

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

March 2013

Vol. 12 No. 1



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Table of Contents

IMEMR Current Contents.....	vii
------------------------------------	------------

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

Absenteeism.....	1
Accommodation, Ocular.....	1
Acetaminophen.....	1
Achondroplasia.....	2
Admitting Department, Hospital.....	2
Aging.....	3
Amaranthus.....	3
Anemia.....	3
Anger.....	4
Angina Pectoris.....	4
Anti-Bacterial Agents.....	5
Anticonvulsants.....	5
Antidepressive Agents.....	6
Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid.....	6
Asphyxia Neonatorum.....	7
Autistic Disorder.....	7
BCG Vaccine.....	8
Bilirubin.....	8
Bladder Exstrophy.....	9
Body Weight.....	9
Breast Neoplasms.....	10
Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia.....	10
Calcium Channel Blockers.....	11
Calcium Hydroxide.....	11
Calcium Ionophores.....	12
Cardiovascular Diseases.....	12
Cataract.....	13
Cation Transport Proteins.....	13
Celiac Disease.....	13
Child Development.....	14
Cholinesterase Inhibitors.....	14
Cicatrix, Hypertrophic.....	15
Congenital Hypothyroidism.....	15
Coronary Artery Disease.....	16
Coronary Stenosis.....	16
Cyanides.....	16
Cyprinidae.....	17
Cystic Fibrosis.....	17
Cytokine-Induced Killer Cells.....	18
Dapsone.....	18
Delayed Diagnosis.....	18
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1.....	19
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2.....	19
Diabetic Foot.....	20
Diarrhea, Infantile.....	20
Diazinon.....	21

Diffuse Axonal Injury.....	22
Dimenhydrinate	22
Dirofilaria immitis	23
Disorders of Sex Development.....	23
Domestic Violence.....	24
Drowning	24
Dyslipidemias	25
Earthquakes	25
Echinococcosis.....	25
Echinococcus	26
Emotions	26
Emphysema	27
Epilepsy.....	27
Escherichia coli	28
Eye Diseases	28
Fascioliasis.....	29
Femoral Vein	30
Fertilization in Vitro.....	30
Fetal Nutrition Disorders.....	30
Fetal Weight	31
Fibrinogen	31
Fingers	32
Floods.....	32
Gentamicins	32
Ghrelin.....	33
Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone.....	33
Harderian Gland.....	34
Hartmannella.....	34
Health Education	35
Hearing Loss	35
Heart Arrest.....	36
Heart Defects, Congenital	36
Hematologic Neoplasms.....	37
Hemodynamics.....	37
Hepatitis B Surface Antigens.....	38
Hepatitis B virus	38
Hepatolenticular Degeneration	38
Hernia, Inguinal	39
HIV	39
Hygiene	40
Hyperbilirubinemia.....	40
Hyperbilirubinemia, Neonatal	41
Hypoglycemia.....	41
Incubators, Infant.....	41
Industrial Waste.....	42
Infant, Postmature	42
Insulin Resistance	42
Keratitis	43
Kidney Failure, Chronic	43
Kidney Transplantation.....	44
Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome	44
Lead	44
Lead Poisoning.....	45
Learning	45

Leishmania major	46
Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous	47
Leucyl Aminopeptidase	47
Leukemia.....	47
Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute	48
Lipase.....	48
Locus Coeruleus.....	49
Lung Diseases, Interstitial	49
Malaria.....	49
Malathion.....	50
Malnutrition.....	51
Maternal Health Services	51
Medical Oncology	52
Mercury	52
Metabolic Syndrome X	52
Motorcycles	53
Mycobacterium tuberculosis.....	53
N-Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	53
Naphthols	54
Nematode Infections.....	54
Nicotinamide Phosphoribosyltransferase	55
Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III	55
Noise	56
Noise, Transportation	56
Nutrition Policy	56
Nutritional Status	57
Obesity	57
Ophthalmology	58
Oral Health	58
Outcome Assessment [Health Care]	58
Overweight	59
Pancreatic Neoplasms.....	59
Penis	60
Phenol	60
Piroxicam.....	61
Plasmodium vivax.....	61
Poisons.....	61
Polyethylene.....	62
Polyhydramnios	63
Postcholecystectomy Syndrome	63
Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma.....	64
Precursor T-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma	64
Pregnancy in Adolescence	65
Puerperal Disorders.....	65
Punicaceae.....	66
Pyrethrins	66
Pyrimidines.....	67
Rabies	67
Refuse Disposal	67
Reproductive Techniques, Assisted	68
Respiratory Tract Infections.....	68
Rheumatology	69
Rotavirus	70
Rubber.....	70

Rubiaceae	71
Seizures	71
Self Medication.....	71
Sex Chromosome Aberrations	72
Shoes	72
Skin Diseases.....	73
Sleep Initiation and Maintenance Disorders	73
Sperm Motility.....	73
Staphylococcus aureus	74
Substance-Related Disorders.....	75
Sulfur Dioxide	76
Talus.....	76
Theileria.....	76
Theileria annulata	77
Thyroid Neoplasms.....	77
Titanium.....	78
Tonsillitis.....	78
Toxoplasmosis	79
Transurethral Resection of Prostate	79
Triazoles.....	79
Trichomonas Vaginitis	80
Trichostrongylus	80
Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal	81
Ultraviolet Rays	81
Uric Acid.....	82
Urinary Tract Infections	82
Ventilators, Mechanical	83
Ventricular Function, Left.....	83
Verbenaceae	84
Vesico-Ureteral Reflux.....	84
Vitamin B 12 Deficiency.....	84
Vitamin E	85
Vitamins.....	85
Waste Disposal, Fluid.....	86
Water Microbiology.....	86
Water Quality.....	86

Appendix I: Author Index.....	89
--------------------------------------	-----------

Appendix II: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by country).....	109
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Appendix III: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by title).....	129
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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>

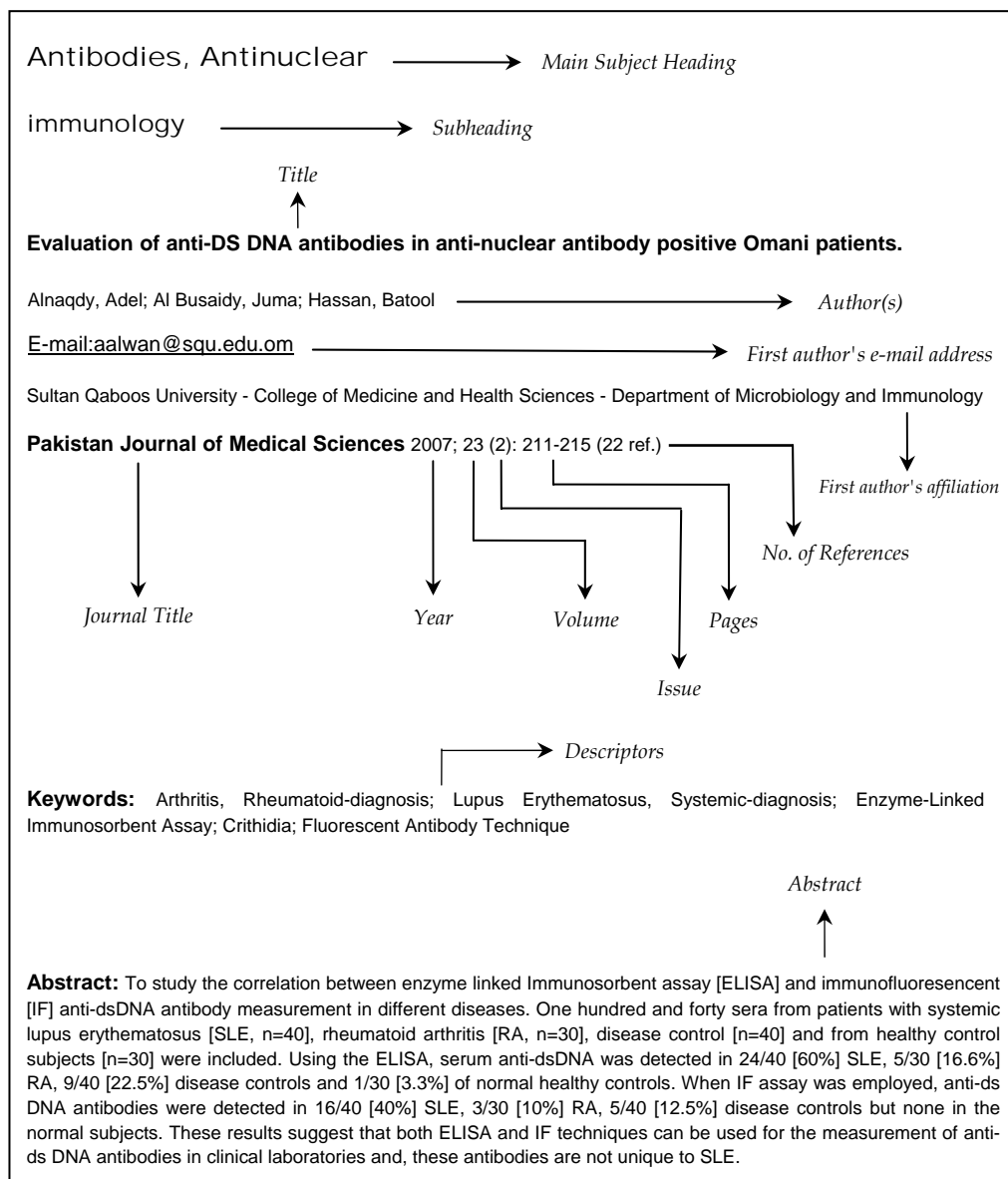


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Absenteeism

Long absence from work due to sickness among psychiatric outpatients in Japan, with reference to a recent trend for perfectionism.

Nakamura, K.; Seto, H.; Okino, S.; Ono, K.; Ogasawara, M.; Shibamoto, Y.; Agata, T.; Nakayama, K.
 E-mail: nakamura-koji@jikei.ac.jp

Jikei University - School of Medicine - Department of Psychiatry

Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 17-27 (53 ref.)

Keywords: Sick Leave; Psychiatry; Outpatients; Work; Depression; Workplace; Questionnaires

Abstract: Sick leave from work due to psychiatric disorders is a major public health problem, not only in Japan but also worldwide. As males and females in Japan tend to differ in their approach to work, a gender difference in perfectionism might be expected. We investigated the background factors leading to long-term absence from work due to sickness among psychiatric outpatients in Japan. We surveyed 73 psychiatric outpatients who were absent from work for a long time [POAWs] and 228 employees without long-term sickness absence as controls. GHQ-30, NEO-FFI, MPS, RSS and questionnaires inquiring about background factors, including relationships with others, was used, and the data were compared between males and females. Male POAWs had a significantly higher tendency for depression and perfectionism than the controls, but in females this difference was not significant. With regard to personal relationships of POAWs, males had worse relationships with superiors and colleagues, whereas females had worse relationships with superiors, colleagues, and family. The data suggested that male workers exhibiting perfectionism tend to undertake too much work and become exhausted when trying to cope with complex human relationships in the workplace. Female workers having the double burden of family commitment and perfectionism tend to be isolated in terms of personal relationships, leading to exhaustion both in and outside the workplace.

Accommodation, Ocular

[Variation of accommodation and vergence responses with viewing at near addition lenses in three near viewing distances].

Mahjoob, M.; Heraviyan, J.; Ansari, H.; Jajarmi, N.; Hasaniyani, F.

E-mail: mahjoob_opt@yahoo.com

Zahedan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Optometry

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 60-66 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Eyeglasses; Students; Refractive Errors; Strabismus; Emmetropia; Myopia

Abstract: It is well accepted that accommodation system is characterized by steady state error in focus. Usually near addition lenses are prescribed to presbyopic individual for treatment of binocular motor problems such as convergence excess and accommodative disorder. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the near addition lenses in accommodative and vergence responses at three viewing distances. This semi-experimental study was done on 42 students of 17-25 years old in Zahedan, South-Eastern Iran during 2009. After correction of refractive error, phoria states with APCT and binocular and monocular lag of accommodation by MEM method with and without +2.00 lenses in three difference distances [30, 40, 50 cm] was measured. Data analyzed by ANOVA, t-student and paired t-tests. There was significant difference between average of lag of accommodation and phoria at various distances, with and without lens [$P < 0.05$]. Also, there was significant difference between mean of lag in 3 fixation distance [$P < 0.017$]. There was no significant difference between average of lag of accommodation and phoria at various distances in three group of refractive error. Our results showed that, near addition lens reduce the lag of accommodation. It is proposed, therefore, according to near emmetropization theory addition lenses may be effective in reducing of the myopia progression.

Acetaminophen

toxicity

Glutathione monoethyl ester [GSH-MEE] versus n-acetyl cysteine in treatment of acetaminophen-induced hepatotoxicity in mice.

Sakr, Mahmoud L.; Abou Anza, Rasha E.

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department

Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 107-113 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-pathology; Histology; Glutathione-therapeutic use; Acetylcysteine-therapeutic use; Mice

Abstract: Acetaminophen [APAP] overdose causes liver injury both in experimental animals and humans. N-Acetylcysteine [NAC] is clinically used as an antidote for APAP intoxication, and it is thought to act by providing cysteine as a precursor of glutathione, which traps a reactive metabolite [N-acetyl-p-benzoquinoneimine [NAPQI]] of APAP. It is believed that glutathione [GSH] itself cannot be used to restore hepatic glutathione as it poorly penetrates hepatic cells. However, Glutathione Monoethyl Ester [GSH-MEE] which is a derivative of GSH has been used often in research to increase intracellular GSH levels. The aim of this work was to evaluate the role Glutathione Monoethyl Ester [GSH-MEE] in treatment of acetaminophen-induced hepatic damage in mice compared with that of N-Acetylcysteine [NAC]. The study was conducted on 60 mice divided into 6 groups, the 1[st] served as the negative control group, the 2[nd] received a single dose of NAC, the 3[rd] received a single dose of GSH-MEE, the 4[th] received acetaminophen in a single toxic dose, the 5[th] received NAC following the toxic dose of acetaminophen and the 6[th] received a single dose of GSH-MEE following the toxic dose of acetaminophen. Serum alanine aminotransferase [ALT] and hepatic glutathione concentration were measured in addition to histopathological examination of the liver. Significant reduction of serum AL T, elevation of hepatic glutathione concentration together with significant regeneration of hepatic cells were noticed following NAC and GSH-MEE administration and it was more noticeable following GSH-MEE intake. GSH-MEE was effective in replenishment of hepatic glutathione pool.

Achondroplasia

diagnosis

An achondroplastic case with foramen magnum stenosis, hydrocephaly, cortical atrophy, respiratory failure and sympathetic dysfunction.

Oz Cetin, Mustafa; Arslan, Mehmet Tayip; Karapinar, Bulent

[E-mail:mozcetin@gmail.com](mailto:mozcetin@gmail.com)

Zonguldak Karaelmas University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 121-124 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Foramen Magnum-pathology; Constriction, Pathologic; Hydrocephalus; Respiratory Insufficiency; Sympathetic Nervous System; Atrophy; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Achondroplasia is a relatively frequent genetic disorder that may lead to limb weakness, motor-mental retardation, hydrocephaly, and respiratory disorders. In this pathology, foramen magnum stenosis and accompanying disorders like respiratory depression is well documented. A 2.5 year-old child with the diagnosis of achondroplasia admitted to our clinic with severe respiratory depression, limb weakness, and motor mental retardation as well as sympathetic dysfunction. In radiologic evaluations, severe foramen magnum stenosis was detected. The patient was operated and posterior fossa decompression was accomplished to prevent compression of respiratory centers and neurons. This case is unique with the narrowest foramen magnum reported up to date and the sympathetic dysfunction which is not reported as a complication in achondroplastic patients. The authors review the relevant literature, focusing on the indications for cervicomedullary decompression in infants with achondroplasia.

Admitting Department, Hospital

Pattern and outcome of admissions to neonatal unit of tertiary care hospital Nawabshah.

Siyal, Ali Akbar; Brohi, Ali Raza; Junejo, Arbab Ali

PUMHS Women

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 16-19 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Referral and Consultation; Infant, Newborn; Jaundice, Neonatal; Infant, Premature; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the number, disease pattern and outcome of admitted patients in neonatal unit of tertiary care hospital Nawabshah. Retrospective, descriptive study. This study was conducted at NICU pediatrics ward People's Medical College Hospital, People's University of Medical and Health Sciences for women, Nawabshah, Sindh from 1[st] January 2010 to 31[st] December 2010. Data was retrieved from file record regarding sex, gestational age [term and preterm], reason for admission and outcome [discharge, expired]. 2584 neonates were admitted during study period, among them 1776 [68.73%] were males and 808 [31.27%] were females, majority of patient 1657 [64.12%] were admitted during first 24 hours with the clinical diagnosis of birth asphyxia, 489 [15.85%] having neonatal sepsis, 312 [10.67%] because of prematurity, 117 [8.63%] admissions were due to neonatal jaundice and 19 [0.73%] having various conditions like hydrocephalus associated with meningomyelocele, prune belly syndrome, down syndrome, lchthyosis, HDN and TORCH infection. Birth asphyxia, Pre-maturity, neonatal infection, neonatal jaundice were the main causes of neonatal admissions. Regular antenatal visits and timely referral to tertiary care hospitals will hopefully result in better outcome.

Aging

Healthy ageing in Iranian traditional medicine's resources in the occasion of the world health day 2012.

Hatami, Hossein

E-mail: hatami@hbi.ir

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - School of Health

IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 227-229 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Medicine, Traditional; Health Services for the Aged; World Health

Amaranthus

[Effect of hydroalcoholic extracts of *Amaranthus caudatus* I on inflammation markers level in hypercholesterolemic rabbits].

Kabiri, N.; Asgary, S.

E-mail: kabiri_s97@yahoo.com

Isfahan University - Faculty of Sciences - Department of Biology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 20-26 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts; Inflammation; Hypercholesterolemia; Rabbits; Leukocytes; Blood Platelets; Fibrinogen; C-Reactive Protein; Plants, Medicinal

Abstract: Elevated levels of inflammation markers including white blood cell, platelet, serum fibrinogen and CRP are associated with prognosis in patients with coronary artery diseases. This study was done to determine the effect of hydroalcoholic extracts of *Amaranthus caudatus* I on Inflammation markers level in Hypercholesterolemic Rabbits. In this experimental study, 20 male Rabbits were allocated into four groups of five each: Group I Normal diet [75 days]; Group II Hypercholesterolemic diet [75 days]; Group III and IV Hypercholesterolemic diet [45 days] followed by Normal diet and Normal diet with hydroalcoholic extracts *Amaranthus caudatus* I., respectively for an additional 30 days [Regression period]. Blood samples were collected from rabbits before and after 45 days and 75 days of respective diet regimen. The level of White Blood cell, platelet, serum fibrinogen and CRP were measured. Data analyzed by using SPSS-13 and one-way ANOVA test. CRP in treatment group reduced from 8.14 +/- 4.5 mg/l to 17.8 +/- 4.6 mg/l in hypercholesterolemic animals [group II] [P<0.05]. WBC count was 20820 +/- 8692 and 42366 +/- 17048 in treatment and hypercholesterolemic animals, respectively [P<0.05]. Platelet and fibrinogen concentration was reduced in treatment group 502600 +/- 35725 and 208 +/- 24 mg/dl, respectively in comparison with hypercholesterolemic animals 638000 +/- 59774 and 299 +/- 46 mg/dl, respectively. These differences were significant [P<0.05]. This study showed that hydroalcoholic extracts of *Amaranthus caudatus* I reduces inflammatory markers in hypercholesterolemic rabbits.

Anemia

epidemiology

Prevalence and risk factors of anemia among adolescents in Denizli, Turkey.

Balci, Yasemin Isik; Karabulut, Aysun; Gurses, Dolunay; Covut, Ibrahim Ethem

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Pamukkale University - Department of Pediatric Hematology

Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 77-81 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Risk Factors; Adolescent; Anemia, Iron-Deficiency; Vitamin B 12 Deficiency; Folic Acid Deficiency; Ferritins; Food Habits

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and risk factors of anemia among adolescents in Denizli where Mediterranean cuisine [fresh fruit and vegetables] is adopted. We accepted hemoglobin values below 12 g/dl for girls and 13 g/dl for boys as the criteria of anemia. We recorded a detailed history including nutritional habits, consumption of animal source foods especially red meat, consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables, presence of parasitic infestation, psychosocial status, school success and any materials consumed except ordinary food. We investigated the prevalence of anemia in 1120 children [672 girls and 448 boys], aged 12 to 16 years. We found that the overall prevalence of anemia was 5.6%. 8.3% of the girls and 1.6% of the boys were anemic. We diagnosed iron deficiency anemia in 37[59%] anemic patients and combined iron deficiency and vitamin B12 deficiency anemia in 26 [41%] anemic patients. None of the patients had folic acid deficiency. Our results suggest that the socioeconomic

status of the family, traditional eating habits of the region, the fear of gaining weight and irregular eating habits are of great importance in the development of adolescent anemia in Denizli.

Anger

Anger in adolescent boy athletes: a comparison among judo, karate, swimming and non athletes.

Ziaee, Vahid; Lotfian, Sara; Amini, Homayoun; Mansournia, Mohammad Ali; Memari, Amir Hossein
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Sports Medicine Research Center - Department of Pediatrics

Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 9-14 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Adolescent; Athletes; Martial Arts; Swimming; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Karate and judo are originally Japanese martial arts which may have different influences on adolescents' behavior. This study was conducted to examine the total anger rate and its subscale-reactive anger, instrumental anger, and anger control-rates in young karateka and judoka. A cross-sectional study was carried out in 11 to 19-year old boys. Adolescents included in the study were judoka [n=70], karateka [n=66], swimmers [n=59], and non athletes [n=96]. One stage cluster sampling method was used to select judoka, karateka, and swimmers from sport clubs in Tehran. Students of governmental schools at the same area were chosen as the non-athletes group. The "Adolescent Anger Rating Scale" questionnaire was utilized to assess the anger rate. The mean age of participants was 12.90[+/- 2.06] years. The total anger rates were 45.40 [+/- 5.61] in judoka, 41.53[+/- 5.63] in karateka, 41.19[+/- 5.33] in swimmers, and 45.44 [+/- 8.58] in non athletes. In total anger scale karateka and swimmers had a significantly lower score compared to judoka and non athletes. In instrumental anger subscale the difference was significant just between karateka and non athletes. In reactive anger subscale judoka showed higher scores than swimmers. In anger control subscale the difference was significant between judoka and swimmers and also judoka and karateka. The difference of anger control between karateka and non athletes was significant. The findings of this study propose a difference in the anger rate between judoka and karateka. In contrary to the results of previous studies, judo training may have no influence on anger control, while karate training could be beneficial.

Angina Pectoris

blood

Prognostic significance of high sensitivity C-reactive protein before and after percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with angina pectoris.

Kishk, Yehia T.; Youssef, Amr A.; Abdel Hafez, Heba A.; Bafadhl, Tayeb A.

Assiut University - Cardiovascular Department

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 155-160 (17 ref.)

Keywords: C-Reactive Protein; Angioplasty, Balloon, Coronary-methods; Prognosis; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: C-reactive protein is an easily measurable acute phase reactant synthesized by hepatocytes in response to pro-inflammatory cytokines. Elevated CRP has been identified as a strong predictor of prognosis in healthy individuals, in patients with stable angina, in unstable angina and in patients after acute myocardial infarction. The prognostic significance of high sensitivity CRP level in percutaneous coronary intervention is unclear. We prospectively studied 41 patients with chronic stable angina [28 patients] and unstable angina [13 patients] who underwent elective coronary stenting. All patients had normal troponin level before the procedure. Blood samples for hs-CRP were obtained before the procedure, 24 hours and 1 month after the procedure. Mean hs-CRP before the procedure in all patients who underwent PCI was 2.38+/-2.21 microg/ml. the mean hs-CRP 24 hours post procedure was 7.43=10.6 microg/ml. The mean hs-CRP after 1 month was 11.8=13.5 microg/ml. there was significant difference between pre procedural hs-CRP and 24 hours post procedural [P=0.007]and there was significant difference between pre procedural hs-CRP and 1 month post procedural [P=0.000] . At follow up period [1 month]. No major adverse cardiac events [MACE] have occurred. However, 24 patients complained of chest pain. There was no significant correlation between either pre-procedural, or 24 hours post procedure hs-CRP and chest pain [r=0.13, 0.2 respectively] Mechanical disruption of atherosclerotic plaque during coronary stent implantation causes a systemic inflammatory response. We did not find that measuring hs-CRP level pre or post procedural is useful for predicting 30 days cardiac events.

Anti-Bacterial Agents

[New antibiotic replacements as growth and health promoters].

Hashemi, S.R.; Davoodi, H.

[E-mail:hashemi711@yahoo.com](mailto:hashemi711@yahoo.com)

Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources - Faculty of Animal Science - Poultry Physiology
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 1-10 (68 ref.)

Keywords: Growth Substances; Growth; Health; Plants, Medicinal; Probiotics; Prebiotics; Synbiotics; Ionophores

Abstract: Antibiotics usage in domestic animals, as antibiotic growth promoters [AGPs] was considered from middle of 1950 onwards. Antibiotic feed additives as growth promoters have long been supplemented to animal food in very low amounts [5 to 20 ppm] to stabilize the intestinal microbial flora, improve the general performances, and prevent some specific intestinal pathogens. The widespread use of antibiotics as AGPs is playing a significant role in the emergence of resistant bacteria. The resistant bacteria in animals due to antibiotic exposure can be transmitted to human through the consumption of their products, from close or direct contact with animals, or through the environment and consequently, the increased concern about the potential for antibiotic resistant bacteria was led the European Union and the United States regulations banning the use of AGPs in animal food since 2006. Various studies always look for a suitable replacement antibiotics to substitute to preserve the valuable role of these compounds. Extensive efforts on these alternatives have been started in last decades and some of these alternatives such as probiotics, prebiotics, synbiotics, ionophores, acidifier, organic acids, medicinal herbs and phytogetic can be pointed out. Hence, the aim of this review is to evaluate the antibiotic replacement strategy particularly medicinal herbs and their mechanisms as new growth and health promoters.

Anticonvulsants

adverse effects

Possible teratogenic effects of antiepileptics in albino rats: comparative study between old and new generations: part I.

Faghaly, Afaf M.; Fathy, Hala M.; Abdel Aziz, Hoda A.; El Akkad, Magdi A.; Abdel Hameed, Saly Y.; Omar, Huda A.
Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 193-218 (90 ref.)

Keywords: Teratogens; Carbamazepine-adverse effects; Triazines-adverse effects; Comparative Study; Pregnancy, Abdominal; Rats; Female

Abstract: All of the antiepileptic drugs [AEDs] are either known or suspected of being teratogenic. The possible mechanism of teratogenicity is likely to be multiple for the same drug. This is of major concern for all women with epilepsy using these drugs are delicately balanced between seizure control and the adverse effects the AEDs. The use of conventional AEDs eg. Carbamazepine control more than two thirds of the epileptic patients. In recent years, the number of commercially available AEDs has steadily increased eg. lamotrigine and levetiracetam. 160 pregnant female albino rats were used in this study. Animals were classified randomly into eight groups; each group contained 20 pregnant female rats. Control groups: Negative control group received nothing and positive control group received normal saline. Treated groups: each group received either the therapeutic dose or LD50 of carbamazepine, lamotrigine or levetiracetam. The drugs were given by gastric tube from 6[th] day up to the 19[th] day of gestation. Teratological evaluation: the fetuses [both living and dead] in each group were weighted their crown rump length measured and morphological examination included: Head size and shape, orofacial development, vertebral column tail and abdomen, umbilicus and external genitalia. Maternal findings showed high death rate in LD50 of lamotrigine treated group; weight gain was dose dependant with highest effect in the lamotrigine treated groups. The fetal findings showed highest embryolethality and least litter size in lamotrigine treated groups; while the fetal growth determined by weight gain and crown rump length was retarded more in carbamazepine and lamotrigine treated groups than in levetiracetam treated groups. The morphological findings revealed that the highest percentage of congenital anomalies were in the dose of LD50 of lamotrigine followed by carbamazepine and levetiracetam. The AEDs are potentially teratogenic and in utero exposure can increase the risk of adverse outcomes in off springs born epileptic mothers. The new AED lamotrigine caused gross fetal retardation even in therapeutic dose. Levetiracetam caused growth retardation in the therapeutic dose more than carbamazepine in the corresponding dose although it had the best effect on maternal parameters. As regard the congenital anomalies lamotrigine was the safest drug in the therapeutic dose.

Antidepressive Agents

adverse effects

Tracing the effect of antidepressants therapy on handwriting documentaries.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 114-122 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Handwriting; Age Factors

Abstract: Handwriting is an acquired skill that is considered one of the most important parameters of personal identification. The production of handwriting involves a complex physical act between the brain and the moving hand and fingers in an extensive muscle and nerve system coordination to produce the finished writing. Some of the centrally acting drugs such as antidepressants can exhibit some interventions, which interfere with the process of writing. The aim of this work is to study the changes in the individual handwriting after different periods of therapeutic intake of the two main classes of antidepressant drugs from different technical points of view that are important in forensic document examination. In this study, 70 right-handed educated adult males and females were included by their handwritings. They were selected from the outpatients of the neuropsychiatric clinics in Kasr El-Aini hospitals. They were receiving regular antidepressants therapeutic regimen of one of the two targeted classes. Every subject was asked to present a personal handwriting document prior to the start of the treatment. A part of this document [about 4-5 lines] with its exact verbal contents was asked to be written by the same person. In all cases, the writing position was standardized regarding the posture of the writer and his position in front of the desk. The pen used was the same in all cases to facilitate the detection of the fine changes in the handwriting features. Groups were matched according to age, sex, treatment duration and the type of the used drug. It was shown that after drug intake there was a significant increase in tremors, pen pressure and word size in TCA users more than SSRI users. In addition, there were significant retouching and disturbance in word shape in TCA users more than SSRI users. Recorded changes were more obvious in males than females especially in patients aged more than 50 years. The results revealed direct relationship between duration of exposure to antidepressant drugs and their effects on handwriting parameters. Non significant increase in retouching, pen pressure, tremors and word size was recorded in TCA users when compared to SSRI users. In conclusion, the effect of antidepressant drugs on the handwriting has to be considered while examining a document by the forensic expert, so as not to be misled by the drug intake and judge the document as a forged one.

Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid

complications

Early detection of silent cardiac involvement using echocardiography in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 15-22 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Diseases; Electrocardiography; Echocardiography; Child; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: Cardiovascular lesions are commonly found in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis [JIA]. Asymptomatic left ventricular diastolic dysfunction [L VDD] found in JIA, can lead to ischemic heart disease in the future. Knowledge of overt cardiac involvement may be important to improve the patient survival [1]. The purpose of the study was to verify whether there is any sign of cardiac involvement in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis [JIA] using electrocardiography [ECG] and echocardiography [ECHO]. The study was carried out on 52 patients, with [JIA], attended the outpatient clinics of Rheumatology, Pediatrics, Cardiology and Internal medicine departments of Assiut and Al-Azhar universities. They were free of any clinical evidence of cardiac manifestations. Twenty six apparently healthy children of matched age, sex and nutritional status were included as control. All patients were subjected to complete history and physical examinations, X ray chest, ECG and two dimensional, M mode, continuous wave [CW], pulse wave [PW] and color flow Doppler examinations. The following investigations were done: erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR], antistreptolysin O titre [ASOT], C reactive protein [CRP], rheumatoid factor [RF], Antinuclear antibodies [ANA] and anti double strand DNA [anti ds DNA]. In the present study, despite no ECG changes have been found in all studied patients, a varieties of echocardiographic findings have been found. Pericarditis with effusion was detected in 2 [3.8%] of cases, aortic insufficiency was detected in 5 [9.6%], mitral regurg was found in 7 [13.5%]. Significant diastolic dysfunction was manifested by decreased early diastolic flow velocity [E], E acceleration time [Eat], E duration [Edur], total duration [Totdur], early diastolic flow velocity /late diastolic flow velocity [E/A] ratio and late diastolic flow acceleration time [Aat] and increased late diastolic flow velocity [A], E deceleration time [Edt], isovolumic relaxation time [IVRT] and late diastolic flow deceleration time [Adt] ratio and increased [IVRT]. A significant positive correlation was found between age and left ventricular end diastolic diameter [LVEDD] and disease duration with both

[LVEDD] and: left ventricular end systolic diameter [LVESD]. In conclusion, Cardiac involvement in JIA is common, mostly valvular regurgitation, pericardial effusion, pulmonary hypertension and systolic and diastolic dysfunctions. They are related to disease duration suggesting a subclinical involvement with disease progression. In recommendation, Regular cardiac evaluation using [ECG] and [ECHO] is recommended to detect overt cardiac involvement.

Asphyxia Neonatorum

epidemiology

Perinatal risk factors for neonatal asphyxia in Vali-e-Asr hospital, Tehran-Iran.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 137-140 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Infant, Newborn; Case-Control Studies; Cesarean Section; Obstetric Labor, Premature; Infant, Low Birth Weight; Resuscitation; Nuchal Cord; Anemia, Neonatal; Infertility, Female

Abstract: Asphyxia is a medical condition in which placental or pulmonary gas exchange is impaired or they cease all together, typically producing a combination of progressive hypoxemia and hypercapnea. In addition to regional differences in its etiology; it is important to know its risk factors. This is a case-control study, all neonates born from May 2002 to September 2005 in Vali-e-Asr Hospital were studied. 9488 newborns were born of which 6091 of the live patients were hospitalized in NICU. 546 newborns were studied as case and control group. 260 neonates [48%] were female and 286 neonates [52%] were male. Among the neonates who were admitted, 182 of them were diagnosed with asphyxia and twice of them [364 newborns] were selected as a control group. The variables consist of; gestational age, type of delivery, birth weight, prenatal care, pregnancy and peripartum complications and neonatal disorders. Our studies showed that 35 [19.2%] patients had mild asphyxia, 107 [58.8%] had moderate asphyxia and 40 [22%] were diagnosed as severe asphyxia. Mean maternal age was 34.23 +/- 4.29yr; [range: 23-38 yr]; and mean of parity was 2 +/- 1.2; [range: 1-8]. Risk factors in our study included emergent Caesarian Section, preterm labor [<37w], low birth weight [<2500g], 5 minute Apgar [less than 6], need for resuscitation, nuchal cord, impaired Biophysical Profile, neonatal anemia, and maternal infertility. All risk factors listed above play a role in asphyxia. The majority of these factors are avoidable by means of good perinatal care.

