

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

December 2012

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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

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

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

Scope and Coverage

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

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

Subject Index

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

Author Index

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

List of EMR Journals by Country

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

List of EMR Journals by Title

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

Computer facilities

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

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

Availability of photocopies

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

Availability on the Internet

This issue, as well as all forthcoming issues, will appear in WHO/EMRO web site on the Internet, as part of the complete edition of the Index. Internet address is <http://www.emro.who.int/information-resources/imemr/imemr.html>

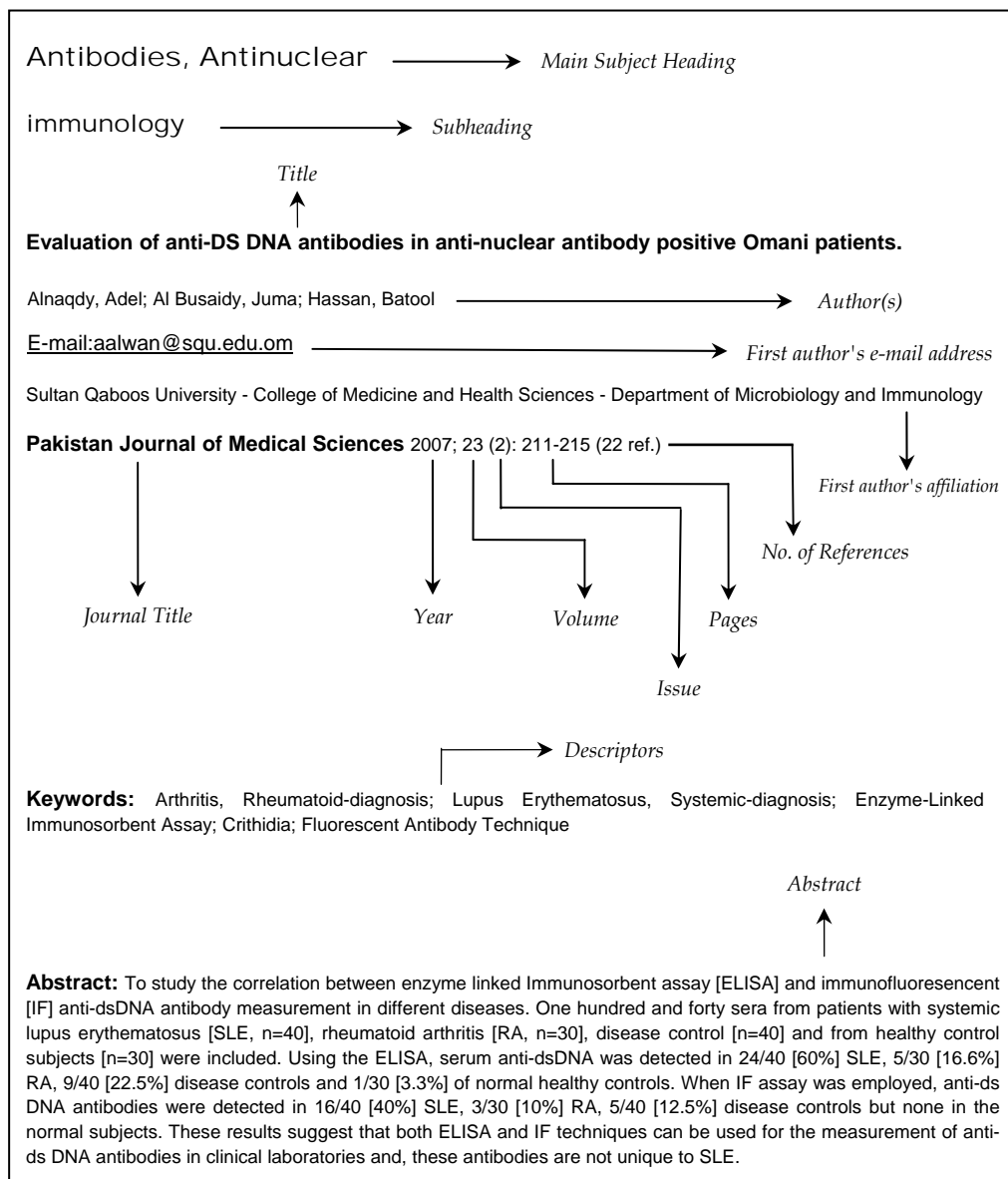


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Abortion, Induced

mortality

Induced abortion - a continuing threat to maternal life.

Khero, Razia Bahadur; Memon, Rubina A.D.; Jilani, Kauser; Khuhro, Bashir Ahmed

E-mail:raziakhero@gmail.com

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 10-13 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Cause of Death; Maternal Mortality; Pregnancy Complications-mortality; Prospective Studies; Family Planning Services

Abstract: In Pakistan, therapeutic induced abortion is a controversial issue and continued to be a significant contributor of maternal mortality and morbidity. The aim of the present study is to assess the magnitude of septic abortion in a tertiary care hospital over a period of 2 years with special emphasis on maternal mortality and morbidity. This prospective study was aimed to determine the frequency of induced abortion, to know the reason for requesting abortion, assess the associated maternal morbidity and mortality in our setup. Descriptive study. This study was conducted at the Department of OBGY, PUMHSW Nawabshah from 1[st] January 2009 to 31[st] December 2010. Hospital record of patients who were admitted with unsafe abortions in 2 years [2009- 2010] were reviewed to evaluate the demographic and clinical profile in relation to age, parity, marital status, indication and method of abortion, qualification of abortion provider and maternal mortality. Unsafe abortion contributes 4.4% of total patients admitted with abortion over 2 years. Mean age of them was found +/- SD 30.14 + 8.56 and mean parity was 6.07+/- 3.00. 78.6% patients belong to poor community and > 70% patients were married and used it as a method of contraception. Uterine instrumentation was the commonest method [78%] used to induce abortion. Majority of women were admitted with life threatening complications like haemorrhage [75%], sepsis [53.57%], hypovolumic shock [39.28%] and faecal peritonitis in 21.42%. DIC in 10.71%, uterine perforation in 28.57% and mortality in 4 [14.28%]. 5 [17.85%] were managed conservatively, 13 [46.42%] had re-evacuation, 10 patients had exploratory laparotomy, out of them 2 needed peritoneum toilet, while in 5 patients gut resection and anastomosis and in one permanent colostomy was done. Uterine trauma found in 8 patients [28.57%] in whom 3 [10.70%] ended up in hysterectomy. Unsafe abortion contribute 14.28% of death in study group. The present study conclude that unsafe abortion is a major neglected health issue needs attention and high degree of commitment. Its elimination requires advocacy, policies to support woman right and improving access to family planning services.

Accidents, Traffic

Road rage and road traffic accidents among commercial vehicle drivers in Lahore, Pakistan.

Shaikh, M.A.; Shaikh, A.; Siddiqui, Z.

E-mail:masoodali1@yahoo.com

Independent Consultancy

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 402-405 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Automobiles; Rage; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Road rage and road traffic accidents increase the burden of morbidity and mortality in a population. A cross-sectional survey with convenience sampling was conducted among commercial vehicle drivers in Lahore, Pakistan [N= 901] to record their behaviours/experiences regarding road rage and road traffic accidents. Respondents were asked about incidents of shouting/cursing/rude gestures or threats to physically hurt the person/vehicle, by others or themselves, in the previous 24 hours or 3 months, and their involvement in road traffic accidents in the previous 12 months. Auto-rickshaw drivers were significantly more likely to report various road rage experiences/ behaviours and involvement in accidents compared with bus and wagon drivers. A total of 112 respondents [12.4%] reported being involved in a road traffic accident in the previous 12 months but traffic police did not record the accident in 52.7% of cases. The results of this study underline the need to improve road safety in Pakistan.

Acidulated Phosphate Fluoride

Effect of acidulated phosphate fluoride [APF] on the microleakage of composite flow and fissure sealant restorations.

Tabari, Mitra; Saffarcherati, Hengame; Soltankarimi, Vahid; Ameri, Zahra Bani; Mir, Arash Poorsattar Bejeh

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Babol University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry - Department of Pediatric Dentistry

Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 238-244 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Leakage; Composite Resins; Pit and Fissure Sealants

Abstract: A large number of investigations have revealed that physical and chemical alterations and weight loss could occur in composite materials exposed to acidic phosphate fluoride [APF] gel. The purpose of this study was to assess the microleakage of a fissure sealant and a flow composite exposed to acidulated phosphate fluoride [APF] gel. In this in vitro study, 60 intact human extracted premolar teeth were used. After preparing the occlusal groove, the

teeth were divided into two groups [n=30]. Teeth were filled with either Heliobond fissure sealant [Vivadent, Germany] or Tetric flow composite [Vivadent, Germany]. After that, each group was divided into two subgroups [n=15]: 1.23% APF gel [Sultan, U.S.A] was applied in the case subgroups, while control subgroups were preserved in normal saline solution. All of teeth were covered with 2 layers of nail varnish except for the filling zone and 1mm around the border of filling. After submerging in 0.5% fushin solution, specimens were sectioned bucco-lingually. Then dye penetration through the filling and fissure sealant was assessed by means of a stereo-microscope. The depth of dye penetration was scored. The data were analyzed using One-way ANOVA and Levene test. The mean values of dye penetration were 1.26 +/- 1.09, 1.4 +/- 1.05, 1.2 +/- 1.37, and 1.4 +/- 1.35 for fissure sealant+gel, composite+gel, composite+normal saline, and normal saline groups, respectively. No significant difference was found in inter-groups [P=0.96]. Considering the result of the present research, APF gel had no significant effect on the microleakage of Tetric flow composite filling and Heliobond fissure sealant and thus, it can be applied for routine usage.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Effect of communication skills training on health belief model constructs about AIDS in Zanjan health volunteers [2010-11].

Vakili, M.M.; Hidarnia, A.; Niknami, S.H.; Mousavinasab, N.

Zanjan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Public Health

Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 78-93 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Communication; Culture; Health Education

Abstract: The prevalence of AIDS/HIV is dramatically increasing worldwide. Iran and other Middle East countries are no exception in this regard. The main aim of this study was to assess the effects of communication skills program and AIDS education on Health Belief Model [HBM] constructs among the health volunteers in Zanjan. The study was conducted as a quasi-experimental trial. Eighty health volunteers were divided into two equal groups. The interventional group participated in two educational programs on communication skills and AIDS, compared to the control group that participated in AIDS education program only. Data collection was done both prior to and 20 weeks after the intervention using a self-report type questionnaire. The results of this study show that combining AIDS education program and communication skills training had a significant effect on susceptibility, [P<0.01] severity [P<0.003] and perceived barrier [P<0.0001] constructs of AIDS in the test group. By contrast, only the perceived barrier construct [P<0.0001] showed a significant change in the control group. Self-efficacy was the strongest predictor within the HBM. Findings of this study indicate that a combination of communication skills training and AIDS education program could have a better effect on Health Belief Model constructs on AIDS in health volunteers than the AIDS education program by itself.

Actinomycosis

diagnosis

Unusual presentation of actinomycosis misdiagnosed as severe periodontal destruction.

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Princes Aysheh Bint Al-Hussein Medical Complex - Department of Dentistry

Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 53-56 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Diagnostic Errors; Periodontitis; Opportunistic Infections; Actinomycosis; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: Actinomycosis is an infiltrative disease caused by Actinomyces species that frequently has chronic granulomatous and suppurative lesions. The present case reports an adult female patient with a diffuse and atypical actinomycotic lesion which had a large desquamation and subsequent exposure of the alveolar bone in the region of the maxillary left first and second molars. Diagnosis was based on histopathological examination. Due to the opportunistic characteristics of the actinomycotic infection, early diagnosis of the lesion, together with the adequate therapy and management are of great importance to prevent the spread of the disease. Proper knowledge of the different types of periodontitis is essential to distinguish any atypical presentation of tissue destruction.

Acute Coronary Syndrome

Re: acute coronary syndrome, diabetes and hypertension: Oman must pay more attention to chronic non-communicable diseases.

Alshishtawy, Moeness Moustafa

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Ministry of Health - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community of Medicine and Public Health

SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 126-128 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Hypertension; Chronic Disease; Communicable Diseases

Aegle

The protective role of aegle marmelos on aspirin-induced gastroduodenal ulceration in albino rat model: a possible involvement of antioxidants.

Das, Shyamal K.; Roy, Chandan

University of Kalyani - Krishnath College - Department of Physiology

Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 188-194 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Peptic Ulcer-therapy; Aspirin-adverse effects; Anti-Ulcer Agents-therapeutic use; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Antioxidants; Rats

Abstract: Gastro duodenal ulcer is a common disorder of the gastrointestinal tract. Several Indian medicinal plants have been traditionally and extensively used to prevent different diseases. In the present research studies, Bael fruit [Aegle marmelos [AM], family: Rutaceae] which are also called as Bilva in ancient Sanskrit was used as a herbal drug and its antioxidative role in aspirin- induced gastroduodenal ulceration in albino rat was evaluated using essential biochemical parameters. Mucosal thickness [MT], ulcer index [UI], different biochemical parameters, such as aspartate aminotransferase [AST], alanine aminotransferase [ALT], catalase [CAT], superoxide dismutase [SOD], reduced glutathione [GSH], and lipid peroxidation [LPO] were measured in all the groups, to study the possible involvement of antioxidants with gastroduodenal protection. A significant decrease in MT, SOD and CAT activities and GSH level and a significant increase in UI, AST, ALT, and ALP activities and LPO level were observed in aspirin treated stomach and duodenum of albino rats. Pretreatment with AM fruit pulp extract for 14 consecutive days showed the reverse effects of aspirin suggesting gastro-duodenal protective and anti- ulcerogenic properties of AM through its antioxidant mechanism.

alpha-Tocopherol

blood

A comparative study to evaluate the role of alpha tocopherol in pregnancy induced hypertension.

Bashir, Shamama; Mughal, Sikandar Adil; Parveen, Khalida; Mughal, Muhammad Azhar

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Dow University of Health Sciences - Sindh Medical College - Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 28-31 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced-drug therapy; Pregnancy Complications, Cardiovascular-blood; Retrospective Studies; Random Allocation; Antihypertensive Agents

Abstract: To assess the role of alpha tocopherol in Pregnancy Induced Hypertension [PIH] by comparing pregnancy induced hypertensive patients on routine anti-hypertensive measures with pregnancy induced hypertensive patients on alpha tocopherol plus routine antihypertensive measures. Retrospective Randomizing Study. This study was conducted at the Department of pharmacology and Therapeutics, Basic Medical Sciences Institute, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi from April 2004 to Sept. 2004. Two groups each comprising of 25 pregnancy induced hypertensive females, age ranging from 18-40 years were studied in this study. Changes in systolic and diastolic blood pressure were assessed from 24-28 weeks of pregnancy and were followed at every 15 days till the time of delivery in Control Group-I [G-I] and Test Group-II [G-II]. On day-0 systolic blood pressure on average showed higher value in G-II compared to G-I. On day 30, 60 and day final, the mean systolic blood pressure showed lower values in G-II although the difference was found statistically insignificant. When diastolic blood pressure studied, it showed on the average same readings for G-I and G-II on day-0. On day 30, day 60 and day final, it also showed statistically insignificant difference between G-I and G-II with higher mean diastolic blood pressure in G-I. Alpha tocopherol exerted better effect on systolic and diastolic blood pressure in test group when compared with control group.

Anatomy

"Between a rock and a hard place": the discordant views among medical teachers about anatomy content in the undergraduate medical curriculum.

Inuwa, Ibrahim M.; Taranikanti, Varna; Al Rawahy, Maimouna; Roychoudhry, Sadhana; Habbal, Omar
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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Human and Clinical Anatomy

SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 19-24 (42 ref.)

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

Abstract: The last two decades of medical education have been marked by a persistent push towards curricular reform. Anatomy as a discipline, the unshakable foundation of medical teaching for hundreds of years, has been at the centre of this development. Although it is widely agreed that for doctors to be competent, they need an adequate knowledge of anatomy underpinning medicine, there is much less agreement over the quantity required, and who should decide and define it. Many clinicians feel medical students are being under-trained in this basic medical science before reaching the clinical stages. Professional accreditation boards advocate the reduction of factual information in undergraduate medical courses. Anatomists complain of a progressive erosion of the time allocated to the subject. Caught in the midst of this controversy is the student of anatomy who is left bewildered and confused about what is required from him to become a safe and competent health professional. The way forward might, first, be for medical schools to facilitate discussions between students, anatomy professors, and clinicians to bring these divergent perspectives into alignment. Second, the anatomists need to re-invent themselves in two principal frameworks: first, to present the subject in the context within which it will be utilised by the student, and second to employ the overwhelming learning tool of today, i.e. technology, in their teaching and assessment of the subject.

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Audit of physicians' adherence to the antibiotic policy guidelines in Kuwait.

Aly, Nasser Y.; Omar, Abeer A.; Badawy, Dina A.; Al Mousa, Haifa H.; Sadek, Ali A.

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Ministry of Health - Department of Infection Control

Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 310-317 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Guideline Adherence-standards; Physician's Practice Patterns; Practice Guidelines as Topic; Retrospective Studies; Public Policy; Medical Audit

Abstract: To audit physicians' adherence to the local antibiotic policy guidelines in government hospitals in Kuwait. The study was a retrospective review of patient records in nine hospitals between July 1 and December 31, 2008. Clinical notes and medication charts of the latest hospital admissions were checked for antibiotic prescribing. On the audit form, aspects of the prescribed antibiotic were benchmarked to the hospital antibiotic policy guidelines to evaluate adherence. Of 2,232 reviewed records, 1,112 [49.8%] patients had 1,528 antibiotic prescriptions. Patients who received antibiotics were significantly younger than those who did not [median age: 26.3 vs. 29.8 years, $p < 0.001$] and their hospital stay was significantly longer [median: 4 vs. 2 days, $p < 0.001$]. The choice of an antibiotic was appropriate and matched the policy in 806 [52.7%] prescriptions. Of such appropriate antibiotics, adherence to route of administration was observed in 768/806 [95.3%], to dose in 758 [94%], to frequency in 746 [92.6%] and to duration in 608 [75.4%]. Full adherence to all aspects of antibiotic choice, dose, route, frequency and duration was achieved in 464 [30.4%] prescriptions. In 382 [25%], the antibiotics administered were not indicated. There was low adherence to the local antibiotic policy guidelines. Physicians' antibiotic prescribing practices should be optimized. Adherence to, and update of, the policy is recommended.

Aphasia

Global aphasia without hemiparesis: a neuroradiologic correlation.

Nandhagopal, Ramachandiran

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College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Medicine

SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 124-125 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Paresis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Disulfiram

Arginine

pharmacology

Effects of L-arginine on fatty diet induced changes in adrenal cortex: a morphometric study.

Quddus, Iram; Kolachi, Ghulam Mujtaba; Qamar, Aisha; Ahmad, Rais

Dow International Medical College - Anatomy Department

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 40-44 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Adrenal Cortex-drug effects; Dietary Fats; Weight Gain; Rats

Abstract: To study the effects of L-Arginine on high fat diet induced changes in adrenal cortex. A prospective experimental study. This study was conducted at the Department of Anatomy, Basic Medical Sciences Institute, Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Centre Karachi from August 2008 to October 2008. Thirty male adult albino rats were taken for the study and were divided into three groups according to the dietary regimen. Group A received control diet. Group B received high fat diet with 20% added fat in the form of butter. Group C received high fat diet along with L-Arginine 300mg/kg/ day orally. After the end of the study period that is 8 weeks, animals were weighed and sacrificed. The adrenal glands were removed, fixed in buffered neutral formalin and after processing embedded in paraffin to form blocks. 4 micro m thick sections were cut and stained with H and E and Mallory's trichrome stains for morphometric study. Highly significant increase in weight [$P<0.001$] was observed in animals of Group B and moderately significant [$P<0.01$] decrease was observed in Group c animals when compared to control and group B animals respectively. Cortical enlargement was found in zona glomerulosa and fasciculate and decreased thickness was observed in zona reticularis in group B animals, when compared to control, the results were highly significant [$P<0.001$]. In group C decreased cortical thickness was noted in zona glomerulosa and fasciculata but in zona Mallory's trichrome stained sections of Group B animals showed dilated blood vessels in the three cortical zones, more numerous in zona fasciculate when compared to control animals. In Group C no marked change was observed in all three cortical zones when compared to control. L-Arginine restricts the excessive weight gain caused by high fat diet. It also ameliorates the hypertrophic and vasodilatory effects on adrenal cortex caused by high fat diet.

Asthma

Comparison of FEV1 and PEF values in cough variant asthma during methacholine challenge test.

Ghodrati, S.; Hormati, A.; Nasab, N. Mousavi; Afifian, M.

Zanjan University of Medical Sciences - Vali-e-asr Hospital - Department of Internal Medicine

Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 22-30 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Forced Expiratory Volume; Peak Expiratory Flow Rate; Cough; Methacholine Chloride; Bronchial Provocation Tests; Spirometry; Rheology

Abstract: Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases with an increasing prevalence. The cough variant of asthma [CVA] is a latent form of the disease. The aim of this study is to compare the decreasing rates of FEV1 and PEF during the methacholine challenge test. In this study, we tested a total of 120 patients [14-65 years old], whom were referred to the respiratory clinic with complaints of chronic cough, using normal chest and sinus x-ray and spirometry. Also other causes of chronic cough were ruled out. Spirometry and Peak Flowmetry were done during the methacholine challenge test, then FEV1 and PEF were recorded. From 120 patients, 47 patients [39.2%] were male and 73 [60.8%] were female. Thirty three [27.5%] patients showed a $\geq 20\%$ decrease in FEV1, while 35 patients [29.2%] had a $\geq 20\%$ decrease in PEFp. Decreasing values of FEV1 and PEFp with $r=0.49$ and $P\text{-value}<0.0001$ were significant. Normalization for age, sex, and occupation shows that these factors have no effects on the decrease observed for FEV1 and PEFp. Based on the correlation ratio for PEFp in comparison with spirometry's FEV1, we suggest using peak flowmetry instead of spirometry for diagnosing CVA. According on the ROC curve, we recommend a $\geq 15.5\%$ decrease in the level of PEFp with 79% sensitivity and 69% specificity.

radiography

High resolution computed tomography in asthma.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 145-150 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Respiratory Function Tests; Bronchiectasis; Pulmonary Atelectasis

Abstract: High-resolution computed tomography [HRCT] can detect the structural abnormalities in asthma. This study attempts to correlate these abnormalities with clinical and pulmonary function test [PFT] data. Consecutive stable asthma patients attending Mubarak Al Kabeer Hospital, Kuwait, were subjected to HRCT during a six month period from July 2004 to December 2004, after initial evaluation and PFT. Of the 28 cases, sixteen [57.1%] had moderate, 6 [21.4%] had mild and 6 [21.4%] had severe persistent asthma. Thirteen [46.4%] patients had asthma for 1 to 5 years and 12 [42.9%] were having asthma for >10 years. Bronchial wall thickening [57.1%], bronchiectasis [28.6%], mucoid impaction [17.9%], mosaic attenuation [10.7%], air trapping [78.6%] and plate like atelectasis [21.4%] were noted.

Bronchial wall thickening [p=0.044] and bronchiectasis [p=0.063] were most prevalent in males. Ten [35.7%] patients exhibited mild, 9 [32.1%] had moderate and 3 [10.7%] had severe air trapping. The difference in Hounsfield units between expiratory and inspiratory slices [air trapping] when correlated with percent-predicted FEV1 in right upper [r=0.25; p=0.30], left upper [r=0.20; p=0.41], right mid [r=0.15; p=0.53], left mid [r=-0.04; p=0.60], right lower [r=0.04; p=0.86] and left lower zones [r=-0.13; p=0.58] showed no relation. The same when correlated as above with the percent predicted FEF 25-75 did not show any significant association. The presence of air trapping was compared with sex [p=0.640], nationality [p=1.000], disease duration [p=1.000] and severity of symptoms [p=0.581]. Abnormal HRCT findings are common in asthma; however, air trapping when present was not related to the duration or severity of the illness or to the FEV1.

Bandages

Feasibility and safety of early removal of incisional dressings following thoracic surgery.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 379-382 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Thoracotomy; Thoracic Surgery; Safety; Feasibility Studies; Wound Infection; Wound Healing; Random Allocation

Abstract: To investigate the feasibility and safety of early dressing removal of clean wounds following thoracotomy. A total of 230 patients [127 males, mean age 55.6 +/- 16.7 years] were randomly divided into study and control groups. In the study group the cotton gauze dressing was removed 48 h after the surgery, whereas in the control group the dressing was kept on for 7-8 days until the removal of skin sutures. The infection and healing of the wounds were examined, and patients were followed up for 30 days. There was no statistically significant difference in age, sex, smoking rates, concurrent illnesses and operational characteristics between the study and control groups [p > 0.05]. The wound infection rate in the study and control groups was 6 [5.2%] and 7 patients [6.1%], respectively [p = 0.775]. Two patients [1.7%] from the study group and 1 [0.9%, p = 0.561] from the control group had partial wound approximation by day 7. Surrounding skin integrity was normal in 106 [92.2%] of the study group and 107 [93.0%] of the control group patients by postoperative day 7 [p = 0.801]. Removal of wound dressing 48 h after thoracic surgery was not associated with an increased risk of surgical site infection. Hence the early removal of wound dressing did not appear to have an adverse impact on wound healing.

Basal Ganglia Diseases

Fahr's disease with oral manifestations: report of a rare case.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 395-397 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Anodontia; Osteoporosis; Periodontitis; Calcinosis

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to discuss the general and oral findings in a patient with Fahr's disease, an uncommon disorder. A patient presented with the complaint of partial anodontia, but further clinical and radiographic investigations showed a myriad of findings including stunted growth, osteoporosis and pathological calcifications. Oral findings included oligodontia and advanced periodontitis in relation to the present teeth. Full-mouth rehabilitation was eventually planned for the patient. This case shows the necessity for dentists to be aware of symptoms associated with Fahr's syndrome in order to make appropriate referrals and to enable diagnosis and treatment.

beta-Lactamases

CTX-M-15 extended-spectrum beta-lactamases in Enterobacteriaceae in the intensive care unit of Tlemcen hospital, Algeria.

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University of Abou Bekr Belkaid - Laboratory, Antibiotics-Antifungals

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 382-386 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Enterobacteriaceae-enzymology; Intensive Care Units; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: The aim of this study was to detect extended-spectrum beta-lactamases [ESBL] in Enterobacteriaceae isolates in the intensive care unit [ICU] of Tlemcen hospital in north-western Algeria. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing, molecular typing, characterization of ESBL-encoding genes and the genetic environment, conjugation experiments and plasmid analysis were carried out. In all, 28 Enterobacteriaceae isolates were isolated from specimens recovered from patients in the ICU and 2 from surfaces of the unit. Of these, 11 isolates [4 *Escherichia coli*, 5 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and 2 *Enterobacter cloacae*] produced ESBL of the CT-X-M-15 type. Molecular typing of the isolates showed the clonal nature of 4 *K. pneumoniae* isolates. The bla[CTXM-15] gene was genetically linked to insertion sequence ISEcp1B and was transferable by conjugation from 3 isolates. Regular monitoring of resistance mechanisms, the establishment of a prevention strategy, and more rational and appropriate use of antibiotics are needed.

Bicarbonates

blood

Does bicarbonate concentration predict hospitalization among children with gastroenteritis?.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 30-34 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Gastroenteritis-metabolism; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Child, Hospitalized; Gastroenteritis-therapy

Abstract: To determine the relationship between bicarbonate concentration and hospitalization among children with gastroenteritis. This study was conducted at Prince Ali Bin Al-Hussein Hospital over a period of 6 months between August 2008 and February 2009. A total of 84 children aged 6 months to 5 years were included in the study. All patients included in this study were evaluated in our Pediatric Outpatient Clinic and they had acute gastroenteritis with mild to moderate dehydration, associated with vomiting at least 5 times per day for less than 48 hours duration. Blood gases either arterial or venous and serum electrolytes were measured for all patients as ordered by an attended pediatric physician after initial evaluation. Each patient was given 20-30 ml / kg dextrose 5% saline over a period of two hours, followed by the oral administration of small and frequent amount of clear fluids [about 30-50 ml / 30 minutes for two hours]. Patients who developed vomiting during or after oral rehydration were hospitalized for prolonged intravenous fluid therapy while patients who tolerated oral fluids were discharged and their caregivers were advised to come back to hospital if vomiting persisted, diarrhea increased or any new complaint was noticed by the family. We extend the period of observation for patients with bicarbonate measurements \leq 13mmol/l to 4 hours, but bicarbonate measurements didn't contribute to the decision of hospitalization. The patients were divided into three groups according to the bicarbonate measurements: 13 mmol/l or less, between 13 mmol/l and 18 mmol/l, and 18 mmol/l or more. A total of 84 children aged 6 months to 5 years were included in the study. The mean age was 17.94 months; thirty- seven [44.0%] were males and 47 [56.0%] were female. Twenty- nine [34.5%] patients were hospitalized; thirteen [44.8%] males and 16 [55.2%] females. In group I; sixteen patients [94%] out of 17 were hospitalized. In group II; 11 patients [26.2%] out of 42 were hospitalized, while in group III; 2 patients [8.0%] out of 25 were hospitalized. Twenty-six [36.1%] patients out of 72 with moderate dehydration were hospitalized while; 3 [25.0%] patients out of 12 with mild dehydration were hospitalized. Dehydration was improved in all patients after intravenous rehydration. The frequency of serum bicarbonate concentration of 13 mmol/L or less on presentation was significantly greater [P= 0.001] in patients requiring hospitalization than in those discharged from the Emergency Department to home. Most children who had bicarbonate measurements less or equal to 13mmol/L didn't tolerate oral fluids after rapid intravenous rehydration and required hospitalization for prolonged intravenous rehydration. Bicarbonate concentrations above 13 mmol/L are associated with less hospitalization for intravenous fluids in acute gastroenteritis.

Blood Transfusion

standards

How much blood transfusion protocols are followed among health care providers in the tertiary care hospitals of Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 58-62 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals, Teaching; Practice Guidelines as Topic

Abstract: The high-ceilinging importance given to safe blood transfusion, a study was conducted in the teaching hospitals of Islamabad and Rawalpindi to ascertain how much blood transfusion protocols are followed. Cross sectional study. This study was carried out in the Teaching Hospitals of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, between Oct, 2007 to Dec, 2007. A total of seventy six health care professionals from surgical and allied specialties were put forward a questionnaire Performa relating to as to whether departmental guidelines for blood transfusion are followed or not. Out of total studied sample i.e. seventy six in total, forty health care personals i.e. 52.63% affirmed that they do follow departmental guidelines for blood transfusion, whereas thirty six personals i.e. 47.37% were lacking the follow-up of standard protocols in their settings. In the study 47.37% i.e. thirty six in number of considered health care professionals were of the opinion that they do not pursue in spirit departmental guidelines regarding blood and blood product transfusion.

Bone and Bones

radiography

Comparison of conventional and digital radiography in evaluation of the bone lesions healing process in dog jaws.

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 271-282 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Radiographic Image Enhancement; Radiography; Wound Healing; Dogs; Jaw; Tooth Extraction

Abstract: Jaw bone defects are the origin of many complications for patients, and complete bone healing has a special importance. Histological examination can be regarded as the [gold standard]. However, noninvasive diagnosis techniques are needed for clinical application. The aim of this study was to compare digital and conventional radiography for detection of bone healing. In this study, premolar teeth of 4 dogs were extracted. 5.5mm bone defect was created in each quadrant of the jaw bone Three months after healing of the extraction sites. Digital and conventional radiography was performed at 15, 30, 45 and 60 days after surgery. At every stage, bone specimens were removed and studied with histomorphometric procedures. At all stages, bone defect density was determined by conventional and digital radiography and compared with the percentage of bone formation determined by histomorphometry. The data were analyzed using descriptive analysis variance test for repeated data and paired t-test using SPSS software. At all stages, the differences between both radiographic methods and histomorphometry were statistically significant. At days 15 and 60, a statistically significant difference was seen between digital and conventional radiography. The differences between digital and conventional radiography at days 30 and 45 were not statistically significant. Digital radiography showed changes more clearly in the early stages of bone formation [day 15] and at later stages [day 60].

Bone Density

Frequency of low bone mineral density in Saudi patients with inflammatory bowel disease.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 201-207 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Inflammatory Bowel Diseases-complications; Bone Diseases, Metabolic; Risk Factors; Absorptiometry, Photon; Regression Analysis; Age Factors; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Metabolic bone disease is common in patients with inflammatory bowel disease [IBD]. Our aim was to determine the frequency of bone loss among Saudi patients with IBD and possible contributing risk factors. We retrospectively reviewed Saudi patients with IBD, between 18 and 70 years of age, who had bone mass density [BMD] determined by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry scanning at one of three hospitals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 2001 to 2008. Case notes and BMDs results were carefully reviewed for demographic and clinical data. Low bone mass, osteopenia, and osteoporosis were defined according to the WHO guidelines. Predictive factors for BMD were analyzed using group comparisons and stepwise regression analyses. Ninety-five patients were included; 46% had Crohn's disease [CD] and 54% had ulcerative colitis [UC]. The average age was 30.9 +/- 11.6 years. Using T-scores, the frequency of osteopenia was 44.2, and the frequency of osteoporosis was 30.5% at both lumbar spine and proximal femur. Only 25.3% of patients exhibited a BMD within the normal range. Our both lumbar spine and proximal femur. Only 25.3% of patients exhibited a BMD within the normal range. Our results revealed a positive correlation between the Z-score in both the lumbar spine and the proximal femur and body mass index [BMI] [P=0.042 and P=0.018, respectively]. On regression analysis BMI, age, and calcium supplementation were found to be the most important dependent predictors of BMD. Saudi patients with IBD are at an increased risk of low BMD and the frequency of decreased BMD in Saudi patients with CD and UC were similar. BMI and age were the most important independent predictors of low BMD.

Bone Plates

Using the contralateral reverse less invasive plating system for subtrochanteric femur fractures in elderly patients.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 334-339 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Femoral Fractures-surgery; Hip Fractures-surgery; Fracture Fixation, Internal-methods; Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: In this retrospective study, we evaluated the efficacy of the reverse less invasive plating system [LISS] in the management of subtrochanteric fractures [STF] in elderly patients that are expected to be difficult to nail. Fifty-five patients with STF were treated from April 2005 to December 2007. Of these, 26 [16 females and 10 males, age >65 years, average 79.8 +/- 3] had nonpathologic fractures that were internally fixed with a LISS device. The average follow-up period was 24 months [range 15-30]. The main outcome measures evaluated were pain, union, varus deformity and implant failure. Radiographic and clinical evidence of functional outcome and complications were also evaluated. Mean perioperative blood loss was 120.5 +/- 12 ml [range 65-285], and mean postoperative hospital stay was 7.8 +/- 2 days [range 4-14]. Using the reverse LISS plates led to complete union of STF in all of the 26 elderly patients without additional procedures. Due to advantages like high union rate, early postoperative mobilization and short operation time, the reverse LISS device offers an alternative management of STF in elderly patients unsuitable for nailing procedures.

Brassicaceae

chemistry

Study of lipids, glucosinolate-derived isothiocyanates and their antimicrobial activity of erucaria pinnata.

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 135-142 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Glucosinolates-isolation and purification; Isothiocyanates-isolation and purification; Chromatography, Gas-methods; Anti-Infective Agents

Abstract: Brassicaceae is a large plant family; it includes vegetable crops, weeds, garden and wild flowers. *Erucaria pinnata* is one of the most common species of this family, which mainly growing in Sirt region and locally known as Saleekh. This study aim to isolate, identify lipid constituents and isothiocyanates and also to evaluate the potency of different extracts of *Erucaria pinnata* as antimicrobial agents. The plant was collected from Sirt region in February 2008 during the flowering stage. The aerial parts of the plant [leaves, flowers and branches] were air dried and ground until they become as a fine powder. Mass spectrophotometer GC/MS Jcol 500 Mass spectroscopy 70 cV. Agilent Technologies 6890 N Network GC System. Gas liquid chromatography Hewlett Packard HP 6890 series. Isolation of Lipids: one kg of air dried powdered plant of *Erucaria pinnata* was extracted with n-hexane in a Soxhlet for 24 hours till exhaustion. Extraction of the total glucosinolates and preparation of total isothiocyanates. Antimicrobial activity: the antimicrobial activity was determined using the sensitivity disk diffusion method of Kirby-Bauer and determination of inhibitory zone [I.Z.]. Used microorganisms: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Mycobacterium phleis*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans*. The GLC analysis of *E. pinnata* fatty acid methyl esters revealed the presence of six acids in which palmitic acid is the main one [65.10%]. While the GLC analysis of the unsaponifiable matters revealed the presence of a series of long chain hydrocarbons with n-C[20] and n-C[29] are the main ones [13.45% and 12.88% respectively]. Using GC/MS analysis for the obtained ITC after enzymatic hydrolysis of the total glucosinolates, were identified as 8-methylsulfinyl octyl ITC, 4-methylsulfinyl-3-butenyl ITC, 2-phenylethyl ITC and 3-methylthio-2-propenyl ITC. The results proved that, only total ITCs, glucosinolates and butanol extract exhibited different inhibition effects against all tested organisms. Ethyl acetate extract exhibited different inhibition effects against only tested Gram +ve bacteria, while, the acetone insoluble fraction and unsaponifiable matters showed no inhibition effects by any means against all tested microorganisms at all concentrations used. The lipid constituents [fatty acids and unsaponifiable matters] of *Erucaria pinnata* were identified, also four isothiocyanates were isolated and identified using GC/MS. The isolated isothiocyanates is more potent as antimicrobial than precursor glucosinolates.

