influence on increase of knowledge and performance of health volunteer, and as these personnel have essential role in people's knowledge and health situation in community, so continuous use of these educational courses may result in a decline in prevalence of the disease.

Leptin

blood

Serum leptin level in the first trimester in ectopic versus normal pregnancies.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 376-378 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy, Ectopic-diagnosis; Pregnancy, Ectopic-blood; Pregnancy Trimester, First; Cross-Sectional Studies; Maternal Health Services; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: To determine whether maternal serum leptin level is different or not in ectopic and normal pregnancy. In this cross sectional study, we included 47 women with normal pregnancy [group A], and 47 women with ectopic pregnancy [group B] attending the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Afzalipour Medical Centre, Kerman, Iran from January 2009 to February 2010. Previous history of miscarriage or ectopic pregnancy, body mass index equal to or more than 25 and equal or less than 19 kg/m², using drugs during pregnancy except for multivitamin and folic acid, unstable conditions requiring emergency laparotomy, and cigarette smoking were considered as exclusion criteria. The maximum gestational age in both groups was 8 weeks. Maternal serum leptin level was determined using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay kit. Data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance. There were no statistically significant differences between the 2 groups in maternal age, gestational age, and body mass index. Women in group B [median [range]: 30.93 [14.8-84.2]] showed significantly higher serum leptin level in comparison with group A [median [range]: 32.74 [8.4-8.61]]. Serum leptin level in the first trimester of pregnancy may be a useful marker in the differential diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy.

Lice Infestations

epidemiology

Head lice infestations [Anoplura: pediculidae] in Saudi and non-Saudi school-aged children.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 131-140 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Pediculus-parasitology; Child; Schools; Questionnaires; Lice Infestations-prevention and control

Abstract: The prevalence and human risk factors associated with head lice infestation was studied. A total of 860 children, 474 [55.1%] boys and 386 [44.9%] girls, with ages ranged from 6-13 years were critically examined. They were randomly selected from two schoolchildren [one for boys and one for girls] in Jazan Province. The children or their parents were subjected to questionnaire and physical examination by visual inspections of scalp and hair for the presence of adult lice, nymphs, and/or eggs [nits]. A total of 114 children [13.3%] were infested with head lice, 73 [18.9%] girls and 41 [8.6%] boys. The highest infestation rate was recorded in rural area [20.5%] . Pediculosis had a negative association with father's education level and frequency of hair washing [p>0.01]. The results indicated that rural residence, sex, long hair, age-group 6-<8 years old, positive history of previous infestation, sharing of beds and combs, uneducated mother and family overcrowding might be the risk factors for the head lice infestation.

Lipoid Proteinosis of Urbach and Wiethe

radiography

Lipoid proteinosis in two Iranian sisters: a case report and review of literature.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 280-282 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelid Diseases-etiology; Lipoid Proteinosis of Urbach and Wiethe-genetics; Review Literature as Topic; Mental Retardation-genetics

Abstract: Lipoid proteinosis is a rare autosomal recessive disorder which may be seen within a family very occasionally. Herein, we report lipoid proteinosis in two sisters characterized by verrucous lesions and hoarseness of voice, dysphagia and multiple beaded papules along the margins of their eyelids, fissured lips and thick ferenulum.

Lipoproteins

drug effects

Lipoprotein changes in women taking low-dose combined oral contraceptive pills: a cross-sectional study in Basra, Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 684-688 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Lipoproteins-blood; Contraceptives, Oral, Combined; Cholesterol, LDL-blood; Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Cholesterol, VLDL-blood; Triglycerides-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: We assessed lipid and lipoprotein levels in 100 women taking low-dose COCs and a control group of 100 non-users attending the family planning centre Basra Maternity and Child Hospital, Iraq. Venous blood was collected after 12-14 hours fasting, and serum triglyceride [TG], total cholesterol [TC], high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C], low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C] and very low-density lipoprotein [VLDL] levels were measured. Serum TG, HDL-C and VLDL levels were significantly higher and LDL-C levels lower in users than non-users but TC levels did not differ between the 2 groups. TG, HDL-C and VLDL levels rose with age and duration of use while LDL-C levels decreased; TC levels did not change.

Liver Neoplasms

Hepar lobatum carcinomatosum associated with metastatic rectal carcinoma: an unusual cause of liver dysmorphism.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 93-96 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Rectal Neoplasms-pathology; Neoplasm Metastasis; Drug Therapy; Adenocarcinoma-secondary; Fluorouracil-therapeutic use; Antimetabolites, Antineoplastic

Abstract: The aim of this study was to present a case of hepar lobatum resulting from metastatic rectal carcinoma. A 50-year-old man presented with a 2-year history of bleeding per anum, tenesmus, malaise and weakness. Initially, the patient received neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by abdominoperineal resection of the rectum. Abdominal computed tomography showed lobar enlargement and lobulated contour, mainly in the left lobe of the liver, but no primary or metastatic lesions were detected. Laparotomy revealed an irregularly lobulated hepatic deformity. Liver biopsy showed a necrotic tumor growth from adenocarcinoma of the rectum in subcapsular localization of the liver. This case showed a patient with hepar lobatum carcinomatosum caused by metastatic rectal carcinoma. The report further highlights the need for clinicians and surgeons to keep in mind the possibility of hepar lobatum carcinomatosum while caring for rectal carcinoma patients, especially when the lobulated contour of the liver is detected at preoperative imaging studies or when the coarsely lobated liver is encountered during surgery for carcinoma of the rectum.

Lizards

parasitology

A light microscopic study on the haemogregarine species infecting the lizard *Acanthodactylus schmidtii* from Saudi Arabia.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 7-15 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Microscopy, Polarization-methods

Abstract: Eleven out of 42 [26.2%] lizards *Acanthodactylus schmidtii* were found harboring haemogregarines in their peripheral blood. The erythrocytic stages were differentiated into 2 forms: the young form [trophozoite] measured $12.5 \pm 0.5 \times 1.7 \pm 0.3$ microm and the large mature form [gametocyte] measured $19.8 \pm 1.7 \times 1.7 \pm 0.3$ microm. The infected erythrocytes were distorted from $16.0 \pm 1.2 \times 9.2 \pm 0.2$ microm to $20.2 \pm 1.8 \times 6.7 \pm 0.8$ microm, hypertrophied and faintly stained. None of the leucocytes seemed to be parasitized by the present parasite. Schizogony took place in the endothelial cells of lung capillaries and parenchyma of liver. Two types of schizonts were recorded; micros schizonts of $9.35 \times 9.65 \pm 0.38$ microm and macroschizonts of $25.36 \pm 1.81 \times 20.35 \pm 0.82$ microm. The micros schizonts produced 6-12 merozoites, while the macroschizonts produced 18-36 merozoites, however there were no differences between both merozoites, each measured $11.54 \pm 0.81 \times 1.41 \pm 0.71$ microm. The infected host cells were markedly hypertrophied with noticeable irregularity and faint stainability as well as some vacuolation, necrosis or shrinkage and necrosis.

Mediastinoscopy

Yield of cervical mediastinoscopy in diagnosis of indeterminate mediastinal lymphadenopathy/masses and staging of lung cancer.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 16-20 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphatic Diseases-diagnosis; Mediastinal Neoplasms; Neoplasm Staging-methods; Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Lung Neoplasms-pathology

Abstract: To determine the yield of cervical mediastinoscopy in indeterminate antero-superior mediastinal lymphadenopathy or masses and in staging of non small cell carcinoma lung. Descriptive prospective study. Thoracic Surgical unit of Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi from Jan 2007 to June 2009. Patients were placed in group I for diagnostically indeterminate antero superior mediastinal lymphadenopathy/masses and in group II for staging of non small cell lung cancer [NSCLC] with enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes on CT scan [greater than 10 mm on short axis]. All patients underwent the procedure under general anaesthesia. A plane anterior to trachea was developed using blunt finger dissection until carina. Biopsies of the mass or lymph nodes were taken and sent for histopathology. In case of staging for Carcinoma lung, lymph node stations 2L, 2R, 4L, 4R and 7 were searched and biopsied and sent in appropriately labelled containers for histopathology. Patients were usually discharged on the same day. Forty eight

cases were included in this study during the course of 2 1/2 years of period. Twenty nine cases were included in group I and nineteen in group II. In group I chronic caseating granulomas due to tuberculosis were the most cause in 45% of cases followed by 24% cases of lymphoma. In group II, 4 [21%] cases revealed no evidence of malignancy in any lymph nodes and in 11 [57.9%] cases only ipsilateral mediastinal lymph nodes were involved by tumor making it N2 disease. In 4 [21%] cases contra lateral mediastinal lymph nodes were involved by tumor making it N3 disease. Mortality in this study was only one case [3 4%] Mediastinoscopy is minimally invasive cost effective and simple procedure in trained hands for both diagnosis and staging purpose.

Medical Informatics

Health information systems in the Islamic Republic of Iran: a case study in Kerman province.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 679-683 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Information Systems-Utilization; Information Systems-statistical and numerical data; Information Systems-manpower

Abstract: Health information systems provide information for decision-making at all levels, from planning and management to evaluation of health services. Registration of vital events is the most basic level of any health information system. This case study used in-depth interviews, observations and examination of documents to explore the system of births and deaths registration in Kerman province. The findings were evaluated under 3 headings: data input, data processing and data usage. A range of problems were identified concerning legal requirements, staffing, data checking and publication of data. Different approaches are suggested to strengthen the system, such as introducing regulations to oblige different data sources to provide data and allocating sufficient resources, including human resources, and an improved technology infrastructure.

Meibomian Glands

radiography

Utility of meibography in the evaluation of meibomian glands morphology in normal and diseased eyelids.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 61-66 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Eyelids; Dry Eye Syndromes; Blepharitis; Trachoma; Chalazion

Abstract: To study the utility of meibography for the morphology of meibomian glands in normal eyelids and in various eyelid diseases. A cross-sectional study. A newly designed transilluminator, fitting both the upper along with lower eyelids, and an infrared camera were used to obtain video clips of the meibomian glands for 60 asymptomatic subjects with normal eyelid margin. Parameters studied included, ocular surface, Schirmer test, and tear breakup time [TBUT]. The meibomian glands of patients with meibomian glands' abnormality secondary to infectious, inflammatory, malignant, congenital, or post-radiation therapy disease related etiologies were compared with normal patients. Still pictures were extracted from the video clips to evaluate the meibomian glands for gland dropout and gross morphological changes. In normal subjects, meibomian glands appeared to be thinner and longer in the upper eye lids than in the lower eye lids. Gland dropout occurred with increased age, more in the lower eye lid and in females. Excessive gland drop out [$> 75\%$] was seen in patients with history of trachoma, Stevens Johnson syndrome, severe blepharitis, and post-radiation for orbital tumors. Variable gland drop out was noticed in patients with floppy eyelid syndrome, and blepharitis. In patients with congenital distichiasis, partial or complete gland drop out at the part of the eyelid margins affected by distichiasis was noticed. The newly designed transilluminator permitted the examination of both upper and lower eye lid meibomian glands with minimal discomfort. Evaluating the anatomical changes involving meibomian glands with meibography may help increase our understanding of the meibomian gland-related diseases, monitor the effects of treatment, and provide helpful information for patient education.

Melanosis

Clinical assessment of melasma in patients attending the department of dermatology and venereology at Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil city.

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Hawler Medical University - College of Medicine

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 55-60 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Sunlight-adverse effects; Stress, Psychological-complications; Hyperpigmentation; Age Factors; Sex Factors

Abstract: Melasma is an acquired and symmetric hyperpigmentation of the face. The aim of this study was to assess clinical varieties, aggravating factors of melasma, distribution among different age and sex groups and observed diseases. This descriptive study was conducted on 210 patients with melasma attending the department of Dermatology and Venereology at Rizgary Teaching Hospital in Erbil city. Data were collected from November 2007 to the end of June 2008. All patients and both sexes were included in the study except for patients who received treatment during last two months of presentation. A questionnaire was prepared and full history and a thorough examination was done for each patient. The study showed that 83.33% of the patients were females with a mean age of 23.71 years. Main factors found to induce or exacerbate melasma were sunlight [71.9%] and emotional stress [65.7%]. The most common morphological type was centrofacial [70.95%]. Wood's light examination showed epidermal type predominance. Melasma is a disease of reproductive period. Sunlight and emotional stress are the most common aggravating factor. The most common morphological type of melasma seen was centrofacial. Epidermal type of pigment predominates in most patients with melasma.

Metabolic Syndrome X

blood

Metabolic syndrome and serum leptin levels in Erbil population.

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Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 76-84 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Leptin-blood; Age Factors; Sex Factors; Body Mass Index; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Metabolic syndrome is a potent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases [CVDs], has not been adequately explored in Erbil individuals and its relation to leptin hormone. The present study aim to evaluate such a relationship between serum leptin and metabolic syndrome in Erbil individuals. samples collection were carried out in Razgary Teaching Hospital, 45 cases with metabolic syndrome and 30 healthy control subjects, anthropometric variables measurements [blood pressure, body weight, body height, body mass index] and biochemical tests: fasting, serum glucose, serum triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and serum leptin were obtained from the study samples. Serum leptin levels were significantly higher in females in comparison to the males in metabolic syndromes group [with median 53.6 vs 23.8 ng/dl with p value < 0.05] with also present statistical significant difference in leptin between metabolic syndrome group and control group in both males and females. No important association between serum leptin and each of selected criteria of metabolic syndrome. The observed case-control difference in serum leptin is mainly attributed to gender and body mass index [bmi] differences and not a function of metabolic syndrome itself. Among subjects with metabolic syndrome, only age, gender and body mass index were important in determining the magnitude of serum leptin among cases groups.

Metabolism, Inborn Errors

genetics

New and known mutations associated with inborn errors of metabolism in a heterogeneous Middle Eastern population.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 353-359 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Mutation; Molecular Diagnostic Techniques; Computational Biology; Metabolism, Inborn Errors-ethnology; Retrospective Studies; Infant, Newborn; Parents; Metabolism, Inborn Errors-etiology

Abstract: To identify the mutations underlying a number of inborn errors of metabolism [IEM] disorders among United Arab Emirates [UAE] residents. Molecular diagnostic and bioinformatics tools were used to identify the causative mutations of IEM disorders from multi-ethnic patients residing in UAE. The study was conducted in Al-Ain, UAE, between April 2009 and September 2010. This is a case series retrospective study where patients attending the metabolic clinic at Tawam Hospital were recruited. Thirty patients and 26 parents were included. We present evidence in the UAE of 7 new mutations and 19 mutations that have previously been reported in other populations, all causing a number of common IEM disorders, including phenylketonuria, maple syrup urine disease, glycogen storage diseases, beta-ketothiolase deficiency, and Zellweger syndrome among many others. Reflecting the diverse ethnic groups residing in the UAE, we found mutations in several different population groups. However, consanguinity is evident in

most cases. This report is of utmost importance for taking the necessary steps toward the prevention of inherited disorders, not just in the UAE, but anywhere in the world where these Arab and Asian populations reside, or where consanguinity is a cultural norm.

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

methods

Rapid detection and E-test antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* isolated from seafood and environmental sources in Malaysia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 400-406 (39 ref.)

Keywords: *Vibrio* Infections-epidemiology; *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*-isolation and purification; Seafood-microbiology; Marine Toxins

Abstract: To find out the prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in seafoods and environmental sources. The study was carried out at the Center of Excellence for Food Safety Research, University Putra Malaysia; University Kebangsaan Malaysia; Medical Molecular Biology Institute; and University Kebangsaan Malaysia Hospital, Malaysia between January 2006 and August 2008. One hundred and forty-four isolates from 400 samples of seafood [122 isolates] and seawater sources [22 isolates] were investigated for the presence of thermostable direct hemolysin [tdh(+)] and TDH-related hemolysin [trh(+)] genes using the standard methods. The E-test method was used to test the antimicrobial susceptibility. The study indicates low occurrence of tdh(+) [0.69%] and trh(+) isolates [8.3%]. None of the isolates tested possess both virulence genes. High sensitivity was observed against tetracycline [98%]. The mean minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] of the isolates toward ampicillin increased from 4 ug/ml in 2004 to 24 ug/ml in 2007. The current study demonstrates a low occurrence of pathogenic *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in the marine environment and seafood. Nonetheless, the potential risk of vibrio infection due to consumption of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* contaminated seafood in Malaysia should not be neglected.

Migraine Disorders

pathology

[The study of frequency of nasal obstruction in migraine headaches].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 59-61 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Nasal Obstruction-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Migraine Disorders-diagnosis

Abstract: Nasal congestion is a problem in which many person with migraine headache are involved and can induce misdiagnosis in these patients. Many of these patients with nasal congestion believe that the cause of their headache is due to the sinusitis. The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency of nasal congestion in episodes of migraine headache. This was a cross-sectional and descriptive study on 131 patients which were diagnosed by neurologists based on standard criteria to have had migraine. Sampling was done through non-probability in hand method. The data were gathered with regard to age, sex, type of headache and presence of nasal congestion for each patient. They were then analyzed by chi-square and Fisher's exact test [$p < 0.05$]. Out of 131 patients 18 [13.7%] had nasal congestion in their migraine attacks. 19.8% of patients were male and 80.2 patients were female. There was no meaningful correlation between nasal congestion in migraine patients with their sex, age and type of headache. According to the results of the study there was no meaningful correlation between the type of migraine headache [classic and non-classic] and sex and age.

Minocycline

therapeutic use

Antimicrobial activity of tigecycline against methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus in a tertiary care setting.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 111-113 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*-drug effects; Minocycline-analogs and derivatives; Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*-isolation and purification; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; *Staphylococcal* Infections-drug therapy

Abstract: To determine the in vitro efficacy of tigecycline against methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA]. Department of Microbiology Army Medical College and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Rawalpindi, from Feb 2008 to Jan 2009. One hundred clinical isolates of MRSA were taken, Detection of MRSA was done using 30 microg disc of cefoxitin as recommended by Clinical Laboratory Standard Institute [CLSI]. Susceptibility of the isolates to tigecycline was done by employing modified Kirby Bauer disk diffusion technique, according to the guidelines provided by the Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. Minimum inhibitory concentrations [MICs] of the isolates were determined by using E-strips [bioMérieux] of tigecycline. Results were interpreted according to FDA recommendations. All MRSA isolates were susceptible to tigecycline by disc diffusion method. The MICs of tigecycline revealed that all MRSA isolates were in sensitive range. In an era of rapidly growing antibiotic resistance, tigecycline has been found to have very good in vitro efficacy against MRSA isolates.

Misoprostol

administration and dosage

A comparison of two protocols of intravaginal misoprostol for second trimester medical termination of pregnancy.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 43-46 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Abortifacient Agents, Nonsteroidal; Abortion, Induced-methods; Administration, Intravaginal; Pregnancy Trimester, Second; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Misoprostol-adverse effects; Drug Administration Schedule

Abstract: To compare the efficacy and side effect profiles of two different dosage protocols of intravaginal misoprostol. Randomized control trial. Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Combined Military Hospital, Rawalpindi, from May 2006 to December 2006. A total of 128 women's, aged 18-40 years, planned for 2nd trimester pregnancy termination, were randomly assigned to two groups of 64 each. Group - I women received vaginal misoprostol 400ug three hourly for a maximum of 8 doses in 24 hours. Women in group-II received vaginal misoprostol 400ug six hourly for a maximum of four doses in 24 hours. If abortion did not occur in 24 hours, the same regimens were repeated. Without successful abortion in 48 hours, misoprostol administration was abandoned in favour of surgical induction. The median induction to abortion interval in group - I [14.4 hours] was shorter than in group - II [182] [$p < 0.001$]. The frequency of fever was more common in group - I [$p = 0.01$]. The pregnancy related symptoms decreased in both groups after misoprostol and decrease in breast tenderness was most marked two to three hours after administration. Misoprostol induced fever was seen at least five hours after administration in up to 37.5% women, this peak being slightly higher and occurring earlier in group - I than in group - II. Lower abdominal pain peaked after three to four hours in group - I and after five to six hours in group - II, with no significant difference in pain intensity or analgesic requirements. Other common side effect were diarrhea followed by nausea and vomiting in both the groups. Protocol of 400ug misoprostol administered 6 hourly / 24 hours is more effective in reducing induction - abortion interval and inducing successful abortion within 48 hours without any major increase in side effects.

therapeutic use

Use of misoprostol for induction of labour in unfavourable cervix.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 39-42 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Labor, Induced-methods; Pregnancy Outcome; Cervical Ripening-drug effects; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Safety; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Objective of this study was to determine the maternal and fetal outcome after induction of labour with misoprostol in term pregnancies with unripened cervix. Experimental study. Non probability convenient, in the labour ward of Nawabshah medical college hospital Sindh, Pakistan from 6th April 2008 to 5th Dec 2008. Total 114 patients were induced with misoprostol who had singleton pregnancy of more than 36 weeks with cephalic presentation, reactive CTG and unfavorable cervix [Bishop Score < 4]. Sampling strategy was non probability convenient sampling. However, patients with previous cesarean section, parity > 4 , nonreactive CTG, any contraindication to induction of labour and bishop score > 4 were excluded from the study. After taking an informed consent, patients were given 100mcg misoprostol in posterior fornix of vagina every 6 hour till 3 doses or initiation of labour. Labour was recorded on partogram. Maternal and fetal outcome were recorded on a self designed proforma. Majority of patients i.e. 63 [55.26%] belonged to age group of 23-30 years. Eighty seven [76.31%] patients who received induction were primigravida while 27 [23.68%] patients were P2-P4. Thirty six [31.57%] patients required single dose of misoprostol, 54 [47.36%] patients required two doses while 24 [21%] patients required three doses. Out of all these 114 patients,

labour was successfully completed in 93 [81.57%] patients. While cesarean section was done in 21 [18.42%] patients. About 48 [42.10%] patients were delivered in 8 to 9 hours. Uterine hyper stimulation was seen in 9 [7.89%] patients. Apgar score was less than 7 in six [5.26%] newborns. Misoprostol is safe for induction of labour with an unfavorable cervix. The results were satisfying with minimal complications.

Mite-Infestations

veterinary

Epidemiological studies of Egyptian buffaloes mange with special reference to efficacy of different therapeutic trials for treatment of mange.

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Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 9-22 (53 ref.)