Autistic Disorder

immunology

Monocytes chemoattractant protein-1 [MCP-1] and other proinflammatory cytokines in children with autism.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 7-43 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Cytokines-blood; Chemokines, CCL2-blood; Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-blood; Interleukin-6-blood; Child

Abstract: Autism is a behaviorally defined neurodevelopmental disorder usually diagnosed in early childhood that is characterized by impairment in reciprocal communication, speech, repetitive behaviors, and social withdrawal. Its cause remains unknown, despite evidence that genetic, environmental, and immunological factors may play a role in its pathogenesis. Cytokines are protein or peptide that include, interleukins, interferons, tumor necrosis factor and others. Cytokines can influence physiological functions such as sleep and food intake; they also interact with a number of neurotransmitters in the brain. Cytokines, and the immune system together, may play a very important role in the development of autism and there is now some evidence that autism may be accompanied by abnormalities in the inflammatory response system [IRS]. Products of the IRS, such as proinflammatory cytokines, may induce some of the behavioral symptoms of autism, such as social withdrawal, resistance to novelty and sleep disturbances. Thus, a potential role for immune dysfunction has been suggested in ASD. To test this hypothesis, we investigated evidence of differential cytokine release in plasma samples obtained from children with autism compared with age-matched control children. Was to evaluate, if autism is accompanied by an activation of the inflammatory response system, and to investigate whether immunemediated mechanisms are involved in the pathogenesis of autism or not through evaluation of the plasma levels of the proinflammatory cytokines as interleukin-6 [IL-6], interleukin-1 beta [IL-1 beta], tumor necrosis factor [TNF]-alpha and monocyte chemoattractant protein -1[MCP-1] in children with autism ,and compare them with the age-matched healthy control children. This study was carried out in the Psychiatry Unit, Department of Pediatrics, Tanta University Hospital. Thirty children with prior diagnosis of autism[24 males, 6 females] were included in the study, their age range was[3-9 years]with the mean age of 5+/-1.8 years. Diagnosis of autism

was based on the criteria for the diagnosis of autism that are set out in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-IV-TR [Fourth Edition, Text Revision]. The initial Childhood Autism Rating Scale [CARS] score for these children was ≥ 30 , as children with a CARS score ≥ 30 were considered to have autism. Initial CARS score range for children with autism was [31-60]. The control group consisted of thirty healthy children [10 females, 20 males]. Their age range was [2-10 years] and the mean age was 5.31 ± 2.4 years. Plasma levels of the proinflammatory cytokines as interleukin-6 [IL-6], interleukin-1 beta [IL-1 beta], tumor necrosis factor [TNF]-alpha and monocyte chemoattractant protein -1[MCP-1] were evaluated for children with autism, and the control children. The mean plasma levels of the proinflammatory cytokines, interleukin-6 [IL-6], interleukin-1 beta [IL-1 beta], tumor necrosis factor [TNF]-alpha and monocyte chemoattractant protein -1[MCP-1] in children with autism, were significantly higher than the mean plasma levels of these proinflammatory cytokines in the control children [$P < 0.01$]. In conclusion, increased levels of plasma proinflammatory cytokines in children with autism, support the hypothesis that an abnormal immune response could be another component of this multifactorial disorder. These findings serve as further evidence that inflammation may be an important part of the pathogenesis of autism and should be considered when designing therapeutic strategies to treat core symptoms and behavioral impairments of autism.

BCG Vaccine

adverse effects

Interleukin-12 and interferon gamma levels in infants with post BeG lymphadenitis.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 91-96 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphadenitis-immunology; Interleukin-12-blood; Interferon-gamma-blood; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Bacille Calmette Guerin [BCG] is a live bacterial vaccine used in many countries to prevent tuberculosis [TB]. However, because the vaccine consists of live attenuated bacteria, there is still a risk that inoculation with this *Mycobacterium bovis* strain in immunodeficient infant will cause localized [BCGitis] or disseminated infection, referred to as 'BCG-osis'[1,2] This was prospective hospital based study aiming to determine the serum levels of interleukin-12 and interferon- γ among infants with post BCG lymphadenitis. The study included 20 cases [mean \pm SD of age was 4.2 ± 1.7 months] with newly diagnosed post BCG lymphadenitis group in addition to 20 apparently healthy infants age and sex matched [mean \pm SD of age was 3.9 ± 1.9 months] as a control group. The study was conducted during the period from March 2008 to November 2010. Both patients and controls were recruited from Paediatric Outpatients Clinics and Paediatric Emergency Department in Assiut University Children Hospital, Egypt. Written informed consents were obtained from the parents of both patients and controls. All cases were subjected to a thorough history, full clinical examinations and investigations which include routine blood tests, immunological studies and serum levels of Interleukin -12 and interferon- gamma. In the post BCG lymphadenitis group, 85% of cases came from rural areas, 45% have positive consanguinity, while 20% of the same group have positive family history of post BCG lymphadenitis. Serum IL-12 and IFN-gamma levels were significantly decreased in cases of post BCG lymphadenitis compared with control group [$P < 0.01$]. Serum IL-12 and IFN-gamma levels were significantly and positively correlated with age in studied cases. In addition, IL-12 was positively and significantly correlated with IFN-gamma. Serum IL-12 and IFN-gamma levels should be assessed in infants with post BCG lymphadenitis to detect IL-12/ IFN-gamma axis abnormalities. BCG vaccination should be delayed in every newborn and infant with a family history of post BCG lymphadenitis until immunodeficiency diseases and IL-12/IFN-gamma axis abnormalities have been ruled out.

Bilirubin

analysis

Diagnostic usefulness of transcutaneous bilirubinometry in very preterm newborns.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 262-265 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Reproducibility of Results; Neonatal Screening-instrumentation; Phototherapy; Bilirubin-blood; Respiration, Artificial

Abstract: This study was performed to find out whether transcutaneous bilirubinometry could be a valid screening method for hyperbilirubinemia in preterm infants, especially for those who needed mechanical ventilation. We evaluated 63 preterm Iranian newborns who were managed in the neonatal intensive care unit of Shahid Beheshti University Hospital, Isfahan, Iran from April 2009 to April 2010. Transcutaneous bilirubin [TCB] measurements were

obtained using BiliCheck [Trade mark sign] shortly before or 10 minutes after taking blood for determination of the plasma bilirubin level in premature newborns, who did not receive phototherapy. We assessed the correlation between the transcutaneous bilirubin and plasma bilirubin level by linear regression analysis. We also analyzed the gestational age, birth weight, postnatal age, sex, and hematocrit, for determination of their effect on transcutaneous bilirubin accuracy. The overall bilirubin concentration ranged from 5.4 to 17 mg/dL and from 4.8 to 17.3 mg/dl for total serum bilirubin [TSB] and transcutaneous bilirubin, respectively. The mean values obtained by transcutaneous bilirubinometry were slightly higher than the total TSB values. The correlation coefficient between TSB and TCB was $r=0.82$, $P<0.001$, and this was not influenced by gestational age, postnatal age or hematocrit, which were previously considered to be important. The correlation coefficient between TSB and TCB in mechanically ventilated preterm infants was $r=0.75$, $P<0.001$. Plasma bilirubin level can be accurately measured by BiliChec[Trade mark sign] in premature newborns, even in newborns who need mechanical ventilation.

Bladder Exstrophy

surgery

Single stage primary closure of bladder exostrophy vs two stage closure: experience of 18 patients.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 70-74 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Treatment Failure; Postoperative Complications-etiology; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To study the outcome and complications of single primary repair of Bladder Exostrophy and compare it with two stage repair. Descriptive study. The study was carried out at Paediatric Urology Dept, Children Hospital Complex and Institute of Child Health, Multan from 1st January 2008 to 30 December 2009. We retrospectively reviewed the records of all patients operated for primary single stage and two stage repair of Bladder Exostrophy. Patients were divided into two groups based on the type of surgery performed. Group I consist of patients with single stage complete repair and group II consist of patients with two stage repair. Data of both groups was entered on a proforma and surgical outcome, complications and urinary continence was noted. There were total 18 patients 13 male, 3 female, Group I [3 male 5 female] and Group II [10 male]. Age ranges from two days to one year in group one with mean age of four months and in group two age ranges from four days to one year with mean age of six months. Average surgery time, bloodloss and anesthesia recovery time was slightly higher in Group I but the complications like wound infection, wound dehiscence and reoperation rate was also more in Group I as compared to Group II. Long term outcome like VUR, continence interval was similar in both groups. Single stage primary repair offers the advantage to correct the defect in one sitting and psychologically comfortable for the parents but it needs greater experience and complications are higher in male patients. In our current setup single stage complete repair is suitable in female patients but in males two stage repair is more appropriate with satisfactory results.

Body Weight

Gender differences in the attitude and strategy towards weight control among government employees in Penang, Malaysia.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 28-36 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Gender Identity; Attitude; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index; Waist-Hip Ratio; Body Fat Distribution; Questionnaires; Diet; Exercise

Abstract: This was a cross-sectional study on the gender differences in weight-control behavior. The strategies used, weight status, weight satisfaction, and proportion of individuals attempting to lose weight among 233 government employees [104 men and 129 women] working in the Federal Government Building in Penang, Malaysia, were assessed. Anthropometric indicators such as body mass index, waist-to-hip ratio, and body fat percentage were measured to determine the subjects' body weight status. A questionnaire covering the following items was used to assess weight-control behavior: social support, self-monitoring, self-efficacy, outcome expectations, planning, preparation/buying, portion control, social interactions, and cognitive behavioral strategies. About 50% of the subjects were classified as overweight. Based on percent body fat percentage. 70% of them were classified as having unhealthy levels of body fat. Women were found to be more dissatisfied with their current weight, and were more likely to attempt weight reduction compared to men. Women reported higher levels of social support for dieting and had better expectations for diet and exercise [$P<0.05$]. They also reported higher use of weight control strategies. For self-

monitoring, although no gender-dependent differences [$P > 0.05$] were observed, women reported more frequent self-monitoring of diet, whereas men reported more frequent self-monitoring of exercise. Health care professionals and researchers should be aware of the different strategies used by men and women in order to plan and/or implement community-wide weight management programmes.

Breast Neoplasms

radiography

Hypofractionation versus conventional fractionation radiotherapy in the adjuvant treatment of early breast cancer: local tumor control and normal tissue response.

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Assiut University - Department of Medical Oncology

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 79-92 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Radiation Dosage; Dose Fractionation; Comparative Study; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local

Abstract: The aim of this study is to compare the hypofractionation postoperative radiotherapy [HF] versus the standard conventional fractionation postoperative radiotherapy [C F] as adjuvant therapy for surgically treated early-stage breast cancer. The objectives include the study of the two treatment regimens of radiotherapy for early stage breast cancer to assess the local control, and normal tissue responses in women prescribed Post-operative radiotherapy. 60 patients with early stages breast cancer who underwent breast surgery were included in the study. Half of the patients received postoperative irradiation using HF schedule, consisting of 4005cGy/267cGy per fraction/15 fractions/3 weeks [group 1]. The other half received postoperative irradiation using CF regimen, consisting of 5000cGy/200cGy per fraction /25 fractions /5 weeks [group 2]. During the course of local radiotherapy the two groups were assessed for normal tissue response [early/acute radiation toxicity outcomes], and later on, after completion of radiation therapy for local tumor control [frequency of local recurrence] and normal tissue response [acute and late radiation toxicity outcomes]. The RTOG/EORTC radiation morbidity scoring scheme was used to assess the radiation toxicity on the skin and the subcutaneous tissues. The study showed no statistical significant difference between the two treatment groups as regards the frequency of local recurrence after a median follow up of 2 years. However, we found that local recurrence of breast cancer was significantly associated with an increased risk of distant metastasis in group two [$P = 0.04$]. Regarding to toxicity outcomes/side effects that may occur with breast radiation therapy, there was a non significant increase in the Incidence of radiation side effects among patients of group 1 than in those of group 2 [$P > 0.05$]. However the peak incidence of early skin reaction occurred 2 weeks earlier for patients within group 1 [3rd week] compared to group 2 [5th week]. As we observed that the CF and the HF exhibits similar sensitivity for local tumor control of breast cancer, and no significant difference in normal tissue response [radiation toxicity outcomes] between the two regimens. Our results support the use of a shorter fractionation schedule in early stages breast cancer patients after surgery.

Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

etiology

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia in ventilated neonates :incidence and risk factors.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 35-39 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Ventilators, Mechanical; Infant, Newborn; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Risk Factors; Gestational Age; Infant, Postmature; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Bronchopulmonary dysplasia occurs in neonates who need supplemental oxygen at 36 weeks gestational age and those born at ≥ 32 weeks gestation who need additional oxygen after 28 postnatal days. Mechanical ventilation is an invasive life support procedure that may cause lung injury through a combination of oxygen toxicity, barotrauma, and volutrauma . Alveolar development is interrupted and parenchyma destroyed leading to emphysematous changes, decreased lung compliance, and impaired gas exchange. There is a positive correlation between ventilator settings, duration of assisted ventilation and development of BPD. The aim of the study was evaluation of the incidence of bronchopulmonary dysplasia among ventilated neonates and determination of associated risk factors. A retrospective study conducted in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Cairo University over the period from January 2007 to December 2008. It included 633 ventilated neonates out of 3321 total admissions [19.06%]. All data were collected from patient's records. Patients were diagnosed to have bronchopulmonary dysplasia if they needed supplemental oxygen at 36 weeks gestational age or those born at ≥ 32 weeks gestation who need additional oxygen after 28 postnatal days. Patients were classified to 2 groups: BPD group and non BPD group.

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia [BPD] developed in 221633 ventilated neonates [3.48%]. Twenty of them had gestational age between [28 - 32] weeks [90.90%], 14/22 were males [63.63%], 13/22 were delivered by CS [59.09%], BPD developed in 18/290 [6.2%] neonates ventilated by SIMV from start, 3/178 ventilated by NCPAP followed by SIMV [1.7%], 1/165 ventilated by NCPAP only [0.61%], with P-value 0.002 [significant]. Eleven neonates out of 22 BPD cases [50%] were discharged. Twenty one out of 285 neonates diagnosed as respiratory distress syndrome [7.4%] developed BPD. In BPD group, Mean Fraction of inspired oxygen was 60.68 \pm 16.90, compared to 33.24 \pm 21.57 in non BPD group P value < 0.001 Highly Significant [HS]. Mean PIP in BPD group was 21.94 \pm 4.22 and 21.32 \pm 5.26 in non BPD group, P Value 0.63. Mean PEEP was 3.94 \pm 0.24 in BPD group and 3.79 \pm 0.45 in non BPD group, P value 0.17. Mean Rate was 39.29 \pm 8.27 in BPD group compared to 36.23 \pm 12.10 in non BPD group, P value 0.32. Mean Flow was 7.83 \pm 0.71 in BPD group and 7.66 \pm 0.57 in non BPD group, P Value 0.25. Mean I/E Ratio was 0.40 \pm 0.02 in BPD group and 0.38 \pm 0.03 in non BPD group, P value 0.04 [significant]. Mean birth weight in BPD group was 1.22 \pm 0.21 compared to 2.27 \pm 0.80 in non BPD group, P value <0.001 [H.S.]. Mean duration of ventilation was 35.77 \pm 4.07 days in BPD group compared to 6.36 \pm 4.07 days in non BPD group, P value <0.001 [H.S.]. Mean length of hospital stay was 39.36 \pm 4.58 days in BPD group compared to 8.12 \pm 5.68 days in non BPD group, P value <0.001. In conclusion; The use of NCPAP is associated with a lower incidence of BPD compared to SIMV. The least required oxygen should be delivered to minimize oxygen toxicity and reduce the incidence of chronic lung disease.

Calcium Channel Blockers

chemistry

Enhancement of dissolution and the anti-inflammatory effect of nimesulide, using liquisolid compact for oral application.

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King Saud University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutics

Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 1-8 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Solubility-drug effects; Anti-Infective Agents

Abstract: Nimesulide is a poorly soluble drug, the rate of its oral absorption is often controlled by the dissolution rate in the gastrointestinal tract. There are several techniques to enhance the dissolution of poorly soluble drugs. Among them the technique of liquisolid compacts which is a promising one. The liquisolid compacts were prepared using 20 mg nimesulide, Avicel PH102 as a carrier, and Aerosil 200 as a coating material in a ratio of 20:1, as well as AC-DI-SOL as a disintegrant in a concentration of 5% from the total weight of the compact. The liquids used include PEG400, PG, and a mixture of these solvents with Tween 80. From the results obtained it is concluded that the suitable loading factor [Lf] is 0.2 which gave good flowability and compressibility. Friability, hardness, disintegration time and the dissolution rate were carried out. All the liquisolid compacts showed higher dissolution rate than the conventional tablets. The liquisolid compacts containing the PEG400 showed the highest dissolution rate than the other preparations. The effect of different concentrations of drug on the dissolution rate was studied, and it was observed that 20% of drug gave the maximum dissolution rate, and no significant increase of the dissolution rate with increasing the drug concentration. Conventional tablets and liquisolid compacts containing PG and PEG400 were tested for their anti-inflammatory effects using paw oedema test. liquisolid compacts exhibited a pronounced inhibition of swelling than that of conventional tablets. In conclusion liquisolid compact of nimesulide can be used as a technique to improve the dissolution rate and the anti-inflammatory effect of nimesulide.

Calcium Hydroxide

therapeutic use

In vitro evaluation of antimicrobial activity of calcium hydroxide with aqueous vehicles in dental treatment.

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Sir Syed College of Medical Sciences for Girls

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 36-40 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Vehicles; Anti-Infective Agents, Local; Dental Pulp Cavity; Endodontics; Enterococcus faecalis

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to assess the in vitro antimicrobial activity of calcium hydroxide associated with aqueous vehicles against aerobes and facultative anaerobic microorganisms commonly isolated from infected root canals. Experimental study. This study was conducted in the Department of Pharmacology, University of Karachi from Sept. 2007 to March 2009. The microbial strains were evaluated against calcium hydroxide pastes prepared with calcium hydroxide powder mixed with aqueous vehicles. Antimicrobial activity of the vehicles was also evaluated. For

such purpose agar diffusion and broth dilution method was used. The results showed that calcium hydroxide mixed with aqueous vehicles was inhibitory against all the microbial strain tested. Calcium hydroxide pastes also eliminated the *Enterococcus faecalis* [the most resistant organisms in infected root canals] effectively. The results are statistically significant when calcium hydroxide was mixed with aqueous vehicles [$p < 0.05$]. We concluded from our study that aqueous vehicles play a very important role in eliminating the endodontic bacteria particularly *enterococcus faecalis* which is very challenging for the endodontists while treating the patient.

Calcium Ionophores

pharmacology

Effect of calcium ionophore on unfertilized oocytes after ICSI cycles.

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Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences - Research and Clinical Center for Infertility

IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 83-86 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Oocytes-drug effects; Sperm Injections, Intracytoplasmic

Abstract: Fertilization failure is one of the most problems in assisted reproduction technology [ART]. The aim of this study was the evaluation of oocytes activation by addition of calcium ionophore in unfertilized oocytes in ICSI cycles. This study was done on 15 ICSI cycles [stimulated with standard long protocol]. Mature retrieved oocytes with normal morphology that had no evidence of fertilization 24 hours after ICSI were included in the study. The oocytes with fertilization and unfertilized oocytes with degeneration were excluded from the study. The unfertilized oocytes were washed with GIVF medium and were transferred to GIVF medium that contained 5 micro mol of calcium ionophore and were incubated for 10 minutes. Then again oocytes were washed with GIVF medium and consequently were transferred to GIVF medium and were incubated at 37°C in 6% CO₂. After 18 hours, the oocytes were examined and activated oocytes were defined with observation of at least one pronucleus or cleaved oocytes. After ovarian stimulation and oocytes retrieval, 175 mature oocytes were obtained and injection of sperm was done for all of them. 114 of 175 oocytes [66%] showed evidence of fertilization after 24 hours. A total of 61 oocytes [34%] showed no evidence of fertilization and 10 oocytes were degenerated and were excluded from the study. Only 51 unfertilized oocytes with normal morphology were selected and were exposed to calcium ionophore. 37 [72.5%] of treated oocytes were fertilized [2PN] and 32 [62.7%] of them showed evidence of cleavage. 6 [11.8%] embryos had good quality. According to our results, oocytes activation with calcium ionophore had an acceptable fertilization rate, however high quality embryos remained low. We propose future studies to evaluate embryo quality.

Cardiovascular Diseases

prevention and control

Preventing a cardiovascular disease epidemic among indigenous populations through lifestyle changes.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 230-240 (131 ref.)

Keywords: Population Groups; Life Style; Life Expectancy; Epidemics; Risk Factors

Abstract: Cardiovascular disease [CVD] is the driving force behind the discrepancy in life expectancy between indigenous and non-indigenous groups in many countries. Preceding CVD many indigenous groups exhibit a cluster of cardiometabolic risk factors, including overweight-obesity, diabetes, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure. In turn, modifiable lifestyle risk factors contribute to the development of this cluster of cardiometabolic conditions. Modifiable lifestyle risk factors include, but are not limited to, physical inactivity, poor nutrition, excessive alcohol consumption, and cigarette smoking. Notably, these metabolic and lifestyle risk factors are relatively simple to monitor and track. The current review will look at modifiable cardiometabolic [overweight-obesity, diabetes mellitus, high cholesterol, and high blood pressure] and lifestyle [physical inactivity, poor nutrition, risky alcohol behavior, and cigarette smoking] risk factors among indigenous populations from Australia [Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islanders], New Zealand [Maori] and the United States [Native Americans]. Discussion will focus on the causal relationship between modifiable lifestyle risk factors and cardiometabolic outcomes, as well as, simple measurements for tracking these risk factors.

Cataract

diagnosis

Reversible cataract as the presenting sign of diabetes mellitus: report of two cases and literature review.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 125-128 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Visual Acuity; Insulin; Blood Glucose; Child; Diabetes Complications

Abstract: Type 1 diabetes mellitus [T1DM] is the most common form of diabetes in young children. Serious optic complications, e.g. diabetic retinopathy and diabetic cataract involvement, are not usually detected in T1DM patients at the onset of the disease. Two girls aged 11 years and 9 years were hospitalized in our unit in 2008 and 2009. They presented cataracts 1 and 6 months before the diagnosis of T1DM, respectively. After blood glucose level was controlled by insulin therapy, the cataract was resolved, totally in one and partly in the other girl. Meanwhile, visual acuity of both cases recovered, closely associated with fluctuation of plasma glucose level. In this study, we describe the symptoms, probable mechanism and treatment of diabetic cataract. Early antihyperglycemic therapy and maintenance of stable blood glucose level may reverse acute diabetic cataract or prevent it from getting worse.

Cation Transport Proteins

Cloning, expression and characterization of zebrafish ferroportin in Hek293T cell line.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 79-86 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Zebrafish; Cell Line; Cloning, Organism; Homeostasis; Iron; RNA; DNA, Complementary; Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction; Gene Expression

Abstract: Ferroportin [Fpn], a regulator of iron homeostasis is a conserved membrane protein that exports iron across the enterocytes, macrophages and hepatocytes into the blood circulation. Fpn has also critical influence on survival of microorganisms whose growth is dependent upon iron, thus preparation of Fpn is needed to study the role of iron in immunity and pathogenesis of microorganisms. To prepare and characterize a recombinant ferroportin, total RNA was extracted from Indian zebrafish duodenum, and used to synthesize cDNA by RT-PCR. PCR product was first cloned in Topo TA vector and then subcloned into the GFP expression vector pEGFP-N1. The final resulted plasmid [pEGFP-ZFpn] was used for expression of Fpn-EGFP protein in Hek 293T cells. The expression was confirmed by appearance of fluorescence in Hek 293 T cells. Recombinant Fpn was further characterized by submission of its predicted amino acid sequences to the TMHMM V2.0 prediction server [hidden Markov model], NetOGlyc 3.1 and NetNGlyc 3.1 servers. The obtained Fpn from indian zebrafish also contained eight transmembrane domains with N- and C-termini inside the cytoplasm and harboured 78 O-glycosylated amino acids. The recombinant Fpn from Indian zebra fish was successfully expressed in Hek 293 cell line. Although the discrepancy in two amino acids was observed in our produced Fpn and resulted in an additional O-glycosylation site, but had no effect on the topology of the protein compared to other Fpn described by other researchers. Therefore this construct can be used in future iron studies.

Celiac Disease

diagnosis

Is routine duodenal biopsy necessary for the detection of celiac disease in patients presenting with iron deficiency anemia?

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 273-277 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Biopsy; Anemia, Iron-Deficiency-etiology; Duodenum-pathology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Endoscopy

Abstract: Iron deficiency anemia [IDA] is one of the well recognized presentations of celiac disease [CD]. According to the lack of data from our population in this regard, we determined the prevalence of CD in patients presenting with IDA to see if it is worthwhile to do a precise screening for CD in such patients. This cross-sectional study was

conducted on patients referred with IDA to Poursina Hakim Gastroenterology Clinic, Isfahan [IRAN]. All included patients underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and duodenal biopsy. Histopathological changes were assessed according to the Marsh classification. Also, patients were evaluated for IgA anti-tissue transglutaminase [t-TG] antibody with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] technique. CD was defined as having Marsh II or above histopathology or being seropositive with Marsh I histopathology and having a good response to gluten free diet [GFD]. During the study, 130 patients with the mean age of 35.5 +/- 13.7 [67.7% female [20.4% post-menopausal]] were undergone seropathological studies. According to histopathological study and a clinical response to GFD, 13 patients [10%] were ultimately diagnosed with CD. Nine patients [6.9%] were seropositive, from which, five patients [3.8%] were ultimately diagnosed as CD cases. IgA anti-tTG became negative in all of these patients after six months of GFD. CD should be considered in any adult patient presenting with unexplained IDA, even if not accompanied with gastrointestinal symptoms. Routine duodenal biopsy performed during diagnostic upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is worthwhile in order to investigate for CD as an underlying cause of IDA in adult patients.

Child Development

The psychometric properties of Newsha developmental scale: an integrated test for Persian speaking children.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 28-34 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Psychometrics; Speech; Child; Language; Cross-Sectional Studies; Cognition; Motor Skills; Hearing

Abstract: The term 'child development' is used to describe the skills acquired by children between birth and the age of 6 years. Development is rather an integrated process and impairment in one developmental milestone can affect other areas too. The goal of the present study was preparation and determination of validity and reliability of the "Newsha Developmental Scale" as an integrated scale for assessing developmental skills of Persian speaking children up to the age of six years. The Newsha developmental scale was created to thoroughly evaluate seven developmental domains in 13 age groups from birth to 72 months. It was based on the concerns of parents and nursery teachers about child development. In order to obtain the scores of normal population, 593 children in nurseries and health centers of Tehran were assessed. The children had no medical concern or confirmed disorders. With consideration of the age of each child, the score of minimum or higher in each developmental milestone was considered as the normal range. The test-retest reliability and inter-rater reliability were measured. In addition, the content validity was assessed by ideas taken from 10 specialists in the field of child development and the content validity Index [CVI] was calculated. Also construct validity was considered by establishing the effect of age on test results. A correlation of more than 95% was shown in both test-retest and inter-rater reliabilities [P<0.001]. The CVI of various skills of the age groups was between 0.8 and 1, and construct validity revealed the effect of age on the test results. The gender difference was shown only in 6 items among 646 items of the scale [P<0.02]. The "Newsha Developmental Scale" is an integrated and comprehensive scale for evaluating the developmental process of children and identification of any probable delay in developmental abilities of children with Persian language up to 6 years of age.

Cholinesterase Inhibitors

adverse effects

Clinical study of the relationship between organophosphate insecticides exposure and allergic asthma in preschool children.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 89-97 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma; Child, Preschool; Interleukin-4-blood; Rural Population; Chlorpyrifos

Abstract: Bronchial asthma is a major public health problem affecting millions of people worldwide. There is an increasing concern that the prevalence of the disease could be attributed to new or modified patterns of exposures to chemicals, including insecticides. Organophosphates insecticides [OPs] account for 50% of all insecticides used. Chlorpyrifos is the third most commonly used among all pesticides applied by homeowners and commercial applicators. Interleukin-4 [IL-4] is one of the most important cytokines underlying the development of the allergic asthma. The aim of this work was to evaluate the relationship between the immunomodulatory effects of the environmental exposure to organophosphate insecticides and allergic asthma in preschool children living in rural areas. The current study was conducted in the period from October, 2008 to October 2010. 200 children were classified into 2 groups: Group I: 100 diseased preschool children, living in rural areas and diagnosed as allergic asthma, selected from the

pediatrics outpatient clinic, Zagazig University Hospitals. Group II: Control group, 100 healthy children matching the diseased group in the age, sex and residency, selected from the outpatient clinic of minor surgeries, Zagazig University Hospitals. There was a non-significant difference between males and females or between different age categories of the asthmatic group as regard severity of asthma. Serum interleukin-4 and concentration were significantly higher in the asthmatic group as compared to the control group. A significant positive correlation was found between either IL-4 level and chlorpyrifos concentration and the severity of asthma. Moreover, there was a significant positive correlation between chlorpyrifos concentration and IL-4 level in the asthmatic children. It was concluded that exposure to organophosphate insecticides [OPs] is associated with elevated serum IL-4 which plays important role in the pathogenesis of allergic asthma. This immunomodulating effect of OPs can explain the increased prevalence of allergic asthma among rural preschool children exposed to these insecticides.

Cicatrix, Hypertrophic

therapy

Comparison of different modalities of treatment of hypertrophic scars and keloids.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 7-11 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Triamcinolone Acetonide-therapeutic use; Keloid-therapy; Physical Examination; Silicone Gels-therapeutic use; Combined Modality Therapy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Hypertrophic scars and keloids are extreme overgrowth of scar tissue. To improve the cosmesis and symptomatology, to compare the results of different treatment modalities and to find out the most workable treatment option. Prospective randomized clinical trial. This study was conducted at the Allied Hospital, Faisalabad from April 2009 to September 2011. In this study 72 patients were studied. Most of them were treated on outdoor basis while others in wards. Detailed history and physical examination were carried out and applied different treatment options and followed them up. In our study of patients of hypertrophic scars and keloids, 29 were males and 43 were females. There was 20% recurrence rate in intralesional injections of steroid, 25% in silicone gel sheeting, 25% in surgery and postoperative intralesional injection, 50% in case of surgery and postoperative irradiation and 20% in surgery alone. In case of intralesional injections of triamcinolone acetonide 62.5% patients had excellent results. In both combined surgery with radiotherapy 1 patient improved while the other got recurrence. After surgical excision of hypertrophic scars 40% patients had excellent results. Intralesional injections of triamcinolone acetonide had good results. In early lesions silicone gel sheeting was useful option while recurrent scars can be treated by combined modalities of treatment.

Congenital Hypothyroidism

epidemiology

Evaluation of congenital hypothyroidism in Fars province, Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 107-112 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Thyrotropin-blood; Thyroxine-blood; Thyroid Dysgenesis; Jaundice; Cranial Fontanelles; Hernia, Umbilical; Thyroglobulin-blood; Triiodothyronine

Abstract: In Iran thyroid-stimulating hormone [TSH] based neonatal screening program is included in health care services from 2005 for detection of patients with primary congenital hypothyroidism [CH]. This study was performed for a critical evaluation of the screening program primary congenital hypothyroidism in Fars province, Iran. From November 2006 to September 2007, TSH serum concentrations of 63031 newborns, 3 to 5 days old born in Fars province, were measured by heel prick. The newborns with TSH ≥ 5 mIU/L were recalled for measurement of serum T4 and TSH in venous blood samples. Of 127 recalled subjects, 43 were confirmed to be hypothyroid, showing a prevalence of 1:1465 with F:M ratio of 1.05:1. The most common clinical and radiological findings were prolonged jaundice [73%], large anterior fontanel [56%], wide posterior fontanel [55%], absence of distal femoral epiphysis [20%], and umbilical hernia [11%]. Scintigraphy of the thyroid with ^{99m}Tc revealed ectopia [67.4%], hypoplasia [23.3%], agenesis [4.7%] and ectopia [2.3%]. It is concluded that a cut off value of TSH ≥ 5 mIU/L overestimates recalling the number of patients with CH. The most common cause of congenital hypothyroidism is not dysgenesis of the gland and perhaps dyshormonogenesis in Iran is more common than what is reported in other countries.

Coronary Artery Disease

diagnosis

Accuracy of multidetector computed tomography coronary angiography in the diagnosis of coronary artery disease.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 67-78 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Angiography-methods; Tomography, X-Ray Computed-methods; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: The standard of reference diagnosis of CAD is the conventional coronary angiography. However its invasive nature necessitates a new non-invasive imaging modality. MSCT coronary, angiography is a new development non-invasive technique in the diagnosis of coronary disease. The aim of this study is to investigate the accuracy of 64-slice CT coronary angiography for assessing coronary artery disease in comparison with conventional coronary angiography. The study included 45 patients out of 50 patients with suspected coronary, artery disease underwent both MSCT coronary angiography and conventional coronary angiography. The total sensitivity and specificity of MSCT coronary, angiography were 99% and 94.5% respectively and the overall accuracy was 95.5%. The negative predictive value was 97.5% while the positive predictive value was 83.5%. Non-invasive CT angiography of the coronary arteries can diagnose and exclude hemodynamically significant coronary stenoses with high accuracy.

Coronary Stenosis

therapy

Acute right coronary ostial stenosis during aortic valve replacement.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 295-297 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Bypass; Aortic Valve-surgery; Review Literature as Topic; Cardiopulmonary Bypass; Echocardiography; Coronary Angiography; Aortic Valve-surgery

Abstract: We report a rare case of acute right coronary artery stenosis developing in a patient undergoing aortic valve replacement. We present a case report with a brief overview of the literature relating to coronary artery occlusion associated with cardiac valve surgery - the theories and treatments are discussed. A 85 year-old female was admitted under the care of the cardiothoracic team with signs and symptoms of heart failure. Investigations, including cardiac echocardiography and coronary angiography, indicated a critical aortic valve stenosis. Intraoperative right ventricular failure ensued post aortic valve replacement. Subsequent investigation revealed an acute occlusion of the proximal right coronary artery with resultant absence of distal flow supplying the right ventricle. An immediate right coronary artery bypass procedure was performed with resolution of the right ventricular failure. Subsequent weaning off cardiopulmonary bypass was uneventful and the patient continued to make excellent recovery in the postoperative phase. To our knowledge this is one of the few documented cases of intraoperative acute coronary artery occlusion developing during valve surgery. However, surgeons should be aware of the potential for acute occlusion so that early recognition and rapid intervention can be instituted.

Cyanides

isolation and purification

[Survey of efficiency of electrochemical treatment in cyanid removal from industrial wastewaters].

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Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 411-418 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Electrochemical Techniques; Waste Disposal, Fluid-methods; Efficiency; Water Pollutants, Chemical

Abstract: Cyanide is a highly toxic compound which is Normally found in numerous industries, such as electroplating wastewater. Release of this compounds in to the Environment has a lot health hazards. The Purpose of this study is to Determine the efficiency of electrochemical oxidation method for Cyanide removal from industrial wastewaters. This study conducted in a pilot system experimentally .In this study the effect of pH, voltage and operation time on total cyanide removal from industrial wastewaters by Electrochemical Oxidation was investigated by applying a Stainless Steel as a Anode and copper as a cathode . The average percentage removal of cyanide was about 88 with SD=2.43. The optimal condition obtained at voltage of 9V and pH=13 and The operation time of 90 minutes. The volume of sludge which formed in this condition was about 20 percent of a one liter pilot reactor. The results statistically confirmed the significant relationship between input and cyanide concentration removal efficiency [$p < 0.05$], and confirmed The this confirmed The relation between cyanide and cyanat oxidation and hydroxyl ions consumption 1:2. [L.Szpyruowicz]. therefore the best pH is 12.5-13.5 by Considering the need of alkaline environment to remove cyanide.

Cyprinidae

[Determination of zinc, copper, cobalt and manganese intensity in *Rutilus frisii kutum* and *Cyprinus carpio* fishes of Caspian sea].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 107-113 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Carps; Zinc; Copper; Cobalt; Manganese; Fishes; Spectrophotometry, Atomic

Abstract: Fish as well as other aquatic animals have become an important source of protein diets. Heavy metals due to their specific physical and chemical characteristics as well as their side effects on various ecosystems are considered as a major contaminator of marine environments. Therefore determine determination of Zinc [Zn], Copper [Cu], Cobalt [Co] and Manganese [Mn] intensity in *Rutilus frisii kutum* and *Cyprinus carpio* fishes of Caspian sea. In this descriptive study, levels of Zinc, Copper, Cobalt and Manganese were evaluated, using flame atomic absorption spectroscopy [A.S.S] technique, in tissues of two commonly consumed fish in Iran, namely *Rutilus frisii kutum* and *Cyprinus carpio*, collected from the southern coastline of the Caspian sea. The mean +/- SD average concentration of Zn, Cu, Co and Mn were detected as [micro g g⁻¹] dry weight of *Rutilus frisii kutum*'s tissues were 29.97 +/- 0.57, 9.45 +/- 0.09, 0.30 +/- 0.01 and 0.20 +/- 0.01, respectively. These values for *Cyprinus carpio* were detected as: 30.20 +/- 0.14, 9.14 +/- 0.07, 1.08 +/- 0.03 and 0.71 +/- 0.02, respectively. This study showed that, the concentration of Zn, Cu and Co in *Rutilus frisii kutum*, *Cyprinus carpio* fish tissues were higher than standard base of Brian.