Breast Neoplasms

Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding breast cancer and breast self-examination among a sample of the educated population in Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 337-345 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Self-Examination; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Educational Status

Abstract: This cross-sectional, questionnaire-based study evaluated the knowledge, attitude and practice towards breast cancer and breast self-examination [BSE] among 387 [302 females and 85 males] educated Iraqis affiliated to 2 Iraqi universities. The participants were categorized into 3 occupations: student [71.3%], teaching staff [10.3%] and administrative staff [18.3%]. About half of the participants had a low knowledge score [< 50%]; only 14.3% were graded as [Good] and above. Almost 75% of the participants believed that the best way to control breast cancer was through early detection and other possible preventive measures. Most participants [90.9%] had heard of BSE, the main source

of information being television. However, only 48.3% practised BSE; the most common reason for not doing so was lack of knowledge of how to perform the technique correctly. Almost 84% of the female participants were willing to instruct others in the technique of BSE.

Bronchogenic Cyst

diagnosis

Scapular bronchogenic cyst: a case report and literature review.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 161-163 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Scapula; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Bronchogenic cysts originate from abnormal budding of the tracheal diverticula during the embryological period. Inaccuracy in the process of growing of the ventral foregut will give rise to bronchogenic cyst. Scapular bronchogenic cyst is an extremely rare form of this anomaly. A three years old boy suffered for 2 years with left sided suprascapular cystic lesion which was gradually increasing in size. The swelling was 4x3 cm in size and non tender. The cyst was evaluated by CT scan that showed complex cystic lesion over the left scapular spine. Total excision of the cyst was done and histopathology showed cutaneous bronchogenic cyst. The proposed mechanism for such cutaneous lesion is that the accessory buds from the tracheobronchial tree/primitive foregut migrated from the thorax in an aberrant manner to lie in periscapular positions. The definitive treatment of scapular lesions is total surgical excision. The final diagnosis is based on the histopathological findings in the majority of cases.

Budesonide

therapeutic use

Evaluation of efficacy of budesonide in prevention of cardiovascular risks in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients.

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JPMC - BMSI - Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutic

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 70-74 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive-complications; Cardiovascular Diseases-prevention and control; Respiratory Function Tests; Random Allocation

Abstract: Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in COPD patients. Systemic inflammation plays a major role in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease in COPD. It has, therefore, been suggested that anti-inflammatory agents may prevent cardiovascular disease. It would be plausible that inhaled steroids, such as Budesonide, reduce the local inflammation and subsequent cardiovascular morbidity, thus a local effect on the lung resulting in diminished spill-over of inflammation systematically to the cardiovascular system is an attractive hypothesis. To assess the impact of Budesonide in reducing the cardiovascular risk in COPD patients. Experimental Randomized Study. This study was conducted in the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutic, Basic Medical Sciences Institute, JPMC Karachi in collaboration with Department of chest medicine, JPMC, Karachi from Dec. 2010 to March, 2011. Thirty five patients with moderate stable COPD, hsCRP level >3mg/lit, were evaluated in an open label, intention to treat clinical trial. The patients were assigned to give Budesonide [Pulmicort] inhaled 200mcg BD for 12 consecutive weeks. The primary study outcome was to evaluate the reduction in cardiovascular risk by evaluating the improvement in FEV1 and reduction in hsCRP levels, was evaluated at day 30, 60 and day 90. Thirty four [96%] patients were completed the study. At baseline hsCRP levels was 6.68+/-0.26 which decrease to 5.82+/-0.20 [P<0.010] at day 90. FEV1[L] at baseline was 2.12+/-0.05 and at day 90 FEV1 increased up to 2.40+/-0.04 [P<0.001]. This shows that, the Budesonide can statistically significant decrease the hsCRP levels and increase the FEV1. In conclusion, Budesonide effectively decrease the cardiovascular risk by decreasing the systemic inflammation which were indicated by decreasing the hsCRP levels and also improve pulmonary functional capacity in COPD patients.

Candida

isolation and purification

Rapid differentiation of candida dubliniensis from candida albicans by early D-xylose assimilation.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 375-378 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Candida albicans-isolation and purification; Xylose; Methylglucosides

Abstract: To determine if D-xylose [XYL] and/or alpha-methyl-D-glucoside [MDG] assimilation can be used reliably as a rapid test to differentiate *Candida dubliniensis* from *Candida albicans* at an earlier time point such as 2 h after inoculation. Thirty isolates of *C. albicans* and *C. dubliniensis* recovered from anatomical sites and clinical specimens were used. Isolates were inoculated into the API 20C AUX yeast identification system, and incubated at 30[degree sign]C. XYL and MDG assimilations were read at 2-hour intervals beginning 2 h after the initial inoculation and up to 24 h of incubation; thereafter, results were read after 48 and 72 h. Twenty-nine [97%] *C. albicans* isolates had assimilated XYL at 16 h and, by 24 h, all isolates were positive for XYL assimilation. None of the *C. dubliniensis* isolates assimilated XYL. The MDG assimilation revealed that 24, 40, 92 and 100% of *C. albicans* isolates became positive after 16, 24, 48 and 72 h of incubation, respectively, whereas only 3% of *C. dubliniensis* isolates assimilated MDG after 72 h. The findings showed that it is possible to rapidly differentiate *C. albicans* from *C. dubliniensis* isolates using the API 20C AUX carbohydrate assimilation kits after 16 h of incubation at 30[degree sign] C based on the XYL assimilation.

Carbon Tetrachloride

toxicity

Mitochondrial modulation as a potential mechanism of Vetiveria zizanioides root extract against liver damage in mice.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 17-30 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-pathology; Liver Function Tests-blood; Membrane Potential, Mitochondrial; Protective Agents; Vetiveria-chemistry; Plant Roots; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Voltage Dependent Anion Channels; Treatment Outcome; Mice

Abstract: The relationship between the expression of mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channels and the protective effects of methanolic extract of *Vetiveria zizanioides* Linn. Root against carbon tetrachloride-induced liver damage was investigated. Pretreatment of mice with *Vetiveria zizanioides* Linn. Root extract [300 and 500 mg/kg] significantly blocked the carbon tetrachloride-induced increase in both serum aspartate aminotransferase and serum alanine aminotransferase levels. The mitochondrial membrane potential was dropped from -188.0 +/-2.5 mV to -156.8 +/- 3.0 mV [P < 0.01] after the mice had been treated with carbon tetrachloride. Pretreatment with methanolic extract of *Vetiveria zizanioides* Linn. Root [300 and 500 mg/kg] attenuated carbon tetrachloride -induced mitochondrial membrane potential dissipation [P< 0.05]. In addition, pretreatment of *Vetiveria zizanioides* Linn. Root extract at various concentrations exerted a dose-dependent effect against sensitivity to mitochondrial swelling induced by Calcium. Also, 500 mg/kg dose of extract significantly increased both transcription and translation of voltage-dependent anion channels, which was down-regulated by carbon tetrachloride treatment. The above data suggest that *Vetiveria zizanioides* Linn. Root extract mitigates the damage to liver mitochondria induced by carbon tetrachloride, possibly through the regulation of mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channels, one of the most important proteins in the mitochondrial outer membrane.

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular

Risk factors of hepatocellular carcinoma: are they the same among cirrhotic and noncirrhotic patients in Upper Egypt?.

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 103-110 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Liver Cirrhosis; Smoking; Metabolic Syndrome X; Groundwater

Abstract: Hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] is the commonest primary cancer of liver. Epidemiologic research exploring risk factors of HCC is important because of increasing frequency of the disease in Egypt with remarkable rise in noncirrhotic patients. Identifying risk factors of HCC may help in decreasing its incidence. This study was carried out to identify risk factors of HCC among both cirrhotic and noncirrhotic patients in Upper Egypt. A case control study of 104 cases with HCC against 104 controls without HCC were recruited from Tropical Medicine and Gastroenterology Department, Assiut University Hospital; patients were from the governorates of Assiut, Sohag, Qena, and Aswan. Patients were divided into two groups, cirrhotics and noncirrhotics. For all participants, the following was conducted: clinical evaluation, abdominal ultrasonography examination, and laboratory investigations. Risk factors of HCC were identified using univariate then multivariate analysis. Cirrhotic patients constituted 60.6% of the total sample while noncirrhotic patients constituted 39.4%. Among cirrhotic patients, higher risk of HCC was observed with underground water use [OR 15.825, 95% CI 4.462-56.128], tobacco smoking [OR 7.755, 95% CI 2.790-21.558], and metabolic syndrome [OR 5.595, 95% CI 1.565-20.009]. While risk factors of HCC in noncirrhotic patients were found to be positive HBsAg [OR 15.223, 95% CI 2.009-115.352], tobacco smoking [OR 8.349, 95% CI 2.113-32.982], metabolic syndrome [OR 7.374, 95% CI 1.635-33.266], and manual agricultural job [OR 7.001, 95% CI 1.604- 30.648]. Distinct patterns of HCC risk factors exist among cirrhotic and noncirrhotic patients, with a common ground. The risk factor of HCC in cirrhotic patients was underground water use while chronic HBV infection and manual agricultural job were risk factors in noncirrhotic patients. For both cirrhotic and noncirrhotic patients, tobacco smoking and metabolic syndrome were common risk factors of HCC.

diagnosis

Fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma- a rare clinical variant.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 36-37 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Neoplasms-pathology; Gastrectomy; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: Fibrolamellar type is a rare variant of hepatocellular carcinoma [FLHCC]. A 20 year old boy presented with pain and mass in the epigastric region for the last six months. Early diagnosis and confinement of the lesion to a lobe made it possible to perform complete resection of tumour along with subtotal gastrectomy. Patient recovered well and was sent to oncologist for further treatment.

Carcinoma, Renal Cell

Is there an association between advanced stage of renal cell carcinoma and paraneoplastic syndrome?

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 370-374 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Paraneoplastic Syndromes; Retrospective Studies; Blood Sedimentation

Abstract: To investigate any association between renal cell carcinoma [RCC] and paraneoplastic syndromes [PNS]. The retrospective analysis included 1,028 patients of Chinese Han nationality with resectable RCC and PNS. The PNS included elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR], hypertension, cachexia, anemia, pyrexia, abnormal liver function, hypercalcemia, polycythemia, varicocele and neuromyopathy. Staging was categorized as local [T1-2N0M0] and locally advanced [T3-4NxM0]. Among patients with at least one PNS, elevated ESR [p = 0.008], cachexia [p = 0.000], varicocele [p = 0.000] and pyrexia [p = 0.021] were related to advanced stage of RCC. Among patients with only one PNS, hypertension [p = 0.012] and hypercalcemia [p = 0.000] were related to advanced stage. The remaining PNS were not associated with tumor stage. Pyrexia, elevated ESR, cachexia and varicocele were related to advanced RCC. Hypertension and hypercalcemia occurring as single PNS, although also correlated with advanced stage, require further investigation.

Cardiomyopathies

epidemiology

Pediatric cardiomyopathies over the last decade: a retrospective observational epidemiology study in a tertiary institute, Egypt.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 63-67 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Retrospective Studies; Signs and Symptoms; Consanguinity

Abstract: Pediatric cardiomyopathy [CM] is a rare, life-threatening disorder of unknown etiology. Data on CM in Egypt are scarce as there is no national registry. This study was an effort to understand the demographic features, clinical presentation, and frequency of different types of childhood CM in Egypt. Medical files of all children diagnosed with CM in the last decade [1997-2007] and referred to the Pediatric Cardiology Clinic at Ain Shams University, Children's Hospital [Cairo, Egypt], were reviewed. This study included 124 [6.6%] cardiomyopathic patient files from a total of 1876 cardiac patients that were followed up at the Pediatric Cardiology Clinic during the 10-year study period. In the last decade [1997-2007], children with CM represented 6.6% of all children with cardiovascular diseases followed at the Pediatric Cardiology Clinic; 73 were boys [58.9%] and 51 were girls [41.1%], with a mean age of 3.82±3.99 years. Parental consanguinity was positive in 19.4% of patients and a history of preceding viral infection was present in one patient [0.8%]. Eight patients had a similarly affected sibling [6.5%]. Data on CM in Egypt are scarce, highlighting the urgent need for a national registry for CM [a] to allow more accurate assessment of the size of this problem, especially in children; [b] to minimize loss of follow-up data when patients move from one region to another; and [c] to allow screening of family members of a proband case.

Caregivers

psychology

Depression, anxiety and quality of life of family caregivers of patients with type 2 diabetes.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 360-365 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Stress, Psychological; Depression; Anxiety; Diabetes Mellitus-psychology; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Abstract: It was our aim to investigate the quality of life [QOL] among family caregivers of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The Short Form-36 QOL scale, Beck Depression Inventory and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory Form were used to evaluate the presence and degree of depression and anxiety and their association with sociodemographic features of 50 family caregivers of diabetic patients compared to 54 controls. The groups were similar in terms of age, sex, health insurance, educational status and marital and financial status. Beck Depression Inventory scores were significantly higher in family caregivers [$p = 0.001$] than in controls. Depression as a categorical variable was significantly more frequent among family caregivers of diabetic patients than among controls [$p < 0.001$]. The social function component of the QOL of controls was better than that of family caregivers [$p < 0.005$]. There was no difference between groups in terms of anxiety. Family caregivers of diabetic patients appeared to be more prone to depression and tended to have a poorer QOL.

Cesarean Section

Factors associated with cesarean deliveries at Women Specialized Hospital Riyadh, King Fahd Medical City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 73-76 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Maternal Age; Parity

Abstract: The risks and safety of cesarean section [CS] differ from place to place in the world. According to the World Health Organization, the best outcomes for mothers and babies appear to occur with CS rates of 5-15%. Increasing maternal age and high parity are among the chief determinants of cesarean deliveries. A retrospective cohort study was done at the tertiary care facility, King Fahd Medical City, Riyadh from 1 January to 31 December 2008. Observations were recorded from the labor ward registers. Sample size estimated was $n = 2192$. A total of 2907 patients were recruited. All CS at viable gestation were included. Vaginal deliveries were taken as the comparison group. Non probability convenient sampling was done. Factors associated with cesarean deliveries were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis methods. Level of significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$ and confidence interval [CI] = 95% respectively. Independent sample t test and Pearson's chi-square test showed that increasing maternal age, parity [$P=0.0001$ and 0.002 respectively], and prematurity [$P=0.0001$] were significant associates for CS. Binary logistic regression also confirmed significant association of increasing parity and prematurity [$P=0.02$ and 0.0001 respectively]. Non-reassuring cardiotocography was the most common indication for CS. Increasing maternal age and parity as well as prematurity were the factors significantly associated with CS. Fetomaternal outcome was comparable between vaginal and abdominal deliveries, despite the high CS rate. Non-reassuring cardiotocography was the most common indication. Secondary tests for evaluation of fetal well being might help to reduce the high CS rate.

utilization

Frequency rate and indications of cesarean sections at prince Zaid bin Al Hussein hospital - Jordan.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 82-86 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section; Fetal Distress; Women; Parity

Abstract: To determine the frequency rate and indications of cesarean sections at Prince Zaid Bin Al Hussein Hospital, Tafleeh-Jordan. A clinical records review was conducted from 1st June 2009 to 30[th] May 2010. The review included those patients who underwent urgent and elective Cesarean Sections were analyzed. It includes all the pregnant women booked in the antenatal clinic, and the unbooked patients admitted in early labor for which Cesarean Sections were indicated later. Simple descriptive statistical methods [frequency, mean and percentage] were used to describe the study variables. Out of 2400 deliveries during the study period, 450 cesarean sections were performed with a frequency of 18.75%. Of these 450 patients 128 [28.4%] were primigravida. There were 216 [48%] primary and 234 [52%] repeated cesarean sections. One hundred sixty-seven cesarean deliveries [37.1%] were performed on women in the above 30 years age group and those who were parity 1-3 [47.3%]. Of the primary cesarean section group; the commonest indication was failure to progress [30.1%] and of the repeated cesarean section group; the commonest indication was two or more cesarean section [26%]. The review showed that all cesarean sections performed had specific indications. The three most common indications for cesarean sections are fetal distress, failure to progress in labor and repeated cesarean sections. Preventive efforts should be directed towards decreasing the frequency of primary cesarean deliveries by appropriate management of labor. Efforts to lower cesarean section rate should focus on the areas of fetal distress, failure to progress in labor and by attempting vaginal birth after cesarean delivery.

Child Abuse

Child maltreatment types and effects: series of six cases from a university hospital in Oman.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 97-102 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hospitals, University; Heart Arrest; Mercury Poisoning; Infant Equipment; Inflammatory Bowel Diseases; Sex Offenses; Femoral Fractures; Humeral Fractures; Malpractice

Abstract: Child maltreatment [CM] is common worldwide, and can take many forms. It may even endanger the child's life, especially when younger children are the victims. CM affects the child's quality of life and consequently leads to long term issues to be dealt with by the child, family and community. This case series discusses six children who have been subjected to CM, and diagnosed by the child protection team of the departments of Child Health and Behavioural Medicine at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH], Oman. The aim of this case series is to increase the level of awareness of CM among Oman's medical professionals and to highlight the difficulties encountered in diagnosing and providing optimal care for these children. Although treatment is provided in Oman's health care system, it is clear that there are gaps in the existing system which affect the quality of child protection services provided to the children and their families.

Chlorpyrifos

toxicity

Chlorpyrifos induced modulation in the activities of hepatic drug metabolizing enzymes of rats: role of garlic.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 31-46 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-enzymology; Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System; Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Sulstances; Protective Agents-therapeutic use; Garlic-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Male

Abstract: Chlorpyrifos-ethyl [CPF] is an organophosphate insecticide most commonly used worldwide. Chlorpyrifos was evaluated for its effects on hepatic content of cytochrome bs, P[450], NADPH cytochrome-C reductase, amidopyrine-N-demethylase, aniline 4-hydroxylase activities, thiobarbituric acid reactive substance [TBARS], enzymes concerning liver damage, and the protective effects of garlic in albino rats. Pretreatment of rats with repeated doses of garlic prior to administration of CPF decreased the hepatic content of cytochrome b[5], the activities of NADPH

cytochrome-C-reductase, amidopyrine-N-demethylase, aniline-4-hydroxylase and TBARS levels. The activity of glutathione-S-transferase [GST] was significantly inhibited after CPF administration, while, garlic augmented the reduction of GST activity affected by CPF. Liver AST, ALT, ALP and ACP were increased due to CPF administration to rats. Meanwhile, garlic afforded a significant protection against CPF intoxication. It is concluded that repeated doses of garlic may reduce the toxic effects exerted by CPF upon the liver through inhibition of cytochrome P[450] system that activates CPF into its active metabolite. Also, garlic reduces lipid peroxidation and restores the liver damage caused by CPF.

Cholangiocarcinoma

Dilated biliary system.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 223-224 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Dilatation, Pathologic-congenital; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Abdominal Pain; Biliary Tract; Bile Duct Neoplasms; Choledochal Cyst

Cholecystectomy

methods

Innovative technique for cholecystectomy in twin pregnancy complicated with biliary pancreatitis.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 43-45 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Twins; Pancreatitis; Pregnancy Complications; Surgical Instruments; Pleural Effusion

Abstract: Bilio-pancreatic disorders manifesting during pregnancy are relatively rare and the management of these conditions remains controversial. Although perioperative problems with fetal loss have been reported, recent publications have advocated an early surgical approach. We present a case of twin pregnancy with biliary pancreatitis associated with bilateral pleural effusion. Epidural anesthesia was given. A laparoscopic clip applicator was used to clip the cystic artery and cystic duct instead of conventional suture ligation thus reducing the operative time, retraction of uterus and the associated stress. This technique is recommended as an alternate means, of duct and artery ligation when the operative time has to be reduced with narrow field of vision.

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

Early laparoscopic cholecystectomy for acute calculous cholecystitis: what is the optimal timing?.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 12-15 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Acalculous Cholecystitis-diagnosis; Postoperative Complications; Length of Stay; Treatment Outcome; Chi-Square Distribution

Abstract: To assess the outcome of optimal timing of early laparoscopic cholecystectomy in cases of acute calculous cholecystitis. Descriptive case series. Shaukat Omer Memorial [Fauji Foundation] Hospital and Hill-Park General Hospital Karachi, from April 2010 to November 2011. Clinical records of 164 patients who underwent early laparoscopic cholecystectomy in acute calculous cholecystitis were retrieved and categorized into two groups according to the timing of surgery from the onset of symptoms [A, who had laparoscopic cholecystectomy within 72 hours; B, who had laparoscopic cholecystectomy after 72 hours]. Outcome of interests were conversion to open procedure, postoperative complications and length of hospital stay. The SPSS version 11 was utilized for data analyses. Chi-square test was used to assess qualitative and unpaired Student t test was employed for quantitative data. A value of $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. The mean [+SD] age was 40.42 +12.42 year. There were 21 [12.8%] males and 143 [87.2%] females with male to female ratio being 1:6.8. Comparing the two groups, the conversion rates [2.9% versus 13.6%, $p=0.012$], postoperative complications [1.9% versus 10.2%, $p=0.026$], and length of hospital stay [2.34 versus 3.93 days, $p<0.001$] were significantly reduced in group A. The early laparoscopic cholecystectomy within 72 hours minimizes the conversion rates and postoperative complications, and shortens the length of hospital stay in cases of acute calculous cholecystitis.

Cholelithiasis

microbiology

Microflora of bile aspirates and its antibiogram.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 55-57 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Cholecystectomy; Diagnosis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Bile; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: To determine the frequency of bacterial in patients presenting with Cholelithiasis. Descriptive case-series study. This study was carried out in the Surgical Unit Nishtar Hospital, Multan from October 2007 to September 2008. All adults patients aged 20 years and above who were admitted with a provisional diagnosis of cholelithiasis, over a period of one year were entered into the study. The study included 100 patients between the ages of 20 and 60 years. The 100 patients who presented with cholelithiasis underwent operation and bile was taken for culture and sensitivity. There were 88 women [88%] and 12 [12%] were men. Age was ranging from 20 to 60 years [mean 44.4 years]. 56 [56%] were operated laparoscopically while in 44 [44%] open cholecystectomy was done. Out of 100 bile culture 16 [16%] were positive while in 84[84%] cases no growth cultured. Most of the microorganisms were sensitive to ceftioxime axetil and ceftriaxone.

Cholesteatoma, Middle Ear

pathology

Acquired cholesteatoma of the ear; comparative analysis of histopathological findings in adults, children and recurrent cases.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 41-45 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Adult; Child; Otitis Media-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Recurrence

Abstract: To compare the histopathological characteristics of acquired cholesteatoma in adults, children and recurrent cases. A retrospective analysis of 60 histopathological specimens for 60 patients aged 9 to 63 years who underwent otologic surgery for chronic otitis media with cholesteatoma was carried out at King Hussein Medical Centre between January 2006 till July 2010. Patients were divided into three groups as follows; group A patients aged > 16 years with no history of previous ear surgery, group B patients aged > 16 years and had history of previous otologic surgery for cholesteatoma and group C patients aged ≤ 16 years. Histopathological analysis was performed for specimens. Results for group A were compared with results of groups B and C separately. After histopathological analysis; atrophy was present in 26[84%] specimens in group A, 10 [71%]specimens in group B and 11[73%] specimens in group C. Twenty- seven [87%] specimens had acanthosis in group A, and [80%] in group C. Basal cell hyperplasia was present in 29 [94%] specimens in group A, 100% of group B, and 97% of group C. Epithelial cones were present in 20 [65%], 10 [71%], and 10 [67%] of our study groups respectively. Peri- matrix inflammation was present in 30[97%] of group A and 100 % of both groups B and C. Results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between our study groups. Although the sample size in this study was small but the statistical analysis showed that the histopathological characteristics of acquired cholesteatomas did not differ significantly between adults, children and recurrent cases. The characteristics of the peri-matrix should be analyzed more, especially in children to find if there is correlation with the behavior and aggressiveness of the disease.

Chronic Periodontitis

genetics

Evaluation of the effects of chronic periodontitis on TLR-2 and TLR-4 gene expression in gingival tissues.

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 297-306 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Toll-Like Receptor 2; Toll-Like Receptor 4; Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction; Gene Expression; Gingiva

Abstract: In periodontal diseases, pathogen discrimination by the immune system is an essential factor for triggering host responses. The Toll-like receptor family is responsible for recognition of evolutionarily conserved microbial structures like bacterial lipopolysaccharide [LPS] and activates signaling pathways that eventually lead to immune responses. The aim of the present study was to use real-time PCR to compare TLR-2 and TLR-4 gene expression levels in diseased sites and healthy sites of gingival tissue from periodontitis patients. Gingival biopsies were harvested from healthy sites [BOP- and PD\leq3mm] and diseased sites [BOP+ and PD>math>=5</math>mm] of 20 patients with moderate to severe chronic periodontitis. RNA was extracted from all gingival biopsies. Real-time PCR was performed to evaluate relative quantities of TLR-2 and TLR-4 mRNA. Statistical analyses were done using the Paired Wilcoxon test [2 related sample tests]. The relative expression levels of both TLR-2 and TLR-4 were significantly higher at diseased sites (2.41 +/- 2.06 and 1.25 +/- 1.16) than at healthy sites [0.91 +/- 1.04 and 0.41+0.60] [P<math><0.01</math>]. Periodontal disease can significantly increase TLR-2 and TLR-4 gene expression in gingival tissues.

Cisplatin

toxicity

Effects of reduced glutathion and vitamin c on cisplatin-induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 79-97 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-pathology; Liver Function Tests-blood; Oxidative Stress; Malondialdehyde-blood; Catalase-blood; Lipid Peroxidation-blood; Protective Agents; Ascorbic Acid-therapeutic use; Glutathione-therapeutic use; Rats-treatment outcome

Abstract: Cisplatin [CDDP] is a widely used anticancer drug, however it can produce undesirable side effects such as hepatotoxicity when used at high doses. The aim of the present work to evaluate the protective effect of reduced glutathione [GSH] and vitamin C on CDDP-induced hepatotoxicity. Eighty male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into eight groups, 10 rats each. Group I, control group. Group II received Cisplatin [7.5 mg /kg, i.p] for 5 consecutive days. Group III received GSH [600 mg/kg /day, i.p]. Group IV received vitamin C [250 mg/kg/day, orally]. Group V received GSH for 15 days then CDDP for 5 days. Group VI administered vitamin C for 15 days then CDDP for 5 days. Group VII administered both GSH and CDDP for 5 days. The last Group [VIII] administered both vitamin C and CDDP for 5 days. Serum alanine aminotransferase [ALT] and aspartate aminotransferase [AST] activities [markers of hepatotoxicity], antioxidants [superoxide dismutase [SOD], glutathione peroxidase [GSHPx], catalase [CAT], glutathione reductase [GSHR] activities and gene expression, glutathione [GSH] content] and lipid peroxidation products [malondialdehyde, MDA] in rat liver tissue were measured. CDDP hepatotoxicity was manifested by an increase in serum ALT and AST, elevation of MDA as well as a decrease in GSH and the activities and gene expression of antioxidant enzymes [SOD, GSHPx, CAT, GSHR] in liver tissues. Serum ALT, AST and hepatic MDA decreased in the combination groups in comparison with the CDDP group. The activities and gene expression of SOD, GSHPx, CAT and GSHR and the GSH concentration increased in the combination groups as compared to the CDDP group. Reduced glutathione and vitamin C either taken before or concomitant with cisplatin attenuated the CDDP hepatotoxicity.

Climate Change

Climatic conditions and the onset of primary spontaneous pneumothorax: an investigation of the influence of solar terms.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 345-349 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumothorax-etiology; Atmospheric Pressure; Meteorological Concepts; Retrospective Studies; Sunlight; Environmental Exposure-adverse effects; Weather; Pneumothorax-epidemiology

Abstract: To study the correlation between climatic changes and the development of primary spontaneous pneumothorax [PSP]. We retrospectively studied the relationship between 337 patients with conservatively treated PSP and meteorological conditions during a 3-year period in the urban area of Xi'an, China. The comparison was made depending on solar terms and on different aspects of atmospheric pressure, outdoor temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed. Significant differences were found between PSP and non-PSP days depending on daily mean values of outdoor temperature and atmospheric pressure [p = 0.001 and p <math><0.001</math>, respectively]. However, no obvious differences of meteorological factor variations between the 'PSP day' and the 'pre-PSP day' on days with and without PSP were found. The occurrence of PSP was associated with the solar terms Spring Equinox [p <math><0.05</math>] and End of Heat [p <math><0.01</math>]. Among the factors examined in our study, daily mean outdoor temperature and atmospheric pressure showed a strong correlation with the occurrence of PSP. The solar terms Spring Equinox and End of Heat were found to be closely related with PSP development, which shed light on a new way for PSP incidence evaluation.

Clubfoot

surgery

Comparison of Ponseti technique with Turco's posteromedial release in the management of congenital talipes equinovarus.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 2-6 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Manipulation, Orthopedic-methods; Casts, Surgical; Treatment Outcome; Achilles Tendon-surgery

Abstract: To compare the results of Ponseti technique with one stage Turco's posteromedial release for correction of clubfoot in children of less than 12 month of age Comparative study Department of Orthopedics and Spine Surgery Postgraduate Medical Institute, Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar, from October 2008 September 2010. Patients were randomly selected by drawing lots, with even number included in group A [Ponseti Technique] and odd number in group B [Turco's posteromedial release]. Patients of either sex with age less one year having congenital talipes equinovarus were evaluated preoperatively by Pirani score, postoperatively by Mac Key score and were followed up for 2 years. Out of sixty patients, 23[38.3%] were males and 37 [61.7%] females. Fourteen [23.3%] patients had bilateral while 46 [76.7%] had unilateral deformity. Minimum age was 2 week, maximum 52 week and average 5.58 week. Using Pirani score preoperatively, there were 36[60%] patients with severe abnormality and 24[40%] feet were moderately abnormal. Using Mac Key score the functional results at last follow up in Group A were excellent in 16[26.7%], good in 13[21.7%] and failure noted in 1[1.7%] patient. At last follow up, functional results in Group B were excellent in 14[23.3%], good in 10[16.7%], fair in 4[6.7%] and poor in 1[1.7%] patient. Ponseti technique for an idiopathic clubfoot should be the choice for clubfeet. When there is recurrent deformity or resistant club foot then operative treatments may be considered.

Early results of Ponseti technique for idiopathic congenital talipes equinovarus.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 32-36 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Orthopedic Procedures-methods; Congenital Abnormalities; Muscular Dystrophies; Hospitals, Teaching; Meningomyelocele

Abstract: Clubfoot or congenital talipes equinovarus is one of the most common congenital anomaly affecting the lower limb. The exact cause is unknown and a number of theories have been postulated to explain its origin. Congenital talipes equinovarus affects both sexes and may be unilateral or bilateral. Clubfoot is sometimes associated with Arthrogyposis multilex congenital, spina bifida, meningomyelocele and muscular dystrophies. This study was conducted to determine the early results of ponseti technique for idiopathic congenital talipes equinovarus. Observational [Follow-up] Study. This study was conducted at orthopedic B-Unit of Ayub Teaching Hospital Abbottabad from 1[st] April 2009 to 30[th] September 2009. Thirty [30] patients from either gender with age from birth to 06 months of age attending the outpatient department of Orthopedic B-Unit of Ayub Teaching Hospital Abbottabad were included in the study. The patients were ranged in age from birth to 06 months of age, with 17 male [56.7%] and 13 female [43.3%]. In our series on follow up, fore foot adduction was detected in 06 cases [20%] and 02 cases had equines relapse [6.7%] and 03 patients had residual equines [10%] while bilateral residual equines was detected in 01 patient [3.3%] and 01 patient had recurrence of deformity [3.3%] for which posteromedial release was done. We concluded that the Ponseti method is a reliable, simple, effective and safe method for the treatment of idiopathic clubfoot deformity.

Contact Tracing

Contact tracing of a 15-year-old girl with smear-negative pulmonary tuberculosis in Tehran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 399-401 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-diagnosis; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: Early detection of tuberculosis [TB] cases and supervised treatment are vital for control of the disease. To assess TB transmission from a sputum smear-negative pulmonary TB case, the contacts of a 15-year-old Iranian girl diagnosed with smear-negative TB in 2010 were traced. In all, 52 classmates and close friends and 15 school staff were screened by tuberculin skin test and chest X-ray. Those with a positive skin test or abnormal chest X-ray were further evaluated by chest spiral computed tomography [CT] scan and triple gastric washing. All classmates and close friends were Iranian and female. Of the 52 girls, 17 [32%] had latent infection [either positive skin test or abnormal

chest X-ray) and 3 [5.7%] had active TB [abnormal CT or positive culture additional to positive skin test or abnormal X-ray]. None of the staff had abnormal findings. Contact tracing should be considered for contacts of all children with symptomatic pulmonary TB, even those who are smear-negative.

Coronary Angiography

The frequency of angiographic ectasia in diagnostic coronary angiography at queen Alia heart institute.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 25-29 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Dilatation, Pathologic; Disease Progression; Coronary Vessels-pathology; Constriction, Pathologic; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the frequency of coronary artery ectasia, and to describe its clinical features and association with coronary artery disease, among patients who underwent diagnostic coronary angiography at Queen Alia Heart Institute. This is a descriptive, and a retrospective review study which was conducted at Queen Alia Heart Institute on 5000 adult patients who underwent diagnostic coronary angiography for chest pain suspicious of angina pectoris during the period between 2006 to 2011. The angiograms reports were reviewed for the presence of coronary artery ectasia, and its manifestations were studied from their medical records. A specially designed medical record abstract form was used to record the following data: Gender, type of coronary ectasia [diffuse or localized], affect coronaries and association with Stenotic Coronary Artery Disease. Simple descriptive statistics [frequency, mean, percentage] were used to describe the study variables. The total number of cardiac angiograms studied was 5000 cases. One hundred-forty patients [2.8%] had coronary ectasia. Males constituted the majority [87.1%] of the affected patients. Isolated right coronary artery ectasia was the commonest [36.4%], but isolated left main ectasia was rare [2.1%]. Ectasia involving all the coronary arteries was found in 19.3% of patients. Diffuse coronary ectasia was found in two thirds of the angiograms, and associated coronary artery disease was found in 56.4% of the ectatic coronaries. Coronary Artery Ectasia is a well recognized and uncommon clinical entity. The diffuse type is more common than the localized one. Right coronary artery is more affected than other coronaries. Multivessel ectasia and coronary stenoses were common in our study patients. Recognition of Coronary Artery Ectasia at angiography is essential for proper therapy and appropriate follow-up for secondary prevention of Coronary Artery Disease.

Coronary Disease

radiography

The effect of multiple risk factors on the severity of coronary artery blockage among the patients who had undergone angiography in the cardiology unit of JHL.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 50-54 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Severity of Illness Index; Angiography; Smoking-adverse effects; Obesity-adverse effects

Abstract: Coronary artery disease [CAD] is the leading cause of mortality in the elderly. Traditional cardiovascular risk factors [CVRFs] such as advancing age, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking, obesity, and family history of CAD are well recognized for their association with clinical events and acute coronary syndromes; however, the correlation between CVRFs and atherosclerotic burden, assessed angiographically, is not as well established, with the studies reporting variable and inconsistent results. To study the effect of multiple risk factors on the severity of coronary artery blockage among the patients who had undergone angiography. A Descriptive Cross Sectional Study. This study was carried out at Cardiac unit Jinnah Hospital Lahore from May 2010 to July 2010. The study included 120 patients undergoing angiography and were assessed for severity of risk factors. Cross tabulation was performed with dependent variable, severity of coronary artery disease and independent variables like familial tendency, smoking, Diabetes, hypertension, obesity and high cholesterol level. Chi square test was applied to see statistical significance. severity of coronary artery disease was assessed by number of coronary vessels involved. Vessels with more than 50% blockage on angiography were labeled as blockade. Among them 42% of the subjects had one vessel involved and 78% of the subjects had more than one vessel involved. Mean age of subject were 53.0 yrs with SD + 11.7. 76.7% were male and 23.3% were female. 49.2% had familial history of Coronary artery disease 66.7% were smokers. 38.3% of subjects had diabetes mellitus. 68.3% of the subjects had hypertension. 37.5% of the subjects were overweight. 17.5% of the subjects had cholesterol level > 250 mg/dl 75.8% of the subjects had a proximal blockade, 20.0% had a distal blockade and 4.2% had both proximal and distal blockade. Smoking, duration of smoking, number of cigarettes smoked per day and obesity are positively associated with severity of coronary artery disease and are statistically significant [P<.05]. While high cholesterol level, diabetes and Hypertension had a non-significant relationship in our study. There is a significant association between the severity of risk factors and the severity of coronary artery disease. The association of Smoking, duration of smoking, number of cigarettes smoked per day and obesity with severity of coronary artery disease is statistically significant [P<.05].

Curing Lights, Dental

Effect of curing direction on microtensile bond strength of fifth and sixth generation dental adhesives.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 224-231 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Tensile Strength; Dental Bonding; Light-Curing of Dental Adhesives; Dental Cements; Incisor; Composite Resins; Dentin

Abstract: Composite restorative materials and dental adhesives are usually cured with light sources. The light direction may influence the bond strength of dental adhesives. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of light direction on the microtensile bond strength of fifth and sixth generation dental adhesives. Prime and Bond NT and Clearfil SE bond were used with different light directions. Sixty human incisor teeth were divided into 4 groups [n=15]. In groups A and C, Clearfil SE bond with light curing direction from buccal was used for bonding a composite resin to dentin. In groups B and D, Prime and Bond NT with light curing direction from composite was used. After thermocycling the specimens were subjected to tensile force until debonding occurred and values for microtensile bond strength were recorded. The data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA and Tukey post hoc test. The findings showed that the bond strength of Clearfil SE bond was significantly higher than that of Prime and Bond NT [$P<0.001$]. There was no significant difference between light curing directions [$P=0.132$]. Light curing direction did not have significant effect on the bond strength. Sixth generation adhesives was more successful than fifth generation in terms of bond strength to dentin.