Keywords: Buffaloes; Mite Infestations-epidemiology; Mite Infestations-therapy; Ivermectin-therapeutic agents; Antiparasitic Agents; Ivermectin-analogs and derivatives; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: The present study was conducted on 280 Egyptian buffaloes [*Bithalis bubalus*] during the period from June 2008 to July 2009. These animals belong to different villages in Assiut Governorate, Upper Egypt. The age of these animals ranged from less than one year to above eight years old. Examination of diseased animals revealed that they suffered from itching, loss of patches of hair in different regions of the body with appearance of scales on the skin. The more common sites of infestation were the head, neck and the base of the tail. In this study skin scrapings were examined microscopically revealed that *Sarcoptic* spp. and *psoroptic* spp. were identified from Egyptian buffaloes in Upper Egypt in percentage of 11.78% and 8.57%, respectively, with overall percentage of 20.35%. Infestation by *Sarcoptic* mange mites [57.89%] was recorded to be the most frequent in the examined cases, followed by *Psoroptes* spp. mites [42.10%]. Statistical analysis of some ecological parameters revealed that there is a significant relationship between prevalence of mange mite infesting buffaloes and season, age, housing management as well as regular or irregular using acaricides. Moreover, this study included using different methods of clinical therapeutic trials. The infested buffaloes with mange mites were classified into four groups. The first one received two doses of Ivermectin [Ivomec, Merial], 10 days apart at dose rate of 200 micro g/kg subcutaneously. The second group received two doses of doramectin [Dectomax, Pfizer, Egypt] a, 10 days apart at dose rate of 200 micro/kg subcutaneously. The third group received two doses of Ivermectin [Ivomec, Merial], 10 days apart at dose rate of 200 micro g/kg subcutaneously, Adjunct to this drug, Deltamethrin [Butox-50, Intervet] was applied to the surrounding environment [bedding material, wall, fomites, etc....] twice at a 10 days interval. All cases were isolated in a separate place during treatment period. The fourth group received two doses of doramectin [Dectomax, Pfizer, Egypt] a, 10 days apart at dose rate of 200 micro g/kg subcutaneously, Adjunct to this drug, Deltamethrin [Butox-50, Intervet] was applied to the surrounding environment twice at a 10 days interval. We found that administration of Ivermectin or doramectin adjunct with treatment of animal environment is the best protocol for eradication and prevention of mange mite from infested buffaloes with mange mite and its environment.

Monoterpenes

therapeutic use

The effect of carvacrol on *Enterococcus faecalis* as a final irrigant.

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IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 96-100 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Infective Agents; Sodium Hypochlorite; *Enterococcus faecalis*-drug effects; Plant Extracts; Root Canal Irrigants

Abstract: Sodium hypochlorite [NaOC1] is an effective antimicrobial irrigant, however its toxic effects and deterrent odor are not ideal. Carvacrol is an edible plant extract with anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial properties that is effective against *Enterococcus* [E] *faecalis*. The aim of this study was to evaluate Carvacrol's antibacterial efficacy against *E. faecalis* bacteria as a final irrigant. Forty extracted single-rooted human teeth were utilized. After mechanical preparations, samples were randomly divided into three experimental [A, B and C] and two control groups. *E. faecalis* was cultured in both experimental and positive control groups. After bacterial counting in all canals, 5.25% NaOC1, 0.6% Carvacrol emulsion and MTAD were used as final irrigants in groups A, B and C respectively. Data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney Utests. There was no meaningful difference in bacterial reduction between groups A and B; however, group C showed significantly lower efficacy compared to other groups [P<0.05]. The 0.6% Carvacrol disinfects root canals effectively. It also has anti-inflammatory qualities and therefore may be an acceptable alternative for NaOC1.

Myocardial Infarction

[The quality of life after first acute myocardial infarction].

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Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 264-272 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Improvement in the management of patients who are afflicted with acute myocardial infarction [AMI] has resulted in the increase of their survival after heart attacks. The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of life [QOL] after first AMI among patients who referred to teaching hospitals affiliated with Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences. This cross-sectional study was performed with the participation of 300 patients. The inclusion criteria were age between 32 to 79, first AMI, 6 to 30 months after AMI and consent for participation. These patients had been admitted in Shahid Modares, Loghmane Hakeem, Taleghanee and Shahid Labafeenejad hospitals, affiliated to Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, for AMI and they had written medical records in these hospitals. The participants were enrolled in the study when they referred for routine follow-up visits at outpatient clinics. Data was collected by interviewing the patients. For measuring QOL, The Short Form Health Survey [SF-36] was used. The mean age of patients was 56.6 \pm 9.6 years from which 57.5% were men and 42.3% women. The mean scores of QOL in various aspects were 67.2 for physical function, 52.9 for role limitation due to physical health problems, 71.1 for bodily pain, 48 for general health, 52.6 for vitality, 71.3 for social function, 59.2 for role limitation due to emotional problems and 57.2 for mental health. In comparison with the general population, QOL in this study was reduced in all scales but the amount of reduction was not the same. With increasing age, QOL of patients decreased in all aspects. QOL in women after AMI, 9% to 23% more than men was reduced. The study showed that QOL of patients 6 to 30 months after the first AMI. The QOL decreased in physical scales more than mental and emotional scales. Decrease in QOL was related to increasing age and in women was more than men.

Nanotechnology

methods

The role of nanobiotechnology in the development of personalized medicine.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 1-3 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Individualized Medicine; Biotechnology; Biological Markers; Contrast Media; Drug Delivery Systems-methods

Needs Assessment

Educational needs assessment for men's participation in perinatal care.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 689-696 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Health Education; Perinatal Care; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To assess men's educational needs to improve their involvement in perinatal care we carried out a descriptive, cross-sectional study on 400 women seeking perinatal care in Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences hospitals and 400 men who were accompanying them. Participants were recruited using a quota sampling method. A questionnaire was used to collect information on demography, men's educational needs and attitude assessment. The mean attitude score was 79.13% [SD 10.5%]. More than 95% of participants agreed with perinatal care education for men and the content most required was "Signs of risks during the perinatal period" and "Mothers' nutrition". The majority of participants preferred the face-to-face couples' counselling method, at home as the best place, evening and weekends as the best time and marriage classes as the best time for initiation. Men's education is necessary to promote male involvement in perinatal care.

Nictitating Membrane

surgery

Reconstructive options for the medial canthus and eyelids following tumor excision.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 67-74 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelid Neoplasms; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Skin Transplantation; Transplants; Eyelids-surgery

Abstract: General principles provide the framework for eyelid and periorbital reconstruction following tumor excision. Eyelid tumors involving the medial canthus region and/or lacrimal system add to the complexity of reconstructive planning. The nature of the tumor, patient and tissue factors, and surgeon preference guide repair design choices. Reconstructive considerations and options following medial canthal tumor resection are described.

Nociceptors

drug effects

Involvement of opioid, adenosine and 5-HT₃ receptors in antinociceptive effects of an ayurvedic polyherbal formulation.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 66-70 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Receptors, Opioid-drug effects; Analgesics, Opioid-pharmacology; Adenosine; Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT₃-drug effects; Serotonin 5-HT₃ Receptor Antagonists; Diclofenac; Meperidine-pharmacology; Plant Extracts; Naloxone-pharmacology; Narcotic Antagonists; Caffeine-pharmacology; Ondansetron; Serotonin Antagonists; Pain Measurement; Medicine, Ayurvedic; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: The present study was undertaken to evaluate the antinociceptive effects of an ayurvedic polyherbal formulation in rats and mice employing the tail immersion test and acetic acid-induced writhing test, respectively. With the tail immersion method, rats received two different doses [270 and 405 mg/kg BW, p.o.] of a formulation, pethidine [5.4 mg/kg BW, p.o.] as a reference standard and the combination of the higher dose of the formulation with naloxone [2 mg/kg, i.p.], an opioid receptor antagonist, and caffeine [16 mg/kg, i.p.], used as an adenosine receptor antagonist. In the acetic acid-induced writhing test, mice received two different doses [390 and 585 mg/kg, BW, p.o.] of formulation, diclofenac sodium [15 mg/kg, BW, p.o.] as a reference standard and the combination of the higher dose of the polyherbal formulation with ondansetron [0.5 mg/kg, i.p.], a serotonin receptor antagonist. The polyherbal formulation [405 mg/kg] exhibited a significant [$p < 0.01$] antinociceptive effect using the tail immersion method. In the acetic acid-induced writhing test, the formulation showed significant [$p < 0.01$] dose-dependent activity. The antinociceptive effect of the polyherbal formulation apparently involved an opiate-like mechanism, since its antinociceptive action was attenuated by naloxone pretreatment. In addition, antinociceptive activity was attenuated by caffeine and reversed by ondansetron pretreatment. Our data suggest that the polyherbal formulation possessed centrally and peripherally mediated antinociceptive properties. The activity could be mediated through opioid, adenosine, and serotonin receptors and via inhibition of cyclo-oxygenase- and/or lipoxigenase-dependent pathways.

Obesity

genetics

[Association between TNF-alpha promoter G-308A and G-238A polymorphisms and obesity in Tehran lipid glucose study population].

Sharifi, Kobra; Azizi, Fereidon; Rostami, Fatemeh; Daneshpour, Maryam Sadat; Hedayati, Mehdi

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Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 247-256 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha; Promoter Regions, Genetic; Polymorphism, Genetic; Risk Factors; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Tumor necrosis factor- α [TNF- α] is expressed primarily in adipocytes and elevated levels of this cytokine have been linked to obesity and insulin resistance. Therefore, we examined the relationship between the G-308A and G-238A polymorphisms of TNF- α gene promoter variants and obesity in an Iranian population. Subjects of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study classified into two age groups under and above 18. Adults classified in three groups according to their body mass index and less than 18 years old subjects classified in two groups [under 85th percentile for their age and sex and above 85th percentile]. 244 persons were selected to examine -308 site and 239 persons were selected to examine -238 site. The mentioned polymorphisms were examined with PCR and RFLP methods. The allele frequency of TNF- α polymorphism was in the Hardy Weinberg equilibrium and there was no relation between BMI and the frequency of this allele. No association between G-308A and G-238A TNF- α promoter polymorphisms and obesity could probably indicate that it is not an important risk factor for obesity and consequently for cardiovascular disease.

Orbit

abnormalities

Acute spontaneous extraconal hematic cyst of the orbit.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 85-88 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Hematoma; Cysts; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Exophthalmos; Orbital Neoplasms

Abstract: A 49 year old man presented with one day history of mild right eye pain and proptosis. There was no definite history of trauma. On examination there was limitation of movement in all directions of gaze and 6 mm proptosis of his right eye. CT scan showed extraconal lesion compressing the optic nerve and inferior rectus muscle. Right inferior conjunctival fornix based approach was performed with lateral canthotomy and inferior cantholysis and exploration revealed a cyst containing blood which was removed.

Orbital Cellulitis

Management of preseptal and orbital cellulitis.

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Cullen Eye Institute - Department of Ophthalmology

SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2011; 25 (1): 21-29 (55 ref.)

Keywords: Cellulitis

Abstract: Orbital cellulitis describes an infection involving the soft tissues posterior to the orbital septum, including the fat and muscle within the bony orbit. This condition may be associated with severe sight and life-threatening complications. Despite significant advances in antimicrobial therapies and diagnostic technologies, the management of orbital cellulitis often remains challenging, and rapid diagnosis and prompt initiation of therapy are important in minimizing complications and optimizing outcomes. This review summarizes the distinctive characteristics of preseptal and orbital cellulitis, with a focus on anatomic considerations, predisposing conditions, approaches to evaluation, and management strategies.

Oxazolidinones

pharmacokinetics

Assessment of the stability of novel antibacterial triazolyl oxazolidinones using a stability-indicating high-performance liquid chromatography method.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 51-59 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Stability; Stomach-drug effects; Triazoles-chemistry; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Mass Spectrometry; Anti-Infective Agents-chemistry

Abstract: To evaluate the stability of 12 triazolyl oxazolidinone [TOZ] derivatives in simulated gastric and intestinal fluids as well as in human plasma at 37 \pm 1°C. A stability-indicating high-performance liquid chromatography [HPLC] procedure with a C8 column [250 \pm 40 mm, 5 micro m particle size] and a mobile phase of acetonitrile/H₂O [50/50 v/v] at 1.0 ml/min was used. Accelerated stability studies were conducted at 37 \pm 1°C in 0.1 M HCl solution as

simulated gastric fluid and in phosphate buffer solution [pH about 7.4] as simulated intestinal fluid. The stability of TOZs in human plasma at a simulated biological temperature of 37 \pm 1°C was evaluated as well. The stability studies indicated that the examined TOZs were stable in the above media, with the exception of compounds 1a [tert-butyl 4-[4-[[R]-5-[[1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl]methyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl]-2-fluorophenyl]piperazine-1-carboxylate] and 1b [tert-butyl 4-[2-fluoro-4-[[R]-5-[[4-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl]methyl]-2-oxooxazolidin-3-yl]phenyl] piperazine-1-carboxylate], which underwent degradation in simulated gastric fluid. The degradation kinetics revealed degradation parameters [kdeg, t1/2, t90] of 0.180 h⁻¹, 3.85 h, and 0.58 h for 1a and of 0.184 h⁻¹, 3.76 h and 0.57 h for 1b, respectively. Furthermore, the degradation products were identified by mass-spectrometric analysis at mass-to-charge ratios 347.5 and 361.5, respectively, and proton nuclear magnetic resonance analysis. With the exception of compounds 1a and 1b, the TOZs are stable in simulated gastric and intestinal fluids as well as in human plasma. Being carbamate derivatives, compounds 1a and 1b underwent fast and complete degradation in simulated gastric fluid. The obtained results should be considered for future studies of formulation of structurally related TOZs in oral dosage forms.

Pain

drug therapy

A comparative study on anti-hyperalgesia effect of MTA and ketoprofen in inflammatory pain.

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Shahid Beheshti Medical University - Medical School - Endodontic Department

IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 81-86 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Oxides-therapeutic use; Hyperalgesia-drug therapy; Ketoprofen-therapeutic use; Inflammation; Pain Measurement; Facial Pain; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

Abstract: Mineral trioxide aggregate [MTA] is an endodontic material with different clinical applications e.g. root-end filling, pulp capping and perforation repair. It has been reported to possess antimicrobial and antifungal activities. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of White MTA on formalin-induced hyperalgesia in a rat with inflammatory pain. Inflammatory pain was induced by subcutaneous [SC] injection of formalin [40 microL, 2.5%] into the rat upper lip. The nociceptive behavioral responses i.e. shaking of the lower jaw and face rubbing were quantified. 40 uL of eugenol [50 mg/kg], WMTA [20 mg/0.2 mL] or ketoprofen were injected solely or in combination with formalin 2.5% and the behavioral responses were compared with those observed after formalin treatment alone. One-way ANOVA, Tukey were used for analysis of data. Formalin 2.5% provoked a biphasic nociceptive response, with an early and short lasting first tonic phase followed by a second phase. Solely SC injection of either WMTA or ketoprofen [a non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug] did not stimulate any significant nociceptive behaviour. However, injection of eugenol [a pain relieving agent] induced the early phase not the tonic phase of nociceptive response. WMTA, eugenol or ketoprofen injection 20 min before formalin injection attenuated the first phase but somehow prevented the induction of the second phase of nociceptive responses which were produced by formalin. Behavioural nociceptive responses including shaking of the lower jaw and face rubbing were significantly reduced when the subject was pretreated with either WMTA or ketoprofen [P<0.001]. In this study, WMTA induced pain reduction by suppression of the formalin-induced nociceptive response.

Pallor

Evaluation of absence of clinical pallor in recruits.

Alam, Maqbool; Akram, Saeed

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 58-60 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia-diagnosis; Conjunctiva-pathology; Hemoglobins-chemistry; Cross-Sectional Studies; Physical Examination

Abstract: Clinical findings such as pallor of the conjunctivae, nail beds, lips, oral mucosa and palmar creases have been used by physicians in the diagnosis of anaemia. This study was carried out to determine the value of absence of clinical pallor in ruling out anaemia in recruits by measuring blood haemoglobin concentration as a true standard. A cross-sectional descriptive study. Pathology department of Combined Military Hospital Sargodha from Jan 2009 to Jun 2009. Young adults selected for recruitment in army after medical examination by general duty medical officers were included in the study. Haemoglobin estimation was done on Sysmex KX-21 semi automated haematology analyzer. Out of total 1760 individuals who were not having conjunctival pallor as per assessment of the doctors, 109 [6.19%] were found anaemic [haemoglobin<13.5g/dL] by haemoglobin estimation. Among the anaemic recruits, 88 [80.73%] were having haemoglobin 13.49 to 10.00 g/dL. The absence of clinical pallor is not likely to rule out mild anaemia in all selected recruits.

Parkinson Disease

therapy

[The effects of FGF8 and Shh on expression of dopaminergic markers from human amniotic epithelial cells].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 37-47 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Embryonic Stem Cells; Fibroblast Growth Factor 8; Hedgehog Proteins; Dopamine Agents; Amnion-cytology

Abstract: Recently, interest has increased in the potential employment of embryonic stem cells for the treatment of Parkinson's disease, which has been considered as an alternative therapeutic strategy. Due to their pluripotent differentiation potential, the finding that they do not induce carcinoma and the fact that they do not raise the ethical concerns connected with human embryonic stem cells, human amniotic epithelial cells are considered to be a very promising cell source. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of FGF8 and Shh on the expression of dopaminergic markers from human amniotic epithelial cells. In this study, we examined the differentiation of dopaminergic neurons in vitro from AECs using the expression of several markers including TH, DAT and D beta H. For dopaminergic differentiation, sonic hedgehog [Shh] and FGF8 were added to cultures and the cultures were allowed to differentiate for 21 days. Analysis of AECs derived dopaminergic neurons was performed at the TH, DAT, beta-tubulin III and D beta H expression levels by immunocytochemistry. The significance of the data was tested by Student's t-test [between two groups] and one-way analysis of variance [ANOVA] followed by Tukey post-test. [$p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$]. Combination of Shh and FGF8 showed the higher level of TH in comparison to control group or these factors alone. Moreover, Shh is more effective than FGF8 on DAT expression in comparison to expression of D beta H. These results show the capability of AECs to express dopaminergic neural markers and this ability is affected by Shh and FGF8.

Pericardiectomy

Role of posterior pericardiotomy in prevention of Pericardial Effusion and Atrial Fibrillation after coronary artery bypass grafting surgery.

Ahmad, Muhammad; Iqbal, Afsheen; Paracha, Vaqar Ilaahi; Rashid, Azhar

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 70-74 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Pericardial Effusion-prevention and control; Atrial Fibrillation-surgery; Atrial Fibrillation-prevention and control; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome; Pericardial Effusion-surgery; Case-Control Studies; Random Allocation

Abstract: The aim of this prospective study was to evaluate the efficacy of Posterior Pericardiotomy in decreasing the occurrence and development of Pericardial Effusion and related Atrial Fibrillation [AF] Randomized Control Trial [RCT]. Armed Forces Institute of Cardiology and National Institute of Heart Diseases Rawalpindi, from Jan 2009 to Feb 2010. This prospective randomised study was performed in the first 100 patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting surgery [CABG] between January 2009 and February 2010. Patients were randomized into two groups, Posterior Pericardiotomy was performed in 50 patients before releasing aortic cross clamp [Group I]; remaining other 50 patients served as the control Group [Group II]. Longitudinal incision was made parallel and posterior to the left phrenic nerve, extending from the left inferior pulmonary vein to the diaphragm in Group I. The difference between the two treatment groups, with regards to age, sex, number of bypass grafts, duration of cross clamp, total perfusion time and hospital stay time were not statistically significant. Atrial Fibrillation was noted in 02 [4%] patients in Group I and 12 [24%] patients in Group II [$p = 0.004$]. Pericardial Effusion was present in 03 patients in Group I and 16 patients in Group II [$p < 0.001$]. Atrial flutter and other supraventricular arrhythmias were not statistically significant. Posterior Pericardiotomy proved to be technically easy and efficient procedure in decreasing the occurrence and development of Pericardial Effusion and related Atrial Fibrillation [AF].

Plants, Medicinal

Plants and dermatology: a panoramic view.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 55-57 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Complementary Therapies-adverse effects; Skin Diseases-therapy; Herbal Medicine; Dermatology

Abstract: Plants are very diverse in nature including location, seasonal variation, distribution and fruit production. They provide oxygenation as well as being a food source. Certain medical and dermatological treatments are derived from plants. However, they may also cause cutaneous disease.

Pneumoperitoneum

Randomized, prospective comparison of post-operative pain in low - versus high -pressure pneumoperitoneum in laparoscopic cholecystectomy .

Al Dabbagh, Ali A.; Ismaeel, Nabaz Hassan
Hawler Medical University - College of Medicine

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 35-40 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Pain Measurement; Double-Blind Method

Abstract: CO2 insufflation constitutes the commonest means of creating the pneumoperitoneum [PP], but it is attributed to many post-laparoscopic cholecystectomy adverse effects including pain triggering. The aim of this trial was to evaluate the efficacy of low-pressure CO2 PP during laparoscopic cholecystectomy [LC] in reducing the incidence of postoperative pain. A double-blind, randomized, clinical trial was conducted on 100 patients with symptomatic gall stones. Patients were randomized preoperatively into group A [n=50] who underwent LC with 8 mmHg CO2 PP throughout the procedure and those in group B [n=50] had LC with 12 mmHg CO2 PP. Abdominal and shoulder-tip pain were assessed with verbal rating scale [VRS] scoring at 4, 8, 12 and 24 hours postoperatively. The low-pressure PP did not increase the duration of surgery. There were neither significant peri-operative complications nor conversion to open procedure in either group. A statistical comparison of mean cumulative VRS scores for abdominal and shoulder-tip pain in both groups shows statistical significance at 4, 8, 12 and 24 hours after operation. A CO2 PP at 8 mmHg reduces both the frequency and intensity of abdominal and shoulder-tip pain following LC without increasing the rate of intraoperative complications.