Cystic Fibrosis

diagnosis

Comparison of classic sweat test and crystallization test in diagnosis of cystic fibrosis.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 102-106 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Sweat; Crystallization; Chlorides; Iontophoresis; Pilocarpine

Abstract: Sweat chloride measurement is considered a standard diagnostic tool for cystic fibrosis [CF]. This study was performed to compare sweat chloride values obtained by quantitative pilocarpine iontophoresis [classic test] with sweat crystallization detected by direct observation of a drop of perspiration under light microscopy in patients with and without CF. The tests using both techniques were performed simultaneously in patients with and without CF. Cutoff values of ≥ 60 mmol/L of chloride concentration for the classic sweat test was considered for diagnosis of CF. In crystallization method, observation of typical dendritic forms of salt crystals under light microscopy was interpreted positive. Sixty patients suspected to CF [31 males and 29 females] with age range of 9 months to 2 years underwent the sweat test using both techniques. Median sweat chloride values was 26.13+10.85 in group with negative and 72.76+12.78 mmol/L in group with positive sweat test, respectively. All the patients who had positive sweat test in classic method showed typical dendritic forms of salt crystal in sweat crystallization test, which provided the test with 100% sensitivity [95%CI: 93.1-100]. Only one of the 31 subjects with negative results for classic sweat test had positive result for crystallization sweat test, which provided the test with 96.7% specificity [95%CI: 92.9-100]. Time spent to perform the crystallization test was significantly shorter than the classic method whereas its cost was also lower than the second method. There was a good correspondence between two studied methods of sweat test. These results

suggested the sweat crystallization test as an alternative test for detecting CF disease with high sensitivity and specificity.

Cytokine-Induced Killer Cells

T-bet mediated anti-neoplastic effects of dendritic cell-cytokine induced killer cells in vitro.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 43-51 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Dendritic Cells; Forkhead Transcription Factors; GATA3 Transcription Factor; Interferon-gamma; Interleukin-2; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Leukemia; Flow Cytometry; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Blotting, Western; RNA, Messenger

Abstract: To investigate the molecular mechanism underlying T-bet mediated anti-neoplastic effects of cytokine induced killer [CIK] cells. Lymphocytes isolated from peripheral blood of leukemic children were induced with gamma-interferon [IFN- gamma], CD3McAb and interleukin-2 [IL-2], and co-cultured with dendritic cells [DCs] to generate DC-CIK cells. The morphology and immunophenotype of these cells were determined by a light microscopy and flow cytometry, respectively. IL-2 and IFN- gamma levels released by DC-CIK cells were quantified by ELISA. Cytotoxicity of DC-CIK cells against leukemia cell lines was measured by MTT assay. FCM was used to detect CD4[+]CD25[+]Treg cells, while RT-PCR and Western blot were used to determine mRNA and protein expressions of Foxp3 and GATA3 in DC-CIK cells treated with T-bet monoclonal antibody. Induced DC-CIK cells were regular, round and transparent with variable cell volume and cellular aggregation. The main effector cells in this population were CD3[+]CD8[+] cells and CD3[+]CD56[+] cells. We demonstrated a time dependent increase in IL-2 and IFNgamma levels after induction. DC-CIK cells were cytotoxic to B95 cells, Jhhan cells and M07e cells, with the highest cytotoxicity towards B95 cells. Treatment with mouse anti-human T-bet monoclonal antibody resulted in an increase in the proportion of CD4[+]CD25[+]Treg cells and elevation of Foxp3 and GATA3 mRNA and protein levels. DC-CIK cells induced with cytokines were strongly cytotoxic towards a number of cancer cell lines. Foxp3 and GATA3 were implicated in the T-bet mediated anti-neoplastic effects of DC-CIK cells via activation of the Th1 pathway and suppression of the Th2 and Treg pathways.

Dapsone

therapeutic use

Dapsone as an alternative therapy in children with familial mediterranean fever.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 23-27 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Familial Mediterranean Fever-drug therapy; Complementary Therapies; Child; Colchicine; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Familial Mediterranean Fever is an hereditary autoinflammatory disease that presents with recurrent febrile attacks and poly serositis. Colchicine is the only known treatment in this disease. However, nearly 5-10% of patients are resistant to colchicines. There are many different modalities in colchicine resistant patients, biologic and immunosuppressive drugs being the known ones. We studied the efficacy of Dapsone as an anti inflammatory drug in children with FMF who did not tolerate colchicine well. This is a case series study in 10 patients who had FMF on the base of Tel-Hashomer criteria and did not tolerate colchicine or did not respond to it well. Patients took 2mg/kg dapsone in single dose, during 6 months. In four patients episodic attacks returned after 27 days, so the drug was discontinued. One patient refused to continue the study; in five patients dapsone was taken in average for 8 months and 6 days, at least for 6 months. These five patients had no episodes of attack during the following observation. Dapsone could control episodic attacks of FMF in 50% of cases. It might be considered as an alternative therapy in FMF cases not responding to colchicine.

Delayed Diagnosis

Relationship between diagnostic delay and stage of disease in oral cancer patients.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 31-35 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Mouth Neoplasms-diagnosis; Neoplasm Staging; Sex Factors; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-diagnosis; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: In spite of the belief that cancer mortality can be reduced if lesions are detected, diagnosed and treated at an early stage. There is a concurrent increase in advanced head and neck cancer patients, because of delayed in medical consultations. The objective of this study is to determine an association of staging and diagnostic delay in oral cancer patients. Descriptive study. This study was conducted at the Dow Diagnostic and Research Laboratory [DDRL] of the Ojha campus, Dow University of Health Sciences from Jan 2009 to April 2011. The information is collected from the record files of DDRL of OJHA campus DUHS. Two hundred and seventy nine patients with an oral cancer are included in the study. With descriptive statistics, OSCCC is mostly found at 4[th], 5[th] and 6[th] decades of life, with diagnostic delay of ≥ 6 months. OSCC is mostly seen in males than in females whereas; Well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma is a common finding in both males and females, with the largest lesion being size 12 cm in size. Buccal mucosa is a commonly affected site in both genders. OSCC is mostly seen in males than in females. Our findings highlight the importance of early detection and systemized collection of patients verbal statements regarding their initial symptoms of oral cancer site in both genders. OSCC is mostly seen in males than in females. Our findings highlight the importance of early detection and systemized collection of patients verbal statements regarding their initial symptoms of oral cancer.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1

complications

Lipohypertrophy: does it affect the control of diabetes in children?.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 41-44 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Adipose Tissue-abnormalities; Child; Body Mass Index; Injections, Subcutaneous

Abstract: The aim of this study was to find the prevalence of Lipohypertrophy [LH] in children with diabetes type 1, assess its effect on diabetes control and to study the parameters influencing its development. 119 children coming for regular follow up in the diabetes clinic were examined for the presence of LH by inspection and palpation. The last 4 readings of [Glycated hemoglobin] HbA1c levels and other factors that may affect LH e.g. duration of diabetes and the injection method were documented. The patient's age ranged from 2 months to 17 years with a median of 10 years. LH occurred in 54.9% of patients, more commonly in males [62.7%] vs. females [48.4%] [P= 0.074]. Grade 1 LH occurred in 42.5% and grade 2 in 12.4 %. LH was related Significantly to the dose of insulin units per kg of body weight [F=5.741, P= .004], the duration of diabetes, [F=5.097, P=0.008.] , adjusted body mass index [8MI] [X[2] = 20.024, P=0.003] and the injection method [X[2]=9.619, P= 0. 043]. HbA1c levels of patients with grade 1 and grade 2 LH did not differ from diabetics without LH [F =0.178, P=0.837]. In Children with LH need higher doses of insulin to achieve fair control compared to children without LH. The presence of LH was significantly related to the duration of diabetes, dose of insulin/ kg of body weight, the body mass index and the injection method. Further studies are needed to ascertain the clinical meaning of these findings.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

complications

Prevalence of elevated hepatic transaminases among upper Egyptian patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 161-172 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Transaminases-bloos; Risk Factors; Obesity; Insulin Resistance; Prevalence; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: The prevalence of liver transaminases in type 2 diabetics upper Egypt patients with type 2 diabetes is unknown. To estimate the prevalence of elevated liver transaminase levels among upper Egyptian patients with type 2 diabetes and to determine the associated risk factors. We recruited 130 patients with type 2 diabetes from the diabetic outpatient clinic of internal medicine department, or those admitted in tropical medicine department, Assiut university hospital. For all participants, the following was recorded; body mass index, waist circumference, lipid profile, and hepatic transaminase levels. HBsAG, anti-HCV and abdominal US examination was done in all patients. Risk factors of raised transaminases were identified using univariate then multivariate analysis. Among the 130 patients enrolled in this study. 22.3% [n=29] were males and 77.7% [n=101] were females. The mean age was 47.35+/-9.36 years. One hundred and eighteen [90.8%] were obese. The prevalence of elevated AST was 7.7% [n=10] with the gender-wise

prevalence of 13.8% [n=4] in men and 5.9% [n=6] in women, p value= 0.157, odds ratio - 0.39 [95% CI: 0.103-1.51]. The prevalence of elevated alanine transaminase [ALT] was 11.5% [n=15] with the gender-wise prevalence of 13.8% [n=4] in men, and 10.9% [n=11] in women, p value = 0.441, odds ratio=0.764 [95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.224-2.61]. Only 3.8% [n=5] showed elevated levels of both ALT and AST. Patients with high waist circumference had elevated ALT levels [13.8%] versus 4% only in those with normal waist circumference [odds ratio=3.6. 95%. CI: 0.462-29.49, and p value = 0.035]. Insulin use was associated with a high odds ratio for elevated ALT levels [OR=18.85. CI: 2.39-148.3]. High ALT levels were significantly associated with the duration of diabetes: 14.85% in those with DM dating to <10 years versus 0% in those with DM dating to ≥ 10 [odds ratio= 0.748.CI: 0.673-0.832 and p value=0.018]. Younger patients [less than 45 old] and a higher tendency to have elevated ALT compared to those over 45 years [OR= 1.19. p value=0.003]. on multivariate analysis. Young age and insulin use was only independent predictor for isolated rise in ALT or AST were obese [P value= 00.043 and 0.045 respectively]. The risk factors for elevated levels of both ALT and AST in univariate analysis were male gender. Patients less than 45 years old and insulin use. Elevated ALT and AST levels are found in 11.5% and 7.7% of type 2 diabetic patients re-spectively. Elevated ALT level is observed more in relatively younger diabetic patients with isolated rise of either ALT or AST were obese. One multivariate analysis, young age and insulin use were only independent predictor for isolated rise in ALT levels. Hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance should be considered as the key mechanism leading to hepatic steatosis.

Diabetic Foot

immunology

Role of polymorphonuclear leukocyte in diabetic foot.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 24-26 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Foot Injuries-pathology; Peripheral Nervous System Diseases; Wound Healing-immunology; Retrospective Studies; Gangrene-immunology

Abstract: To study the etiopathogenesis of foot injuries in patients of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. Retrospective study of tissue samples received from diabetic patients clinically diagnosed as gangrene. This study was conducted in the Department of Ophthalmology, JPMC, Karachi from July 2009 to June 2011. 150 cases of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus with wounds of foot were included. 150 cases of known diabetics with peripheral neuropathy and history of loss of sensation were subjected to follow up of 2 years follow up was done on the cases. As a first step blood sugar was brought under control and broad spectrum antibiotic was given. Wound debridement was done in all cases. The specimens were subjected to H/E and Gram's staining. In H/E, liquefactive necrosis, polymorphonuclear leukocyte, mononuclear cell infiltrate, few lymphocyte plasma cells and fibroblasts were seen. New blood capillaries were few or absent. both gram positive and gram negative organisms were isolated. 79% were gram positive and 21% were gram negative. Hyperglycemia causes relative anoxia in the micro environment of the tissue due to damage of peripheral neurons. Lack of adequate circulation leads to ischemia, which is super added by infection of the subcutaneous tissue. The resultant effect is liquefactive necrosis and complete lysis of tissue. Removal of such putrefied tissue is mandatory to stop further damage to the tissue.

Diarrhea, Infantile

diet therapy

Lactose-free compared with lactose-containing formula in dietary management of acute childhood diarrhea.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 82-86 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Lactose; Acute Disease; Infant Formula

Abstract: Few reports are available on some benefits, such as shortened duration of diarrhea and better weight gain, for lactose-free over lactose-containing formula in acute childhood diarrhea. We evaluated the effects of lactose-free formula in dietary management of acute diarrhea in formula-fed children. This controlled-clinical trial was conducted on formula-fed children, aged 1 to 24 months, referring with acute non-bloody diarrhea [≤ 2 weeks]. Those who had major systemic illness, severe malnutrition, severe dehydration, severe vomiting, or history of antibiotic therapy were not included. Children were allocated to receive lactose-free formula [intervention, n=37] or lactose-containing formula

[control, n=34]. Time to diarrhea relief and weight change were compared between the two groups after one week. During the study, 32 male and 39 female children [7.1 +/- 3.7 months] were included. Those who received lactose-free formula had a significantly shorter time to diarrhea relief compared with the controls [1.7 +/- 0.7 vs. 2.6 +/- 0.7 days, P<0.001]. Weight significantly increased in both groups, but there was no difference between the two groups in weight change [37 +/- 100 vs. 38 +/- 77 gr, P=0.673]. Multivariate analysis showed that receiving lactose-free formula significantly predicted time to diarrhea relief [95% CI: 1.5 to 3.9, P<0.001] controlling for baseline characteristics. Early administration of lactose-free formula for formula-fed children presenting with acute diarrhea can result in a more rapid relief of acute diarrhea and thus perhaps less mortality and morbidity. Trials with longer follow-ups are warranted to better evaluate long-term results such as weight change and feeding problems in this regard.

Diazinon

toxicity

Evaluation of the possible protective effect of aloe vera against reproductive toxicity induced by diazinon in adult albino rats.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 42-54 (56 ref.)

Keywords: Reproduction; Testis-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Caspase 3; Oxidative Stress; Protective Agents; Aloe-chemistry; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Male

Abstract: Diazinon, an organophosphate insecticide has been used in agriculture and domestic for several years. This work was undertaken to investigate the toxic effects of diazinon on reproductive systems in adult albino rats of both sexes and to assess the protective effects of aloe vera against these toxic effects. A total of 60 adult albino rats of both sexes were equally divided into five groups. Twelve rats served as the negative control [group 1], another twelve rats were used as positive control group [group 2] received deionized water [the vehicle]. The remaining thirty-six rats were equally divided into three groups. Rats in group 3 were treated with aloe vera in a dose of 300 mg/kg, while those of group 4 received 12.8 mg/kg of diazinon. Rats in the 5[th] group were treated with aloe vera followed by diazinon. For each group, it was further subdivided into two subgroups; a-subgroup for male rats and bsub group for female rats. Chemicals and vehicle were administered by gavage on a daily base for eight weeks. By the end of the study, all rats were sacrificed for collection of blood samples for evaluation of testosterone, estradiol and progesterone. Testicular and ovarian specimens were collected for assessment of oxidative stress markers and histopathological examination. Diazinon significantly reduced the serum levels of testosterone in male rats and estradiol and progesterone in female rats. Diazinon induced disorganized degenerated germinal epithelium with edema between the seminiferous tubules and degeneration of the corpora lutea and ovarian follicles. These changes were accompanied with increased caspase-3 immunoreactivity and significant decreases in testicular and ovarian glutathione [GSH] levels, activity of superoxide dismutase [SOD] enzyme and a significant increase in malonaldehyde levels. Also it was observed that aloe vera treatment diminished diazinon induced detrimental effects in both testis and ovary. Diazinon induced testicular and ovarian damage might be due to oxidative stress and free oxygen radicals production upon diazinon exposure, inducing histopathological alterations and promoting local apoptosis via activation of caspase-3 pathway; however, aloe vera seems to be an effective antioxidant against diazinon induced testicular and ovarian toxicity.

Toxic effects of diazinon on the reproductive system of male rats: the possible ameliorative role of vitamin C.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 32-41 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Reproduction; Testis-pathology; Histology; Semen Analysis; Protective Agents; Ascorbic Acid-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Male

Abstract: Diazinon, an organophosphorous insecticide has been used in agriculture and domestic purposes for several years. The aim of this study was to analyze the reproductive toxicity induced by diazinon which caused biochemical and ultrastructural changes in adult male Wistar rats and to evaluate the possible protective effect of vitamin C. Vitamin C [200mg/Kg, once daily], diethyl-ether [0.02 ml/Kg, once daily], diazinon [10mg/Kg, once daily in] and vitamin C [200mg/Kg, once daily] + diazinon [10mg/Kg per day, once daily] combination were given to rats orally via gavage for 4 weeks. Testicular functions were assessed by testicular sperm count, sperm motility, biochemical studies and histopathology. By the end of the 4[th] week, rats given diazinon alone had significantly lower sperm count and sperm motility than the untreated control rats. Also, the rats given diazinon had significantly lower testosterone level, higher MDA [malondialdehyde] and lower catalase levels than the control group. Co- treatment of diazinon-

exposed rats with vitamin C had an ameliorative effect on sperm count, sperm motility, testosterone, MDA and catalase levels. Light microscopic investigations revealed that 4 weeks of diazinon exposure was associated with marked testicular degenerative changes. Damage of spermatogenic cells and sertoli cells were observed by electron microscope. Mild degenerative changes were observed in the seminiferous tubules and interstitial tissues in the rats which received diazinon+ vitamin C. Thus, it appears that vitamin C ameliorates diazinon testicular toxicity but is not completely protective.

Diffuse Axonal Injury

pathology

Medicolegal significance of diffuse axonal injury [DAI]: a forensic, histopathological and immunohistochemical interpretation.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 74-88 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Amyloid beta-Protein Precursor; Brain-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Craniocerebral Trauma; Survival Rate

Abstract: In some head trauma cases, there is no obvious cause of death and no brain lesions detected despite the positive history and the short survival time. This study was conducted to evaluate immune-histochemistry for Beta-Amyloid Precursor Protein [beta-APP] in detection of DAI. It was carried on 50 autopsy cases, 39 males and 11 females, aging between the 2nd to the 5th decades of life. Survival period was around 3 hours up to 4 weeks. The cause of head injury was determined. Complete autopsy were done. Selected brain sections were prepared for examination with routine hematoxylin and eosin [H and E], special stains Phosphotungstic Acid Hematoxylin [PTAH] stain and beta-APP, Neuro Specific Enulase [NSE], S 100, Synapto- Physin, Glial Fibrillary Acid Protein [GFAP] immunohistochemistry. The brain was assessed grossly at two settings; before its removal from the skull and after 2 weeks of fixation in 10% buffered formalin. The results revealed that, there is no significant difference between age and sex, the causes of head injury were more common due to violent assaults, and motor vehicle accidents. OAI is not always associated with skull fractures. There is a highly significant difference for the presence of intracranial hemorrhage. Both H and E stain and PTAH stain can diagnose brain edema, OAI, as regards axonal swelling and damage after 6 hours post traumatic survival period. In early survival stage, [beta-APP] is highly significant for detection of axonal swelling as early as 3 hours survival period. GFAP stain has highly significant value in detecting the glial cells and gliosis in the late survival stage. The beta-APP is a more sensitive and accurate method for early detection of OAI. It should be considered as an important technique that could provide valuable medico-legal evidences.

Dimenhydrinate

toxicity

Pancreatic and chromosomal toxic effects of dimethoate in adult male albino rats.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 13-20 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreas-pathology; Histology; Insulin-blood; Amylases-blood; Chromosome Aberrations; Blood Glucose; Rats; Male

Abstract: Dimethoate is an organophosphate insecticide with numerous uses in agricultural crops and ornamentals. The extensive use of dimethoate may pose a health hazard to animals and humans because of its persistence in soil and crops. This study was conducted to evaluate the pancreatic and chromosomal toxic effects of dimethoate in adult male albino rats. Sixty rats weighing 180-200gm were equally divided into 3 groups: group I [negative control], group II [positive control] and group III [dimethoate]. The period of the study extended for 2 months, then 10 rats from each group were sacrificed for biochemical analysis [serum glucose, insulin, amylase and pseudocholinesterase] and pancreatic histopathology. The other 10 rats were used for chromosomal analysis. The results of this study showed no significant difference between the negative and positive control groups. However, there was significant difference in all measured biochemical parameters between the dimethoate and the negative control groups. The histopathological examination of pancreas revealed vacular degeneration in cells of the acini and 8- cells of islet's of langerhans with dark stained nuclei. Pancreatic acini showed loss of basal basophilia and acini architecture. Chromosomal analysis showed significant numerical aberration [hypoploidy] and increase in chromosomal structural aberrations [gaps,

fragments, deletion and clumping]. It was concluded that dimethoate has pancreatic toxic effects and could cause chromosomal aberrations in adult albino rats.

Dirofilaria immitis

Histopathologic effects of dirofilaria immitis microfilaria on internal organs of dog confirming by PCR technique.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 103-107 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Dogs-parasitology; Dirofilariasis-pathology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Microfilaria

Abstract: The heartworm disease is an infectious disease of dogs with *Dirofilaria immitis* combined with cardiovascular and circulatory abnormalities. The heartworm disease can become a serious health risk when associated with a severe infection. In this study, a male, 8 year-old dog that died suddenly was necropsied and all tissues were examined grossly. Major organs including heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, brain, eyes, and testis were fixed in 10% neutral formalin, embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 5-micro m thickness, stained with hematoxylin and eosin, and examined with a light microscope. For each examined organ, paraffin-embedded tissues were cut and placed in eppendorf tubes for genomic DNA extraction. PCR was performed using two sets of primers for amplification of a 302 bp ITS-2 gene fragment and a 203 bp cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 [CO1] gene fragment of *D. immitis*. During the necropsy examination, 46 adult *D. immitis* were found in the portal vein, right ventricle, and atrium of the heart and pulmonary trunk. Microscopically, microfilarias were found throughout the vessels of different organs including lungs, kidneys, liver, heart, brain, and spleen. All tissues examined by PCR were positive for *D. immitis* ITS-2 and CO1. PCR technique now represents an effective method for identification of *D. immitis* from formalin-fixed samples.

Disorders of Sex Development

genetics

Eight years evaluation of children with ambiguous genitalia attending the endocrinology clinic of Alexandria university children's hospital: a retrospective study.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 119-126 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Disorders of Sex Development-epidemiology; Gonadal Hormones-blood; Endocrinology; Child; Hospitals; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Ambiguous genitalia is a real problem in Egypt representing 5.5% of total number of endocrine patients in our study. There is a wide variation of the age at presentation. More than one third of our patients presented with adrenal crisis which is the most serious complication of ambiguous genitalia. Management of cases of DSD requires an experienced multidisciplinary team that is usually found in tertiary centers. Gender assignment in cases of DSD is a difficult challenge. Lack of some laboratory investigations or their higher cost as well as unavailability of some genetic analysis in developing countries are important causes of delayed diagnosis in these cases. The aim of the work was to review the clinical characteristics of children with ambiguous genitalia who attended the endocrinology clinic of Alexandria University Children's Hospital between 2002-2009 to categorize them depending on their clinical, laboratory and radiological findings and to study the response to therapy. All the records of children with ambiguous genitalia who attended the endocrinology clinic in Alexandria University Children's Hospital in the period from 2002 to 2009 were reviewed to obtain data from files regarding history, clinical examination, genital examination and grading, laboratory investigations, karyotyping, radiological findings, laparoscopic findings, final diagnosis, management plan, and gender assignment. This study included 77 children with ambiguous genitalia: Clinically, the sex of presentation was 49 females [63.6%], 21 male patients [27.3%], and 7 cases presented with undetermined sex [9.1%] while according to DSD classification, our patients were classified into 46 XX DSD [79.2%], 46 XY DSD [19.5%], and Ovotesticular DSD [only one case]. The age of presentation ranged from 0.23-120 months with a mean of 11.07±/-20.03 months. Consanguinity among patient's parents was observed in 36.4%. 39 % of our patients presented with adrenal crisis, and 5.2% were associated with other congenital anomalies. 3.8% had pubic hair at presentation and only one case had hypertension. In cases of 46 XXDSD, salt-losing type of congenital adrenal hyperplasia [21-Hydroxylase deficiency] was the commonest type representing 78.7%. In cases of 46 XYDSD, the most frequent diagnosis was androgen insensitivity syndrome that was present in 53.3%. Regarding to gender assignment, 48 cases were reared as females [62.3%] and ten cases were reared as males [13%], the same as their initial sex assignment by their families. 14 cases [18.2%] changed their gender from males to females and five cases [6.5%] had changed from female to male. From our study, we concluded that ambiguous genitalia is a real problem in our country representing 5.5% of total number of

endocrine patients in our study. Management of cases of DSD requires an experienced multidisciplinary team that is usually found in tertiary centers. Gender assignment in cases of DSD is a difficult challenge. Lack of some laboratory investigations or their higher cost as well as unavailability of some genetic analysis in developing countries may delay and affects the final diagnosis of some cases of ambiguous genitalia.

Domestic Violence

[Frequency and severity of domestic violence in pregnant women].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 67-75 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Prevalence

Abstract: Domestic violence can place mother and fetus at risk. This issue can be prevented through education and basic knowledge. This study carried out to determine the frequency and severity of domestic violence in pregnant women referred to health centers in Arak, Iran. This cross-sectional descriptive study was done on 400 pregnant women referring in health centers in Arak North-West of Iran during 2009. This research was implemented through questionnaires including the demographic characteristic aspects of physical violence, emotional, verbal and financial severity and the factors effected violence on pregnant women. Data was analyzed using Chi-Square, one way ANOVA and Tukey tests. The overall prevalence of violence during pregnancy was 34.5%. For this rate, 56%, 48%, 23% and 11% were emotional violence, verbal, financial and physical violences, respectively. Marriage age [$P<0.035$], partnership length [$P<0.018$], family history of marriage [$P<0.001$], education [$P<0.001$], occupation of woman and husband [$P<0.001$] with the outbreak of violence during pregnancy were significantly associated. This study indicated that the frequency of domestic violence in pregnant women is high, therefore it is suggested women clinic to be established to protect pregnant women suffering from domestic violence during pregnancy.

Drowning

epidemiology

A retrospective study for cases of death from drowning in greater Cairo during three years [2007-2009].

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 137-147 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies; Autopsy; Cause of Death

Abstract: The World Health Organization [WHO] estimates the annual worldwide incidence of death by drowning to be about 400,000. The autopsy diagnosis of drowning presents one of the major problems in forensic medicine, especially when there is delay in recovering the victim. This study is a retrospective study of cases of drowning deaths, which have been reported and dissected in Zenhour Mortuary-medico legal sector of Ministry of Justice in Egypt during a period of three years, from January 2007, to December 2009 for evaluating the medico legal aspects of dissected drowning cases. During this time period results showed that, 2962 medico-legal deaths were dissected in Zenhour mortuary, of which 89 cases [3%] were reported as drowning deaths. Of the 89 cases a significant sex difference in the total rates of drowning death, which is higher in males[88.8%][79] than females [11.2%][10]. Out of the total 79 drowning cases dissected of all males [78.5%][62] drowning was accidental, [17.7%][14] suicidal, [3.8%][3] homicidal. While in females [70 .0%] [7] of drowning was accidental, [10%] [1] suicidal, [20%][2] homicidal which were all higher in age range between [11-39] years. Chemical investigation was done for all cases, negative results [93.3%], drugs of abuse detected in [6.7%] [6] of cases, which were of accidental drowning, but have no affect on other manners. Past history has strong relation with suicidal drowning, [46.7%][7] had psychological history, [20%][3] had social problems, [6.7%][1] had previous suicidal attempts. Autopsy findings shows similar results to other studies done in other parts of the world. Drowning is a significant risk factor can claim lives. The media as well as the authority should play a major role in increasing the public awareness to minimize or prevent such a problem. Similar emphasis is needed to raise awareness of basic life-support measures [first aid] and the support of emergency medical services. Also further studies in the following years are recommended to compare these results with results of the following years, so keeping a statistical reference for forensic cases of drowning in Greater Cairo.

Dyslipidemias

Role of dyslipidemia in preeclamptic overweight pregnant women.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 105-112 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Overweight; Pre-Eclampsia; Pregnancy; Hypertriglyceridemia; Body Mass Index; Case-Control Studies; Triglycerides-blood; Cholesterol-blood; Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Cholesterol, LDL-blood

Abstract: Obesity is an independent risk factor of preeclampsia with unknown mechanism and hyperlipidemia might be a probable case of it. The objective of this study was to determine the role of hyper-triglyceridemi in association with high prepregnancy body mass index and the risk of preeclampsia. The authors conducted this case-control study of 42 preeclamptic and 41 normotensive overweight pregnant women. The two groups were comparable with respect to age, gestational age, and body mass index. Blood samples were collected at the time of diagnosis of preeclampsia, after 14 hour fasting to determine plasma lipid concentrations. Enzymatic photometric tests were used to determine lipid profile. Data was analyzed with independent "t-test", Chi-square and one-way ANOVA and post HOC Tukey HSD test. The statistical significance was set at 0.05 levels. In the subjects with preeclampsia, serum triglyceride and total cholesterol levels were significantly increased and plasma HDL-cholesterol concentrations were decreased compared with the controls, [p<0.05], but plasma LDL cholesterol levels didn't differ between the two groups. Women who developed severe preeclampsia had higher concentrations of TG and cholesterol and lower levels of HDL compared to normotensive group. Mean TG: 375.16 vs. 202.85, p<0.001, Mean cholesterol: 245.64 vs. 214.32, p=0.04, Mean HDL: 40.80 vs. 48.95, p=0.03]. We noted that dyslipidemia, particularly hypertriglyceridemia was highly correlated with prepregnancy high BMI in preeclamptic women. These findings continue to support a role for dyslipidemia in BMI related preeclampsia.

Earthquakes

Impacts of earthquake aftermath on indoor carbon monoxide levels in Turkish coffeehouses environment in Duzce, Turkey.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 50-58 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Carbon Monoxide; Environment; Air Pollution, Indoor; Smoking

Abstract: In 1999, Duzce suffered two consecutive devastating earthquakes above magnitude 7 in August and November. In the present study, we aimed to evaluate the indoor air quality of coffeehouses by determining carbon monoxide [CO] levels and their contributing factors in coffeehouses built before and after the earthquake. We conducted our study in 76 Turkish coffeehouses in Duzce in winter [November 2007-March 2008] during rush hours [18:00-23:00]. The Turkish coffeehouses included in the study were evaluated under four categories based on smoking status and construction date. The characteristics of the coffeehouses, such as their CO levels and temperatures both indoors and outdoors, were all measured. These analyses were carried out with the SPSS 15.0 program. The CO levels in Turkish coffeehouses were above the values indicated as being safe by the WHO. While stoves and cooking equipment were determined to contribute to indoor CO levels, cigarettes were found to be the main source. Indoor CO levels at second hour were very strongly correlated [r: 0.84, P<0.001] [r: 0.91, P<0.001] with indoor CO levels at initial and first hour as well as with smoking status [r: 0.69, P<0.001]; they were also moderately correlated with the room volume (r: 0.34, P<0.001] and construction materials [r: 0.31, P<0.001] of the coffeehouse. Elevated CO levels in Turkish coffeehouses indicate the possible presence of other pollutants, particularly when the main source is smoking. In such cases, both individuals and the whole of society are affected negatively in many ways. Therefore, smoking should be prohibited by law in Turkish coffeehouses and national awareness programs should be developed based on peoples' lifestyles. Moreover, the standards for construction and management of Turkish coffeehouses should be improved as well.

Echinococcosis

epidemiology

Pediatric hydatidosis in Iranian referral pediatrics center.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 87-91 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Referral and Consultation

Abstract: Hydatidosis is one of the major zoonotic diseases that cause considerable public health problems in Iran. The present study was designed to investigate pediatric hydatidosis in patients referred to the Children Medical Center Hospital in Tehran, Iran during 2005-2010. Data were collected from the records of 17 patients referred to the center with hydatidosis. Data included demographic data; laboratory results, type, and site of cysts, clinical manifestations, and treatment. Nine patients were boys [52.9 %] and eight [47.1 %] were girls. Most patients referred from central areas of Iran [58.8%]. Seven patients had cysts in their lungs [41.2%] and three cases [17.6 %] in liver. Six cases [35.3 %] had simultaneous lung and liver cysts, 3 patients [17.6%] had brain cysts [alone or in combination with other organs involvement] and 2 patients [11.7%] showed multi-organ involvement. All patients were treated by albendazole and underwent surgery, recurrence was seen in 4 [23.5 %] of the cases and one patient died due to rupture of the cyst and anaphylactic shock. Multi-organ involvement seems to be on the rise in children, this has led to the necessity for physicians to be more aware of clinical features, search, and rule out other organs for involvement diagnosis once a cyst is detected in one organ.

Echinococcus

genetics

Molecular cloning and expression of EG95 gene of Iranian isolates of *Echinococcus granulosus*.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 1-7 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Cloning, Molecular; Vaccines, Synthetic-genetics; Antigens, Helminth; Helminth Proteins; Gene Expression; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: Echinococcosis or hydatidosis is a chronic, zoonotic worldwide infection that occurs by the larval stages of taeniid cestodes of the genus *Echinococcus*. Iran is known as endemic region for this infection in the world. Vaccination has been considered as a good prevention method for this disease. Recombinant vaccines containing EG95 protein, against *E. granulosus*, has shown a high degree of protection against *E. granulosus* infection. In this study EG95 gene was extracted from Iranian isolates of *E. granulosus* and then cloned and expressed in expression vector. Protoscoleces were collected from sheep hydatid cysts. Then DNA and RNA were extracted from protoscoleces, and amplified by PCR and RT-PCR with specific primer. Afterward the purified RT-PCR products were successfully ligated into pTZ57R/T plasmid vector. The pcDNA3 plasmid was used as expression vector and Eg95 fragment sub cloned into this plasmid. The pcEG95 plasmid was digested by restriction enzymes to confirm cloning of this gene in pcDNA3 plasmid. In last step, the subcloned gene was expressed in CHO as eukaryotic cell. EG95 fragment successfully was subcloned in pcDNA3 and EG95 protein was expressed by eukaryotic cell. The recombinant EG95 protein was confirmed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot. Recombinant plasmid of pcEG95 was constructed successfully and express of recombinant EG95 protein was confirmed.

Emotions

Correlation of obesity and overweight with emotional-behavioral problems in primary school age girls in Tabriz, Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 15-22 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity; Overweight; Child Behavior Disorders; Schools; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index; Child Behavior; Child; Behavior

Abstract: Obesity and overweight have shown an increasing trend in most developing countries. Childhood obesity would impose numerous health-related problems. This study was conducted to determine the correlation of obesity and overweight with emotional-behavioral problems in primary school age girls. In a cross-sectional study, 300 primary school girls [aged 7-11 years] were selected using a multi-staged sampling method, including randomized cluster and stratified method. For all students body mass index was measured and then based on BMI for age and sex, from each grade [1-5], 20 students were selected for each group of normal weight, overweight and obese. The emotional-behavioral problems were evaluated using child behavior checklist that consists of 113 items for childhood behavioral problems. Total behavioral problems were seen in 17%, 27%, and 2% in obese, overweight, and normal weight children, respectively. Internalizing problems [including Anxious/Depressed, Withdrawn, and Somatic Complaints] were seen in 11%, 15%, and 2% and externalizing problems [including Aggressive and Delinquent Behaviors] were observed in 8%, 17%, and 2% in obese, overweight, and normal weight children, respectively. The mean scores in all scales were higher in obese and overweight children in comparison with normal weight children and the emotional-behavioral problems had significant positive correlation with obesity and overweight [P<0.01]. Despite the cultural differences between east and west, yet there are similarities in the most of the emotional-behavioral problems related

to overweight and obesity. Also, it seems that the risk of behavioral-emotional problems in overweight girls is more than in obese girls. Overweight and Obesity prevention may be a primary preventive step for these problems in children.