Curriculum

Faculty and students' perceptions of student experiences in a medical school undergoing curricular transition in the United Arab Emirates.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 77-85 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Faculty; Schools, Medical; Students, Medical; Perception; Questionnaires; Education, Medical, Undergraduate

Abstract: In 2008, the Gulf Medical College in the United Arab Emirates underwent a curricular change from a discipline-based to an organ-system-based integrated curriculum. In this context, this study aimed to compare the faculty and students' perceptions of the student experiences with the new curriculum. Data were collected from faculty and second-year students in the integrated curriculum using the Dundee Ready Education Environment Measure [DREEM]. Data collected were transferred to Predictive Analytics Software, Version 18. Global and domain scores were assessed with the Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test. Percentage agreement, disagreement and uncertainty were assessed by the z-test for proportion. There were no significant differences between the total DREEM scores of faculty [139/200] and students [135/200]. The faculty perceived that the students were experiencing significantly more positive learning as indicated by the domain score of "Students' Perceptions of Learning". Proportions of agreement between faculty and students showed that more faculty members than students perceived the need for increased feedback to students and a greater emphasis on long term learning. The study showed that the faculty and students had similar perceptions about the student experiences in the integrated curriculum. Areas necessitating remedial measures were the need for faculty to learn constructive feedback techniques and an emphasis on long term learning in the new curriculum.

Cytomegalovirus

Perinatal cytomegalovirus hepatitis in Saudi infants: a case series.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 208-213 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Cytomegalovirus Infections-epidemiology; Cytomegalovirus Infections-diagnosis; Immunocompetence; Biological Markers; Hepatitis, Viral, Human

Abstract: Cytomegalovirus [CMV] is the most common congenital viral infection, occurring in 0.4%-2.3% of all live births. The clinical manifestations of CMV are multiorgan involvement. Currently, the numbers of studies of hepatic CMV infection in immunocompetent infants are insufficient and little information exists in the medical literature about the hepatic manifestations and complications of CMV. Nine infants diagnosed with hepatic CMV infection were

included in the study. The diagnosis was based on the presence of IgM anti-CMV antibodies titer in serum and detection of CMV-DNA in blood. The authors identified clinical characteristics, biochemical characteristics, immunologic markers, and the outcome of hepatic CMV with or without treatment. Jaundice was the most common clinical feature of CMV infection in infancy [100%]. Hepatic abnormalities in the form of cholestasis [defined as a serum conjugated bilirubin concentration greater than 17.1 micro mol/L or greater than 20% of the total serum bilirubin] were found in all patients [100%], hepatitis [77%], hypoalbuminemia [55%], elevated alkaline phosphatase, and gamma-glutamyltransferase [77%]. Other findings showed hepatosplenomegaly [44%], thrombocytopenia [22%] and low birth weight [11%]. The treatment of hepatic CMV infection was indicated in 66% and was not indicated in 33%. Both of them had resolved cholestasis and hepatitis. Jaundice and cholestasis were the most common clinical features of hepatic CMV infections. Hepatic CMV infection in young infants is often a self-limited illness that does not require antiviral therapy. Most of the patients with hepatic CMV infection had favorable outcome.

Cytomegalovirus Infections

prevention and control

A systematic review and meta-analysis of prophylactic versus pre-emptive strategies for preventing cytomegalovirus infection in renal transplant recipients.

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International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine 2012; 3 (1): 10-17 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation; Graft Rejection

Abstract: In kidney transplant [KT] recipients, CMV infection poses significant morbidity and mortality. Both prophylactic and pre-emptive approaches for preventing CMV infection have been utilized. To compare the effectiveness of routine prophylaxis vs. pre-emptive treatment for preventing CMV disease after KT. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis comparing the effectiveness of routine prophylaxis vs. pre-emptive treatment for preventing CMV disease after KT. Combining 4 comprehensive search terms [CMV, renal transplant, prophylaxis, pre-emptive]; we searched PubMed, EMBASE, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register from inception through January 2011. We also evaluated studies referenced in review articles and abstracts from meetings of major nephrology and transplant societies [2009-2011]. Two authors independently extracted data and assessed methodological criteria. The primary outcome was the pooled estimate of the odds ratio [OR] of developing CMV infection. Secondary outcomes included OR of acute rejection, OR of graft loss and OR of death within first year of KT. Comprehensive Meta-analysis V2 software was used for data analysis. Analysis of 9 randomized controlled trials [991 patients; ganciclovir=5, valganciclovir=4] with CMV infection as an outcome revealed the OR of CMV infection to be 0.34 [95% CI: 0.25-0.46, p=0.008] for the prophylactic vs. the pre-emptive groups. The OR of acute rejection [7 studies; 1358 patients] was 0.52 [95% CI: 0.41-0.67, p=0.001] with prophylactic approach compared to pre-emptive treatment; graft loss (7 studies; OR 0.52 [95% CI: 0.34-1.12, p=0.32] and mortality [6 studies; OR 0.84 [95% CI: 0.62-1.23, p=0.23]] were similar between the two groups. Prophylactic approach is superior to pre-emptive approach in preventing CMV infection within the first year of kidney transplant. The risk of developing acute rejection is also lower with prophylactic approach in the first year of transplant but there is no significant difference in graft loss or mortality with either approach.

Delivery of Health Care

Functional results-oriented healthcare leadership: a novel leadership model.

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Ministry of Health

Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 104-107 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Leadership

Abstract: This article modifies the traditional functional leadership model to accommodate contemporary needs in healthcare leadership based on two findings. First, the article argues that it is important that the ideal healthcare leadership emphasizes the outcomes of the patient care more than processes and structures used to deliver such care; and secondly, that the leadership must strive to attain effectiveness of their care provision and not merely targeting the attractive option of efficient operations. Based on these premises, the paper reviews the traditional Functional Leadership Model and the three elements that define the type of leadership an organization has namely, the tasks, the individuals, and the team. The article argues that concentrating on any one of these elements is not ideal and proposes adding a new element to the model to construct a novel Functional Result-Oriented healthcare leadership model. The recommended Functional-Results Oriented leadership model embosses the results element on top of the other three elements so that every effort on healthcare leadership is directed towards attaining excellent patient outcomes.

Delivery, Obstetric

Effect of educational interventions based on theory of planned behavior [TPB] in selecting delivery mode among pregnant women referred to Rasht health centers.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 94-106 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section; Pregnancy; Health Education; Behavior; Questionnaires

Abstract: In recent years, most developed countries have aimed at reducing the cesarean rate through education and other interventions. In our country, however, despite all efforts, the cesarean rate remains very high. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of educational intervention based on the Theory of Planned Behavior [TPB] on choosing delivery mode in pregnant women, who were referred to the Rasht Health Centers. This quasi-experimental study included 72 pregnant women referred to various Health Centers in Rasht in the spring and summer of 2010. After a pre-test by using a valid and reliable questionnaire for both groups, specific training was provided for the intervention group based on the Theory of Planned Behavior. At the end of the pregnancies, post-test were performed in both groups and the results were analyzed by SPSS-13 software. The results indicate that there were significant differences in the mean knowledge, evaluations of behavioral outcome, attitude [P =0.000], perceived behavioral control, subjective norms, and behavioral intention [P < 0.05] among pregnant women in the test group compared with the control. There was a significant difference in behavior between the two groups [P < 0.05]. The results show that maternal educations in the field for persuasion of normal delivery had been effective. Therefore, we recommend implementing training programs based on Theory of Planned Behavior, in order to persuade pregnant women for normal delivery and decreasing the rate of the cesarean section.

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever

Re: dengue haemorrhagic fever presenting as acute abdomen.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 129-130 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Abdomen, Acute; Dengue

Dental Leakage

Comparison of microleakage of cast posts and intracanal pins.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 232-237 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Pins; Gutta-Percha; Dental Pulp Cavity

Abstract: The seal provided by a root canal filling may be compromised by post space preparation. The aim of this study was to compare coronal microleakage around cast posts and prefabricated pins. Thirty-eight extracted single-rooted, maxillary human teeth were prepared with step back method and filled with gutta-percha and sealer. After removing 8 mm of coronal gutta-percha with peeso- reamer drills #2 in twenty canals, the teeth were divided into three groups: cast post and core, prefabricated pin, and gutta-percha [without any post or pin]. After thermocycling, the samples were immersed in India ink for seven days. Finally, the specimens were cleared and the coronal microleakage of dye was then measured by the stereomicroscope. The data were analyzed by One-way ANOVA and Tukey HSD tests. According to the results, the mean dye penetration in cast posts, pins, and group without post or pin was 3.3 [0.39], 5.2 [0.47], and 7.2 [0.15] mm, respectively. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups [P>0.05]. Considering the importance of adequate filling of crown for prevention of microleakage, the method for coronal filling must be selected with caution. According to the results of this study, no significant difference between microleakage of cast posts and prefabricated pins was observed.

Dental Pulp Cavity

Clinical evaluation of the accuracy of Raypex 5 electronic apex locator on root canal length determination in primary teeth.

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 263-270 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Tooth, Deciduous; Tooth Apex; Tooth Extraction; Molar

Abstract: Radiographic usage for determination of working length is difficult in children, because of hazardous irradiation, superimposition of the permanent tooth germ and primary tooth root, mouth opening limitation, lack of

cooperation, and radiographic misinterpretation of primary teeth. The purpose of this clinical study was to evaluate the accuracy of the Raypex 5 apex locator for root canal length determination in primary teeth. This experimental study used 23 primary second molar teeth that were scheduled for extraction. Following access cavity preparation, the working length was determined with a Raypex5 electronic apex locator. The teeth were extracted and real lengths of root canals were measured with insertion of a K-type file into each canal until it emerged at the apical foramen. This length, minus 0.5 mm, was recorded as the real root canal length. The data were statistically analyzed using a One Sample *t*-test. The accuracy of the Raypex 5 electronic apex locator in determining working length within 0.5 mm of the real length was 81.2% and 100% within 1mm of the real length. This study concluded that the Raypex 5 apex locator is a useful tool for measuring root canal lengths in primary teeth.

Depression

diagnosis

Arabic version of the Major Depression Inventory as a diagnostic tool: reliability and concurrent and discriminant validity.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 304-310 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Reproducibility of Results; Sensitivity and Specificity; Language; Arabs; Translations

Abstract: The Major Depression Inventory [MDI] is a brief questionnaire to assess the presence of a depressive disorder. We prepared an Arabic version of the MDI and tested its reliability and concurrent and discriminant validity as a diagnostic tool of major depressive disorder. A group of 50 Egyptian outpatients with major depressive disorder [assessed clinically and with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis 1 Disorders] were compared with 50 healthy controls using the MDI-A, Beck Depression Inventory [BDI] and Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory [STAI]. Cronbach α was 0.91 and intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.98 [95% CI: 0.97-0.99]. Scores on the MDI-A strongly correlated with BDI scores [$r = 0.81$] but insignificantly correlated with STAI scores. Using the MDI scoring algorithm, the sensitivity was 88.4% and specificity 78.9%. We conclude that the MDI-A has an excellent reliability and an acceptable concurrent and discriminant validity.

Diabetes Complications

The role of oxidative stress and antioxidants in diabetic complications.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 5-18 (114 ref.)

Keywords: Oxidative Stress; Antioxidants; Diabetes Mellitus; Free Radicals; Reactive Oxygen Species; Vitamin A; Ascorbic Acid; Vitamin E; Glutathione; Superoxide Dismutase; Catalase; Glutathione Peroxidase; Glutathione Reductase

Abstract: Diabetes is considered to be one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide. There is a growing scientific and public interest in connecting oxidative stress with a variety of pathological conditions including diabetes mellitus [DM] as well as other human diseases. Previous experimental and clinical studies report that oxidative stress plays a major role in the pathogenesis and development of complications of both types of DM. However, the exact mechanism by which oxidative stress could contribute to and accelerate the development of complications in diabetic mellitus is only partly known and remains to be clarified. On the one hand, hyperglycemia induces free radicals; on the other hand, it impairs the endogenous antioxidant defense system in patients with diabetes. Endogenous antioxidant defense mechanisms include both enzymatic and non-enzymatic pathways. Their functions in human cells are to counterbalance toxic reactive oxygen species [ROS]. Common antioxidants include the vitamins A, C, and E, glutathione [GSH], and the enzymes superoxide dismutase [SOD], catalase [CAT], glutathione peroxidase [GPx], and glutathione reductase [GRx]. This review describes the importance of endogenous antioxidant defense systems, their relationship to several pathophysiological processes and their possible therapeutic implications in vivo.

Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental

chemically induced

Effects of L-carnitine and taurine on associated biochemical changes in alloxan induced diabetic rats.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 99-113 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Alloxan; Oxidative Stress; Superoxide Dismutase-blood; Glutathione-blood; Malondialdehyde-blood; Carnitine-administration and dosage; Taurine-administration and dosage; Rats; Liver Function Tests; Kidney Function Tests

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate the beneficial effects of L-carnitine and taurine in healthy and alloxan induced diabetes mellitus in rats. Results showed that diabetic rats had significant increase in the levels of plasma glucose, malondialdehyde [MDA], urea, creatinine and the activity of serum aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase as compared to normal control rats. While, blood glutathione [GSH] content and erythrocyte superoxide dismutase [SOD] activity were significantly lowered. The elevated plasma glucose, MDA, AST, ALT, urea and creatinine levels of diabetic rats were significantly reduced by treatment for 6 weeks with L-carnitine and taurine. In addition, normal healthy rats fed on the balanced diet plus L-carnitine and taurine showed significant increase in blood glutathione [GSH] content and erythrocyte superoxide dismutase [SOD] activity as compared with healthy control. It was concluded that dietary administration of L-carnitine and taurine reduces, delays or even prevent oxidative stress in diabetic rats.

Resveratrol, a natural phytoalexin: a therapeutic promise for metabolic disorders in streptozotocin-nicotinamide induced type 2 diabetic rats.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 175-194 (60 ref.)

Keywords: Streptozocin; Stilbenes-therapeutic use; Sesquiterpenes-therapeutic use; Blood Glucose; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-blood; Insulin Resistance; Hyperlipidemia; Rats

Abstract: Resveratrol, a natural phytoalexin, has demonstrated a wide variety of biological activities, which make it a good candidate for treatment of diabetes mellitus. The present study was aimed to evaluate the properties of resveratrol [RSV] as an antidiabetic agent in streptozotocin-nicotinamide [STZ-NIC] induced Type2 diabetes model. Furthermore, the antidiabetic nature of resveratrol was compared with glyclazide, an oral standard antidiabetic drug. This study includes 40 male albino rats divided into 5 groups: control, control+resveratrol, diabetic, diabetic+resveratrol and diabetic+ glyclazide. The antidiabetic effect of oral administration of RSV [5mg kg/b.wt] for 45 days was evidenced from the improvement in the levels of blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin and the calculated homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance. The significant decrease [$p < 0.05$] in plasma insulin level exhibited in the diabetic rats was not affected by RSV treatment, indicating that the hypoglycemic effect of RSV is independent of insulin. The altered activities of key enzymes of carbohydrate metabolism such as glucokinase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, glucose-6-phosphatase and glycogen synthase in liver tissues of diabetic rats were all significantly reverted [$p < 0.05$] to near normal levels by administration of RSV. Hyperlipidemia observed in the diabetic group of rats was markedly alleviated by oral treatment with RSV. Lastly, STZ-NIC induced diabetic rats orally treated with RSV had significantly lower [$p < 0.05$] plasma homocystein level and significantly higher [$p < 0.05$] serum folic acid and vit. B12 levels than the untreated ones indicating improvement in the endothelial function in those rats. The present study suggests that STZ-NIC induced diabetes is an excellent model for type2 diabetes, and that RSV is an effective therapeutic agent for treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Comparative effects of glibenclamide and metformin on C-reactive protein and oxidant/antioxidant status in patients with type II diabetes mellitus.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 55-61 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Glyburide; Metformin; C-Reactive Protein-drug effects; Oxidants; Antioxidants; Oxidative Stress-drug effects; Malondialdehyde-blood

Abstract: This study aimed to compare the effects of metformin and glibenclamide on high sensitivity serum C-reactive protein [hs-CRP] and oxidative stress, represented by serum malondialdehyde [MDA] and total antioxidant status [TAS] in newly-diagnosed patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus [DM] at baseline and after 2 months of therapy in comparison to controls. The subjects, recruited from Al-Wafaa Centre for Diabetes Management and Research, Iraq,

November 2009 to January 2011, were 103 newly-diagnosed Type 2 DM patients; 53 were prescribed metformin and 50 glibenclamide. The control group was 40 apparently healthy volunteers. Blood samples were taken from all subjects after overnight fasting. Sera were separated and assays of hs-CRP, MDA and TAS were done. After 2 months monotherapy, the blood samples and assays were repeated. There were significant differences between patients prescribed metformin and glibenclamide and the controls with regard to serum hs-CRP, MDA and TAS. There was a significant reduction in the serum MDA and a significant raise in the serum TAS levels, with no significant effects on serum hs-CRP levels after metformin therapy, but no significant effects on these parameters after glibenclamide therapy. The percentage of variation in these parameters after both drugs, showed a significant raise in serum TAS levels with the metformin therapy with no significant effects in serum MDA and hs-CRP. Metformin positively affected the oxidant/antioxidant balance in newly-diagnosed Type 2 DM patients with no significant effects on acute phase reaction protein. Glibenclamide had no significant effects on oxidant/antioxidant balance and acute phase reaction protein.

blood

Adiponectin to leptin ratio as a potential antiatherogenic index in Egyptian patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 65-78 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Adiponectin-blood; Leptin-blood; C-Reactive Protein; Dyslipidemias-blood

Abstract: It has been demonstrated in recent studies that abnormal levels of adipocytokines may contribute to insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. We aimed to assess the potential role of the adiponectin to leptin ratio [A/L ratio] as a biomarker for atherosclerosis and glycemic control in type 2 diabetic patients. The serum levels of adiponectin, leptin were measured simultaneously by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Their levels and ratio were correlated to CRP, glycemic status and lipid profile in 60 type 2 diabetic patients compared to 30 healthy subjects. We found a significant higher leptin and C-reactive protein [CRP] with lower adiponectin and A/L ratio in non-controlled type 2 diabetes comparing to health and controlled diabetic patients. Moreover, obese subjects had higher Leptin with lower adiponectin and A/L ratio than non-obese subjects. Persons with complicated diabetes mellitus were higher among uncontrolled DM; they had higher leptin with lower A/L ratio compared to non complicated diabetic patients. Leptin was negatively correlated to adiponectin [$r = -0.63$]. Atherogenic index was positively correlated to leptin [$r = 0.778$] and negatively correlated to adiponectin [$r = -0.756$] and A/L ratio [$r = -0.713$]. Moreover, A/L ratio correlated negatively to CRP, HbA_{1c}, FBG and BMI. This study confirms the role of adiponectin and leptin levels in DM control and severity of dyslipidemia. We found A/L ratio is better than each marker alone to evaluate atherogenicity in DM and may serve as an anti-atherogenic index and may be act as a new marker of metabolic control for individuals with high risk of cardiovascular complications of atherosclerosis in type II diabetes.

prevention and control

Lifestyle modification in the prevention of type II diabetes mellitus.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 170-171 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Life Style; Motor Activity; Sedentary Lifestyle

Diabetes, Gestational

Gestational diabetes mellitus: maternal and perinatal outcomes in 220 Saudi women.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 140-144 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Pre-Eclampsia; Pregnancy; Obstetric Labor, Premature; Labor, Induced; Cesarean Section; Fetal Macrosomia; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To assess the maternal and fetal complications of pregnancy in mothers with gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM] compared with non-diabetic patients who delivered in the hospital during the study period. The outcome of pregnancy in 220 Saudi patients with GDM identified from the delivery register/hospital database and matched for age, parity and body mass index with 220 nondiabetic controls were studied retrospectively from their case files. Patients with multiple pregnancies and abnormal presentation of the fetus were excluded from the study. The GDM patients were treated with either diet alone or with additional insulin in some patients who required better control of their blood sugar levels. Patients with GDM had a significantly higher incidence of pre-eclampsia [$p < 0.0001$]; preterm delivery

[$p=0.0226$]; induction of labor [$p<0.0001$]; cesarean section [$p=0.0019$]; higher mean birth weight [$p<0.0001$] of babies; large for gestational age infants [$p=0.0011$]; macrosomia [$p=0.0186$]; and admission to the neonatal intensive care unit [$p=0.0003$], compared with the control group. However, the rates of Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes, respiratory distress syndrome, neonatal hypoglycemia, hyperbilirubinemia and the need for phototherapy were similar in both groups of patients. Congenital anomalies and perinatal mortality rates were not significantly different in the two groups. GDM is recognized to be associated with increased rates of adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes, which are supported by the findings of this study. Even the mild form of GDM seems to have significant consequences for women and their offspring and is recommended to be aggressively treated. Evidence suggests that early diagnosis and strict control of blood sugar levels throughout the pregnancy can significantly reduce maternal and fetal complications. A multicenter, randomized controlled trial, based on universally accepted criteria for GDM screening test, standardized diagnostic OGTT and management of all patients with GDM versus the standard obstetric management of the control is warranted.

Diffusion Magnetic Resonance Imaging

methods

Diffusion weighted magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis and management of acute stroke.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 14-17 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Stroke-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Sensitivity and Specificity; Stroke-radiography

Abstract: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of diffusion - weighted magnetic resonance [MR] imaging performed within 6 hours of the onset of stroke symptoms. Cross sectional study. This study was conducted at the Department of Radiology Nishtar Medical College and Hospital Multan from August, 2010 to August, 2011. Diffusion weighted MR imaging, along with conventional MR imaging performed in 36 patients who presented with acute stroke like symptoms within 6 hours of onset of symptoms. Diagnosis was noted. Patients admitted in medical ward. Follow up MR was performed after one week. Findings compared with initial scan. Diffusion weighted MR and conventional MR diagnosis was compared with final clinical diagnosis. Diffusion weighted MR imaging indicated stroke in 30 patients, all of whom had a final diagnosis of acute stroke Diffusion weighted images were negative in six patients, all of whom had a final clinical diagnosis other than stroke [100% sensitivity, 100% specificity]. FLAIR images detected infarcts in 25 patients within 6 hours of onset of symptoms out of 30 patients having stroke on final diagnosis [83% sensitivity, 100% specificity]. T2-w images detected infarcts in 22 patients on initial scan with sensitivity of 73% and specificity of 100%. Diffusion weighted MR imaging is highly accurate for diagnosing acute ischemic stroke within 6 hours of symptoms onset and is superior to conventional MR imaging.

Doxorubicin

toxicity

Cardioprotective activity of polysaccharopeptides extracted from pleurotus ostreatus mycelium in a doxorubicin-rat model.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 47-64 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardium-pathology; Histology; Protective Agents; Pleurotus; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Oxidative Stress; Malondialdehyde-blood; Catalase-blood; Superoxide Dismutase-blood; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-blood; Interferon, gamma-blood; Rats

Abstract: The present study was undertaken to investigate the possible abatement of doxorubicin-induced cardiomyopathy in the rat by polysaccharopeptides extracted from the culture broth of *Pleurotus ostreatus* mycelium. It was found that polysaccharopeptides given as protection before doxorubicin intoxication normalized the levels of serum total creatine kinase, aspartate aminotransferase and lactate dehydrogenase activities, in addition to malondialdehyde, reduced glutathione, as well as superoxide dismutase and catalase activities in the heart tissue. Nitric oxide and tumor necrosis factor-alpha concentrations were persistently reduced in the heart tissue, while interferon-gamma concentration was insignificantly changed, compared to controls. Light microscopic examination of haematoxylin and eosin-stained sections of the left ventricles showed normal structure of the cardiac myocytes, except for a slight but significant decrease in their thickness, compared to controls. Pretreatment with mycelial polysaccharopeptides provided a potential protective effect against doxorubicin-induced oxidative stress in rats.

Drug Prescriptions

Awareness of general dentists and senior dental students of Hamadan city [Iran] about prescribed drugs in dental procedures.

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 243-252 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Awareness; Dentists; Students, Dental; Dentistry; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Every day, numerous people undergo dental treatments, and if required different drugs are prescribed by dentists. Some patients have systemic disorders, so dentists must have correct information about drug prescriptions and drugs that are to be used by their patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the awareness of dentists and dentistry students about using drugs in dentistry. In this cross-sectional study, the awareness of general dentists and dentistry students about drugs used in dentistry were evaluated during 2009-2010. A questionnaire was prepared and completed by 58 final year dental students and 96 Hamadan general dental practitioners for a total of 154 completed questionnaires. The questionnaire consisted of some demographic questions and questions about their awareness and their main information resources about drugs. Gathered data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson Chi-square, Mann-Whitney and Independent t-test statistical analysis. More questions about drug awareness were answered by dental students than general dentists. Dentistry students answered the question about awareness of drugs used in dentistry more correctly than did general dentists [64.96% versus 56.73%, respectively] $P < 0.001$. The assessment of general dentists and dentistry students indicated that the awareness of dentistry students was much better, and the difference was statistically significant. Overall, 94.9% of students had to some extent desirable and completely desirable awareness, while this level for general dentists was about 82.3%. The awareness level of general dentists about drugs which are used in dentistry is moderate. An inverse relationship between job experience and the score of awareness shows that the awareness of dentists has not updated along with experience and there is no serious follow-up in this field. This issue indicates the necessity of retraining courses for dentists about drugs prescribed in dentistry.

Elastic Tissue

pathology

Soft tissue swelling at the subscapular region.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 172-174 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Fibroma; Scapula; Soft Tissue Neoplasms

Endarterectomy

methods

Semiclosed and remote endarterectomy of the superficial femoral artery.

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King Hussein Medical Center, [KHMC] - Department of Vascular Surgery

Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 63-67 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Arterial Occlusive Diseases-surgery; Femoral Artery-surgery; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the feasibility of semiclosed and remote endarterectomy for the treatment of occlusive superficial femoral artery disease. During 2005 and 2006, 31 patients [aged 25-81] with critical lower limb ischemia and disabling claudication whom underwent endarterectomy of the superficial femoral artery using ring stripper in the vascular surgery department at Queen Alia hospital in Amman, were reviewed. Semiclosed endarterectomy technique was performed in 21 patients and remote endarterectomy in 10 patients. The procedure with its suspected outcome and complications was discussed with the patients including other treatment options. Written Ethical Approval was obtained from all the study patients. In 29 patients clinical success in the form of restoration of blood supply with limb salvage and alleviation of rest pain and disabling claudication was achieved which was the main goal. Clinical success rate was 94%. Two patients ended up with below knee amputation with a failure rate of 6%. One patient died postoperatively with a mortality rate of 3%. During the two years follow-up period, another three patients died, which was not related to surgery. Semiclosed and remote endarterectomy using ring stripper is a useful technique in the treatment of occlusive arterial lesions of the superficial femoral artery and should be considered as one of the treatment options among selected cases.

Endocarditis

Infective endocarditis of the aortic valve caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and treated medically in a patient on haemodialysis.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 120-123 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Aortic Valve-pathology; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*-pathogenicity; Renal Dialysis; Ceftazidime; Amikacin; Echocardiography, Transesophageal; Echocardiography

Abstract: Infective endocarditis [IE] in patients on dialysis is a serious infection with a high mortality rate. It is usually caused by Gram positive bacteria with Gram negative organisms being relatively rare as a cause. Recommended treatment usually involves surgical valve replacement and the extended use of antibiotics. Successful treatment with antibiotics alone is rare. We report a case of IE caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in a patient on dialysis treated solely with antibiotics.

Endometrium

ultrasonography

The validity of transvaginal sonography in the measurement of endometrial thickness.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 107-114 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Uterine Hemorrhage; Ultrasonography

Abstract: Transvaginal ultrasonography is a non invasive procedure for endometrial thickness evaluation in abnormal uterine bleeding. This technique is helpful for selecting patients for diagnostic tests. This study was designed to determine the validity of transvaginal sonography in the measurement of endometrial thickness. A total of 71 women who were admitted for abdominal hysterectomy due to different causes in Kosar Hospital [2008-2009] were enrolled in the study. The main exclusion criteria was inability to measure endometrial thickness via transvaginal sonography. Endometrial thickness measurements were done prior to surgery. Histopathologic measurement of the fresh specimen was carried out immediately after surgery. Data were analyzed using T-test and kappa index. No ultrasound measurement was possible in 15% [11] of the patients. No statistically significant difference was observed in endometrial thickness between the two procedures. Taking into account 5 mm as a cut- off point, in 70% [42] of the patients, endometrial thickness was < 5 mm in both procedures. In 30% [18] of the patients, endometrial thickness in sonography was >5 mm, 11 cases of which were confirmed by histopathologic measurement. The remaining 7 cases were falsely reported as thick endometrium by sonography. The overall accuracy of sonography was about 83/3%, which was more efficient for samples with thin endometrium [89/8% vs. 72/8%]. Despite a concordance between transvaginal sonography and histopathology results for endometrial thickness evaluation, the former is faced with limitation as a single diagnostic test.

Endopeptidases

analysis

Induced proteins profile in the haemolymph of desert locust, *schistocerca gregaria*, following *trypanosoma brucei brucei* challenge.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 1-16 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Insect Proteins-analysis; Lectins-analysis; *Trypanosoma brucei brucei*; Hemolymph; Electrophoresis, Gel, Two-Dimensional-methods

Abstract: Innate immunity plays a key role in the control of microbial infections in both vertebrates and invertebrates. Haemolymph samples from *Shistocerca gregaria*, obtained after *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* challenge were analyzed for their protein profiles using SDS and 2D-PAGE and also evaluated for antitrypanosomal activity in vitro. Protein induction was found to increase with time, peaking at about 18 hours. In SDS-PAGE, the intensity levels of five polypeptides were found to vary from prechallenge levels. Further analysis of the polypeptides on 2D-PAGE showed variations in their induction pattern with some being induced, upregulated or suppressed with time of induction.

Samples collected from insects challenged with parasites followed by sugars, D-glucosamine had the highest inhibitory effect on the level of protein induction while D-galactose had the least effect. When screened for trypanolytic activity against *T. brucei brucei*, the samples had pronounced antitrypanosomal activity which peaked with the 18 hour sample. Antibodies raised against *Glossina* proteolytic lectin [GpI], showed no cross-reactivity to *Shistoserca gregaria* induced haemolymph proteins in Western blots. Antitrypanosoma proteins induced during vector-parasite interaction have the potential of being used to modulate tsetse fly vectorial capacity.

Ephedrine

therapeutic use

Can ephedrine pretreatment be effective in alleviating rocuronium injection pain?.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 323-327 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Androstanols-adverse effects; Pain-prevention and control; Injections-adverse effects; Double-Blind Method; Placebo Effect; Lidocaine-therapeutic use

Abstract: The aim of this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study was to evaluate the effect of ephedrine pretreatment on the intensity of rocuronium injection pain when rocuronium was applied by timing principle and also to compare this effect with lidocaine and placebo. 120 American Society of Anesthesiology risk score I-II patients scheduled for elective surgery under general anesthesia were randomized into three groups to receive either 70 micro g/kg ephedrine [ephedrine group, n = 40] or 0.5 mg/kg lidocaine [lidocaine group, n = 40] or 5 ml NaCl 0.9% [placebo group, n = 40] as pretreatment. Thirty seconds after pretreatment drugs, rocuronium 0.6 mg/kg was administered by the timing principle and rocuronium injection pain scores were recorded. Twenty seconds after rocuronium administration, anesthesia was induced with thiopental and the patient's trachea was intubated. Hemodynamic parameters and adverse effects were recorded. The overall frequency of having pain was 82.5, 52.5 and 22.5% in placebo, ephedrine and lidocaine groups, respectively. Although the frequency of mild and moderate pain scores was higher in the ephedrine group than in the lidocaine group, this difference was not statistically significant [p = 0.032 and p = 0.001, respectively]. Although not as effective as lidocaine 0.5 mg/kg, 70 micro g/kg ephedrine pretreatment was able to alleviate rocuronium injection pain when rocuronium was applied by timing principle.

Escherichia coli

The frequency of extended spectrum beta lactamase and CTX M-I of Escherichia coli isolated from the urine tract infection of patients by phenotypic and PCR methods in the city of Khoys in Iran.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 53-61 (28 ref.)

Keywords: beta-Lactamases; Conotoxins; Urinary Tract Infections; Phenotype; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Imipenem; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: The production of Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases [ESBLs] by *Escherichia coli* is the main cause of resistance to Cephalosporins. In the past decade, CTX-M enzymes have become the most prevalent ESBLs in Europe, Canada, and Asia. In this study, the frequency of ESBL- producing *E.coli* and molecular detection of the CTX-M-I group was investigated. A total of 400 urine samples were collected from both hospitalized and out-patients in Khoys hospitals between November 2009 and April 2010. Out of these samples, 188 were identified as *E.coli* by standard biochemical tests. The antibiotic Susceptibility tests to 10 antibiotics were performed by the-disk-agar diffusion [DAD] method. ESBL production was screened by phenotypic test that including disk diffusion agar and combined disk as recommended by the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute [CLSI] Screened isolates were investigated by PCR assay for detection of CTX-M-I group genes. The results show that out of 188 *E.coli* isolates identified, 56 [29.8%] were producing ESBLs by phenotypic test. All isolates were sensitive to imipenem. Overall, 49 [87.5%] isolates were confirmed as CTX-M-I producer by PCR. The results of this study showed that about 30% of the identified *E.coli* were producing ESBL Therefore, we recommend to use molecular methods in such researches.

Esophagectomy

Comparison of quality of life in patients undergoing transhiatal esophagectomy with or without chemotherapy.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 195-200 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Carcinoma; Random Allocation; Questionnaires; Antineoplastic Agents; Neoplasms

Abstract: To compare the quality of life [QOL] in patients undergoing transhiatal esophagectomy [THE] with or without chemotherapy, who were admitted to the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and enrolled in the study, from July 2004 to October 2005. Thirty patients of esophageal carcinoma by purposive sampling were randomized into two groups i.e., patients undergoing THE after chemotherapy and patients undergoing THE without chemotherapy. Two QOL questionnaires, one generic i.e., EORTC-QLQ C-30 [European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer] and other esophageal cancer-specific i.e., EORTC OES-18 were utilized to assess the QOL. Physical functional scales were better in patients, who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy. The role and social aspects of functional scales deteriorated after completion of treatment in both groups. This was primarily due to the effect of surgery. However, they were better from an emotional and cognitive point of view after surgery and radiotherapy. Fourteen out of 30 patients experienced vomiting and diarrhea due to radiotherapy. THE in esophageal carcinoma improves global health scales and majority of symptom scales in all patients. QOL improvement in general was better in patients who were administered neoadjuvant chemotherapy along with surgery.

Fetal Weight

Accuracy of sonographic fetal weight estimation within 14 days of delivery in a Jordanian population using hadlock formula 1.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 366-369 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Ultrasonography, Prenatal; Predictive Value of Tests; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: To assess the accuracy of sonographic fetal weight estimation within 14 days of delivery in a Jordanian population using Hadlock formula 1 in the third trimester. Estimated fetal weights and actual fetal weights data were collected from the medical records of pregnant women who had undergone sonographic fetal weight estimation within 14 days of delivery over the period of March 2008 to June 2010. The analysis included 409 Jordanian women; 6 of them had twins, so the study involved estimation of 415 fetal weights, and these were compared to the actual recorded neonatal weights. Using Hadlock formula 1, we compared the estimations with the infants' actual birth weights. The data were analyzed in 2 groups: within 7 days and 8-14 days. The mean estimated fetal weight was 3,133 +/- 475 g [range 1,343-4,420 g]. The mean actual birth weight was 3,179 +/- 450 g [range 1,300-4,450 g]. The mean absolute percentage of error of ultrasound fetal weight estimation for all infants was 6.5%; however, it was 6.1 and 8.2% if the fetus was delivered within 7 days or 8-14 days of sonography, respectively. Overall, 78.8% of fetal weight estimations were within 10% of actual birth weight; however it was 81.3 and 69.9% if the fetus was delivered within 7 days or from 8-14 days of sonography, respectively. The use of Hadlock formula 1 for sonographic fetal weight estimations in Jordanian women showed acceptable results relative to the actual neonatal weight at birth. However, fetal weight estimation was more reliable when performed within 7 days of delivery.

Fissure in Ano

surgery

Comparison between lateral internal anal sphincterotomy and diltiazem in the treatment of chronic anal fissure.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 16-19 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Sphincterotomy, Endoscopic; Diltiazem-therapeutic use; Anal Canal-surgery

Abstract: To compare lateral internal anal sphincterotomy with 2% diltiazem in the treatment of chronic anal fissure in terms of fissure healing and complications. Randomised controlled trial. Surgical unit Combined Military Hospital Lahore, from August 2008 to February 2009. Sixty patients were randomly assigned into two treatment groups. Group A was assigned to apply 2% diltiazem paste while, in group B lateral internal sphincterotomy [LIS] was done. Response to the treatment was assessed in terms of fissure healing, pain relief and occurrence of complications.

Follow up of the patients was carried out at the end of 2[nd]d, 4[th], and 6[th] week of treatment. To compare lateral internal anal sphincterotomy with 2% diltiazem in the treatment of chronic anal fissure in terms of fissure healing and complications. In group A six patients had healing of fissure after 4 weeks and a further 4 at 6[th] week. In group B 14 patients had healing at 2 weeks, 10 at 4 weeks, and 5 at 6 weeks. One patient in group B and 20 in group A had no healing. In this study overall healing rate after 6 weeks with diltiazem was 33.33% and 96.66% with LIS. Lateral internal sphincterotomy is better than 2% diltiazem cream.

Flank Pain

ultrasonography

Non-contrast renal CT scan findings: a retrospective review.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 57-62 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Contrast Media; Retrospective Studies; Urinary Calculi-ultrasonography

Abstract: To evaluate the findings of unenhanced Non-contrast Renal Computed Tomography in patients with flank pain. One hundred-seventy eight seven patients with flank pain were referred for unenhanced renal computed tomography at Prince Ali Hospital between November 2008 to February 2009. The original films of each patient were reviewed and the presence of urinary tract calculi was recorded. other urinary abnormalities were also noted. Out of 178 study population, 73 patients [41%] were reported as normal, 59 patients [33%] having hydronephrosis. The stone was located in the upper third of the ureter in 27 patients [45.8%]. Thirteen patients on the right side and 10 on the left. 12.4% were found to have various renal abnormalities. Unenhanced Renal Computed Tomography is an accurate investigation for determining the presence or absence of urinary tract calculi in patients complaining of flank pain. It identifies renal and uretric stones; location and size. Other causes of flank pain can also be identified.