Polymorphism, Genetic

CYP2C9 polymorphism studies in the Saudi population.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 347-352 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System-genetics; Aryl Hydrocarbon Hydroxylases; Prevalence; Warfarin-pharmacology; Genetics, Population; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of CYP2C9 polymorphism in normal Saudis [controls], in Saudi patients with venous thrombosis, in patients requiring low dose warfarin [study group] for anticoagulation, and to compare our results to those from other populations. Blood from the "control and study" groups was collected from November 2001 to November 2008. The DNA was extracted, stored at -70°C and later tested for the CYP2C9 polymorphism using established methods. Clinical data were collected through direct interview, chart review, and the Saudi Thrombosis and Familial Thrombophilia Registry. All individuals consented. The prevalence of CYP2C9 polymorphisms in the Saudi population was similar to Caucasians and higher than Asian and African. The control [n=670] and patients with venous thrombosis [n=110] groups showed similar prevalence of the normal wild type CYP2C9 and the 2 polymorphisms tested [CYP2C9*2 and CYP2C9*3]. The group that required low dose warfarin [n=25] showed significantly higher CYP2C9 polymorphism, required 40% less warfarin and had a higher rate of bleeding [5% versus 1.8%]. The prevalence of the abnormal polymorphism in the Saudi population of 35.5% is similar to that in Caucasians. Patients with the CYP2C9 polymorphism required 40% less warfarin and had more serious bleeds.

Pregnancy, Ectopic

drug therapy

Successful management of cornual ectopic pregnancy with systemic methotrexate.

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 49-51 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Methotrexate-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Pregnancy, Ectopic-surgery; Laparotomy

Abstract: Cornual pregnancies remain the most difficult type of ectopic pregnancies to diagnose. The maternal morbidity and mortality rate of ruptured cornual pregnancy are still high. Ruptured cornual pregnancy usually presents

dramatically with severe intra-abdominal bleeding necessitating urgent laparotomy. In unruptured cases, alternative treatment options like laparoscopic surgeries, local versus systemic methotrexate are found to be effective.

Propofol

administration and dosage

Effect of intramuscular and intravenous lidocaine on propofol induction dose.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 71-74 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Lidocaine-administration and dosage; Propofol-therapeutic use; Injections, Intramuscular; Injections, Intravenous; Anesthesia, Intravenous; Anesthetics, Intravenous; Anesthetics, Local-administration and dosage; Heart Rate-drug effects; Central Nervous System-drug effects

Abstract: Our purpose was to study whether or not intravenous [IV] administration of lidocaine reduces propofol dose requirement as intramuscular [IM] lidocaine in a placebo-controlled manner. Seventy-five adult patients with American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status I and II, aged 20-60 years who were scheduled for surgery under general anaesthesia were included in the study. The patients were randomly allocated to 3 groups: IM: intramuscular administration; IV: intravenous administration and C: control. There were 25 patients in each group. The patients in group IM received lidocaine 1.5 mg · kg⁻¹ administered into the deltoid muscle 10 min before anaesthesia induction. In group IV, the patients received IV lidocaine 1.5 mg · kg⁻¹, 2 min before anaesthesia induction. Group C patients served as control group who received only propofol injection. Hypnosis after propofol administration was measured with response to verbal commands. There were no statistical differences between group IM [100.8 +/- 26.1 mg] and group IV [110.8 +/- 30.1 mg] regarding the induction dose of propofol [p > 0.05]. In group C, the required propofol dose [151.2 +/- 27.4 mg] for anaesthesia induction was significantly higher than in the other groups [p < 0.001]. No side effect was observed in any patients. In this study, both IV and IM lidocaine administration were effective in reducing the hypnotic dose of propofol without any side effects. In addition, IV lidocaine may be more comfortable for awake patients.

Prostate-Specific Antigen

blood

Relation of prostate specific antigen and histopathology of prostate biopsy.

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Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 22-27 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Prostatic Neoplasms-pathology; Early Diagnosis; Prospective Studies; Age Factors; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Prostate cancer is now the commonest cancer in men and the second commonest cause of cancer death after lung cancer. The introduction of prostate specific antigen [PSA] testing has revolutionized the early detection, management and follow-up of patients with prostate cancer and it is considered to be one of the best biochemical markers currently available in the field of oncology. This prospective study was aimed to evaluate the diagnostic performance characteristics of prostate specific antigen [PSA] by comparing serum PSA value with histopathological finding of prostate biopsy, determine the relation between PSA and various prostatic diseases, and to explain the effect of age on PSA testing. To fulfill these objectives, 92 specimens of prostate biopsy from patients with history of prostatism who underwent prostate surgery [prostatectomy, TURP and true cut biopsy of prostate] with samples of serum for TPSA analysis taken preoperatively during a period of 10 months. In addition to 33 samples of serum taken from apparently healthy individuals for TPSA analysis. From 92 cases 12 of them were malignant, 49 cases were BPH and 31 cases were BPH with prostatitis. Statistically there was significant relation between PSA values and histopathological findings of prostate biopsy and significant relation between age and PSA value of apparently healthy individuals. PSA sensitivity was [100%], specificity [46.25%], PPV [21.8%], and NPV [100 sensitivity of PSA testing was better than specificity. It is concluded that PSA evaluation is a sensitive marker for prostate cancer but because of various other conditions that affect serum PSA concentration. Other methods of investigations such as DRE, TRUS and histological examination should be combined to confirm diagnosis.

Prostatic Neoplasms

diagnosis

Detection rate and clinical pattern of prostate cancer in Kuwait: a single-center experience.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 34-38 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Prostate-Specific Antigen; Ultrasound, High-Intensity Focused, Transrectal; Biopsy, Needle; Ultrasonography; Analysis of Variance; Age Distribution; Digital Rectal Examination-standards

Abstract: To determine the detection rate and clinical pattern of prostate cancer in Kuwait. One hundred and fifty-three males suspected of having prostate cancer based on elevation of prostate-specific antigen [PSA] of more than 4 ng/ml underwent transrectal-ultrasound [TRUS] -guided needle biopsy of the prostate between January 2003 and January 2008; these formed the study group. Analysis of prostate cancer was based on age, prostate volume, PSA level and on finding any abnormality based on a combination of the diagnostic tools. A diagnosis of prostate cancer was histologically confirmed in 42 [27.4%] patients. In those aged <55, 56-65, 66-75 and >76 years, the detection rates were 16.7, 17.6, 33.3 and 40.7%, respectively. In those with prostate volumes of >71, 51-70, 31-50 and <30 g, the detection rates were 18.2, 23.8, 30.8 and 42.9%, respectively. When the PSA levels were divided into groups of 4-10, 10-20, 20-100 and >100 ng/ml, the cancer detection rate was 11.8, 20.5, 47.1 and 83.3%, respectively. When 1, 2 and 3 of the 3 diagnostic tools [digital rectal examination, PSA, TRUS] were abnormal, the detection rate was 15.6, 27.9 and 80%, respectively. Our data showed that the prostate cancer rate differs according to the region and that the rate was low in our center. Higher PSA and higher number of diagnostic tools with abnormal findings were associated with a higher incidence of prostate cancer.

Proton Pump Inhibitors

therapeutic use

Proton pump inhibitor for treatment of Helicobacter pylori in patients with chronic renal failure: is it necessary?.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 100 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori-drug effects; Kidney Failure, Chronic-microbiology; Helicobacter Infections-drug therapy; Helicobacter Infections-complications

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

isolation and purification

[Molecular detection and identification of virulence factors of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from wound and burn infections].

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Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 287-292 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pseudomonas aeruginosa-pathogenicity; Wounds and Injuries-microbiology; Burns-microbiology; Wound Infection; Bacterial Infections; Neuraminidase; Exotoxins; Bacterial Toxins; Virulence

Abstract: In recent decades, Pseudomonas aeruginosa has emerged as one of the most important nosocomial pathogens. Due to the clinical importance this bacterium, various methods have been developed to rapidly and accurately identify it. The aim of this research was to detect P. aeruginosa isolated from wound and burn infections on the basis of the amplification of the oprL, oprL and toxA genes, and to determine the prevalence of nanI and exoS genes among them. A total of 150 P. aeruginosa isolates was collected from patients with burn and wound infections of Imam-Khomeini, Tohid and Motahari hospitals in Tehran. The isolates were identified as P. aeruginosa using specific biochemical tests. Chromosomal DNA of the isolates was extracted with phenol chloroform method and used for PCR of oprL, oprL, toxA, exoS and nanI genes by specific primers. Among 150 P. aeruginosa isolates all carried the oprL and

oprL genes; 98 [65.3%] 142 [94.7%] and 19 [12.66%] of the isolates were positive for exoS, toxA and nanL genes respectively. The presence of nanL gene in wound isolates [30%] was significantly higher [$p < 0.05$] than in burn isolates [4%]. Our results indicated that simultaneous use of oprL, oprL and toxA genes provide sufficient sensitivity to detect *P. aeruginosa* in clinical samples. The high prevalence of exoS in isolates suggests invasive phenotype of wound and burn isolates. The high prevalence of nanL in wound isolates suggests a possible role of this gene in those infections.

Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum

diagnosis

Yellowish papules over neck and upper chest.

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Medical College and Hospital - Dermatology Department

JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 71-73 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Neck; Skin-pathology; Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum-pathology; Angioid Streaks

Public Health

U.S.-Mexico cross-border workforce training needs: survey implementation.

Rosales, Cecilia B.; Nuno, Tomas; Dieke, Ada; Galvez, Francisco Navarro; Dutton, Ronald J.; Guerrero, Robert; Dulin, Paul; Jimenez, Elisa Aguilar; Granillo, Brenda; de Zapien, Jill Guernsey

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 1-11 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Data Collection; Health Surveys; Needs Assessment

Abstract: Since the tragic events experienced on September 11, 2001, and other recent events such as the hurricane devastation in the southeastern parts of the country and the emergent H1N1 season, the need for a competent public health workforce has become vitally important for securing and protecting the greater population. The primary objective of the study was to assess the training needs of the U.S. Mexico border states public health workforce. The Arizona Center for Public Health Preparedness of the Mel and Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health at The University of Arizona implemented a border-wide needs assessment. The online survey was designed to assess and prioritize core public health competencies as well as bioterrorism, infectious disease, and border/binational training needs. Approximately 80% of the respondents were employed by agencies that serve both rural and urban communities. Respondents listed 23 different functional roles that best describe their positions. Approximately 35% of the respondents were primarily employed by state health departments, twenty-seven percent [30%] of the survey participants reported working at the local level, and 19% indicated they worked in other government settings [e.g. community health centers and other non-governmental organizations]. Of the 163 survey participants, a minority reported that they felt they were well prepared in the Core Bioterrorism competencies. The sections on Border Competency, Surveillance/Epidemiology, Communications/Media Relations and Cultural Responsiveness, did not generate a rating of 70% or greater on the importance level of survey participants. The study provided the opportunity to examine the issues of public health emergency preparedness within the framework of the border as a region addressing both unique needs and context. The most salient findings highlight the need to enhance the border competency skills of individuals whose roles include a special focus on emergency preparedness and response along the US-Mexico border.

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

therapy

Comparison of inhalation technique of pressurized metered dose inhaler before and after a session of instructions in male patients of obstructive airway diseases.

Iqbal, Usman; Ansari, Jawwad Khaliq; Siddique, Muhammad Bilal

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 35-38 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Metered Dose Inhalers; Nebulizers and Vaporizers; Bronchodilator Agents-administration and dosage; Equipment Design

Abstract: To assess the inhalation technique of pressurized metered dose inhalers [pMDI] in patients of obstructive air way diseases, to find out common errors and to determine improvement in their inhalation technique after a session of inhaler training. Quasi experimental study. The study was conducted at outdoor department of Military Hospital Rawalpindi from December 2005 to April 2006. A total of 100 male patients, using pMDI on regular basis for their

obstructive respiratory symptoms, participated in the study. Patients' inhalation technique of pMDI was recorded against a standardized seven step checklist. Any technique having even a single erroneous step was marked as incorrect. Two weeks later, having given instructions on correct use of the device, the patient's inhalation technique was reassessed. Subsequently, results of both pre and post instruction assessment of inhalation techniques were compared and analyzed. During the 1st visit, only 21 patients [21%] demonstrated correct technique of inhalation. Upon 2nd visit, the number of patients having correct technique rose to 55 [55%] indicating significant improvement in the technique as demonstrated by applying McNemar's test. Erroneous inhalation technique is quite common among patients using pMDI. However, they can improve their technique significantly if they are taught the correct use of inhaler device.

Pulmonary Emphysema

congenital

Congenital lobar emphysema: a diagnostic challenge but treatable congenital disorder of lungs.

Jillani, Muhammad Lutfullah; Malik, Bashir Ahmad; Mahmood, Tahir; Aslam, Mushahid; Afzal, Muhammad

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 143-145 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Respiratory Insufficiency-etiology; Pulmonary Emphysema-radiography; Infant; Congenital Abnormalities; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn-etiology

Renal Dialysis

Can calcium, phosphate, calcium phosphate product and intact parathyroid hormone levels be appropriately controlled in dialysis patients?.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 85-89 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin D-blood; Calcium-blood; Phosphates-blood; Parathyroid Hormone-blood; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Retrospective Studies; Sickness Impact Profile; Calcium Phosphates-blood

Abstract: To review the target levels of calcium [Ca], phosphate [P], calcium phosphate products [Ca x P] and intact parathyroid hormone [iPTH] levels in patients undergoing hemodialysis [HD] and peritoneal dialysis [PD] and compare them with the Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative [K/DOQI] recommendations. Three hundred and fifty-seven patients who had been undergoing dialysis for more than 3 months were included. Patients who had undergone a parathyroidectomy were excluded. The levels of Ca, P, iPTH and Ca x P were monitored for the last 3 months. The Ca and P levels were measured by standard techniques, and iPTH was assessed by the intact molecule assay. Between HD and PD patients, there was no statistically significant difference for age, duration of dialysis or primary disease causing end-stage renal disease. The percentage of patients whose serum Ca, P, Ca x P product and iPTH were within K/DOQI recommended target ranges were 61.2, 66.4, 82.2 and 28.3% in HD patients, and 56.3, 60.6, 85.9 and 22.5% in PD patients, respectively. When all results for each group - HD and PD - were analyzed, 12.8% of patients had all 4 markers within the target range. Achieving target ranges of mineral markers is important in dialysis patients, but reaching K/DOQI target levels is difficult. Hence, physicians should be careful in using P binders and vitamin D analogs to achieve the normal ranges.

adverse effects

Carotid intima media thickness, left ventricular hypertrophy and weekly averaged blood pressure in hemodialysis patients.

Abdallah, Emad; Waked, Emam; Nabil, Malak; Abdel Khalek, Ashraf; Metwally, Amna

Theodor Bilharz Research Institute - Department of Nephrology

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 141-154 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-complications; Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular-epidemiology; Tunica Intima; Echocardiography-methods; Carotid Artery, Common-ultrasonography

Abstract: Undoubtedly, cardiovascular complications are the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in haemodialysis [HD] patients, and hypertension plays an important role in development of cardiovascular disorders in them. The present study evaluated the weekly averaged blood pressure with its relation to carotid intima media thickness and left ventricular mass index in HD patients. The study included 112 HD patients [85 males and 27 females]. We used daily home blood pressure [HBP] monitoring to record a total of 20 points of BP over a period of 1 week, including measurements of the wake-up and night BPs; in addition to the BP recorded before and after each HD session that occurred three times a week. The average of 20 BP measurements was defined as the weekly averaged

blood pressure [WAB]. Also, the relationship between WAB and left ventricular hypertrophy [LVH] or carotid intima media thickness and carotid intima media thickness and left ventricular hypertrophy were evaluated. The results showed that systolic WAB [144.26 +/- 7.39 mmHg] and diastolic WAB [75.84 +/- 5.15 mmHg] were almost consistent with the wake-up BP on the day after the midweek dialysis session [R²=0.628 and 0.684, respectively]. The WAB showed significant positive correlations with the left ventricular mass index [LVMI] [R=0.387, P<0.0003] and carotid intima media thickness [R=0.226, P<0.0034], whereas the predialysis systolic BP showed a significant positive correlation with the CIMT and non-significant correlation with LVMI. There was a significant positive correlation between CIMT and LVMI.

Resilience, Psychological

Does adversity early in life affect general population suicide rates? a cross-national study.

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 25-27 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Suicide

Abstract: Adversity early in life has been suggested as a protective factor for elderly suicides. However, studies examining this relationship in general population suicide rates are scarce. The relationship between general population suicide rates and four proxy measures of adversity earlier in life was examined using data from the World Health Organization and the United Nations data banks. General population suicide rates were negatively correlated with the percentage of children under the age of 5 years who were underweight, the percentage of children under the age of 5 years who were under height, the percentage of infants with low birth weight babies, and the percentage of the general population that was undernourished. The only independent predictor general population suicide rates in both sexes, on multiple regression analysis, was the Gini coefficient [a measure of income inequality]. Income inequality may lead to low birth weight, undernourishment, underweight and under height because income inequality results in poor access to healthcare and nutrition. These adversities may increase child mortality rates and reduce life expectancy. Those surviving into adulthood in countries with greater adversity early in life may be at reduced risk of suicide because of selective survival of those at reduced risk of suicide due to constitutional or genetic factors and development of greater tolerance to hardship in adulthood.

Respiratory Tract Infections

microbiology

[Effect of water extract of Costus Indian or sea-qust on pathogenic fungi for the respiratory system in human to exhibit the miracle scientific in the Sunah].

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Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 1-14 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Mycoses-drug effects; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Costus; Phytotherapy

Abstract: The plant extracts are one of methods which use them since antiquity in alternative medicine and still until now. This extracts are developing by the progress of science and technology where some materials extracted from plants, to be effective against disease-causing microorganisms, because they contain essential oils and essences, alkaloids, flavonoids, triterpenes and organic acids. In addition that materials are used to make many pharmaceutical drugs. This study aims to identify the effect of water extracts for Costus Indian and sea-Qust on some fungi and yeast pathogens for the respiratory system of humans and to demonstrate the scientific in prophet's Sunah where the prophet [PBUH] said [Cupping and marine Costus are the best of your remedies] and also he said [Use this Indian wood, because it contains seven types of cures, among them a cure for pleurisy]. That importance which appeared in the prophet's guidance for treating to Costus is revealed by this study, especially as the water extracts are shown highly effective against *Aspergillus niger*, *A. flavus* and *Candida albicans* tested, it exhibit this effect in all the extracts treatment, cold or hot when used for private high concentrations of them. As a result, the extract of sea-Qust on a hot treatment is demonstrated an effective on the fungus *A. niger*, and the Costus cold for both types of Costus was a highly effective from a hot treatment for *A. flavus*. Also, the growth rate of *Candida albicans* have been affected by all treatments of Costus extract.

Root Canal Filling Materials

Particle size of a new endodontic cement compared to root MTA and calcium hydroxide.

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IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 112-116 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Calcium Hydroxide; Dental Cements; Dental Pulp Cavity; Root Canal Therapy; Particle Size; Oxides; Endodontics

Abstract: Particle size and distribution can influence the properties of materials. This study analyzed and compared the particle size of Root MTA, calcium hydroxide [CH], and a new endodontic cement called calcium enriched material [CEM]. The particle size of each material was analyzed three times using 0.05 mg of test material with a particle size analyzer. The particle size distribution ranges, the cumulative percentage and the mean of particle sizes were calculated. One-way ANOVA, Tukey, and Chi-square tests were used for statistical analyses. Results demonstrated that the distribution of particles was dissimilar. Particle mean size in the three different materials was not significantly different. However, the cumulative percentage of CH and CEM cement particles size demonstrated significant difference [$P < 0.05$]. Among the various particle size distributions, the particle distribution in the size range of < 30 microm showed significant difference between materials [$P < 0.05$]. Interestingly, the smallest range of particle size belonged to CEM cement. The high percentage of small particles found in CEM cement provides desirable properties such as effective seal, good setting time and film thickness in addition to favorable flow and adaptability.

toxicity

Cytotoxicity of cold ceramic compared with MTA and IRM.

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IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 106-111 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Ceramics-toxicity; Dental Restoration, Permanent; Oxides-toxicity; Fibroblasts; Aluminum Compounds; Calcium Compounds; Silicates; Drug Combinations

Abstract: Biocompatibility is a desirable feature for root-end filling materials. In this study we aimed to compare a new material called cold ceramic [CC] with intermediate restorative material (IRM) and mineral trioxide aggregate [MTA] using Methyl-tetrazolium bromide [MTT] assay. The materials were tested in fresh and set states: [n=108]. The cytotoxicity was compared using L929 fibroblasts as an indicator; tested materials were eluted with culture medium according to ISO: 109935 standard. Distilled water and culture medium served as positive and negative controls, respectively [n=36]. The results were evaluated at 1, 24 hours and 7 days. Data were statistically analyzed by one-way ANOVA for each time interval and material status and t-tests. The cytotoxicity of the tested materials were statistically different at the various time intervals [$P < 0.001$]. IRM was the most cytotoxic root-end filling material [$P < 0.001$], MTA demonstrated the least cytotoxicity followed by CC. Despite displaying the greatest cytotoxicity, IRM is approved by the American Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. Cold ceramic had significantly lower cytotoxicity compared to IRM, in all but one subgroup. Further investigations are required to assess the clinical applicability of this novel material.

Root Canal Preparation

instrumentation

Centering ability and dentin removal of rotary systems in curved root canals.

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Mashad University of Medical Sciences - Dental School/Dental Research Center

IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 91-95 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Pulp Cavity; Root Canal Therapy; Dentin; Root Canal Preparation-methods

Abstract: The aim of this study was to compare centering ability and dentin removal of three rotary systems in curved root canals of extracted teeth. Sixty root canals of mandibular first molars with curvatures ranging between 25-35° were divided into three groups of 20 teeth each. Based on pre-instrumentation radiographs that assessed the angle and the radius of canal curvatures, teeth with curvatures were equally spread between the three groups. The root canals were sectioned horizontally at two levels before preparation and then remounted onto the muffle. All root canals were prepared using a low-torque control motor with Mtwo or Medin or Race instruments. Cross sectional images were obtained before and after instrumentation. Cross-sectional area and centering ability were evaluated. The data were analyzed using the one-way ANOVA and Tukey tests. Neither instrument fracture nor permanent deformation occurred during preparations. The best centering ability was obtained by Mtwo instruments compare to Race and Medin instruments. In the coronal and middle sections, Mtwo removed less dentin than Race and Medin; while the difference in the apical section was not significant. Under the conditions of this study, the debridement of root canals was more conservative with Mtwo. The canals prepared with these instruments were better centered in all three regions of the root.