Emphysema

diagnosis

Extensive renal destruction due to severe emphysematous pyelonephritis.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 67-69 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Pyelonephritis-diagnosis; Emphysema-complications; Pyelonephritis-complications; Flank Pain; Stress, Psychological; Diabetes Mellitus; Kidney Failure, Chronic-etiology

Abstract: Emphysematous pyelonephritis [EPN] is a severe necrotizing infection of the kidney characterized by the presence of gas in renal parenchyma, collecting system or perinephric tissue. It can be life threatening if not recognized and treated promptly. We have reported the case of a 56-year-old woman with a previous history of diabetes mellitus, who was suffering from left-sided flank pain and fever. Diagnosis workup revealed an extensive destruction of the left kidney secondary to an EPN. We opted for a left nephrectomy and intravenous antibiotics. The immediate postoperative course was uncomplicated but the patient developed a chronic renal failure within 1 year.

Epilepsy

blood

Study of some minerals, trace elements and antioxidants in refractory childhood epilepsy.

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Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 23-28 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Trace Elements-blood; Minerals-blood; Antioxidants; Glutathione Peroxidase-blood; Superoxide Dismutase-blood; Magnesium-blood; Zinc-blood; Selenium-blood

Abstract: The aim of this study is to evaluate the role of some minerals, trace elements and anti-oxidants in children with intractable epilepsy compared to healthy children. In a case control study, 45 epileptic patients [24 male and 21 female] with age range between 3 to 14.5 years presented to Assiut pediatric university hospital, suffering from various types of refractory epileptic seizures compared with 20 healthy sex- and age-matched children served as controls. Serum Se, Zn, Cu, Mg, Glutathione peroxidase [GSH-PX] and Superoxide dismutase [SOD] were measured. The mean age of the patients +/- SD was 8.4+/-3.1y. The serum levels of Zn, Mg and Se are significant lower in patients in comparison with control, p value < 0.001 for each, with no significant difference between both groups in serum Cu. Glutathione peroxidase [GSH-PX] was significantly lower in patients in comparison with control group [p value < 0.001] with no significant difference between both groups in SOD. Some minerals [Mg], trace elements [Zn, Se] and antioxidants [GSH-PX] may play an important role in the pathogenesis of intractable epilepsy.

drug therapy

Body mass index [BMI] and some hormonal changes in epileptic children receiving antiepileptic therapy.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 97-103 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Anticoagulants-therapeutic use; Body Mass Index; Child; Leptin-blood; Insulin-blood; Blood Glucose; Valproic Acid-drug therapy; Carbamazepine-drug therapy

Abstract: Epilepsy is a common neurological problem. Its treatment is often for years or even lifelong. The primary treatment of choice is the use of the antiepileptic drugs [AEDs]. Endocrine disorders are of major concern for clinicians who treat patients with epilepsy. This prospective hospital based study was conducted during the period from March 2008 till November 2010 at Assiut Children University Hospital. The aim of the study was to assess the effect of some antiepileptic drugs is Valproic acid, Carbamazepine or Topirimate, either monotherapy in combination on body weight and some endocrine aspects in epileptic children. The study included 62 epileptic children and 25 age and sex matched normal children as control. The cases were divided into 4 groups: [Group 1] included 22 cases on Valproic acid alone, [Group 2] included 19 cases on Valproic acid and Carbamazepine, [Group 3] included 21 cases on Valproic acid and Topirimate and control cases [Group 4]. All children were subjected to detailed medical history, full neurological examination, measurement of height, weight and body mass index [BMI] , in addition to estimation of serum levels of leptin ,insulin and fasting blood glucose levels. Patients treated with Valproic acid alone [group1] had significantly increased BMI and serum levels of leptin and insulin when compared with either [group3] or [group 4]. Cases on both Valproic acid and Carbamazepine [group 2] had significantly higher serum level of leptin ,insulin and BMI when compared with control group [group 4].Cases on both Valproic acid and Topirimate had significantly higher serum level of insulin when compared with control group [group 4].Serum level of leptin in cases treated with Valproic acid had positive correlation with age, BMI,insulin, dose and treatment duration. Cases of obese parents had increased BMI, serum leptin and insulin when compared with cases of non obese parents. The study concluded that children receiving antiepileptic medications especially valoproic acid are at a great risk for development of obesity especially if associated with other risk factors as female sex and obese parents. Leptin and insulin serum levels should be checked regularly during treatment with antiepileptic drug therapy especially Valproic acid.

Escherichia coli

enzymology

Extended spectrum B-lactamase-producing Escherichia coli in clinical isolates in Benghazi, Libya: phenotypic detection and antimicrobial susceptibility pattern.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 49-56 (37 ref.)

Keywords: beta-Lactamases; Escherichia coli-drug effects; Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Phenotype; Drug Resistance, Multiple, Bacterial

Abstract: beta-lactams are the most widely used group of antimicrobials; however, growing resistance to these invaluable drugs mediated by extended spectrum beta-lactamase [ESBL] enzymes is a major concern. The present study was undertaken to determine the prevalence of these enzymes and their effect on antimicrobial susceptibility pattern by different phenotypic detection tests in clinical isolates of Escherichia coli in Benghazi, Libya. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was carried out by Kirby-Bauer method. Cefotaxime and cefotaxime were used for screening potential ESBL producers. Confirmation was done by a combination of double disk synergy test [DDST] and phenotypic confirmatory disk diffusion tests [PCDDTs]. A total of 120 E. coli strains [40 urine, 20 sputum, 20 blood, and 40 wound swabs] from inpatients at different hospitals of Benghazi, Libya, were included in the study, of which, 24 [20%] isolates were ESBL producers. The resistance pattern to the tested antibiotics was as follows: ampicillin [80%], co-trimoxazole [60%], ciprofloxacin [40%], cefotaxime [30%], ceftazidime [30%], Ceftriaxone [30%], gentamicin [30%], ceftiofloxacin [35%], ofloxacin [30%], imipenem [25%], and nitrofurantoin [40%]. All the isolates tested showed resistance to two or more drugs and were considered to be multidrug resistant. A higher rate of ESBL production and multidrug resistance was seen among isolates from pus swabs as compared to other sources. ESBL producers mediated high resistance to both beta-lactams and non-beta-lactams. Prolonged hospital stay and prior use of third-generation cephalosporins were identified as important risk factors for ESBL acquisition. There is insufficient data regarding ESBL prevalence among E. coli strains from Benghazi, Libya. ESBLs not only pose a great threat to future of beta-lactams, but they also endanger the utility of many non-beta-lactams. To ensure rationale in antibiotic treatment, ESBL detection and reporting assumes a priority in near future in Benghazi, Libya.

Eye Diseases

[Ophthalmic disorder among patients with floater Gorgan, Iran [2009]].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 91-96 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Myopia; Cataract; Vitreous Detachment; Retinal Hemorrhage

Abstract: Floater is defined as dark and vague spots and lines, which presents in visual fields of patients. Etiologies are various and life threatening, due to the serious complications resulted from floaters, this study was designed to assess ophthalmic disorder among patients with floater Gorgan, Iran [2009]. This cross-sectional study, was done on 164 patients [105 female, 59 male] with floater or photopsia in Gorgan, North of Iran during 2009. Findings of ophthalmic examination and demographic characteristics were recorded in a questionnaire for each patients. The prevalency of floater was higher among patients over sixty years old. 57.2% women with floater were during menopausal period. Myopia [32.9%] and cataract [32.9%] were the most associated ophthalmic diseases. Posterior vitreous detachment and retinal bleeding in patients with floater was 84.1% and 6.1%, respectively. Retinal detachment was not seen in patients. This study showed that posterior retinal detachment is the most frequent associated ophthalmic disorder in patients with floater. Older age, gender, myopia and cataract are considered to be the related risk factors in floater.

Fascioliasis

epidemiology

The first epidemic and new-emerging human fascioliasis in Kermanshah [western Iran] and a ten-year follow up, 1998-2008.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 266-272 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Communicable Diseases, Emerging; Serologic Tests; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Delivery of Health Care; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Fascioliasis is one of the most common zoonotic diseases in Iran and other parts of the world. Although the largest epidemic of this disease has occurred in northern provinces of Iran [Guilan] during the past two decades and a few cases have also been reported in Tehran and the other provinces, there has been no evidence of its' occurrence in western provinces of Iran such as Kermanshah before the outbreak which is being reported. The study was conducted by teamwork of infectious disease specialist, parasitologist, general practitioner, entomologist, and laboratory technician. It is an "epidemic investigation" and a cross sectional descriptive one. Clinical data and para-clinical changes are recorded considering all of the population of a village in Kangavar, one of the suburbs of Kermanshah [western Iran]. The mean age was 21.65, [SD=12.44]. Fifty three percent were female, and all of them were farmers. Eighty two percent had a history of watercress ingestion in a period of 1-2 months before the admission and 18% consumed other vegetables. The average of eosinophils was 32.35% [SD=26]. The patients' Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay [ELISA] and Counter Current Immuno-electrophoresis [CCIE] serological tests were reported positive by the department of parasitology, Pasteur Institute of Iran. Treatment response to triclabendazole was excellent. A ten-year clinical and laboratory follow-up revealed no evidence of abnormality in treated patients. It was the first case of human fascioliasis in west Iran and was a real epidemic and an emerging infectious disease for this area at that time. The clinical symptoms were less severe compared with other reports. Health education to inhabitants and health care workers can lead to rapid detection of such outbreaks.

Seroprevalence of human fasciolosis in a new-emerging focus of fasciolosis in Yasuj district, Southwest of Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 15-20 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Seroepidemiologic Studies; Random Allocation; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Fasciola hepatica

Abstract: Fasciolosis is an important health and veterinary problem in Iran. The epidemiological pattern of disease has been changed markedly in recent years and there are regions that have potent capacity to be new focus of the disease. One of these areas is Yasuj district in Southwest of Iran where animal fasciolosis has been quite common. The current study was conducted to determine the seroprevalence of human fasciolosis in this area and to reveal the epidemiological factors associated with the spreading of the disease in this region. One thousand blood samples were randomly collected from five villages in Yasuj district. ELISA, using Fasciola somatic antigen [SA], was carried out to detect anti Fasciola antibodies in the collected sera. Anti-Fasciola antibodies were detected in serum of 18[1.86%] individuals by ELISA. Out of 18 seropositive people, 9 [0.9] were female and 9 [0.9%] were male. Most of people [99.8%] had a history of consuming wild freshwater plants mainly Nasturtium microphyllum [local name Bakaloo] and/or Mentha logifolia [local name Pooneh]. No significant correlation was found between seropositivity to fasciolosis and sex, age, history of consumption of green leafy aquatic plants whereas correlation between seropositivity and

abdominal pain was significant [$P < 0.05$]. Results of this study showed that the seroprevalence rate of human fasciolosis in Yasuj district is relatively high and this area can be considered as a new emerging focus of the disease in Iran.

Femoral Vein

abnormalities

A rare variation of profunda femoris vein directly communicating with popliteal vein.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 70-72 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Dissection; Popliteal Vein-abnormalities; Cadaver; Thigh-anatomy and histology

Abstract: During dissection of the posterior compartment of the thigh of a female formalin-fixed cadaver, a variation of profunda femoris vein directly communicating with the popliteal vein was encountered on the right side. The profunda femoris vein was 18 cm long with a diameter of 0.5 cm. Such a direct communication between the profunda femoris vein and popliteal vein is known to be rare. The site of the thrombosis that develops in the lower limbs is of importance in terms of diagnosis and treatment. Proximal or distal placement of such a thrombosis leads to diversity of diagnosis and treatment. Thus variations related with the veins of the lower limb should be well known. Furthermore awareness of such variations may be important to avoid unexpected complications during surgery of this region.

Fertilization in Vitro

Correlation between PPAR gamma protein expression level in granulosa cells and pregnancy rate in IVF program.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 149-154 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Transcription Factors; Granulosa Cells; Pregnancy Rate; Cross-Sectional Studies; Oocytes

Abstract: Peroxisome proliferative-activated receptors [PPARs] are nuclear receptors that involved in cellular lipid metabolism and differentiation. The subtype gamma of the PPAR family [PPAR gamma] plays important roles in physiologic functions of ovaries. To determine correlation between PPAR gamma protein level in granulosa cells and pregnancy rate in women undergoing in-vitro fertilization [IVF] treatment. In this cross-sectional study, twenty-five samples of granulosa cells were collected from women referred to an IVF treatment center. PPAR gamma protein expression level in granulosa cells was determined in comparison with beta -actin level as control gene with Western blot test. Laboratory pregnancy was determined by a rise in blood beta -hCG level fourteen days after embryo transfer. Correlation analyses were used to test for associations between the oocytes and pregnancy occurrence as outcome variables and PPAR gamma protein expression level. Correlation analysis indicated that there was no significant relationship between granulosa cells PPAR gamma protein level with IVF parameters including number of matured oocytes and the ratio of fertilized to matured oocytes. Comparison of granulosa cells PPAR gamma protein level with positive and negative laboratory pregnancy revealed also no significant relationship. According to the results of this study, PPAR gamma protein level in granulosa cells could not be directly correlated to the success rate of IVF.

Fetal Nutrition Disorders

diagnosis

Comparative assessment of fetal malnutrition by anthropometry and CAN score.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 70-76 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Anthropometry; Nutrition Assessment; Prospective Studies; Body Mass Index; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Fetal malnutrition [FM] implies soft tissue wasting at birth with significant postnatal consequences and morbidity, and is identified by clinical assessment [CAN score] and anthropometry. No previous studies have been

done to study all these parameters and evolve a screening method. The aim of this study was identifying the incidence of FM using CAN score and compare the nutritional assessment with anthropometry and evolve a screening tool for rapid assessment of FM. Prospective study in Government district maternity hospital. 300 term newborns were assessed by CAN score and anthropometry recorded. The newborns were classified as per weight for age. Ponderal index [PI], Body mass index [BMI] and midarm circumference/head circumference ratio [MAC/HC] calculated and compared to CAN Score for accuracy in identifying FM. Incidence of FM was 24%. Newborns identified malnourished by PI, BMI, MAC/HC were evaluated by CAN score and significant number of them [31/78 in PI, 60/121 in BMI, 51/81 in MAC/HC] were found well nourished. Similarly those recognized as normal by PI, BMI, MAC/HC were malnourished by CAN score [25/222 in PI, 11/179 in BMI, 42/219 in MAC/HC] with statistical significance [0.0001]. BMI had the highest sensitivity and 11 neonates with normal BMI had low CAN score and 9 of them had normal PI also making a combination of BMI and PI a good indicator of normal nutrition. FM is best identified by CAN Score. BMI is the best screening tool for malnutrition and when coupled with PI will identify most normally nourished newborns.

Fetal Weight

Accuracy of estimated fetal weight by clinical assessment and ultrasonography.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 12-15 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Ultrasonography; Birth Weight; Transducers; Ultrasonography, Prenatal

Abstract: To compare accuracy of estimating fetal weight of term fetus by clinical assessment and Ultrasonography. Comparative Clinical Trial Study. This study was conducted in obstetrics and gynecology unit of Hayt abad Medical complex. This study was carried out on 300 subjects, with full term; normal pregnancy. Patients had fetal weight estimation by two approaches. 1] Clinical assessment done by Leopold's maneuvers and symphysio fundal height in centi-meters and 2] Sonographic measurement by using Toshiba capacee with curvilinear transducer of 3.5 MHz. Birth weight at delivery was used on gold standard. The accuracy of these two methods of estimating fetal weight was compared using student t test, and [2] $P > .05$ was considered significant. Out of 300 cases, 292 cases were compared both. Ultrasonically and by clinical assessment while 8 babies could not be picked up of ultrasonically because of fetal weight more than 4.0 KG, out of 292 cases [218] 72.7% were assessed. Correctly by clinical assessment while [224] 74.7% were assessed correctly by ultrasonography. Clinical assessment is equally accurate as ultrasonography in normal term birth weight estimation.

Fibrinogen

[The comparison of acute aerobic and resistance training method on plasma fibrinogen concentration in young women].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 51-59 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Exercise; Resistance Training

Abstract: Fibrinogen, an inflammatory marker as well as a fundamental part of the coagulation cascade, is suggested to play a significant role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and complications of atherothrombotic diseases. This study was carried out to assess the comparison of acute aerobic and resistance training method on plasma fibrinogen concentration in young women. This semi-experimental study was done on twenty trained volunteer women students, which was selected objectively, and availability. The subjects were randomly divided into two groups of aerobic [n=10] and resistance training [n=10]. Aerobic group performed exhaustive workout program on treadmill intensity 65 to 75% of Vo_{2max} on treadmill. The resistance group completed three sets of 5-7 repetitions of six exercises at an intensity corresponding to 80% of 1RM. Following 12 to 14 hours of nightly fasting, venous blood samples [5 cc] were collected pre, immediately after exercise and after 60 min of recovery and analyzed for fibrinogen content. Participants were matched according to anthropometric measurements, age, fat percentage and Vo_{2max} . Data tested by using independent t, repeated measures analysis of variance and post-hoc test least significant difference [LSD] [$P \leq 0.05$]. In both the aerobic and resistance training groups, fibrinogen levels increased immediately after exercise and remained higher than baseline levels during recovery. This changes were significant only in aerobic group [$P < 0.05$]. Resistance training increased significantly the fibrinogen levels immediately after exercise than aerobic exercise [$P < 0.035$]. It can be concluded that the exhaustive aerobic exercise may induce slightly increase the fibrinogen levels in comparison with resistance training at intensity corresponding to 80% of 1RM.

Fingers

surgery

The most challenging reconstructive procedure for God: fingertip reconstruction.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 33-38 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures-methods; Surgical Flaps; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Tissue Donors

Abstract: We presented 59 fingertip injury cases that we treated and followed up. Among the 59 patients, 50 were male and 9 were female. The methods we chose for reconstruction were as follows: repairing by a skin graft [n:3], a V-Y advancement flap [n:17], a cross-finger flap [n:19], a thenar flap [n:5], an abdominal interpolation flap [n:8] and infraclavicular flap [n:2]. We performed 35 operations under local anesthesia and 24 under general anesthesia. The waiting time for the second séance of the interpolation flaps was not longer than 12 days for all cases, and we performed the shortest flap separating operation at the end of the seventh day. Since their fingers healed, the patients had no complaints about the donor area. In this study, we did not evaluate the two-point discrimination. Flap-thinning operations were required later, for the abdominal interpolation performed cases. None of the patients had hypersensitivity against touching or cold. From this study it is concluded that regardless of the preferred fingertip repairing method, the evaluation of the finger profile view should not be neglected. It is important to obtain a profile view of repaired fingers similar to that of healthy fingers, and we believe that the pulp softness should be maintained. Although there is a continuous tendency to describe technically complicated and detailed reconstruction methods in literature, we feel the need to emphasize that the classical methods have not lost the value if they are carried out properly.

Floods

Frequency of diseases among flood affected individuals at relief camps of Karachi Pakistan.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 64-66 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Malaria-epidemiology; Questionnaires; Community Medicine; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the frequency of diseases among flood affected individuals and facilities available at relief camps of Karachi Pakistan. A cross sectional study. This study was conducted at the Department of Community Medicine, Sindh Medical College, DUHS, Karachi from July 2010 to Nov. 2010. A cross sectional study was conducted and data was collected by using a structured questionnaire. A sample size of 300 flood affected individuals were drawn by using convenient sampling methods from four different flood camps located in Karachi. Out of the 300 case studied cases studied 46.0% had malaria, 90.5% of malarial patients admitted that they did not use mosquito repellents or nettings to protect themselves. About 27.3% suffered from diarrhea and 26.7% had skin infections. Adequate water supply was supplied to 66.7% of the patients. This study concluded that malaria had higher frequency at relief camps of Karachi followed by diarrhea and skin infections.

Gentamicins

toxicity

Histopathological and biochemical study on effect of L-methionine-supplementation on gentamicin-induced hepatotoxicity in rabbits.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 257-266 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-pathology; Histology; Rabbits; Male; Protective Agents; Methionine-therapeutic use; Transaminases-blood

Abstract: The present investigation was planned as an attempt to determine the role of L methionine supplementation for the protection against the hepatotoxic effects of gentamicin. 21 male adult rabbits weighing between 1000-1100 were divided into three groups with seven rabbits in each. The first group [I] rabbits were injected interamuscularly with gentamicin at a dose of 40mg/kg/12 hours for 5 successive days while rabbits in group [II] were injected with gentamicin at a dose of 40mg/kg/12 hours for the same time plus L methionine at a dose of 0.3g/kg/24 hours for 7 successive days [two day pre-treatment with gentamicin and 5 days during gentamicin treatment. Moreover, rabbit in group [III] left as untreated control group. At the end of experimental period. Rabbits in all groups were sacrificed and both blood sample and tissues specimens from the liver were collected. Thin tissue paraffin sections were routinely prepared and serum enzymes including AST and ALT values were estimated. The histopathological examination of liver of rabbits in group I revealed severe hepatic damages in the form of diffuse degeneration and focal necrosis with bile ductal hyperplasia and aggregation of inflammatory cells mostly lymphocytes. The examined liver in group II showed less toxic changes compared with those in group I. The results of serum biochemical analysis confirmed these histopathological findings. The biochemical analysis of serum AST and ALT revealed high levels of both enzymes in group I compared with those in control one. In addition, levels of both enzymes in group II were than that in group I but at the same time slightly higher than recorded in control rabbits. This work showed that administration of L methionine diminished hepatotoxic effects of gentamicin in rabbits.

Ghrelin

blood

Serum level of ghrelin in umbilical cord in small and appropriate for gestational age newborn infants and its relationship to anthropometric measures.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 77-81 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Fetal Blood; Infant, Newborn; Gestational Age; Anthropometry

Abstract: Ghrelin natural growth hormone secretagogue originating from the stomach, is characterized by non endocrine activities such as orexigenic effects and modulation of the endocrine and metabolic response to variation in energy balance. However it is not known whether it plays a role in energy homeostasis during fetal life or not. The study aims to determine cord blood ghrelin level in small for gestational age [SGA] infants compared with appropriate for gestational age [AGA] infants and its relationship to anthropometric measurements at delivery. Fifty newborn infants, 30 SGA, their gestational age ranged from 36 to 39 weeks and their weight ranged from 1 to 2.2 Kg and 20 AGA infants, their gestational age ranged from 38 to 41 weeks and their weight ranged from 3 to 3.6 Kg were included in the study and were subjected to complete clinical examination, anthropometric measurements and ghrelin assay. The study showed that the cord blood ghrelin level in SGA infants [mean \pm SD.; 8.18 \pm 1.00 pg/ml] was significantly greater than that in AGA infants [4.37 \pm 0.50 pg/ml]. [p-value 0.0001]. Cord ghrelin level was correlated negatively with gestational age, weight, length and body mass index in SGA group [r=-0.55; p =0.002, r=-0.63; p =0.0001, r=-0.61, p=0.07 and r=0.56, p=0.001] and in AGA group [r=-0.48, p =0.05, r=-0.59, p =0.6, r=-0.37, p=0.7 and r=-0.47, p=0.7]. The study showed that the most important factor affecting ghrelin level in both SGA and AGA neonates was their weight, while the least factor is their mid arm circumference. Cord ghrelin concentration increased in small for gestational age infants due to state of prolonged under nutrition. The source of ghrelin remains unknown, it may be either from the placenta or fetal tissues origin.

Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone

agonists

Prolonged GnRH suppression period in controlled ovarian hyperstimulation cycles: Impacts on IVF outcomes?.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 155-160 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Ovulation Induction; Fertilization in Vitro; Retrospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Prolonged GnRH-a administration in IVF cycles may have some advantages related to the treatment outcomes. In this study, we aimed to analyse the effect of prolonged gonadotropin releasing hormone agonist [GnRH-a] administration on controlled ovarian hyperstimulation outcomes of in vitro fertilization [IVF] patients. In this retrospective study, 55 patients with a GnRH-a administration period more than 10 days were compared with 55 patients whose same period was \leq 10 days with respect to the demographic characteristics, metaphase II [MII] oocyte ratio, grade I [GI] embryo ratio, blastocyst ratio, fertilization, implantation, and the clinical pregnancy rates. The

mean hospital visit count of the prolonged GnRH-a patients was 2.6 +/- 0.4. As we expected, total GnRH-a doses used during hypophyseal down regulation were significantly different between the groups [$p < 0.0001$]. MII oocyte, G1 embryo and the blastocyst ratios were also significantly different between the groups [$p < 0.0001$; $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$]. All the other parameters were insignificant. Prolonged GnRH-a administration during ovarian suppression in IVF patients may have positive impacts on the oocytes and the embryos, but this affect may not be observed in the overall pregnancy rates.

Harderian Gland

growth and development

Development of harderian gland in female guinea pig: histological and ultrastructural study.

Mohammed, Sanaa Abdel Atif; Abou El Ghait, Amal T.; Saied, Abdel Rahman A.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Histology

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 285-304 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Harderian Gland-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Guinea Pigs; Female

Abstract: The harderian gland is a large orbital structure which open by a duct onto the surface of the nictitating membrane. It is widely assumed that its primary function is to lubricate the surface of the eye. However, a variety of secondary functions have been ascribed to it, with suggestions that it is a site of immune responses for the conjunctival sac, a source of pheromones and/ or thermoregulatory lipids, a source of photoprotective secretions and part of retinal-pineal axis. By means of histological examination, harderian gland of female guinea pig was investigated to demonstrate the structural appearance of the gland at different age and the results were discussed with reference to functional aspect. A total number of thirty animals of different ages [5 animals each] were used in this study. The ages were [newborn, one week, two weeks, three weeks, two months and six months old]. Specimens from HG of each animal were prepared for light, electron and fluorescent microscopy and immunohistochemical examination. This study revealed that the newborn harderian gland showed signs of maturity features of secretory epithelial cells but continued differentiation with the age. Ultrastructure revealed two types of dark secretory epithelial cells [type I, the principle most common and type II, the vesicular]. The latter possess neuro vesicles with dense cores. Three types of light cells I, II and III present. The chief feature of the cytoplasm of these epithelial cells was large numbers of lipid vacuoles which dominate the apical half of the cell. Secretory endpieces were surrounded by a network of myoepithelial cells. Heterogenous populations of mast cells with cytoplasmic granules in different stage of maturity, size and electron density were detected in intersitium since birth. The glandular epithelial cells fluorescences pale yellow green with fluorescent microscope immunohistochemical result showed some glandular cells with chomogramin positive reaction. The present study will give a systematic description on the structure of the female guinea pig harderian gland at different ages.

Hartmannella

Occurrence of thermotolerant hartmannella vermiformis and naegleria spp. in hot springs of Ardebil province, northwest Iran.

Solgi, R.; Niyati, M.; Haghighi, A.; Mojarad, E. Nazemalhosseini

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Medical Parasitology and Mycology

Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 47-52 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Naegleria; Cloning, Organism; Sequence Analysis; Hot Springs

Abstract: Geothermal waters could be suitable niches for thermophilic free living amoebae including Naegleria and Hartmannella. Ardebil Province, northwest Iran is popular for having many hot springs for recreational and health purposes activity. The present research is the first molecular based investigation regarding the presence of Naegleria and Hartmannella in the hot springs of Ardebil Province in Iran. Overall, 30 water samples were taken from waters of thermal hot springs in Ardebil Province, Iran during 2010-2011. All collected samples were transferred to Dept. of Parasitology and Mycology, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Cultivation of concentrated water samples was performed using culture-enrichment method. Cloning of the target amoebae was obtained and morphological and molecular analysis was done using page key combined with two sets of primers, respectively. Sequence analysis and homology search was used for strains identification. Of 30 water samples, 8 [26.7%] were positive for thermotolerant Vahlkampfiids and Hartmannella based on morphological characteristics of vegetative form and double walled cysts. Cloning of the target amoebae were done successfully. Sequencing of the positive isolates revealed that the strains belonged to Naegleria [N. carteri and N. spp] and H. vermiformis. The result highlights a need for improved filtration and disinfection and periodic monitoring of recreational thermal waters in order to prevent disease related to free- living amoebae. This is the first comprehensive molecular study of thermophilic Naegleria and Hartmannella in hot springs of Iran.

Health Education

methods

Applying an educational-participatory program based on the PRECEDE model for promoting self-esteem and mental health of students in Iran.

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Gonabad University of Medical Sciences - School of Health - Department of Public Health

IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 241-248 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Mental Health; Self Concept; Models, Educational; Program Evaluation; Learning; Attitude to Health; Students-psychology

Abstract: The students' vulnerability to different problems can have an impact on their mental health. Regarding the lack of evidence on the effectiveness of interventional programs based on health education planning models in this area in developing countries, an educational-participatory program based on the PRECEDE model was used, to promote the medical science students' self-esteem and mental health status, in Iran. In this experimental study, 154 students from the universities of medical sciences in the north east of Iran were selected by stratified random sampling method. Then, they were randomly assigned to two groups of case and control. The questionnaires, including the enabling, reinforcing, and predisposing factors, the Rosenberg self-esteem scale, and the GHQ-28 were used for data collection. Then, an intervention plan, including focus group discussions and training of selected life skills, based on the PRECEDE model, was conducted for the case group. The predisposing, reinforcing, and enabling factors, and the self-esteem and mental health of the students showed a significant difference between the case and control groups. The Pearson correlation coefficient showed that there was a correlation between mental health and knowledge [$P = 0.008$], between self-esteem and knowledge [$P = 0.02$], self-esteem and attitude [$P = 0.01$], and mental health and attitude [$P = 0.03$]. Health promotion planning by using life skills training based on the PRECEDE model can result in participation and empowerment, in order to promote the self-esteem and mental health of the students.

Hearing Loss

Hearing impairment in congenitally hypothyroid patients.

Hashemipour, Mahin; Hovsepian, Silva; Hashemi, Mostafa; Amini, Massoud; Kelishadi, Roya; Sadeghi, Somaye

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Endocrine and Metabolism Research Center

Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 92-96 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Congenital Hypothyroidism; Otoacoustic Emissions, Spontaneous; Evoked Potentials, Auditory, Brain Stem

Abstract: Thyroid hormone is necessary for normal development of the auditory system. The aim of this study was to investigate the rate of hearing impairment in congenitally hypothyroid [CH] patients, and its relation with factors such as CH severity and age at starting treatment, during CH screening program in Isfahan. Hearing acuity was assessed in two groups of children with [94 patients aged 4 months - 3 years] and without CH [450], between 2000-2006. Otoacoustic emission [OAE] was performed by a two step method. After two tests without OAE signals bilaterally, they were referred for auditory brainstem response [ABR] test. Subjects with both OAE and ABR abnormal test results were considered to have hearing problem. Obtained data was compared in case and control group and also CH patients with and without hearing impairment. Three [3.2%] of patients and 1 of control group [0.2%] were diagnosed with sensorineural hearing loss. The rate of hearing loss was not different significantly in two studied groups [$P > 0.05$]. There was no difference between age of starting treatment and first T4 and TSH level in CH patients with and without hearing loss [$P > 0.05$]. CH neonates with hearing impairment had thyroid dysmorphogenesis according to the follow up results. The rate of hearing loss was low among our studied CH patients. It may be due to proper management of CH patients. In view of the fact that all CH neonates were dysmorphogenic and considering the relation between certain gene mutations and hearing impairment in CH patients, further studies with larger sample size, with regard to different etiologies of CH should be investigated to indicate the possible gene mutations related to hearing loss in CH.

Heart Arrest

therapy

Study of prognostic values of soluble selectins E and P in successfully resuscitated children after cardiopulmonary arrest.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 57-63 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation; E-Selectin-blood; P-Selectin-blood; Prognosis; Child

Abstract: Successful resuscitation of children with cardiopulmonary arrest [CPA] is often complicated by postresuscitation state related to ischemiareperfusion injury. Studies demonstrated increase in release of soluble intercellular adhesion molecules including soluble E- and soluble P-selectins [sE- and sPselectins] during and after cardiopulmonary resuscitation [CPR]. Therefore, this study was carried out to analyze the relationship between plasma levels of sE- and sP-selectins in successfully resuscitated children after CPA and their outcome. Plasma levels of sE- and sP-selectin were measured 24 hrs after successful resuscitation of 65 children with CPA. Forty five [69.23%] patients out of 65 developed SIRS in the second day after CPR. Patients with SIRS had non significantly higher sE-selectin levels [95.58+/-32.38 ng/ml] than patients without SIRS [88.17+/-28.25 ng/ml] [p =0.67]. The mean value of sE-selectin was not significantly higher in patients with sepsis [96.53+/-30.62 ng/ml] than in patients without sepsis [89.39+/-27.57 ng/ml] [p = 0.48]. The mean value of sE-selectin was significantly higher in non survivors [147.65+/-43.64 ng/ml] than in survivors [87.63+/-25.89 ng/ml] [p <0.01]. Patients with SIRS had significantly higher sP-selectin levels [187.12+/-64.75 ng/ml] than patients without SIRS [100.42+/-33.70 ng/ml] [p =0.005]. The mean value of sP-selectin was significantly higher in patients with sepsis [172.40+/-54.43 ng/ml] than in patients without sepsis [105.60+/-34.35 ng/ml] [p =0.015]. The mean value of sP-selectin was not significantly higher in survivors [217.75+/-72.08 ng/ml] than in non survivors [175.69+/-51.43 ng/ml] [p = 0.175]. The total non survival was 57 [87.69%] patients. Cerebral performance at hospital discharge was good in 3 out-of 8 patients [37.5%] and unfavorable in 5 [62.5%] patients. sE-selectin had higher sensitivity [94.87%] and specificity [85.33%] in the prediction of non survival with an area under the ROC curve [95% CI] of 0.95 [0.84-0.99] and a cut-off value of 136 ng/ml. sP-selectin had higher sensitivity [87.50%] and specificity [96.55%] in the prediction of sepsis with an area under the ROC curve [95% CI] of 0.96 [0.86-0.99] and a cut-off value of 159 ng/ml. Successful CPR after cardiac arrest is associated with increase in sE- and sP-selectin and high incidence of SIRS. Estimation of sE-selectin may help detection of patients with high risk of poor outcome while estimation of sP-selectin may predict those with high risk for sepsis.

Heart Defects, Congenital

blood

Evaluation of serum nitrate levels in infants and children with congenital heart diseases.

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Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 51-55 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Infant; Child; Nitrates-blood; Hypertension, Pulmonary; Electrocardiography-methods; Echocardiography-methods

Abstract: This study was carried out on 100 patients having congenital heart disease [CHO], 63 males and 37 females, their age ranged from 4 months to 12.5 years. In addition, 20 apparently healthy children were taken as a control group. This study was done at Al-Azhar University Hospital on patients attending the cardiology and pediatric cardiology outpatient clinic as well as children admitted to the inpatient department. The CHO patients were divided into groups according to: pulmonary artery systolic pressure [PASP] [normal PASP, mild, moderate or severe pulmonary hypertension], presence or absence of heart failure [HF]: [patients with or without heart failure], correction of the cardiac defect: [patients with or without surgical correction] and cyanosis [cyanotic or non-cyanotic CHO]. All patients were subjected to the following: full history taking, complete physical examination [general and cardiac], plain x-ray chest and heart, electrocardiography, echo cardiography and measurement of serum nitrate levels. Our results showed statistically significant differences in serum nitrate levels particularly between patients with severe pulmonary hypertension and those without and between patients with heart failure and those without. The levels were higher in the HF group compared to non-HF group and the control group. No statistically significant differences in serum nitrate levels were found between patients who previously underwent operations for correction of the cardiac defects and those who did not nor between cyanotic and non-cyanotic groups.

Hematologic Neoplasms

complications

Role of fluconazole prophylaxis in decreasing Candida infection and colonization among severely neutropenic children with hematological malignancies.