Foreign Bodies

diagnosis

Endoscopic management for delayed diagnosis of a foreign body penetrating the esophagus into the lung.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 221-222 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Delayed Diagnosis; Endoscopy; Esophagus-injuries; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Lung Injury; Foreign Bodies-complications

Abstract: A 31-year-old male presented with chest pain started after eating chicken about 2 weeks earlier. Upper endoscopy and Computed tomography scan of the chest revealed a sharp chicken bone penetrating the esophageal wall into the right lung. The foreign body was removed endoscopically using a rat-tooth forceps, followed by prophylactic placement of a metal stent across the esophageal perforation site. Foreign body-induced perforation is one of the common etiologies of benign esophageal perforations. Although the primary treatment is surgery, endoscopic therapy may be appropriate in individualized cases like our patient.

Galectin 3

deficiency

Impact of galectin-3 deficiency on gene expression in the liver of mice 48-h post-treatment with olive oil or CC1[4].

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 81-90 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Galectin 3-genetics; Drug-Induced Liver Injury; Carbon Tetrachloride-toxicity; Plant Oils-toxicity; Mice; Liver Regeneration-physiology; Gene Expression

Abstract: Galectin-3 [Gal-3] is a multifunctional protein, playing a key role in many biological processes. Previous study demonstrated that normal hepatocytes do not express galectin-3, but this protein can be present in injured liver.

The present paper aimed to assist in elucidate the biological role of galectin-3 in injured liver by CC1[4] and to clarify genes that differentially expressed in response to galectin-3 deficiency in normal and chemically injured liver of mice 48-h post-treatment with olive oil or CC1[4]. Four male wild type mice [WT] and another four galectin-3 disrupted mice [Gal-3^{-/-}] were used in this experiment. The mice were fasted overnight and classified into two groups, [each group including, two WT and two Gal-3^{-/-} mice] the first subgroup received in the following morning 4 ml/kg olive oil, while the second subgroup was received 8 ml/kg CC1[4] [50% in olive oil] by gavages. After 48h, the mice were anesthetized and killed to obtain blood and excise the liver. Gene's expression analysis in the liver tissue was carried out using cDNA microarray technique. The cDNA microarrays analysis revealed that 7 genes have clearly changed their levels of expression, of these 5 genes related to detoxification mechanisms are up-regulated and 2 genes related to tumor cell and amyloid protein have been down-regulated in Gal-3^{-/-} mice after 48 h post-treatment with olive oil. The mice treated with CC1[4] revealed that 42 genes have clearly changed their levels of expression, of this 8 genes were up-regulated and 34 genes were down-regulated. Of the up-regulated genes were detoxification, fatty acids and lipid metabolism proteins. On the other hand, the down-regulated genes encoded proteins for xenobiotic metabolism, stress response, transcription factors, lipid metabolism, proteolysis and peptidolysis, RNA, nerve system, and immune responses proteins. This study demonstrated that changes in gene expression profile in galectin-3 deficiency mice 48-h post-treatment with CC1[4], mostly related to down-regulated different genes including, many biological processes, implying the multifunctional of galectin-3 to protect and ameliorated the liver injury induced by CC1[4] in mice.

Glaucoma Drainage Implants

Ahmed glaucoma valve implantation experience at King Hussein Medical Centre.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 20-24 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Glaucoma, Neovascular-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Ophthalmic Solutions; Prosthesis Implantation-methods; Trabeculectomy

Abstract: To evaluate Ahmed Glaucoma Valve Implantation at King Hussein Medical Center. Indications, outcomes, and complications were investigated. The medical records of all patients who had Ahmed Glaucoma Valve Implant surgery at King Hussein Medical Center during the period between August 2006 and January 2009 were retrospectively reviewed. A total of 50 cases were enrolled in this study. A specially designed medical record abstract form was used to collect the following data: type of glaucoma, visual acuity, intraocular pressure, number of medications, and postoperative complications. Simple descriptive statistics [frequency, mean, percentage] were used to describe the study variables. The mean age of patients was 54.3 +/- 2.1 years [range 1.3 to 79.9 years]. Types of glaucoma included uveitic glaucoma, paediatric glaucoma, aphakic/ pseudophakic glaucoma, neo-vascular glaucoma, traumatic glaucoma and previous failed trabeculectomy. The mean follow-up duration was 16.6 +/- 1.7 months [range 9.8 months to 26.1 months]. The mean intraocular pressure before surgery was 28.6 mm and 14.2 mmHg after surgery. The mean number of eye drops used by patient was 3.8 +/- 0.4 [range 1 to 4] and 1.1 +/- 0.2 [range 0 to 3] before and after surgery respectively. Transient postoperative hypotony with shallow anterior chamber occurred in 8 patients. Encapsulated bleb occurred in 5 patients. Revision of the procedure was performed in 3 cases. Endophthalmitis was not encountered in our series. Results of Ahmed Glaucoma Valve Implantation surgery at King Hussein Medical Center showed that it is safe and effective procedure for treating refractory glaucomas.

Glomerular Filtration Rate

Estimated glomerular filtration rate [eGFR]: a serum creatinine-based test for the detection of chronic kidney disease and its impact on clinical practice.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 108-113 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Creatinine-blood; Kidney Diseases; Chronic Disease

Abstract: Chronic kidney disease [CKD] is an important epidemic and public health problem that is associated with a significant risk for vascular disease and early cardiovascular mortality as well as progression of kidney disease. Currently it is classified into five stages based on the glomerular filtration rate [GFR] as recommended by many professional guidelines. Radiolabelled methods for measuring GFR are accurate but not practical and can be used only on a very limited scale while the traditional methods require timed urine collection with its drawback of inaccuracy, cumbersomeness and inconvenience for the patients. However, the development of formulabased calculation of estimated GFR [eGFR] has offered a very practical and easy approach for converting serum creatinine value into GFR result taking into consideration patient's age, sex, ethnicity and weight [depending on equation type]. The commonly used equations include Cockraft and Gault [1976], Modification of Diet in Renal Disease [MDRD] [1999] and Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration [CKD-EPI] [2009]. It is the implementation of these equations particularly the MDRD that has raised the medical awareness in the diagnosis and management of CKD and its adoption by many guidelines in North America and Europe. The impact and pitfalls of each of these equations in the screening, diagnosis and management of patients with CKD are presented and discussed in this review.

Glomerulonephritis, IGA

Hepatic-associated immunoglobulin-A nephropathy in a child with liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 214-216 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension, Portal-complications; Liver Cirrhosis-complications; Child

Abstract: Hepatic-associated immunoglobulin A [IgA] nephropathy is a relatively common condition that occurs in adults with liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension. However, it is rare in children. This condition is characterized by the deposition of IgA in the renal glomeruli. The present report describes a 14-year-old boy with cryptogenic liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension who presented with hematuria and proteinuria associated with histological changes of IgA nephropathy.

Gout

drug therapy

The role of allopurinol and angiotensin receptor blockers in serum uric acid reduction in gouty and hypertensive patients.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 67-69 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-drug therapy; Allopurinol-therapeutic use; Angiotensin Receptor Antagonists-therapeutic use; Hyperuricemia-drug therapy; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the effect of Allopurinol in combination with angiotensin receptor blockers on hyperuricemia in gouty and hypertensive patients. Randomized, open label, prospective, comparative trial. This study was conducted in the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics; BMSI/JPMC, Karachi from April 2010 to November 2010. 80 hypertensive and hyperuricemic patients were enrolled from OPD and medical wards and were divided into two groups. Group DR-1[40 Patients] were given allopurinol 300mg plus candisartan 8mg daily and group DR-2 [40 patients] were given allopurinol 200mg Plus Losartan 50mg, daily four 4 months. 6 patients were unable to continue the follow-up 3 patients in each group. DR-1 combination therapy decreased serum uric acid level from 8.92 +/- 0.19mg/dl at day 0 to 5.33 +/- 0.11 mg/dl at day120. DR-2 group also showed a significant reduction in serum uric acid level from 9.14 +/- 0.19mg/dl at day 0 to 4.74 +/- 0.09mg/dl at day 120 [p<0.001]. When effects were compared in both treatment groups, the effect of group 2 regimens on serum uric acid level was more marked due to Losartan combination which also have uricosuric effects than in group 1 regimen, with average percentage decrease in serum uric acid - 40.35% in group DR-1 and -48.24% in group DR-2. The allopurinol 200mg and Losartan 50mg is more effective than allopurinol 300mg+ candesartan 8mg, to decrease serum uric acid level and group DR-2 drugs combination useful in those hyperuricemic patients who cannot tolerate high doses of uric acid lowering drugs. HPLC technique. Pesticides such as malathion, permethrin, deltamethrin and Polytrin-C were detected in different concentrations. The levels were significantly higher than the maximum residual limit. It is concluded that the presence of pesticides in the human body is a major concern in the development of various ailments because of possible immunotoxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic potential of pesticides.

Guanidines

The role of aminoguanidine on functional recovery of rat reperfused sciatic nerve.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 9-21 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Reperfusion Injury; Sciatic Nerve; Rats

Abstract: Ischemia reperfusion plays a major role in the development of pathological alterations in many different neuropathies. In this study, we evaluated the role of aminoguanidine [AG] in the functional recovery of the rat reperfused sciatic nerve based on the behavioral scores. Seventy two rats were divided into 12 groups [n = 6]. We used ischemic model by occluding the right common iliac and femoral arteries for 3 h with a silk suture 6-0 using the slipknot technique. Treatment groups [2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12] received 150 mg/kg of AG intraperitoneally 24 hrs after the induction of ischemia. After certain time intervals of reperfusion [48 hr, and 4, 7, 14, and 28 days], the function of the hind limb was assessed using behavioral scores based on gait, racing reflex, toe spread, pinch sensitivity, paw position, and grasp. Hind limb functional deficits developed in all reperfused groups, and maximal behavioral deficit

occurred on day 7 of reperfusion. The comparison of the control and AG groups revealed a better time course in recovery and improvement of the behavioral score. In conclusion, our findings suggest that post-ischemic administration of AG exhibits a neuroprotective effect against ischemia-reperfusion injury of sciatic nerve. However, further investigations are required to delineate the detailed mechanisms underlying the protective effect of AG in sciatic nerve injury.

Gynecology

Technicity as a quality indicator of excellence in gynaecology.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 93-96 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Quality Indicators, Health Care; Hysterectomy; Hospitals, University; Retrospective Studies; Laparoscopy; Hysterectomy, Vaginal

Abstract: The objective of this study was to calculate the technicity index [TI] for hysterectomies at a tertiary care university hospital in Oman. This is a retrospective chart review of patients who had hysterectomies at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH], a tertiary care university hospital. Profiles were reviewed for all patients who had hysterectomies at SQUH in the period 2003-2009. The cumulative frequencies for all types of hysterectomies were tallied and the year-specific TI was calculated. Overall, we enumerated a total of 258 hysterectomies, of which 6 [2.3%] were laparoscopic assisted hysterectomies, 42 [16.3%] vaginal hysterectomies, and 208 [80.6%] total abdominal hysterectomies. The average TI was 19% [48/258], and it ranged from 11% to 24%. The trend of change fluctuated over the years starting with 16% [2003] and increasing gradually during 2004-2006, but then declining again during 2007-2008 [trend P value 0.02]. This low and fluctuating trend was mainly attributed to the inconsistency in the availability of trained surgeons and laparoscopic equipment. TI at our institution can be improved by increasing the number of minimally invasive hysterectomies through providing more trained surgeons and laparoscopic equipment.

Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease

diagnosis

Clinical features and management outcomes of severe hand, foot and mouth disease.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 355-359 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Respiration, Artificial; Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease-therapy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This study was designed to describe the clinical features and management outcomes of severe hand, foot and mouth disease [HFMD]. Data on 147 severe HFMD patients during an outbreak in 2009 were analyzed. Most patients were under 3 years of age; 102 [69.4%] were boys. All had skin rashes and fever of $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$. All [n = 147, 100%] showed signs of central nervous system involvement, such as lethargy [n = 124, 84.4%], myoclonic jerks [n = 76, 51.7%], or drowsiness [n = 34, 23.1%]. Respiratory symptoms were mainly tachypnea [n = 112, 76.2%] or bradypnea [n = 21, 14.3%]. Common cardiovascular symptoms included tachycardia [n = 134, 91.2%] and hypertension [n = 23, 15.5%]. Chest X-ray showed increased markings in 76 [51.7%] or consolidation in 44 [29.9%]. Hyperglycemia and elevated blood lactic acid levels were found in 127 [86.4%] and 130 [88.4%], respectively. Positive enterovirus EV71-PCR was found in 113 [76.9%]. All patients were treated with mechanical ventilation for 61.2 +/- 12.8 h [range, 40-96 h], as well as mannitol, dexamethasone, gamma globulin and ribavirin. Dopamine, dobutamine or amrinone was administered in 58.5, 51.0 and 21.8%, respectively. Three patients [2%] died during hospitalization. All others had a full recovery and were discharged after 14.2 +/- 1.6 days [range, 12-17 days]. Central nervous and cardiorespiratory systems were involved in the patients with severe HFMD. Fasting blood glucose and lactic acid levels increased in the majority of patients. Mechanical ventilation and supportive pharmacotherapy were associated with a good clinical outcome in these patients.

Health Education

methods

Peer-led versus teacher-led AIDS education for female high-school students in Yazd, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 353-357 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Students; Peer Group; Faculty; Questionnaires; Schools; Knowledge

Abstract: Peer-led programmes on AIDS prevention have shown a good level of effectiveness when tested among high-risk populations. This study compared peer-led and teacher-led methods of education about HIV/AIDS among female high-school students in Yazd city, Islamic Republic of Iran. In 2009 students in 3 high schools were trained by their classmates [peer-led], by the research team [teacher-led] or had no education [controls]; 180 students completed a specially designed questionnaire based on the health belief model, before and after the intervention. Post-intervention mean knowledge scores increased 2-fold in the peer-led group, and this was significantly higher than the increase in the teacher-led group scores [1.5-fold]. Control group scores were unchanged. In the peer-led programme all of the components of the model were significantly improved whereas in the teacher-led programme, only perceived severity and perceived barriers scored significantly higher after the intervention.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Diabetes knowledge among patients with diabetes mellitus at King Hussein Hospital.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 72-77 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Data Collection; Research Design

Abstract: To assess Diabetes Knowledge among patients with Diabetes mellitus at King Hussein Hospital. This study was conducted at King Hussein Hospital. Descriptive research design during the period between September 2010 to October 2010, was used to recruit a convenient sample of 100 hospitalized adult patients with Diabetes mellitus. Data was collected through face-to-face interview using the Brief Diabetes Knowledge Test [Fitzgerald et al, 1998]. This test is composed of 23 multiple choice questions that assess General Knowledge and Insulin Knowledge as well as Total score for Total knowledge. Simple descriptive statistics [frequency, mean, percentage] was used to describe the study variables One hundred diabetic patients participated in this study [50 men and 50 women]. Their age ranged from 19 to 86 years [mean +/-SD 57.8 +/- 10.9 years]. The majority [90%] were married. The overall scores of the total sample were low; Total knowledge was [49.8 +/- 13.4]; General Diabetes Knowledge was [54 +/- 14] and Insulin Knowledge was [43 +/- 19.6]. Men scored higher than women in the total Knowledge [52.9 vs. 46.7]; General Diabetes Knowledge [56.8 vs. 51.1]; and Insulin Knowledge [46.9 vs. 39.8]. Moreover, there were no differences found between patients with type 1 and type 2 Diabetes in study group. Diabetic patients in this study had Diabetes Knowledge deficit about their disease, which in turn will limit their involvement in the management of the disease.

Knowledge and self-reported practice of universal precautions among Kuwait university medical students in their clinical years.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 328-333 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Medical; Universal Precautions; Self Report; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: This cross-sectional study aimed to assess the knowledge and practice of universal precautions among Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University, medical students in their clinical years. A self-administered questionnaire including 9 knowledge and 9 practice questions of universal precautions was used. A score was calculated for both knowledge and practice. These scores were dichotomized into less than median score [poor] and more than median score [good]. 244 students were invited to participate. Of the 244 students, 220 [90.2%] accepted to participate. Of the 9 knowledge questions about universal precautions, 7 were answered correctly by more than 60% [range 64.8-90.4] of the students. All questions regarding the practice of universal precautions were answered correctly by over 60% [range 61.8-96.4] of the students. The prevalence of poor knowledge was 38.2% [84/220] and poor practice was 27.7% [61/220]. Grade point average was significantly [$p = 0.008$] associated with the knowledge status of the respondents; however, it was not significantly associated [$p = 0.397$] with practice of universal precautions. Furthermore, neither the knowledge status nor any of the sociodemographic variables were significantly associated with the practice of universal precautions. A substantial number of students of the Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University, in their clinical years appeared to have poor level of both knowledge and practice of universal precautions. Efforts are needed to optimize the level of knowledge and practice among students to minimize the risk of preventable infections.

Knowledge, perceptions and attitudes toward complementary and alternative therapies among Kuwaiti medical and pharmacy students.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 350-354 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Complementary Therapies-education; Students, Medical; Perception; Attitude of Health Personnel; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Students, Pharmacy

Abstract: To determine the knowledge, perceived effectiveness and harmfulness of complementary and alternative medicine [CAM] modalities, general attitude and the need for education in the use of CAM therapies among medical and pharmacy students. A descriptive and cross-sectional study was performed using a pre-tested questionnaire on a randomly selected sample of 250 students in Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy, Kuwait University. Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were used in data analysis. The response rate was 88.4%. CAM usage was reported by 122 [55.2%] of students, and mostly associated with females [OR 4.4, 95% CI 1.7-11.3]. Herbal products were the most commonly used [83, 37.6%]. Knowledge about 11 CAM modalities was generally poor, even among the respondents who claimed to know them most. The knowledge about herbal products was significantly better among 58 pharmacy students [49.2%] than 32 medical students [31.4%] [OR 2.0, 95% CI 1.1-3.6]. Massage, herbal products and prayer/Qur'an reciting were perceived as being the most effective, while cauterization as the most harmful. Attitude toward CAM was positive, with 176 [79.7%] believing that CAM includes ideas and methods from which conventional medicine could benefit. Lack of trained professionals and lack of scientific evidence were the most perceived barriers for CAM implementation. 198 [89.6%] admitted the importance of knowledge about CAM for them as future healthcare practitioners. The students acknowledged the need to be well educated about CAM to better advise their patients in the future.

Hearing Loss

rehabilitation

Factors affecting hearing aids efficiency in children with hearing loss at South Sinai.

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 111-116 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Hearing Aids; Parents-education; Prosthesis Fitting

Abstract: Hearing loss can cause significant educational and social problems. The prevalence of hearing loss in Egypt equals 16.02%. The present study was done to evaluate the role of factors affecting rehabilitative interventions in children using hearing aids. Data including type of hearing aid, mode of use [binaurally/ monaurally] and time of fitting were studied. The impact of social variables as the educational level of parents, family size and availability of water supply, electricity and sewage were also studied. Twenty nine children and adolescents, aged 3.5-18 years were studied. They were complaining of hearing loss and already fitted with hearing aid[s]. All children were subjected to otoscopy, tympanometry and pure tone audiometry. Children were living at different cities in South Sinai [Ras Sidre, Abu Redeis, El-Tur and Nuwaibaa]. These children were recruited from two special schools for deaf and hard of hearing through an expanded health program at South Sinai. The results reflected the demographic nature of these areas of consanguineous marriage and herido-familial type of hearing loss. The study showed that there was no significant relationship between consistency of hearing aid use and the mode of its use whether monaural or binaural on language acquisition and scholastic achievement. Among all the social factors that were studied only the parental education had a significant relationship with level of scholastic achievement [p= 0.007]. The study referred to the importance of early detection of hearing loss in children and the importance of proper fitting of hearing aid. It emphasized the importance of mainstreaming with the availability of qualified professionals and improved service provision. Also it high lightened the importance of parental education with hope of upgrading the social, educational and cultural level of population.

Hemangioma

diagnosis

Intramuscular haemangioma of the triceps muscle.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 40-42 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Muscle, Skeletal; Muscle Neoplasms; Median Nerve; Arm; Vascular Neoplasms

Abstract: Intramuscular haemangioma are subset of vascular tumours of skeletal muscle. Haemangioma of the deep soft tissue are uncommon and more frequently present a diagnostic dilemma. Intramuscular haemangioma is most frequently located in the muscles of the lower extremities. We present a case of intramuscular haemangioma of triceps muscle of right arm in proximity to brachial vessels with compression on median nerve. Haemangioma ws successfully excised without any complication.

Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic

surgery

Chronic subdural haematoma: clinical presentation and surgical outcome.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 45-49 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Hematoma, Subdural, Chronic-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Neurologic Manifestations; Craniocerebral Trauma

Abstract: Chronic subdural hematoma having diversity of clinical features, poor index of suspicion and non availability of CT scan is still diagnosed very late in AJK. The objective of study was to find out the clinical status at the time of admission and outcome of surgery in these patients managed in our hospital. Descriptive study. This study was conducted at the DHQ Hospital Mirpur AJK from March 2006 to April 2010. A total number of 47 patients with chronic subdural hematoma of all age groups were operated at DHQ hospital Mirpur in this period. Clinical presentation of the patients at the time of admission was recorded. Patients were followed for a period of 2-3 months after surgery. Forty seven patients were studied. Among them 40[85%] were male and 7[15%] were female. The age range was 2 months to 100 years with average age 52.5 years. Thirty one [66%] had positive history of head trauma whereas 16 patients [34%] did not remember any injury. Thirty one [66%] had headache, 35[74.5%] had hemiparesis, 19[40.4%] had behavioral changes and urinary incontinence. Six patients [12.8%] were having GCS 3 with reactive pupils. One [2.1%] patient came with decreased vision. CT scan showed unilateral hematoma in 37 [78.7%] and bilateral in 10 [21.3%] patients. Twenty five [53%] patients had hematoma on left side, 12[25.5%] had hematoma on right side and 10[21.3%] had bilateral hematoma. Thirty four [72.3%] had good recovery. Four [8.5%] could not survive. Chronic subdural hematoma due to diversity of symptoms, poor index of suspicion, and non availability of CT scan is still diagnosed very late in AJK. Elderly patients with diversity of confusing neurological symptoms need to be kept under high index of suspicion for diagnosis of chronic subdural hematoma. Drainage of Chronic hematoma with two burr holes and placements of subdural drain offered excellent.

Hepatic Encephalopathy

drug therapy

Lactulose for minimal hepatic encephalopathy in patients with extrahepatic portal vein obstruction.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 168-172 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Lactulose-therapeutic use; Psychometrics; Hepatic Venocclusive Disease

Abstract: Minimal hepatic encephalopathy [MHE] is common in patients with extrahepatic portal vein obstruction [EHPVO]. There is no study on the treatment of MHE using lactulose in patients with EHPVO. Consecutive EHPVO patients were assessed by psychometric [number connection test [NCT-A and B], digit symbol test [DST], serial dot test [SDT], line tracing test [LTT]], and critical flicker frequency [CFF] at inclusion. Patients diagnosed as MHE were treated with lactulose and psychometric tests, CFF, and were reassessed after 3 months. Of the 70 patients screened, the prevalence of abnormal psychometric test was as follows: NCT-A [41%], NCT-B [53%], DST [38%], SDT [40%], and LTT [44%]. Thirty patients [43%] had two or more than two abnormal [>2 SD] psychometry tests. Lactulose improved MHE in 16/30 [53%] of patients after 3 months of treatment. Arterial ammonia decreased after lactulose treatment compared to baseline [83.7 +/- 19.1 vs. 65.1 +/- 19.3 micro mol/l, $P=0.001$]. A total of 9 [75%] of 12 patients with large spontaneous shunt and 7 [39%] of 18 patients without spontaneous shunt improved with lactulose [$P=0.07$]. CFF in patients with MHE [$n=30$] was significantly lower than those without MHE [$n=40$] [38.1 +/- 2.4 vs. 41.5 +/- 3.1 Hz, $P=0.01$]. CFF was less than 38 Hz in 21 [70%] of 30 patients before treatment and in 10 [33%] patients after lactulose therapy in MHE patients. All patients could tolerate lactulose without any significant side effects. Four patients [13%] developed transient diarrhea in whom dose needed reduction, 3 [10%] did not like its taste but have continued, and 2 [6%] developed abdominal bloating sensation. Lactulose is effective in the treatment of MHE in patients with EHPVO.

therapy

What improves minimal hepatic encephalopathy: probiotic yogurt, protein restriction or nonabsorbable disaccharides?.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 153-154 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Probiotics-therapeutic use; Yogurt; Diet, Protein-Restricted; Disaccharides-therapeutic use; Risk Reduction Behavior; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Disaccharides

Hepatitis B

epidemiology

Hepatitis B surface antigen carrier rate in unvaccinated and vaccinated children with thalassaemia major at Bahawal Victoria Hospital, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 378-381 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Hepatitis B Vaccines; beta-Thalassemia-virology; Carrier State; Cohort Studies

Abstract: Screening of blood reduces but does not eliminate the risk of hepatitis B virus [HBV] infection in multi-transfused thalassaemia patients. This study was done to evaluate efficacy of HBV vaccination on hepatitis B virus surface antigen [HBsAg] carrier rate in children with thalassaemia major receiving multiple blood transfusions. In a cohort study conducted at a hospital in Bahawalpur, Pakistan, during 2009-10, children with thalassaemia major aged < 60 months who received more than 24 blood transfusions and were HBsAg negative at the time of first blood transfusion were included. Of 196 unvaccinated children, the seropositive rate was 12.2%; while among 218 children vaccinated during the first year of life via the Pakistan Expanded Programme on Immunization, the seropositive rate was only 0.9%. The HBV vaccine was highly effective in reducing the HBsAg carrier rate in children with thalassaemia aged < 5 years.

Hepatitis B virus

drug effects

Seroconversion of hepatitis B envelope antigen [HBeAg] by entecavir in a child with chronic hepatitis B.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 217-220 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Guanine-therapeutic use; Guanine-analogs and derivatives; Lamivudine-therapeutic use; Viral Envelope Proteins; Antiviral Agents-therapeutic use; Review Literature as Topic; Hepatitis B, Chronic

Abstract: Hepatitis B virus [HBV] infection is a worldwide health problem. Consensus guidelines for the treatment of chronic HBV in children have not been established, and indications for antiviral therapy in adults with chronic HBV infection may not be applicable to children. The medications that are Food and Drug Administration approved for the treatment of children with HBV include interferon [IFN]-alpha and lamivudine. Nondetectable serum HBV deoxyribonucleic acid, Hepatitis B envelope antigen [HBeAg] loss, and HBeAg seroconversion following 1 year duration of entecavir treatment. A review of the literature of entecavir treatment of chronic hepatitis B in children is also provided.

Hepatitis C

epidemiology

Frequency and determinants of hepatitis C virus infection among females admitted for gynaecological surgeries.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 24-26 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis, Viral, Human-epidemiology; Gynecology; Risk Factors; Preoperative Care; Hepatitis C-transmission; Gynecologic Surgical Procedures

Abstract: To find out the frequency of hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection and determination of their risk factors in pre-operative gynaecological patients. Case control study. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Fatima Hospital of Baqai University, from July 2009 to June 2011. All patients admitted either for surgery were routinely screened for hepatitis B and C. The data of sero-positive patients for hepatitis C were taken as test group A and sero-negative patients were taken as control group B. The data were collected through a designed performa and analyzed through SSPS version 16.0. The p value of =0.05 was taken as significant for any individual risk factors responsible for the transmission of hepatitis C infection. All patients admitted either for surgery were routinely screened for hepatitis B and C. The data of sero-positive patients for hepatitis C were taken as test group A and sero-negative patients were taken as control group B. The data were collected through a designed performa and analyzed through SSPS version 16.0. The p value of =0.05 was taken as significant for any individual risk factors responsible for the transmission of hepatitis C infection. Risk factors, which are usually considered to be responsible for the transmission of hepatitis C viral infection, were found to be significant in our studied population.

Hepatitis C, Chronic

Serum prohepcidin, iron and hepatic iron status in chronic hepatitis C in Egyptian patients.

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 91-101 (64 ref.)

Keywords: Protein Precursors-blood; Iron-blood; Liver Function Tests-blood; Biopsy; Histology; Liver Cirrhosis

Abstract: Patients with chronic hepatitis C [CHC] often have increased liver iron. Hepcidin has recently emerged as a key regulator for iron homeostasis. Therefore, we aimed to study the relationship between serum prohepcidin, serum iron indices, hepatic necro-inflammation, fibrosis and hepatic iron density and to determine the predictors of advanced fibrosis in these patients. Fifty CHC treatment naive patients and 20 healthy controls were enrolled in this study. Complete blood count, liver function tests, serum iron indices and serum prohepcidin were assayed. Liver biopsy was performed for all patients for assessment of necro-inflammatory activity, fibrosis and liver iron density. Thirty-four patients [68%] had mild fibrosis [stage 0, 1,2] and sixteen [32%] had advanced fibrosis [stage 3, 4]. All cases were positive for liver iron stain [68% mild, 32% advanced]. Mean serum prohepcidin level was significantly lower in CHC patients than healthy controls. In univariate analysis, prohepcidin was significantly associated with necro-inflammatory activity [P<0.05] and advanced fibrosis [P<0.05]. Multivariate analysis revealed that necro-inflammatory activity and liver iron density are independently associated with stage of fibrosis. No significant correlations were found between prohepcidin and serum iron indices or liver iron score. Serum prohepcidin is reduced in CHC which may be one -not the only- factor leading to iron overload in these patients. Histological grading and hepatic iron density are independent predictors of advanced fibrosis. Further studies are needed to clarify the role of viral and host genetic factors in hepatic iron deposition.

Hip Fractures

mortality

Relationship of preoperative surgical delay to mortality after hip fracture in elderly patients.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 20-23 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Hip Fractures-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Length of Stay; Postoperative Complications; Preoperative Care

Abstract: To determine whether a delay in surgery for hip fractures affects postoperative mortality among elderly patients. Descriptive case-series Orthopedic department KGMC/PGMI Hayatabad Medical complex Peshawar, from January 2010 to December 2010. This is a retrospective study of 160 patients who underwent surgical treatment of a hip fracture. Postoperative mortality rates were measured in relation to the delay in the surgery and the acute medical comorbidities on admission. Total mortality following the hip fracture surgery was 16.3%, [in-hospital 5.6% and 30-days 10.6%]. When compared pre-operative delay in patients who had surgery within 2 days, those who were operated within 2-4 days and those who waited >4 days, the mortality rates were 1.3%, 5.6% and 9.4% respectively [with significant p value of 0.042]. In patients with acute medical comorbidities, the 30-days mortality was 2.5% in those operated between 2-4 days and 3.7% in those where surgery had been delayed >4 days [insignificant p value 0.56]. Patients with acute medical comorbidities that required treatment prior to the surgery had 1.6 times risk of death in 30-days as compared to those patients who had been initially considered fit for surgery. Mortality was increased when surgery was delayed for more than 2 days for patients who were otherwise fit for hip fracture surgery.

Human Rights

Child rights: what can we do in Oman?.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 1-4 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Child

Hydrofluoric Acid

Efficacy of experimental hydrofluoric acid [HF] on bond strength and microleakage of composite-porcelain interface.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 216-223 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Tensile Strength; Dental Bonding; Dental Leakage; Composite Resins; Dental Porcelain; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the quality of an experimental hydrofluoric acid [HF] for preparation of porcelain and to compare it with two commercial hydrofluoric acids in Iranian trademark. A- Evaluation of etch pattern of experimental HF using scanning electron microscope [SEM]: 6 feldespathic discs were divided into 3 groups. Each group was etched with related HF [experimental, Ultradent and Kimia] for 1 minute. SEM images were recorded at 3 magnifications. B- Bond strength test: 18 feldespathic discs were considered for each acidic group. Then the porcelain surfaces were etched and bonded to composite with unfilled resin. Consequently, the microshear test was done. C- Microleakage test: 54 discs were divided into 3 groups [n=18]. Then the porcelain surfaces were etched and bonded to composite with unfilled resin and finally observed under stereomicroscope. The data were analyzed with one-way ANOVA and Smirnov tests. SEM analysis showed no difference between groups in terms of etch pattern. Microshear bond strength values for experimental, Kimia, and Ultradent HF were 28.53 [+/- 4.92], 28.21 [+/- 6.61], and 26.14 [+/- 7.61] MPa, respectively. There was no significant difference between the bond strength of test groups [P<0.05]. Furthermore, no significant difference was found between the microleakage of test groups [P>0.05]. Quality of experimental HF in terms of etch pattern, microshear bond strength and microleakage of composite/porcelain interface was similar to that of two commercial hydrofluoric acids.

Hypertelorism

Hypertelorism in Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease 1A from the common PMP22 duplication: a case report.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 164-167 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease; Myelin Proteins; Gene Duplication; Neural Conduction

Abstract: The 1.4Mb tandem-duplication in the PMP22 gene at 17p11.2 usually manifests as hereditary sensorimotor polyneuropathy with foot deformity, sensorineural hearing-loss, moderate developmental delay, and gait disturbance. Hypertelorism and marked phenotypic variability within a single family has not been reported. In a single family, the PMP22 tandem-duplication manifested as short stature, sensorimotor polyneuropathy, tremor, ataxia, sensorineural hearing-loss, and hypothyroidism in the 27 years-old index case, as mild facial dysmorphism, muscle cramps, tinnitus, intention tremor, bradydiadochokinesia, and sensorimotor polyneuropathy in the 31 year-old half-brother of the index-patient, and as sensorimotor polyneuropathy and footdeformity in the father of the two. The half-brother additionally presented with hypertelorism, not previously reported in PMP22 tandem-duplication carriers. The

presented cases show that the tandem-duplication 17p11.2 may present with marked intrafamilial phenotype variability and that mild facial dysmorphism with stuck-out ears and hypertelorism may be a rare phenotypic feature of this mutation. The causal relation between facial dysmorphism and the PMP22 tandem-duplication, however, remains speculative.

Hypertension

genetics

Polymorphisms in MTHF and ACE genes and the association with hypertension among Saudi population from Qassim region.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 115-132 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Polymorphism, Genetic; Genotype; Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A-genetics

Abstract: Three clinically important mutations; Two of the methyl-tetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] gene namely C677T, A1298C, and insertion/deletion [I/D] polymorphism of the angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] gene are reported to be associated with various pathological conditions. This study is planned in order to evaluate the association of genetic polymorphisms related to these genes with hypertension. These polymorphisms can be utilized as biomarkers for susceptibility and severity of the disorder with a potential impact on diagnosis and management. Participants included 117 cases [78 males and 39 females] with an age mean +/-SD of 50.93 +/- 15.43 years. They were hospitalized for hypertensive complications including cardiac affection [64.9%] and renal dysfunction [17.9%] or strokes [20%]. For comparison, 169, age and sex matched; with an age mean +/-SD of 47.65 +/- 11.15 normal healthy unrelated subjects [78 males and 91 females] were taken from the same locality as controls. For all participants, DNA was extracted followed by real-time PCR amplifications for characterization of genotypes and alleles related to MTHFR C677T, A1298C and ACE I/D gene polymorphisms. Compared to controls, cases showed significantly higher frequency of the heterozygous genotypes of MTHFR AC [52.1% vs. 36.5%, $p < 0.05$] and ACE ID [96.5% vs. 43.5%, $p < 0.0001$]. Cases showed also significantly higher MTHFR 1298 mutant C allele carriage rate with nonsignificant higher carriage rate for the MTHFR 677 mutant T allele and ACE mutant D allele. It was also noted that 74% of cases carried at least one of the 3 studied mutant forms. Comparing case-subgroups in terms of being either positive or negative for diabetes, cardiac, renal or cerebral complications and obesity showed non-significant difference related to the studied genotypes and alleles. This work shows that genetic polymorphisms related to the methyltetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] and angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] genes are associated probably with other environmental factors as that imposed by smoking and obesity. With the risk of hypertension among Saudi subjects from Qassim region.

Hypertension, Portal

drug therapy

Therapeutic effect of captopril, pentoxifylline, and cordyceps sinensis in pre-hepatic portal hypertensive rats.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 182-187 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Captopril-therapeutic use; Pentoxifylline-therapeutic use; Cordyceps; Rats, Wistar; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Portal hypertension is an important and potentially fatal complication of liver disease whereby cellular and fibrotic alterations manifest to increase portal venous pressure. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of captopril, pentoxifylline [PTX], and cordyceps sinensis in pre-hepatic portal hypertensive rats. Wister male rats were divided at random into 3 main groups: the first group: control rats. The second group: sham-operated rats and the third group: prehepatic portal hypertensive rats [PHPH] induced by regulated pre-hepatic portal vein ligation. After 14 days, Group 3 was subdivided into 5 subgroups. Subgroup [1]: portal vein-ligated [PVL] was killed at once; Subgroup [2]: received distilled water for 30 days [untreated PVL group]; subgroups 3-5 were treated with captopril [60 mg/kg, orally]; PTX [100 mg/kg, orally]; and C. sinensis [200 mg/kg, orally], respectively, as a single daily dose for 30 days. Portal pressure, nitric oxide [NO], antioxidant enzymes, Liver enzymes, and creatinine levels were measured to evaluate the status of the liver state. Portal vein ligation produced significant increments in liver enzymes, NO, creatinine and portal pressure concomitant with significant decrements in glutathione content and superoxide dismutase activity. Treatment with captopril, PTX, and C. sinensis resulted in a significant reduction in liver enzymes, NO, creatinine and portal pressure and observable increase in antioxidant enzymes. Captopril, PTX, and C. sinensis have promising effect in controlling PHPH and reducing hyperdynamic circulatory state through reduction of portal pressure and NO level.