Rotavirus Infections

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

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 429-430 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Gastroenteritis-virology; Rotavirus-isolation and purification; Gastroenteritis-epidemiology; Species Specificity

epidemiology

Frequency of rota virus infection in children with acute diarrhea.

Khattak, Tariq Azam; Ali, Salman; Safdar, C. Aqeel; Aslam, Muhammad Shahid

PAF Hospital

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 86-89 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Diarrhea-virology; Dehydration-etiology; Vomiting-etiology; Child; Feces-virology

Abstract: To determine the frequency of rotavirus infection in children admitted to the Military Hospital Rawalpindi with acute watery diarrhea. Descriptive study. Department of Pediatrics Military Hospital Rawalpindi, in collaboration with Virology department of Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi from January to June 2007. A total of 200 patients of acute watery diarrhea in age group 3 months to 5 years were included. After taking informed consent, stool samples were taken and tested for rotavirus [group A] antigen by Latex Agglutination. Results were entered in pre-designed proformas. Out of 200 patients with acute watery diarrhea ninety eight [49%] were male and 102 [51%] were female with mean age of 14.8 months [SD +/- 9.1]. Rotavirus serology was positive in 62 patients [31%]. Among Rotavirus positive, 35 patients were male [56.5%] and 27 were female [43.5%] with mean age of 17.2 months [SD +/- 8.8]. The peak age was between 13-24 months. Among rotavirus positive patients 60% had some dehydration while 40% had severe dehydration as compared to 55% and 19% respectively in patients negative for rotavirus [p-value=<0.05]. Average number of loose stools was 10 stools per day [SD + 9.2] in rotavirus positive cases as compared to 8 per day [SD + 8.5] in negative cases [p-value=<0.05]. More than 96% patients with rotavirus presented with vomiting as compared to 62% patients who were negative for rotavirus. Fever was present in more than 93% of the patient with rotavirus disease while only 33% patients were febrile in the rotavirus negative group [p-value=<0.05]. Rotavirus is an important cause of acute watery diarrhea resulting in server diarrhea and vomiting leading to subsequent dehydration. As this study estimated only burden of Group A rotavirus, overall burden of all serotypes is expected to be much more.

Saliva

Study of some salivary changes in cutaneous psoriatic patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 386-389 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Psoriasis-pathology; Skin Diseases; Severity of Illness Index

Abstract: To assess any alteration in the levels of some salivary components, and to correlate the same with the severity of the disease. Unstimulated whole saliva samples were collected and analyzed in 20 randomly selected Syrian uncomplicated psoriatic patients presenting to the Dermatological Diseases Hospital, Damascus University, Syria between February and June 2010, and in 20 healthy matched controls. Sodium [Na+], potassium [K+], chloride [Cl-], and alpha amylase [sAA] was analyzed. The salivary flow rates [SFR] and pH was also studied. The Psoriasis Area and Severity Index was used to assess the severity of the disease. Student t-test and correlation coefficients [r] were used to compare differences between groups. The SFR and pH were normal in both groups. Psoriatics had significantly higher K+ and sAA concentrations [K+ mean = 21.38 mmol/L, sAA mean = 64.26 IU/ml] than the controls [K+ mean = 17.69 mmol/L, sAA mean = 43.14 IU/ml], whereas there was no significant rise in the other salivary ions studied. Neither the severity nor the duration of the disease showed correlation to the according variables. No differences were observed between the age and the gender for each of the studied variables. Psoriasis patients have higher concentration rates of salivary potassium ions and sAA compared with the controls. However, these salivary changes are not related to the severity or the duration of this dermatological disease. Further studies are required to support these results.

Scabies

veterinary

Mange mites causing scabies in Egyptian buffaloes at Giza Governorate, Egypt.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 55-64 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Mite Infestations-complications; Buffaloes-parasitology

Abstract: In the present study, 560 buffaloes from a private animal farm in Giza Governorate were examined over one year for scabies infestation. The results showed that 466 Buffaloes [83.2%] were infested with two mange mites; *Psoroptes natalensis* and *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The highest prevalence rate of infestation was during winter [90.4%], and lowest was in summer [71.4%]. The infestation on females was 90.4%, while on males was 80.8%. The mites were predominant on the withers, lumber, back, croup and the external angle of ilium. Buffaloes more than five years old were highly infested than smaller ones, but no mite's infestation were detected in those less than one year.

Schistosoma mansoni

drug effects

Effect of Ficus sycomorus and Azadirachta indica extracts on liver state of mice infected with Schistosoma mansoni.

El Sayed, Mortada M.; Abdel Hadi, Ahmed M.; Sabra, Abdel Nasser A.; Mahmoud, Maher A.; El Wakil, Eman A.; Ghareeb, Mosad A.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 77-88 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Ficus; Azadirachta; Oxidative Stress; Antioxidants; Liver Function Tests-methods; Mice

Abstract: The potential role of hepatoprotective and antipathological effect of *Ficus sycomorus* and *Azadirachta indica* extracts was evaluated for scavenging the reactive oxygen species [ROS] and reduced the oxidative damage and pathological changes in the liver of *S. mansoni* infected mice. The levels of alanine aminotransferase [ALT], aspartate aminotransferase [AST] and gamma glutamyl transferase [GGT] were evaluated in the infected mice and treated orally with each plant extract 12 weeks post infection [P.I.] in a dose of 500 mg/kg of each plant extract for five consecutive days and sacrificed two weeks P.I. The infection of mice showed an elevation of ALT, AST and GGT. Treatment of mice with 70% methanol extract of each plant extract reduced significantly ALT, AST and GGT elevation. The highest reduction was with the methanolic extract of *F. sycomorus* [42%, 35% and 44% for ALT, AST and GGT respectively]. Fractionation of the methanolic extract of each plant was carried out. The effect of ethyl acetate and butanolic fractions of each plant was also evaluated. The result showed that the two fractions lowered the levels of the tested enzymes and decreased the number and size of granuloma diameters with an increased in the percentage of degenerated ova.

Schizophrenia

drug therapy

Effects of Olanzapine and haloperidol on serum malondialdehyde, prolactin level, blood glucose and lipid profile in schizophrenic patients.

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Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 13-21 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Benzodiazepines-therapeutic use; Malondialdehyde-blood; Haloperidol-therapeutic use; Diabetes Mellitus-chemically induced; Antipsychotic Agents-therapeutic use; Random Allocation; Prospective Studies; Dyslipidemias-etiology; Lipid Peroxidation-drug effects; Hyperprolactinemia-etiology

Abstract: The association of the atypical antipsychotics with hyperglycemia, elevated lipids, and weight gain was recognized soon after the introduction of clozapine and has become of increased concern as the use and uses of atypical antipsychotics have been expanded. The aim of the present study was to investigate the prevalence of diabetes, dyslipidemia, lipid peroxidation and hyperprolactinemia in Olanzapine treated patients in comparison with patients treated with haloperidol. Fifty patients were selected randomly from psychiatric inpatient clinic in Erbil city in

Iraqi Kurdistan Region between November 2007 and June 2008. All patients were diagnosed as schizophrenia, and none of them were in acute severe state. Thirty Schizophrenic patients received Haloperidol orally as typical antipsychotic and 20 patients received Olanzapine orally as atypical antipsychotic for a minimum of one month. Fasting blood samples for the assessment of serum malondialdehyde [MDA], lipid profile, fasting blood glucose [FBG] and prolactin levels were obtained after one month of the drug prescribing time. From those fifty patients, 16 patients were selected to follow them prospectively over a mean period of time of 112 days for olanzapine and 75 days for haloperidol. The prospective study includes FBG, lipid profile, BMI and serum MDA. The prevalence of hyperprolactinaemia and lipid peroxidation was higher in Haloperidol treated patients. Whereas, the prevalence of diabetes and dyslipidaemia were higher in Olanzapine treated patients, the mean level of BMI of the Olanzapine group was significantly higher than BMI of the Haloperidol group. There was 6.66% prevalence of D< in Olanzapine treated patients, but there was no prevalence of DM in Haloperidol treated patients. There was no incidence of diabetes mellitus in the prospective study for both Haloperidol and Olanzapine treated patients. No absolute evidence indicates that the atypical antipsychotic Olanzapine is the cause of diabetes, since the glucose levels of all patients were within normal range and there was no incidence of diabetes in the prospective study in spite of their higher weight and body mass index.

School Health Services

School health services in Rawalpindi cantonment.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 127-130 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Private Sector; Students; Schools; Public Sector

Abstract: To study the existing infrastructure provided for public as well as private school health services in Rawalpindi cantonment. A descriptive study. The study was carried out in Rawalpindi cantonment from Aug 2008 to Feb 2009. The study was carried out in two different categories of schools comprising public and private schools. The results of the study did not depict an encouraging picture and 100% of schools, whether public or private, had no medical officer / school nurse employed. School health system assessment and a comparison of public and private sector schools showed that no organized services are available for the students and most of the schools lacked fully available services of a medical officer and the concept of annual or periodic examination required still more concrete efforts.

Sexual Behavior

[Study of sexual function and satisfaction in women with vaginal delivery and cesarean referring to health center of Shahid Beheshti medical university-2008].

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Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 257-263 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Personal Satisfaction; Pregnancy; Cesarean Section; Delivery, Obstetric-methods; Cross-Sectional Studies; Natural Childbirth; Questionnaires

Abstract: Different factors affect sexual function and satisfaction. Some studies showed no relationship between type of delivery and sexual function and satisfaction, but others showed association of vaginal or cesarean delivery with sexual function and satisfaction. This study aimed to determine the sexual function and satisfaction in women with vaginal delivery and cesarean referring to Health Center of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in 2008. In this cross-sectioned study, 180 women [90 vaginal deliveries and 90 cesarean deliveries] were selected with multiple sampling. Data collection was performed by questionnaires including socio-demographic characteristics, history of obstetric and sexual function and sexual satisfaction. The questionnaire was completed by interview in private place. Data were analyzed via descriptive and chi square test using SPSS software. There was no significant difference in sexual function including desire, arousal, orgasm and resolution, and sexual satisfaction after delivery between two groups. We did not find significant difference between women with vaginal delivery and women with cesarean delivery. Therefore it seems that various physical and mental factors affect sexual function.

Sinusitis

complications

Bone erosions associated with allergic fungal sinusitis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 417-419 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Diseases, Infectious-epidemiology; Mycoses-complications; Paranasal Sinuses-pathology

Siphonaptera

growth and development

The current status of fleas according to environmental changes in some Governorates in Egypt.

Mikhail, Micheal W.; Soliman, Mohamed I.; Morsy, Tosson A.

Ministry of Health - Research Institute of Medical Entomology

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 199-213 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Environment; Rats-parasitology; Rodentia-parasitology

Abstract: A preliminary survey of domestic rodent and their fleas was carried out in different environmental Governorates [Ismailia, Dakahlia, El Fayoum, North Sinai and Matrouh], Egypt. Flea index [number of flea/rodent] and percentage frequency of different flea species were recorded in spring [2009-2010]. The main rodent species found were the Norway rat, *Rattus norvegicus*, the grey-bellied rat, *Rattus rattus alexandrinus*, the white-bellied rat, *Rattus rattus frugivorus*, the house mouse, *Mus musculus* and the spiny mouse *Acomys cahirinus*. The common flea species attacking rodents were: the oriental rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis*, the mouse flea, *Leptopsylla segnis*, the dog flea, *Ctenocephalides canis* and the sticktight flea *Echidnophaga gallinacea*. The flea index at Ismailia and Matrouh Governorates showed the highest indices [8.93 and 7.68], while El Fayoum and North Sinai Governorates showed the lowest ones [1.09 and 1.68]. Dakhalia showed moderate flea index [4.52]. The highest number of fleas was recorded on *R. norvegicus* lives in places that are easy to dig burrows, which are suitable medium for fleas breeding. The lowest number was recorded on *Mus musculus* and *Acomys cahirinus*. The oriental rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis* was the highest frequency distribution for all domestic rodent species, while, the stick-tight flea, *Echidnophaga gallinacea* was the lowest which recorded at Ismailia and Dakahlia only.

Skin Diseases

epidemiology

Prevalence of skin diseases among primary school children in Erbil city.

Ali, Khalis Bilal M.; Surchi, Omer Qadir; Al Hadithi, Tariq S.

Hawler Medical University - College of Nursing

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 5-12 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Schools; Child; Demography; Questionnaires; Sex Factors; Health Education

Abstract: Skin diseases constitute serious public health problems through the world, especially in children. The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of skin diseases in primary school children in Erbil city, and its relation to various socio-demographic factors. A total of 6915 pupils aged 6-15 years were randomly selected from 32 primary schools using multistage random sampling technique. Data regarding general socio-demographic variables were collected from each student in a specially designed questionnaire. Children were clinically examined and the dermatological findings were recorded. The overall prevalence of skin diseases was 40.6%, Infectious dermatoses have the highest prevalence rate [15.27%], followed by eczematous skin diseases [13.13%]. The overall prevalence of skin diseases and infectious dermatoses were significantly higher among females, younger age groups and those of low socioeconomic status, while eczematous skin diseases were significantly higher among males. Skin conditions are common among school children, which may reflect prevailing low socio-economic conditions. Relevant health education programs and preventive measures should be implemented.

Smoking

adverse effects

The possible protective role of antioxidants [selenium, vitamin e] in reducing smoking effects on testes of albino rats.

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Assiut University Bulletin For Environmental Researches 2011; 14 (1): 61-76 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Testis-pathology; Histology; Protective Agents; Selenium-therapeutic use; Vitamin E-therapeutic use; Antioxidants; Treatment Outcome; Rats

Abstract: The main objective of the present work was to study the possible role of some antioxidant [Vitamin E "Vit. E" and Selenium "Se"] in protecting the testicular tissue from degenerative changes evoked by exposure to cigarette smoking. The present work showed that exposure to cigarette smoking resulted in a significant decrease in body weight of animals where a significant increase of body weight was observed in animals supplemented with antioxidants while exposed to cigarette smoking. Animals given antioxidants alone did not show any differences in body weight compared to control groups. Histological changes of testicular tissue of the group exposed to the smoke showed thickening of testicular capsule, widening of intertubular spaces with a decrease in interstitial tissue elements, vascular congestion, edema and thickened basement membrane of seminiferous tubules. Some of the seminiferous tubules showed distorted germinal epithelial cell layers, vacuolation and abnormal spermatids with ring shaped arrangement of peripheral chromatin. Giant multinucleated cells were also observed in some tubules. In some specimens there was an increase in the amount of degenerated tubules. Concerning the histochemical changes, the basal lamina, spermatides, Sertoli cells and interstitial tissue gave a very strong reaction with Schiff's reagent but spermatogonia given a weak reaction. The present results showed that giving Vit. E and Se as antioxidant substances to cigarette smoking exposed animals, resulted in a decrease. In the above histological and histochemical changes; the affected testicular tissues seemed to be more or less similar to controls. In conclusion, the present study showed that although using of certain antioxidants cannot completely prevent the drastic effects of cigarette smoking on living tissue, it prevented to some extent the degenerative changes observed in testicular tissues.

Specimen Handling

Submitting specimens for histopathology - sharing the observations.

Jamal, Brig Shahid

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 1-2 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Biopsy-methods; Azure Stains; Coloring Agents; Pathology

Spondylitis, Ankylosing

genetics

HLA-B*27 and its subtypes in Syrian patients with ankylosing spondylitis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (4): 364-368 (31 ref.)

Keywords: HLA-B Antigens; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Referral and Consultation; Polymorphism, Genetic; Spondylitis, Ankylosing-diagnosis; Alleles; Population

Abstract: To assess HLA-B*27 and its subtypes associated with ankylosing spondylitis [AS] in Syrian patients. A polymerase chain reaction with specific sequence primer method was used to study the HLA-B* locus polymorphism in 50 Syrian patients fulfilling the modified New York criteria for classification of ankylosing spondylitis and 217 unrelated healthy Syrian controls. Patients were recruited from the Outpatients Department, Al Assad University Hospital, Damascus, Syria between December 2006 and December 2007. The study took place at the Laboratory for Research and Genetic Consultations, Faculty of Medicine, Damascus University, Damascus Syria. HLA-B*27 allele was found in 1.4% healthy Syrians and 60% in patients with AS [OR=107, p=0.0001, corrected p=0.003]. The most common HLA-B*2705 variants in patients were B*2705, which was found in 67% of patients, followed by B*2702 found in 20% of patients. HLA-B*27 was identified in all cases with uveitis, peripheral arthritis, and positive family history. Although HLA-B*27 allele frequency in this group of Syrian patients with AS is lower compared to the noted AS patients in many populations, its association with the disease risk in our population seems to be the strongest one. If confirmed by larger study, this finding may be of great interest, particularly for diagnosis at disease onset where some clinical features as uveitis and peripheral arthritis may precede the fulfilling of all standard criteria for AS diagnosis.

Stomach Neoplasms

enzymology

[Study of cyclooxygenase-2 expression in Sprague Dawley rat gastric cancer induced by H. pylori].

Aeini, F.; Rezaei, M.J.; Zadeh, R. Ramezan; Pooladi, A.; Nik'khu, B.

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 3-9 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Stomach Neoplasms-chemically induced; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Helicobacter pylori-pathogenicity; Stomach Neoplasms-epidemiology; Cyclooxygenase 2; Gastritis; Peptic Ulcer

Abstract: Gastric cancer is one of the most common gastrointestinal tumors; the incidence and mortality of gastric cancer are on the increase nowadays. Helicobacter pylori [H.Pylori] causes chronic active gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. Cyclooxygenase-2 [COX-2] is the central enzyme in the biosynthetic pathway to prostaglandins. Studies from different laboratories suggested that over-expression of COX-2 was detected in colon and other tumors. To obtain direct evidence concerning this relationship, we investigated the immunohistochemical findings of gastric mucosa using an animal model of gastric cancer induced by H. pylori in sprague dawley rat. The rats were randomly assigned into three groups [n=5]. Those of experimental group2 were given MNU. One week after completion of MNU administration, rats in experimental groups 1 were inoculated with H. pylori three times every other day. Rats in control group [group 3] received neither MNU nor H. pylori. Rats of groups 1, 2, and control group were maintained on standard diets throughout the experiment. Rats were weighed and sacrificed under anesthesia with ether at 20 weeks after infection. One half of the excised stomachs, were fixed in neutral-buffered 10% formalin and were cut into approximately six strips, which were processed by standard methods, embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 6 micro m, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin [H and E] and immunohistochemistry for Cox-2 protein detection. To confirm H. pylori infection, samples [3-mm[2]] of stomach mucosa transferred to appropriate medium and colonies were identified by characteristic Gram's stain morphology, and by urease, catalase, and oxidase activity sample was also placed into the gel of a rapid urease test kit. Data showed a significant decrease of animal body weight in experimental groups compared with control group. Histopathological studies showed severe infiltration of the lamina propria and submucosaal layer by polymorphonuclear and mononuclear cells appeared in the antrum, with an increase in epithelial cell proliferation, and the infiltration of focal oesophageal. Control animals showed no abnormal findings throughout the entire observation period. COX-2 protein was expressed in experimental groups but there were no evidence of cox-2 protein expression in control group. Data showed that the H. pylori caused significant decrease of body weight in experimental group. In addition, histological studies showed evidence of metaplasia in rat stomach. Immunohistochemichas studies showed cox-2 protein expression occurred during early stage of metaplasia induction.

Stroke

rehabilltation

[Comparison of mobilizing and immobilizing splints on hand motor function in stroke patients: a randomize clinical trial].

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Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal 2011; 4 (4): 48-53 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Splints; Hand; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Wrist; Fingers

Abstract: Among several methods for the treatment of wrist-fingers motor function impairment after stroke, splinting is a method commonly used as complementary option. But there are so many controversies surrounding its efficacy. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of mobilizing and immobilizing splints on wrist-fingers motor function after stroke. In this experimental study, 31 stroke patients were selected and divided randomly into three groups including: mobilizing splint, immobilizing splint and control group. Participants in intervention groups wore their own splints for eight weeks, five days per week and on average six hours per day. Motor function was measured at baseline and the eighth week by fugl-meyer [FM] scale. The one-way ANOVA was used to compare scores of FM scale between three groups. Data analysis showed significant increase in motor function only in mobilizing splint group [p=0/001] and this increase was significant compared with other groups [p=0/001]. Based on these findings, using a mobilizing splint compared with immobilizing splint could have better functional results for treating wrist and finger motor impairment in post-stroke patients.

Students

psychology

[Correlation between psychological well-being and sense of coherence in the students of Islamic Azad University-Central Tehran branch].

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Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 273-279 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Stress, Psychological; Psychology

Abstract: Sense of coherence is a personal orientation to life that evaluates stress control and psychological well-being is mental component of quality of life. Although sense of coherence and psychological well-being can be a suitable framework for compromise researchers have not experimentally examined them yet. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine correlation between psychological well-being and sense of coherence in the students of Islamic Azad University -Central Tehran Branch. 400 university students [200 girls and 200 boys] participated in this study and completed the psychological well-being index and sense of coherence questionnaire. Statistical analysis was performed using indicators and statistical methods including mean, frequency, percentage, t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient and simultaneous regression analysis. The results showed that 70% of total variance in sense of coherence is represented by psychological well-being [$R^2=70\%$]. Forecast coefficient regression shows that the psychological well-being can significantly interpret the students' variance of sense of coherence. Coefficient influence of psychological well-being [$P=0.842$] shows that the variable can predict the changes related to sense of coherence with 99% of confidence. The results also showed that in total, female university students had higher psychological well-being than male university students while, male university students had higher sense of coherence compared to the female students. Research results show the important role that psychological well-being has in the field of sense of coherence. More attention to the psychological well-being that includes happiness and life satisfaction, and is a mental component of quality of life, provides a higher sense of coherence in the university students.

Suicide

Further evidence for epidemiological transition hypothesis for elderly suicides.