Ali, Amany M.; Ghazally, Mohammed H.; Abdel Hadi, Salah S.; Daef, Enas A.; Agban, Michael N.; Jawass, Mazin A.A. Assiut University - Department of Pediatric Oncology

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 239-246 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Neutropenia-blood; Candidiasis-drug therapy; Fluconazole-therapeutic use; Antifoaming Agents; Child

Abstract: To Assess the role of antifungal prophylaxis in decreasing Candida infection and colonization in severely neutropenic children with hematological malignancies. Sixty four patients with severe neutropenia are randomized equally into 2 groups on 1:1 basis either to receive fluconazole prophylaxis [study group], or to receive placebo [control group]. Fluconazole antifungal prophylaxis/ placebo It was continued for 6 weeks, and follow up of the patient don until either Prophylaxis success by recovery from severe neutropenia [ANC \leq 0.5 neutrophils 10^9 / L], or Prophylaxis discontinued either due to documented fungal infection; more than 4 days of persistent fever or drug toxicity. Candida cultures samples of the oropharynx, stool/ rectal swab, urine and blood were taken upon enrolment [baseline] and at discontinuation of the study drug [end of prophylaxis]. Antifungal prophylaxis is clinically, successful in 50% of study group in comparison to only 12.5% in control group at end of the study with highly significant difference [P= 0.000] between the two groups. The rate of Candida colonization in the study group is reduced from 93.75% at baseline to 81.25 at end of study in comparison to the rate of colonization from 93.75 at baseline % to 100% at end of study in the control group. Candidemia is detected in two patients in the study group in comparison to four patients in the control group at end of the study. Non Candida albicans species colonization is significantly increased in the study group at end of prophylaxis in comparison to the control group. Fluconazole prophylaxis reduces Candida colonization of the alimentary tract which may predispose to invasive fungal infections.

Hemodynamics

drug effects

[Pharmaceutical effects of ephedrine, atropine and mucosal phenylephrin on hemodynamic alterations of women during spinal anesthesia in cesarean section].

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Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences - Department of Anesthesiology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 27-34 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Ephedrine-pharmacology; Atropine-pharmacology; Phenylephrine-pharmacology; Mucous Membrane; Anesthesia, Spinal; Cesarean Section; Double-Blind Method; Pregnancy; Blood Pressure; Heart Rate; Oxygen

Abstract: Hemodynamic alteration and hypotension due to spinal anesthesia can reduce tissue perfusion and increase ischemic risk, myocardial infraction, renal failures spinal damages and even deep veins thrombosis. This study was designed to compare pharmaceutical effects of ephedrine, atropine and mucosal phenylephrin on hemodynamic alteration of women during spinal anesthesia in cesarean section. This randomized clinical and double blind study was done on 90 singleton pregnant women with ASA I and II class .the subjects gone elective cesarean section and allocated into three groups. subjects were received 500 ml ringer lactate before spinal anesthesia. Subjects in group I, II and III first received 0.1 mg/kg atropine [IV] 0.01mg/kg ephedrine and 100 micro gr phenylephrin [mucosal] prior spinal anesthesia, respectively. Hemodynamic indexes including blood pressure, heart Rate, oxygen saturation and drug side effects were determined every 5 minutes interval through the surgery. Data was analyzed by using SPSS-11.5, Chi-Square and ANOVA tests. Hemodynamic indexes were changed during study, but three medicine showed similar effect on heart Rate, blood pressure and changes of oxygen saturation [P<0.05]. There was a significant differences among three groups for dosage of extra ephedrine to control of blood pressure [P<0.05]. This increase dosage of extra ephedrine was 56.7%, 20% and in ephedrine, phenylephrin and atropine groups, respectively. Nasia rate was 6.7%, 50% and 46.7% in phenylephrin, atropine and ephedrine groups, respectively [P<0.05]. This study showed that to prevent of blood pressure drop following spinal anastasia atropine, phenylephrin and ephedrine can be prescribed, but ephedrine is recommended for lowering the rate of nosia.

Hepatitis B Surface Antigens

[Frequency of HBsAg in pregnant women in Gorgan, Iran].

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Golestan University of Medical Sciences - Infectious Diseases Research Center - Department of Pediatrics Infectious Disease

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 84-90 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hepatitis B e Antigens; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepatitis B

Abstract: The prevalence of hepatitis B infection is increasing worldwide. The main way to prevent hepatitis B transmission to newborns can be through accurate detection of HBsAg positive pregnant women and implementation of standard protocol for their infants. Therefore, this study carried out to determine the frequency of HBsAg in pregnant women in Gorgan, Iran. This cross sectional study was done on 1553 pregnant women whom attended to Dezyani hospital in Gorgan, North of Iran during 2008-09. Blood samples were taken and tested for HBsAg and HBeAg using ELISA method. HBsAg was found positive in 15 [1%] pregnant women. However, HBeAg were negative in all cases. Seven of these cases [46.7%] were not diagnosed before admission to the hospital for delivery and therefore had not received any immunoprophylaxis or HBIG treatment for their newborns. In contrary, six mothers and their newborns received immunoprophylaxis due to falsely diagnosed HBsAg seropositive. This study showed that the current protocols for dealing with HBsAg seropositivity and case finding among pregnant women in this region should be thoroughly revised. Furthermore, it is suggested that pregnant women during third trimester should be screened for HBsAg.

Hepatitis B virus

immunology

Hepatitis B virus escape mutants after vaccination.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 41-50 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Hepacivirus-immunology; Hepatitis B Vaccines; Mutation; DNA Damage

Abstract: Vaccine escape mutant may develop after immune prophylaxis with universal HBV vaccination. Aim of the study: to detect the frequency of HBsAg escape mutant among the patients with previous HBV infection and patients with HCV infection after full dose of HBV vaccination. Patients and methods: A hospital control based study included 68 person. Twenty six with previous HBV infection patients, 25 chronic hepatitis C patients, and 17 apparently healthy persons as controls. Vaccination were carried out for all patients and control group. All patients and control groups were negative for HBs Ag before enrollment in this study. HBsAg, HbcAb, HBeAg and HBsAb were enrollment performed by micro particle immunoassay. HBV DNA and HBsAg mutants were performed by real time polymerase reaction [RT-PCR]. HBV DNA was detected in 10[38.5%] in HBV patients with previous infection and after full dose of vaccination. HBsAg mutants were detected in 8[30.8%] of them. In HCV patients with negative surface antigenemia HBV DNA was detected in 5 [20%] and HBsAg mutants were detected in 3[12%] of them. The frequency and levels of HBsAb in HBV patients with previous infection and after full dose of vaccination were significantly decreased when compared to those with HCV infection and healthy control group after dose of vaccination. From this study we concluded that the presence of HBsAg mutants in HBV and HCV patients with negative surface antigenemia after full dose vaccination .the measurement of HBV DNA by sensitive quantitative technique plays an important role in detection either with mutants in surface antigen or occult HBV infection [OBI]. Lower immune response was markedly observed after prophylactic vaccination of patients with previous HBV infection with and to lesser extent in those with HCV infection. HbcAb and or HBV DNA testing should be considered before HBV vaccination to avoid the vaccine induced pressure which may lead to development of HBV surface antigen mutations.

Hepatolenticular Degeneration

diagnosis

Atomic absorption spectrometry in Wilson's disease and its comparison with other laboratory tests and paraclinical findings.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 52-56 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Atomic absorption spectro; Liver-pathology; Biopsy; Copper-blood; Copper-urine; Ceruloplasmin; Aspartate Aminotransferases; Alanine Transaminase

Abstract: Wilson's disease [WD] is an autosomal recessive disease with genetic abnormality on chromosome 13 causing defect in copper metabolism and increased copper concentration in liver, central nervous system and other organs, which causes different clinical manifestations. The aim of this study was to determine the sensitivity of different clinical and paraclinical tests for diagnosis of Wilson's disease. Paraffin blocks of liver biopsy from 41 children suspicious of WD were collected. Hepatic copper concentrations were examined with atomic absorption spectrophotometry [Australian GBC, model: PAL 3000]. Fifteen specimens had hepatic copper concentration [dry weight] more than 250 micro g/g. Clinical and laboratory data and histologic slides of liver biopsies of these 15 children were reviewed retrospectively. Liver tissue was examined for staging and grading of hepatic involvement and also stained with rubeonic acid method for copper. Patients were 5-15 years old [mean age=9.3 years, standard deviation=2.6] with slight male predominance [9/15=60%]. Five [33%] patients were 10 years old. Three [20%] of them were referred for icterus, 8 [54%] because of positive family history, 2 [13%] due to abdominal pain and 2 [13%] because of hepatosplenomegaly and ascites. Serum AST and ALT levels were elevated at the time of presentation in all patients. In liver biopsy, histological grade and stage was 0-8 and 0-6 respectively, 2 [13%] had cirrhosis, 1 [7%] had normal biopsy and 12 [80%] showed chronic hepatitis. Hepatic copper concentrations were between 250 and 1595 micro g/g dry weight. The sensitivity of various tests were 85% for serum copper, 83% for serum ceruloplasmin, 53% for urinary copper excretion, 44% for presence of KF ring and 40% for rubeonic acid staining on liver biopsies. None of the tests stated in the article were highly sensitive for diagnosis of WD, so we suggest that diagnosis should be based on combination of family history, physical examination and different tests.

Hernia, Inguinal

surgery

Inguinal hernioplasty by laparoscopic total extraperitoneal versus open lichtenstein techniques: a randomized prospective study.

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Assiut University Hospital - Department of Surgery

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 247-256 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Laparoscopy-methods; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Comparative Study; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Different techniques of laparoscopic inguinal hernioplasty are performed. The total extraperitoneal approach [TEP] represents an important such techniquc. In a randomized prospective study, we compared the TEP with the standard open repair. namely Lichtenstein hernioplasty. Thirty two adult males with inguinal hernia were included in the study. They were randomly and equally divided into two groups: open Lichtenstein [OL] group and laparoscopic [TEP] group. Data were collected regarding operative time, complications. positoperative pain, hospital stay, and resumption of normal activities. The mean follow up period was 15 months ranging from 10 to 23 months. The OL group included two direct hernias, while the TEP group included three direct hernias while the rest were indirect. The operative time for the OL group was significantly shorter the TEP group with a mean and range of 44 [30-80] versus 95 [60-160] respectively. TEP group had significantly less postoperative pain and analgesic needs compared to OL group. TEP patients resumed their normal activities significantly sooner than OL patients. Hospital stay did not differ between the two groups. Intraoperative bleeding from the inferior epigastric artery occurred once in the TEP group and was well controlled. Minor postoperative complications in the form of seroma, wound infection, and urinary retention were reported in both groups with no statistically significant differences and resolved spontaneously. Although requires longer operative time than open Lichtenstein inguinal hernioplasty, laparoscopic TEP hernioplasty results in less postoperative pain. analgesic, requirements. and earlier return to normal activities with comparable hospital stay and postoperative complications. Consequently, laparoscopic TEP inguinal hernioplasty could be considered as a strong competitor to the standard Lichtenstein technique. Still larger comparative studies with longer follow up are needed to objectively prefer one technique over the other.

HIV

Prevention of disease complications through diagnostic models: how to tackle the problem of missing data?.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 66-72 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Logistic Models; Mice

Abstract: Diagnostic models are frequently used to assess the role of risk factors on disease complications, and therefore to avoid them. Missing data is an issue that challenges the model making. The aim of this study was to develop a diagnostic model to predict death in HIV/ AIDS patients when missing data exist. HIV patients [n=1460] referred to Voluntary Counseling and Testing Center [VCT] of Shiraz southern Iran during 2004-2009 were recruited. Univariate association between variables and death was assessed. Only variables which had univariate $P < 0.25$ were selected to be offered to the Multifactorial models. First, patients with missing data on candidate variables were deleted [C-C model]. Then, applying Multivariable Imputation via Chained Equations [MICE], missing data were imputed. Logistic regression was fitted to C-C and imputed data sets [MICE model]. Models were compared in terms of number of variables retained in the final model, width of confidence intervals, and discrimination ability. About 22% of data were lost in C-C model. Number of variables retained in the C-C and MICE models was 2 and 6 respectively. Confidence Intervals [C.I.] corresponding to C-C model was wider than that of MICE. The MICE model showed greater discrimination ability than C-C model [70% versus 64%]. The C-C analysis resulted to loss of power and wide CI's. Once missing data were imputed, more variables reached significance level and C.I.'s were narrower. Therefore, we do recommend the application of the imputation method for handling missing data.

Hygiene

Malpractices of hand hygiene in nursing staff: a global threat for increasing incidence of infections.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 20-23 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Handwashing-standards; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Attitude of Health Personnel; Infection Control-methods; Health Personnel; Guideline Adherence; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study assessed the knowledge, practice of standard hand hygiene in nursing staff to identify the causes of not adapting hand hygiene techniques during routine patient care. A cross sectional study. This study was carried out in Karachi in various public sector hospitals i.e. Jinnah Postgraduate and Medical Centre, National Institute of Child Health, Civil Hospital Karachi, Sindh Institute of Urology Transplantation, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases. The study completed in six months from May to November 2010. A sample of 335 nursing staff was selected, convenient sampling was used, consent was taken. They were asked about their practices of hand hygiene through structured questionnaire at five major public sector hospitals of Karachi, Pakistan. Out of 335 nursing personnel. 71.9% were unaware that washing hands under running water for 30sec to 1min remove most of the germs. 74.62% knows that hand washing is necessary. Regarding practices, 35.5% use sanitizers while 47.2% use antiseptic, normal soap for washing hands. 67.1% practice hand washing before and after coming in contact with patients. 43.7% took some treatment after needle prick while others [56.3%] didn't feel the necessity to take any treatment, regardless of the risk of Hepatitis, IHV. 36.1% adopted sterile techniques after hand washing. Surveillance was below average [46.6%]. Hand hygiene knowledge, practices of nursing staff is part and parcel for minimizing infections. Adequate hand washing facilities, positive attitude towards hand hygiene, adherence to practice, strict surveillance system for hand hygiene is essential to combat increasing incidence of infections.

Hyperbilirubinemia

Author's reply; hyperbilirubinemia and pelvicaliceal dilatation.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 144 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Pelvis; Kidney Calices; Urinary Tract Infections

Hyperbilirubinemia and pelvicaliceal dilatation.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 144 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Pelvis; Kidney Calices; Urinary Tract Infections

Hyperbilirubinemia, Neonatal

complications

Evaluation of bilirubin/albumin ratio as a predictor for hearing loss in newborns with severe neonatal hyperbilirubinemia.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 45-49 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hearing Loss; Infant, Newborn; Bilirubin-blood; Serum Albumin; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The study objective is to evaluate the incidence of hearing impairment in term neonates with severe neonatal hyperbilirubinemia [SNH], and to compare total serum bilirubin [TSB] versus TSB/albumin ratio in predicting this abnormality. This prospective observational study included all patients admitted with SNH to the neonatal intensive care unit of Children's Hospital Cairo University during a 7-month period from June to December 2009. Total serum bilirubin and bilirubin/albumin ratio were tested for all patients and automated auditory brainstem response test [AABR, Natus Algo3i] was done as an outcome variable on admission and discharge. The automated AABR was successfully tested in 90/131 patients on admission. Bilateral Refer AABR [RR AABR] was found in 40/90 [44.4%] patients tested at admission and in 36.2% [42/116] of babies successfully tested at discharge. Upon using bilirubin as a predictor for RR AABR, a sensitivity of 90%, was reached at a bilirubin concentration of 24.3mg/dL. The false positive rate [FPR] was 76%. When bilirubin/albumin ratio was substituted for TSB, a marked and statistically significant improvement in specificity was noted. The FPR decreased from 76 to 42%. Both the threshold level of bilirubin/albumin ratio [7.1] and the threshold for total bilirubin were consistent with AAP guidelines for term infants with risk factors for encephalopathy. Our findings strongly suggest that hearing affection is a common manifestation of acute bilirubin-induced neurotoxicity in term infants with severe hyperbilirubinemia. The bilirubin/albumin is an interesting parameter in predicting hearing loss in these neonates.

Hypoglycemia

Correlation between hypoglycemia and positive rate of inborn error of metabolism in neonatal intensive care unit.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 113-116 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Metabolism, Inborn Errors; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Tandem Mass Spectrometry; Blood Glucose; ROC Curve

Abstract: To investigate the correlation between hypoglycemia and positive rate of inborn error of metabolism [IEM] in neonatal intensive care unit. 160 patients from a neonatal intensive care unit were enrolled. Blood glucose was measured by Roche Modular chemistry. The dry blood on filter papers, collected from 160 patients, was tested by tandem mass spectrometry to detect 35 inborn errors of metabolism. Clinical follow-up of all the patients was at least in an interval of 12 months. The mean observation period was 13.5 months per child. Based on the ROC curve, the optimal cut-off value of hypoglycemia as an indicator for screening for IEMs was projected to be 2.8 mmol/L, which yielded a sensitivity of 71.4% and a specificity of 76.5%. The patients were divided into two groups: hypoglycemia group [48 cases] and the control group [112 cases]. 5[10.4%] of the 48 patients in the hypoglycemia group were positive, while only 2[1.8%] of the 112 patients in the control group were positive. The difference of the positive rate in the screening for IEMs between the two groups was significant [$X^2 = 4.10$, $P < 0.05$]; the relative risk [RR] was 5.83 [95% CI: 1.06-32.12]. The risk of patients with hypoglycemia suffering from IEMs was significantly higher than that of the non-hypoglycemia patients in NICU, based on cut-off value of 2.8mmol/L.

Incubators, Infant

The first mythological description of an incubator.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 142-143 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Mythology

Industrial Waste

[Investigation of industrial waste management in industries located between Tehran and Karaj zone in 2009-2010].

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Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 507-518 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Waste Management; Environmental Pollution-prevention and control; Questionnaires

Abstract: In recent years, poor industrial waste managements have created many crises in human societies. The aim of this study was to investigate industrial waste management located between Tehran and Karaj zone in 2009-2010. This study is descriptive and sectional which was done by site visits, [Iranian environmental protection organization] use of questionnaires, database production and results analysis. The questionnaire consisted of 45 questions mainly about industrial waste; quantity, quality and management. Total number of industries with over 50 personnel's, calculated as 283. Class-weighted sampling was used in which the sample size contained 50 industries. Total generated industrial waste was 123451, kg per day. Major hazardous waste generated in industrial sections included: chemical and plastic making. About 45.28% of waste generated disposed by private sectors. Landfill with 62% and reuse with 17% were the first and second alternative of common methods for final disposal of solid waste in this zone. In order to reduce hazardous waste generation in this zone, reuse and recovery maximization of the waste must be noted in short-term. In long-term, some industries such as chemical-plastic and electronics which have high rate of hazardous waste production must be replaced with other industries with low rate production, such as wood-cellulose and paper industries.

Infant, Postmature

physiology

Effects of red blood cell transfusions on acid base balance, glucose and electrolytes in preterm infants.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 83-89 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Transfusion-adverse effects; Acid-Base Equilibrium; Blood Glucose; Electrolytes; Hyperkalemia

Abstract: Preterm neonates comprise the most heavily transfused group of patients, and about 85% of extremely low birth weight newborns receive a transfusion by the end of their hospital stay. The aim of this study was to assess the possible metabolic effects of RBC transfusion on preterm infants especially during the first 2 weeks of life, and its relation to blood volume. This study was conducted on 40 preterm neonates with gestational age of less than or equal to 34 weeks. They received RBCs transfusion during first 2 weeks of life. Venous blood samples of infants were collected 2 to 4 hours before and 1 hour after the end of transfusion to evaluate hemoglobin [Hb] level, hematocrit, acid-base, electrolytes, and glucose status. Then infants were classified into two main groups: those who received RBCs volume less than or 20 ml/kg and those who received RBCs volume more than 20 ml/kg. Infants received a mean volume of 20.38 +/- 3.2 ml per kg RBCs [range 10.9 -26.6 ml/kg] at a median age of 9.8 +/- 3.6 days. After transfusion, a significant increase of mean Hb [$p < 0.001$], mean Hct [$p < 0.001$], pH [$p < 0.001$], pO₂ [$p < 0.05$] and a significant decrease of the pCO₂ [41.46 +/- 8.8torr vs. 35.4 +/- 9.34torr; $p < 0.001$] were observed. In addition, there was a significant increase of serum K⁺ [$p < 0.001$], and a significant decrease of Ca⁺² [$p < 0.001$]. A positive correlation was found between the K⁺ intake and the changes of kalemia [$r = 0.99$; $p = 0.00$]. Furthermore we observed an inverse correlation between the patients calcium intake and the changes of calcemia [$r = -0.35$; $p = 0.02$]. On comparing the changes in clinical and biochemical variables between two groups after transfusion, we observed a significant increase in mean Hb and Hct associated with a significant decrease in mean serum Ca⁺² [$p < 0.001$] in the group receiving the larger blood volume. RBCs transfusion was effective in improving anemia, oxygenation, increasing pH and decreasing CO₂ and Ca⁺². However, from a more clinically relevant point of view we demonstrated the development of hyperkalemia, especially in infants with a previously borderline hyperkalemia.

Insulin Resistance

Association between insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in Chinese adults.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 45-49 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Metabolic Syndrome X; Fatty Liver; Adult; Waist Circumference; Blood Pressure; Triglycerides; Cholesterol, HDL; Blood Glucose

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess the association between insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] in Chinese adults. Fifty five subjects with NAFLD and 55 controls were enrolled for the study. Waist circumference, blood pressure, plasma triglyceride, high density lipoprotein cholesterol and fasting plasma glucose concentrations and homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance [HOMA-IR] values as an index used to quantify insulin resistance were measured and analyzed. Logistic regression was analyzed to predict independent risk factors of NAFLD. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome in NAFLD group was obviously higher than in controls group [47.3% VS 3.6%, P<0.001]. There were all significant differences of each component of metabolic syndrome and HOMA-IR values in comparison of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] and controls group. In a logistic regression analysis, age, diastolic blood pressure, waist circumference and HOMA-IR were the covariates independently associated with the presence of NAFLD (Odds Ratio-1.107, 1.083, 1.218 and 16.836; 95% CI: 1.011 1.211, 1.001-1.173, 1.083 ~ 1.370 and 3.626-78.168, respectively; P<0.05]. NAFLD was closely associated with metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance was a very strong predictor of NAFLD.

Keratitis

diagnosis

Lab diagnosis and evaluation of fungal keratitis.

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LRBT

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 67-69 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Eye Infections, Fungal-diagnosis; Agar-diagnostic use; Clinical Laboratory Techniques; Culture Media; Cornea-microbiology; Prospective Studies

Abstract: This study is aimed to evaluate the usefulness of Sabouraud dextrose agar in the confirmatory diagnosis of suspected cases of fungal keratitis. Pre-designed prospective study of corneal scraping obtained after detailed slit-lamp examination and documentation from all patients seen for non-viral microbial infective keratitis. This study was conducted in the Department of Ophthalmology, JPMC, Karachi from July 2008 to June 2011. 128 cases of non-viral microbial infective keratitis. Corneal scraping of 128 patients with microbial keratitis Smears of corneal scraping were stained with Gram's Method and inoculated specimens on Sabouraud dextrose agar [SDA] and incubated for 3-4 days. In a series of suspected cases of fungal keratitis, 119/128 [75% patients] had positive results for fungus in corneal scrapings by direct microscopy using Grams staining method and culture on Sabouraud dextrose agar [SDA]. 43% males and 32% females had Candidial keratitis and 11% males and 7% females had Fusarium infection. Other samples showed presence of Gram positive cocci on smears and were negative for SDA. Fungal keratitis continue to be an important cause of ocular morbidity, since it becomes difficult to clinically diagnose and differentiate between bacterial and mycotic keratitis in complicated cases. It is better to use a standard culture medium like Sabouraud agar [SDA] when confirming ocular mycosis.

Kidney Failure, Chronic

complications

A common mutation in methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase gene, inflammation and atherosclerosis in chronic renal failure.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 51-60 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Atherosclerosis; Methylene tetrahydrofolate Reductase NADPH2-genetics; Renal Dialysis; Interleukin-6-blood; Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1-blood; Carotid Arteries-ultrasonography; Homocysteine-blood; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Genotype

Abstract: Accelerated atherosclerosis is the major cause of mortality in patients on chronic haemodialysis [HD]. Inflammation and endothelial activation or dysfunction might be the major factors leading to high cardiovascular mortality rate in HD patients. Also, C667T mutation of methyltetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] might be associated with accelerated atherosclerosis. The present study was designed to clarify the role of inflammation, endothelial activation or dysfunction and genotyping of MTHFR enzyme which affect the level of homocysteine and their relation to carotid artery intima-media thickness [CIMT] as an indicator of atherosclerosis. Forty four [44] chronic haemodialysis [HD] patients and 40 healthy subjects were included in the study. Serum highly sensitive C reactive protein [hs-CRP]

and IL-6 were measured as inflammatory markers, soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 [sVCAM-1] was measured as a marker of endothelial activation and dysfunction. Common carotid intimal media thickness [CC-IMT] was assessed by carotid artery ultrasonography. genotyping of MTHFR enzyme which affect the level of homocysteine was analyzed by PCR RFLIP technique. Chronic HD patients had elevated levels of inflammatory markers [hs-CRP and IL-6], enhanced endothelial activation or dysfunction demonstrated by elevated VCAM-1 as compared by healthy controls. Haemodialysis patients had significantly higher CC-IMT levels. There is a significant positive correlation between inflammatory cytokines [hs-CRP and IL-6], and each with VCAM-1 and CC-IMT There is no difference in the genotype of C667T MTHFR found between patients and controls, but this mutation especially the TT genotype is associated with development of atherosclerosis as indicated by the increase of CC-IMT.

Kidney Transplantation

immunology

The possible impact of donor and recipient gender and age on renal transplantation.

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Assiut University - Hopital Conception - Service de Nephrologie Department

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 61-66 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Tissue Donors; Sex Factors; Age Factors; Graft Rejection

Abstract: It has been noted for a considerable time that kidney transplants better in female than in male recipients. The observation of worse functional prognosis of female grafts is of interest in view of the fact that the renal prognosis in primary chronic renal disease is considerably better in female patients, as documented by experimental and clinical observation. this has been ascribed to a protective effect of estrogens .An intriguing hypothesis has been offered to account for the effect of donor gender on renal allograft outcome, i.e., they postulate that female kidneys contain fewer nephrons [nephron underdosing], thereby increasing the workload of the individual nephrons. In a preliminary study to determine the effect of donor, recipient gender on the incidences of acute rejection episode, we studied the correlation between donor-recipient gender and one-year graft out come in 87 cadaveric kidney transplant recipients. Our analysis showed that higher episodes of graft rejection were documented when kidneys of female donor were transplanted into male recipients compared with kidneys from male donors transplanted into female or male recipients. The same dependency of graft survival on the gender was even observed in relation to donor and recipient age. Higher episodes of graft rejection was documented when the kidney transplanted to old recipient from old donor [>50 yr].

Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome

diagnosis

Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome with hemimegalencephaly; report of a pediatric case.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 137-141 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Malformations of Cortical Development; Neurocutaneous Syndromes; Epilepsy, Partial, Motor; Foot Deformities, Congenital; Port-Wine Stain; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome [KTWS] is a rare neurocutaneous syndrome. Hemimegalencephaly [HME] and seizure episodes have been reported previously in a few cases with KTWS. We report here a 3 day-old girl with partial motor seizures, extensive port-wine staining and mild structural deformities in the feet, and a hemimegalencephaly. Occurrence of partial motor seizures in addition to bilateral lower extremities extensive port-wine staining is a unique feature seen in our case.

Lead

adverse effects

Effect of low-level environmental lead exposure intellectual functions of children of El-Minia City, Governorate, Egypt.

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El Minia University - Faculty of Medicine - Departement of Pediatrics

Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 1-6 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Intelligence-physiology; Child; Intelligence Tests; Wechsler Scales

Abstract: Lead [Pb] is a confirmed neurotoxin. Clear adverse effects of blood Pb level [BLL] \geq 10 microg/dl have been documented in children, but questions remain about Pb-associated intellectual disorders at these BLL and whether lower exposures are associated with greater disorders. To study the intellectual functions associated with environmental low-level Pb exposure in children of the villages of the east coast of the River Nile of El-Minia city that located nearby El-Minia industrial area. This study was conducted at Suzan Mubarak Hospital, El-Minia University during the period from 1st August, 2008 to the 31st of July, 2010. It included 120 children aged 7-9 from the nearest 2 villages to El-Minia industrial area [60 children each] namely, El-Newayrat and Al-Shorafaa, and 60 children from Talla, a village located to the west of El-Minia city far away from El-Minia industrial area, as a control group. For all patients, BLL had been estimated, and intellectual functions has been evaluated using Wechsler's Intelligence Scale for Children, 3rd ed. BLL of children of El-Newayrat and Al-Shorafaa were significantly increased when compared to that of Talla children with higher affection reported with El-Newayrat. The outcome of Wechsler's Intelligence Scale revealed a significant reduction of verbal, performance and full scale IQs in El-Newayrat and Al-Shorafaa when compared to Talla with higher affection reported with El-Newayrat, with a strong negative correlation to BLL of 5-10 microg/dl. It could not be estimated that every microg/dl increase in BLL was accompanied by a fixed lowered score. There was no statistically significant difference between males and females regarding the BLL and Wechsler's Intelligence Scale scores. In conclusion, Low-level Pb exposure in children of the villages of the east coast of the River Nile of in El-Minia city that located nearby El-Minia industrial area was accompanied with intellectual function impairment which is not associated with sex and reported to be nonlinear relationship. It is advised to perform a national study to evaluate how big the problem is and to put Pb-toxicity in the list of the national health problems.

Lead Poisoning

drug therapy

Comparative study of the role of D- penicillamine and garlic extract in treatment of lead poisoning in adult albino rats.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 21-31 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Penicillamine-therapeutic use; Garlic; Comparative Study; Rats; Treatment Outcome; Male; Lead-blood; Lead-urine

Abstract: Lead is one of the most useful materials in the world. The aim of this study was to compare the curative role of Dpenicillamine and garlic extract in treatment of lead poisoning in adult albino rats. The study included 80 adult albino rats consisted of 7 groups. The period of lead intoxication extended for 3 months followed by either 1 month treatment [penicillamine or garlic extract] or 1 month of no treatment. Group I: consisted of 20 rats divided equally into the negative and positive control subgroups. Each of groups II- VII consisted into 10 rats. Group II: [P] Penicillamine alone in a dose of 25 mg/kg 6 days/ week for 1 month. Group III: [G] garlic extract alone in a dose of 20 mg/kg 6 days/ wk for 1 month. Group IV: [Pb] lead poisoning in a dose of 20 mg/kg 6 days/ wk for 3 months. Group V: [Pb-P] treatment with penicillamine in Pb poisoning. Group VI: [Pb-G] treatment with garlic extract in Pb poisoning. Group VII: [Pb-F] follow up of Pb poisoning without treatment. The results of this study revealed that lead poisoning significantly elevated blood lead level [BLL] and testicular lead level [TLL] when compared with the negative control rats. Lead was testicular toxicant as it produced atrophic germinal epithelium and arrested spermatogenesis. Treatment of Pb poisoning by penicillamine or garlic extract resulted in significant decrease in BLL and TLL with significant increase in urinary lead level [ULL] when compared with the Pb treated rats. Also, P and G treatment resulted in improvement of testicular structure. In follow up group, BLL, ULL and TLL were significantly increased when compared with the negative control rats. Also, BLL was significantly decreased when compared with lead treated group. There was minimal improvement in testicular structure in Pb-F group. It was concluded that both penicillamine and garlic can treat lead poisoning. Moreover, garlic curative effect is better than that of penicillamine. garlic can be considered as a chelating agent in treatment of lead poisoning.

Learning

Self- directed learning readiness among nursing students at faculty of nursing - Assiut university.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 305-317 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Nursing; Education, Nursing-standards; Questionnaires

Abstract: Contemporary learning environments have fewer structured learning activities and more self-directed learning tasks guided through consultation with academics. Such tasks are predominately projects problem-based where the student is required to follow a freely guided road map to self-discovery while simultaneously achieving the desired learning outcomes for a particular course. However, many students struggle to adjust to a learning environment where they are being increasingly encouraged to undertake Self-Directed Learning [SDL]. Is to determine nursing students' readiness for self-directed learning at Faculty of Nursing Assiut University A descriptive explorative research design was utilized. The study sample constituted of 520 students enrolled in the second, third, and fourth academic year [2010-2011] at Faculty of Nursing-Assiut University. Each student was submitted to Self-directed learning readiness scale. It consisted of 41 items divided into three factors: 13 items covered self-management [SM]; 13 items covered desire for learning [DL]; and 15 covered characteristics of self-control factor [SC]. The possible responses of this part were five point Likert Scale: Strongly disagree scored [1], disagree scored [2], not decided scored [3], agree scored [4], and strongly agree scored [5]. Show that all of the study subjects agreed about factors of self-directed learning readiness and there were highly statistically significant differences for all of them [$P \leq 0.001$]. The mean scores of self management and desire for learning factors were significantly highest among the third year students in comparison to other academic years; characteristics of self-control factor was highest among fourth year students. While, mean scores of self directed learning readiness were lowest among second year students as regard to all factors of self directed learning readiness. According to these results the researcher suggests that applying this scale will promote an educational climate that will foster adult learning principles, gradually promoting student autonomy and mutual responsibility for learning in a non-threatening environment and, hence, a reduction in student anxiety.

Leishmania major

Inhibition of murine systemic leishmaniasis by acetyl salicylic acid via nitric oxide immunomodulation.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 21-28 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Aspirin-therapeutic use; Leishmania; Nitric Oxide-immunology; Immunomodulation; Mice, Inbred BALB C

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate antileishmanial effects of ASA via NO pathway in Leishmania major infected Balb/c mice. Moreover, toxicity and pathological consequences of ASA administration were investigated. Balb/c mice were infected with L. major and ASA was inoculated orally after lesion appearance for its ability to modulate NO and to modify Leishmania infection in host, in order to evaluate the effects of NO production on size and lesion macroscopy, delay of lesion formation and proliferation of amastigotes inside macrophages. Liver, spleen, and lymph nodes were also studied as target organs to detect amastigotes. In addition, plasma was investigated for NO induction using Griess microassay. ASA increased NO production in plasma of both naïve and Leishmania test groups at the ultimate of the experimental period. A decline was observed in proliferation of amastigotes inside macrophages of test group when compared with control one. ASA reduced lesion size, inhibited Leishmania visceralisation in spleen, lymph node, and decreased hepato/splenomegaly in ASA treated animals. Some antileishmanial effects of ASA by NO-modulation were indicated during systemic leishmaniasis in mice. Despite slight effects on lesion size, ASA decreased parasite visceralization in target organs and declined their proliferation inside macrophages. Therefore, ASA may be indicated to inhibit systemic leishmaniasis via NO pathway in mice model.

The multiple forms of leishmania major in BALB/C mice lung in Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 99-102 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous; Lung-parasitology; Mice, Inbred BALB C

Abstract: Cutaneous leishmaniasis is one of the most important parasitic diseases, which are endemic in different parts of Iran. Leishmania major and L. tropica are the primary causative agents of this disease. The aim of the present study was to detect the multiple forms of L. major in lung. Ppromastigotes of L. major at stationary phase were injected to BALB/c mice. After 60 days, the different forms of Leishmania parasites were checked in lung tissue. Promastigote and amastigote forms of Leishmania parasites were detected.