Hypoglycemia

What else could it be? history - quintessential forever !

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 178 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Glucose; Infarction, Middle Cerebral Artery; Stroke

Hypopituitarism

Report of 18 patients with Sheehan's syndrome [a case series].

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 115-123 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Consciousness Disorders; Hypoglycemia; Hypothyroidism; Thyroxine; Prednisolone

Abstract: Sheehan's syndrome has a broad spectrum of clinical and laboratory signs that range from nonspecific symptoms such as malaise, fatigue and anemia to severe hypophyseal insufficiency, which results in coma and death. We collected data from 18 patients diagnosed with Sheehan's syndrome during the past 10 years. Patients profiles, including history, physical examination, clinical presentation that lead to diagnosis, routine biochemical tests, lipid profiles, thyroid function tests, and basal hypophyseal hormone levels were reviewed. The time spent for making a definitive diagnosis of the disease ranged between 10 to 30 years with a mean of 15.55 +/- 5.04 years. Five patients [22%] had disturbances in their levels of consciousness at the time of presentation [four with hypoglycemia, one with severe hypothyroidism] Seven patients [39%] were evaluated for central hypothyroidism in outpatient service before definite diagnosis. All of the patients had a history of massive hemorrhage at delivery and lack of postpartum milk production. All of the patients have received replacement doses of Levothyroxine and Prednisolone. Considering the duration of disease, significant delays appear to occur in its diagnosis and treatment.

Hysterectomy

A clinicopathological correlation of hysterectomies: a hospital based surgical audit.

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SMC, DUHS

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 24-27 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Pathology; Sampling Studies; Cystadenoma; Leiomyoma; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine correlation of clinical indication of hysterectomies with histological findings and association with age and parity. Institution based cross sectional study. This study was conducted at the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan from Jan. 2007 to Dec. 2009. 322. Non Probability Purposive sampling. A structured standardized Proforma was used to collect data between Jan 2007 to Dec 2009 from the pathological laboratory data on surgical hysterectomies. The data comprised of clinical, physical and histological examination. The analysis was made on correlation of clinical indication of hysterectomies with histological findings and association with age and parity. Correlation of Clinical Indications and histological findings on uterus [endometrium and myometrium], cervix and ovaries. Three hundred twenty two abdominal hysterectomies were studied. Among the study subjects the mean +/- SD age was 42.36 +/- 6.36. Only 12 [3.7%] women were unmarried. Clinically the commonest indications were Leiomyoma in 167 [51.9%] and DUB 120 [37.7%]. Ovarian mass was clinical indication in 4 [1.3%] cases. Histopathology revealed leiomyoma 149 [46.3%] as the commonest uterine pathology, followed by adenomyosis. Inflammation with squamous metaplasia 252 [78.2%] was the most common pathology noted in the cervix whereas 101 [46.4%], cystadenomas were noted in 6 [2.8%] and Benign teratoma in 3 [1.4%]. Hysterectomy is a major gynecological procedure therefore it should be performed after accurate clinical assessment and with proper and justified indications.

Infant, Low Birth Weight

physiology

Morbidity pattern of low-birth-weight infants in an urban slum of Kolkata, India.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 39-43 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Low Birth Weight-epidemiology; Morbidity-trends; Urban Population; Diarrhea; Respiratory Tract Infections; Poverty Areas

Abstract: Low birth weight [birth weight < 2500 g] is one of the major determinants of neonatal morbidity as well as mortality and these are known to be significantly higher in these infants. To study the morbidity pattern of low-birth-weight [LBW] infants in an urban slum in Kolkata, India. A follow-up community-based study was undertaken in 2004-2005 in an urban slum of Chetla [Kolkata, West Bengal, India], among 126 singleton live-born babies, who were followed up for 9 months at 15 +/-5 days interval by home visits. Incidence of LBW was 28.6%. Morbidity episodes and hospitalization rate were more in LBW than in normal-birth-weight infants. Overall, gastrointestinal infection and acute respiratory infection were predominant in both LBW and normal-birth-weight babies. Although morbidity episodes as well as hospitalization rate were lower compared with other studied slums of India, there is still room for further improvement of health status of these babies. Adequate care, exclusive breast-feeding, and proper nutrition of the LBW infants must be ensured to have healthy lifestyle free from morbidity.

Infant, Very Low Birth Weight

Early versus late parenteral nutrition in very low birthweight neonates: a retrospective study from Oman.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 33-40 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Newborn; Parenteral Nutrition; Retrospective Studies; Hypermnatremia; Hyperkalemia; Hyperglycemia; Bone Diseases, Metabolic; Phosphates

Abstract: The aim of this study was to compare the biochemical parameters, weight gain, osteopenia and phosphate supplementation in very low birth weight [VLBW] neonates receiving early versus late parenteral nutrition [EPN versus LPN]. A retrospective study was undertaken in the level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Oman: from January 2007 to October 2008 [LPN group, n = 47] and from January 2009 to June 2010 [EPN group, n = 44]. Demographic data, anthropometric and laboratory parameters were extracted from the electronic record system. The mean age of PN initiation was LPN = 47.3 hours versus EPN = 14.3 hours. Biochemical parameters analysed during the first week of life revealed a reduction in hypernatraemia [12.7% versus 6.8%] and non-oliguric hyperkalemia [12.7% versus 6.8%] in EPN, with no significant differences in acidosis and urea levels between the two groups. Hyperglycemia >12 mmol/L in <1000g was higher in EPN. Nutritional parameters in 81 babies who survived/stayed in the unit up to a corrected gestational age [CGA] of 34 weeks [40 in LPN and 41 in EPN], revealed a reduction in metabolic bone disease [osteopenia of prematurity [OOP], 17.5% versus 7.3%] and the need for phosphate supplementation [22.5% versus 7.3%] in the EPN group. There was no increase in acidosis or cholestasis. No difference was noted in albumin levels, time to full feeds, time to regain birthweight and mean weight gain per day till 34 weeks corrected CGA. EPN in VLBW newborns is well tolerated and reduces hypernatraemia, non-oliguric hyperkalemia, OOP and the need for phosphate supplementation.

Insecticides

toxicity

Comparative hematological and histopathological toxicity of two potential bio-insecticides against albino rats.

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 117-125 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Ivermectin-toxicity; Macrolides-toxicity; Hematologic Tests-blood; Erythrocytes-blood; Leukocytes-blood; Blood Platelets-blood; gamma-glutamyltransferase-blood; Rats; Liver; Kidney; Histology; Spleen

Abstract: Ivermectin [1.8% E.C] and spinosad [24% SC] are bioinsecticides produced by fermentation of some bacteria species. These compounds were selected to evaluate their haematological and histopathological toxicities against albino rats. The tested compounds were orally administered to rats at 1/10 LD₅₀ every three days for one month period. Hemoglobin value [HB], red blood cells [RBC], white blood cells [WBC] and platelets [PLT] counts, gamma glutamyl transferase [gammaGT] were determined in addition to histopathological examinations for liver, spleen and kidney. In general, both compounds induced significant changes in HB value, RBC, WBC, PLT counts, and gammaGT activity after 30 days from treatment. Ivermectin caused significant rise in creatinine level at the same period. Histopathological examination showed disturbance in hepatic lobules, inflammatory infiltration, and pyknotic and karyolytic nuclei in hepatocytes. Kidney exhibited lobulated glomeruli and degenerative tubules, but interstitial hemorrhagic areas were noticed in spleen. Although the tested compounds are biopesticides, obtained data revealed that both compounds caused undesirable effects on experimental animals, so we conclude not to use them on plants during fruit stage or on fresh vegetables.

Intestinal Volvulus

Cecal volvulus associated with intestinal malrotation presenting as postoperative intestinal obstruction.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 389-391 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Intestines-abnormalities; Postoperative Complications; Laparoscopy; Intestinal Obstruction-surgery; Nephrostomy, Percutaneous; Kidney Calculi-surgery

Abstract: To report a case of intestinal malrotation predisposing to cecal volvulus following nonabdominal surgery in an adult. A 23-year-old male with known anorectal malformation developed a postoperative intestinal obstruction following percutaneous nephrolithotomy for left renal calculus. Computed tomography of the abdomen revealed a grossly dilated cecum [9 cm] with ileocecal junction on the left side and small bowel loops on the right side of the abdomen. The patient underwent emergency exploratory laparotomy and retroperitonealization cecopexy. Bowel functions were normal at the follow-ups. This case highlights the importance of suspecting cecal volvulus even following nonabdominal surgery in the presence of predisposing factors.

Intubation, Intratracheal

Quest for an ideal intubating device.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 175-176 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Laryngoscopy; Laryngoscopes

Kidney Diseases

epidemiology

Epidemiology of sleep disorders in patients with chronic renal disease in Cairo, Egypt.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 68-72 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Chronic Disease; Sleep Disorders-epidemiology; Prevalence; Insomnia; Renal Dialysis

Abstract: Many patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing dialysis therapy suffer from sleep disturbances. The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of sleep disorders in patients with end-stage renal disease on maintenance dialysis and to determine the risk factors underlying these disorders. A total of 264 patients on maintenance dialysis were enrolled in the study. Demographic, renal, and dialysis data were recorded. Using Personal Professional Interviews, we assessed the presence of the following sleep disorders: insomnia, restless leg syndrome [RLS], and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome [OSAS]. Moreover, to determine the prevalence of sleep disturbances and the possible effect of demographic or clinical data on sleep, we divided our population into two groups: with and without sleep disorders. The prevalence of sleep disorders was 61.4%. The survey revealed the presence of insomnia [57.6%], RLS [56.4%], and OSAS [21.2%]. Insomnia, RLS, and OSAS were significantly associated with inadequate dialysis, hyperphosphatemia, and hypoalbuminemia. Insomnia and RLS were also significantly associated with

anemia. Significant independent association was observed between insomnia and both RLS and OSAS as well as between RLS and OSAS. The survey showed a high prevalence of sleep disruption in dialytic populations. Our data might help nephrologists to deal with patients with uremia with possible sleep disorders.

Kidney Failure, Chronic

Biochemical study on some adipocytokines in chronic renal failure: their relationship to endothelial dysfunction and inflammation.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 195-216 (69 ref.)

Keywords: Adipokines-blood; Tissue Plasminogen Activator-blood; Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1-blood; Intercellular Signaling Peptides and Proteins-blood; Nicotinamid phosphoribosyltransferase-blood; E-Selectin-blood

Abstract: Chronic renal failure has been associated with impaired immunity and subclinical inflammation involving cytokines derived from adipose tissue - adipocytokines. Deteriorating renal function may increase overall inflammatory responses because of the decreased renal clearance of factors that are directly or indirectly involved in inflammation. Declining renal function may also affect the levels of additional inflammatory molecules such as C-reactive protein [CRP] and interleukin-6. The aim of the study was to assess visfatin and apelin in correlation with markers of endothelial cell injury and inflammation in 20 patients with CRF and 20 age- and sex-matched healthy controls. We assessed visfatin and apelin, markers of: coagulation: TAT [thrombin-antithrombin complexes]; fibrinolysis: tPA [tissue plasminogen activator] and PAI-1 [plasminogen activator inhibitor-1]; endothelial function/injury: ICAM [intracellular adhesion molecule], VCAM [vascular cell adhesion molecule], CD40L and E-selectin and inflammation: hsCRP and IL-1beta. Visfatin, apelin, TAT, ICAM, VCAM, CD40L, PAI-1, E-selectin, hsCRP, IL-1beta and triglycerides were elevated while serum albumin and t-PA were decreased in CRF patients when compared with the control group. Significant positive correlations were found between visfatin on one hand and each of apelin, t-PA, PAI-1, E-selectin, ICAM, VCAM, hsCRP, IL-1beta, CD40L and triglycerides on the other hand in patients with CRF. Also, Significant positive correlations were found between Apelin and each of IL-1beta, E-selectin, ICAM, VCAM, creatinine and triglycerides in CRF.

Kidney Transplantation

The global role of kidney transplantation for the world kidney day steering committee 2012.

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International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine 2012; 3 (1): 1-8 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic

Abstract: World Kidney Day on March 8th, 2012, provides a chance to reflect on the success of kidney transplantation as a therapy for end-stage kidney disease that surpasses dialysis treatments, both for the quality and quantity of life, that it provides and for its cost effectiveness. Anything that is both cheaper and better, but is not actually the dominant therapy, must have other drawbacks that prevent replacement of all dialysis treatment by transplantation. The barriers to universal transplantation as the therapy for end-stage kidney disease include the economic limitations which, in some countries place transplantation, appropriately, at a lower priority than public health fundamentals such as clean water, sanitation and vaccination. Even in high-income countries the technical challenges of surgery and the consequences of immunosuppression restrict the number of suitable recipients, but the major finite restrictions on kidney transplantation rates are the shortage of donated organs and the limited medical, surgical and nursing workforces with the required expertise. These problems have solutions which involve the full range of societal, professional, governmental and political environments. World Kidney Day is a call to deliver transplantation therapy to the one million people a year who have a right to benefit.

Safety and adequacy of percutaneous biopsies in pediatric orthotopic kidney transplantation.

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International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine 2012; 3 (1): 26-29 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Pediatrics; Biopsy; Safety

Abstract: The gold standard for investigating the cause of renal graft dysfunction is renal biopsy. However, as this procedure is invasive and has inherent risks, its safety must be established. To determine the safety of percutaneous renal biopsy in pediatric orthotopic renal transplantation. Percutaneous renal biopsies performed on pediatric orthotopic renal transplants in a single center between 1987 and 2010 were studied. Biopsy specimen adequacy and post-procedure complications were reviewed by prospectively collected data. A total of 54 ultrasound [real-time] guided biopsies in 25 patients were performed. Minimum specimen adequacy was achieved in 98% of biopsy specimens. No major complications were identified; 6% of patients developed minor complications-e.g., grade 3 macroscopic hematuria that did not require intervention. Percutaneous renal biopsies using [real-time] ultrasound guidance on pediatric orthotopic kidney transplants is safe.

Lasers

Effect of Laser irradiation on the shear bond strength of zirconia ceramic surface to dentin.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 208-215 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Shear Strength; Dental Bonding; Zirconium; Ceramics; Dentin; Lasers, Solid-State; Lasers, Gas

Abstract: Reliable bonding between tooth substrate and zirconia-based ceramic restorations is always of great importance. The laser might be useful for treatment of ceramic surfaces. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of laser irradiation on the shear bond strength of zirconia ceramic surface to dentin. In this experimental in vitro study, 40 Cercon zirconia ceramic blocks were fabricated. The surface treatment was performed using sandblasting with 50-micrometer A12O₃, CO₂ laser, or Nd:YAG laser in each test groups. After that, the specimens were cemented to human dentin with resin cement. The shear bond strength of ceramics to dentin was determined and failure mode of each specimen was analyzed by stereo-microscope and SEM investigations. The data were statistically analyzed by one-way analysis of variance and Tukey multiple comparisons. The surface morphology of one specimen from each group was investigated under SEM. The mean shear bond strength of zirconia ceramic to dentin was 7.79 +/- 3.03, 9.85 +/- 4.69, 14.92 +/- 4.48 MPa for CO₂ irradiated, Nd:YAG irradiated, and sandblasted specimens, respectively. Significant differences were noted between CO₂ [P=0.001] and Nd:YAG laser [P=0.017] irradiated specimens with sandblasted specimens. No significant differences were observed between two laser methods [P=0.47]. The mode of bond failure was predominantly adhesive in test groups [CO₂ irradiated specimens: 75%, Nd:YAG irradiated: 66.7%, and sandblasting:41.7%]. Under the limitations of the present study, surface treatment of zirconia ceramics using CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers was not able to produce adequate bond strength with dentin surfaces in comparison to sandblasting technique. Therefore, the use of lasers with the mentioned parameters may not be recommended for the surface treatment of Cercon ceramics.

Leishmania infantum

isolation and purification

First detection of Leishmania infantum in Phlebotomus kandelakii using molecular methods in North-Eastern Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 387-392 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Phlebotomus-parasitology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Insect Vectors

Abstract: Shirvan district in north-eastern Islamic Republic of Iran is a new focus of visceral leishmaniasis. This study aimed to identify the vector [s], the parasite and the species composition of sand flies in the district during July-September 2009 using polymerase chain reaction techniques. In all, 2088 sand flies were collected from 3 villages. Nine sand fly species were identified: Phlebotomus kandelakii [Shchurenkova], P. major [Annandale], P. halepensis [Theodor], P. popatasi [Scopoli], P. sergenti [Parrot], P. longidoctus [Parrot], P. caucasicus [Marzinovsky], Sergentomyia sintoni [Pringle] and S. sumbarica [Perfii'ev]. P. sergenti and P. kandelakii were the most prevalent Phlebotomus species at 31.3% and 10.0% respectively. Of 59 female P. kandelakii, 2 [3.4%] were naturally infected with L. infantum. This is the first finding of natural infection of P. kandelakii by L. infantum in this region suggesting P. kandelakii may be the vector of L. infantum in the area although it is the second most prevalent phlebotomine species.

Leptin

blood

Comparison of the serum leptin levels in pregnant women with preeclampsia and those with normal blood pressure whom were referred to the Vali-e-asr hospital of Zanjan, Iran.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 70-77 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Pre-Eclampsia; Pregnancy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Blood Pressure; Proteinuria; Hypertension

Abstract: Despite many of research, the cause of hypertension during pregnancy period has not been revealed. Disorders related to hypertension still remain among the most important unresolved maternity problems. The main goal of this work was to study the relationship between serum leptin levels and preeclampsia in Vali-e-asr Hospital of

Zanjan from March 2005 till March 2006. This cross-sectional study was comprised of 2 groups of pregnant women in their last trimester. Each group consisted of 30 cases. The case group had blood pressure [BP] > 140/90, and either proteinuria >300 microg/24h or +1 and more with dipstick. The control group had normal BP. The samples were analyzed with leptin kit using ELISA technique. Independent t-test was used to analyze the results. Despite the slightly higher serum leptin levels in the control group, the difference was not significant [57.92 +/- 33.6 ng/dl vs. 45.8 +/- 34.6 ng/dl, respectively; p= 0.18]. Based on BMI>29, there was no significant differences in the serum leptin levels between the case and control groups [51.12 +/- 39.72 ng/dl and 56.75 i 34.84 ng/dl, respectively; p= 0.64]. However, based on BMI<=29, the serum leptin levels were significantly higher in the control group [36.75 +/- 22.1 ng/dl vs. 60.26 +/- 32.51 ng/dl, respectively, p=0.01]. The results of this study show that there is no significant relationship between preeclampsia and increased serum leptin levels. Further studies with prospective designs and a larger sample size are required to clarify any potential association between the serum leptin level and preeclampsia.

Liver Cirrhosis

epidemiology

Incidence of liver cirrhosis in infancy and childhood.

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DMC, DUHS

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 37-39 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis, Chronic-complications; Child; Retrospective ; Age Groups; Biopsy

Abstract: Cirrohsis is the end result of chronic liver disease caused by the different pathological factors including congenital malformation, inflammation [hepatitis] and metabolic /storage disorders, leading to liver cell damage. To determine the incidence of liver cirrhosis and childhood with chronic hepatitis, we studied 41 biopsies of children for the presence of cirrhosis. To provide an overview of current childhood statistics of hepatitis and liver cirrhosis to facilitate analysis of the impact of past research discoveries on outcome and provide essential information for prioritizing future research directions. Retrospective study. This study was conducted at the Department of Basic Medical Sciences Institute, JPMC, Karachi from Jan.2000 to Dec. 2007. Slides/ paraffin blocks of liver biopsies from patients under 15 years of age. The cases were of two categories i.e. retrospective and prospective. The distribution of 41 cases of hepatitis was according to Age and Sex. Total 22 [53.7%] cases were encountered in the youngest of 0-5 years age group, 13 [31.7%] cases in 6-10 years and only 6 [14.6%] cases in 11-15 years age group. The distribution of 41 cases of cirrhosis of liver, according to age and sex. The maximum 22 [53.7%] youngest case in 0-5 years, 13 [31.7%] cases in 6-10 years and 6 [14.6%] cases were found in 11-15 year age group. It is observed that the tendency of liver inflammation was decreased with increasing age and sexual differentiation shows male predominance with male to female ratio of 2.4:1. Liver cirrhosis discovered with increasing age in children. It is found to be a common cause for enlargement of liver with associated hepatitis and chronic liver diseases in infants and children. It can lead to higher risks of acute or chronic responses in adulthood and will require new treatment paradigms building on an increased understanding of the molecular processes for infancy and childhood liver cirrhosis.

pathology

Understanding the mechanism of hepatic fibrosis and potential therapeutic approaches.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 155-167 (159 ref.)

Keywords: Fibrosis; Disease Progression; Early Diagnosis; Biological Markers; Risk Factors; Genetic Therapy

Abstract: Hepatic fibrosis [HF] is a progressive condition with serious clinical complications arising from abnormal proliferation and amassing of tough fibrous scar tissue. This defiance of collagen fibers becomes fatal due to ultimate failure of liver functions. Participation of various cell types, interlinked cellular events, and large number of mediator molecules make the fibrotic process enormously complex and dynamic. However, with better appreciation of underlying cellular and molecular mechanisms of fibrosis, the assumption that HF cannot be cured is gradually changing. Recent findings have underlined the therapeutic potential of a number of synthetic compounds as well as plant derivatives for cessation or even the reversal of the processes that transforms the liver into fibrotic tissue. It is expected that future inputs will provide a conceptual framework to develop more specific strategies that would facilitate the assessment of risk factors, shortlist early diagnosis biomarkers, and eventually guide development of effective therapeutic alternatives.

Living Donors

Early outcome of donors in living-donor liver transplantation at King Hussein Medical Center.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 35-40 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Transplantation-methods; Treatment Outcome; Safety; Hepatectomy; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the safety and early outcome of donors who underwent partial hepatectomy for Living donor-related Liver Transplantation at King Hussein Medical Center [Amman- Jordan]. We retrospectively reviewed 28 living donors who underwent liver resections [21 right lobes, 5 left lobes, 2 left lateral lobes] for living donor liver transplantation at King Hussein Medical Center. The procedures were performed over a period of four years from June 2004 till August 2008. Donor characteristics, operative times, blood loss, hospital stay, and complications as graded by Clavien's classification were recorded. Donors were followed- up for a mean period of 8.5 +/- 1.91 months [range 6-12 months]. Simple descriptive statistical methods [frequency, mean and percentage] were used to describe the study variables. A total of 54 potential candidates for living-donor liver transplantations were evaluated. Of these, 28 underwent successful hepatectomy for donation. Male to female ratio was 21:7. The mean age was 28.89 +/- 1.30[range 19- 49] years. A total of 26 potential donors [48%] were excluded at different points of the work-up. The mean operative times were 6.07 +/- 1.12 [rang = 4-8 hours]. The mean intraoperative blood loss were 428.5 +/-296.9 [range: 50 to 1500ml], [intraoperative blood transfusion was required for one donor] . Donor hepatectomy in living-donor liver transplantation is a safe procedure. Meticulous and comprehensive selection protocols are a prerequisite for a good outcome.

Medical Errors

What are patients' concerns about medical errors in an emergency department?.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 86-92 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Emergency Service, Hospital; Patients; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Patient Satisfaction

Abstract: Concerns about medical errors have recently increased. An understanding of how patients conceptualise medical error would help health care providers to allay safety concerns and increase patient satisfaction. The aim of this study was to evaluate patients' worries about medical errors and their relationship with patient characteristics and satisfaction. This descriptive cross-sectional study was done in the Emergency Department [ED] of a university hospital over a one week period in October 2008. A questionnaire was used to assess patients' worries about medical errors and their satisfaction levels both at an initial interview and by telephone 7 days after discharge. Data were gathered and analysed by chi-square, t-tests and logistic regression. Of 638 patients interviewed, 61.6% declared their satisfaction rate as good to excellent; [93 [14.6%] as poor; 152 [23.8%] as fair; 296 [46.4%] as good; 97 [15.2%] as excellent]. A total of 48.3% of patients [44.5-52%, with confidence interval 95%] were concerned about the occurrence of at least one medical error. There was a clear relationship between the general satisfaction rate and having at least one concern about a medical error [Chi-square, P <0.001]. This study showed that many patients were concerned about medical errors during their emergency care. Due to the stressful situation in EDs, patients' safety and satisfaction could be improved by a better understanding of patient concerns, education of ED staff and an improvement in the patient-doctor relationship.

Menstruation Disturbances

epidemiology

Prevalence and pattern of menstrual disorders among Lebanese nursing students.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 346-352 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Students, Nursing; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Dysmenorrhea-epidemiology; Oligomenorrhea-epidemiology; Premenstrual Syndrome-epidemiology

Abstract: Menstrual disorders frequently affect the quality of life of adolescents and young adult women and can be indicators of serious underlying problems. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence and pattern of menstrual symptoms among nursing students in Beirut, Lebanon. Of 352 students completing a written questionnaire, the most common menstrual disorders were irregular frequency of menstruation [80.7%] premenstrual syndrome [54.0%], irregular duration of menstruation [43.8%], dysmenorrhoea [38.1%], polymenorrhoea [37.5%] and oligomenorrhoea [19.3%]. On logistic regression analysis, there were significant associations between irregular cycles and marital status [OR 2.18] and menarcheal age [OR 4.76]; oligomenorrhoea and residency [OR 2.06] and

menarcheal age [OR 3.17]; abnormal blood loss and menarcheal age [OR 6.92]; dysmenorrhoea and marital status [OR 8.93] and residency [OR 2.04]; and premenstrual syndrome and marital status [OR 2.10]. Dysmenorrhoea and premenstrual symptoms were serious enough to affect daily activities or academic attendance in many cases and this is a concern for policy-makers.

Mental Disorders

epidemiology

Psychiatric problems and suicidal behaviour in incarcerated adolescents in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 311-317 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Suicide; Behavior; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Conduct Disorder-epidemiology; Prisoners-psychology

Abstract: Data are lacking about the prevalence of psychiatric disorders and suicidal behaviour in incarcerated adolescents in Asia. This cross-sectional study evaluated the prevalence of psychiatric disorders and the prediction of suicidal attempts in 100 incarcerated males aged 12-19 years in Shiraz. Data were collected in face-to-face interview using the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia [Farsi version]. The mean age was 16.8 [SD 1.3] years and mean age at first imprisonment was 16.0 [SD 1.5] years. Nearly 70% of the adolescents had at least one current psychiatric disorder, the commonest being: conduct disorder [55%], oppositional defiant disorder [48%] and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [33%]; 11% had major depressive disorder and 2% schizophrenia. In all, 20% had self-harmed without intent to kill themselves and 12% had attempted suicide, 50% of whom had tried more than once. In logistic regression analysis only self-harming behaviour and major depressive disorder were significant predictors of attempted suicide.

Mesenchymal Stem Cells

The efficiency of density gradient for separation of mesenchymal stem cells from bone marrow sample.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 62-69 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Marrow; Cell Separation; Centrifugation, Density Gradient

Abstract: Nowadays, mesenchymal stem cells [MSCs] are considered as a promising tool for treatment of different diseases. Due to the low frequency of MSCs, however, it seems inevitable to expand them in vitro prior to use, which could affect the quality of the cells. In all isolation procedures, the density gradient separation of Ficoll is used for volume reduction and RBC exclusion. In this study, the efficiency of Ficoll density gradient was evaluated. Human bone marrow samples were laid over Ficoll. Following centrifugation, the upper fraction containing the mononuclear cell layer and the lower fraction [RBC layer] were used for in vitro culture. The number and characteristics of MSCs in both layers were then compared with each other. Inspection of the cultured cells showed that the lower fraction contained MSC-like cells. These cells had spindle-like appearances and exhibited a high capacity for expansion. Furthermore, they showed a potential for differentiating into adipocyte and osteocyte differentiation. Cytofluorometric analysis showed that these cells were positive for CD73, CD90, and GDI 05, and negative for CD45, CD34, and CD31. It was also found that this fraction contained 58 +/- 22% of the total isolated MSCs. Density gradient is not a very efficient method for separation of MSCs because it leads to sedimentation of most of the cells to the lower compartment during centrifugation, which results in their exclusion. Therefore, there is a need for developing new methods to obtain larger amounts of MSCs from bone marrow.

Human bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cell: a source for cell-based therapy.

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International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine 2012; 3 (1): 32-39 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Marrow; Tissue Therapy; Immunophenotyping; Flow Cytometry; Osteoblasts; Adipocytes

Abstract: The ability of mesenchymal stem cells [MSCs] to differentiate into many cell types, and modulate immune responses, makes them an attractive therapeutic tool for cell transplantation and tissue engineering. This project was designed for isolation, culture, and characterization of human marrow-derived MSCs based on the immunophenotypic markers and the differentiation potential. Bone marrow of healthy donors was aspirated from the iliac crest.

Mononuclear cells were layered over the Ficoll-Paque density-gradient and plated in tissue cultures dish. The adherent cells expanded rapidly and maintained with periodic passages until a relatively homogeneous population was established. The identification of adherent cells and the immune-surface markers was performed by flow cytometric analysis at the third passage. The in vitro differentiation of MSCs into osteoblast and adipo-cytes was also achieved. The MSCs were CD11b [CR3], CD45, CD34, CD31 [PCAM-1], CD40, CD80 [B7-1], and HLA-class II negative because antigen expression was less than 5%, while they showed a high expression of CD90, and CD73. The differentiation of osteoblasts, is determined by deposition of a mineralized extracellular matrix in the culture plates that can be detected with Alizarin Red. Adipocytes were easily identified by their morphology and staining with Oil Red. MSCs can be isolated and expanded from most healthy donors, providing for a source of cell-based therapy.

Metabolic Syndrome X

drug therapy

Effects of losartan vs. enalapril on the markers of metabolic syndrome.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 177 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Losartan; Enalapril; Biological Markers; Treatment Outcome

surgery

Surgical treatment of metabolic syndrome.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 301-309 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery; Obesity-surgery; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Hyperinsulinism

Abstract: This article explores the surprising finding that bariatric surgery can produce full and durable remission of the metabolic syndrome as well as other comorbidities of obesity including type II diabetes, hypertension, polycystic ovary syndrome, gastroesophageal reflux disease, nonalcoholic steatotic hepatitis, adult asthma and improvement in weight-bearing arthropathy. Such an outcome was previously deemed impossible. One effect of the surgery is the correction of hyperinsulinemia, a common denominator in the various expressions of the metabolic syndrome. Basal insulin levels return to normal levels within a matter of days following surgery, allowing a return of the first phase of insulin secretion. This effect is 'dose related' to the extent of the reduction of contact between food and the gut. The resolution of the spectrum of diseases that comprise the metabolic syndrome following bariatric surgery suggests that hyperinsulinemia may be the common cause that is corrected by lowering contact between food and the gut. If this concept is true, then the cause of the syndrome, including diabetes, could be a diabetogenic signal from the gut that forces the islets to produce excessive and harmful levels of insulin, or the cause could be the removal of a signal that blocks excessive insulin secretion. If either of these mechanisms is proven correct, the current treatment of diabetes with long-term insulin administration deserves review.

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Molecular characterization and antibiotic susceptibility pattern of methicillin-resistant S. aureus [MRSA] in tertiary care hospital, Kashan.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 31-40 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Hospitals, Teaching; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Genotype; Erythromycin; Clindamycin; Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole Combination; Tetracycline; Amikacin; beta-Lactams; Vancomycin; Multiplex Polymerase Chain;

Abstract: Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA], which is the most common cause of nosocomial infection, has been a major cause of morbidity and mortality around the world. This study was carried out to find out the resistance pattern and staphylococcal cassette chromosome mec [SCCmec] typing among MRSA. This descriptive work was done on 87 Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolates which were collected from the patients with infections in a teaching hospital in Kashan, Iran, during the period of 2009. The isolates were tested for antibiotic resistance by the disc-diffusion method, covering 10 antimicrobials. The genotypes of SCCmec subtypes were determined by multiplex PCR. Among 87 MRSA isolated tested; the highest resistance was shown against erythromycin, clindamycin, sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim, and tetracycline respectively. By contrast, the highest sensitivity was shown to amikacin. All of the isolates were resistant to Beta-lactams. All of the isolates were resistant to at least three classes of antibiotics, and all of the isolates were sensitive to vancomycin. Three [3.4%] MRSA strains

were SCCmec type I, 12 [13.8%] were type II, 8 [9.2%] were type IV-b, 4 [4.6%] were type IV-d, and 3 [3.4%] were type V. Overall, 57 [65.5%] MRSA strains could not be typed. The rising trend of multi-resistance to antibiotics poses an alarming threat to treatment of MRSA infections. Our findings show that clinical isolates of MRSA in our hospital carrying various kinds of staphylococcal cassette chromosome mec [SCCmec] types. SCCmec type II and IV were the predominant strain of MRSA identified.

Migraine Disorders

complications

Underdiagnosis and the impact of headache-related disability on the quality of life patients.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 6-9 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Disability Evaluation; Headache-complications; Migraine with Aura; Migraine without Aura; Neurologic Examination; Diagnosis; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the extent of under-diagnosis of migraine and the impact of headache-related disability on the quality of life of patients. Prospective, Observational. This study was conducted at the Department of Neurology, Medical Unit II, PUHMS, Nawashah from 1.1.2009 to 31.12.2009. The demographic and clinical data was collected in a proforma. Migraine was diagnosed according to the International Headache Society Classification. Neurological examination and routine laboratory tests were done in all cases. CT Scan of brain was performed whenever deemed necessary. A clinically reliable Migraine Disability Assessment Scale [MIDAS] was administered to the patients with migraine headache. The disability was rated as Grade I [little or no disability] to Grade IV [severe disability] based on the information provided by the patients. Sixty-eight cases were documented. Male=31, Female = 37. Age ranged from 10-59 years. The majority were in the age group of 10-39 years. Fifty-seven [83.8%] had migraine without aura [common migraine] while 11/68 [16.2%] had migraine with aura [classic migraine]. In 36/68 [52.9%] nausea was the most frequent associated symptom. Photophobia [17.6%] was more common than phonophobia [5.8%]. Visual changes [flashing lights] was the most common associated symptom in migraine with aura. Stress was the most frequent triggering factor in majority in 29.4%. Only 8/68 [11.7] were previously diagnosed as they were taking some anti-migraine therapy whereas majority 60/68 [88.3%] were newly diagnosed at the time of our assessment. The usual frequency of headache was once/week in 30/68 [44.2%], once/2 weeks in 22/68 [32.3%] and once/month in 16/68 [23.5%]. Disability was Grade I in 8/68 [11.7%], Grade II in 12/68 [17.6%], Grade III in 30/68 [44.2%] and Grade IV in 18/68 [26.5%]. Most of our cases were unaware of their illness nor they were provided relevant information by their physician regarding migraine and its associated aspects. This study indicates that migraine is under diagnosed in a greater proportion of cases in our region. The headache-related disability caused by migraine adversely affects the quality of life of patients. Unawareness about the disease appears to be the main reason for under diagnosis and increasing disability in our patients.

Milk, Human

microbiology

Assessment of exposure of Egyptian infants to aflatoxin M1 through breast milk.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 51-55 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Aflatoxins; Infant; Liver Function Tests-blood; Breast Feeding

Abstract: Mothers are exposed to many toxins that can reach their infants through breast milk. One of these toxins is aflatoxins, produced by *Aspergillus* fungus. *Aspergillus* colonizes grains, especially in tropical regions where there is high temperature and humidity. Aflatoxins are highly toxic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and carcinogenic. One of these is aflatoxin B1 that is excreted in breast milk as aflatoxin M1 [AFM1]. This is a cross-sectional study in which 150 mother-infant dyads were included. All the infants were exclusively breastfed. Infant weights' standard deviation scores were documented at birth and at 6 months. At 6 months, before starting weaning, AFM1 was measured in breast milk by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and by liver enzymes; alanine aminotransferase [ALT] and aspartate aminotransferase [AST] for all mothers and infants. Ninety-eight mothers [65.3%] had AFM1-positive breast milk samples [AFM1 > 0.05 microg/ according to the European Community and Codex Alimentarius]. AFM1 levels ranged between 0.2 and 19.0 microg/l [mean: 7.1 +/-5.0 microg/l]. In cases considered negative, AFM1 levels ranged between 0.01 and 0.05 microg/l [mean: 0.04 +/-0.01 microg/l]. Infants of AFM1-positive mothers had lower weight standard deviation scores at birth and at 6 months [P=0.04 and 0.0001]. ALT and aspartate aminotransferase of mothers and ALT of infants were significantly higher in dyads having AFM1-positive breast milk [P=0.0001, 0.0001, and 0.03,

respectively]. Aflatoxins represent a real threat in Egypt. The higher liver enzymes in AFM 1-positive cases might represent an alarm toward future development of hepatocellular carcinoma. Cooperation of ministries is recommended to combat this problem. The public should be educated about proper food storage and about the hazards of aflatoxin ingestion.

Myasthenia Gravis

diagnosis

Misdiagnosis of myasthenia gravis and subsequent clinical implication: a case report and review of literature.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 103-108 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Diagnostic Errors; Hoarseness; Deglutition Disorders; Meningitis; Bulbar Palsy, Progressive; Pneumonia; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: The autoimmune disease, myasthenia gravis [MG], can mimic a variety of neurological disorders leading to a delay in diagnosis and treatment. On occasions, misdiagnosis of MG could lead to unnecessary and potentially harmful therapeutic interventions. We report on a 12 year-old boy, in whom MG was mistaken for meningitic sequelae and subsequently for critical neuropathy/myopathy resulting in considerable morbidity for nearly a decade. Subsequent correct diagnosis and optimal management resulted in significant improvement in his functional status. We discuss the importance of considering MG as one of the potential differential diagnoses among cases of recurrent respiratory pump failure, or unexplained bulbar symptoms where documentary proof of the previous diagnoses including work-up for MG is lacking. We also review the literature on MG misdiagnosis and highlight the potential pitfalls in MG diagnosis.