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 29-34 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Aged

Abstract: A developmental model of epidemiological transition for elderly suicide rates with four sequential stages has been developed to simultaneously explain cross-national variations in elderly suicide rates, trends over time for elderly suicide rates and age-associated trends in suicides rates reported in the literature. This model was supported by demonstration of a curvilinear [inverted U-shaped curve] relationship between elderly suicide rates and socio-economic status fitting the quadratic equation $Y = A + BX - CX^2$ [where Y is the suicide rate, X is the socio-economic status and A, B, and C are constants] in both sexes. However, this relationship was derived from a cross-sectional study and, therefore, only an association can be inferred. One way to substantiate this further would be to examine the above curvilinear relationship between suicide rates and socio-economic status in a series of younger age-bands because a large part of the epidemiological transition hypothesis was contingent upon the impact of socio-economic status, through a series of mechanisms, on life expectancy. It was hypothesized that the curvilinear [inverted U-shaped curve] relationship between suicide rates and socio-economic status would be absent in younger age-bands and may be present in the younger age-bands closer to the older age-bands [i.e. 45-54 years and 55-64 years]. The curvilinear relationship between suicide rates in five age-bands 15-24 years to 55-64 years in both sexes and gross national domestic product [GDP], a measure of socio-economic status, fitting the above quadratic equation was examined with curve estimation regression model using data from the World Health Organization. In males in the age-bands 35-44 years, 45-54 years and 55-64 years there was a statistically significant curvilinear [inverted U-shaped curve] relationship with GDP and fitted the quadratic equation $Y = A + BX - CX^2$; this relationship was absent in males in the age-bands 15-24 years and 25-34 years. In females in the age-bands 45-54 years and 55-64 years there was a statistically significant curvilinear with GDP [inverted U-shaped curve] and fitted the quadratic equation $Y = A + BX - CX^2$; this relationship was absent in females in the age-bands 15-24 years, 25-34 years and 35-44 years. Although caution should be exercised in accepting the model of the epidemiological transition hypothesis for elderly suicide rates because it had been generated from cross-sectional data using an ecological design, the findings of the current study of suicide rates in younger age-bands provide support for this hypothesis.

Suicide, Attempted

Attempted suicide and pregnancy.

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 45-54 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Suicide; Pregnancy; Poisoning; Congenital Abnormalities; Pregnant Women; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: The aim of the Budapest Monitoring System of Self-Poisoning Pregnant Women was to evaluate the potential congenital abnormality inducing effect of extremely large doses of drugs among pregnant women who attempted suicide. This system was appropriate to describe the characteristics of these pregnant women as a secondary finding from this model. All self-poisoned patients were cared for at a toxicological inpatient clinic in Budapest, between 1960 and 1993. Of a total of 1,044 pregnant women identified from the three different periods of the project, only 19 [1.8%] died. Women who survived were visited at home to reveal birth outcomes, and their exposed children were examined medically to identify congenital abnormalities and tested to estimate their cognitive-behavioral status. The previous or subsequent children of these pregnant women were used as controls with a similar examination protocol. In general, self-poisoned pregnant women were young [peak age was between 18 and 20 years], 62% had their first pregnancy, 55% were unmarried, they had lower socioeconomic status, 46% were smokers and 22.5% drinkers, but depression/panic disorder occurred only among 17 pregnant women. Suicide attempts with drugs were most frequent in the fourth post-conceptual week and second month of pregnancy. In general they used smaller doses of drugs for suicide than non-pregnant age-matched women. Of 1,044 self-poisoned pregnant women, 926 had known pregnancy outcomes and 411 [44.4%] delivered live-born babies. The self-poisoning model appears to have several benefits [e.g., dose-response estimation of drugs] in comparison with other methods when evaluating teratogenic/fetotoxic effect of drugs. It is suggested that an international monitoring system of self-poisoned pregnant women should be established to provide a larger data base.

Surgical Wound Infection

prevention and control

Editorial commentary: prophylaxis for surgical site infections.

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Health Policy Research Center

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 232-233 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Antibiotic Prophylaxis-methods; Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use; Risk Factors; Data Collection; Vancomycin-therapeutic use

Tension-Type Headache

epidemiology

Frequency of headache with stress in adolescent and young adults.

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PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 120-123 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Young Adult; Adolescent; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Objective of this study was to establish a link between stress as a cause of headache in young adults. Cross sectional study. Department of Neurology Military Hospital [MH] Rawalpindi from September 2009 to March 2010. Thirty young patients, referred for the complaints of headache to the Neurology out patient department, were included in this study. A detailed especially designed, pre tested headache questionnaire was devised which was filled for every patient individually included in the study. Twenty One [70%] of the patients in the study group did have the feeling of stress preceding the headache which sometimes persisted during the episode. Nine [30%] did not report any such feeling of stress before or during the episode. Out of the patients reporting stress 71% [15] were female patients and 29% [6] were males. These key findings suggest that stress and headaches may be related for adolescents and young adults and that this relationship may be reinforced over time. Moreover female patients were far more susceptible to this stressful stimulus as compared to the males.

Thioctic Acid

therapeutic use

Anti-oxidative effect of lipoic acid in spinal cord ischemia/reperfusion.

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Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Neuroscience Research Center

Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 19-22 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Antioxidants; Spinal Cord Ischemia; Oxidative Stress; Free Radicals; Free Radical Scavengers; Rats, Wistar; Random Allocation

Abstract: Lipoic acid [LA] is an effective anti-oxidant agent that can scavenge free radicals in biological systems. The aim of this research was to study the probable protective effect of LA in spinal ischemic/reperfusion [I/R] injury. Thirty male Wistar rats, weighing 230-285 g, were assigned randomly into 3 groups [10 animals in each group]: sham spinal I/R, and spinal I/R + LA. The spinal I/R + LA rats received LA 100 mg/kg subcutaneously 3 days prior to ischemia induction and 3 days after. The induction of ischemia lasted for 30 min. At 72 h postoperatively, the neurological status was worse in the I/R group than the sham group [p < 0.05]. The neurological status of animals in the LA-treated group appeared better than the I/R group [p < 0.05]. In the I/R group, tissue glutathione peroxidase [GPx] and super oxide dismutase [SOD] activity were significantly less compared to the control group [p < 0.05]. In the LA-treated group, tissue GPx and SOD levels were higher compared to the I/R group [p < 0.05]. LA pretreatment reduced neurologic injury in the rats, most probably by maintaining the oxidant/anti-oxidant ion balance during spinal cord ischemia. Reperfusion may have contributed to the protective effects seen in the LA pretreatment.

Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted

Video assisted thoracoscopic surgery [VATS] lung biopsy for non-responsive patients of interstitial lung disease [ILD].

Hanif, Muhammad Shoaib; Umair, Bilal; Majeed, Farhan Ahmed; Abdul Haleem; Hasnain, Muhammad Rashid; Najam ud Din; Khan, Muhammad Imtiaz; Subhan, Shehzadi Samar; Muzaffar, Muhammad Sultan

Combined Military Hospital

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 117-119 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lung Diseases, Interstitial-surgery; Bronchoalveolar Lavage; Treatment Outcome; Thoracoscopy; Biopsy-methods; Irrigation

Abstract: To study the results of VATS [Video Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery] Lung Biopsy in Interstitial Lung Disease [ILD] case series. Department of Thoracic Surgery, CMH Rawalpindi from Jan 2009 to Mar 2010. All those patients of ILD [Interstitial Lung Disease] were included who failed to improve after a period of observation including those on empiric therapy, all patients in which BAL [Bronchoalveolar Lavage] and TBLB [Transbronchial Lung biopsy] was inconclusive and all those patients fit to undergo thoracoscopic surgery. Patients excluded were elderly patients, those with systemic disorders frequently associated with ILD and those with known neoplasm likely to have lymphangitic dissemination. We used three thoracoscopic ports, all biopsies were sent for histopathology examination, single chest tube was placed in all cases and it was removed once the airleak ceased. All complications encountered were noted. Fourteen patients were registered during study period. Biopsy showed that 9 had ILD, and 5 did not have ILD. Only complication was a prolonged airleak for 2 days in 2 patients. No mortality was encountered. Thoracoscopic surgical biopsy can be accomplished safely in most cases where there is a diagnostic dilemma for interstitial lung disease.

Thyroid Gland

surgery

Evaluation of the importance of pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland anatomically in the surgical fields in Erbil.

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Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 48-54 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroid Gland-anatomy and histology; Thyroidectomy-methods; Sex Distribution; Thyroid Gland-embryology

Abstract: Dealing with the pyramidal lobe of the thyroid gland was not principally and cautiously under run in the surgery of the thyroid gland as the other two lateral lobes formerly, For this reason, the present work planned to study

the anatomy and histopathology of the pyramidal lobe and to evaluate the degree their significance in surgical fields. The study included patients' preparation for operation, recording age, gender distributions, and measurement of pyramidal lobe moreover to view of directions. Blood supply and histopathology of the pyramidal lobe investigated during thyroid operations of 113 patients in Rizgary teaching hospital in Erbil. Goiter patient's sex distributions were as the following; 94 [83%] female and 19 [17%] male. PL frequency was 61/113 case [74%]; 50 [82%] females and 11 [18%] males. Pyramidal lobe directions were 21 directed right, in 40 cases to left. Arterial supplies of 34 cases were from a branch of the superior thyroid artery, in 27 cases were from isthmus. Venous drainage was joining venous plexus of the thyroid isthmus. Age distribution; females were commonly affected at [25 to 45y]. Males were [28-62y]. Pyramidal lobe mean length was [3.2 +/- 1.8 cm] and the width [1.6 +/- 0.7 cm]. Histopathologically, pyramidal lobe involved by principal thyroid lobes pathologies in 43 [71%] of the patients. This study alert us that the pyramidal lobe must be managed as a principal lobe during operations, because it may be a source of pitfall during the operation or it may be a future source of mucinous carcinoma of thyroid.

Thyrotoxicosis

diagnosis

[Diagnosis and treatment of thyrotoxicosis during pregnancy and Lactation].

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Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal 2011; 15 (6): 234-241 (62 ref.)

Keywords: Thyrotoxicosis-drug therapy; Pregnancy; Lactation; Pregnancy Outcome; Hyperthyroidism-diagnosis; Hyperthyroidism-drug therapy; Antithyroid Agents

Abstract: Poorly treated or untreated maternal overt hyperthyroidism may affect pregnancy outcome. Thyroid dysfunction and hyperthyroidism is present in about 0.3% and 2-3% of pregnancies respectively. Thyroid hyperfunction and hypofunction are more prevalent and usually go unrecognized. If thyroid dysfunction remained undiagnosed and has not been treated appropriately, would result in serious adverse pregnancy outcomes and treat both mother and her fetus. The aim of this review is to mention many aspects of hyperthyroidism in pregnancy and lactation in depth. Literature review was performed using MEDLINE between years 1960 and 2010, with the terms [Hyperthyroidism and pregnancy], [Anti-thyroid drug and pregnancy], [Radioiodine and pregnancy], [Hyperthyroidism and lactation], [Anti-thyroid drug and lactation], both separately and in conjunction with the terms [fetus], [neonate] and [maternal]. We selected proper study design of survey, case control and cohort studies, and clinical trials and review papers if the authors had at least four articles of their own in the list of references of review paper. The strategy used to search for articles was developed with the assistance of a research librarian. Antithyroid drugs are the main therapy of maternal hyperthyroidism during the lactation. All forms of antithyroid drugs can be used in pregnancy. As there are some reports regarding teratogenicity of methimazole [MMI], Propylthiouracil [PTU] is preferred in the first trimester and should be replaced by MMI after this trimester. Radioiodine is absolutely contraindicated for treatment of hyperthyroidism in pregnancy. Subtotal thyroidectomy in second trimester is indicated if hyperthyroidism is uncontrolled. MMI is the mainstay of the treatment of postpartum hyperthyroidism, in particular during lactation. Management of hyperthyroidism during pregnancy requires special considerations because maternal thyroid disease could have adverse effects on the mother, fetus and neonate.

Toxoplasmosis

immunology

T-cell immunity in human chronic toxoplasmosis.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 17-28 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Immunity, Cellular-immunology; Interleukin-4-blood; Interleukin-10-blood; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-blood; Interferon gamma-blood; Chronic Disease

Abstract: Toxoplasmosis is a disease affecting 500 million people worldwide. The seroprevalence varies [from 5% to 90%], depending on geographical location, age, habit of eating raw meat or unwashed fruit and vegetables, and general level of hygiene. The incidence of infections is higher in warmer and humid climate and increases with age. The disease can be congenital or acquired. Cell response [TNF-alpha and IFN-gamma secreted by Th1 cells] and humoral response [IL-4, and IL-10 secreted by Th2 cells] were evaluated. This study assessed the effect of T. gondii on chosen indices of the immune response. The study involved 45 women infected with T. gondii [aged 18-42 years] proven have a chronic toxoplasmosis [IgG positive and IgM negative]. The control group consisted of 25 healthy women [aged 18-45 years] [IgG and IgM negative]. The results showed that patients infected with T. gondii had

increased production of the Th-1 cytokines involved TNF-alpha and IFN-gamma that responsible for the cellular response compared to controls. Also, increased production of Th2 cytokines involved IL-4 and IL-10 that responsible for humoral response compared to controls.

Tranexamic Acid

therapeutic use

Tranexamic acid-a recipe for saving lives in traumatic bleeding.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 638 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Hemorrhage-drug therapy; Antifibrinolytic Agents; Hemorrhage-fetal mortality; Treatment Outcome

Transplantation, Autologous

Autogenous transplantation of mandibular third molar to replace tooth with vertical root fracture.

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IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal 2009; 4 (3): 117-121 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Transplantation; Tooth-surgery; Tooth Root-injuries; Molar, Third-surgery; Tooth Fractures; Dental Cements

Abstract: Autogenous tooth transplantation [ATT] can be considered when there is a hopeless molar tooth and suitable donor present. This report presents an unconventional case of successful ATT of a third molar replacing the adjacent fractured second molar in a 33 year old woman. This wisdom tooth had completely developed roots. Root-end filling with Calcium Enriched Mixture [CEM] cement was performed in the third molar. The second molar was extracted non-traumatically without any bone removal; the wisdom tooth was immediately transplanted into the recipient socket. No endodontic treatment was carried out either during or after the ATT. At six-month and 2-year clinical examination the patient was asymptomatic, the transplanted tooth was still functional, with no evidence of marginal periodontal pathosis. At the same follow ups, radiographic evaluation illustrated bone regeneration, normal PDL, and absence of external root resorption. Transplantation of mature third molar seems to be a promising method for replacing a lost permanent molar tooth and restoring aesthetics and function.

Trematoda

parasitology

Echinochasmus aspinuosa as a new record species in Egyptian heron.

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Al Azhar University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 215-220 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Trematoda-anatomy and histology; Zoonoses

Abstract: This paper reported a new Egyptian of Echinochasmus aspinuosa in herons trapped in Giza and Sharkia Governorates. The detailed morphology was given and illustrated. The zoonotic importance of this digenetic trematode was discussed.

Trichomonas vaginalis

diagnosis

Detection of Trichomonas vaginalis by different methods in women from Dohok province, Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 706-709 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Trichomonas vaginalis-isolation and purification; Age Distribution; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: This study compared 4 different diagnostic methods for the detection of Trichomonas vaginalis in vaginal swab specimens from women attending a hospital in Dohuk in Iraq. A total of 425 vaginal swabs were obtained from women complaining of vaginal discharge associated with vaginitis, cervicitis and pelvic inflammatory disease. The results showed that 10 [2.4%] swabs were positive for T. vaginalis by wet smear preparation, 15 [3.5%] by haematoxylin-eosin stained smear, 17 [4.0%] by Papanicolaou stain and 23 [5.4%] using Diamond modified culture. The rate varied significantly by age and was highest in young women aged 20-25 years [7.6%] and lowest in the age group 36-40 years [2.2%]. The highest rate of infection with T. vaginalis was detected by Diamond modified culture.

Trypanosomiasis

diagnosis

A case of human African trypanosomiasis during United Nation mission in Liberia.

Ayub, Muhammad; Shah, S. Aamir; Irfan, Muhammad; Khan, Junaid Afsar; Hashmi, Shuaib N.

Combined Military Hospital

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 149-151 (10 ref.)

Keywords: United Nations; Motion Sickness; Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense-pathogenicity; Diagnosis, Differential; Military Personnel; Endemic Diseases

Tuberculosis

Immunology

Evaluation of an interferon-gamma release assay in young contacts of active tuberculosis cases.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (9): 714-718 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Interferon-gamma-blood; Predictive Value of Tests; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: In a cross-sectional study in a hospital in Tehran in 2006-08 the QuantiFERON[Registered]-TB interferon-gamma release assay [QTB] was compared with the tuberculin skin test [TST] in 59 young people [aged<20 years] with close contact with immunocompetent cases of proven pulmonary tuberculosis. After 1 year follow-up 10 subjects had progressed to tuberculosis disease and received treatment; TST was positive in 30% and QTB in 100%. Of the 49 non-progressive subjects, TST was positive in 10.4% and QTB in 16.3%. The agreement between TST and QTB assay in non-progressive subjects was poor [Kappa=0.43]. False positive and false negative rates for TST were 40.0% and 9.3% respectively; positive and predictive values were 60.0% and 90.7%. We suggest adding the interferon assay to the skin test in the decision to perform chest X-ray or to start chemoprophylaxis at least in younger subjects [aged<20 years].

Tuberculosis, Cutaneous

Scrofuloderma: a common type of cutaneous tuberculosis. A case report.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 61-65 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Review Literature as Topic; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-pathogenicity; Antitubercular Agents

Abstract: Scrofuloderma is a common type of cutaneous tuberculosis characterized by a bluish-red nodule overlying an infected lymph gland, bone or joint that breaks down to form an undermined ulcer with a granulating tissue at the base. Progression of the disease leads to irregular adherent masses, densely fibrous at some places while fluctuant and discharging at others. It heals with a characteristic puckered scarring at the site of infection. The disease is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis and common anti-tuberculous drugs are recommended for treatment. Many similar cases with additional features have been reported in foreign literature. We describe a case of this disorder along with review of literature.

Tuberculosis, Lymph Node

epidemiology

Tuberculous lymphadenitis at Penang general hospital, Malaysia.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 80-84 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Diabetes Mellitus; HIV; Risk Factors; Treatment Outcome; Sputum-microbiology; Age Distribution

Abstract: To evaluate the incidence, treatment and clinical outcomes of tuberculous [TB] lymphadenitis at Penang General Hospital, Malaysia. Penang General Hospital is the referral center for all tuberculosis patients in the state of Penang. Patient records were reviewed to identify patients with confirmed diagnosis of TB lymphadenitis between January 2006 and December 2008. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 15. Of 1,548 tuberculosis cases, 109 [7.0%] patients had TB lymphadenitis. The mean age was 36.4 +/- 12.87 years and of the 109 patients with TB lymphadenitis, 35 [33.0%], 37 [34.0%] and 36 [33.0%] were observed for 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Ethnically, 45 [41.3%] were Malay followed by 37 Chinese [33.9%]. Among risk factors for TB lymphadenitis, HIV and diabetes mellitus were seen in 17 [15.6%] and 11 [10.0%] patients, respectively. Cough and fever were the most frequently reported symptoms. In a majority of cases [n = 90, 82.5%] positive results were obtained for fine-needle aspiration [FNA]. Directly observed therapy was given to all patients. Sixty-two [56.9%] patients were successfully treated, and 5 [4.6%] patients died during the treatment. There was no increase in the incidence of TB lymphadenitis over the 3-year study period. The incidence was slightly higher in male than female gender and in Malay [ethnic group]. Diabetes mellitus and HIV were the most commonly reported risk factors. FNA is the most reliable diagnostic test.

Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

genetics

Association between TNF-alpha [-857] gene polymorphism and susceptibility to tuberculosis.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 243-248 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Polymorphism, Genetic; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-genetics; Gene Frequency; Promoter Regions, Genetic; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Genotype; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: TNF-alpha as a pro-inflammatory cytokine play a key role in host defense against tuberculosis [TB]. Presence of mutation in TNF-alpha gene can influence the effectiveness, performance and capability of immune responses against this infection. The Aim of this study was to investigate the frequency of TNF-alpha alleles and its relationship with susceptibility to TB and TNF-alpha gene variations. A case-control study was conducted and 103 healthy controls and 93 TB patients were enrolled. Genotype of TNF-238, TNF -244, TNF-308, TNF -857 and TNF-863 were distinguished using PCR-RFLP method. TNF-857 and TNF-863 were in high frequency mutation regions in a population level, and a significant difference at TNF-857 was noticed between the two groups of case and control. Presence of mutation in TNF-857 region probably increases the host susceptibility to mycobacterial infection. Genotyping of these regions in combination with other factors can be used for screening of high risk persons. According to high distribution of mutations in TNF-857 and TNF-863 regions, further studies on association of these regions is suggested.

Urinary Tract Infections

epidemiology

Effect of some antimicrobial agents on isolated bacteria from patients with urinary tract infection in Kurdistan Region.

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Hawler Medical University - College of Medicine - Dept. of Microbiology

Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 14 (2): 61-67 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Ciprofloxacin-therapeutic use; Anti-Infective Agents-therapeutic use; Uropathogenic Escherichia coli-pathogenicity; Sex Factors; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Uropathogenic Escherichia coli-isolation and purification

Abstract: Urinary tract infection [UTI] defines as a condition in which the urinary tract is infected with a pathogen causing inflammation. UTI affects all age groups, but women are more susceptible than men, it is the second most common form of infection. This study was designed to isolation and identification of common uropathogenic bacteria and determining the sensitivity of infectious urinary isolated strains to different antimicrobial agents. This study included 350 patients [125 males and 225 females] with sign and symptoms of UTI, who were referred to the teaching hospital in Erbil and sulaimania cities, from march till may 2007. Also, 25 healthy individuals were included in the study as a control group. API tests and several biochemical tests were used for identification different isolated bacteria from UT. The bacterial cultivations revealed positive results for 119 [34%] urine specimens, 56 [47.05 %] in males and 63 [52.94 %] in females compared to control group [0%]. The highest percentage of infection was observed in females in age group [20-39] years [44.44%]. The highest rate of uropathogenic isolates was e. Coli 53 [41.08%] followed by s. Aureus, proteus sp., klebsiella sp., enterobacter sp., and pseudomonas sp. 23[17.82%], 23[17.82%], 11[8.52], 10[7.75] and 9[6.97] respectively. The uropathogenic bacterial isolates showed different susceptibility to antimicrobial agents, ciprofloxacin was the most efficient to inhibit UTI. Incidence of UTIs in females is more than in males with a higher rate in the 20-39 years age group. E. Coli was the commonest pathogenic bacteria isolated from urinary tract.