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

immunology

Interleukin-10 and transforming growth factor-beta in early and late lesions of patients with leishmania major induced cutaneous leishmaniasis.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 53-60 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Interleukin-10; Leishmania major; Fluorescent Antibody Technique

Abstract: Cutaneous leishmaniasis is a neglected parasitic disease, which imposes massive human distress and financial costs to the endemic countries. Better understanding of host immune response to the parasite leads to helpful strategies for disease control. Interleukin [IL]-10 and transforming growth factor [TGF]-beta are important immune regulatory cytokines, which appear to develop non-healing forms of leishmaniasis. However, there is little information about the function of IL-10 and TGF-beta in old world cutaneous leishmaniasis. The aim of this study was to analyze the role of IL-10 and TGF-beta in human cutaneous leishmaniasis due to *Leishmania major* infection. Biopsies were obtained from lesions of twenty proven cases of *L. major* induced cutaneous leishmaniasis. IL-10 and TGF-beta positive cells were detected by immunofluorescence staining of frozen sections and compared between two groups of patients with early and late lesions. The mean percentage of IL-10 positive cells were significantly [P= 0.035] higher in late lesions [0.51+/-0.24] than early ones [0.15+/-0.07]. Similar results were obtained for TGF-beta with mean percentages of 0.16+/-0.05 and 0.53+/-0.28 in early and late lesions respectively [P= 0.008]. IL-10 and TGF-beta are present in lesions of *L. major* induced cutaneous leishmaniasis and contribute to the pathogenesis of long lasting disease forms.

Leucyl Aminopeptidase

blood

Identification and estimation of leucine aminopeptidase activity in the serum and ascitic fluid of patients with schistosomiasis.

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Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Biochemistry

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 183-192 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Leucyl Aminopeptidase-analysis; Schistosomiasis; Ascitic Fluid-enzymology; Liver; Neoplasm Metastasis

Abstract: The activity and electrophoretic mobility of leucine aminopeptidase [LAP] were assessed in the sera of 100 patients with different clinical stages of *Schistosoma haematobium* infestation as well as in 20 sample of ascitic fluids obtained from patients with bilharzial hepatosplenomegaly associated with ascites matched with 20 healthy adult males sample as control. Generally LAP activity was significantly higher in all patients. The activity of serum LAP showed a progressive rise with the advance in the clinical condition. The highest level was encountered in the sera of patients with bladder carcinoma and liver metastasis, leucine aminopeptidase was considerably found in the ascetic fluid. The ratio of the activity of LAP in the ascetic fluid to its activity in the serum of the same patients was 1:4.5 where the enzyme diffuses from the blood to the ascetic fluid. The enzyme detected by electrophoresis, in serum or ascetic fluid LAP migrated as a single component in the alpha1 -globulin fraction. The results are discussed and compared with those in the literature.

Leukemia

Family history and prior allergies of cancers and the risk of adult leukemia in Shandong province, China.

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Qilu Hospital Shandong University - Department of Hematology

Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 9-16 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Hypersensitivity; Neoplasms; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: A case-control study was carried out to investigate the roles of prior allergies and family history of cancers and their interaction in the etiology of adult leukemia. Prior allergies status and family history of cancers in first-degree relatives were compared between 131 incident leukemia cases and 206 hospital-based controls. Odds ratios [OR] were estimated using an unconditional regression model taking into account potential confounding factors. Significant association between adult leukemia and prior allergies and family history of cancer [OR=2.09, 95% CI: 1.22-3.58 for prior allergies; and OR=2.35, 95% CI: 1.09-5.03 for family history of cancer, OR=15.88, 95% CI: 1.77-142.55 for both the two factors [+], respectively] was found after adjusting for potential confounding factors. Prior allergies and family history of cancers may be risk factors for adult leukemia; their interaction was likely to be synergistic rather than additive for the risk of leukemia.

Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute

genetics

Frequency of 11 q23/MLL gene rearrangement in Egyptian childhood acute myeloblastic leukemia: biologic and prognostic significance.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 29-33 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Cytogenetic Analysis; Immunophenotyping; Myeloid-Lymphoid Leukemia Protein-blood; Oncogene Proteins, Fusion; Prognosis

Abstract: Molecular cytogenetic abnormalities involving 11q23 are among the most cytogenetic abnormalities in AML patients. We aimed to evaluate the frequency of MLUAF9 fusion gene in AML patients and its prognostic significance. Twenty eight children patients with AML and twenty healthy controls were subjected to complete clinical examination and laboratory investigations including, complete hemogram and BM examination. Diagnosis was based on FAB morphologic and immunophenotypic criteria. Detection of [MLUAF9] fusion gene were assessed by dual color FISH. Follow up were carried out clinically and by blast count in BM, and response to therapy to detect the outcome of the disease. The frequency of MLL fusion gene MLUAF9 in AML cases was 21% [6/28]. Four patients with MLUAF9 fusion gene were newly diagnosed, two cases were at relapse and no patient at remission showed positivity. As regard the clinical outcome, five out of six MLL positive cases died, three of them during induction and two during relapse. The FAB AML subtypes with MLUAF9 fusion were one M2, three M4 and two M5. FISH technique is a sensitive tool for rapid detection of MLL gene rearrangement at diagnosis which is of high clinical relevance directing treatment strategy as most of these abnormalities have been associated with poor prognosis.

Lipase

genetics

The -514C/T polymorphism of hepatic lipase gene among Iranian patients with Coronary Heart disease.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 59-65 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Disease; Liver; Polymorphism, Genetic; Cholesterol, HDL; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length

Abstract: The T allele of the hepatic lipase [HL] C-514T polymorphism was previously found to be associated with lower plasma HL activity. Here, we examined the association between this polymorphism and plasma HDL-cholesterol concentrations in patients with coronary arteries stenosis. We studied 342 subjects undergoing coronary angiography in two groups of non CAD [n=146] and CAD [n=196]. -514C->T polymorphism was determined using polymerase chain reaction and restriction fragment length polymorphism [PCR-RFLP]. After adjustment for age, smoking and body mass index, HDL-cholesterol concentrations were significantly higher in men with the C/T and T/T genotype than those with the C/C genotype [mean 38.6 and 34.7 respectively P=0.01]. The frequency of T allele in non CAD was 0.136 and 0.226 in female and male respectively and 0.170 and 0.223 for female and male in CAD subjects. There was no difference in T allele frequency in CAD and non CAD groups in male and female [P=0.466 and 0.722 respectively]. -514C->T of LIPC gene have a positive effect on HDL-C concentration especially in male gender. However, no difference was determined in frequency of T allele between CAD and normal arteries subjects.

Locus Coeruleus

Locus coeruleus lesions and PCOS: role of the central and peripheral sympathetic nervous system in the ovarian function of rat.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 113-120 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome; Sympathetic Nervous System; Ovary-physiology; Rats, Wistar; Estradiol-analogs and derivatives; Yohimbine; Gonadotropins

Abstract: "Polycystic ovary syndrome [PCOS] is a complex endocrine and metabolic disorder associated with ovulatory dysfunction". "Autonomic and central nervous systems play important roles in the regulation of ovarian physiology". The noradrenergic nucleus locus coeruleus [LC] plays a central role in the regulation of the sympathetic nervous system and synaptically connected to the preganglionic cell bodies of the ovarian sympathetic pathway and its activation is essential to trigger spontaneous or induced LH surges. This study evaluates sympathetic outflow in central and peripheral pathways in PCO rats. Our objectives in this study were [1] to estimate LC activity in rats with estradiol valerate [EV]-induced PCO; [2] to antagonized alpha2a adrenoceptor in systemic conditions with yohimbine. Forty two rats were divided into two groups: 1) LC and yohimbine and 2) control. Every group subdivided in two groups: eighteen rats were treated with estradiol valerate for induction of follicular cysts and the remainders were sesame oil groups. Estradiol concentration was significantly augmented by the LC lesion in PCO rats [$p < 0.001$], while LC lesion could not alter serum concentrations of LH and FSH, like yohimbine. The morphological observations of ovaries of LC lesion rats showed follicles with hyperthecosis, but yohimbine reduced the number of cysts, increased corpus lutea and developed follicles. Rats with EV-induced PCO increased sympathetic activity. LC lesion and yohimbine decreased the number of cysts and yohimbine increased corpus lutea and developed follicles in PCO rats.

Lung Diseases, Interstitial

diagnosis

Interstitial lung disease in a patient with chronic granulomatous disease.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 129-132 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Granulomatous Disease, Chronic; Cough; Dyspnea; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Respiratory Function Tests; Radiography, Thoracic; Child

Abstract: Chronic granulomatous disease [CGD] is an inherited phagocytes defect, characterized by defects of NADPH-oxidase and inability of bacterial killing, which leads to recurrent life-threatening infections. Respiratory problems, which are the major cause of morbidity in CGD, usually result from recurrent severe infections; however, vigorous inflammatory response could also cause respiratory diseases. Herein, an 11 year-old patient with CGD is presented who suffered from chronic cough and dyspnea for 7 years. Considering the results of chest X-ray, high-resolution computed tomography, and pulmonary function test, the diagnosis of interstitial lung disease was made. Early recognition of manifestations associated with CGD and appropriate treatment could prevent further complications and reduce morbidity and mortality in this group of patients.

Malaria

Summary description of 24 cases of neonatal malaria seen at a tertiary health center in Nigeria.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 87-91 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Newborn; Questionnaires; Fever; Amodiaquine; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Neonatal malaria is a serious cause of morbidity and mortality in sub-Saharan Africa. Diagnosis of neonatal malaria is difficult because of the similarity in clinical presentation with other neonatal infections. This study aim to highlight the clinical presentations and high mortality still associated with neonatal malaria. Twenty four out of 41 neonates seen during a 6 months period were studied. Gestational age, age at presentation, birth weight and other

clinical symptoms were documented. Questionnaires were used to collect pertinent pregnancy and perinatal history from the mothers. Data was analyzed using SPSS v18 and results expressed in tables using means, frequencies and percentages. All 24 neonates, 50% of whom were males, had a positive smear for malaria parasite. 29.2% were preterm, 17[70.8%] had congenital malaria, 18[75.0%] mothers used intermittent preventive treatment [IPT] of malaria prophylaxis in the index pregnancy and 1[4.2%] mother had HIV in pregnancy. Fever was the principal presenting symptom and 83.0% responded to treatment with amodiaquine. Neonatal malaria is still an important cause of mortality, a more effective malaria prophylaxis program and routine malaria parasite screening for neonates is recommended.

epidemiology

Epidemiology and risk analysis of malaria among pregnant women.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 1-8 (54 ref.)

Keywords: Risk; Pregnancy

Abstract: Malaria remains a complex problem during the pregnancy, which threatens > 35 millions pregnant women every year. Malaria pathogenesis in pregnancy results in accumulation of infected RBCs in the intervillous spaces causing severe alterations leading to the reduced materno-foetal exchanges. In this article we have revisited the current evidences of clinical implications and overall burden of malaria in pregnancy. Many adverse aftermaths including, low birth weight, intrauterine growth retardation, preterm delivery, stillbirth and anemia were found associated with malaria in pregnant women. Despite of worldwide comprehensive control programmes for malaria in pregnancy, the disease control has been a daunting task everywhere. Socio cultural, economical, lack of awareness and various logistic problems compound the disease in developing countries. Thorough evidence based information and estimates, education and awareness and strengthening of prevention programmes are needed urgently to achieve success in malaria control in pregnancy.

Malathion

toxicity

Histological and immunohistochemical studies on the effect of malathion and the protective role of vitamin [C] on the ovary of adult female albino rats.

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Histology and Cell Biology Department

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 13-30 (55 ref.)

Keywords: Ovary-pathology; Histology; Immunohistochemistry; Protective Agents-therapeutic use; Ascorbic Acid-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Female

Abstract: Malathion is an organophosphorus insecticide [OPI] widely used in agriculture to disinfect crops and stored gains and in some medicine to treat lice and scabies. In this way it can reach to general population and not only to persons working with it. Malathion low dose is toxic to many organs/system of the body and it has been observed that oxidative stress may have a role in malathion toxic action. Many researches have been done on its effect on male genital system. Meanwhile studies on the female reproductive system especially the ovary are limited and need further investigation. Is to the effect of chronic exposure to malathion on the ovary and the role of vitamin C in ameliorating the possible changes induced by malathion. A total number of 70 young adult female rats were used divided into three groups. Group I: 10 animals were kept as control groups. Group II: 30 animals treated with malathion at a dose of 100 mg/kg/day by intragastric tube for two months. Group III: 30 animals treated with vitamin C in a dose of 20 mg/100gm/day given two hours earlier before the dose of malathion for two months. Animals were sacrificed and their ovaries were processed and examined using histological and immunohistochemical [PCNA and Caspase 3] and morphometric techniques. After malathion treatment. The ovary showed significant decrease in the number and size of various types of follicles associated with a significant increase in the atretic follicles. Oocytes looked shrunken with irregular ZP and ill defined nucleolus. Immunohistochemically, there was an increase in the intensity of caspase 3 [maker of apoptosis] reaction and decrease in the PCNA [maker for cell proliferation] immunostaining. Treatment with vitamin C as antioxidant showed some improvement in the ovary. Malathion induced direct ovarian damage that will affect the fertility and the coadministration with vitamin C can partially ameliorate these changes. So it is not completely protective.

Malnutrition

epidemiology

[Prevalence of malnutrition in hospitalized patients in Taleghani hospital in Tehran].

Hosseinpour Niazi, S.; Naderi, Z.; Hosseinpour Niazi, N.; Delshad, M.; Mirmiran, P.; Azizi, F.

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Obesity Research Center - Nutrition

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 97-106 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Risk Factors; Hospitalization; Anthropometry; Body Mass Index; Skinfold Thickness

Abstract: Malnutrition in hospital increases the mortality of patients. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of malnutrition and related risk factors in hospitalized patients. This descriptive study was carried out on 446 patients [217 males, 229 females] during 6 months, admitted to the Taleghani hospital in Tehran, Iran during 2005. Anthropometric measurements and previous admission to hospital in previous 6 months for each patient was recorded. Mild, moderate and severe malnutrition were considered as BMI=18-20 kg/m² and TSF, or MAMC<10th, or weight loss<5%; as BMI=16-18kg/m² and TSF, or MAMC<5th, or weight loss 5-10% and severe as BMI<16kg/m² and TSF, or MAMC<5th or weight loss>10% in previous 6 months respectively. The prevalence rate of malnutrition as a general was 52% with following subdivision: 14%, 10% and 28% in mild, moderate and severe, respectively. The highest prevalence of malnutrition observed in gastrointestinal ward, males, those aged 18-29 year and patients with secondary and high school education. In malnourished patients, the prevalence of TSF, MAC and MAMC <5th were significantly more than of well-nourished subjects [P<0.05]. Increase BMI per unit decreased the risk of malnutrition by 17% [OR: 0.83; CI: 0.79-0.87]. Malnutrition was 64% higher in patients with 1 \geq gastrointestinal disturbances, compared with those without it and 2.1 higher in patients with 2 \geq -hospitalized readmission, compared with subjects without readmission in previous 6 month. Odds ratio of at least one hospitalized admission in previous 6 month was 1.64 in patients with MAC <5th, compared with those with MAC 50-75th [P<0.017]. This study showed that Malnutrition upon hospitalization is common in Tehran. BMI, gastrointestinal disturbances, and readmission were associated with malnutrition.

Maternal Health Services

utilization

The influence of individual and contextual socioeconomic status on obstetric care utilization in the Democratic Republic of Congo: a population-based study.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 278-285 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Delivery of Health Care; Health Surveys; Family Characteristics; Developing Countries; Socioeconomic Factors; Health Services Accessibility; Data Collection; Maternal Welfare; Obstetrics

Abstract: Maternal health care utilization continues to focus on the agenda of health care planners around the world, with high attention being paid to the developing countries. The devastating effect of maternal death at birth on the affected families is untold. This study examines the utilization of obstetric care in the Democratic Republic of Congo. We have used the nationally representative data from the 2007. Democratic Republic of Congo Demographic and Health Survey. Multilevel regression analysis has been applied to a nationally representative sample of 6,695 women, clustered around 299 communities in the country. The results show that there are variations in the use of antenatal care and delivery care. Individual-level characteristics, such as women's occupation and household wealth status are shown to be associated with the use of antenatal care. Uptake of facility-based delivery has been seen to be dependent on the household wealth status, women's education, and partner's education. The effect of the neighborhoods' socioeconomic disadvantage on the use of antenatal care and facility-based delivery are the same. Women from highly socioeconomically disadvantaged communities, compared to their counterparts from less socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods, are less likely to utilize both the antenatal services and healthcare facility for child delivery. The result of this study has shown that both individual and contextual socioeconomic status play an important role in obstetric care uptake. Thus, intervention aimed at improving the utilization of obstetrics care should target both the individual economic abilities of the women and that of their environment when considering the demand side.

Medical Oncology

Profile of nurses working in chemotherapeutic oncology departments in Sohag Governorate.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 267-284 (74 ref.)

Keywords: Nurses; Safety-standards; Questionnaires; Antineoplastic Agents; Knowledge

Abstract: The aim of this descriptive study is to determine the individual and professional characteristics of the oncology nurse, their working condition. Status and actual usage of safety measures while handling cytotoxic drugs in their daily work surrounding. A self-evaluation questionnaire divided in three parts developed by the investigator after review of the literature. A total of 29 nurses participated in the survey [2 male and 27 females]. The mean age of the nurses was [22.0+/-3.2] in hospital 1, 2 compared with hospital 3 was [25.0+/-4.3], the majority of nurses [86.2] % were secondary school nursing graduate and the rest had a technical of nurses [13.8%]. In the 55.2% of all participants had from 1-5 years experience. [72.4%] of participant always preparing and administering of chemotherapeutic drugs. 55.2% of them exposure to needle stick in the last 6 months from 1-3 times. The mean weekly work hours was [55.0] in hospital 1, [72.0] in hospital 2, [44.6] in hospital 3, mean number of patients receiving care at day time and night in hospital 1, 2, 3 were 29.0 +/- 2.2; 15.0 +/- 1.3; 35.0 +/- 11.6 and 25.0 +/- 46.0; 5.1 +/- 1.1. mean daily chemotherapy preparation and administration period were 24.4 +/- 45.9; 20.0 +/- 7.9; 26.3 +/- 6.1; 20.0 +/- 7.5; 38.0 +/- 12.0 in hospital 1, 2, 3 respectively. The result of this study revealed that the level of knowledge of nurses concerning the tumor and antineoplastic hazards was satisfactory. However, the items concerning the skills when handling the drugs and use personal protective equipment while handling and administering antineoplastic agents to prevent occupational hazards was unsatisfactory.

Mercury

analysis

[Determination of mercury concentration in different tissues of coot [*fulica atra*], mallard [*anas platyrhynchos*] and great cormorant [*phalacrocorax carbon*]].

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Tarbiat Modares University - Faculty of Natural Resources and Marine Science - Department of Environment Science

Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 471-482 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Bacteriocins; Reference Standards; Ecosystem; Metals, Heavy-analysis; Water Pollutants, Chemical

Abstract: The heavy metals pollution in aquatic ecosystems especially mercury, always makes concern about health of aquatic organisms. So, the purposes of this study were determination of total mercury in different tissues of the three species of the most important water birds at north of Iran and comparison with world health standards. Generally, 51 birds were captured randomly. Then, samples of feather, liver, kidney and muscle were taken and the mercury concentrations were determined by Advanced Mercury Analyzer [Model; Leco, AMA 254]. The most amount of accumulated mercury was in great cormorant's liver [piscivorous species]. Means of mercury concentration in liver of great cormorant, mallard, and coot were 14.80, 2.05, 0.18; in kidney 12.00, 1.90, 0.17; in feather 6.57, 1.09, 0.23 and in muscle 8.67, 0.26, 0.09 mg/kg dry weight respectively. Means Comparison showed significant difference among all tissues [P < 0.05], But there were not significant difference between sexes [P > 0.05]. The levels of accumulated mercury in all tissues of great cormorant were more than the established limits by WHO, FAO and EPA. The other species had less use limitation, but mercury concentration in mallards was considerable. These results can be a serious warning for consumers these birds, especially vulnerable people.

Metabolic Syndrome X

epidemiology

Prevalence of metabolic syndrome in polycystic ovarian syndrome women in a hospital of Tehran.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 127-130 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome; Prevalence; Body Mass Index; Cross-Sectional Studies; Blood Pressure; Blood Glucose; Thyrotropin; Cholesterol, HDL; Prolactin; Triglycerides; Cholesterol

Abstract: Polycystic ovarian syndrome [PCOS] is a condition associated with chronic anovulation, insulin resistance and androgen excess. Women with this syndrome are at increased risk of metabolic syndrome. The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of metabolic syndrome [MBS] in women with PCOS referred to Arash Hospital in different ages and body mass index [BMI]. A cross-sectional study was conducted in Gynecologic Clinic at Arash Hospital affiliated with Tehran University. A total of 282 women with PCOS ages between 15-40 years were included. The prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome and its components in this population were the main outcomes. Height, weight, waist circumference, blood pressure and laboratory tests [FBS, TSH, HDL-C, serum prolactin, triglycerides and total cholesterol] were measured in this population. The prevalence of MBS in PCOS women was 22.7% [64 cases]. The rate of central obesity, FBS more than 110 mg/dl, triglycerides more than 150 mg/dl, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels [HDL-C] less than 50 mg/dl, and blood pressure \geq 130/85 mmHg in PCOS women was 31% [87], 3.2% [9], 33% [93], 68.8% [194], and 10.6% [30], respectively. The risk of MBS was increased in older and the obese women [BMI \geq 30 kg/m²]. The present sample showed women with PCOS have a high prevalence of MBS and its individual components, particularly decreased HDL-C.

Motorcycles

[Introducing the standard and chart to measure and control the motorcycle noise level].

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Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 461-470 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Noise, Transportation; Reference Standards; Life Cycle Stages; Jurisprudence

Abstract: Sound of motorcycles plays an important role in noise pollution in big cities. This is due to the lack of national law or standards to control the noise of domestic and also imported motorcycles. This study tries to introduce a practical limit value in different stage of motorcycle life cycle by assessing their noise pollution. First the motorcycles noise standards at different countries were studied and they were compared with the results from noise level of 622 motorcycles in 3 different groups. The sample volume in each group corresponds to the amount of their annual production rate. Then using statistical tests, a limit was determined in which 90% of the domestic motorcycles can be covered. The limit is proposed as the standard for domestic motorcycle noise. The limit for motorcycles of groups 1, 2 and 3 were 84, 86 and 87 dB [A], respectively in the TA stage. For the COP stage [Conformity of Production], the limit increases according to certain formula. In the end, a flowchart was proposed as a standard method for measuring the sound of motorcycles in the TA and COP stages was proposed. Noise level of the domestic motorcycles is at least 9 dB [A] higher than the noise limit value of European motorcycle. If European limit value is considered for producing the national motorcycle, 90% of them will get out of production cycle and this would not be practical.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

isolation and purification

Children contacting with smear positive tuberculosis patients.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 300 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Bacteriological Techniques-methods; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-diagnosis; Child; Isoniazid

N-Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine

pharmacology

[Effect of methylene dioxy metha amphetamine administration during pregnancy on reproductive system of BALB/c mice].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 11-19 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy, Animal; Reproduction-drug effects; Mice, Inbred BALB C

Abstract: The pregnancy period is very sensitive and complicative stages of life. It has been shown that addictive drugs such as ecstasy [MDMA: Methylene Dioxy Metha Amphetamine] can interfere in this stage. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of Methylene Dioxy Metha Amphetamine administration during pregnancy on reproductive system of BALB/c mice. In this experimental study, 10 and 5 female BALB/c mice were randomly selected as cases and controls, respectively. The pregnancy was induced following ovarian hyperstimulation with PMSG and hCG followed by mating with male animals. MDMA [5 mg/kg] and saline was injected intraperitoneally in day 7 and 14 of pregnancy in experimental and controls, respectively. The ovarian structure, as well as uterine tube, uterine horns and body, and vagina were studied histologically using light microscopy 27 days post delivery date. Data analyzed by using SPSS-17 and Chi-Square and Fisher exact test. The rate of primary follicles was decreased from 18.42% in experimental to 33.33% in controls [P<0.05]. The rate of mature follicles was significantly increased in experimental mice as compared to controls [P<0.05]. The number of atretic bodies was lower in experimental than controls. The cellular alterations were observed in some portions of uterine tubes and uterine horns after ecstasy administration. However, no alterations observed in other parts of reproductive system. This study showed that MDMA cause some structural alterations in the uterine tubes and uterine horns, increase follicular maturation and reduction of follicular atresia in BALB/c mice.

Naphthols

isolation and purification

[Treatment and kinetic of synthetic wastewater containing beta-naphthol by nano titanium oxide coated on activated carbon].

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Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 401-410 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Waste Disposal, Fluid; Titanium; Nanoparticles; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration

Abstract: Many industrial effluent plants contain amounts of hard biodegradable compounds such as beta-naphthol which can be removed by conventional treatment systems. The objective of this research is to treat wastewater containing naphthalene by nano titanium oxide coated on activated carbon. Photocatalytic experiments were carried out for different concentrations of beta-naphthol using time and pH as dependent factors. Nano TiO₂ coated on activated carbone in one liter batch reactor and the resultants compounds' concentration were measured in a photocatalytic reactor with UV-C of 12 Watt. The experimental results indicated that UV/ nano TiO₂ coated on activated carbone removed 92% of beta-naphthol with concentrations of 100 mg/L within an overall elapsed time of three hours. beta-naphthol total removal with concentration of 25 mg/L was observed in two hours. UV/ nano TiO₂ process is very fast and effective method for removal of beta-naphthol and pH 11 was indicated as the optimum pH.

Nematode Infections

Introducing alphitobius diaperinus, [insecta: tenebrionidae] as a new intermediate host of hadjelia truncata [Nematoda].

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 92-98 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Autopsy; Columbidae; Larva

Abstract: Hadjelia truncata is a nematode that causes lesions in the gizzard lining of pigeons, which may even lead to death. The aim of this study was to introduce Alphitobius diaperinus as a new intermediate host for Hadjelia truncata. H. truncata infection was identified in a pigeon flock in Ahvaz City, Khuzestan Province, Iran by performing fecal examination and autopsy. Adult and larval stages of beetles were collected from the litter of pigeon houses, and identified morphologically. The beetle larvae were cultured in a medium, containing feces of the infected pigeons. Nematode larval stages from naturally and experimentally [culturally] infected adult beetles were fed to two groups of pigeons. The collected beetles were identified as Alphitobius diaperinus. Average length and width of the adult beetles were 6.31 mm and 2.88 mm respectively. Infection rates of naturally and experimentally infected beetles with larval stages of the nematode were 66.2% and 45.1% respectively. The adult nematodes collected from gizzards of experimentally infected pigeons were identified as H. truncata. Nematode infection rates in pigeons after feeding the

infective larvae collected from naturally and experimentally infected beetles were 44.7% and 32.5 % respectively. *A. diaperinus* can serve as a natural intermediate host for *H. truncata*.

blood

Aspicularis tetraptera induced hematological parameters in infected and vaccinated mice.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 61-66 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Mice; Vaccination; Helminthiasis

Abstract: The present study deals with the effect of helminthic infection as Nematode parasite like *Aspicularis tetraptera* on the haematological parameters of infected and vaccinated mice. Totally 15 mice were used. Five mice were used for positive control, 5 mice used for negative control and 5 mice used for experiment. The hematological parameters were studied viz. RBC, Hb, and serum protein values. The mice carrying heavy infection showed decrease in the Hb, RBC, and serum protein but in the vaccinated mice, all studied parameters were become on normal range. The level of immune response was assessed based on above studied hematological parameters in infected and vaccinated mice with *Aspicularis tetraptera*. The increased value of RBC, Hb and Serum protein in infected and vaccinated mice compared to infected and non vaccinated suggested the involvement of blood parameters in immune response. This study also proves that somatic antigen of *A. tetraptera* was effective in imparting immunity in mice.

Nicotinamide Phosphoribosyltransferase

Visfatin and its relationship with the severity of coronary artery disease in Pakistani population.

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Jinnah Medical and Dental College

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 27-30 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Disease-blood; Coronary Angiography; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Coronary Vessels

Abstract: To determine plasma visfatin in patients with and without coronary artery disease and to correlate it with the coronary vessels blockage by using an angiography. Comparative Cross Sectional Study. This study was conducted at the Department of Biochemistry, Ziauddin University and Jinnah Medical and Dental College, Karachi from June 2009 to November 2010. The study includes 80 subjects [mean age 48.8 +/-6.15; 40-55 years age range] who underwent coronary angiography for suspected coronary artery disease. Plasma visfatin levels were determined by using ELISA. Out of these 80 study subjects, 30 [37.5%] had single vessel CAD, 12 [15%] had two vessels CAD, 24 [30%] had three vessels CAD and 14 [17.5%] had non significant disease. Serum Visfatin levels were higher in three vessel disease [5.82+/- 0.58] when compared with non significant [4.55 +/- 1.10] single vessel disease [4.86 +/- 0.93] and two vessels disease [5.53 +/- 0.79] respectively but these values were statistically nonsignificant in all four study groups. Serum Visfatin levels were high in all three study groups when compared with non significant disease group and positive correlation of serum visfatin with the extent of the coronary artery disease was observed.

Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III

Immunohistochemical localization of endothelial nitric oxide synthase in endometrial tissue of women with unexplained infertility.

Najafi, Tohid; Novin, Marefat Ghaffari; Pakravesh, Jalil; Foghi, Khadijeh; Fadayi, Fatemeh; Rahimi, Gelareh

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Infertility and Reproductive Health Research Center - Department of Biology and Anatomical Sciences

IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 121-126 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Immunohistochemistry; Endometrium; Infertility; Infertility, Female; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Nitric oxide [NO] is a molecule that incorporates in many physiological processes of female reproductive system. Recent studies suggested the possible role of endothelial isoform of nitric oxide synthase [eNOS] enzyme in female infertility. The aim of this study is to evaluate the expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase in endometrial tissue of women with unexplained infertility. In this case-control study a total of 18 endometrial tissues obtained from 10 women with unexplained infertility and 8 normal and fertile women by endometrial biopsy, 6 to 10 days after LH surge. Specimens were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde fixative and frozen sectioned for semi-quantitative immunohistochemical evaluation using monoclonal anti-human eNOS antibody. Hematoxylin and Eosin was used for

Histological dating. Localization of endothelial nitric oxide synthase was seen in glandular and luminal epithelium, vascular endothelium and stroma in both fertile women and women with unexplained infertility. Although there were differences in immunoreactivity of glandular epithelium [$p=0.44$], vascular endothelium [$p=0.60$] and stroma [$p=0.63$] but only over-expression of eNOS in luminal epithelium [$p=0.045$] of women with unexplained infertility compared to fertile women was statistically significant [$p<0.05$]. This study suggests that changes in luminal expression of eNOS may influence receptivity of endometrium.

Noise

Level changes of traffic noise in Kerman city, southeast Iran.

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Kerman University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health - Environmental Health Research Center
Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 107-113 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Motor Vehicles

Abstract: The purpose of this research was to determine the traffic noise level and changes in the Kerman City, southeast Iran in recent years. This cross-sectional study was carried out in 2008 to investigate the existing noise situation in Kerman. Sound levels [L_{max}], [L_{min}], [L_{eq}], [L₉₉], [L₉₀], [L₅₀] and [L₁₀] were determined throughout 13 stations using sound level measurement system [model, CEL-440]. Number of passing vehicles was also assessed at the sampled stations. Sound level in all sampled stations was higher than Iran and World Health Organization guidelines. Comparison of [L_{eq}] in different hours using statistical tests showed significant difference between different hours with 95% confidence coefficient [$P=0.01$]. Comparison of [L_{eq}] throughout the week also showed that there was a significant difference [$P=0.001$] between Friday and workday. The comparison of [L_{eq}] with the number of passing vehicles using Pearson correlation statistical test showed significant difference between the number of heavy vehicles passed and the level of [L_{eq}] [$P=0.001$]. It also showed that number of heavy vehicles caused the most noise levels. The results of this study compared to a similar study conducted in 1999 showed an increasingly high noise level. Noise level increased from 1999 to 2008 by 3.89% which is indicative of an increase in noise emission sources.

Noise, Transportation

adverse effects

Traffic noise as a serious effect on class teachers in Ahvaz city, Iran.

Karami, Khodabakhsh; Cheraghi, Maria; Firoozabadi, Maryam S.
Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences - Health School - Department of Public Health
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 39-42 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Task Performance and Analysis; Teaching; Aircraft; Questionnaires; Education; City Planning; Random Allocation

Abstract: Noise as an unwanted sound is unpleasant to listener. It can be physically, mentally, and physiologically harmful, and it interferes with important activities. Some studies show negative effects of aircraft noise on education procedures. We aimed to assess the impact of noise on the performance of teachers in classrooms, and on other educational activities. Method: We selected 384 class teachers by simple random sampling in primary, secondary, and high schools in Firoozabad City, Iran. We distributed the questionnaire to these class teachers and collected on the same day. The results showed that traffic noise was a significant factor that affected the teachers by reducing their teaching efficiency and by disturbing other educational procedures. Therefore, it needs more effective controls and more consideration in city planning.

Nutrition Policy

Effectiveness of community-based intervention to promote Iran's food-based dietary guidelines.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 249-261 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Health Planning Guidelines; Delivery of Health Care; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Body Mass Index; Motor Activity; Food

Abstract: Dietary Guidelines are considered as a useful tool for the promotion of healthy dietary behaviors. In Iran, despite the development of the latest National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines, in 2006, it has not been introduced at

the community level yet. The present study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention program to promote Iran's Food-Based Dietary Guidelines [IFBDGs] in urban adult women. A sample of 435 healthy women, aged 26 to 54 years, was randomly assigned to the intervention or control groups. The intervention group was designed based on the Health Belief Model [HBM]. Each subject in the intervention group received three sessions of group education on IFBDGs and the food guide pyramid and participated in a healthy cooking class. Dietary intake, cognitive outcomes related to the constructs of the HBM, physical activity, and the BMI were measured in both groups before, immediately, and one month after the intervention. The outcome measures were compared with the analysis of covariance [ANCOVA], by adjusting for baseline values. The intervention group had a significantly lower total daily energy intake than the control group after the intervention [$P=.000$]. The adjusted differences in the changes of body mass index from the baseline were significant in both post intervention measurements in the intervention group compared to the controls. The intervention designed based on the Health Belief Model was effective in improving the adherence to FBDGs and could serve as a basic model for the promotion of healthy nutrition behavior among women in the primary health care setting.

Nutritional Status

Determinants of nutritional status among tribal adolescent in girls Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal.

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Department of Bio-Medical Laboratory Science and Management

IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 298-299 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Adolescent Nutritional Physiological Phenomena; Nutrition Surveys; Diet; Ethnic Groups; Malnutrition-ethnology; Population

Obesity

adverse effects

Relationship between obesity and hypertension among elementary school children in Zagazig city.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 105-118 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension; Child; Schools; Epidemiologic Studies; Health Education; Risk Factors; Prevalence

Abstract: Obesity is a complex multifactorial disease which is independently related to cultural, economic and social parameters. Hypertension is the most common complication of childhood obesity. This study was undertaken with the aim of assessing the prevalence of obesity among primary school children and detecting the factors leading to obesity and predisposing to the occurrence of hypertension. This study was conducted at four elementary schools at Zagazig City, Sharkia Governorate. A total random sample of 200 elementary school children was included after fulfilling the criteria of selection. Two tools for data collection were used, they included a questionnaire sheet and a clinical assessment sheet. The study results revealed a high prevalence of obesity among the elementary school children. Consumption of high fat diet, highly carbohydrate preparations, TV viewing, sedentary lifestyle and physical inactivity are important contributing factors to obesity and increase its prevalence among the children. Social, behavioral and environmental factors such as low social class and low educational level of the parents had an important role in increasing the prevalence of obesity among the school age children. Obesity is also associated with hypertension, increased with the increasing grades of obesity among the children aged 6-12 years and the relation was statistically significant. Based on the findings of this study, periodic check up of blood pressure, nutritional programs and nutritional counseling to the students and teachers to improve the students' nutritional awareness inside and outside the schools is highly recommended.

Ophthalmology

education

National strategies of ophthalmic education in Iran.