Mycoses

Invasive fungal infections after renal transplantation.

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International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine 2012; 3 (1): 18-25 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation; Retrospective Studies; Cryptococcus neoformans; Aspergillus fumigatus; Pseudallescheria; Mucormycosis; Lung; Meninges; Skin

Abstract: Invasive fungal infection [IFI] is a leading cause of infection-related mortality among kidney allograft recipients. To estimate the incidence and etiology of systemic fungal infection in renal allograft recipients in Sydney transplant facility. 471 kidney recipients, transplanted between 2000 and 2010 at the Westmead Hospital renal transplantation center, Sydney, Australia, were retrospectively surveyed. IFI developed in 10 [2.1%] of 471 patients. With a meanSD new kidney transplants per year of 42.9 +/- 13, the mean +/- SD incidence of IFI was 0.9 +/- 0.6 for each year of transplantation. 4 patients had received kidneys from living donors and 7 from cadavers with a mean SD age of 50.5 +/- 14 years. The mean time to IFI was 33 months after transplantation with majority within the first 2 years. Cryptococcus neo-formans was responsible for 50% of episodes [n=5] followed by Aspergillus fumigatus [n=3], and Pseudallescheria boydii [n=3]; there was a single case of mucormycosis. Lungs [n=5] followed by meninges [n=4] and skin [n=3] were the most commonly involved sites. IFI remains a major concern in renal transplantation. A high index of suspicion is required for early diagnosis and treatment to reduce the mortality. In this regard, appropriate diagnostic tests are necessary, particularly for C. neoformans.

Mycosis Fungoides

pathology

The histological spectrum of early mycosis fungoides: a study of 58 Saudi Arab patients.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 134-139 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Diseases; Skin Neoplasms; Biopsy

Abstract: The histopathological diagnosis of Mycosis Fungoides [MF] is challenging in its early stages and can easily be confused with inflammatory dermatoses. This study aims to; [i] assess the frequency and significance of different histopathological parameters in early MF, seen in Saudi patients, and [ii] to study the utility of these parameters in

differentiating between early MF and inflammatory dermatoses. This is a five years study of 66 skin biopsies generated from 58 patients with clinically suspicious MF lesions or early patch stage MF. These cases were retrieved from the archives of the Department of Pathology, King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh from the year 2002 to 2006. Histological criteria were assessed and graded semi-quantitatively on a four-point scale by a dermatopathologist and two pathologists independently. The histological parameters suggesting the diagnosis in early stages MF include epidermotropism, dermal fibrosis, Pautrier's micro abscesses, Basal alignment of neoplastic lymphocytes, hyperconvoluted dermal and epidermal lymphocytes and grandiosity sign [size of lymphocytes becoming larger as they migrate towards granular layer of epidermis]. These parameters on univariate analysis achieved statistical significance [$p < 0.05$] in differentiating MF from non-MF cases. In addition, hyperconvoluted dermal and epidermal lymphocytes proved to be highly reliable with high specificity and sensitivity. The histopathological diagnosis of early MF lesions and their discrimination from inflammatory simulators can be achieved by carefully observing the hyperconvoluted dermal and epidermal lymphocytes along with the constellation of the other parameters.

Myocardial Infarction

etiology

Evaluation of risk factors in acute myocardial infarction patients admitted to the coronary care unit, Tripoli Medical Centre, Libya.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 332-336 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Acute Disease; Coronary Care Units; Myocardial Infarction-prevention and control; Myocardial Infarction-mortality

Abstract: The aim of this study was to provide an overview of the risk factors for acute myocardial infarction in patients attending Tripoli Medical Centre, Libya. Records were reviewed for 622 patients with a mean age of 58.3 [SD 12.9] years. Diabetes mellitus [48.2%], hypertension [35.7%] and smoking [50.6%] were among the risk factors reported. There were 110 patients [17.7%] who died during hospitalization, mainly suffering cardiogenic shock [48.0%]. The rate of use of thrombolytic therapy was low in patients who were female [40.4% versus 58.4% for males], older age [31.6% for those > 85 years versus 63.3% for patients < 55 years], diabetics [45.3% versus 62.0% for non-diabetic patients] and hypertensives [47.3% versus 57.8% for non-hypertensive patients]. Prevention strategies should be implemented in order to improve the long-term prognosis and decrease overall morbidity and mortality from coronary artery disease in Libyan patients.

genetics

The plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 [PAI-1] gene locus 4g/5g polymorphism and PAI-1 plasma levels in Egyptian patients with myocardial infarction.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 133-155 (70 ref.)

Keywords: Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1-analysis; Genotype; Polymorphism, Genetic; Fibrinolysis

Abstract: Activation of inflammation and coagulation are closely related and mutually interdependent in myocardial infarction [MI]. The acute-phase protein, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 [PAI-1], is a key element in the inhibition of fibrinolysis. Elevated levels of PAI-1 have been related to MI. There are controversial data regarding the impact of 4G/5G polymorphism of the PAI-1 gene in the pathogenesis of MI. Patients with MI exhibited significantly higher plasma PAI-1 levels than controls. Significant changes in PAI-1 levels were found in homozygous PAI-1 4G/4G carriers compared with other 4G/5G genotype carriers in patients with MI. The allelic frequency of 4G among the patients was 83.3%; that of 5G was 16.7%. In the control group, the allelic frequencies of 4G and 5G were 62.0% and 38.0% respectively. The difference in genotype distribution between the two groups was significant. There were significant associations between MI and the 4G allele, hypertension, smoking, and family history of coronary heart disease. Our findings suggest that the 4G allele of the PAI-1 promoter polymorphism is an independent risk factor for MI. The emerging evidence that circulating levels of PAI-1 relate to genotype at a common polymorphism in the promoter of the PAI-1 gene has opened the possibility of using PAI-1 genotype as a surrogate measure of pre-morbid PAI-1 levels to tease apart the cause and effect limbs of the PAI-1-coronary disease relationship. The detection of this allele along with other risk factors may therefore be useful in primary prevention.

Nerve Block

methods

Suprascapular nerve block in the treatment of frozen shoulder.

Iqbal, Malik Javed; Anwar, Wasim; Rahman, Noor; Kashif, Salik; Khan, Asghar
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 27-31 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Shoulder Pain-therapy; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Treatment Outcome; Bursitis-therapy; Orthopedics

Abstract: To determine the effectiveness of suprascapular nerve block in the treatment of frozen shoulder. Quasi experimental study. Department of Orthopedic Surgery Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar, from March 2010 to December 2010. Patients with frozen shoulder received a single suprascapular nerve block. Shoulder pain and disability index [SPADI] were used as main outcome measure of pain and disability. To determine the effectiveness of suprascapular nerve block in the treatment of frozen shoulder. There were total of 64 patients in this study. The mean age was 65.3 +/- 10.1 year. Using SPADI, the mean baseline total, subscale pain and disability scores were 70.9+/-6.8, 72.3+/-6.9 and 69.5 +/- 8.5 respectively which improved to 24.6 +/- 5.6, 22.3 +/- 5.3 and 27.5 +/- 6.6 respectively at 4 week of suprascapular nerve block of the affected shoulder with p value of 0.000 each. Suprascapular nerve block is safe and effective treatment for relieving pain and decreasing disability in frozen shoulder.

Obesity

epidemiology

Relationship between obesity and other risk factors and skin disease among adult Saudi population.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 56-62 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Body Mass Index; Blood Glucose; Skin Diseases-epidemiology; Incidence

Abstract: Obesity is accused for a wide spectrum of dermatologic diseases; no previous follow-up study has been conducted to investigate these conditions in adult male and female Saudi population. To describe obesity pattern using BMI and to assess the association between obesity and certain skin diseases among adult Saudi population. A retrospective cohort study of 2-year duration was conducted. The study sample was randomly selected from dermatology clinics at Qassim. Male cohorts were 61 obese adults and 48 nonobese adults. Female cohorts were 32 obese adults and 36 nonobese adults. Measurement of BMI, waist-hip ratio, fasting glucose, blood pressure, and dermatological examination was performed. Skin disease incidence was significantly increased among exposed rather than nonexposed cohorts with a relative risk of 2.3 in male cohort and 2.3 in female cohort. Acanthosis nigricans and striae distensae incidence increased in exposed men and women with highly significant difference from nonexposed groups. Skin tag incidence significantly increased in the exposed male cohorts only but not the female cohort. Hirsutism, dry skin, pruritis, and planter keratosis all showed nonsignificant differences. The most frequently reported infections in obese men were tinea pedis [18%], intertrigo [14.7%], and bacterial folliculitis [13.1%] with significant difference. BMI was the only risk factor that regresses on skin disease occurrence in study groups. Our study linked incidence of acanthosis nigricans and striae distensae to obesity in both female and male adult population but showed sex difference for other skin diseases, which raised many questions and requires further longer duration follow-up studies.

Trends of obesity and overweight among college students in Oman: a cross sectional study.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 69-76 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Overweight-epidemiology; Students; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index; Adipose Tissue; Motor Activity; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Sedentary Lifestyle

Abstract: Body mass index [BMI], total body fat [TBF], and physical activity in relation to obesity and overweight prevalence among Omani students were studied. A cross-sectional study of 202 Omani students [101 males and 101 females] from Sultan Qaboos University [SQU] was carried out. Data were collected by interview using a structured questionnaire. Weight, TBF and physical activity score [PAS] were measured using TANITA scales, and height measured using a standardised measuring tape. Subjects were classified based on BMI as: underweight [2.48%], normal weight [69.31%], overweight [26.73%] and obese [1.49%]. According to TBF, 32.67% of students had low body fat scores [BFS], 26.73% high BFS and 22.28% very high BFS. Low BFS was insignificantly less likely with the

increase in the mean hours of weekly exercising, [odds ratio [OR] = 0.708; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.448, 1.119] and the PAS [OR = 0.728; 95% CI= 0.562, 0.944]. Among high and very high BFS students, the mean hours of weekly exercising [6.73 +/- 1.20] and physical activity scores [7.51 +/- 1.67] were higher than those of healthy students. Nutrition knowledge was higher among healthy students compared to low BFS, and high and very high BFS subjects. Higher nutrition knowledge was associated with a non-significant lower risk of low BFS [OR = 0.986; 95% CI = 0.958, 1.015], high and very high BFS [OR = 0.984; 95% CI = 0.961, 1.008]. High and very high BFS were prevalent among subjects with sedentary lifestyles. Nutritional and physical activity interventions should be introduced to combat the problem of overweight students.

Oral Health

Dietary patterns and oral health in schoolchildren from Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 358-364 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Diet; Students; Schools; Questionnaires; Periodontal Index; Dental Caries; Risk Factors

Abstract: This study investigated the association between dietary patterns and oral health in primary-school children from Damascus. A total of 504 children aged 6-12 years were enrolled and food frequency questionnaires were distributed to their guardians to evaluate food consumption. Dental health was evaluated by gingival index and presence of untreated dental caries. Consumption of food groups was lower than recommended frequencies, whereas consumption of sugars was high. High sugar consumption [OR 5.26], low consumption of dairy products [OR 2.45] and poor oral hygiene [OR 2.98] remained risk factors for dental caries in multiple regression analysis. Poor oral hygiene [OR 18.5], high consumption of sugars [OR 1.82] and low frequency of tooth brushing [OR 1.98] also remained as risk factors for gingivitis regardless of all confounders included in the analysis. Comprehensive educational programmes about dietary patterns and their relation to oral health should be provided for children and their guardians.

The effect of the theoretical course of community oral health on the oral health prevention knowledge, attitude and self-reported practice in dental school students at Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 245-251 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Community Dentistry; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Schools, Dental; Students, Dental; Questionnaires; Preventive Dentistry; Personal Satisfaction

Abstract: Evaluation of the training is a principle for successful education. This study evaluated the effect of the theoretical course of community oral health on knowledge, attitude and self-reported practice of preventive dentistry in dental students at Tehran University of Medical Sciences and assessed the students' satisfaction from the course. The intervention group comprised the fourth-year students of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Dental School and the controls were the fourth year students of Shahid Beheshti Medical University. The questionnaire included questions on backgrounds, knowledge, attitude and practice of students towards preventive dentistry, and students' satisfaction from the course. The intervention was 17 weekly sessions [hours] of the community oral health course. The sum of scores for questions on backgrounds, knowledge, attitude and practice were calculated and changes were analyzed by General Linear Model. The mean baseline knowledge score in the intervention group was 16.9 [SD=4.0] and for the control group 16.3 [SD=3.5]. Corresponding figures were 23.7 [SD=3.4] and 17 [SD=3.3] after intervention. General linear model showed the intervention to be successful in increasing the students' knowledge scores on preventive dentistry [P<0.0001]. Most students [92%] were satisfied with learning several new items during the course. The students' knowledge was successfully increased by passing the theoretical course of community oral health delivered by teacher-centered method of lecture. Student-centered methods may help in changing the students' attitude and practice of preventive dentistry.

Evaluation of oral health status in mild to moderate mental disabled children in comparison with normal children in Isfahan [Iran].

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 253-262 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Health Status; Mentally Disabled Persons; Child; Intellectual Disability; Questionnaires; DMF Index; Dental Plaque Index; Dental Caries

Abstract: Mental retardation is a general word used for people whose intellectual development is significantly lower than normal individuals. One consequence is their limited ability to comply with their environment. Providing dental services for mentally retarded people requires matching with social growth, intellectual and spiritual factors of the person. Therefore dentists should plan methods for communication and reducing anxiety of these patients. The general purpose of this research is to compare the oral health status of normal and mentally retarded children and also to

examine the effect of educational intervention on the amount of plaque in both groups. A group of 130 children [70 girls and 60 boys] with mild to moderate mental disability at the elementary level and a group of 130 children [67 girls and 63 boys] aged 7-11 years old from Jay region of Esfahan were randomly selected. The questionnaire was completed with background information from their parents and coaches. Oral health status was evaluated using DMFT, Dental caries treatment, and Sillness-Loe plaque indices. Decay rates in the healthy group and the mentally disabled group were 93.5% and 93%, respectively. The means of the DMFT index in the mentally disabled group and in healthy group were 0.26 and 0.1 respectively. The means of the DMFT in the disabled group and in the healthy group were 0.26 and 0.51, respectively. Dental caries treatment indices for deciduous teeth in the disabled group and in the healthy group were 0.18 and 0.97, respectively and dental caries treatment indices of permanent teeth in the disabled group and in healthy group were 0.14 and 0.13, respectively. The Sillness-Loe plaque indices for the deciduous and permanent teeth before brushing in the disabled group and in healthy group were 1.51 and 1.64, respectively, and the Sillness-Loe plaque indices for the deciduous and permanent teeth after brushing in the disabled group and in the healthy group were 0.56 and 0.41, respectively. Oral and dental health status of elementary level students with mild to moderate mental retardation is undesirable. Oral health policy makers should try to promote and improve health policies in this group.

Turkish women's self-reported knowledge behavior towards oral health during pregnancy.

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Ministry of Health of Turkey - Pediatric Dentistry Clinics

Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 318-322 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Self Report; Pregnancy; Attitude to Health; Women; Questionnaires; Educational Status

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate oral health care knowledge and behavior of women during pregnancy. The study population consisted of 351 mothers with children under 3 months of age who presented at G_lhane Medical Academy's Department of Pediatrics for a routine child check-up. Mothers were asked to complete a questionnaire about their knowledge and behavior regarding dental care during pregnancy. All the women who participated in the study had dental insurance, and most of them had high levels of education. Of the 351 mothers, 263 [75%] had heard about possible connections between oral health and pregnancy outcome, and 165 [47%] believed tooth and periodontal problems could affect pregnancy outcome. However, 256 [73%] women still believed that calcium would be drawn out of their teeth by the developing baby, and 151 [43%] believed in the erroneous statement 'A tooth for a baby'. 241 [68.7%] women had experienced oral health problems during pregnancy; however, only 48 [13.7%] visited a dentist during their pregnancy. Turkish women, despite having knowledge that adverse pregnancy events may be related to dental and periodontal problems, did not seek oral health care during pregnancy. This suggests the need to better educate medical providers to inform pregnant women to obtain oral health care during pregnancy.

Osteochondrodysplasias

diagnosis

Tracheobronchopathia osteochondroplastica: case report and literature review.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 109-112 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Tracheal Diseases-diagnosis; Cough; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Bronchoscopy; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Tracheobronchopathia osteochondroplastica [TPO] is a rare, benign condition involving the trachea. TPO is characterised by osteocartilaginous nodules developing within the submucosa of the trachea, sparing the posterior wall. We present the first documented case of TPO in Oman in a 25 year-old Omani male who presented with a recurrent, productive cough from which he had suffered throughout the previous two years. Diagnosis was made by characteristic computed tomography scan, bronchoscopic findings, and a histopathological examination.

Ovarian Neoplasms

diagnosis

Papillary cystadenocarcinoma of ovary presenting as obstructive jaundice: a rare presentation.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 159-160 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Cystadenocarcinoma, Papillary-diagnosis; Jaundice, Obstructive

Abstract: Obstructive jaundice resulting from malignancy of gastrointestinal tract and hepatobiliary tract has been reported in various studies. Ovarian malignancy leading to obstructive jaundice due to portal lymphadenopathy is of rare occurrence. We report a case presented with obstructive jaundice and on further evaluation, found to have ovarian papillary cyst adenocarcinoma with secondaries at porta hepatis which was managed successfully by neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by cytoreductive surgery.

Pain

prevention and control

Comparison of the effects of celecoxib, naproxen and ibuprofen on pain control after periodontal surgeries.

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 307-314 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Pyrazoles; Sulfonamides; Naproxen; Ibuprofen; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Cyclooxygenase 1; Cyclooxygenase 2; Periodontics; Double-Blind Method; Chronic Periodontitis; Pain Measurement

Abstract: Effective pain management after dental surgeries is one of the most common problems in dentistry. Ibuprofen is the most common non selective non steroidal anti-inflammatory drug [NSAID], which inhibits both COX-1 and COX-2. Celecoxib is a COX-2 specific NSAID and also the only COX-2 specific drug available in Iran. Naproxen is a non selective NSAID that is often used for postoperative pain management all around the world; however, it is not the first choice in our country. The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of Celecoxib, Naproxen, and Ibuprofen in pain control after periodontal surgery. This double-blind clinical trial study included a total of 30 patients who presented with chronic periodontitis and who underwent surgical procedures on the anterior sextant of the mandible. They were randomly assigned to 3 groups of 10 patients. Each group received one of the following medication protocols: Group A: 400 mg Ibuprofen, group B: 200 mg Celecoxib, Group C: 250 mg Naproxen. Patients reported their pain levels using a VAS [visual analog scale] at 1, 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours after periodontal surgery. All data were analyzed by SPSS Ver 15 program. Data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests, respectively. Statistical analysis of the data showed no significant differences between Ibuprofen, Celecoxib, and Naproxen after 1, 6, 12, 24, or 48 hours after the surgery. Significant differences were seen only at the third hour after surgery between Celecoxib and Naproxen and between Ibuprofen and Naproxen. Considering the lower rate of side effects of Celecoxib its similar degree of pain reduction as Ibuprofen, and its better efficiency than Naproxen, Celecoxib can be considered an appropriate drug for pain control after periodontal surgeries.

Pain, Postoperative

prevention and control

Morphine-dexmedetomidine mixture versus morphine alone for postoperative analgesia.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 15-19 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Morphine-therapeutic use; Dexmedetomidine-therapeutic use; Intraoperative Periods; Analgesics, Non-Narcotic; Analgesics, Opioid; Drug Combinations; Drug Synergism

Abstract: To compare the quality of postoperative analgesia between intraoperative administration of Morphine-Dexmedetomidine versus Morphine alone A total of 82 adults of both gender, aged between 42 and 71 years. All according to [American Society of Anesthesiologists] class I-II were assigned for various elective abdominal operations under general balanced anesthesia at King Hussein Medical Center during the period from January to October 2010.

Patients were divided into two groups. Group D [n=41] received intravenous Morphine sulphate 0.1 mg/kg and Dexmedetomidine [primary loading dose of 1 mcg/kg over 10 min. followed by 0.4 mcg/kg/h] and group M [n=41] received intravenous Morphine sulphate 0.1 mg/kg, both given half an hour before the completion of surgery. Postoperative analgesia quality was evaluated using Visual Analog Scale and Morphine consumption in the recovery room for the first 1 hour then in the surgical ward for the next 24 hours. Median pain severity score was 3 in group D and 6 in group M during the first postoperative 60 minutes and 2 minutes in group D, 3 minutes in group M after 24 hours. About 83% of patients in group M needed additional Morphine compared to 26.8% of patients in group D [P<0.05] in the recovery room to attain equivalent analgesia. Intraoperative administration of intravenous Morphine-Dexmedetomidine mixture produces higher postoperative analgesia than Morphine alone.

Pancreatic Fistula

therapy

Successful percutaneous drainage with iodine irrigation for pancreatic fistulas and abscesses after necrotizing pancreatitis.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 398-400 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Drainage; Pancreatitis, Acute Necrotizing; Iodine-therapeutic use; Abscess-therapy

Abstract: To report an uncommon method of managing pancreatic fistulas and retroperitoneal abscess. A 50-year-old man was admitted with fever, abdominal pain, periumbilical fistula and pus in stool. Five months before admission, he underwent urgent necrosectomy [7 days after onset of pain] and subsequently two more surgeries for necrotizing pancreatitis. Ultrasound revealed fluid collection in the retropancreatic space. After evacuation of pus, contrast medium instilled through a catheter showed a retroperitoneal abscess cavity, retroperitoneal-periumbilical and retroperitoneal-sigmoidal fistulas. After percutaneous drainage and iodine irrigation, the abscess collection and fistulas disappeared. In this case, percutaneous drainage was a successful option in the management of pancreatic fistulas and a retroperitoneal abscess.

Patient Safety

Assessment of patient safety culture among health-care providers at a teaching hospital in Cairo, Egypt.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 372-377 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Culture; Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: A previous study in Cairo, Egypt highlighted the need to improve the patient safety culture among health-care providers at Ain Shams University hospitals. This descriptive cross-sectional study assessed health-care providers' perceptions of patient safety culture within the organization and determined factors that played a role in patient safety culture. A representative sample of 510 physicians, nurses, pharmacists, technicians and labourers in different departments answered an Arabic version of the Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality hospital survey for patient safety culture. The highest mean composite positive score among the 12 dimensions was for the organizational learning for continuous improvement [78.2%], followed by teamwork [58.1%]. The lowest mean score was for the dimension of non-punitive response to error [19.5%], Patient safety culture still has many areas for improvement that need continuous evaluation and monitoring to attain a safe environment both for patients and health-care providers.

Periodicals as Topic

Journal of Surgery Pakistan: journey through decades.

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Journal of Surgery Pakistan

JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 1 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Journalism, Medical; Publications; Writing; Education, Medical

Periodontal Diseases

epidemiology

Investigation of periodontal conditions in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry - Dental Research Center

Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 283-288 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Arthritis, Rheumatoid; Prevalence; Dental Plaque Index; Sjogren's Syndrome

Abstract: Periodontal disease with alveolar bone resorption and tooth loss is common in rheumatoid arthritis [RA]. RA subjects show inadequate plaque control due to physical disability as well as compromised immune response, both of which might result in a greater predisposition to periodontal disease in these subjects than in the normal population. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of periodontal disease among rheumatoid arthritis patients. Periodontal status [plaque index, papillary bleeding index, and missing teeth] was examined in 70 individuals including 35 patients with active rheumatoid arthritis and 35 healthy individuals as control group. The results were analyzed using SPSS software and student *t*-test. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis included 31 females [88.6%] and 4 males [11.4%] with a mean age of 45 years. Healthy control group included 26 females [74.3%] and 9 males [25.7%] with a mean age of 37 years. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis showed significant increases in Plaque index [$P=0.0001$], papillary bleeding index [$P=0.002$], and number of missing teeth [$P=0.03$] compared to the healthy control group. Three patients also had secondary Sjogren's syndrome. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis had a greater level of periodontal disorders compared to control group. In addition to the effects of this chronic inflammatory disease and immune host deficiency, this could be attributed to physical disability in maintaining oral health and gingival effects of and rheumatic medications.

Phosphoric Acid Esters

Organophosphate and pyrethroid residues in the milk of women and breast cancer patients from Karachi.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 63-66 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-blood; Pesticide Residues; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Pyrethrins; Milk, Human; Cancer Care Facilities

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the presence of pesticide residues organophosphate and pyrethroid in the milk of women and in serum of breast cancer patients from different localities of Karachi due to pesticide exposure. An experimental study. This is a research-based study that was conducted in the Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Baqai Medical University, Karachi from March 2008 to March 2010. A total 40 milk samples were collected from private clinics and 6 serum samples from breast cancer patients were also collected from private cancer hospitals based at different areas of Karachi. All the samples were analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. Samples of milk and serum were prepared accordingly and the purified samples were injected into the HPLC apparatus. The peaks of the samples were compared by the retention time of the standard peaks. The chromatogram obtained indicated the quantity of pesticide residues. Milk samples and serum samples were analyzed using HPLC technique. Pesticides such as malathion, permethrin, deltamethrin and Polytrin-C were detected in different concentrations. The levels were significantly higher than the maximum residual limit. It is concluded that the presence of pesticides in the human body is a major concern in the development of various ailments because of possible immunotoxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic potential of pesticides.

Physicians, Family

Knowledge, attitudes, and practices of primary care physicians about irritable bowel syndrome in Northern Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2012; 18 (3): 173-181 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Irritable Bowel Syndrome-diagnosis; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Primary Health Care; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Family Practice-education; Attitude of Health Personnel

Abstract: Primary health care [PHC] physicians manage most patients with irritable bowel syndrome [IBS]. In Saudi Arabia, there are limited data on their knowledge, attitudes, and practices about this disorder. This study aimed to assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices of primary care physicians about IBS. A cross-sectional survey of 70 practitioners aged 36 +/- 10.25 years was carried out in primary care centers in AlJouf Province of Saudi Arabia. The

physicians were asked to fill a valid questionnaire containing their sociodemographic data, and well-modified questions regarding their knowledge, attitudes, and practices about IBS. Data was processed and analyzed using SPSS [version 15] program, and the level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$. A response rate of 92.9% yielded 65 questionnaires for analysis. Majority of physicians surveyed [83.1%] considered IBS as a common health problem in Saudi Arabia, and [55.4%] believed it is underestimated. There was a significant association between physicians' qualifications and using diagnostic tools to facilitate IBS diagnosis [14.3% vs 35.5%; $P < 0.05$], while utilization of "Rome or Manning criteria" was more frequent by physicians with master's degree [35.5%] compared to residents [14.3%]. Also, 35.4% of physicians [15 males and 8 females] were not sure how to diagnose IBS. This study suggested that PHC physicians had a suitable attitude toward IBS, but they lacked knowledge, and their practices toward this condition were inappropriate.

Pit and Fissure Sealants

A comparison between video tape and live demonstration methods for teaching of fissure sealant placement procedures for dental students of Zahedan university of Medical sciences in 2010-2011.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 252-257 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Dental; Videotape Recording; Clinical Competence; Molar; Dentition, Permanent; Education, Dental

Abstract: Teaching of clinical skills is one of the most important aspects in training medical students. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of videotaped and live demonstrations for applying fissure sealant on permanent molar teeth at Zahedan University of Medical Sciences [2010-2011]. Thirty 8th-semester dental students were randomly assigned in two groups [$n = 15$]. In group 1, fissure sealant placement was taught using live demonstration; while, in group 2, education was performed by videotaped demonstration. Then, each student applied fissure sealant on the patient's permanent molar tooth. The procedure of fissure sealant placement was assessed and scored by a pedodontist. The students were subsequently asked to rate how helpful the videotape or live demonstration had been. The data were analyzed using T-test and Chi-square test. The mean students' scores for videotaped and live demonstration were 16.5 and 16.53, respectively. There was no significant difference between the teaching methods according to students' scores [$P > 0.05$]. 33% of students rated videotaped demonstration as [good] for its helpfulness and 66% as [very good]. However, live demonstration was rated as [good] and [very good] by 66% and 33% of students, respectively. There was no significant difference between two groups [$P > 0.05$]. Both teaching methods were equally effective. Therefore, videotaped demonstration can be used in combination with live demonstration or as an alternative for it.

Pregnancy, Ectopic

diagnosis

Tubal ectopic pregnancy after bilateral tubal ligation.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 38-39 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Fallopian Tubes-surgery; Contraception; Ligation

Abstract: Tubal sterilization is an increasingly common method of contraception. Although pregnancy after sterilization is uncommon, it can occur and may be ectopic. Surprisingly, failures are not limited to the first year or two, but continued to appear even after many years during follow-up. In this paper, we report a case of ectopic pregnancy in a patient who underwent bilateral tubal ligation seven years ago for contraception.

The values of CA-125, progesterone, beta-HCG and estradiol in the early prediction of ectopic pregnancy.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 124-128 (26 ref.)

Keywords: CA-125 Antigen-blood; Progesterone-blood; Chorionic Gonadotropin, beta Subunit, Human-blood; Estradiol-blood; Pregnancy; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: To explore the diagnostic value and measurement of serum CA-125, the single measurement of progesterone [P], beta-HCG, and estradiol [E2] in the early diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy. Serum levels of CA-125, progesterone, beta-HCG and estradiol were measured by Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay [ELISA] techniques in 40 symptomatic women with ectopic pregnancy and 24 women with normal intrauterine pregnancy during gestational age of 4-10 weeks at Al-Kadhmiya Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq, between November 2010 and June 2011. The mean +/- SEM serum levels of CA-125, progesterone, beta-HCG, and estradiol in patients with ectopic pregnancies

[16.51+/-2.39U/ml; 2.54+/-0.47ng/ml; 72.75+/-12.27mIU/ml; 13.4+/-2.14pg/ml; respectively] were significantly lower than the levels in normal intrauterine pregnancies [74.25+/-18.5U/ ml; 28.36+/-3.7ng/ml; 249.54+/-18.0mIU/ml; 112.7+/-23.6pg/ml; respectively]. When using a CA-125 concentration of 20.5 U/ml as a cut-off value for the diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy, sensitivity was 75.7%, specificity 100%, the positive predictive value was 100% and the negative predictive value 71.4%. The measurement of CA-125 and progesterone levels is useful in discriminating ectopic from normal gestations.

Problem-Based Learning

Assessing problem based learning in child and adolescent psychiatry at the trinity college Dublin, Ireland.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 168-169 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Child Psychiatry; Adolescent Psychiatry

Psychiatry

A survey of psychiatrists' expectations of clinical pharmacists in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 383-388 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Pharmacists; Physicians; Attitude of Health Personnel; Interprofessional Relations; Questionnaires; Data Collection

Abstract: To measure psychiatrists' experience and their expectations of the role of clinical pharmacists in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The psychiatrists' experience and their expectations were collected using a 4-part self-completed questionnaire: [a] demographic information, [b] psychiatrists' current expectations of the roles of pharmacists, [c] psychiatrists' actual experience with pharmacists, and [d] psychiatrists' future expectations of pharmacists' roles. Each part included a set of statements for which respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement using a 5-point Likert scale. Of the 102 questionnaires delivered to the Department of Psychiatry at 7 hospitals, 77 were returned, representing a response rate of 75%. 59 [77%] psychiatrists expected pharmacists to take personal responsibility for resolving any drug-related problems; 62 [81%] expected them to maintain a complete medication profile, and 58 [75%] expected them to educate patients about the safety and appropriate use of their medication. From their current experience with pharmacists, respondents indicated that pharmacists routinely counsel patients [33, 43%], inform them about the most cost-effective alternative [37, 48%], and discuss with them the therapeutic value of the drugs [37, 48%]. 49 [63%] of respondents agreed that in the future, pharmacists should routinely adjust the drug therapy for patients under protocol approved by the physician, and 51 [66%] felt that pharmacists should share legal responsibility for clinical outcomes. Psychiatrists in Riyadh had great expectations of clinical pharmacists to take personal responsibility for resolving drug-related problems they discovered and to assist in designing drug therapy treatment plans. The psychiatrists' current experience with pharmacists did not, in some cases, meet their expectations.

Psychotherapy

Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients attending psychotherapy in a tertiary care hospital in Oman.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 25-32 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Anxiety Disorders; Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder; Depression; Mental Disorders; Culture

Abstract: There is significant evidence that psychotherapy is a pivotal treatment for persons diagnosed with Axis I clinical psychiatric conditions; however, a psychotherapy service has only recently been established in the Omani health care system. This study aimed to investigate the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of attendees at a psychotherapy clinic at a tertiary care hospital. An analysis was carried out of 133 new referrals to the Psychotherapy Service at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, a tertiary care hospital. The majority of referrals were females [59%], aged 18-34 years, employed [38%], had \leq 12 years of formal education [51%], and were single [54%]. A total of 43% were treated for anxiety disorders [including obsessive compulsive disorder], while 22% were treated for depression. A total of 65% were prescribed psychotropic medications. The utilisation of the Psychotherapy Service and its user characteristics are discussed within the context of a culturally diverse Omani community which has unique personal belief systems such as in supernatural powers [Jinn], contemptuous envy [Hassad], evil eye [Ain] and sorcery [Sihri] which are often used to explain the aetiology of mental illness and influence personal decisions on utilising medical and

psychological treatments. Despite the low number of referrals to the Psychotherapy Service, there is reason to believe that psychotherapy would be an essential tool to come to grips with the increasing number of mental disorders in Oman.

Publications

Biomedical publications profile and trends in Gulf cooperation council countries.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 41-47 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Biomedical Research; MEDLINE

Abstract: There is a dearth of studies examining the relationship between research output and other socio-demographic indicators in the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries [Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates]. The three interrelated aims of this study were, first, to ascertain the number of biomedical publications in the GCC from 1970 to 2010; second, to establish the rate of publication according to population size during the same period and, third, to gauge the relationship between the number of publications and specific socio-economic parameters. The Medline database was searched in October 2010 by affiliation, year and publication type from 1970 to 2010. Data obtained were normalised to the number of publications per million of the population, gross domestic product, and the number of physicians in each country. The number of articles from the GCC region published over this 40 year period was 25,561. Saudi Arabia had the highest number followed by Kuwait, UAE, and then Oman. Kuwait had the highest profile of publication when normalised to population size, followed by Qatar. Oman is the lowest in this ranking. Overall, the six countries showed a rising trend in publication numbers with Oman having a significant increase from 1990 to 2005. There was a significant relationship between the number of physicians and the number of publications. The research productivity from GCC has experienced complex and fluctuating growth in the past 40 years. Future prospects for increasing research productivity are discussed with particular reference to the situation in Oman.

Radial Artery

abnormalities

Weak radial artery pulse: an unusual congenital cause.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 116-119 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Pulse; Ulnar Artery; Blood Flow Velocity; Ultrasonography

Abstract: We present an 11 year-old boy with a weak right radial pulse, and describe the successful application of vascular ultrasound to identify the ulnar artery dominance and a thin right radial artery with below normal Doppler flow velocity that could explain the discrepancy. The implications of identifying this anomaly are discussed.

Rivers

microbiology

Microbial content of Yarmuk River and King Abdulla Canal waterways in Jordan.

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Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] 2011; 86 (3-4): 44-50 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Water Quality; Water Microbiology

Abstract: The aim of this study was to monitor the microbiological contamination of the water of Yarmuk River [YR] and King Abdulla Canal [KAC] in Jordan for 6 months [June-November 2000] for their aerobic plate count, total coliforms, fecal coliforms, fecal Streptococci, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella, fungi, algae, and protozoa. Water samples were collected monthly for 6 months [June-November 2000] from three generally representable locations of each of YR and KAC. The procedures of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water were, in general, used. The average counts in log colony forming units/ml water were 5.4, 4.9 aerobic plate counts; 3.4, 3.5 total coliforms; 2.0, 1.9 fecal coliforms; 1.7, 1.6 S.aureus', and 1.7,1.7 fungi [molds and yeasts], respectively. The presumptive tests for Salmonellae were positive in all samples of the two waterways. Average algae and protozoa counts during 4 months [July-October] in 5-l water samples as log/liter were 6.7, 6.9 in Yarmuk River and 3.2, 3.4 in

King Abdulla Canal, respectively. The microbial contents of the sediments of the two waterways and temperature, pH, electric conductivity, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen were also recorded. From the public point of view, the microbial water quality of the two waterways is not suitable for drinking before treatment; it is, however, suitable for agricultural restricted irrigation.

Salivary Gland Calculi

diagnosis

An asymptomatic giant sialolith of the submandibular gland [case report].

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 325-330 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Submandibular Gland

Abstract: Sialolithiasis is the formation of a calcified obstruction within the salivary duct. It may form in any of the major or minor salivary glands or their ducts. Overall, 80% to 90% of salivary gland stones occur in the submandibular gland. Sialoliths commonly measure from 5 to 10 mm in size and all stones over 10 mm can be reported as sialoliths of unusual size. In this study, we report a large sialolith presenting without clinical symptoms. The CBCT images of a 52-year-old man who referred for implant treatment evaluation of lower jaw showed a large radiopaque mass in floor of mouth. The patient did not have any history of pain or pus, and this sialolith was not his chief complaint. The sialolith was surgically removed. Some sialoliths, despite their remarkable size, can be a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge for the clinician. Appropriate diagnosis and treatment with minimal side effects is very important.