Urticaria

therapy

Therapeutic evaluation of a Unani herbo-mineral formulation in chronic urticaria.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 33-37 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Medicine, Unani; Complementary Therapies; Herbal Medicine; Skin Diseases-therapy; Single-Blind Method; Chronic Disease; Signs and Symptoms; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Chronic urticaria [Shara] often poses a therapeutic challenge. Alternative medicine, including herbal treatment is gaining popularity for the treatment of refractory skin diseases. To assess the safety and efficacy of a Unani herbo-mineral formulation in the management of chronic urticaria. The randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled study was carried out at outpatient department of Medicine, National Institute of Unani Medicine Hospital, Bangalore, from 15th April, 2009 to 15th April, 2010. Diagnosed patients of chronic urticaria, qualifying the inclusion criteria, were enrolled in the clinical trial. The patients were divided randomly into test and control groups after obtaining their informed consents. Test group [20 patients] was administered a herbo-mineral formulation twice daily whereas control group [10 patients] were given placebo orally. The duration of this trial was 4 weeks and follow up was done weekly. The efficacy of the test drug was assessed by the total sign and symptom score [TSSS] and severity of itching, whealing and erythema. The test drug produced significant effect on itching, wheals, erythema and on TSSS without causing any untoward effect or adverse reactions as observed by the safety parameters. The herbo-mineral formulation can be used safely and effectively for the treatment of chronic urticaria.

Uterine Neoplasms

diagnosis

Pedunculated uterine fibroid with hydronephrosis and colonic adhesions.

Murtaza, Badar; Ahmad, Mobashir; Afzal, Muhammad; Khan, Naser Ali; Saeed, Saira

PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal 2011; 61 (1): 131-132 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Diagnosis, Differential; Hydronephrosis; Ureteral Obstruction

Varicocele

surgery

Inguinal optic loupe varicocelectomy.

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JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2011; 12 (1): 2-9 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Complications; Urogenital Surgical Procedures-methods; Inguinal Canal; Treatment Outcome; Testicular Hydrocele; Semen Analysis; Microsurgery-methods

Abstract: Microsurgical loupe inguinal varicocelectomy has been associated with relatively high success rates and minimal postoperative complications. The aim of this study is to analyze the results of a group of patients who underwent inguinal microsurgical varicocelectomy using optic loupe magnifications. From April 2003 to April 2007, 72 patients underwent loupe-assisted inguinal varicocelectomy. In 68 patients [94.3%] the varicoceles were left sided, in 1 patient [1.3%] it was right sided and they were bilateral in 3 patients [4.1%]. The mean age was 26.9 years [range: 16.42]. Fifty four patients [75%] were infertile and 18 patients [25%] had painful scrotal sensation, in 6 of them oligoasthenospermia [OAT] was detected. The diagnosis was based on clinical features namely testicular pain and, or scrotal hypersensation and physical examination. Color duplex ultrasonography [CDUS] was performed in persistent cases. The majority of varicoceles were stage II and III, of them 5 [6.9%] were persistent cases. In 10 patients [13.9%] OAT was mild [sperm number 10-20 millions]. In 30 patients [41.6%] was moderate [5.10 millions] and in 18 [25%] was severe [less than 5 millions]. Azoospermia was detected in 2 patients [2.7%]. Furthermore, 12 patients [16.6%] had normal spermiogram. The loupe-assisted microsurgical inguinal "artery-and lymphatic-sparing" technique of dissection was performed under general anesthesia. All operations were performed as outpatient procedures [postoperative stay 3.7 hours] and the mean operating time was 45 minutes [30.55]. Follow up was performed by physical examination and semen analysis. Color duplex ultrasonography [CDUS] was done only if persistence was suspected. Immediate and long-term complications were hydrocele in 1 patient [1.3%], palpable persistence in 4 patients [5.2%] and found abscess in 1 patient [1.3%]. Forty four out of sixty [73.3%] patients showed an improvement of semen analysis and from the 30 patients who continued follow up, 14 [47%] have conception. Finally 6 out of 18 patients [33.3%] who presented with scrotal pain have their pain disappeared. Loupe-assisted inguinal varicocelectomy is a safe and effective method. It preserves spermatic artery and lymphatics and minimizes the risk of complications and persistence. In our experience this technique of varicocelectomy showed an improvement of semen analysis and the results are comparable to those obtained by the standard microsurgical technique using the microscope.

Violence

Does economic empowerment protect women from intimate partner violence?.

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 35-44 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Domestic Violence; Interpersonal Relations; Spouse Abuse; Women, Working; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: The current study compared working and non-working groups of women in relation to intimate partner violence. The paper aims to explore the relationship between women's economic empowerment, their exposures to IPV and their help seeking behavior using a nationally representative sample in India. This was a cross sectional study of 124,385 ever married women of reproductive age from all 29 member states in India. Chi-square tests were used to examine differences in proportions of dependent variables [exposure to IPV] and independent variables. Multivariate logistic regressions were used to assess the independent contribution of the variables of economic empowerment in predicting exposure to IPV. Out of 124,385 women, 69,432 [56%] were eligible for this study. Among those that were eligible 35% were working. In general, prevalence of IPV [ever] among women in India were: emotional violence 14%, less severe physical violence 31%, severe physical violence 10% and sexual violence 8%. For working women, the IPV prevalence was: emotional violence 18%, less severe physical violence 37%, severe physical violence 14% and sexual violence 10%; whilst for non-working women the rate was 12, 27, 8 and 8 percents, respectively. Working women seek more help from different sources. Economic empowerment is not the sole protective factor. Economic empowerment, together with higher education and modified cultural norms against women, may protect women from IPV.

Yes we can! improving medical screening for intimate partner violence through self-efficacy.

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 19-23 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Domestic Violence; Interpersonal Relations; Spouse Abuse; Self Efficacy; Emergency Service, Hospital

Abstract: Because individual practitioner's commitment to routine screening for IPV is the greatest predictor that women will be screened and referred for services, it is vital that screeners are dedicated, knowledgeable, and confident in their ability to recognize and assist victims of violence. Self-efficacy has been consistently linked in the literature with successful outcomes. Intimate partner violence [IPV] constitutes a major public health problem. In the absence of Federal or State regulation, individual hospitals and systems are left to develop their own policies and procedures. This paper describes the policies and procedures developed by an American domestic violence counseling and resource center. Post test surveys were used. Hospitals, medical offices, and medical schools surrounding an urban area in Pennsylvania participated. 320 nurses and medical students participated in training provided by a domestic violence center. Post test surveys measured self-efficacy, the perceived usefulness of screening the accessibility of victim services, understanding of obstacles faced by victims, and knowledge-level regarding local IPV services. Participants also self-reported their gender, age, race, and position with the hospital system. Nurses and medical interns exhibit a wide range of self-efficacy regarding their ability to screen victims of intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence [IPV] training yielded participants who were better informed about IPV services and the obstacles faced by victims. In the absence of uniform screening guidelines, hospitals, systems, and individual practitioners must be vigilant in screening procedures. Partnerships with womens centers may provide valuable resources and training that may ultimately improve patient care.

Vitiligo

psychology

Effect of vitiligo on self reported quality of life in Southern part of Iran.

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JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2011; 21 (1): 4-9 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Self Concept; Sickness Impact Profile; Social Environment

Abstract: Vitiligo is a chronic pigmentary disorder of the skin. Although not life threatening, it has considerable effects on the psychological well-being of patients. It has been suggested that vitiligo patients suffer from low self-esteem and poor body image which may cause a lower level of quality of life. To evaluate the effect of vitiligo on the self reported quality of life among inhabitants of south part of Iran. One hundred and twenty four patients, above 16 years of age, from dermatology clinics and phototherapy centers were included in the study from 2008 to 2009. A valid translated version of the self-reported Dermatology Life Quality Index [DLQI] with 10 questions was completed by the subjects. The questionnaire scored the subjects from 0 to 30. Demographic variables such as age, gender, and disease related characteristics were recorded in the data sheet forms. On average, patients were 27.8 +/- 10.9 years old. Around 55% were females. The overall mean DLQI score was 9.09 +/- 6.18. The DLQI mean score was 8.78 and 9.46 in women and men, respectively [p=0.54]. DLQI score did not significantly vary among different types of disease, age and marital status groups. Although the relationship between the duration of disease was not significantly related with DLQI [r=0.03, p=0.74], the percentage of body affected by vitiligo was related with DLQI significantly [r=0.19, p=0.03]. The highest individual mean scores were found for Q2 [feeling], Q8 [interpersonal relationship] and Q5 [social life and leisure activities]. This study indicates that vitiligo can impair a patient's quality of life and have a marked psychological impact. On an average, the quality of life decreased around 70% [score 9 out of 30] in such patients. The only significant predictor for quality score was the percentage of body affected by vitiligo. Surprisingly, both men and women express comparable level of quality of life.

Weight Loss

Relationship between thyroid volume and iodine, leptin, and adiponectin in obese women before and after weight loss.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2011; 20 (1): 43-46 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity-metabolism; Thyroid Gland-physiopathology; Iodine-urine; Leptin-blood; Adiponectin-blood; Body Mass Index; Adipokines; Outpatient Clinics, Hospital; Analysis of Variance

Abstract: To investigate whether or not reduction of thyroid volume during weight loss is related to adipocytokines and urinary iodine excretion in obese women. 98 obese and 31 non-obese women consecutively admitted to the endocrinology and metabolism outpatient clinic of the School of Medicine, Akdeniz University were included in the study. Thyroid volume, thyroid function tests, leptin and adiponectin levels, and urinary iodine excretion were measured at baseline and six months after treatment for obesity. Thyroid volume increased in obese women [p = 0.048]. After adjustment for body mass index, there were no significant differences in plasma leptin and serum adiponectin levels between obese and non-obese women [p > 0.05]. Thyroid volume correlated positively with body mass index [r = 0.48, p = 0.04], leptin [r = 0.1, p = 0.03], and thyroid-stimulating hormone [r = 0.43, p = 0.001] levels, while there was a

negative correlation between thyroid volume and urinary iodine [$r = -0.38$, $p = 0.04$] and urinary iodine/creatinine ratio [$r = -0.25$, $p = 0.045$] in obese women. Changes in body mass index [$p = 0.022$] and leptin levels [$p = 0.039$] were the only factors that significantly affected the change of thyroid volume during weight loss. Iodine status may play an important role in increased thyroid volume in obese women; however, iodine status did not seem to exert a significant influence on the changes in thyroid volume. On the other hand, changes in both body mass index and plasma leptin levels seemed to be important for changes in thyroid volume.

Wuchereria Bancrofti

parasitology

Clinical, parasitological and social studies on Wuchereria bancrofti in Egypt.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2011; 41 (1): 179-197 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphedema-parasitology; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study was conducted on patients attending AlHussein University Hospital and Mansura University Hospitals. Sheets were filled out on each patient [age, residence, occupation, family similar condition, travelling, disease duration, symptoms suggesting acute dermatolymphangitis attacks, frequency and duration. They were 25 lymphoedema patients and 8 controls [17 males and 16 females] and subjected to clinical and parasitological examinations. According to residence, five patients were from Giza Governorate [18.18%], four from Dakahlia G. [12.12%], four from Gharbia G. [12.12%], five from Menoufia G. [15.15%], four from Sharkia G. [12.12%], two cases from Kafr Elsheikh G. [6.06%] and one patient from Assiut G. [3.03%]. In controls, 6 were from Al Hussein Cairo G. [15.15%], and two cases [6.06] from Al Abbassia. They were 48% farmers [10 male and 2 female]; 4% grocers [1 male]; 8% carpenters [2 male]; and 40% house wife [10 female]. According to lymphedema site: 3 cases [12%] were bilateral lower limbs lymphedema [2 female and 1 male], 13 cases [52%] had right lower limb lymphedema [6 female and 7 male], and 9 cases [36%] had left lower limb lymphedema [4 female and 5 male]. They were 18 [72%] with below knee extension of lymphedema [10 male and 8 female] and 7 [28%] above knee extension of lymphedema [3 male and 4 female]. Grade of lymphedema was one case [male] with grade II lymphedema [4%], 13 cases [52%] with grade III [7 male and 6 female] and 11 cases [44%] with grade IV [5 male and 6 female]. Duration of lymphedema was one case with grade II lymphedema in a period of 3 years, 13 cases with grade III lymphedema and the durations of lymphedema for these cases were [one case with 5 years duration, 3 cases were >6-9 years, 6 cases were >9-12 years and 3 cases were >12 years] and 11 cases with grade IV lymphedema and duration of lymphedema for these cases were [one case with 6 years duration, 2 cases were >6-9 years, 3 cases were >9-12 years and 5 cases were >12 years].

Wounds and Injuries

Unintentional childhood injury patterns, odds, and outcomes in Kampala city: an analysis of surveillance data from the national pediatric emergency unit.

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Journal of Injury and Violence Research 2011; 3 (1): 13-18 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Emergency Service, Hospital

Abstract: Unintentional Childhood Injuries pose a major public health challenge in Africa and Uganda. Previous estimates of the problem may have underestimated the childhood problem. We set to determine unintentional childhood injury pattern, odds, and outcomes at the National Paediatric Emergency unit in Kampala city using surveillance data. Incident proportions, odds and proportional rates were calculated and used to determine unintentional injury patterns across childhood [1-12 years]. A total of 556 cases recorded between January and May 2008 were analyzed: majority had been transported to hospital by mothers using mini-buses, private cars, and motorcycles. Median distance from injury location to hospital was 5 km. Homes, roads, and schools were leading injury locations. Males constituted 60% of the cases. Play and daily living activities were commonest injury time activities. Falls, burns and traffic accounted for 70.5% of unintentional childhood injuries. Burns, open wounds, fractures were commonest injury types. Motorcycles, buses and passenger-cars caused most crashes. Play grounds, furniture, stairs and trees were commonest source of falls. Most burn injuries were caused by liquids, fires and hot objects. 43.8% of cases were admitted. 30% were discharged without disability; 10%, were disabled; 1%, died. Injury odds and proportional incidence rates varied with age, place and cause. Poisoning and drowning were rare. Local pediatric injury priorities should include home, road and school safety. Unintentional injuries are common causes of hospital visit by children under 13 years especially boys. Homes, roads and educational facilities are commonest unintentional injury sites. Significant age and gender differences exist in intentional injury causation, characteristics and outcomes. In its current form, our surveillance system seems inefficient in capturing poisoning and drowning. The local prevention priorities could include home, road and school safety; especially dissemination and uptake of proven interventions.

Burns should be focus of domestic injury prevention among under-fives. Commercial passenger motorcycles require better regulation and control.

Zinc

blood

Assessment of zinc concentration in random samples of the adult population in Shiraz, Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2011; 13 (4): 249-255 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Zinc-deficiency; Prevalence; Sex Factors; Adult; Random Allocation

Abstract: Zinc is an essential micronutrient for human health. However, little is known about concentration of this mineral among Iranian population. This study was carried out to determine the current zinc status, evaluate the impact of certain factors like age, sex and Body Mass Index [BMI], and to verify the prevalence of zinc deficiency among Iranian adult population in Shiraz, southern Iran. Serum samples from 374 randomly selected healthy individuals living in Shiraz, Iran, aged 19-82 years [143 males, 231 females] were collected and the serum zinc concentration was measured by Flame-Atomic Absorption Spectrometry. We considered the subjects with serum zinc concentration less than 100 microg/dl as zinc deficient. The serum zinc levels in females were lower than those of males with no statistically significant difference. Serum zinc concentrations were unrelated to age and BMI. It also did not change among different ages and BMI intervals. About 42.5% of our cases had serum zinc concentration below the cut off value of 100 microg/dl in the serum. Designing appropriate strategies for overcoming this public health problem is necessary.

Appendix I

Author Index

Abbas, Assad

DENTAL ARCH (anatomy and histology)

Abbas, Fatemeh Mashadi

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS (toxicity)

Abbas, Muhammad

ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

Abbasi, H.

MIGRAINE DISORDERS (pathology)

Abbasi, Shahid Ahmad

MINOCYCLINE (therapeutic use)

Abbasipour, Fatemeh

PAIN (drug therapy)

Abdallah, Emad

RENAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)

Abdallah, Karim Fetouh

ENTAMOEBIASIS (diagnosis)

Abdel Barry, J.A.

LIPOPROTEINS (drug effects)

Abdel Ghany, Nazeek I.

CHILD WELFARE

Abdel Hadi, Ahmed M.

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (drug effects)

Abdel Hamid, Mohammed E.

OXAZOLIDINONES (pharmacokinetics)

Abdel Hamid, Yousrya M.

FILARIASIS (transmission)

Abdel Kader, Madeha M.

FLAX

Abdel Khalek, Ashraf

RENAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)

Abdel Rady, Ahmed

MITE-INFESTATIONS (veterinary)

Abdelkarem, Hala M.

FLAX

Abdul Haleem

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (instrumentation)
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Abdul Sattar

MINOCYCLINE (therapeutic use)

Abdulmohsen, M.F.

DEATH, SUDDEN (epidemiology)

Abediankenari, S.

FICUS

Abolhasani, M.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Abramoff, Michael D.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS (radiography)

Abu Baker, Salah

PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)

Abul, Fawzi

PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Abutalebi, S.H.

STROKE (rehabilitation)

Achar, Arun

FIBROADENOMA (diagnosis)

Adib Hajbaghery, M.

DISABILITY EVALUATION

Aeini, F.

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (enzymology)

Afrooz, Mohammad Razm

THIOCTIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Afzal, Muhammad

UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (congenital)

Ahmad, Imran

TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE (epidemiology)

Ahmad, Javed

URTICARIA (therapy)

Ahmad, Mobashir

UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Ahmad, Muhammad

PERICARDIECTOMY

Ahmad, Tanzeel

URTICARIA (therapy)

Ahmadi, Alireza

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Ahmadian, A.

PARKINSON DISEASE (therapy)

Ahmed, Azeema

HEARING LOSS, NOISE-INDUCED (epidemiology)

Ahmed, E.G.E.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Ahmed, Nadya Y.

ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)

Ahmed, S.G.

INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC (complications)

Ahmed, Waqar

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

Ahn, Daniel

DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY

Ahsanullah, Abumusa M.

BCG VACCINE (adverse effects)

Akabetri, Ali Akbar

ACNE KELOID (diagnosis)

Akawi, Nadia, A.

METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Akbarzadeh, A.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Akhtar, Fahim

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

Akhtar, Farrukh

DELUSIONS (epidemiology)

Akhtar, Shahida

MISOPROSTOL (administration and dosage)

Akhter, F.

DYSKINESIAS (diagnosis)

Akinci, Baris

GOITER, NODULAR

Akram, Saeed

PALLOR

Aksoy, Erol

LIVER NEOPLASMS

Akyol, Nurettin

HEADACHE DISORDERS

Al Aamri, Maryam Ali

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

Al Aamri, Sumaiya

PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Al Abdi, Sameer Y.

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

Al Aboud, Ahmad M.

PLANTS, MEDICINAL

Al Ani, Mouroge H.

HEPATITIS, VIRAL, HUMAN (epidemiology)

Al Barzinji, Rukia

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Al Cheikh, Salwa A.

SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING (genetics)

Al Dabbagh, Ali A.

PNEUMOPERITONEUM

Al Dousary, Surayie H.

SINUSITIS (complications)

Al Faky, Yasser H.

EYELIDS

Al Gazali, Lihadh I.

METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Al Ghamdy, Aly O.

LIZARDS (parasitology)

Al Hadithi, Tariq S.

SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

Al Hussieny, Ahmed Aidan

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Al Jasmi, Fattima A.

METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Al Kalbani, Ahlam

PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Al Kamil, Eman Adnan

BLOOD TRANSFUSION (adverse effects)

Al Kattan, Manal Othman

RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (microbiology)

Al Khouzaie, Thamer H.

ASBESTOSIS

Al Malki, Salem

EYELIDS

Al Mandalawi, Sanaa G. Hama

METABOLIC SYNDROME X (blood)

Al Marzoki, Jasim M.

CRYING

Al Masalmah, Bourhan Eldin

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

Al Mathal, Ebtesam M.

COLONORCHIS SINENSIS (isolation and purification)

Al Mejrad, Ali S.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (mortality)

Al Mendalawi, Mahmood D.

BLOOD CELL COUNT
ABETALIPOPROTEINEMIA (complications)
ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS

Al Namaa, L.M.

LIPOPROTEINS (drug effects)

Al Nuaimi, Maha A.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (psychology)

Al Numair, Khalid S.

DIETARY FATS, UNSATURATED (pharmacology)

Al Otaibi, Sultan T.

ASBESTOSIS

Al Othrubai, Saleh M.

MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

Al Rikabi, Ammar C.

EYELIDS

Al Saeed, W.M.

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (diagnosis)

Al Sayed, Mohammed Y.S.

WICHERERIA BANCROFTI (parasitology)

Al Sayyari, Abdulla A.

KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (epidemiology)

Al Shammari, Naif K.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (mortality)

Al Shawwa, Y.R.

FALCONIFORMES (parasitology)

Al Shawwa, Yaser

CAMELS (parasitology)

Al Sheikh, Huda Mohammed

RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (microbiology)

Al Swiahb, Jamil N.

SINUSITIS (complications)

Al Yassin, Asad K.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION (adverse effects)

Al Yousif, Mohamed S.

CAMELS (parasitology)

Alam, Maqbool

PALLOR

Alanjar, Suhail Mawlood

THYROID GLAND (surgery)

Albedwawi, Saif

INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Alfaleh, F.A.

FALCONIFORMES (parasitology)

Alfaresi, Mubarak

INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Alfawaz, Nawaf

ACRYLIC RESINS (adverse effects)

Ali, Bassam R.

METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Ali, E.M.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Ali, Hala M. Nassim

ORBIT (abnormalities)

Ali, Inaam N.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Ali, Jahanzeb

CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY (methods)

Ali, K.E.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Ali, Khalis Bilal M.

SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

Ali, Muhammad Asghar

GOITER, NODULAR (surgery)

Ali, Salman

ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Ali, Sirwan K.

SCHIZOPHRENIA (drug therapy)

Ali, Syed Khawar

CRANIOPHARYNGIOMA (diagnosis)

Ali, Syed Qasim

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (methods)

Aliakbarian, M.

ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA (diagnosis)

Aligholi, Marziyeh

MONOTERPENES (therapeutic use)

Alioglu, Zekeriya

HEADACHE DISORDERS

Almosuly, Intiha Mohamad

MELANOSIS

Alnakshabandi, Abdulkader A.

KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (metabolism)

Alsada, Athraa abed

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Alshaalan, Hesham M.

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

Alsuhailani, Adel H.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS (radiography)
ACRYLIC RESINS (adverse effects)

Alyousif, M.S.

FALCONIFORMES (parasitology)

Aman, Shahbaz

TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS

Amanollahi, Omid

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Ameen, Sameer Shahid

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)

Amini Saman, Javad

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Amoudi, Mikky A.

CAMELS (parasitology)

Amouzegar, Atieh

THYROTOXICOSIS (diagnosis)

Anleen, Hanan A.

SMOKING (adverse effects)

Anoosheh, S.

TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)

Ansari, Jawwad Khaliq

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES
PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE (therapy)

Anwar, Mohammad

URTICARIA (therapy)

Anwar, Rabiah

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

Arfan ul Bari

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)

Arian, Muhammad Aamir

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)

Arinsoy, T.

RENAL DIALYSIS

Asgary, Saeed

DENTAL LEAKAGE
CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)
ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS
TRANSPLANTATION, AUTOLOGOUS

Ashgar, Asif

MEDIASTINOSCOPY

Ashraf, Tariq

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Asif, Tariq

ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA (diagnosis)

Askarian, M.

ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS (economics)

Aslam, Muhammad Shahid

ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Aslam, Mushahid

PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (congenital)

Aslani, Mohammad Mehdi

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (isolation and purification)

Assadian, O.

ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS (economics)

Atalay, Mustafa A.

HEPATITIS B VIRUS (genetics)

Atri, Shirin B.

HEART DISEASES (rehabilitation)

Ayaz, Bushra

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM NEOPLASMS

Aygen, Bilgehan

HEPATITIS B VIRUS (genetics)

Ayub, Ali

DENTAL ARCH (anatomy and histology)

Ayub, Muhammad

TRYPANOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Ayub, Zeeshan

HEARING LOSS, NOISE-INDUCED
(epidemiology)

Azadbakht, M.

FICUS

Azadegan, F.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Azam, I.

HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Aziz, Sohail

CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY (methods)

Azizi, Fereidon

THYROTOXICOSIS (diagnosis)
OBESITY (genetics)

Azizzian, Fatemeh

LEPTIN (blood)

Baghban, Alireza Akbarzadeh

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS

Baghernia, Ali

HEART DISEASES (rehabilitation)

Bahadir, Osman

HEADACHE DISORDERS

Baile, Rahul

CILINARY BODY (abnormalities)

Bakhtiar, Hengameh

PAIN (drug therapy)

Banitalebi, G.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Barati, B.

MIGRAINE DISORDERS (pathology)

Barati, M.

TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Baris, Sibel

PROPOFOL (administration and dosage)

Bassey, I.E.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Batool, Iffat

DENTAL ARCH (anatomy and histology)

Bazargan Hejazi, Shahrzad

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Beigi, A.A.

DIPHOSPHONATES (therapeutic use)

Beigi, M.

CHEWING GUM

Bektas, Devrim

HEADACHE DISORDERS

Bertucci, Francois

BREAST NEOPLASMS

Beyranvand, Mohammad Reza

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Bhandarkar, Ritesh

RESILIENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL

Bhanumathy, M.

NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Bhat, A.R.

HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL, ACUTE (diagnosis)

Bhatt, Rina

GRAVES OPHTHALMOPATHY

Bhatti, J.A.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical data)

Bhonde, Snehal

CILINARY BODY (abnormalities)

Bilal, Rizwan

DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Bin Aleem, Shoaib

CARNITINE (therapeutic use)

Binesh, Fariba

ACNE KELOID (diagnosis)

Bolhari, Behnam

MONOTERPENES (therapeutic use)

Bonakdaran, S.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (etiology)

Bosely, Hanan Aboalkasem

LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)

Boshrooyeh, H. Taheri

ZINC (blood)

Bozo, Mahmoud

BILIARY ATRESIA (diagnosis)

Butros, Robert Odish

MELANOSIS

Cahill, Kenneth V.

NICTITATING MEMBRANE (surgery)

Calikoglu, Mukadder

ASTHMA (genetics)

Cao, Le

GAIT

Carter, Keith D.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS (radiography)

Caylan, Refik

HEADACHE DISORDERS

Chamssuddin, Abdou Khair
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Chandramohan, Govindasamy
DIETARY FATS, UNSATURATED
(pharmacology)

Chandrasekar, S.B.
NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Chapin, John R.
VIOLENCE

Chatterjee, Gobinda
FIBROADENOMA (diagnosis)

Chatzimavroudis, Grigoris
CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Chaudhry, Imtiaz A.
GRAVES OPHTHALMOPATHY

Chaudhry, Nayyar
INTERFERON TYPE I, RECOMBINANT
(adverse effects)

Chen, Yun Su
GAIT

Cheng, Pingshan
PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Chohan, Sofia
ENDOPHTHALMITIS (prevention and control)

Chowdhury, Satyendra Nath
BALANITIS (pathology)

Clark, Cooper M.
NICTITATING MEMBRANE (surgery)

Clive, N.
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (mortality)

Coleman, Grace
VIOLENCE

Comlekci, Abdurrahman
GOITER, NODULAR

Czeizel, Andrew E.
SUICIDE, ATTEMPTED

Czyz, Craig N.
NICTITATING MEMBRANE (surgery)

Dabbaghmanesh, M.H.
ZINC (blood)

Dadashi, Alireza
THIOCTIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Dalal, Koustuv
VIOLENCE

Daneshpour, Maryam Sadat
OBESITY (genetics)

Daoud, O.H.
BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Daoud, Saleh A.
SALIVA

Dar, Asad Jamal
ENDOPHTHALMITIS (prevention and control)

Dar, Nasser Rashid
ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)

Dawagreh, A.K.
INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Dawod, O.Y.
BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

de Zapien, Jill Guernsey
PUBLIC HEALTH

Deger, S.M.
RENAL DIALYSIS

Dehcheshmeh, F. Safdari
CHEWING GUM

Dehghani, Reza
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Dehpour, A.A.
FICUS

Delavari, Fatemeh
ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Delshad, Hosein
THYROTOXICOSIS (diagnosis)

Demir, Tevfik
GOITER, NODULAR

Derici, U.
RENAL DIALYSIS

Dhahi, Maysaa Abdul Razaq
FUSION PROTEINS, BCR-ABL (genetics)

Dieke, Ada
PUBLIC HEALTH

Dilek, Ahmet
PROPOFOL (administration and dosage)

Divakar, Kalyani
NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Dizaye, Kawa
SCHIZOPHRENIA (drug therapy)

Dolatian, Mahrokh
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Douglas, Raymond S.
GRAVES OPHTHALMOPATHY

Dulin, Paul
PUBLIC HEALTH

Durairaj, Vikram D.
GRAVES OPHTHALMOPATHY

Dutton, Ronald J.
PUBLIC HEALTH

Ebrahimipour, Gholamhossein
PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (isolation and purification)

Ebrahimzadeh, S.
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (etiology)

Eghbal, Mohammad Jafar
DENTAL LEAKAGE

Ejaz, Amer

ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

Ekanem, T.B.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Ekong, M.B.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

El Alfy, Nadia M.

LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)

El Attar, Nagy M.

TREMATODA (parasitology)

El Bahnasawy, Mamdouh M.

BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)
BABESIOSIS (transmission)

El Kady, Ibrahim M.

TOXOPLASMOSIS (immunology)

El Karium, Salah A.

SMOKING (adverse effects)

El Metwally, Mohamed Tolba

BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)
CAMELS (parasitology)

El Qudsi, Fatma M.

SMOKING (adverse effects)

El Sayed, Mortada M.

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (drug effects)

El Shazly, Atef M.A.

WICHERERIA BANCROFTI (parasitology)

El Wakil, Eman A.

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (drug effects)

Elbadawi, N.E.E.

BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Elbir, Orhan Hayri

LIVER NEOPLASMS

Elsebaie, Sameh B.

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
(methods)

Eluwa, M.A.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Elwan, Mohamed A.

BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)

Eqlidi, J.

STROKE (rehabilitation)

Eraky, Maysa Ahmad

ENTAMOEBIASIS (diagnosis)

Eray, Esin

WEIGHT LOSS

Esmahil, Sazan

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Esmaili, A.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Essa, H.H.

FISHES

Ezzat, Hussin M.

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
(methods)

Fakheri, Taravat

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Faqir, Farah

MINOCYCLINE (therapeutic use)

Farajzadeh, Saeideh

VITILIGO (psychology)

Faraz, Ali

MINOCYCLINE (therapeutic use)

Fard, H. Rahimi

STROKE (rehabilitation)

Fard, R. Emadi

STROKE (rehabilitation)

Farnia, P.

TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)

Farokhi, E.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Farooq, U.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical
data)

Fasoulas, Kostas

CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Fathy, Fouad M.

GIARDIASIS (drug therapy)

Fatima, Yasmin

MISOPROSTOL (administration and dosage)

Feroz, Shizan Hamid

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

Firoozeh, F.

BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

Flaf, M.S.

LIPOPROTEINS (drug effects)

Flanagan, Joseph C.

DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY

Forghani, Hussain

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (prevention and
control)

Foster, Jill A.

NICTITATING MEMBRANE (surgery)

Galvez, Francisco Navarro

PUBLIC HEALTH

Gangi, F.

CHEWING GUM

Ghaffar, A.

HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Ghaffari, H.

ASPERGILLOSIS (diagnosis)

Gharami, R.C.

PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM (diagnosis)
BALANITIS (pathology)

Ghareeb, Mosad A.

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (drug effects)

Ghasemi, M.
FICUS

Ghayur, Samina
INTERFERON TYPE I, RECOMBINANT
(adverse effects)

Gholipour, Yousef
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Ghorbani, Zahra
DENTAL LEAKAGE

Gokahmetoglu, Selma
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (genetics)

Goli, Divakar
NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Goncalves, Anthony
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Gonzalez, Mithra O.
GRAVES OPTHALMOPATHY

Gozalpour, E.
ALZHEIMER DISEASE (genetics)

Granillo, Brenda
PUBLIC HEALTH

Guerrero, Robert
PUBLIC HEALTH

Gumus, Lulufer Tamer
ASTHMA (genetics)

Habib Ur Rehman
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)

Hag Ali, Mohammed
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Haider, Gulfareen
MISOPROSTOL (therapeutic use)

Hajihossieni, Hossien
ACNE KELOID (diagnosis)

Hajipour, Babak
THIOCTIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Hamdan, Mohamed A.
METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Hamissi, H.
CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (blood)

Hamissi, J.
CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (blood)

Hanadi, Binsawad A.
SMOKING (adverse effects)

Hanafiah, Alfizah
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

Hani, Falah Bani
INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Hani, Falah F. Bani
CALCIUM CARBONATE (chemistry)

Hanif, Muhammad Shoaib
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Hanif, Shoaib
MEDIASTINOSCOPY

Harfouch, Elham Ibrahim
SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING (genetics)

Haridy, Fouad M.
CAMELS (parasitology)

Harisha, R.
NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Hasan, Mehmood
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM NEOPLASMS

Hashemi, S.A.
FICUS

Hashemipour, Marjan
PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (isolation and purification)

Hashemzadeh, M.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Hashim, Rizwan
COSYNTROPIN (diagnostic use)
INTERFERON TYPE I, RECOMBINANT
(adverse effects)
CRANIOPHARYNGIOMA (diagnosis)

Hashmi, Shuaib N.
TRYPANOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Hasnain, Muhammad Rashid
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Hasnain, Rashid
MEDIASTINOSCOPY

Hasosah, Mohammed Y.
ABETALIPOPROTEINEMIA (complications)

Hassali, Mohamed Azmi
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (epidemiology)

Hassan, Abdulaziz A.
BCG VACCINE (adverse effects)

Hassan, Ahamedali
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (mortality)

Hassan, Muhammad A.
SCHIZOPHRENIA (drug therapy)

Hassan, N.A.
LIPOPROTEINS (drug effects)

Hasshim, Rizwan
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)

Hatam, N.
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS (economics)

Hawrami, Tahir Abdullah
FASCIOLIASIS (diagnosis)

Hedayati, Mehdi
OBESITY (genetics)

Hegde, Raghuraj S.
PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM (diagnosis)

Hertecant, Jozef L.
METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Heydari, A.
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (epidemiology)

Heydari, M.
STROKE (rehabilitation)

Hosseini, A.
STROKE (rehabilitation)

Hosseini, S.V.
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)

Hosseinian, Mohammad Mehdi
THIOCTIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Humayun, Sidra
GENERAL SURGERY (education)

Hussain, Muhammad Mazhar
CARNITINE (therapeutic use)

Iftikhar, Usma
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS

Ijaz, Aamer
INTERFERON TYPE I, RECOMBINANT
(adverse effects)

Ijaz, Amir
COSYNTROPIN (diagnostic use)

Iqbal, Afsheen
PERICARDIECTOMY

Iqbal, Amjad
FRACTURE FIXATION, INTRAMEDULLARY
(methods)

Iqbal, Muhammad
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

Iqbal, Usman
PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE (therapy)

Irfan, Muhammad
TRYPANOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Isaac, Rivan Hermiz
ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)

Ismaeel, Nabaz Hassan
PNEUMOPERITONEUM

Ismail, Ava T.
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (blood)

Ismail, Tarek Gad El Kareem
AMPHIPOD (parasitology)

Jain, K.K.
NANOTECHNOLOGY (methods)

Jaiswal, Vishal
EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA

Jamal, Brig Shahid
SPECIMEN HANDLING

Jamal, Rahaman
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

Janahmadi, Mahyar
PAIN (drug therapy)

Janmohammadi, N.
FRACTURES, OPEN (drug therapy)

Javed, Asim
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY (methods)

Javed, Koukab
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Jawaid, Masood
GENERAL SURGERY (education)

Jillani, Muhammad Lutfullah
PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (congenital)

Jimenez, Elisa Aguilar
PUBLIC HEALTH

Jorjani, M.
PARKINSON DISEASE (therapy)

Junaid, T.A.
ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR (diagnosis)

Kadkhodae, Mehri
ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Kafaie, Parichehr
ACNE KELOID (diagnosis)

Kalaiaarasi, Panneerdelvam
DIETARY FATS, UNSATURATED
(pharmacology)

Kalantarhormozi, M.R.
ZINC (blood)

Kamal, Khawar
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Kamali, K.
ALZHEIMER DISEASE (genetics)

Kamran, Tauseef
ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA (diagnosis)

Kamyabi, Zahra
LEPTIN (blood)

Kangarlou, Ali
CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)

Kapadi, Surendra Nayak
ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR (diagnosis)

Karakaya, Deniz
PROPOFOL (administration and dosage)

Karaoglu, Oguzhan
GOITER, NODULAR

Kargar, M.
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)

Karimabadeh, N.
BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

Karimloo, M.
ALZHEIMER DISEASE (genetics)

Karira, Vasudeo
CILARY BODY (abnormalities)

Kasem, Seham A.
FLAX

Katsinelos, Panagiotis
CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Katsinelos, Taxiarchis
CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Kaur, Apjit
EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA

Kawoosa, N.N.
HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL, ACUTE (diagnosis)

Kayani, Mahmood
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY (methods)

Kazi, Waqas Ahmed
INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

Kazmi, Atif Hasnain
DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT (etiology)
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS

Kelany, Abdul Hakeem M.
SMOKING (adverse effects)

Kelishadi, Roya
BLOOD CELL COUNT

Kelkar, Juilee
CILINARY BODY (abnormalities)

Kelsaka, Ebru
PROPOFOL (administration and dosage)

Kenawy, Mohamed A.
FILARIASIS (transmission)

Keshtkaran, A.
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)

Khairallah, Abdulrahman Samir
ORBIT (abnormalities)

Khalil, Hazem H.M.
BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)
CAMELS (parasitology)
BABESIOSIS (transmission)

Khalilkhani, Habib
PAIN (drug therapy)

Khamis, A.H.
DEATH, SUDDEN (epidemiology)

Khan, Ahmed
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Khan, Ahmed Mushtaq
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

Khan, Amer Hayat
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (epidemiology)

Khan, Asad Zaman
HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES

Khan, Farooq Ahmad
COSYNTROPIN (diagnostic use)
INTERFERON TYPE I, RECOMBINANT
(adverse effects)
CRANIOPHARYNGIOMA (diagnosis)

Khan, Junaid Afsar
TRYPANOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Khan, M.M.
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical data)

Khan, Muhammad Asghar
INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (methods)

Khan, Muhammad Babar
TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE (epidemiology)

Khan, Muhammad Dawood
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)

Khan, Muhammad Imtiaz
MEDIASTINOSCOPY
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Khan, Muhammad Naem
TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE (epidemiology)

Khan, Muhammad Qaiser Alam
LEG LENGTH INEQUALITY

Khan, Muhammad Saleem
DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT (etiology)

Khan, Naser Ali
UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Khan, Tahir Mehmood
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (epidemiology)

Khan, U.R.
HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Khan, Waseem Ahmed
GOITER, NODULAR (surgery)

Khani, Parisa
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (prevention and control)

Khastar, Hossien
ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Khattak, Abdul Latif
DYSKINESIAS (diagnosis)

Khattak, Tariq Azam
ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Khazaei, Mozafar
CLEFT LIP (epidemiology)

Khazaei, Saber
CLEFT LIP (epidemiology)

Kheirieh, Sanam
DENTAL LEAKAGE
ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS

Khodadadi, Ali
THIOCTIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Khodami, A.R.
MIGRAINE DISORDERS (pathology)

Khorshid, H.R. Khorram
ALZHEIMER DISEASE (genetics)

Khuri, Sawsan F.
METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (genetics)

Kiremitci, Saba
LIVER NEOPLASMS

Kokonis, George
CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Kolahi, Ali Asghar
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Kotb, Saber
MITE-INFESTATIONS (veterinary)

Kountouras, Jannis
CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Kumar, Piyush

PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM (diagnosis)
BALANITIS (pathology)

Labeeb, Shokrla A.

CHILD WELFARE

Lafta, Riyadh K.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (psychology)

Lawoko, Stephen

WOUNDS AND INJURIES

Lee, Seongmu

ORBITAL CELLULITIS

Lewis, Craig D.

ACANTHOLYSIS

Li, Jian

PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Li, Ming En

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Lodhi, Faisal Rashid

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM NEOPLASMS

Lone, Azad Hussain

URTICARIA (therapy)

Lorvand, Abbas

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Lotfi, S.

LIPOID PROTEINOSIS OF URBACH AND
WIETHE (radiography)

Luo, Betsy P.

DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY

Lv, Xia

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Madani, Majid

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS

Mahdi, Zena M.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Mahmood, Khalid

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)

Mahmood, Tahir

PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (congenital)

Mahmoud, Ahmed M.

CHILD WELFARE

Mahmoud, Maher A.

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (drug effects)

Mahmoud, Thoreia M.

CHILD WELFARE

Maiti, Arunasis

BALANITIS (pathology)

Majeed, Farhan Ahmed

THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Majeed, M.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical
data)

Majeed, Shahid

GOITER, NODULAR (surgery)

Malekzad, F.

LIPOID PROTEINOSIS OF URBACH AND
WIETHE (radiography)

Malik, Bashir Ahmad

BRAIN (radiography)
PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (congenital)

Malik, M.

HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Malik, Muhammad Omar

CARNITINE (therapeutic use)

Malik, N.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical
data)

Malik, Nasir Saeed

LEG LENGTH INEQUALITY

Mammo, Layla A.

POLYMORPHISM, GENETIC

Mandiralioglu, F.

RENAL DIALYSIS

Mansouri, Ghazal

LEPTIN (blood)

Maqbool, Nouman

FRACTURE FIXATION, INTRAMEDULLARY
(methods)

Marvasti, Laleh Alim

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS (toxicity)

Mashlah, Ammar M.

SALIVA

Masood, Zubaida

GENERAL SURGERY (education)

Masoudpour, H.

DIPHOSPHONATES (therapeutic use)

Mathew, Mariam

PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Mathew, T.C.

PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Mehta, Milap P.

ACANTHOLYSIS

Mesembe, O.E.

CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Metwally, Amna

RENAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)

Michels, Kevin S.

NICTITATING MEMBRANE (surgery)

Mikhail, Micheal W.

SIPHONAPTERA (growth and development)

Milani, Amin Salem

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS (toxicity)

Minhas, Azhar Hosain

ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)

Mirzan, Irfan Ali

MINOCYCLINE (therapeutic use)

Modaresi, Seyed Jalil

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS (toxicity)

Moghadam, Mohamad Hussain Baghiani
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (prevention and control)

Moghadami, M.
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (prevention and control)

Moghazy, Khaled
ORBIT (abnormalities)

Mohamed, A.E.
BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Mohamed, M.I.
BLOOD GLUCOSE (drug effects)

Mohamed, Safaa A.
CHILD WELFARE

Mohammadi
ASPERGILLOSIS (diagnosis)

Mohammadi, Saman
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (prevention and control)

Mohammadinia, L.
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)

Mohan, ANita K.
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Mohan, K.H.
HYPERPIGMENTATION (diagnosis)

Mohaymen, Nidhal Abdul
FUSION PROTEINS, BCR-ABL (genetics)

Moini, M.
ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA (diagnosis)

Mondal, Ashim Kumar
BALANITIS (pathology)

Mondal, Avijit
PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM (diagnosis)
BALANITIS (pathology)

Moradi, Saeed
ROOT CANAL PREPARATION (instrumentation)

Moravveji, A.R.
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS (economics)

Mordi, Mahmoudreza
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Morsy, Ayman T.A.
BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)
COLONORCHIS SINENSIS (isolation and purification)

Morsy, Tosson A.
CAMELS (parasitology)
BABESIOSIS (transmission)
SIPHONAPTERA (growth and development)

Mortazavi, Mahsa Sadat
MONOTERPENES (therapeutic use)

Motamedi, Mohammad Reza
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Mottaghi, P.
DIPHOSPHONATES (therapeutic use)

Mousavi, J.
TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Mozayeni, Mohammad Ali
ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS (toxicity)

Muhammad, Iqbal
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)

Murad, Nabeel Salman
FUSION PROTEINS, BCR-ABL (genetics)

Murtaza, Badar
UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Mustaffa, Shatha R.
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (blood)

Mutluay, R.
RENAL DIALYSIS

Muttalif, Abdul Razak
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (epidemiology)

Mutto, Milton
WOUNDS AND INJURIES

Muzaffar, Muhammad Sultan
MEDIASTINOSCOPY
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Nabavizadeh, F.
ANEURYSM (etiology)

Nabil, Malak
RENAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)

Nadeem, Muhammad
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS

Nadkarni, Snehal
CILIARY BODY (abnormalities)

Naeem, M.A.
DYSKINESIAS (diagnosis)

Nafeh, Ayman I.
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (methods)

Nagieb, Marwa Mohammed
ENTAMOEBIASIS (diagnosis)

Nahidi, F.
NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Najafi, Atefeh
ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Najafi, Farid
CLEFT LIP (epidemiology)

Najam ud Din
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Nansam, Catherine
WOUNDS AND INJURIES

Narayanaswamy, Arun
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Nasehi, M.
ANXIETY (physiopathology)

Naskar, Biswanath
FIBROADENOMA (diagnosis)

Nasr, Maged M.