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Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Educational Development Center

Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 73-78 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Education, Medical

Abstract: Academic medicine is in a state of dramatic transformation. For this reason strategic thinking is the most essential part of educational planning. The main purpose of the present study was developing the strategic educational planning of Ophthalmology in Iran from 2007 to 2010. A qualitative investigation using focus group discussion has been implemented successfully for developing educational planning. Six to twelve representatives of key stakeholders in the ophthalmic education of Iran participated to this study. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of ophthalmology education in Iran were analyzed. Strategic goals in education, research, and health service providing domains were being developed. Educational goals were defined as training of human resources in accordance with the community needs at the level of general practitioner, specialist, and fellowships in ophthalmology. Research goals of the program were defined as scientific interdepartmental and international communications, in order to promote the level of education, research, and treatment in the country. Also, in the field of health services according to the community needs, providing services by the means of advanced and cost effective methods were defined as strategic objectives. Based on this strategic plan in the last three years ophthalmic education in Iran shall be many changes in educational, research and health care provision for social accountability.

Oral Health

Awareness on oral health among ayurvedha siddha practitioners in Chennai, Tamil Nadu - a questionnaire study.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 43-48 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Awareness; Cross-Sectional Studies; Data Collection; Medicine, Ayurvedic; Delivery of Health Care; Questionnaires; Knowledge; Oral Hygiene

Abstract: The aim of this study is to find out the awareness on oral health among Ayurvedha and Siddha practitioners in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A cross-sectional survey was performed among a sample of 102 Ayurvedha and Siddha practitioners in Chennai, and data regarding their awareness of oral health were obtained using a closed-ended questionnaire. The SPSS software version 17 was employed to find the frequency distribution among the variables. Among the 102 Ayurvedha and Siddha practitioners approached, 94.1% of the respondents knew the reason for the occurrence of dental caries. Around 76.5% responded that fluoride in toothpaste can prevent dental caries, but only 58.8% of them had advised their patients to use fluoride-containing toothpastes. A total of 89.2% knew that oral health was related to systemic diseases. About 92.2% responded that they informed the patients about the importance of oral hygiene and also about smoking and tobacco-related oral diseases. Majority of them [99%] thought that Ayurvedha/Siddha medicine could cure oral diseases, with halitosis [40.2%] as the most common dental finding. Many of them [94.1%] responded that they had oral health as a part of their syllabus. Around 89.2% referred their patients to the dentists and also most of them [98%] thought that they need further information about prevention of oral diseases. Ayurvedha and Siddha practitioners already have substantial amount of oral health knowledge, and they are keen to expand their knowledge. Patients regularly ask for their advice on both general and oral health care issues, and there is a definitive need for interdisciplinary symposia/lectures/conferences and providing them with access to information on available dental services.

Outcome Assessment [Health Care]

A simple clinical score "TOPRS" to predict outcome in pediatric emergency department in a teaching hospital in India.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 97-101 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pediatrics; Emergency Service, Hospital; Hospitals, Teaching; Prospective Studies; Body Temperature; Oxygen; Heart Rate; Respiratory Rate; Seizures; Triage; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To develop a simple clinical scoring system for severity of illness to help prioritize care and predict outcome in emergency department. Prospective hospital based observational study. Out of a total of 874 children who attended emergency department in one year, 777 were included in the study. Data was collected at the time of admission in emergency department. The baseline information like age, gender, etc and variables of 'toprs' score viz temperature, oxygen saturation, pulse rate, respiratory rate, sensorium and seizures were recorded. Variables were categorized as normal [score zero] or abnormal [score 1] based on systemic inflammatory response syndrome [SIRS] criteria and criteria mentioned in advanced pediatric life support [APLS] and the total scores were computed for each child. The outcome [death/discharge] was correlated with the study variables and total score. The predictive ability of score was calculated using receiver operating characteristic [ROC] curve analysis. Of the six variables, temperature, oxygen saturation and respiratory rate were found to be significantly associated with mortality. Mortality increased with the increase in the number of abnormal variables. Based on the regression coefficients, maximum possible score was 6.68. The predictive ability of score was 81.7 calculated using ROC curve. Maximum discrimination was observed at a score of 2.5. For triage in emergency, any patient with 2 or more abnormal variables should be closely monitored and evaluated. These patients require admission as they have a potential risk of death.

Overweight

Parental determinants of overweight and obesity in Iranian adolescents: a national study.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 35-42 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity; Epidemiologic Factors; Adolescent; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index; Questionnaires; Parents; Logistic Models

Abstract: Overweight among adolescents is not only an important public health problem but also a problem affecting economic growth in developing countries. The aim of this study was to investigate the parental determinants of overweight and obesity in Iranian adolescents at national level. This cross sectional study was conducted within the framework of the Comprehensive Study on Household Food Consumption Patterns and Nutritional Status of IR Iran during 2001-2003. In adolescents, anthropometric indices were defined based on the CDC 2000 cut-off points for age and gender-specific body mass index [BMI]. Parental characteristics were collected by questionnaire. Among the 7158 participating households, data on 7908 adolescents aged 11-19 years [3750 girls and 4158 boys] was analyzed. The prevalence of overweight [85-94th percentile] in boys and girls was 6.2%, and 8.7%, respectively. The prevalence of obesity [\geq 95th percentile] among boys and girls was similar [3.3%]. Parents' weight status, father's job and parents' education showed significant association with weight status in adolescents. Logistic regression analysis showed that parental overweight and obesity, parental education and father's job were the main parental determinants of overweight and obesity in Iranian adolescents. Parental overweight and obesity, parental education and father's job seem to be the major parental determinants of overweight in Iranian adolescents. Future prevention programs must take these risk factors into account.

Pancreatic Neoplasms

surgery

Pancreaticogastrostomy versus pancreaticojejunostomy after pancreaticoduodenectomy for carcinoma of the head of the pancreas, randomized study.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 137-142 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreaticoduodenectomy-adverse effects; Postoperative Complications; Pancreaticojejunostomy-adverse effects; Fistula; Anastomosis, Surgical

Abstract: Pancreaticoduodenectomy is the primary means of treating cancer head of the pancreas. Associated mortality rates have dropped dramatically in the past decade, but morbidity rates remain high. Patients were divided randomly into two groups:- 1- The first group includes 49 patients have undergone pancreaticogastrostomy. 2- The second group includes 55 patients have undergone pancreaticojejunostomy. The patients were followed for the presence of complications especially pancreatic leak. The study included 104 patients divided randomly into two groups the first group included 49 patients who had undergone pancreaticogastrostomy and the other group includes 55 patients who had undergone pancreaticojejunostomy. 70% were males, 30% were females, age 74+/-13 years. Comparing the complication observed after the two procedures, Multiple complications occurred in 30.6% in patients

who undergone pancreaticogastrostomy and 38.18% in patients who undergone pancreaticojejunostomy. With no statistically significant difference between the 2 procedures. No reported mortality in the two groups had been observed. The most common complication observed in the pancreaticogastrostomy group was pancreatic fistula [14.28%] followed by intra-abdominal fluid [8.16%], biliary fistula, bleeding, reoperation [4.08%] each. For the pancreaticojejunostomy group the most common complication observed were pancreatic fistula [20%] followed by intra-abdominal fluid and reoperation [9.09%] each, biliary fistula [5.45%], no bleeding reported. pancreaticogastrostomy is associated with a lower frequency of multiple surgical complications which is not statistically significant and higher incidence of pancreatic fistula in the pancreaticojejunostomy arm.

Penis

abnormalities

Penile duplication and two anal openings; report of a very rare case.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 133-136 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Anal Canal-abnormalities; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Penile duplication [diphallus] is an extremely rare disorder. It is almost always associated with other malformations like double bladder, exstrophy of the cloacae, imperforate anus, duplication of the rectosigmoid and vertebral deformities. Meanwhile anal canal duplication, the most distal and least common duplication of the digestive tube and is a very rare congenital malformation. A 21 days old Egyptian neonate is reported with complete penile duplication and two scrotums with each one carrying two palpable testes. Both penises have normal shaft with normally located meatus. Clear urine voids from both meati spontaneously. The child had also a fold of redundant skin about 4x5 cm at the anal region in which two separate anal openings are present. In rectal examination we found two normal anuses passing stool spontaneously. Ascending [voiding] cystourethrography revealed two penises with two separate meatuses and one bladder from which the two urethras go out separately. Intravenous pyelogram [IVP] revealed two normal kidneys and ureters. Barium study revealed duplication of rectum and colon, otherwise normal GIT. In our review of the literature, we did not come across any other case of this variety of the penile duplication and congenital presence of two anuses. Unfortunately the patient expired before any surgical correction.

Phenol

[Removal of high concentration of phenol from synthetic solutions by fusarium culmorum granules].

Khosravi, R.; Moussavi, G.R.; Roudbar Mohammadi, Sh.

Tarbiat Modares University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Environmental Health

Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 451-460 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Industrial Waste; Fusarium; Water Pollutants, Chemical; Bioreactors; Environmental Monitoring

Abstract: Effluent generated in several industries contains phenolic compounds, which have been classified as priority pollutants. Due to its toxicity, the conventional systems are inefficient for treatment of phenol-Laden wastewater. Biological processes using pure microbial culture, including fungi and yeast, are environmentally friendly techniques capable of complete destruction of contaminants. This work was aimed at investigating the efficiency of a fungi specie in the decomposition of high concentrations of phenol ranging from 500 to 20000 mg/L. Several batch reactors were operated at different phenol concentration. The concentration of residual phenol was monitored over time using colorimetric method 4-aminoantipyrine. The removal efficiency was calculated considering the initial phenol concentration. Experimental data indicated that the phenol could efficiently degrade using the selected culture. The developed granules could completely degrade phenol at concentrations up to 20000 mg/L. It can be concluded from the experimental data that the biodegradation using the Fungi granules is a very efficient and thus promising technique for treatment of wastewaters containing phenolic compounds.

Piroxicam

analogs and derivatives

Mucoadhesive buccal patches of lornoxicam: II- in-vivo evaluation and clinical efficacy.

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Assiut University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutics

Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 21-30 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Administration, Buccal; Rabbits; Mouth Mucosa; Analgesics

Abstract: Lornoxicam is a NSAID of the oxycam class and it has the same side effects of this group when taken orally. In attempts to avoid the systemic side effects of lornoxicam [e.g. gastric irritation] and to achieve sustained release of the drug, several buccal patch formulations containing lornoxicam were prepared using different polymers and were evaluated for in-vitro characteristics in part I of this study. In the current study, the selected formulations [based on the previous in-vitro data] are evaluated for in-vivo performance using experimental animals and clinical efficacy on human volunteers. Pharmacokinetic parameters were assessed following application of the selected patches in rabbits. A comparative clinical study was conducted on patients with post-operative pain and edema following maxillofacial operations. The results of the in-vivo animal experiment showed that lornoxicam formulated in different buccal patches was successfully delivered to the systemic circulation and showed high absolute bioavailability of lornoxicam. The clinical study results revealed that sodium carboxy methyl cellulose [NaCMC, 3%] formulation applied to the buccal mucosa was slightly better or equally effective to the orally administered commercial oxycam product [Feldene Flash tablets] in reducing pain level, swelling and tenderness within a period of 4 days with no observed side effects. These findings suggest that lornoxicam administered in this buccal patch may present a potential therapeutic use as a strong anti-inflammatory and analgesic agent.

Plasmodium vivax

drug effects

In vivo susceptibility of plasmodium vivax to chloroquine in Southeastern Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 8-14 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Chloroquine-therapeutic use; Malaria, Vivax-drug therapy; RNA, Small Nuclear; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: Plasmodium vivax is the predominant species causes of malaria with about 90% total annual reported malaria in Iran. This study conducted to determine the susceptibility of Plasmodium vivax isolates to chloroquine in Sistan and Balochistan Province, southeastern Iran. A total 270 subjects with symptomatic malaria and confirmed P. vivax infection completed the designed 28-day in vivo study. The thick and thin film blood smears were screened for malaria parasites by microscopy. The nested PCR was applied using the Plasmodium 18 subunit ribosomal ribonucleic [Ssr RNA] genes for detecting mixed infections and diagnosis of parasites in the samples with low parasite on days 0, 5, 6, 7, and 28. P. vivax was cleared in 15%, 50%, 95%, and 100% of patients on days 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively by microscopy assessment. Six patients were exhibited specific P. vivax band in nested PCR on day 5. No recurrence was observed on days 7, 14 and 28. Mean [±standard deviation] parasite clearance time was 2.41 [±/0.8] days. P. vivax is still susceptible to chloroquine in Southeastern Iran. This finding is compatible with results of neighboring countries Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Poisons

analysis

Pharmacy toxicological analyses for poisoned patients at a teaching hospital in Saudi Arabia.

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King Saud University - College of Pharmacy - Department of Clinical Pharmacy

Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 31-35 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Poisoning; Hospitals, University; Pharmacy

Abstract: The pharmacist and pharmacy services roles in hospital setting were well recognized for the management of poisoned patients. Pharmacist consultation through pharmacy drug and poison information centre was very beneficial to the treating physician at accident and emergency department [AE]. The inclusion of the drug toxicological analyses unit within pharmacy department services gave the chance to utilize the pharmacological background for practicing pharmacists for better handling of poisoning cases. The advantage[s] of pharmacy supervision of drug toxicological analyses unit and the role of pharmacist within such unit in teaching hospital will be determined. In this study, a survey of 60 poisoned cases arrived to [AE] department during six months period. Body fluids samples were taken for 228 poisoned cases for analysis by utilizing the pharmacy toxicological analyses unit. The findings of the study represented the positive impact of pharmacy supervision of drug toxicological analyses unit beside the drug and poison information centre in the management of poisoned cases. The time and efforts of AE physicians were saved and appreciated by the integrated pharmacy services especially for poisoned patients attending AE in teaching hospital.

toxicity

Possible ocular toxicity among intoxicated patients admitted to intensive care unit of poison control center- Ain Shams university hospitals.

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Ain Shams University Hospitals - Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department

Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 1-12 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Eye; Poison Control Centers; Intensive Care Units; Hospitals, University; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: This study is a prospective study carried out on fifty five acute intoxicated patients admitted to Intensive care unit of Poison Control Center Ain Shams [PCCA] University, from January to March 20 11. The patients were divided according to the clinical grading of acute intoxicated critically ill patients into: Group I included twenty patients with improved symptoms and signs. Group II included twenty patients with stabilized symptoms and signs. Group III included fifteen patients with deteriorated symptoms and signs. Group IV included fifteen healthy non smoker volunteers served as a control group. Written informed consent was obtained from the volunteers as well as from the patients or the patients' next legal kin. Ophthalmological examination was done on admission for all groups using a pen torch for external eye examination and pupil reaction. A portable slit lamp to examine the anterior segment and adnexa. A portable monocular indirect ophthalmoscope for fundus examination after dilatation [if necessary] by tropicamide 1% or phenylephrine 2.5%. A portable Schiottz tonometer for intraocular pressure [IOP] measurement. The personal data showed that 45.4% were less than twenty years. The males were representing 56.4%. The most common ocular findings were mucopurulent conjunctivitis [MPC], low intraocular pressure and pupil changes. The incidence of toxins among studied patients revealed tramadol poisoning in 15% among group I and II and 33.3% among group III. Organophosphorus insecticides [OPI] poisoning in 20% among group I, II and III. Zinc phosphide in 5% among group I and II and 6.7% among group III. Carbon monoxide [CO] in 5% among group I, II and 13.3% among group III. Kerosene in 10% among group I, 5% among group II and 6.7% in group III. Hydrogen sulphide gas in 13.3% among group III. Lanoxine in 5% among group I, II and 6.7% among group III. Oral hypoglycemic in 5% among group I, II and 6.7% among group III. Verapamil in 5% among group I and II. Beta blockers in 10% among group II. Clonidine in 5% among group I, II. Tricyclic antidepressant [TCA] in 10% among group I and 5% among group II. Theophyllin in 5% among group I, II. Ciguatera in 10% and 5% among group I, II. Cobra envenomation in 5% among group II. There was significant relation between different grades of coma and the incidence of mucopurulent conjunctivitis [MPC] among group II and III intoxicated patients. There was highly significant relation between tramadol , OPI, zinc phosphide and CO poisoning and the incidence of MPC among group II and III intoxicated patients .There was highly significant correlation between tramadol ,beta blockers ,ciguatera and clonidine poisoning and the incidence of low intraocular pressure among group I, II and III intoxicated patients.

Polyethylene

toxicity

Evaluation of the hepatotoxic effects of polyethylene and butylated hydroxy toluene in adult male albino rats.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 148-159 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Toluene-toxicity; Liver-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Liver Function Tests; Rats; Male

Abstract: Plastic is used in contact with nearly all packaged foods; plastic is made by combining many toxic synthetic man-made chemicals by a process called polymerization. FDA Office of Food Additive Safety assuming that all plastics migrate toxins into the food they contact. Butylated hydroxy toluene [BHT] is one of additives in LOPE [low-density polyethylene] and HOPE [high-density polyethylene]. Migration into water and food substances have been measured for this BHT antioxidant, generally at higher temperatures than experienced in normal use, there is considerable loss of antioxidants especially with fatty or oily foods so, study for biochemical and histopathological changes induced by Polyethylene and BHT on the liver of adult male albino rats using light and electron microscopes has done as following: Fifty albino rats were divided into five groups. 1[st] group rats served as control, 2[nd] group was gavaged daily with 0.5 ml of com oil [vehicle], 3rd group was administered with polyethylene pellets mixed to food by 1:20 daily, 4[th] group was gavaged with BHT by 1120 of LOSO equal 400 mg/kg/day in com oil, and the 5[th] group was gavaged by combination of polyethylene and BHT at same doses as 3[rd] and 4[th] groups. At the end of experiment which lasts for 12 weeks, all rats were anaesthetized and blood samples were collected for analysis of Alpha Feto Protein [AFP] serum level and liver function tests. Animals were sacrificed, specimens from liver were taken, and prepared for histopathological examination through light and electron microscopes. The study revealed that: There was significant increase of Alanine transaminase [ALT] and Aspartate transaminase [AST] with lowering in alkaline phosphatase level among Polyethylene, BHT and combination of BHT with Polyethylene administered groups compared to control group while AFP level showed significant elevation in both BHT and combined [polyethylene and BHT] group compared to control and polyethylene groups. These biochemical changes had been proved by histopathological examination, liver cells showed cellular infiltration around central vein with dilation and congestion of the vein and blood sinusoids, lobular necrosis with fatty infiltration. Ultrastructurally, liver cells showed muddy cytoplasm contained electro lucent vacuoles, electron dense mitochondria with loss of or few microvilli in bile canaliculi and sinusoids. This study concluded that, BHT gave the most significant toxic effect on liver of albino rats than ingestion of pure polyethylene while toxic effect was more prominent by using combination of both agents.

Polyhydramnios

pathology

Frequency of congenital anomalies in polyhydramnios.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 44-47 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Congenital Abnormalities-epidemiology; Prospective Studies; Fetal Death; Pregnancy in Diabetics; Pregnancy Complications

Abstract: Polyhydramnios is a relatively uncommon but distressing complication associated with pregnancy. To find frequency of congenital anomalies with increasing severity of polyhydramnios. Prospective study. This study was conducted in Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore from July 2009 to June 2011. Total 70 diagnosed cases of polyhydramnios from 20-41 weeks of gestation were included in the study. Polyhydramnios was diagnosed in 170 pregnancies. Mild polyhydramnios [AFI 24.0-29.9cm] was found in 112 [65.88%] pregnancies, moderate [AFI 30.0-34.9 cm] in 38 [22.35%] pregnancies and severe [AFI 35.0 cm or more] in 20 [11.76%] pregnancies. Antenatal detection of anomalies was 71 [41.76%] fetuses. The prevalence of anomalies was higher in pregnancies with more amniotic fluid. A total of 83 anomalies were detected in 71 fetuses. Pregnancies complicated with severe polyhydramnios had maximum number of fetuses with multiple anomalies. 37 pregnant women out of 170 [21.76%] with polyhydramnios had maternal diabetes. Of these 37 pregnancies 11 [29.72%] had pregestational diabetes, 13 [35.13%] had gestational insulin treated diabetes, 13 [35.13%] had gestational diet controlled diabetes. Anomalous fetuses were present in 5 [13.51%] of diabetic pregnancies with polyhydramnios. There were 7 [4.11%] fetal deaths in pregnancies complicated with polyhydramnios. This study proves that pregnancies with severe polyhydramnios have a greater frequency of fetal anomalies. Diagnosis of second trimester polyhydramnios should initiate a search for possible associated fetal anomalies and causative factors.

Postcholecystectomy Syndrome

therapy

Surgery vs. endoscopy competitive or complementary tools for management of post cholecystectomy problems, 10 years experience in major referral center.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 103-124 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Endoscopy; Postcholecystectomy Syndrome-surgery; Comparative Study

Abstract: A prospective work to study and evaluate surgical and endoscopic techniques used in management of post cholecystectomy problems. In the period from Mars 2000 to October 2009, a random sample of 630 patients [366 females and 264 males] were collected from general surgery department, and gastro-intestinal endoscopy unit, Assuit University hospitals, and managed accordingly using surgery in 143 patients, and endoscopy in 482 patients [plus percutaneous techniques in 25 patients]. Endoscopy was very successful. as an initial treatment of 457 patients [73%], as being less invasive, low morbidity and mortality, competitive to surgery in treatment of missed stone [88%], mild to moderate biliary leakage [82%], and biliary stricture [74%]. Its success increased by addition of percutaneous techniques in 4%, 2.8% and 8.3% for missed stone, leakage, and stricture respectively. But endoscopy was somewhat complementary to surgery in major leakage, and massive stricture, and surgery was resorted to in 15%, and 17% of cases. Surgery remains as the treatment of choice in complex problems, and endoscopy plays a complementary role in such cases of transaction, ligation, combined problems of stones, stricture, and leakage [$< 40\%$], compared to 60% for surgery. Bilio-enteric anastomosis was the procedure of choice, done in 86 cases, with stent splintage in unhealthy, or small sized ducts. And stricture complication was encountered in 6% of cases treated by percutaneous route in 4, and redo surgery in 1 case. The learning curve seems influential in both endoscopy and surgery. The cumulative experience increases the success rate of endoscopy from initial 50% to 95% nowadays, also surgery improved with decreased morbidity and mortality as complications encountered were seen in initial experience and decreased with time. Endoscopy was competitive to surgery in simple problems and advised to be the initial treatment choice, but complementary in major leak, ligation, transection, and complex problems, where surgery plays the main role in treatment with its invasiveness, high morbidity and mortality. Cumulative experience influences endoscopic and surgical treatment of such problems and it is mandatory with other facility and equipment for management of such challenging cases.

Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma

blood

Serum survivin and tp53 gene expression in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 37-44 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Inhibitor of Apoptosis Proteins; Genes, p53; Gene Expression; Child; Immunoenzyme Techniques; Flow Cytometry

Abstract: The aim of this study was to detect the prognostic significance of survivin level and the expression of total p53 in acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL] and its correlation to patients' outcome. Sixty two children newly diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia were treated with chemotherapy and followed up for 2 years or until death. Twenty apparently healthy volunteers with matched age and sex were taken as control. Survivin protein was measured by quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay and total human p53 was measured by Flow cytometry in peripheral blood at diagnosis and at complete remission. A highly significant elevation [$P < 0.0001$] was found in survivin protein and total p53 levels in acute lymphoblastic leukemia children patients at diagnosis compared to controls. At complete remission a significant decrease of the two indices were found in ALL patients compared to those at diagnosis [$P < 0.0001$]. Survivin protein and total p53 was significantly higher in non-survived compared to survived group [$P < 0.0001$ and $M = 0.016$, respectively]. A positive correlation was found between survivin level and total human p53 level in children with ALL $0-0.501$ and $P < 0.0001$. Survivin protein is related to anti-apoptotic proteins and its high expression leads to unsuccessful treatment of ALL. Survivin and TP53 are new prognostic tools in ALL, independent of age and sex.

Precursor T-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma

complications

Pericardial effusion and atrial thrombosis: a rare complication of childhood leukemia.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 117-120 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma-complications; Pericardial Effusion; Heart Atrio-pathology; Thrombosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Echocardiography

Abstract: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL] is the most common malignancy diagnosed in children. Extramedullary leukemia including hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, and mediastinal mass are the clinical presentations of T-cell ALL. Pericardial effusion and atrial mass are rare presentations of pediatric leukemia. We report a 15-year-old girl with T-cell ALL, who presented initially with pericardial effusion and cardiac tamponade and subsequently developed right atrial mass. The mediastinal and right atrial masses were excised by surgical procedure as a treatment strategy for prevention of arrhythmia and sudden death. T-cell ALL can present with pericardial and mediastinal involvement as an initial manifestation. Pericardiocentesis and systemic anticancer chemotherapy without local chemotherapy should be considered in these cases.

Pregnancy in Adolescence

physiology

Obstetric outcomes of teenage pregnancy versus adult pregnancy in Egypt.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 93-102 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnant Women-psychology; Pregnancy Outcome; Comparative Study; Infant, Low Birth Weight; Pregnancy Complications

Abstract: The aim of this study was to compare the obstetric outcome of the teenage pregnancy with that of adult pregnancy. 3260 women with first pregnancy attending Assiut hospital for delivery participated in the study. According to mother age the women were assigned into one of two groups; the 1[st] group included 847 women; the teenage group [primigravida with age of nineteen or less] and the 2[rd] group included 2413 women, the elderly group [primigravida with age more than nineteen]. A structural questionnaire was conducted including background information that covers details of socioeconomic status, obstetric history and complication, delivery and its complications antenatal and neonatal outcomes. Complete medical and obstetric examination was performed for every woman in the study as well as their born baby. Only 847 [26.0%] teenagers were \leq 19 years versus 2413 women [74.0%] were adults. Teenage women had significantly higher percentages of being housewives [97. 7% versus 92. 7%], residing in rural area [87. 0% versus 76.5%] and had low socioeconomic score [191+/-6.3 versus 21.0+/-7.1]. Teenage pregnancies had higher incidence of anemia [32.0% versus 25.7%], pre-eclampsia [12.6% versus 9.1%], preterm labor [17. 6% versus 13.3%], vaginal delivery with and without episiotomy, lower Apgar score [8.5+/-2.1 versus 8.7+/-2. 0] and higher rate of neonatal reference to the pediatric intensive care unit [PICU] [19.3% versus 16. 4%]. Older group pregnancies had higher incidence of gestational-hypertension [4.9% versus 1.2%], mean gestational age [37.1+/-4.9 versus 36.5+/- 5.2], higher incidence of cesarean section [46. 7% versus 33.3%], longer hospital stay [hours] [11.9+/-9 versus 8.8+/-5.5], higher incidence of maternal mortality [3.8% versus 2.4%] and higher mean birth weight [2847+/-701 versus 2719+/-686 gm]. But the incidence of eclampsia, abortion, stillbirth, multiple pregnancy and congenital anomalies were similar in both groups. These results suggest an increased risk for some adverse pregnancy outcomes among teenage group as anemia, preterm labor and low birth weight but this may be dependent on the high-quality maternity care rather than maternal age.

Puerperal Disorders

Severe acute maternal morbidity [SAMM] in postpartum period requiring tertiary hospital care.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 87-92 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Postpartum Period; Postpartum Hemorrhage; Pre-Eclampsia; Eclampsia; Anemia; Sepsis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Postpartum period is the critically important part of obstetric care but most neglected period for majority of Pakistani women. Only life threatening complications compel them to seek for tertiary hospital care. We describe the nature of these obstetric morbidities in order to help policymakers in improving prevailing situation. To find out the frequency and causes of severe post-partum maternal morbidity requiring tertiary hospital care and to identify the demographic and obstetrical risk factors and adverse fetal outcome in women suffering from obstetric morbidities. This prospective cross-sectional study was carried out in the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Liaquat University Hospital Hyderabad, between April 2008-July 2009. The subjects comprised of all those women who required admission and treatment for various obstetrical reasons during their postpartum period. Women admitted for non-obstetrical reasons were excluded. A structured proforma was used to collect data including demographics, clinical diagnosis, obstetrical history and fetomaternal outcome of index pregnancy, which was then entered and analyzed with SPSS version 11. The frequency of severe postpartum maternal morbidity requiring tertiary hospital care was 4% [125/3292 obstetrical admissions]. The majority of them were young, illiterate, multiparous and half of them were

referred from rural areas. Nearly two third of the study population had antenatal visits from health care providers and delivered vaginally at hospital facility by skilled birth attendants. The most common conditions responsible for life threatening complications were postpartum hemorrhage [PPH] [50%], preeclampsia and eclampsia [30%] and puerperal pyrexia 14%. Anemia was associated problem in 100% of cases. Perinatal death rate was 27.2% [34] and maternal mortality rate was 4.8%. PPH, Preeclampsia, sepsis and anemia were important causes of maternal ill health in our population. Perinatal mortality was high.

Punicaceae

Pomegranate protects minocycline induced epidermal pigmentation in the extremities of guinea pig.

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Basic Medical Sciences Institute - Anatomy Department

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 48-51 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Pigmentation Disorders-chemically induced; Minocycline-adverse effects; Skin-pathology; Guinea Pigs

Abstract: To investigate the protective effects of Pomegranate on Minocycline induced epidermal pigmentation on the extremities of guinea pigs. An experimental observational study. This study was conducted at the Anatomy Department, BMSI, J PMC, Karachi. 60 adult guinea pigs were divided into 3 groups A B and C, A served as control, B given Minocycline, while C given Minocycline with pomegranate for 8 weeks, after which their skin was processed for histological examination and pigmentation was observed in Masson Fontana stained sections under light microscope. The melanin pigmentation deposition observed in Minocycline treated group B, distributed densely and extended till stratum corneum as compared to the control group A, while in the Pomegranate treated group c along with Minocycline, the melanin pigmentation was considerably reduced and was observed to be distributed sparsely extended till stratum spinosum. Based on the present study it is conducted that pigmentary changes induced by Minocycline can be protected by taking pomegranate.

Pyrethrins

toxicity

Evaluation of fenvalerate induced hepatotoxicity and the protective potential of curcumin therapy in adult male albino rats.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department

Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 98-106 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-pathology; Histology; Protective Agents; Curcumin-therapeutic use; Rats; Male

Abstract: Fenvalerate, a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide is used against a wide variety of insect pests in various agricultural, animal husbandry and public health operations. Indiscriminate and disproportionate use of pesticides has lead to many disorders on man and animal. Herbal medicines, an important group of multicomponent therapeutics, are widely and increasingly used worldwide. Wide range of potential therapeutic or preventive effects associated with curcumin has been suggested. This study was designed to assess the subchronic hepatotoxic effect of fen valerate and the possible protective role of curcumin on liver and to investigate the mechanism of such protection, if present. Thirty animals were divided into 3 groups [10 animals each], G1 [control group which was supplemented with 1 ml distilled water], G2 [animals were supplemented with 10 mg/kg [1/10 LD50] of fenvalerate], G3 [animals were supplemented with 10 mg/kg fenvalerate concomitantly with 200 mg/kg curcumin]. The rats were treated once daily for 3 months orally by gavage. Blood samples were taken at the end of the 1[st], 2[nd], 3[rd] months for chemical studies and the animals were dissected for liver examination at the end of the experiment. Serum levels of liver function parameters [ALT, AST and ALP] were assayed. Antioxidant status was assessed through the determination of [total plasma SH, PON, GST], together with MDA which is a lipid peroxidation product. Histopathological changes in the hepatic structure and histochemical studies for glycogen content were investigated via light microscopic examination. Results showed significant elevation in liver enzymes parameters ALT, AST and ALP in G2 while in case of the group treated by curcumin [G3], serum ALT, AST and ALP were significantly lower than those of the fenvalerate group. The results also revealed significant reduction in SH protein, PON and GST with significant elevation in MDA in G2 throughout the experimental periods. Plasma SH, PON and GST were significantly improved under curcumin treatment when compared to the group treated with fenvalerate alone. The same was noted with MDA level which was significantly lower under curcumin therapy. These chemical results were confirmed by histopathological and histochemical studies; where damage in liver tissues was reported and depletion in glycogen content was pronounced in liver of G2. It was observed that treatment with curcumin in G3 produced a remarkable alleviation in the different histopathological and histochemical changes induced by fenvalerate intoxication. The present results suggest that despite fenvalerate is a relatively safe pesticide being a pyrethroid, yet it is capable of inducing hepatotoxicity, that can be significantly improved by concomitant curcumin therapy possibly through its free radical scavenging properties.

Pyrimidines

chemical synthesis

Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of new substituted dmydropyrimidine derivatives.

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Assiut University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry

Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 37-52 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Infective Agents; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: A new series of ethyl 6-methyl-4-[substituted]phenyl-2-[substituted]-phenacyl-thio-1, 4- dihydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate [2a-x] was prepared by reaction of ethyl 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-6-methyl-4-[substituted]phenyl-2-thioxopyrimidine-5-carboxylate J [a-d] with phenacyl bromides. Compounds 1[a-d] were synthesized using the principle of Bignelli condensation by one pot reaction of the appropriate araldehyde, ethyl acetoacetate and thiourea in acidic medium. Confirmation of the chemical structure of the synthesized compounds [2a-x] was substantiated by different spectral data IR. [1]H-NMR. MS in addition to their microanalyses. The newly synthesized compounds were evaluated for their antimicrobial activities. The antibacterial and antifungal testing identified compounds 2b, 2e, 2k, 2l, 2m, 2n, 2o, 2p, 2q, 2, and 2x as the most effective agents in comparison to Chloramphenicol and Clotrimazole as reference antibacterial and antifungal drugs respectively.

Rabies

Rabies antibody levels in pregnant women and their newborns after rabies post-exposure prophylaxis.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 161-163 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Rabies Vaccines; Antibodies; Pregnancy; Infant, Newborn; Post-Exposure Prophylaxis; Fetal Blood

Abstract: Rabies is a fatal infectious disease and rabies post-exposure prophylaxis is the method of choice for prevention of human rabies. We report rabies antibody levels in cord blood and also in serum of pregnant women who were bitten by suspected animals to rabies and were immunized by purified Vero cell rabies vaccine [PVRV] and Human Rabies immunoglobulin [HRIG] serum. During the years of 2007-2010, six pregnant women by the age range of 22-35 years were admitted in treatment and prevention of rabies center in Pasture institute of Iran, in Tehran. Among them two cases were at first trimester, one at second trimester and three at third trimester of conception. The interval between biting with delivery was 5-265 days [mean 121 days]. Results of immunoglobulin illustrate that levels of rabies antibody in maternal sera with the fetus are not equal and uniform but it is proved that baby will find efficient immunity as well with minimum protective level of 0.5 IU/ml in all cases except a newborn whom had been born just 5 days after the mother's immunization and in a shorter time than the appropriate immunization of the mother who had received her second vaccination courses.

Refuse Disposal

[Locating landfill for solid waste municipal by fuzzy analytic hierarchy process and data envelopment analysis [case study: Alborz province]].

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Tarbiat Modares University - Faculty of Natural Resources and Marine Science - Department of Environment Science

Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 483-496 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Water Pollutants, Chemical-analysis; Waste Management-methods; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Refuse Disposal

Abstract: Solid waste municipal landfill can have injurious effect on society health, economic and environment. Therefore, spread evaluation in locating landfill is necessary to identifying the best places. The purpose of this paper is locating landfill for solid waste municipal for center of Alborz province. In this paper, suitable areas are identified for land filling solid waste municipal by weighted linear combination and cluster analysis in 20 years period. Thus, suitable areas were weighted by FAHP method. Those weights were used for ranking areas by DEA technique. Results showed among five landfill alternatives for solid waste municipal for center of Alborz province, alternative 1 is the best for land filling. This place is just 7 percent of total suitable places. The approach are used in this article [combination

method of fuzzy analytic hierarchy process and Data envelopment analysis] can be suitable for locating in other areas because when an option add or delete; option ranking is not different with previous.

[Study on performance of infectious waste sterilizing set in Kashan Shahid Beheshti hospital and determination of its optimum operating condition].