Salmonella typhi

drug effects

Clinical presentation and drug resistance patterns of Salmonellae typhi and paratyphi at a tertiary care hospital of Sindh.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 18-20 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Drug Resistance, Multiple, Bacterial; Chi-Square Distribution; Sensitivity and Specificity; Salmonella paratyphi A-drug effects

Abstract: The aim of this study is to evaluate the clinical presentation and drug resistance patterns of Salmonellae typhi and paratyphi. Observational Descriptive Study. This study was conducted at the Muhammad Medical Hospital Mirpurkhas, from Jan 2010 to April 2011. One hundred twenty six patients were studied, who satisfied the clinical and laboratory criteria of typhoid/ paratyphoid fever. The blood samples, 5-10 ml from adults were inoculated directly into blood culture bottles. Subcultures were also performed. Antibiotic sensitivity was tested by the Kirby-Bauer technique according to Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute guidelines. Statistical analysis was performed on SPSS version 10.9 [Chicago, Illinois, USA], using the chi-square test and student's t-test for the qualitative and quantitative variables respectively. The identified organisms were S.typhi observed in 91 [72.22%], both S typhi/paratyphi in 18 [14.28%] and S.paratyphi A and B in the rest 17 [13.49%]. In 97 [76.98%] of patients, antibody O titers were \geq 1:160 and in 39 [30.95%] titers were $<$ 1:160. The overall multi-drug resistant isolates were found in $>$ 80% for the first line agent's i.e.; ampicillin, amoxicillin, cotrimoxazole and chloramphenicol. The highest sensitivity rate was found for the cefixime [98.41%] and the lowest one for the ampicillin [22.2%]. We found drug resistant and multi-drug resistant salmonellae in our study; this may be because of antibiotic use as self medication, medication by pharmacist and quacks.

Salvadoraceae

toxicity

Phytochemical and cytotoxicity investigations of salvadora persica bark extracts.

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Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research 2011; 6 (2): 127-133 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-isolation and purification; Plant Bark-chemistry; Cytotoxicity, Immunologic; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Colonic Neoplasms; Cell Line

Abstract: *Salvadora persica* is an evergreen shrub or small tree to 6-7m. Fruits have a sweet, agreeable, aromatic, slightly pungent and peppery taste. It has many biological activities such as antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and antifungal activities. This study aims to evaluate cytotoxic effect of *Salvadora persica*, meswak, [Salvadoraceae] extracts and isolate main compounds from the most effective extract on different human cell lines. Extracts from meswak sticks and bark, aqueous alcoholic [crude], petroleum ether, chloroform and ethyl acetate extracts were tested for their cytotoxic activities on human hepatocellular carcinoma, breast, lung and colon carcinoma cell lines. Cell viability was assessed by the mitochondrial dependent reduction of yellow MTT [3-[4, 5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2, 5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] to purple formazan. In addition, two triterpenes were isolated from the petroleum ether extract, most active extract, partitioned from aqueous alcoholic crude extract using thin layer and column chromatographic technique. Elucidation of the chemical structure of two triterpenes was established based on their spectroscopic data [MS, ¹HNMR, ¹³CNMR and IR]. The petroleum ether extract is the most potent evaluated extract. It presented IC₅₀=43.6 microg/ml against human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line-HepG2, IC₅₀=44.3 microg/ml against human breast carcinoma cell line-MCF7, 19.87 microg/ml against lung carcinoma cell line-A549 and 10.2 microg/ml against colon carcinoma cell line-HCT116, however the other extracts showed weak activities. Ursolic was more effective than olcanolie acid against HepG2, MCF7 and HCT116 [IC₅₀= 26.32, 18.73 and 20.4microg/mL, respectively] while oleanolic was potent against A549 [IC₅₀= 19.5microg/mL]. petroleum ether extract and ursolic acid showed cytotoxic activity against all tested human cell lines. Petroleum ether extract was superior against HCT116 and A549 while ursolic acid was efficient against HepG2 and MCF7.

Scrotum

surgery

Scrotal reconstruction: our experience.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 32-35 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Retrospective Studies; Sperm Count; Fournier Gangrene

Abstract: Genital skin loss in men may be caused by variety of reasons. Reconstruction of scrotum is required not only for cosmetic reason but also for functional and psychological reasons as well. Numerous techniques have been described for scrotal reconstruction reflecting the challenge and complexity, these defects present. This suggests that no single method is satisfactory for all types and varying degrees of skin loss. This retrospective study was conducted in the department of surgery NSCB medical college Jabalpur India, over a period of 3 years. The records of all the patients who underwent scrotal reconstruction were reviewed and data compiled. Twelve patients with only scrotal or penile injury and infection were included in the study and operated by different methods. Age of the patients ranged from 20-60 year. Five patients had traumatic loss of scrotal skin and 7 resulted following Fournier's gangrene. All patients had loss of scrotal or penile skin. There was complete healing in ten patients with minor complications in the form of partial skin graft loss in one and wound dehiscence in other patient. Aesthetic results were good in 8 patients and satisfactory in 4 patients. At 3 month semen examination showed normal sperm count.

Sepsis

microbiology

Types of bacteria associated with neonatal sepsis in Al-Thawra University Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen, and their antimicrobial profile.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 48-54 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Newborn; Bacteria; Anti-Infective Agents; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; *Pseudomonas*; Respiratory Insufficiency; Jaundice; Cyanosis; Lethargy; Gram-Negative Bacteria; Imipenem; Cephalosporins; Prospective Studies; Hospitals, University

Abstract: This study was undertaken to investigate the organisms causing sepsis in the Neonatal Unit at Al-Thawra Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen, determine their resistance to antibiotics, and recommend policy for empirical treatment. A total of 158 neonates having one or more signs of sepsis, and aged from 0 to 28 days, were enrolled in this study. A blood sample was taken from each subject, cultured, and then antibacterial susceptibility tests were performed for isolates. 90 [57%] cases yielded positive cultures. Early-onset sepsis showed higher positive culture results [61.7%]

than late-onset sepsis [32%]. Significant positive culture results were found among the group with birth weight 0.9-2 Kg [78.6%]. Gram negative bacteria constituted 97.8% of the total isolates, of which *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was the predominant pathogen [36.7%], followed by *Pseudomonas* species [30.0%]. The commonest symptoms among the cases were respiratory distress [72.2%], jaundice [62.2%], cyanosis [51.1%], and lethargy [47.8%]; the mortality rate was 27.8%. All Gram negative bacterial isolates were sensitive to imipenem and some isolates were sensitive to fourth-generation cephalosporins, but most isolates were highly resistant to the majority of other antibiotics tested. Gram negative organisms were the most frequent causative agents of bacterial sepsis, which is a significant cause of mortality and morbidity in the newborn, and particularly in those of very low birth weight. It can also be concluded that imipenem and fourth-generation cephalosporins can be used for empirical treatment of bacterial sepsis.

Sinus Thrombosis, Intracranial

diagnosis

Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis associated with spontaneous intermittent cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhea: a case report.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 392-394 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebral Veins; Cerebrospinal Fluid Rhinorrhea-etiology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Skull Base; Risk Factors

Abstract: To present a rare case of cerebral venous sinus thrombosis [CVST]. A 43-year-old woman presented with coma and was diagnosed as a case of CVST. She recovered in a few days with heparin treatment. Many possible risk factors for CSVT were negative in the patient but intermittent cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] rhinorrhea was accidentally noticed. Cerebral computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging were done. The patient was diagnosed as having spontaneous intermittent CSF rhinorrhea due to a defect in the base of the skull. This case showed the importance of being aware that a defect in the base of the skull may lead to intermittent CSF rhinorrhea in patients with CVST.

Situs Inversus

surgery

Retrograde [fundus first] laparoscopic cholecystectomy in situs inversus totalis.

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SQUJM - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 113-115 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Cholelithiasis-surgery; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Situs inversus totalis [SIT] is an uncommon anomaly characterised by transposition of organs to the opposite side of the body in a mirror image of normal. It may cause difficulties in the diagnostic and therapeutic management of abdominal pathology due to the mirror-image anatomy. We report the management of a case of symptomatic cholelithiasis with emphasis on its surgical technique.

Skin Diseases

epidemiology

Pattern of dermatoses in Iraqi children.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 365-371 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Skin Diseases, Infectious-epidemiology; Skin Diseases, Eczematous-epidemiology; Pigmentation Disorders-epidemiology

Abstract: The prevalence of paediatric dermatoses has risen in Iraq from 33.5% in 1987 to 40.9% in 2010. The objective of this study was to document the pattern of dermatoses in Iraqi children attending the outpatient clinic of a teaching hospital in Baghdad, Iraq. We conducted a cross-sectional study of 663 children under the age of 12 years

who attended for dermatological consultation during 2008. The study showed that the prevailing dermatoses were as follows: infectious [32.3%], eczematous [20.8%], pigmentary [17.8%], papulosquamous [14.2%], drug-induced [4.5%], nutritional deficiency [1.8%] and miscellaneous [8.6%]. The studied patterns of dermatoses were similar to that reported in other developing countries.

Patterns of skin diseases at the Jordanian Hospital in Gaza.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 78-81 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Eczema-epidemiology; Skin Diseases, Genetic-epidemiology; Skin Manifestations

Abstract: To describe the patterns of skin diseases among patients who attended the Dermatology Clinic at the Jordanian Field Hospital in Gaza. This study was conducted at the Dermatology Clinic at the Jordanian Hospital in Gaza during the period between October 2010 to December 2010. A total of 2446 patients were included in the study. Age range varied from newborns to 80 years. A specially designed medical record abstract form was used for each patient separately which included age, gender, source of referral, presentation and diagnosis. Diagnosis was mainly based on clinical background, histopathological investigations -if required- and different specialty consultation [Psychiatry, Pediatrics and Internal Medicine]. Simple descriptive statistical methods [frequency, mean and percentage] were used to describe the study variables. Eczema and its variants were the commonest presentation; 738 patients [30.2%], followed by Acne vulgaris; 611 patients [25%], parasitic infections, were diagnosed among 412 patients [16.8%], diffuse hair loss was found among 398 patients [16.3%], fungal infections; 112 patients [4.5%]; 64 [2.6%] patients suffered from bacterial infections and 36 [1.5%] of them were diagnosed to have viral infections. Genodermatoses was the least presentation among 4 patients [0.2%], and 29 patients [1.2%] were referred to Internal Medicine and Psychiatry clinics for more evaluation and management; as their skin manifestations represented a sign of internal disease or it was based on psychiatric disorders. Eczema was the commonest presentation and Genodermatoses were the least common presentation at the Jordanian Field Hospital in Gaza.

Skull

anatomy and histology

Morphological and morphometric analysis of supraorbital foramen and supraorbital notch: a study on dry human skulls.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 129-133 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Orbit; Blepharoplasty; Cadaver

Abstract: A clear knowledge of the location of the maxillo-facial foramina is essential for clinicians while performing endoscopic surgeries and regional nerve blocks. In the present study, a detailed analysis of the supraorbital foramen [SOF] and supraorbital notch [SON] of South Indian skulls is reported and the data are compared with those from other races and regions. Anatomical variation of SOF/SON was studied in 83 adult human skulls bilaterally, using "travelling Vernier's microscope". The skulls belonged to the cadavers of South Indian origin. The parameters used were distance between the SON/ SOF and the nasal midline; distance between the SON/SOF and the frontozygomatic suture [FZS]; shape and height of the SOF; transverse diameter of the SON; the presence of accessory foramina [ACF] and their number; as well as the location and distance from the main SON/SOF. SON was more frequently found than the SOF. The mean distance of SON/SOF to the nasal midline was 22.24 mm on the right side and 22.2 mm on the left side. The mean distance of SON/SOF to the frontozygomatic suture was 29.34 mm on the right side and 28.7 mm on the left side. While the mean height of SOF was 3.5 mm on the right side and 3.04 mm on the left side. Also, the mean transverse diameter of SON was 5.17 mm on the right side and 5.58 mm on the left side. The accessory supraorbital foramina were observed in 66.25% of cases. There is a difference in the position and dimensions of SOF /SON between different races and people of different regions. Anatomical knowledge of SON /SOF is important in facilitating local anesthetic, forehead lifting, blepharoplasty and other craniofacial surgical procedures.

Smoking

epidemiology

Prevalence of water pipe use and its correlates in Iranian women of reproductive age in Tehran: a population-based study.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2012; 21 (4): 340-344 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Age Groups; Cross-Sectional Studies; Population Surveillance; Health Promotion; Smoking Cessation; Questionnaires; Reproduction

Abstract: The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of water pipe smoking and its associated sociodemographic factors among Iranian women of reproductive age in Tehran. This was a population-based cross-sectional study of 1,359 Iranian women aged 15-49 years. The multistage random cluster technique was used to obtain the sample. Questionnaire-based interviews with questions relating to water pipe smoking and sociodemographic variables were used to collect the data. The multivariate logistic regression model was used to analyze the relationships between the dependent variable [water pipe smoking] and the independent variables [sociodemographic characteristics]. The prevalence of water pipe smoking was 6.3% among Iranian women. Water pipe smoking was more likely in the age range of 15-24 years [odds ratio [OR] = 4.8, 95% confidence interval [95% CI] = 2.7-8.6] compared to the age range of 35 years or older, in women with a university education [OR = 1.9, 95% CI = 1.3-3.0] compared to women with a high-school diploma or lower, and in women with an average crowding index score [OR = 4.7, 95% CI = 2.1-10.6] compared to women living in small families. The findings of this study show that Iranian women with a university education and the younger age group [15-24 years] were at most risk of water pipe smoking. The findings of this study about associated factors may contribute to the development of efficient health promotion programmes for the prevention and cessation of water pipe smoking.

Sodium Hypochlorite

An in vitro evaluation of the influence of concentration and duration of exposure on the antimicrobial efficacy of sodium hypochlorite on enterococcus faecalis.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 46-52 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Enterococcus faecalis-drug effects; Anti-Infective Agents-pharmacology; Disinfection-methods

Abstract: To evaluate, in vitro, the effectiveness of different concentrations of sodium hypochlorite [NaOCl] [0.5 %, 1.0 %, 2.5% and 5.25% w/v] in the elimination of Enterococcus faecalis E10e. E. faecalis E10e was grown overnight and allowed to grow until the 'mid-exponential' phase. 0.2 ml of the inoculum that was then transferred into 9.8 ml of NaOCl solution. One ml samples were removed and poured in 9 ml of sodium thiosulphate [Na₂S₂O₃] solution [neutralisation] after 30 sec, 1 min, 2 min, 5 min, 10 min and 30 min. Serial dilution of each neutralised solution was carried out to give a dilution factor of 10⁻⁶. Subsequently, 0.02 ml of each dilution was plated onto an agar plate, and then incubated at 37[degree sign]C in an aerobic incubator for 24 hrs. The number of viable colonies [Colony Forming Units / ml] was determined for each plate. The results showed that 5.25 % NaOCl was the most effective irrigant assessed, killing 100% of bacterial cells in 2 min. However, the time required by 2.5 %, 1.0 % and 0.5% concentrations was 5 min, 10 min and 30 min, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference between NaOCl concentrations with respect to the mean number of viable counts recovered, with 5.25 % NaOCl being the most effective irrigant assessed. There was a strong curvilinear relationship between NaOCl concentrations and time taken to attain zero viable counts [100 % killing].

Spinal Cord Injuries

complications

Osteoporosis following spinal cord injury.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 68-71 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoporosis-etiology; Bone Resorption-physiopathology; Bone Density

Abstract: To assess the extent of bone loss among 30 patients with Spinal Cord Injury at the Spinal Unit, King Hussein Medical Center. A total of 30 patients with Spinal Cord Injury before one to 15 years and who completed their medical and rehabilitation program were included in this descriptive study during the period July 2003 to April 2010 at The Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Center, King Hussein Medical Center. There were 25 males and 5 females. Bone Mineral Density was measured by Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry in the lumbar spine and femoral neck, patients were diagnosed to have osteoporosis according to World Health Organization criteria and their fracture's risk was described from this score using published data. Their spinal injuries were classified according to American Spinal Injury Association Criteria, ranging from A-D. Simple descriptive statistics [frequency, mean, percentage] were used to describe the study variables. Bone loss indicated by low bone mineral density revealed that femoral region is predominantly affected with relative preservation of the lumbar spine. Abnormal bone mineral density values were detected in 80% of patients. A relation was noticed between the time following the injury and the degree of osteoporosis. Individuals with complete injuries showed lower bone mineral density values than those with incomplete lesions. Relation was found regarding their age and gender. Spinal Cord Injury patients are at high risk of developing osteoporosis which can lead to significant morbidity, particularly lower extremity fractures without significant trauma.

Splenectomy

Autosplenectomy of sickle cell disease in Zaria, Nigeria: an ultrasonographic assessment.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 121-123 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Sickle Cell; Ultrasonography; Prevalence; Abdomen-ultrasonography; Splenomegaly; Spleen

Abstract: During infancy and early childhood, the spleen commonly enlarges in patients with sickle cell anemia [SCA], and it thereafter undergoes progressive atrophy due to repeated episodes of vaso-occlusion and infarction, leading to autosplenectomy in adult life. However, this may not always be the case as some studies have reported splenomegaly persisting into adult life. This study aims to determine and review the prevalence of autosplenectomy by abdominal ultrasonography in sickle cell anemic patients in Zaria, Nigeria. An ex-post-facto cross study of 74 subjects was carried out between May to July in 2010. Hematological parameters were determined by an analyzer while B mode Ultrasonography was used to determine the craniocaudal length of the spleen, if visualized. The mean age of the sickle cell subjects was 23.27 \pm 5.3 years, while that of the controls was 22.74 \pm 12.4 years. Of the 74 sickle cell subjects, 55.4% were females; while of the 20 controls, 50% were females. Forty one subjects [55.4%] had autosplenectomy and a significant difference existed in the mean splenic size compared with the control [p<0.0001]. Only 3 [4.05%] subjects had splenomegaly, while 23 [31%] had a shrunken spleen. Anatomical autosplenectomy is not an uncommon finding in SCA patients. This may be related to inadequate clinical care due to the lack of good health education, ignorance, poverty, and poor standard of care, as well as the lack of newer therapeutic agents.

Sulindac

therapeutic use

Efficacy of prophylactic use of sulindac in comparison with ibuprofen on post-operative endodontic pain.

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Journal of Mashhad Dental School 2012; 35 (4): 315-324 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pain-prevention and control; Ibuprofen; Endodontics; Root Canal Therapy; Placebos; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Pain Measurement

Abstract: Endodontic treatment causes local trauma and subsequent inflammation, making pain and discomfort common side effects of endodontic treatment. Since there is an important relationship between post- endodontic pain and pre-endodontic pain, use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] before root canal therapy can suppress the inflammatory process before it starts, and reduce the pain after root canal therapy. The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of prophylactic Ibuprofen Sulindac [both are NSAIDs] and placebo in controlling pain after root canal therapy. In this triple-blind clinical trial study, 48 patients with vital, single rooted anterior teeth were selected. These teeth were divided into three groups. One capsule was given to every group as prophylaxis before the treatment, which according to its code, contained Ibuprofen, Sulindac, or placebo. The treatment was then performed by one person [a general practitioner] according to standard methods. The pain of each patient was recorded before treatment and at 6, 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours after the treatment using a VAS scale. The results were collected and comparison of the means of pain between the three groups was conducted statistically. A reduction in pain was seen in Sulindac and Ibuprofen group at 6,12,24,48, and 72 hours after treatment compared to before treatment and placebo

group, but the difference was not statistically significant [$P>0.05$]. Since no statistically significant difference was observed between the groups, prophylactic use of these drugs for reduction of post-endodontic pain is not suggested.

Temporomandibular Joint Disorders

diagnosis

Evaluation of the relationship between relative signal intensity of magnetic resonance images of retrodiscal tissue and lateral pterygoid muscle and magnetic resonance imaging findings.

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Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences 2012; 24 (4): 201-207 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Pterygoid Muscles; Temporomandibular Joint Disc; Dislocations; Mandibular Condyle; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Disc displacement is the most common temporomandibular joint disorder and magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] is the gold standard in its diagnosis. This disorder can lead to changes in signal intensity of magnetic resonance [MR]. The purpose of this study was evaluation of correlation between relative signal intensity of MR images of retrodiscal tissue, superior and inferior head of lateral pterygoid muscle with type of anterior disc displacement and condylar head flattening in patients with temporomandibular disorder [TMD]. In this retrospective study, 31 MR images of patients who had anterior disc displacement were evaluated. After relative signal intensity measurement for retrodiscal tissue, superior and inferior head of lateral pterygoid muscle, the correlation between relative signal intensity and type of anterior disc displacement was evaluated with repeated measure ANOVA test. In each of these 3 areas, t-test was used to compare the groups with and without condylar head flattening. The correlation between relative signal intensity of MR images and type of anterior disc displacement in retrodiscal tissue, superior and inferior head of lateral pterygoid muscle was not significant. There was also no statistically significant correlation between relative signal intensity of MR images and flattening of condylar head in retrodiscal tissue, superior and inferior head of lateral pterygoid muscle [$P>0.05$]. According to findings of this study, relative signal intensity of MR images in retrodiscal tissue, superior and inferior head of pterygoid muscle is not a good predictor for type of anterior disc displacement and flattening of condylar head. It seems that this cannot be used as a diagnostic marker for TMD progression.

Thymus Plant

Comparison of ferrous ion chelating, free radical scavenging and anti tyrosinase properties of Thymus daenensis essential oil with commercial thyme oil and thymol.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 41-52 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Ferrous Compounds; Iron Chelating Agents; Chelating Agents; Free Radical Scavengers; Oils, Volatile; Thymol; Monophenol Monooxygenase; Superoxides; Ferrozine; Biphenyl Compounds; Picrates; Xanthine Oxidase; Spectrophotometry; Levodopa; Lipid Peroxidation

Abstract: Utilization of plants as antioxidants in food processing has a potential for substitution of synthetic antioxidants. In the present work, some unexplored biological activities of *Thymus daenensis*, commercial thyme essential oils and thymol were comparatively studied. Ferrous ion chelating was assessed by spectrophotometry by mixing the essential oils with diluted FeSO_4 followed by addition of ferrozine. Antioxidative properties were assessed by beta carotene bleaching and 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl [DPPH] free radical scavenging tests. Gallic acid equivalent of ferric reduction was carried out using FeCl_3 . Super oxide anion radical scavenging was determined using xanthine oxidase and anti tyrosinase inhibitory activity was determined by a spectrophotometry method using a modified dopachrome method with L-DOPA as the substrate. Chelating reaction of *T. daenensis* oil was dose dependent, and its super oxide anion radical scavenging property was higher than the commercial oil. Lipid peroxidation inhibition by *T. daenensis* oil was stronger and those of the commercial oil and thymol were approximately equal. DPPH free radical scavenging property of *T. daenensis* oil was higher than trolox, butylated hydroxytoluene and anisol [BHT and BHA]. Ferric-reducing antioxidant power [FRAP] of *T. daenensis* oil was greater. The total phenolics anti tyrosinase IC₅₀ were also determined. The results point to the nutritional value of these plants in preventing formation of toxic reactive oxygen species, and show that *Thymus daenensis*, as a good antioxidant, can directly scavenge free radicals. The results from biological properties of *Thymus daenensis* are indicative of its potentials for use in food and drug industries.

Thyroid Nodule

pathology

A comparative study on fine needle aspiration cytology versus fine needle capillary cytology in thyroid nodules.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 151-156 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Biopsy, Fine-Needle-methods; Cytological Techniques; Prospective Studies; Goiter, Nodular

Abstract: Fine needle aspiration cytology [FNAC/FNA] is the primary investigation for thyroid nodules. Fine needle capillary cytology [FNCC/FNC] is an alternative technique not commonly used, though it is easy to perform. Both the techniques have their own advantages and disadvantages. This study aims to compare these two cytological techniques for better specimen and cytological diagnosis. This prospective study was conducted on 50 patients attending the FR Muller Medical College Hospital from May 2006 to April 2008. The patients with thyroid nodules [diagnosed by palpation] were subjected to both the cytological techniques; FNA and FNC. The specimen and results were compared and then correlated with the final histopathological findings wherever surgical specimens were available [38 cases]. The mean age of the patients was 39.16 with a female predominance. The majority of cases were diagnosed to have nodular goiters. The FNC technique yielded 88% diagnostic superiority and adequate specimens compared to 94% by FNA. Sensitivity was 50% for FNC and 100% for FNA while specificity was 100% for both techniques; accuracy score was 97.4% for FNC and 100% for FNA in predicting malignancy. While sensitivity was 75% for FNC and 100% for FNA; specificity was 100% for both techniques, and accuracy score was 97.4% for FNC and 100% for FNA in the prediction of neoplasia. The results indicated that there was no significant difference between the two techniques; if done in tandem can give better and accurate cytological diagnosis. In highly cellular lesions, in which abundant material was obtained, FNC was more likely to be diagnostically superior, but FNA can diagnose most of the lesions. In less cellular lesions, FNA is more likely to be diagnostically superior to FNC.

Toxoplasmosis

epidemiology

Seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis [by detecting IgM antibodies] in women with repeated abortions.

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SMC/DUHS

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 18-23 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Abortion, Habitual-parasitology; Toxoplasma-immunology; Pregnancy Complications, Parasitic; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Immunoglobulin M; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine seroprevalence of Toxoplasmosis in women with repeated abortions in our local population. Prospective Cross-sectional study. This study was conducted in the Department of Microbiology Basic Medical Sciences Institute [BMSI] Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre [JPMC] Karachi from April 2006 to May 2008. Sera from 130 pregnant and post-aborted women with history of repeated abortions [group A] and 50 pregnant women with no history of abortion [group B - as controls] were analyzed for Toxoplasma IgM antibodies by ELISA technique to see the prevalence of toxoplasmosis. 24% of women of group A and 14% of women of group B were seropositive for toxoplasma IgM antibodies. Most of the cases with toxoplasmosis have had their abortions in the first trimester. Gradual increase in Toxoplasma antibody positivity with increasing gravida was observed. Women with negative serological status are at risk of acquiring a primary infection during pregnancy, hence education regarding preventive measures should be provided to them and every pregnant woman may be advised for Toxoplasma IgM antibodies investigation.

Tuberculosis

economics

Costs associated with tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment in Yemen for patients and public health services.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 393-398 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Tuberculosis-drug therapy; Community Health Services-economics; Costs and Cost Analysis; Prospective Studies

Abstract: This study determined the costs associated with tuberculosis [TB] diagnosis and treatment for the public health services and patients in Sana'a, Yemen. Data were collected prospectively from 320 pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB patients [160 each] who were followed until completion of treatment. Direct medical and nonmedical costs and indirect costs were calculated. The proportionate cost to the patients for pulmonary TB and extrapulmonary TB was 76.1% and 89.4% respectively of the total for treatment. The mean cost to patients for pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB treatment was US\$ 108.4 and US\$ 328.0 respectively. The mean cost per patient to the health services for pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB treatment was US\$ 34.0 and US\$ 38.8 respectively. For pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB, drug treatment represented 59.3% and 77.9% respectively of the total cost to the health services. The greatest proportionate cost to patients for pulmonary TB treatment was time away from work [67.5% of the total cost], and for extrapulmonary TB was laboratory and X-ray costs [55.5%] followed by transportation [28.6%].

Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex

Pre-operative carotid doppler ultrasound scanning among patients who underwent cardiac surgical procedures at Queen Alia Heart Institute, is it necessary?

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 5-10 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Preoperative Care; Carotid Artery Diseases-ultrasonography; Carotid Artery Diseases-surgery; Cardiac Surgical Procedures; Prevalence; Endarterectomy, Carotid

Abstract: To assess the frequency of significant carotid artery disease among the study group patients who underwent cardiac surgical procedures and highlight the importance of pre-operative Carotid Duplex Ultrasonography Scanning. This is a descriptive study which was conducted on a consecutive series of 102 Jordanian patients who underwent cardiac surgical procedures at Queen Alia Heart Institute between January and December 2009, and were pre-operatively examined for carotid artery disease. Median age of the study group patients was 63 [range 40-78] years, there were 84 males and 18 females, 76[74.5%] were hypertensive, 62[60.7%] diabetics, 67[65.6%] had history of smoking, 45[44%] had a Body Mass Index >30, 13[12.7%] had significant left main disease. Ten patients [9.8%] had a pre-operative history of transient ischemic attack or cerebrovascular accident. Chi-square was used to determine significance of the study variables, P value<0.05 was considered significant. Seventeen patients [16.6%] were found to have 50% or greater stenosis of one or both carotid arteries whereas for an 80% or greater stenosis; it was 6[5.8%]. Frequency of a 50% or greater stenosis of one or both carotid arteries was 3[6.5%] in patients between age 60 and 69 years, increasing to 11[42.3%] for patients age of 70 years and older. Independent risk factors for the presence of >50% stenosis in one or both carotid arteries in this group of patients were a previous history of transient ischemic attack or cerebrovascular accident, left main coronary disease, hypertension, history of smoking. Among 4 patients found to have concomitant significant carotid lesions and were hemodynamically stable with no critically stenotic coronary arteries, management was staged, carotid stenting was performed as a first stage in 2 patients and carotid endarterectomy was performed as a first stage in another 2 patients, cardiac procedures were performed successfully as a second stage in these 4 patients. Concomitant significant Carotid Artery Disease among the study group patients above the age of 70 who underwent cardiac procedures is relatively high, selective pre-operative Carotid Duplex Ultrasonography should be mandatory.

Urethral Stricture

surgery

Abdominal transpubic perineal urethroplasty for complex posterior urethral strictures: an experience of 10 years.

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JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International 2012; 17 (1): 7-11 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Urethra-surgery; Urologic Surgical Procedures; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: To document the outcome of abdominal transpubic perineal urethroplasty for complex posterior urethral strictures. Descriptive case series Surgical unit Hayatabad Medical Complex and Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar, from March 1999 to February 2009. Abdominal transpubic perineal urethroplasty is an acceptable surgical approach in patients with complex posterior urethral stricture. Patients with complex posterior urethral stricture were included in this study. Pre operative evaluation included history, physical examination and laboratory investigations. Antegrade/retrograde urethrograms and cystourethroscopy were performed to evaluate bladder neck, and stricture site and length. Surgery was performed in lithotomy position through lower abdominal and perineal approaches. Patients were followed for 2 years. At each visit, ascending and descending urethrograms were performed and post operative complications were recorded. Results were graded as successful and failure based on stricture free rate at the end of 2 years A total of 28 patients were managed The age range was 14-36 year with a mean age of 27.3 + 2.4 year. Urethral stricture was associated with false passages in 17.88% cases, periurethral cavity in 10.71% and urethrocutaneous fistula in 7.14% cases. Mean operation time was 3.5 hours and mean hospital stay was 6 days. Postoperative complications were recurrent stricture [17.86%], urethrocutaneous fistula [7.14%], perineal haematoma [7.14%], impotence [10.71%] and wound infection [10.71%]. During follow up 89.29% patients were stricture free at the end of 2 years Abdominal transpubic perineal urethroplasty is an acceptable surgical approach in patients with complex posterior urethral stricture.

Urinary Bladder Neoplasms

classification

The prognostic significance of galectin-3 and p-selectin in transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder.

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EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] 2011; 29 (1): 157-174 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Transitional Cell-pathology; Galectin 3-blood; P-Selectin-blood; Prognosis

Abstract: Bladder carcinoma is one of the most common malignancies in urology. The most common type of the bladder cancer is transitional cell carcinoma [TCC]. TCC of bladder has a recurrence rate of more than 50%. Therefore, it is important to find some indicators that can predict for recurrence or the development of metastasis. This study investigates the prognostic significance of preoperative serum levels of galectin-3 and P-selectin in patients with transitional cell carcinoma [TCC] of the urinary bladder. Preoperative serum levels of galectin-3 and P-selectin were measured by ELISA [enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay]. The study showed that Galectin-3 and P-selectin serum levels were higher in patients with bladder cancer than in healthy controls. Patients with metastasis had significantly higher levels of both serum Galectin-3 and P-selectin than with localized diseases. High levels of serum Galectin-3 and P-selectin were significantly associated with the clinical tumour stage. However, no significant difference detected between serum levels of galectin-3 and P-selectin in grade II and grade III TCC subgroups. Also, there is a positive correlation between serum Galectin-3 and P-selectin in both control and patient groups. Univariate analysis showed that preoperative serum level of Galectin-3, P-selectin and clinical stages were indicative for clinical progression and tumour specific survival. In a multivariate analysis, clinical stages were an independent prognostic marker for clinical progression and tumour specific survival. These results indicate that both serum Galectin-3, P-selectin levels and clinical tumour stages are closely related to poor prognosis in bladder cancer. So, their levels in bladder cancer patients may be useful in identifying patients at high risk of tumor recurrence.

Varicocele

surgery

Outcome of varicocele surgery and infertility at Prince Hussein Urology Center.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2012; 19 (1): 11-14 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Infertility, Male-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Sperm Motility; Spermatogenesis

Abstract: To describe the outcome of surgical techniques for the treatment of testicular varicosity to improve fertility among infertile males at Prince Hussein Urology Center. This descriptive study was conducted on a total of 844 patients who underwent Varicocele surgery at Prince Hussein Urology Center, for infertility between the period of June 2003 and June 2008, surgery was performed for patients upon presenting to our clinic complaining of infertility for one year or more in the absence of female factor for infertility. Patients were non-randomly selected. Sperm concentration, motility and morphology was assessed by analysis of at least two different semen specimens each obtained after a 5 days period of sexual abstinence and separated by three weeks interval. Post surgery patients were classified as responders [more than 50% increases in sperm parameters] and non-responders. Simple descriptive statistical methods [frequency, mean and percentage] were used to describe the study variables. Surgical treatment of clinical palpable Varicocele successfully cured over 95% of Varicocele. Post surgery spermatogenesis was improved among 256 patients [30.3%]. Sperm concentration increased to variable degrees from 6.23 to 12.1 million among these patients with mean of 9.2 million, sperm motility improved from 5.2% to 18.7% with mean of 8.3%. Spontaneous pregnancy was achieved in 194[23%] couples within 12 months following surgery. Varicoectomy is a safe, effective and associated with a rapid recovery and minimal morbidity. Varicoectomy resulted in the induction or enhancement of spermatogenesis in several men with clinical Varicocele and abnormal semen parameters. Despite the absence of definitive studies on the infertility outcome of varicocele surgery, it is reasonable to be considered as an option in selective patients with semen abnormalities.

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A

blood

Serum vascular endothelial growth factor level in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma undergoing liver transplantation: experience of a single western center.

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International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine 2012; 3 (1): 42-51 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Liver Transplantation; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The strongest predictor of tumor relapse after liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] is vascular invasion, appreciated only on explant analysis. High serum level of vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] is associated with worse outcomes after resection or locoregional therapies but its role in liver transplantation remains undefined. We report the first western prospective study exploring serum VEGF in HCC liver transplant patients, correlating pre-operative serum VEGF with poor prognostic histologic features during explant analysis. Between May 2008, and June 2010, 75 HCC patients underwent liver transplantation at our institution. Serum VEGF was measured every 3 months until liver transplantation and correlated with histopathologic findings on explant. There was no significant correlation between pre-transplant serum VEGF levels and tumor burden [median 31.0 pg/mL vs. 42.5 pg/mL, $p=0.33$, for tumors within and beyond the Milan criteria, respectively]. Pre-transplant VEGF levels were higher in poorly differentiated tumors compared to well to moderately differentiated tumors, but not statistically significant [median 49.0 pg/mL vs. 31.0 pg/mL, $p=0.26$]. Pre-transplant VEGF did not correlate with vascular invasion [median 37.0 pg/mL vs. 31.0 pg/mL, $p=0.35$, in the presence and absence of vascular invasion, respectively]. Pre-operative serum VEGF fails to predict unfavorable histologic HCC features in patients undergoing liver transplantation. Role of serum VEGF in liver transplant HCC patients remains unclear.

Violence

Verbal and physical abuse against Jordanian nurses in the work environment.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2012; 18 (4): 318-324 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Nurses; Workplace; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Risk Factors

Abstract: This descriptive cross-sectional study determined the prevalence and sources of verbal and physical workplace abuse in the last 6 months, the nurses' reactions to abuse, and their opinions about it. Data were collected by questionnaire from 447 nurses working in various departments in 3 hospitals in Amman. The prevalence of verbal and physical abuse was 37.1% and 18.3% respectively. Younger, less experienced nurses and those in emergency and intensive care departments experienced more abuse. Patients and their relatives were the usual abusers. Only 35.1% of the abused nurses reported it; of those that did not, 57.1% thought it was useless to do so, while 34.2% thought they could handle the incident without help. Over half of the abused nurses considered leaving nursing and felt their quality of work decreased because of the abuse. Negative societal image of nurses [64%] and poor support from hospital authorities [60%] were the factors the nurses believed most contributed to abuse.

Vision, Low

etiology

Magnitude and causes of low vision disability [moderate and severe visual impairment] among students of Al-Noor institute for the blind in Al-Hassa, Saudi Arabia: a case series.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2012; 12 (1): 62-68 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Blindness; Students; Visual Acuity; Retinal Diseases; Refractive Errors; Glaucoma; Cataract; Rehabilitation

Abstract: This study aimed to estimate the magnitude and causes of low vision disability [severe visual impairment [SVI] and moderate visual impairment [MVI]] among students at Al-Noor Institute for the Blind [NIB] in Al-Hassa, Saudi Arabia in 2006. An optometrist conducted refraction of 122 eyes of the 61 students [27 boys and 34 girls] with MVI [vision <6/18 to 6/60] and SVI [vision <6/60 to 3/60]. Ophthalmologists examined the anterior and posterior segments, and analysed the outcomes of additional investigations to finalise the diagnosis. The results were categorised as 'preventable', 'treatable' and 'not amenable to treatment'. The low vision care was also reviewed. In 12 [9.8%] eyes, visual acuity was \geq 6/18 and in 28 [23%] eyes, it was <3/60. MVI and SVI were found in 82 eyes [67.2%]. Hereditary retinal disorders were found in 68 [55.7%] eyes. Although refractive errors were found in 112 [91.8%] eyes, isolated refractive error was found in only 9 students. Congenital glaucoma and cataract were responsible for visual impairment in 16 [13.1%] and 9 [7.4%] eyes. These students were prescribed optical and non-optical low vision aids. Retinal disease was the main cause of SVI and MVI in our series. Some students at Al-Noor Institute for the Blind have curable low vision conditions. Rehabilitation of low vision disability should be different from that offered to the absolutely blind.