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (methods)

Nasr, Mona El Sayed

ENTAMOEBIASIS (diagnosis)

Nasrabadi, Maryam Almasi

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

Nasrullah, M.

HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Nasser A.K.

DYSKINESIAS (diagnosis)

Nawaz, Khurram Haq

TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE (epidemiology)

Naz, Samina

HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

Nazad, Simeen

ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)

Nejad, H.A. Habibi

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (epidemiology)

Nejad, V. Shaygan

MIGRAINE DISORDERS (pathology)

Nelson, Christine C.

GRAVES OPTHALMOPATHY

Neoh, Humin

MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

Nerad, Jeffrey A.

MEIBOMIAN GLANDS (radiography)

Nessar, Gurel

LIVER NEOPLASMS

Niazi, Muhammad Khizar

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)

Niazi, Saifullah Khan

HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES

Nik'khu, B.

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (enzymology)

Nikbin, Vajiheh Sadat

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (isolation and purification)

Niknejad, H.

PARKINSON DISEASE (therapy)

Nizam, Khairunnisa

MISOPROSTOL (therapeutic use)

Nofal, H.K.

DEATH, SUDDEN (epidemiology)

Noghabi, S.H.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (etiology)

Nojoom, Maha S.

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

Noorbakhsh, S.

TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Noorbala, Mohamad Taghi

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (prevention and control)
ACNE KELOID (diagnosis)

Nosrat, Ali

MONOTERPENES (therapeutic use)

Nuno, Tomas

PUBLIC HEALTH

Ohadi, M.

ALZHEIMER DISEASE (genetics)

Ojha, B.K.

EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA

Omrani, Gh.H. Ranjbar

ZINC (blood)

Omrani, M.R.

MIGRAINE DISORDERS (pathology)

Ovuga, Emilio

WOUNDS AND INJURIES

Ozcan, Mehmet Ali

GOITER, NODULAR

Ozdem, Sabahat

WEIGHT LOSS

Ozgoli, Giti

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Pal, Mallika

FIBROADENOMA (diagnosis)

Pandey, Sukant

EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA

Paracha, Vaqar Ilahi

PERICARDIECTOMY

Parsa, Saeed Alipour

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Pasha, O.

HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Patsis, Ioannis

CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Pawar, A.T.

NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Peirovi, H.

PARKINSON DISEASE (therapy)

Perry, Julian D.

ACANTHOLYSIS

Pervez, Mohammad

FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)

Philip, Leeba

HALITOSIS (microbiology)

Phillips, Oludotun A.

OXAZOLIDINONES (pharmacokinetics)

Piri, M.

ANXIETY (physiopathology)

Pooladi, A.

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (enzymology)

Poortaghi, Sariah

HEART DISEASES (rehabilitation)

Pugalendi, Kodukkur V.

DIETARY FATS, UNSATURATED
(pharmacology)

Putterman, Allen M.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)

Qaisari, M.

LIPOID PROTEINOSIS OF URBACH AND
WIETHE (radiography)

Qasaimeh, M. Abdallah

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Radu, Son

MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

Raeisi, M.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Raeisi, S.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Raheem, Shler Gh.

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Rahimi, H.

LIPOID PROTEINOSIS OF URBACH AND
WIETHE (radiography)

Ramezani Tehrani, F.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Rana, Muhammad Zeeshan

COSYNTROPIN (diagnostic use)

Rana, Shabbir

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
(instrumentation)

Rao, Rama K.

DIETARY FATS, UNSATURATED
(pharmacology)

Rashed, Samia Mostafa

ENTAMOEBIASIS (diagnosis)

Rashid, Azhar

PERICARDIECTOMY

Rashid, B.

HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL, ACUTE (diagnosis)

Rashid, Payman Anwar

PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)

Rashid, Shahid

DELUSIONS (epidemiology)

Rateb, H.Z.

FISHES

Ravari, H.

ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA (diagnosis)

Ray, Saugata

FIBROADENOMA (diagnosis)

Raza, Saleem

BRAIN (radiography)

Raziq, Sohail

GOITER, NODULAR (surgery)

Razzak, J.A.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical
data)
HEALTH STATUS DISPARITIES

Razzaq, Kashif

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)
HEPATITIS C ANTIBODIES

Rezaei, M.J.

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (enzymology)

Riahin, A.A.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (epidemiology)

Rich, Nicole E.

NICTITATING MEMBRANE (surgery)

Rizvi, Syed Ausaf

DENTAL ARCH (anatomy and histology)

Roberts, Ian

TRANEXAMIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Rosales, Cecilia B.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Roshan, M.R. Hasanjani

FRACTURES, OPEN (drug therapy)

Rostami, Fatemeh

OBESITY (genetics)

Roudbar, S.H.

ASPERGILLOSIS (diagnosis)

Sabah, Ahmad A.A.

BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)

Saber, Narjes

VITILIGO (psychology)

Sabra, Abdel Nasser A.

SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (drug effects)

Sadeghi, A.M.

DIPHOSPHONATES (therapeutic use)

Saed, Kamran

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)

Saeed, Saira

UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Safayian, Abdolrasoul

HEART DISEASES (rehabilitation)

Safdar, C. Aqeel

ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Safdari, F.

STROKE (rehabilitation)

Sahasrabuddhe, Meghana

CILIARY BODY (abnormalities)

Sajid, Wahid Bakhsh

DELUSIONS (epidemiology)

Sajja, Kiran

BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)

Salako, Nathanael O.

HALITOSIS (microbiology)

Salehian, T.

CHEWING GUM

Samn, Alla A.M.

TREMATODA (parasitology)

Saour, Basil J.

POLYMORPHISM, GENETIC

Saour, Jalal N.

POLYMORPHISM, GENETIC

Sari, Funda

WEIGHT LOSS

Sari, Ramazan

WEIGHT LOSS

Sarihasan, Binnur

PROPOFOL (administration and dosage)

Sattar, Abdus

COSYNTROPIN (diagnostic use)
INTERFERON TYPE I, RECOMBINANT
(adverse effects)

Sayyari, Ali Akbar

ANAL CANAL (pathology)

Secil, Mustafa

GOITER, NODULAR

Seifi, Behjat

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Shaafi, Sheyda

THIOCTIC ACID (therapeutic use)

Shadman, Bahareh

DENTAL LEAKAGE

Shah, Ajit

RESILIENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUICIDE

Shah, S. Aamir

TRYPANOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Shahat, Samir A.

WICHERERIA BANCROFTI (parasitology)

Shahbaz, Nighat

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)

Shahcheraghi, Fereshteh

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (isolation and purification)

Shaheen, Faissal A.

KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (epidemiology)

Shaheen, Nasira

LEG LENGTH INEQUALITY

Shahhosseiny, M.H.

ALZHEIMER DISEASE (genetics)

Shahidi, Hamid

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Shahin, M.

ANXIETY (physiopathology)

Shahsavarani, M.T.

CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (blood)

Shaikh, Zafar Iqbal

ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)

Shams, Sedigheh

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

Shamshiri, A.R.

TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Sharaf, Leyla H.

OXAZOLIDINONES (pharmacokinetics)

Sharafi, Zeynab

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (isolation and purification)

Sharapy, Alaa El Din M.K.

WICHERERIA BANCROFTI (parasitology)

Sharif, Nasim

STUDENTS (psychology)

Sharifi, Kobra

OBESITY (genetics)

Sharifi, Z.

ASPERGILLOSIS (diagnosis)

Sharifian, Mohammad Reza

MONOTERPENES (therapeutic use)

Shashidhar, T.

PSEUDOXANTHOMA ELASTICUM (diagnosis)

Sheikholeslami, N.

BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)

Shekarabi, M.

TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Shereen, Atia W.

POLYMORPHISM, GENETIC

Sheykhan, Zohreh

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Shirani, Amir Mansour

CLEFT LIP (epidemiology)

Shirazinejad, S.

DIPHOSPHONATES (therapeutic use)

Shivaprasad, H.N.

NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Shu, Jian Chang

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Siddiq, M.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (statistical and numerical data)

Siddiqi, Hammad Ahmad

BRAIN (radiography)

Siddique, Muhammad Bilal

PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE (therapy)

Simbar, M.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Sindel, S.

RENAL DIALYSIS

Sofiabadi, Samira

CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)

Soheilipour, Elham

ROOT CANAL FILLING MATERIALS

Soleimani, Gh.

TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Soliman, Mohamed I.

FILARIASIS (transmission)
SIPHONAPTERA (growth and development)

Song, Hui Dong

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Soudan, Rania A.

SALIVA

Subhan, Shehzadi Samar

THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Subhani, Shahadi Samar

MEDIASTINOSCOPY

Subrahmanya, Nagesh Babu

ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR (diagnosis)

Sudhakar, Balasubramanian

DIETARY FATS, UNSATURATED
(pharmacology)

Suhail, Majid

ACHILLES TENDON (ultrasonography)
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

Suhail, Taqdees

HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

Sulaiman, Shukria

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Sulaiman, Syed Azhar Syed

TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (epidemiology)

Surchi, Omer Qadir

SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

Sushma, G.

NOCICEPTORS (drug effects)

Svanstrom, Leif

WOUNDS AND INJURIES

Tabatabaei, A.

TUBERCULOSIS (immunology)

Tabeshian, A.

BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

Tafti, Mohamad Hussain Dehghani

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (prevention and control)

Taherzadeh, M.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Tahir, Ch. Muhammad

ISOTRETINOIN (adverse effects)

Taj, Muhammad Ali

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

Talati, Ali

ROOT CANAL PREPARATION (instrumentation)

Tariq, Khalid Mahmood

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)

Tayel, Samy El Sheikh A.

WICHERERIA BANCROFTI (parasitology)

Teifoori, F.

ASPERGILLOSIS (diagnosis)

Teke, Zafer

LIVER NEOPLASMS

Terzoudis, Sotiris

CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Torabzadeh, Hassan

PAIN (drug therapy)

Tu, Weiping

PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Umair, Bilal

THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

Uraka, J.

INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC
(complications)

Ural, Ahmet

HEADACHE DISORDERS

Usman, Javaid

MINOCYCLINE (therapeutic use)

Vahedian Ardakani, J.

ANEURYSM (etiology)

Vahedian, M.

ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA (diagnosis)
ANEURYSM (etiology)

Valaee, Naser

ANAL CANAL (pathology)

Valaei, Naser

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Varghese, Reny

OXAZOLIDINONES (pharmacokinetics)

Varner, Erin

VIOLENCE

Vasiliadis, Themistoklis

CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Vatanpour, Mehdi

PAIN (drug therapy)

Wahid, Faisal

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

Waked, Emam

RENAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)

Wali, Muhammad Waseem

TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE (epidemiology)

Wang, Le Xin

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Xu, Gaosi

PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Yadegari, Zahra

CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)

Yahya, Farhan

DENTAL ARCH (anatomy and histology)

Yakopson, Vladimir S.

DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY

Yang, Dawn D.

GRAVES OPHTHALMOPATHY

Yang, Qi Hong

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Yaqub, Muhammad Amer

DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)

Yaroglu, Hatice Yildirim

ASTHMA (genetics)

Yasin, Bilal

INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (methods)

Yassin, Mohammad K.

ASTHMA (etiology)
SCABIES (veterinary)
TREMATODA (parasitology)

Ye, Guo Rong

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Yeganeh, Mehrnoush Hassas

ANAL CANAL (pathology)

Yen, Michael T.

ORBITAL CELLULITIS

Yener, Serkan

GOITER, NODULAR

Yesil, Sena

GOITER, NODULAR

Yousaf, Muhammad Ali

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)
TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE (epidemiology)

Yousefi, Ali Reza Agha

STUDENTS (psychology)

Yousefzadeh, Y.

FICUS

Yuksel, Faize

GOITER, NODULAR

Zaadeh, A. Hassan

BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

Zaalouk, Tarek Kh.

WICHERERIA BANCROFTI (parasitology)

Zadeh, Ali Monajem

ROOT CANAL PREPARATION (instrumentation)

Zadeh, R. Ramezan

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (enzymology)

Zaidi, Abrar Hussain

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
(instrumentation)

Zaker, R.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Zandi, Soodabeh

VITILIGO (psychology)

Zangana, Jwan Mohammed Sabir

CONTRACEPTION BEHAVIOR

Zarrindast, M.R.

ANXIETY (physiopathology)

Zavos, Christos

CAPSULE ENDOSCOPY

Zhang, Wen Ru

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Zhang, Xian Long

GAIT

Zhang, Xiao Yan

BILIARY TRACT NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Zhao, Song

GAIT

Zolala, F.

MEDICAL INFORMATICS

Zulfiqar, Mujahid

MEDIASINOSCOPY

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 (133)		
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	Active
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	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
Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312	Ceased
Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347	Ceased
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	Active
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The] New	N/A	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 Liver Journal New	2090-6218	Active
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
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
EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]	1110-0095	Ceased
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	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]	0013-2446	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active
Islamic Republic of Iran (168)		
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
Basic and Clinical Neurosciences New	N/A	Active
BCCR - Basic and Clinical Cancer Research New	2228-6527	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
Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470	Active
DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
Feyz - Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855	Active
Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258	Active
Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	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
Hospital - Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association New	2008-1982	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
IJM - Iranian Journal of Microbiology New	2008-3289	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
IJOH - International Journal of Occupational Hygiene New	2008-5109	Active
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Interrupted
IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active
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
Iran Occupational Health New	1735-5133	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	Active
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
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 Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
Journal of Family and Reproductive Health New	1735-8949	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 Modern Rehabilitation New	2008-2576	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 Title	ISSN	Status
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 Dental Sciences New	2008-4676	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	Active
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525	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	Active
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, Pathobiology	1562-9554	Active
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
Payavard - Salamat New	1735-8132	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
Razi Journal of Medical Sciences New	2228-7043	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	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
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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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
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	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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
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	2221-6413	Active
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	Active
Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	Active
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
Syrian Arab Republic (10)		
Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiyyh	N/A	Ceased
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 (9)		
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
Revue Maghrebine de 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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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 December 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	Active
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	Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiayh	N/A	Ceased
23	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993	Interrupted
24	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
25	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322	Active
26	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241	Active
27	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Interrupted
28	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
29	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Interrupted
30	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Interrupted
31	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
32	Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted
33	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
34	APMC -Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919	Active
35	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
36	Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
37	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Interrupted
38	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Active
39	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
40	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
41	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
42	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
43	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
44	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
45	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
46	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Active
47	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Interrupted
48	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
49	ASJOG - Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
50	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Active
51	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
52	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
53	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
54	Audiology	1735-1936	Active
55	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
56	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
57	Basic and Clinical Neurosciences New	N/A	Active
58	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
59	BCCR - Basic and Clinical Cancer Research New	2228-6527	Active
60	Behbood Journal	1735-093X	Active
61	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active
62	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Interrupted
63	Biomedica	1992-4852	Active
64	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
65	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834	Active
66	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
67	Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
68	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931	Interrupted
69	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Interrupted
70	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
71	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
72	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted
73	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Active
74	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Active
75	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Active
76	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
77	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
78	Cell Journal (Yakhteh)	2228-5806	Active
79	Challenge - Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
80	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
81	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
82	Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
83	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
84	DARU - Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115	Active
85	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Interrupted
86	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470	Active
87	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
88	Dirasat	1026-3772	Interrupted
89	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
90	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
91	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
92	Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312	Ceased
93	Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347	Ceased
94	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
95	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted
96	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
97	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Active
98	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
99	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
100	Hospital - Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association New	N/A	Active
101	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
102	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
103	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
104	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Interrupted
105	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
106	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
107	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
108	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Interrupted
109	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Active
110	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
111	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
112	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
113	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Interrupted
114	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
115	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Active
116	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
117	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
118	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
119	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Interrupted
120	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
121	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
122	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
123	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
124	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
125	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Interrupted
126	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Active
127	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
128	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Active
129	Egyptian Liver Journal New	2090-6218	Active
130	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
131	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
132	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
133	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
134	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
135	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
136	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
137	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
138	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Interrupted
139	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
140	EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]	1110-0095	Ceased

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
141	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
142	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
143	Feyz - Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855	Active
144	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	N/A	Active
145	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
146	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258	Active
147	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
148	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182	Active
149	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
150	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active
151	GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
152	Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
153	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Active
154	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
155	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
156	HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
157	Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
158	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
159	Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
160	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
161	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active
162	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active
163	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
164	Hospital - Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association New	2008-1982	Active
165	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
166	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
167	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
168	IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active
169	IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
170	IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
171	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
172	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
173	IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
174	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
175	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
176	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
177	IJM - Iranian Journal of Microbiology New	2008-3289	Active
178	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
179	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
180	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Interrupted
181	IJOH - International Journal of Occupational Hygiene New	2008-5109	Active
182	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Interrupted
183	IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
184	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Interrupted
185	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
186	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Active
187	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
188	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
189	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active
190	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
191	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
192	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
193	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
194	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
195	INTJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533	Active
196	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
197	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
198	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
199	Iran Occupational Health New	1735-5133	Active
200	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X	Active
201	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
202	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
203	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
204	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
205	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	1735-5109	Active
206	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
207	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Interrupted
208	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
209	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
210	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
211	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
212	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active
213	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
214	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
215	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Interrupted
216	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
217	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
218	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
219	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
220	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
221	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
222	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Interrupted
223	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
224	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (IJPCP)	1735-4315	Active
225	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
226	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
227	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
228	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
229	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
230	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
231	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
232	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
233	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
234	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
235	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
236	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
237	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
238	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
239	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
240	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
241	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
242	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
243	JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Interrupted
244	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
245	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
246	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
247	JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
248	JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
249	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Interrupted
250	JKCD - Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633	Active
251	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Active
252	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
253	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
254	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
255	JMR - Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962	Interrupted
256	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	1996-3262	Active
257	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
258	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
259	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
260	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
261	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
262	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Active
263	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
264	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
265	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Active
266	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X	Active
267	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
268	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
269	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
270	Journal of Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
271	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
272	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
273	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
274	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
275	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
276	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health New	1735-8949	Active
277	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
278	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
279	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
280	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
281	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
282	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
283	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
284	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
285	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
286	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Interrupted
287	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted
288	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
289	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
290	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
291	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
292	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
293	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783	Active
294	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Interrupted
295	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
296	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active
297	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
298	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Interrupted
299	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
300	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
301	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
302	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
303	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation New	2008-2576	Active
304	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
305	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941	Active
306	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
307	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
308	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
309	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
310	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Active
311	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536	Active
312	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
313	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences New	2008-4676	Active
314	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active
315	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
316	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Interrupted
317	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
318	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
319	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
320	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
321	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
322	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
323	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Active
324	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
325	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
326	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
327	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
328	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
329	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Interrupted
330	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446	Active
331	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Active
332	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
333	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
334	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
335	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Active
336	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
337	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
338	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
339	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
340	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Active
341	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525	Active
342	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Active
343	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
344	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
345	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
346	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
347	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted
348	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
349	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
350	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
351	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Active
352	JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
353	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
354	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
355	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Interrupted
356	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
357	Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
358	KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763	Active
359	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
360	KOOMESH - Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
361	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
362	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
363	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
364	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
365	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357	Interrupted
366	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
367	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
368	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
369	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
370	Maroc Medical	0025-4053	Active
371	MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
372	Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
373	Medical Channel	1681-5491	Interrupted
374	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
375	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
376	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
377	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
378	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
379	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
380	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Interrupted
381	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
382	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Active
383	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
384	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
385	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
386	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
387	Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active
388	MEJC - Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
389	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
390	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
391	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
392	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
393	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
394	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554	Active
395	Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
396	Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
397	Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
398	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
399	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
400	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
401	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
402	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
403	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
404	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
405	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
406	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
407	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
408	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
409	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
410	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
411	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
412	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Active
413	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
414	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
415	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
416	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Interrupted
417	Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
418	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
419	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
420	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
421	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active
422	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Interrupted
423	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
424	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
425	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Stopped
426	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413	Active
427	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421	Active
428	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
429	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
430	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
431	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904	Interrupted
432	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
433	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active
434	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
435	Payavard - Salamat New	1735-8132	Active
436	Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
437	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
438	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
439	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
440	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
441	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
442	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
443	Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active
444	Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
445	Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
446	Proceedings	N/A	Interrupted
447	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
448	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
449	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
450	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
451	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
452	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
453	Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue	4544-2008	Active
454	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences New	2228-7043	Active
455	Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
456	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
457	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Interrupted
458	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
459	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
460	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Interrupted
461	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Interrupted
462	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
463	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
464	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
465	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Interrupted
466	Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
467	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
468	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
469	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
470	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
471	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
472	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
473	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
474	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
475	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S.	1727-1789	Active
476	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
477	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Interrupted
478	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
479	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization Research Center [The]	1027-9520	Active
480	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
481	Scientific Medical Journal	1026-8960	Active
482	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
483	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
484	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
485	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
486	SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
487	SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
488	SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
489	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
490	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
491	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
492	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
493	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
494	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
495	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
496	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
497	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Active
498	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
499	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
500	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
501	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
502	Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
503	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
504	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted
505	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
506	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Interrupted
507	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
508	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
509	Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
510	Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
511	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
512	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
513	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
514	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Interrupted
515	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
516	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
517	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
518	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
519	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
520	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
521	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active

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