Vitamin D

blood

Serum vitamin D and osteoarthritis.

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DUHS, DIMC

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (2): 3-5 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoarthritis; Age Factors; Risk Factors; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Stress, Psychological; Knee Joint

Abstract: To determine whether the serum vitamin d level is associated with increasing age in female OA patients. Experimental and Observational Study. This study was conducted at the Department of Orthopaedic, Civil Hospital, Karachi from Feb. 2006 to Jan. 2008. Sixty female patients who were suffering from OA were studied. Patients were classified according to their stage of severity of OA in knee joints. Serum vitamin D was measured in serum by ELISA technique. According to distribution patients of group 3 having the age between 61 - 70 years. Serum vitamin D was detected in serum. Group 3 has high serum Vitamin D levels as compared to group 1 and 2 [P<0.5]. The age group of between 61 years and 70 years has low vitamin D levels, indicating that old age may be one of risk factor for OA.

Vitamins

Knowledge, attitude and practice of vitamin supplementation among patients visiting out-patient physicians in a teaching hospital in Karachi.

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Oman Medical Journal 2012; 27 (2): 116-120 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Outpatients; Physicians; Hospitals, Teaching; Questionnaires; Ascorbic Acid; Vitamin K

Abstract: To determine the knowledge, attitude and practices regarding the use of vitamin supplements among patients visiting Out-Patient clinics of a teaching hospital. Four hundred patients were interviewed during the period of July to September 2008, at the Out-patient clinics, Aga Khan University hospital, Karachi. A pre-tested and structured questionnaire was used to collect information. It consisted of questions regarding demographics, awareness of vitamin supplements and its consumption, reasons for usage and its effects. The purpose of the study was explained and assurance of confidentiality was given. After obtaining written consent, eligible individuals were interviewed. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 19.0 was used to analyze the data. The results revealed that 98% of the respondents were aware of vitamin supplements. The most known vitamin was found to be Vitamin C [16.9%] with Vitamin K being the least well-known [0.4%]; while 51.8% of the respondents were unaware of the harmful effects of vitamin supplements. The results also showed that 84.8% of the study population had taken vitamin supplements, and 79% of the participants considered that vitamin supplements to be helpful. Taking vitamin supplements as a compensation for the deficiencies in the body was the most frequently chosen answer [17.7%] as the reason for use of vitamin supplements. On the other hand, a majority of the population was unaware of the indications for use of vitamin supplements. This study highlights a very significant yet ignored issue of vitamin supplementation in Pakistan. A need exists to inform the general population about the use of vitamin supplementation. The media and the medical community are required to play their role in this regard. Short/ refresher training courses are needed for doctors to update and disseminate adequate knowledge of vitamin supplementation to their patients.

Workplace

psychology

The psychosocial environment at work: an assessment of the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

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Keywords: Occupational Health; Risk Assessment; World Health Organization; Questionnaires

Abstract: Psychosocial risks are widely recognised as major challenges to occupational health and safety. The risk management approach, which starts with an assessment of the risk that they pose, is acknowledged as the most effective way of preventing and managing psychosocial risks at the workplace. This paper presents the findings and action taken following a risk assessment of psychosocial risks, at the World health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean [EMRO] and country offices, carried out on behalf of the Committee on Health and Safety in the Workplace in EMRO. The findings show that psychosocial risks pose a threat to the mental well-being of staff. Management and co-worker support, rewards, possibilities for development, and trust mitigate the negative impact of psychosocial risks. The results of this risk assessment are being used to develop interventions aimed at enhancing the sense of well-being of staff, initially through actions at the employee level.

Zinc

blood

The relationship between serum zinc concentration and short stature in adolescents younger than age 15y.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2012; 19 (77): 1-8 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Adolescent; Growth; Micronutrients; Case-Control Studies; Body Height; Anthropometry

Abstract: Linear growth is one of the most important criteria of general public health. As a micronutrient, zinc is

known to affect linear growth. Considering the low prevalence of zinc deficiency in Zanjan, analysis of the impact of zinc deficiency in children with short stature in this province could provide valuable information. The aim of this study was to compare the serum concentration of Zinc in children with short stature and those with normal growth in Zanjan. This case-control study was conducted on two groups of school children under the age of 15, including 50 subjects with short stature, who were randomly selected from the patients of endocrine clinic of Vali-e-asr general hospital, and 50 normal-growth children. Normal subjects were selected from the cases classmates with the same socioeconomic situation. After collection of general health data and anthropometric measurements, blood samples were taken to detect serum concentrations of zinc in all of the participants. One hundred children, including 50 males and 50 females, with a mean age of 10.2 +/- 3 years were investigated. Serum concentrations of zinc were significantly lower in the subjects with short stature [94 +/- 23.1] microg/dl vs. 110.9 +/- 12.4 microg/dl in normal subjects; p: 0.001]. A significant positive correlation was found between serum concentrations of zinc and the height of the subjects in both groups [r: 0.2, p: 0.02]. There is a positive correlation between serum zinc concentration and the height of the children even in the zinc sufficient areas like Zanjan. Future studies for analysis of the impact of zinc supplementation on the growth velocity of subjects with zinc deficiency are recommended.

Zirconium

The effect of porcelain veneer and liner usage on microtensile bond strength of cercon zirconia ceramics.

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Keywords: Ceramics; Dental Porcelain; Dental Veneers; Tensile Strength; Dental Bonding

Abstract: Bond strength between veneers ceramic any zirconia framework is the weakest component in the layered structure. This bond was sensitive to the liner application and type of veneer ceramic. This study examined the core-veneer microtensile bond strength of a CAD/CAM [computer aided design/computer assisted manufactured] zirconia ceramic by comparing two ceramic veneers with and without liners. Disc-shaped [19.4x3.5mm] specimens were fabricated using CAD/CAM zirconia core materials [Cercon]. Half of the discs were left white and the others were colored with an A2 liner. The specimens were veneered with Ceram Kiss or Zirkozahn ICE veneering ceramics [3.5 mm]. The discs were then cut into microbars [CC, ZC, CW, ZW] and the microtensile strength of the core-veneer bond was calculated. The specimens were analyzed by SEM and the data were compared using one-way ANOVA and Post hoc tests. The type of veneering ceramic [Ceram Kiss] and liner application [coloring] significantly affected the core-veneer microtensile bond strength [P<0.0001]. The Zirkozahn layer [ZC, ZW] did not show significant differences [P=0.08]. Careful selection of veneering ceramics and liner applications can be recommended as they have significant roles in microtensile bond strength of core veneered restorations.

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ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, DUPLEX
- Ghasemi, Amir**
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
- Ghnnam, Wagih Mommtaz**
SITUS INVERSUS (surgery)
- Ghodrati, S.**
ASTHMA
- Gholami, H.**
ENDOMETRIUM (ultrasonography)
ZINC (blood)
- Gholami, M.R.**
GUANIDINES
- Ghoncheh, Zahra**
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Gill, Michael**
PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING
- Gogus, Nermin**
EPHEDRINE (therapeutic use)
- Gokce, Mustafa**
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL (diagnosis)
- Gomaa, Abdel Aziz**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (genetics)
- Gomathi, Kadayam G.**
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- Gujjar, Arunodaya**
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (diagnosis)
- Gupta, Amit**
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Gupta, Sweety**
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Hababbeh, Nidal**
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- Habashneh, Muin**
BICARBONATES (blood)
- Habbal, Omar**
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- Habib, Sadia**
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- Habibullah, Zulfikar**
OSTEOCHONDRODYSPLASIAS (diagnosis)
- Hadadi, P.**
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- Haddad, Fares H.**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Haddadi, Pezhman**
SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI (diagnosis)
- Hadi, Ainul**
URETHRAL STRICTURE (surgery)
- Hafez, A.M.**
CHLORPYRIFOS (toxicity)
- Haghighi, K.S.**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION
- Haider, Jahanzaib**
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
- HajiBeigi, Marzieh**
MEDICAL ERRORS
- Hajmohammadi, Saeed**
SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI (diagnosis)

Halasa, Salah
LIVING DONORS

Hallas, Claire
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Hamid, Zariyantey A.
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS

Hamidu, A.U.
SPLENECTOMY

Hammad, Kifah
ENDARTERECTOMY (methods)

Harahsheh, Basel
ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER, DUPLEX

Harden, P.
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Hasanain, Ahmad F.A.
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR

Hashim, Yasmin
TOXOPLASMOSIS (epidemiology)

Hasosah, Mohammed Y.
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (drug effects)

Hassan, A.
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Hassan, Fara
HEMANGIOMA (diagnosis)

Hassan, Kowthar S.
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Hassan, Vaqar
CLUBFOOT (surgery)

Hatahet, W.
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Hawai, S.M.
MENSTRUATION DISTURBANCES (epidemiology)

Hazavehei, S.M.M.
DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC

Hidarnia, A.
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Hilalat, Mohammad
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

Hina, Janet
GLAUCOMA DRAINAGE IMPLANTS

Hormati, A.
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Hua, Li Xin
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL

Ibinaye, P.O.
SPLENECTOMY

Ibrahim, Abeer Y.
SALVADORACEAE (toxicity)

Ibrahim, J.G.
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

Ibrahim, Jehan M.
KIDNEY DISEASES (epidemiology)

Ibrahim, Nashwa K.
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL (chemically induced)

Ijei, I.P.
SPLENECTOMY

Inam, Muhammad
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Inuwa, Ibrahim M.
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Ip, E.C.
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Iqbal, Malik Javed
HIP FRACTURES (mortality)
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Iqbal, Shahzad
FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

Ismail, Hisham A.
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Ismail, Mona H.
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Ismail, N.A.
PATIENT SAFETY

Jacob, P.C.
MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (diagnosis)

Jacobson, Kevan
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Jaffery, Shariq Sohail
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Jaghasi, I.
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Jalalzadeh, Seyed Mohsen
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Javadi, A.
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- Javadian, E.**
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (isolation and purification)
- Javanbakht, Aida**
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Jayakar, Jacob**
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- Jayakrishnan, B.**
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- Jiang, Hao Wen**
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- Jilani, Kauser**
ABORTION, INDUCED (mortality)
- Join, A.**
WORKPLACE (psychology)
- Kaabneh, Awad**
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- Kainer, G.**
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- Kakish, Michel**
FLANK PAIN (ultrasonography)
- Kalat, Shirin Rezaie**
PAIN (prevention and control)
- Kalati, Fateme Arbabi**
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- Kamel, Terez B.**
CARDIOMYOPATHIES (epidemiology)
- Kamil, Aneela**
CESAREAN SECTION
- Kamrani, Mohamad Hosein Lotfi**
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- Kandil, Eman I.**
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- Karagiannis, Asterios**
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- Karami, Maryam**
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- Karim, Jumanah**
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- Karimi, H.**
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- Karout, N.**
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- Kashif, Salik**
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- Kataria, Kamal**
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- Katsiki, Niki**
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- Kazemi, Alireza Danesh**
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- Kennedy, S.E.**
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- Kfoury, Hala Kassouf**
MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES (pathology)
- Khadadah, Mousa**
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- Khadem, Parvin**
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- Khalafallah, Osama A.**
MILK, HUMAN (microbiology)
- Khalil, Fatma, A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL (chemically induced)
- Khalil, Ghada M.**
OBESITY (epidemiology)
- Khalil, Mahmoud A.**
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- Khalil, Mohamad Ehsan**
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- Khalilzadeh, S.**
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- Khan, Alamzeb**
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- Khan, Asghar**
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- Khan, Ashfaq A.**
INFANT, VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
- Khan, Jamil Ahmed**
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (diagnosis)
- Khan, Mahjabeen**
HYSTERECTOMY
- Khan, Mazhar**
URETHRAL STRICTURE (surgery)
- Khan, Mohammed Sarfaraz**
VISION, LOW (etiology)

Khan, Moosa

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Khan, Muhammad Umair

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (prevention and control)

Khan, Muhammad Wasim

HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL, CHRONIC (surgery)

Khan, Rafeeq Alam

GOUT (drug therapy)
BUDESONIDE (therapeutic use)

Khan, Shehzad Akbar

URETHRAL STRICTURE (surgery)

Khan, Z.U.

CANDIDA (isolation and purification)

Khanam, Aziza

VITAMIN D (blood)

Khandekar, Rajiv

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Khani, P.

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Khasawneh, Ibraheem

PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (prevention and control)

Khero, Razia Bahadur

ABORTION, INDUCED (mortality)

Khiavi, Hassan Azangoo

CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (genetics)

Khojro, Haji Khan

SALMONELLA TYPHI (drug effects)

Khokar, Arif Mahmood

CORONARY DISEASE (radiography)

Khorasani, Mohammad Mahdi Yaghooti

SULINDAC (therapeutic use)

Khori, Firas

VARICOCELE (surgery)

Khoshbin, Elham

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Khraisat, Khalid

GLAUCOMA DRAINAGE IMPLANTS

Khuhro, Bashir Ahmed

ABORTION, INDUCED (mortality)

Kiani, Faran

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Kianmehr, Nahid

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Kim, R.

VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A (blood)

Kirby, R.E.

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Kobeisy, Mohammad A.

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Kolachi, Ghulam Mujtaba

ARGININE (pharmacology)

Kortum, E.

WORKPLACE (psychology)

Kostapano, Michael S.

METABOLIC SYNDROME X (drug therapy)

Krishnan, Lalitha

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Kumar, Ajay

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

Kumar, Ashok

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

Kumar, Sunil

OVARIAN NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Kuruvi, Sarah

ELASTIC TISSUE (pathology)

Kutanis, Remzi

CAREGIVERS (psychology)

Kutbi, Suzane Y.

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

Lal, Bharat

MIGRAINE DISORDERS (complications)

Lalani, Saima

VITAMINS

Lari, A. Rastegar

ESCHERICHIA COLI

Lasheen, Ibrahim

ASTHMA (radiography)

Ibrahim, M.I.M.

TUBERCULOSIS (economics)

Lele, Shailesh

BASAL GANGLIA DISEASES

Iftikhar, Sana

CORONARY DISEASE (radiography)

Li, Fenfen
BONE PLATES

Li, Na
FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

Liang, Jun
HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (diagnosis)

Liu, Sheng
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Liu, Zhi Jun
HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (diagnosis)

Liu, Zhongtang
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Lobo, Geover J.
THYROID NODULE (pathology)

Lyall, Shalin
CHOLECYSTECTOMY (methods)

Mackie, F.E.
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Madfaic, Z.A.
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Mahdy, Karam A.
GALECTIN 3 (deficiency)

Mahmudi, Mohadese
SULINDAC (therapeutic use)

Mahvidyzadeh, Samaneh
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Majed, Mohammed H.
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY

Majidi, M.R. Seyyed
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Majrooh, M. Ashraf
CORONARY DISEASE (radiography)

Malhotra, Anil
ESOPHAGECTOMY

Malik, Naveed Ishaq
CLUBFOOT (surgery)

Manetta, Frank
FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

Maqbool, Muhammad Salman
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Maradny, Nabil
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Marjani, Sedighe
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Marwan, Yousef
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Masumi, Syavash
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Matough, Fatmah A.
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Mazhar, A.
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Mazloomzade, S.
LEPTIN (blood)

Mehboob, Mukhtar
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Mehrabadi, J. Fallah
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Memon, Rubina A.D.
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Menon, N.
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Mesli, E.
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Messai, Y.
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Mikhailidis, Dimitri P.
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Mir, Arash Poorsattar Bejeh
ACIDULATED PHOSPHATE FLUORIDE

Mirghafourvand, Mojgan
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Mirjat, Karam Ali
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Mirkarimi, Mahkame
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Mirza, Aamir
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Mirza, Talat
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- Mobasser, G.**
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- Mofidi, Mani**
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- Moghadam, Alireza Ansari**
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- Moghimbeighi, Abbas**
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- Moghimbeighi, A.**
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- Mohamed, Jamaludin**
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- Mohammad, Samy H.**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC
- Mohammadi, Eesa**
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- Mohandas, Rao K.G.**
SKULL (anatomy and histology)
- Mohebbi, Simin Zahra**
ORAL HEALTH
- Moniri, R.**
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
- Monzavi, Abbas**
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- Morsy, Khairy H.**
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- Mortazavi, Y.**
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- Motamayel, Fatemeh Ahmadi**
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- Motawe, Hemaia M.**
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- Mourad, Abbas A.**
HEARING LOSS (rehabilitation)
- Mousavi, G.A.**
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
- Mousavinasab, N.**
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
- Mousvinasab, Majid**
CURING LIGHTS, DENTAL
- Movahed, F.**
ENDOMETRIUM (ultrasonography)
- Mughal, Muhammad Azhar**
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (blood)
- Mughal, Shaheen Ahmed**
MIGRAINE DISORDERS (complications)
- Mughal, Sikandar Adil**
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (blood)
- Muhammad, Eman M.S.**
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC
- Mukherjee, Abhijit**
INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (physiology)
- Mula Abed, Waad Allah S.**
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- Muquim, Abdulaziz**
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- Murad, Shah**
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- Mustafa, Farrukh**
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- Muthukrishnan, Ashok**
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- Mwaura, J.G.**
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- Nabr, S.S.**
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- Nadaf, Ali**
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- Naeem, M.M.**
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- Nagati, Magda Mohamed**
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- Naghawy, Wafed R.**
CHOLESTEATOMA, MIDDLE EAR (pathology)
- Naheed, Farrukh**
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- Najafi, Mohammad Hasan**
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Najitehrani, A.**
ENDOMETRIUM (ultrasonography)
- Nandhagopal, Ramachandiran**
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APHASIA

Naqvi, Syed Naemul Hasan
PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTERS

Nasab, N. Mousavi
ASTHMA

Naseh, Mohamad Reza
PAIN (prevention and control)

Naser, Samarih M.
SEPSIS (microbiology)

Nasiri, Mohammad Ali
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Nasir, Khawaja Kamal
BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)

Nasiri, Majid
HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Naved Uz Zafar, M.
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Nedjat, Saharnaz
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Nezafati, Saeed
SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI (diagnosis)

Ngure, R.M.
ENDOPEPTIDASES (analysis)

Nguu, E.K.
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Niknami, Mahdi
SALIVARY GLAND CALCULI (diagnosis)

Niknami, S.H.
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

Nikzad, Sakine
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Nimri, Marwan A.
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Njagi, J.W.
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Noba, Arhiko L.
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Nosuhian, Said
BONE AND BONES (radiography)

Nouri, S.Z.
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Oates, Crispian
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Ogoyi, D.O.
ENDOPEPTIDASES (analysis)

Omar, Abeer A.
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Omerovic, Safet
PANCREATIC FISTULA (therapy)

Oshaghi, M.A.
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (isolation and purification)

Othman, G.Q.
TUBERCULOSIS (economics)

Otom, Ali
SPINAL CORD INJURIES (complications)

Ouyang, Yuanming
BONE PLATES

Ovbiagele, Bruce

Owlia, P.
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Ozen, Bugra
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Ozer, Levent
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Panah, Hooshang Rafaat
CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (genetics)

Panjnoush, Mehrdad
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Parmar, Mihir Y.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)

Parsanejad, N.
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Parveen, Khalida
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Paul, Bobby
INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (physiology)

Pervaiz, Zarabia
CORONARY DISEASE (radiography)

Perveen, Kausar
CESAREAN SECTION

Perveen, Rehana
PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTERS

Pervez, Shahid
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (diagnosis)

Philip, Chepsy Cherian
HYPOGLYCEMIA

- Pirani, S.**
ZINC (blood)
- Pories, Walter J.**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (surgery)
- Prasath, Guru**
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- Qamar, Aisha**
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- Qasmi, Shahzad Ahmed**
FISSURE IN ANO (surgery)
- Qiao, Yi Ze**
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- Qidwai, Waris**
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- Qureshi, Asif**
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- Qureshi, Mamoon Akbar**
CORONARY DISEASE (radiography)
- Qusouss, Sahim**
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- Qutishat, Rawan M.**
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- Radvar, Mehrdad**
CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (genetics)
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- Rafidzadeh, S.**
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (isolation and purification)
- Rahaei, Z.**
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Rahman, Noor**
HIP FRACTURES (mortality)
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- Raja'a, Y.A.**
TUBERCULOSIS (economics)
- Ramachandra, Sunitha**
ELASTIC TISSUE (pathology)
- Ramazanogullari, Ibrahim**
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- Ramzi, M.**
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- Rasha, L. Etewa**
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- Rasooli, I.**
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- Rassi, Y.**
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- Rathi, Vinita**
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- Rawal, B.B.**
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS (prevention and control)
- Razavi, Mohamad**
BONE AND BONES (radiography)
- Rehman, A.**
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Reyes, Zenaida**
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- Rezaee, Abdol Rahim**
CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS (genetics)
- Rezai, Mahdi**
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- Rezvani, A.R.**
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- Rismanchian, Mansur**
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- Rizvi, Samina**
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- Roberts, Omolara**
ASTHMA (radiography)
- Rodan, Rania**
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- Rosenberg, A.R.**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION
- Roshanaei, Ghodratollah**
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- Roy, Chandan**
AEGLE
- Roy, Sima**
INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (physiology)
- Roychoudhry, Sadhana**
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- Saadah Omar I.**
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, IGA

- Sabbaghi, A.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Sabrah, Amal A.**
SEPSIS (microbiology)
- Sadek, Ali A.**
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS
- Saeed, K.**
WORKPLACE (psychology)
- Safan, Manal A.**
URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS (classification)
- Saffarcherati, Hengame**
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- Saghafi, Masoud**
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- Saha, Indranil**
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- Saha, Sudipta**
CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA
- Said, Mahmoud M.**
DOXORUBICIN (toxicity)
- Saidi, Hossein**
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- Salah Eldeen, Fatma E.Z.**
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC
- Saleh, Farah**
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (diagnosis)
- Salehinia, Ramin**
ORAL HEALTH
- Salem, Ehab M.**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC
- Salemi, Fatemeh**
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- Samani, Zahra Aziz**
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- Sanei, A.**
LEISHMANIA INFANTUM (isolation and purification)
- Saran, Sharmila**
SKULL (anatomy and histology)
- Sefat, Yosef Khilil**
DENTAL LEAKAGE
- Sefidkon, F.**
THYMUS PLANT
- Senoglu, Mehmet**
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL (diagnosis)
- Settin, Ahmad A.**
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- Shaban, Hala H.**
MILK, HUMAN (microbiology)
- Shabaneh, Mohammad**
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (prevention and control)
- Shabaneh, Mohammad K.**
CHOLESTEATOMA, MIDDLE EAR (pathology)
- Shadrou, S.**
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS (prevention and control)
- Shah, Farrukh Ozair**
URETHRAL STRICTURE (surgery)
- Shah, Purvi A.**
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Shah, Shahzad Alam**
HEMANGIOMA (diagnosis)
- Shahabi, Sima**
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- Shahani, Arshad Saleem**
BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)
- Shahani, Rukhsar Ali**
SALMONELLA TYPHI (drug effects)
- Shahani, Shazia Begum**
SALMONELLA TYPHI (drug effects)
- Shahzad, Muhammad Khawar**
CHOLELITHIASIS (microbiology)
- Shaikh, A.**
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC
- Shaikh, Dur Muhammad**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (epidemiology)
- Shaikh, M.A.**
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC
- Shalaby, Shehata E.M.**
INSECTICIDES (toxicity)
- Shamkani, F.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Sharif, S.I.**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (etiology)
- Sharifi, F.**
ZINC (blood)

- Sharma Barjesh Chandar**
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (drug therapy)
- Sharma, Praveen**
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (drug therapy)
- Shehnaz, Syed I.**
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- Sheikh, M.A.**
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Sheikhi, Mahnaz**
BONE AND BONES (radiography)
- Sheikhzadeh, Seddigheh**
ZIRCONIUM
- Shenoy, Divakar**
THYROID NODULE (pathology)
- Sheriba, Nermin Ahmed**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)
- Shetty, Prathvi**
THYROID NODULE (pathology)
- Shirazi, M.H.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Shukar ud din, Shazia**
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (diagnosis)
- Shunaigat, Abdul Naser**
VARICOCELE (surgery)
- Siadat, Hakimeh**
ZIRCONIUM
- Siddiqui, Z.**
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC
- Sinan, Tariq**
ASTHMA (radiography)
- Siraj, Mohammad**
HIP FRACTURES (mortality)
- Sivakumar, Puthuval**
RADIAL ARTERY (abnormalities)
- Sivaraman, Arjun**
INTESTINAL VOLVULUS
- Skokauskas, Norbert**
PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING
- Sohrabi, D.**
GUANIDINES
- Soleimani, M.**
MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS
- Soliman, Amel A.**
DOXORUBICIN (toxicity)
- Soltankarimi, Vahid**
ACIDULATED PHOSPHATE FLUORIDE
- Somayaji, S.N.**
SKULL (anatomy and histology)
- Song, Ning Hong**
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL
- Soofi, Ahmed K.**
RIVERS (microbiology)
- Soyal, Ozlem Balkiz**
EPHEDRINE (therapeutic use)
- Sreedharan, Jayadevan**
CURRICULUM
- Sukkar, Ghassan A.**
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (drug effects)
- Sultan, Shahid**
CLUBFOOT (surgery)
- Sultana, Neelofar**
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (epidemiology)
- Tabari, Mitra**
ACIDULATED PHOSPHATE FLUORIDE
- Tabrizizadeh, Mahdi**
DENTAL LEAKAGE
- Taghavi, Farnosh**
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS
(diagnosis)
- Taghizadeh, M.**
THYMUS PLANT
- Taheri, Morteza**
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Tan, A.**
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A
(blood)
- Taranikanti, Varna**
ANATOMY
- Tauro, Leo F.**
THYROID NODULE (pathology)
- Tawfeeq, F.N.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Thanoon, Imad A.J.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Tian, Hui**
HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (diagnosis)

- Tomerak, Rania H.**
MILK, HUMAN (microbiology)
- Torabzadeh, Hasan**
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
- Turab, S. Mohsin**
GOUT (drug therapy)
- Turhan, Guldane**
EPHEDRINE (therapeutic use)
- ul Wadood, Ahsan**
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (diagnosis)
- Umaer, Muhammad**
CLUBFOOT (surgery)
- Umesh, Goneppanavar**
INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL
- Utku, Uygur**
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL (diagnosis)
- Vakili, M.M.**
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
- Valizadeh, M.**
HYPOPITUITARISM
- Venugopalan, Poothirikovil**
RADIAL ARTERY (abnormalities)
- Verma, Ganga R.**
ESOPHAGECTOMY
- Waheedi, M.A.**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Waly, Mostafa**
OBESITY (epidemiology)
- Wang, Le Xin**
HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (diagnosis)
BANDAGES
- Wang, Li Quan**
BANDAGES
- Wang, Yongping**
BONE PLATES
- Wang, Zhe**
CLIMATE CHANGE
- Wassif, G.O.**
PATIENT SAFETY
- Wegdan, Omar M.**
KIDNEY DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Williams, Sharon**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (surgery)
- Wiwanitkit, Viroj**
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
- Wu, Yu**
BANDAGES
- Xia, Guo Wei**
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL
- Yadav, Rajni**
ESOPHAGECTOMY
- Yaghobi, R.**
MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS
- Yamamah, Gamal A.H.**
HEARING LOSS (rehabilitation)
- Yang, Qiao Zhi**
HAND, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Yazdi, M.K. Sharifi**
ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Yegane, Vahid**
DENTAL LEAKAGE
- Yousef, Randa**
OBESITY (epidemiology)
- Yusuf, R.**
SPLENECTOMY
- Zaidi, Ijaz Hussain**
PHOSPHORIC ACID ESTERS
- Zaidi, Shaesta Naseem**
MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES (pathology)
- Zakerinia, M.**
MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS
- Zarkon, Aziza M.**
BRASSICACEAE (chemistry)
- Zayadeen, Adnan**
FLANK PAIN (ultrasonography)
- Zeinali, E.**
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
- Zerem, Enver**
PANCREATIC FISTULA (therapy)
- Zhang, Guang Jian**
CLIMATE CHANGE
- Zhang, Yong**
CLIMATE CHANGE
- Zhou, Hai Bin**
BANDAGES
- Zolghadr, R.**
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Zou, Sheng Lu**
BANDAGES

Appendix II

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR**

(by country)

Journal	ISSN	Status
Afghanistan (2)		
Afghan Medical Journal New	N/A	Active
AFJPH - Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	N/A	Active
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 (135)		
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 Family Health and Population	N/A	Active
Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Active
Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
ASJOG - Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Active
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	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]	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
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	2090-6218	Active
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Interrupted
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
Health Services Journal of the Eastern 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	ISSN	Status
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
Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
Mansoura Medical Bulletin	N/A	Active
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
MDV - Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine New	1687-2010	Active
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active
Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active
Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Interrupted
Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
Iraq (30)		
Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543	Active
Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993	Interrupted
Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted
Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Interrupted
IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
Islamic Republic of Iran (179)		
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
Archives of Trauma Research New	2251-953X	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	N/A	Active
BCCR - Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527	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	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
IJM - Iranian Journal of Microbiology	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	2008-5109	Active
IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802	Active
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Active
IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
IJVM - Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894	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
Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
Iran Occupational Health	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315	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
JNP - Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363	Active
Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659	Active
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	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 Health Scope New	2251-8959	Active
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
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 Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [JKUMS]	2251-9068	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	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 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	2228-5482	Active
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
JRH - Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395	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
Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780	Active
Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x	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
Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006	Active
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
Ofoh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
Payavard - Salamat	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	2228-7043	Active
Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572	Active
Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S.	1727-1789	Active
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520	Active
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Interrupted
Trauma Monthly	2251-7464	Active
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820	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 (75)		
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
FWU Journal of Social Sciences New	1995-1272	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
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
KMUJ - Khyber Medical University 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 Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
PJO - Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
PJPH - Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
Sudan (10)		
AJNT - Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X	Active
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
Syrian Arab Republic (10)		
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
Arabic Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	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 (5)		
EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
Gulf Medical University: Proceedings New	N/A	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	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
YJMR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

Last update December 2012

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	Afghan Medical Journal New	N/A	Active
6	AFJPH - Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	N/A	Active
7	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704	Active
8	Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X	Active
9	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030	Active
10	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144	Interrupted
11	AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Interrupted
12	AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835	Active
13	AJNT - Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation New	1858-554X	Active
14	AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A	Active
15	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751	Interrupted
16	Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400	Active
17	Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X	Interrupted
18	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920	Interrupted
19	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879	Interrupted
20	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945	Active
21	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792	Interrupted
22	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047	Active
23	Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849	Interrupted
24	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543	Active
25	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993	Interrupted
26	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
27	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322	Active
28	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241	Active
29	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Interrupted
30	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
31	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Interrupted
32	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Interrupted
33	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
34	Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted
35	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
36	APMC -Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919	Active
37	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Interrupted
38	Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
39	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A	Active
40	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Interrupted
41	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Active
42	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
43	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
44	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
45	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
46	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
47	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A	Active
48	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
49	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
50	Archives of Trauma Research New	2251-953X	Active
51	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Active
52	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Interrupted
53	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
54	ASJOG - Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
55	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Active
56	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
57	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
58	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
59	Audiology	1735-1936	Active
60	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
61	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
62	Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	N/A	Active
63	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
64	BCCR - Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527	Active
65	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active
66	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
67	Biomedica	1992-4852	Active
68	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
69	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834	Active
70	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
71	Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
72	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931	Interrupted
73	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Interrupted
74	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active
75	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
76	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted
77	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Active
78	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Active
79	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Active
80	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
81	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
82	Cell Journal (Yakhteh)	2228-5806	Active
83	Challenge - Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
84	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
85	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
86	Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
87	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
88	DARU - Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115	Active
89	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Interrupted
90	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470	Active
91	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
92	Dirasat	1026-3772	Interrupted
93	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
94	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
95	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
96	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
97	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted
98	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
99	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
100	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
101	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
102	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A	Active
103	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
104	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
105	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
106	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Interrupted
107	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Active
108	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
109	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
110	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Interrupted
111	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Active
112	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
113	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
114	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
115	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Interrupted
116	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
117	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Active
118	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
119	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
120	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
121	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Interrupted
122	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
123	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
124	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
125	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
126	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
127	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Interrupted
128	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Active
129	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
130	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Active
131	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218	Active
132	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
133	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
134	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
135	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
136	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
137	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
138	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
139	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
140	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Interrupted
141	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
142	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
143	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
144	Feyz - Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855	Active
145	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	N/A	Active
146	FWU Journal of Social Sciences New	1995-1272	Active
147	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
148	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258	Active
149	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
150	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182	Active
151	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
152	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active
153	GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
154	Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
155	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Active
156	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings New	N/A	Active
157	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
158	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
159	HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
160	Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
161	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
162	Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
163	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
164	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active
165	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
166	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
167	Hospital - Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982	Active
168	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
169	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
170	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
171	IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active
172	IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
173	IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
174	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
175	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
176	IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
177	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
178	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
179	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
180	IJM - Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289	Active
181	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
182	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
183	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Interrupted
184	IJOH - International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109	Active
185	IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802	Active
186	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Active
187	IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
188	IJVM - Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894	Active
189	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Interrupted
190	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
191	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Active
192	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
193	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
194	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active
195	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
196	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
197	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
198	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
199	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
200	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
201	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
202	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
203	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133	Active
204	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X	Active
205	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
206	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
207	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
208	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
209	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	1735-5109	Active
210	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
211	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Interrupted
212	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
213	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
214	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
215	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
216	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active
217	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
218	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
219	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Interrupted
220	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
221	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
222	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
223	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
224	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
225	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
226	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Interrupted
227	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
228	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315	Active
229	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active

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230	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
231	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
232	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
233	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
234	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
235	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
236	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
237	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
238	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
239	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
240	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
241	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
242	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
243	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
244	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
245	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
246	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
247	JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Interrupted
248	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
249	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted
250	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
251	JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
252	JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
253	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Interrupted
254	JKCD - Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633	Active
255	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Active
256	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
257	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
258	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
259	JMR - Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962	Interrupted
260	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	1996-3262	Active
261	JNP - Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363	Active

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262	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
263	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
264	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
265	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
266	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
267	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659	Active
268	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Active
269	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
270	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
271	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Active
272	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X	Active
273	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
274	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
275	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
276	Journal of Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
277	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
278	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
279	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
280	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
281	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
282	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949	Active
283	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
284	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
285	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
286	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
287	Journal of Health Scope New	2251-8959	Active
288	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
289	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
290	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
291	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
292	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
293	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Interrupted
294	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted

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295	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
296	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
297	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
298	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
299	Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences (JKUMS)	2251-9068	Active
300	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
301	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783	Active
302	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Interrupted
303	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
304	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active
305	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
306	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Interrupted
307	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
308	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
309	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
310	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
311	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576	Active
312	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
313	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941	Active
314	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
315	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
316	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
317	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
318	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Active
319	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482	Active
320	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
321	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676	Active
322	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active
323	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active
324	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Interrupted
325	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
326	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
327	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active

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328	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
329	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
330	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
331	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Active
332	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
333	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
334	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
335	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
336	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
337	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Interrupted
338	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446	Active
339	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Active
340	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
341	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
342	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
343	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Active
344	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
345	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
346	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
347	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
348	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Active
349	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525	Active
350	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Active
351	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
352	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
353	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
354	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
355	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted
356	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
357	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
358	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active
359	JRH - Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395	Active
360	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Active

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361	JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
362	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
363	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
364	Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780	Active
365	Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x	Active
366	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Interrupted
367	Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A	Active
368	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
369	Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
370	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
371	KMUJ - Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763	Active
372	KOOMESH - Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
373	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
374	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
375	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
376	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
377	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820	Interrupted
378	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
379	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
380	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
381	Mansoura Medical Bulletin	N/A	Active
382	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
383	Maroc Medical	0025-4053	Active
384	MDV - Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine New	1687-2010	Active
385	MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
386	Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
387	Medical Channel	1681-5491	Interrupted
388	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
389	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
390	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
391	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
392	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
393	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active

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394	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Interrupted
395	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
396	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Active
397	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
398	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
399	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active
400	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
401	Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active
402	MEJC - Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
403	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
404	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
405	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
406	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
407	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
408	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554	Active
409	Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
410	Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
411	Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006	Active
412	Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
413	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
414	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
415	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
416	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
417	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
418	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
419	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
420	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
421	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
422	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
423	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
424	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
425	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
426	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted

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427	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Active
428	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
429	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
430	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
431	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Interrupted
432	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
433	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
434	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active
435	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active
436	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Interrupted
437	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
438	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
439	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Stopped
440	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413	Active
441	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421	Active
442	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
443	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
444	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
445	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904	Interrupted
446	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
447	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active
448	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
449	Payavard - Salamat	1735-8132	Active
450	Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
451	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
452	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
453	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
454	PJO - Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
455	PJPH - Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891	Active
456	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
457	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
458	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
459	Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active

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460	Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
461	Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
462	Proceedings	N/A	Interrupted
463	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
464	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
465	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
466	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
467	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
468	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
469	Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue	4544-2008	Active
470	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043	Active
471	Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
472	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
473	Research in Cardiovascular Medicine New	2251-9572	Active
474	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Interrupted
475	Revue Maghebaine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
476	Revue Maghebaine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
477	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Interrupted
478	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Interrupted
479	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
480	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
481	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
482	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Interrupted
483	Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
484	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
485	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
486	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
487	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
488	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
489	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
490	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
491	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
492	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S.	1727-1789	Active

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493	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
494	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Interrupted
495	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
496	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520	Active
497	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
498	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
499	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
500	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
501	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
502	SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
503	SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
504	SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
505	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
506	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
507	Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529	Active
508	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
509	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
510	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
511	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
512	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
513	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
514	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Active
515	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
516	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
517	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
518	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
519	Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
520	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
521	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted
522	Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397	Active
523	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
524	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Interrupted
525	Trauma Monthly	2251-7464	Active

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526	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
527	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
528	Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
529	Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
530	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
531	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
532	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
533	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Interrupted
534	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
535	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
536	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
537	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
538	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
539	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
540	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active

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