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Kashan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Health - Department of Environmental Health Engineering

Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 497-506 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Hot Temperature; Disinfection; Sterilization-standards; Waste Products

Abstract: Autoclaving is one of the methods which sterilizes infectious solid wastes. Since variety of parameters such as temperature, time, and pressure influence autoclave performance, this study was carried out to evaluate the parameters and set optimum condition for the autoclave apparatus applied in Shahid Beheshti Hospital in Kashan. In this descriptive-analytical study, the performance of subjected autoclave was surveyed based on biological index and through setting 144 tests. Variables were packaging type in two groups [open and wrapped], loading type in three groups [light, medium and heavy], and four temperature-time features in fixed pressure equal to 101 kpa. Biological index was ATCC 7953 which contained *Stearotermophilus Geobacillus* spores. Finally obtained results were analyzed by Chi-Square test. The results of statistical test showed that there isn't any meaningful relation between packaging type of waste, system loading, and efficiency of sterilization [$P > 0.05$], while meaningful relation was found between system performance and variety states of temperature-time feature [$P < 0.05$], illustrating temperature and time effects in fixed pressure on sterilization of solid waste. Based on the results, the best autoclave operational condition for sterilizing infectious solid wastes are: temperature-time equal to 10 min-140[degree sign] C and 15 min-134[degree sign] C in fixed pressure of 101 kpa, respectively. It was also revealed that temperature-time condition suggested by manufactory, i.e. 20min-121[degree sign] C, is not sufficient for complete sterilization of solid waste.

Reproductive Techniques, Assisted

Comparison of conventional IVF versus ICSI in non-male factor, normoresponder patients.

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Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences - Research and Clinical Center for Infertility - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 131-136 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Fertilization in Vitro; Sperm Injections, Intracytoplasmic; Fertilization; Pregnancy Rate; Infertility; Ovulation Induction

Abstract: Conventional IVF and ICSI are two common techniques to achieve fertilization. IVF has long been used for treatment of infertility, although it is not an effective treatment in severe male infertility. The use of ICSI has been expanded in severe male factor and fertilization failure after IVF cycle. In spite of the widespread use of ICSI in patients with non-male factor infertility, there is still little evidence to confirm its effectiveness in this population. To evaluate assisted reproductive technology outcomes between IVF and ICSI cycles in non-male factor, normoresponder patients. A total of 220 non-male factors, normoresponder patients who were indicated for ART were enrolled in this study. The patients received standard long GnRH agonist or GnRH antagonist protocols for ovarian stimulation and after oocytes retrieval, the patients were divided into two groups [IVF and ICSI groups]. In IVF group [n=112], all of retrieved oocytes were treated by conventional IVF and in ICSI group [n=88], microinjection [ICSI] was done on all of retrieved oocytes. In IVF group, fertilization and implantation rates were significantly higher than ICSI group [66.22% and 16.67% in IVF group versus 57.46% and 11.17% in ICSI group, respectively]. Chemical and clinical pregnancy rates were statistically higher in IVF group as compared with the ICSI group [42.9% vs. 27.3% and 35.7% vs. 21.5%, respectively]. According to our study, the routine use of ICSI is not improved fertilization, implantation and chemical pregnancy rates and is not recommended in non-male factor, normozoospermic patients.

Respiratory Tract Infections

diagnosis

Evaluation of elderly patients' awareness regarding risk factors of recurrent chest infection.

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El Minia University - Faculty of Nursing - Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 219-238 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Risk Factors; Aged; Questionnaires; Awareness; Smoking; Rural Population; Educational Status

Abstract: This study aimed to enhancing optimal life capacity for the elders by reducing morbidity and mortality rates from chest infections. This study carried out in two settings as follows: chest department and chest out patient clinic of Minia University hospital and Minia Chest Hospital in Minia Governorate. The sample included 250 elderly patients. Suffering from chest infection. Data was collected in a period of 6 months starting from September 2009 to the end of February 2010. Three tools were used in this study. First tool; is an interview questionnaire schedule included personal characteristics, and medical data and the elderly patients awareness regarding chest infection disease and risk factors of recurrent chest infection. Results of this study illustrated that [45.2%] of the studied sample aged between [60< 75ys]. The mean age +/- SD was [70.7+/- 9.92]. Also [60%] of the studied sample were males. [67.2%], illiterate. [34.0%] of the studied sample were farmers, [56.4%] had overcrowded index and [76.7%] of males were currently cigarette smokers. The source of indoor air pollution in present study was oven [50%], followed by Coal, wood smoke [33.6%]. Moreover the highest frequency of outdoor air pollution the result illustrated that car exhaust [34.4%], followed by oven smoke [18.0%]. Also [85.6%] had negative awareness score regarding chest infection disease and [90.4%] had negative awareness score regarding risk factors of recurrent chest infection. [100%] of illiterate studied sample had negative score of awareness regarding risk factors. The study, showed that [97.7%] who live in rural areas and had negative awareness regarding chest infection. The study recommended that. Patients with chest infection should be educated about good hygiene, home ventilation, measures necessary to prevent further transmission, importance of compliance to the course of treatment, and the balanced diet. This can be achieved through mass media, health classes in different health agencies.

epidemiology

Frequency of streptococcus pneumoniae, haemophilus influenzae and moraxella catarrhalis causing lower respiratory tract infection in local population.

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Dow Medical College

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 55-59 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Streptococcus pneumoniae; Haemophilus influenzae; Moraxella [Branhamella] catarrhalis; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: To see the frequency of Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae and Moraxella catarrhalis causing lower respiratory tract infection and sensitivity pattern of the isolated organisms to various antibiotics. Experimental Study. This study was conducted at the Dept. of Microbiology Basic Medical Sciences Institute, JPMC, Karachi, from January 2001 to September 2001. A total of one hundred clinically suspected cases of lower respiratory tract infections attending OPD or admitted to the wards of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre [JPMC] and Civil Hospital, Karachi were included in the study. Out of 100 cases 53% cases were positive for bacterial pathogens. Of the positive cases. S. pneumoniae was 35.9%, H.influenzae 30.2% and other bacteria were 34.9%, in rest of the cases no bacterial pathogen was isolated. Age range in this study was 15-90 years and mean age was 38 years. Smokers have higher frequency i.e., 65.5% as compared to non-smokers in which 47.9% cases were positive for bacterial pathogens. Higher the number of pus cells /HPF [high power field] in sputum greater was the positivity of bacterial pathogen. Sensitivity pattern to antibiotics of different organisms was also seen in this study. The goal of the study was to see the behavior of the frequent organisms on the culture and to see the antibiotic sensitivity of lower respiratory tract specimen for the treatment. It requires increased number of patients with more advanced testing system.

Rheumatology

Multiple imputation to deal with missing clinical data in rheumatologic surveys: an application in the WHO-ILAR COPCORD study in Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 87-95 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoarthritis, Knee

Abstract: The aim of the article is demonstrating an application of multiple imputation [MI] for handling missing clinical data in the setting of rheumatologic surveys using data derived from 10291 people participating in the first phase of the Community Oriented Program for Control of Rheumatic Disorders [COPCORD] in Iran. Five data subsets were produced from the original data set. Certain demographics were selected as complete variables. In each subset, we created a univariate pattern of missingness for knee osteoarthritis status as the outcome variable [disease] using different mechanisms and percentages. The crude disease proportion and its standard error were estimated separately for each complete data set to be used as true [baseline] values for percent bias calculation. The parameters of interest were also estimated for each incomplete data subset using two approaches to deal with missing data including

complete case analysis [CCA] and MI with various imputation numbers. The two approaches were compared using appropriate analysis of variance. With CCA, percent bias associated with missing data was 8.67 [95% CI: 7.81-9.53] for the proportion and 13.67 [95% CI: 12.60-14.74] for the standard error. However, they were 6.42 [95% CI: 5.56-7.29] and 10.04 [95% CI: 8.97-11.11], respectively using the MI method [M=15]. Percent bias in estimating disease proportion and its standard error was significantly lower in missing data analysis using MI compared with CCA [P< 0.05]. To estimate the prevalence of rheumatic disorders such as knee osteoarthritis, applying MI using available demographics is superior to CCA.

Rotavirus

genetics

Molecular epidemiology of rotavirus strains circulating among children with gastroenteritis in Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 63-69 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Rotavirus Infections-epidemiology; Child; Gastroenteritis-virology; Molecular Epidemiology; Diarrhea; Immunoenzyme Techniques; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Vomiting; Fever; Genotype

Abstract: This study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of rotavirus disease and to investigate the genotypes of rotavirus strains causing acute gastroenteritis among children aged <5 years old in Marvdasht, Iran. One hundred and forty-one children, aged 1 month to 5 years, afflicted with severe diarrhea were enrolled during January 2007 to December 2008. Their stool samples were studied with enzyme immunoassays [EIA] for group A rotaviruses. Rotavirus-positive specimens were genotyped by the Nested RT-PCR using different types of specific primers. Out of total collected samples rotavirus infection was detected in 40 [28.37%]. Of the rotavirus episodes, 72.91% occurred during the first 2 years of life [P=0.038]. The highest prevalence of infection was identified in summer [52.50%] and the lowest in winter [7.50%]. The most common clinical features included diarrhea [96.25%], vomiting [82.50%] and fever [45.0%]. Mixed genotypes were the predominant G type [60.0%], followed by non-typeable [12.50%], G2 [12.50%], G4 [10.0%] and G1 [5.0%] genotypes. G3/G8 mixed infection is the first of these rotavirus genotypes to be reported in Iran. Regarding high frequency of rotavirus infection, continuous surveillance is needed to inform diarrhea prevention programs as well as to provide information about the occurrence of new rotavirus strains. This will assist policy makers in decision making on rotavirus vaccine introduction.

Rubber

chemistry

[Producing activated carbon from scrap tires by thermo-chemical method and evaluation its efficiency at removal acid black 1 dye].

Hoseinzadeh, E.; Rahmani, A.R.

Khoram Abad University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health - Department of Environmental Health Engineering

Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 427-438 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Adsorption; Carbon-chemistry; Recycling; Refuse Disposal; Thermodynamics; Water Pollutants, Chemical-chemistry; Efficiency; Conservation of Natural Resources

Abstract: The disposal of waste tires has become an increasingly important issue worldwide in recent years. Tires not only take up large amounts of valuable landfill space, but also create fire hazards and provide a refuge for disease-carrying creatures. The goal of this study was to produce activated carbon from scrap tires. Adsorption of Acid Black1 [AB1] in aqueous solution as a pollutant by the activated carbon was also investigated. Activated carbon was prepared from scrap vehicle tires using a thermo-chemical activation method. The chemical composition and solid structure of prepared activated carbon were analyzed using Scanning Electron Microscopy [SEM] coupled with energy dispersive spectrometry [EDS] and Nitrogen Sas. Micro pore volumes of the sample were determined by the application of the BET and BJH. Predominant composition of prepared activated carbon was C [83.274%] and with area surface of 44.226 and 35.747 m²/gr observed by BET and BJH methods, respectively. Mean pore diameter was 52 nm. The result of this study showed that increasing of initial dye concentration and pH would lead to decrease of adsorption/removal of dye but by increasing of sorbent dosage and contact time, adsorption/removal of dye increased. As the results of present study it can be concluded that the production of the activated carbon from scrap tires, can provide a two-fold environmental and economic benefit; a recycling path is created for scrap tires of vehicles, and a new suitable adsorbent is produced for pollutants removal.

Rubiaceae

anatomy and histology

Macro- and micromorphology of the leaf, stem, stem bark and flower of vangueria edulis cultivated in Egypt.

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Assiut University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy

Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 53-76 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Rubiaceae-ultrastructure; Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use; Anthelmintics-therapeutic use; Plant Structures; Antifungal Agents-therapeutic use

Abstract: *Vangueria edulis* belongs to Rubiaceae which includes about 620 genera with almost 13000 species which is widely distributed but mainly tropical. Biological studies showed that some species of the genus *Vangueria* showed antimicrobial activity, reported to have anthelmintic action and anti plasmodial activity and fed to cattle suffering from East Coast Fever. No detailed information could be traced concerning the macro- and micromorphology of the plant. This provoked the authors to carry out this study to identify the drug in both entire and powdered forms.

Seizures

drug therapy

Intranasal midazolam compared with intravenous diazepam in patients suffering from acute seizure: a randomized clinical trial.

Javadzadeh, Mohsen; Sheibani, Kourosh; Hashemieh, Mozghan; Saneifard, Hedyeh

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pediatrics

Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 1-8 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Midazolam-therapeutic use; Diazepam-therapeutic use; Administration, Intranasal; Injections, Intravenous; Acute Disease; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Acute seizure attack is a stressful experience both for health care personnel and parents. These attacks might cause morbidity and mortality among patients, so reliable methods to control the seizure preferably at home should be developed. This study was performed to measure the time needed to control seizure attacks using intranasal midazolam compared to the common treatment [intravenous diazepam] and to evaluate its probable side effects. This study was conducted as a not blind randomized clinical trial among 60 patients coming to Imam Ali Hospital, Zahedan, Iran. The patients were 2 months to 15 years old children coming to our emergency department suffering from an acute seizure episode. Intranasal midazolam was administered 0.2 mg/kg equally dropped in both nostrils for case group and intravenous diazepam was administered 0.3mg/kg via IV line for control group. After both treatments the time needed to control the seizure was registered by the practitioner. Pulse rate and O₂ saturation were recorded at patients' entrance and in minutes 5 and 10 after drug administration. The time needed to control seizure using intranasal midazolam [3.16 +/- 1.24] was statistically shorter than intravenous diazepam [6.42 +/- 2.59] if the time needed to establish IV line in patients treated by intravenous diazepam is taken into account [P<0.001]. The readings for O₂ saturation or heart rate did not indicate a statistically significant difference between two groups of patients either at entrance or 5 and 10 minutes after drug administration. Considering the shorter time needed to control acute seizure episodes compared to intravenous diazepam and its safety record, intranasal midazolam seems to be a good candidate to replace diazepam, as the drug of choice, in controlling this condition.

Self Medication

[Knowledge and practice among women about self-medication based on health belief model].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 76-83 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Culture; Health; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Common Cold; Headache; Anemia; Pharmaceutical Preparations

Abstract: The majority of medicines are associated with some form of side effects due to high prevalence of self-medication in Iran. There is not any drug without side effects; the prevalence of self-medication in Iran's provinces is increasing. This study was done to determine the knowledge and practice among woman about self-medication based on health belief model. This cross-sectional study carried out on 385 women whom referred to health centers in Isfahan, Iran during 2008. Data were collected by a questionnaire including knowledge, practice and health belief model structures. The mean score of knowledge was 82.97 +/- 13.80 and means score of perceived susceptibility 72.48 +/- 17.11, severity 71.60 +/- 14.73, benefits 68.29 +/- 17.13 and barriers 61.64 +/- 19.67. 86% of women have done self-medication at least in one disease in 6 months earlier including: cold 225 [57.6%], headache 28 [53.7%] and anemia 51 [13.2%]. The main reasons for self-medication were previous experience and medicine accessibility. The main reasons to avoid self-medication was the side effects of medicine. Self-medication can be prevented thought increasing knowledge and education about severity of drug side effects.

Sex Chromosome Aberrations

Sex chromosome aneuploidy in cytogenetic findings of referral patients from south of Iran.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 141-148 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Aneuploidy; Cytogenetics; Klinefelter Syndrome; Turner Syndrome; Disorders of Sex Development; Infertility; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Chromosome abnormality [CA] including Sex chromosomes abnormality [SCAs] is one of the most important causes of disordered sexual development and infertility. SCAs formed by numerical or structural alteration in X and Y chromosomes, are the most frequently CA encountered at both prenatal diagnosis and at birth. This study describes cytogenetic findings of cases suspected with CA referred for cytogenetic study. Blood samples of 4151 patients referred for cytogenetic analysis were cultured for chromosome preparation. Karyotypes were prepared for all samples and G-Banded chromosomes were analyzed using x100 objective lens. Sex chromosome aneuploidy cases were analyzed and categorized in two groups of Turners and Klinefelter's syndrome [KFS]. Out of 230 [5.54%] cases with chromosomally abnormal karyotype, 122 [30%] cases suspected of sexual disorder showed SCA including 46% Turner's syndrome, 46% KFS and the remaining other sex chromosome abnormalities. The frequency of classic and mosaic form of Turner's syndrome was 33% and 67%, this was 55% and 45% for KFS, respectively. This study shows a relatively high sex chromosome abnormality in this region and provides cytogenetic data to assist clinicians and genetic counselors to determine the priority of requesting cytogenetic study. Differences between results from various reports can be due to different genetic background or ethnicity.

Shoes

[Effect of low shoe heel height on the trunk muscular activity among young healthy females].

Mousavi, M.E.; Forough, B.; Bahramzadeh, M.; Arazpoor, M.; Veiskarami, M.; Moghadami, A.R.

University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation - Department of Orthotics and Prosthetics

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 44-50 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Heel; Motor Activity; Abdominal Muscles; Electromyography; Rectus Abdominis

Abstract: The reduction of shoe heel height can increase abdominal muscles activity. This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of low shoe heel height on the trunk muscle activity in young healthy females. In this quasi-experimental [Pre-post] study, 48 healthy females were evaluated at University of social welfare and rehabilitation at 2009-2010. Females were selected in a non probability sampling manner and divided randomly into two groups. Subjects in the first group [12 females] were used low heel height shoes [less than 3.4 cm] for six months. The second group [12 female] was used standard heel shoes height [3.5-5 cm] for six months. After the end of the first step of study, females in first group were used standard heel shoes height [3.5-5 cm] for six months. The Kinsiological Electromyography instrument was used to test the Electromyography magnitude of rectus abdominal and external oblique activity. Data was analyzed with Paired and independent T student and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. Muscle activity in first and second groups at external oblique was 9.72 +/- 3.15 microvolt and 7.87 +/- 2.47 microvolt and at rectus abdominal was 11.60 +/- 3.58 microvolt and 9.81 +/- 3.46 microvolt respectively. Muscle activity before and after using standard shoe heel height was significant [p<0.05]. It seems that using lower heel shoes height increase the trunk muscle activity.

Skin Diseases

epidemiology

Prevalence of skin diseases in rural areas of Lahj Governorate in South Yemen.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 125-136 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Rural Population; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: Skin diseases are a major source of morbidity, loss of income and social exclusion in developing countries particularly rural areas. Epidemiological studies of skin diseases from Yemen are limited, so it is a pressing necessity to conduct such a study in South Yemen. To determine the prevalence of various skin diseases in rural areas of south Yemen. A cross-sectional community - based survey was followed. The survey included 4021 rural inhabitants of all ages and both sexes from Lahj governorate [South Yemen] the data were collected through personal interview at homes from January -December 2007. They showed that 2304 [57.30%] of the studied population had one or more disease. Pigmentary disorders had rate of 14.62% among the total sample, acne vulgaris, 9.00%, hair and scalp disorders 7.54% and naevoids disorders 7.14%. Of infective-parasitic dermatoses, bacterial infections were the predominant group with prevalence rate [3.56%], followed parasitic infestations [3.28%]. Non infective dermatoses are common problem in rural areas of South Yemen. Geographical and socioeconomic factors may play a role in prevalence of some skin diseases.

Sleep Initiation and Maintenance Disorders

epidemiology

Prevalence and associated factors of insomnia syndrome in the elderly residing in Kahrizak nursing home, Tehran, Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Public Health 2012; 41 (1): 95-106 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Aged; Nursing Homes; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: As insomnia is common, especially among the elderly in the nursing homes, we aimed to estimate insomnia prevalence among the elderly residing in nursing homes as well as to determine factors associated with insomnia in the elderly. This cross-sectional study was carried out in 2009 on 112 elderly residents at Kahrizak Nursing Home, Tehran Iran. The information was gathered through 5-part questionnaires by interviewing either the individuals or the nurses in charge and also reviewing the subjects' medical files. Eventually, the necessary data were analyzed using oneway ANOVA and Chi-square tests. The mean age of the participants was 76.8 +/- 8.05 years [range, 65 to 107 years]. Based on the results, 303 [39.2%] of the elderly, including 86 [34.7%] men and 217 [41.1%] women, had insomnia syndrome. 433 [56.1%] participants complained of difficulty initiating sleep, 357 [46.2%] of disrupted sleep, 362 [46.9%] of early morning awakening, and 313 [40.5%] of non-restorative sleep. Our findings also showed that age [P= .004], number of diseases [P = .019], motility status [P = .017], sleep environment satisfaction [P < .001], cognitive status [P = .023], and functional autonomy [P= .003] were significantly associated with insomnia. Insomnia is a prevalent disorder amongst the nursing home elderly population, especially elderly women, and several pharmaceutical and nonpharmaceutical factors may trigger its occurrence. However, to prevent this problem, further studies are required in Iran and Middle Eastern region to establish a reliable understanding about insomnia patterns, causes, and cures.

Sperm Motility

drug effects

Effect of trolox addition to cryopreservation media on human sperm motility.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 99-104 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Chromans-pharmacology; Cryopreservation; Antioxidants; Freezing; Spermatozoa

Abstract: Sperm parameters and motion kinetics are affected by cryopreservation. The main purpose of the current study was to determine the effect of different concentrations of Trolox as an antioxidant to freezing-thawing procedure on human sperm kinematic parameter. Semen was collected from 20 normal donors and divided into five aliquots prior to cryopreservation. The first aliquot was analyzed by computer-assisted sperm analysis [CASA]. Other aliquots were mixed with cryo-protective agent containing 0, 20, 40, and 80 micro mol Trolox and treated samples were cryopreserved in liquid nitrogen. After two weeks samples were thawed and sperm motion kinematics was measured by CASA. Percent motility [Mot], curvilinear velocity [VCL], straight-line velocity [VSL], average path velocity [VAP], linearity [LIN], and amplitude of lateral head displacement [ALH] were compared before and after freeze. Addition of 40 micro mol Trolox resulted in significantly higher [p<0.05] post thaw VCL, VSL and VAP compared to other groups. Therefore the percentage of post thaw motile spermatozoa were significantly higher [p<0.01]. The supplementation of Trolox significantly improved the post-thawed human semen quality, especially progressive motility and average path velocity.

Effects of L-carnitine and L-acetyl-carnitine on testicular sperm motility and chromatin quality.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 77-82 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Carnitine-pharmacology; Acetylcarnitine-pharmacology; Testis; Chromatin; Epididymis; Pentoxifylline; Mice; Chromomycin A3; Aniline Compounds

Abstract: Sperm cells extracted from testes [TESE] have poor chromatin quality and motility. Various substances are used in the laboratory to increase sperm motility and improve the ART outcomes; however, there are few research which considered improving both sperm motility and chromatin quality. The aim of this investigation was to evaluate the improvement of the testicular sperm motility and chromatin quality exposed to L-carnitine [LC] and L-acetyl-carnitine [LAC], which are normally concentrated in testis and epididymis, compared with Pentoxifylline [PF], which used for sperm motility enhancement in IVF procedures. TESE samples from 30 male mice divided into four parts. The sperm samples were added to Ham' F10 [control] or the media contained 1.76mM of LC, LAC or PF, then, the samples were kept in the room temperature for 30, 90 and 180 min. At each time step, sperm motility and chromatin quality were assessed. Chromatin quality was evaluated by chromomycin A3 and aniline blue. Statistical analysis was performed using one way analysis of variance [ANOVA]. A p-value less than 0.05 were accepted as a statistically significant difference. The results showed LC, LAC and PF significantly increased the sperm motility. However, sperm chromatin quality only improved significantly by administration of LC and LAC. Administration of LC and LAC to the testicular sperm samples can lead to improve both sperm motility and chromatin quality. It may be because they can mimic in vivo sperm condition during late spermatogenesis.

Staphylococcus aureus

drug effects

Antibiogram and multidrug resistance patterns of staphylococcus aureus [MDRSA] associated with post operative wound infections in Basrah - Iraq.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2012; 20 (2): 57-66 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Multiple, Bacterial; Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Surgical Wound Infection

Abstract: Fifty-two clinical samples collected from patients with postoperative wound infections in various age groups were examined for presence of multidrug-resistant bacterial pathogens - in especially - Staphylococcus aureus. The majority of samples were for age between 31 and 40 yrs [32.69%] followed by other age groups, while the lowest samples were taken from age group 1 to 10 yrs [5.76%] P<0.05. A total of 131 isolates were identified and the main causative agent was S. aureus [24 isolates 18.32%], while other bacterial types isolated from postoperative wounds were as follow: Escherichia coli 16 [12.21%], Klebsiella spp 11[8.39%], Enterobacter cloacae 8 [6.1%], Proteus spp 7[5.34%], Pseudomonas aeruginosa 20 [15.26%], Staphylococcusepidermidis 11 [8.39%], Staphylococcus saprophyticus 8 [6.1%], Staphylococcus xylosum 5 [3.81%], Viridance streptococci 10 [7.63%], Streptococcus pyogenes 7 [5.34%], and Enterococcus faecalis 4 [3.05%] P<0.01. Sixteen antibiotics were used to test the resistance of S. aureus. Penicillin G gave 100% resistance ratio for all of 24 tested isolates, while the highly affected antibiotic was cefotaxime that gave the lowest resistance percentage [16.66%]. Other antibiotics had ranges of resistance

between these limits $P < 0.01$. *S. aureus* developed a resistance mode for at least eight antibiotics. The biggest percentage of resistance was for the resistance of four antibiotics [21.18%] $P < 0.01$.

Substance-Related Disorders

Behavioral addiction versus substance addiction: correspondence of psychiatric and psychological views.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 290-294 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Behavior, Addictive-psychology; Correspondence as Topic; Behavioral Sciences; Research Personnel; Obsessive Behavior

Abstract: Behavioral science experts believe that all entities capable of stimulating a person can be addictive; and whenever a habit changes into an obligation, it can be considered as an addiction. Researchers also believe that there are a number of similarities as well as some differences between drug addiction and behavioral addiction diagnostic symptoms. The purpose of this study is to consider different approaches in this field. This is a descriptive research using content analysis method. First, differences and similarities of various perspectives on addiction and addiction behavior in different substances were obtained, thereafter, the data was coded and categorized, subjects were discussed and major issues were extracted. Behavioral addiction such as internet addiction is similar to drug addiction except that in the former, the individual is not addicted to a substance but the behavior or the feeling brought about by the relevant action. In addition, the physical signs of drug addiction, are absent in behavioral addiction. Others have stated that behaviorally addicted individuals have certain symptoms and will undergo the same consequences brought about by addiction to alcohol and drugs as well as other obsessive behaviors. Similar to substance abuse prevention, programs aimed at addicted individuals and specialized training can educate adolescents about the warning signs of online addiction, in order to assist the early detection of this disorder. For prevention of behavioral addiction [such as internet addiction] authorities, cultural institutions and parents should monitor the use of internet and teach to the adolescent and children, the useful and appropriate methods of internet use.

mortality

Deaths related to drug abuse in Cairo during 2003-2007.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department

Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 123-136 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Ethanol; Analgesics, Opioid; Cannabis; Retrospective Studies; Overdose; Cause of Death

Abstract: The present study is a retrospective descriptive analysis for drug abuser deaths autopsied at Zenhom mortuary [Forensic medicine Authority - Ministry of Justice] in Cairo during five years period [2003-2007]. Data collected from archived reports written by medicolegal experts. It directs attention and gives warning to the drug abuse problem in Cairo, and determines the pattern and different causes of death among them. The study included 241 deceased assumed to be drug addicts according to their postmortem toxicological findings from total 4717 cases dissected in Zenhom mortuary. Results showed that males were predominant 90.5% [218/241] and most cases were relatively young people. The most common substances with abundant toxicological findings were alcohol, opioids and cannabis in percentage of [40.7%, 21.6%, 18.3%] respectively. The most common cause of death was due to drug overdose intoxication [40.2%] which incorporates alcohol [49.5%] and opioids [42.3%]; and rarely others. The other causes of death include mainly head injury and trauma, stab wounds and pathological condition; and to a lesser extent asphyxia, drowning and others [firearms, burns and electrocution ... etc.]. Pathological investigations were done for the selected cases with evident toxicological findings and no definite cause of death was detected. At crime scene the evidences of drugs abuse were positive related mostly to opioids drugs. It is concluded that this strategy of prospectively categorizing deaths among drug addicts, constitutes an additional and simple means of standardizing the surveillance of the death among drug addicts that could allow for comparisons over time and between countries.

Sulfur Dioxide

toxicity

Effect of chronic exposure to sulphur dioxide vapour and sulphur related compounds on serum levels of insulin, glucose, C-peptid, and zinc.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 173-182 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Air Pollutants; Environmental Exposure-adverse effects; Insulin-blood; Blood Glucose; C-Peptide-blood; Zinc-blood; Alkaline Phosphatase-blood; Workplace

Abstract: Sulphur dioxide is emitted from the superphosphate factory in mankabad, Assiut province, Egypt with the possibility of environmental pollution, 28 male workers exposed to sulphur dioxide were included in the study, their ages ranged between 26 and 55years,the control insulin, C-peptide, Zinc levels and alkaline phosphatase. Workers of the exposed group had fasting blood glucose, insulin, C-peptide, serum zinc and alkaline phosphatase, level that were higher than control. Exposed group has hyperglycemia. Hyperglycemia, although their insulin levels and C-peptide are within the international rang.

Talus

Morphological classification of dry Egyptian tali and evaluation of the accuracy of Egyptian talar length as a sex predictor.

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Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 31-40 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Bone and Bones; Sex Determination by Skeleton; Anthropometry-methods; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Talus is involved transmission of body weight to the ground. Considerable variations in the morphological features of talus have been reported by various authors. Sex estimation is the starting point in the forensic identification of skeletal remains. Such remains are often fragmentary and here is a need to evaluate the contribution of any bone to sex estimation. Owing to the high incidence of recovery of intact foot bones, previous studies have focused on sex determination using the talus and calcaneus. Many studies have demonstrated the sexual dimorphism and perform typing of the dry tarsal bones specially the calcaneus and talus. The purpose of the present study is to classify the dry Egyptian tali according to the morphological features of there calcaleal articular facets. Also, the present study aims at detecting the accuracy of the Egyptian talar length as a sex predictor. The sample consists of 106 [right and left] dry tali of unknown sex. The pony sample was obtained from anatomy department of Assiut and new Damitta University the tali were examined for there calcaneal facets. A retrospective MRI data of the right talar lengths of 25 adult male and 25 adult female were collected from filed of radiological department, faculty of medicine, Assiut University. The data were analyzed using SAS system for windows version 9. Morphological study of the dry tale revealed for types and also subtypes with variable incidences. From the univariate regression test derived, the maximal talar length achieved discrimination between males and females with accuracy of 91%. The talar length can permit and accurate forensic diagnosis of sex among Egyptian.

Theileria

genetics

Cloning, and molecular characterization of polymorphic Iranian isolate theileria annulata surface protein [TaSp].

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 29-39 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Cloning, Molecular; Protozoan Proteins; Theileria; Polymorphism, Genetic

Abstract: Because of the strong immunologic responses of surface protein TaSp in Theileria annulata infected host, we tried to characterize this protein in a T. annulata isolate from Iran. The RNA prepared from T. annulata infected cells was used to produce SMART-DS-cDNA. The Double strand cDNA was then amplified with primers derived from TaSp mRNA sequences. The PCR product was cloned in pTZ57R/T vector, sequenced and registered under

accession no. JQ003240 in GenBank. The sequence analysis showed 90%-94% nucleotide sequence identity and 68%-94% amino acid homology to the corresponding sequences of TaSp gene by *T. annulata*, *T. sp. china I*, *T. sp. china* and *T. lestoquardi* and three *T. annulata* reported from Iran respectively. Interestingly, the sequence analysis also showed small nucleotide sequence region near the 5' end in which the presented TaSp protein differed very strongly from the other known TaSp sequences. For the preparation of the recombinant protein, the cDNA was cloned in pQE-32 vector, the recombinant protein was prepared and assayed by Theileria infected bovine serum. The polymorphism in TaSp gene could be detected in intra- as well as inter species. The different characterized TaSp proteins had a common identical region, which may be helpful for development of broad band vaccine based on the recombinant proteins. The polymorphism in this gene, make this protein also interesting for the diagnostic purposes.

Theileria annulata

genetics

Phylogenetic analysis of theileria annulata infected cell line S15 Iran vaccine strain.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 73-81 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Theileriasis; Cell Line; Babesia; Polymerase Chain Reaction; RNA, Ribosomal

Abstract: Bovine theileriosis results from infection with obligate intracellular protozoa of the genus *Theileria*. The phylogenetic relationships between two isolates of *Theileria annulata*, and 36 *Theileria* spp., as well as 6 outgroup including *Babesia* spp. and coccidian protozoa were analyzed using the 18S rRNA gene sequence. The target DNA segment was amplified by PCR. The PCR product was used for direct sequencing. The length of the 18S rRNA gene of all *Theileria* spp. involved in this study was around 1,400 bp. A phylogenetic tree was inferred based on the 18S rRNA gene sequence of the Iran and Iraq isolates, and other species of *Theileria* available in GenBank. In the constructed tree, *Theileria annulata* [Iran vaccine strain] was closely related to other *T. annulata* from Europe, Asia, as well as *T. lestoquardi*, *T. parva* and *T. taurotragi* all in one clade. Phylogenetic analyses based on small subunit ribosomal RNA gene suggested that the percent identity of the sequence of Iran vaccine strain was completely the same as Iraq sequence [100% identical], but the similarity of Iran vaccine strain with other *T. annulata* reported from China, Spain and Italy determined the 97.9 to 99.9% identity.

Thyroid Neoplasms

diagnosis

Diagnostic value of HBME-1, COX-2 and CK19 in the differential diagnosis of thyroid lesions.

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Assuit University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pathology

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 1-12 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Diagnosis, Differential; Tumor Markers, Biological; Cyclooxygenase 2; Keratin-19; Immunohistochemistry; Antibodies; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: The distinction between benign and malignant thyroid tumors is critical for the management of patients with thyroid nodules. We applied immunohistochemical staining for HBME-1, COX-2 and CK19 to determine their diagnostic accuracy in diagnosis of thyroid lesions. The expression was significantly associated with thyroid carcinoma. The sensitivity was 77.8% with HBME-1, 100% with COX-2 and 100% with CK19 for papillary carcinoma: 80% with HBME-1, 60% with COX-2 and 100% with CK19 for follicular carcinoma. The specificity of these antibodies was 100% for thyroid carcinoma included in this study. Comparing papillary carcinoma with papillary hyperplasia, the three antibodies were significantly expressed in papillary carcinoma. Comparing follicular variants of papillary carcinoma with follicular carcinoma, the expression of CK19 was significantly higher in follicular variants of papillary carcinoma, while COX-2 was higher in follicular carcinoma, comparing follicular carcinoma with follicular adenoma, the expression of COX-2 and HBME-1 was significantly higher in follicular carcinoma, we suggest that: [1] COX-2 and HBME-1 positivity may indicate malignancy in thyroid lesions. [2] Diffuse CK19 positivity can aid in the differential diagnosis of classic papillary carcinoma and follicular variants of papillary carcinomas vs. follicular carcinoma and other benign thyroid lesions mimickers. [3] COX-2 expression may serve as useful molecular marker for cases of follicular carcinoma with diagnostic difficulty.

Titanium

adverse effects

Effect of titanium dioxide [TiO₂] as a color additive on the testes, sperms and chromosomes of male albino rats.

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Ain - Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology 2011; 17: 55-73 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Coloring Agents; Testis-pathology; Histology; Cytogenetic Analysis; Bone Marrow-physiology; Chromosome Aberrations; Spermatozoa-abnormalities; Rats; Male

Abstract: Titanium dioxide [TiO₂] is one of the top 50 produced substances for use around the world. 70% of all [TiO₂] produced is used as pigment in consumer products such as plastics, health, beauty aids and other personal care product that we use. Toothpaste products use [TiO₂] to get that desirable bright white color as do many other products such as lotions, creams, shave foam, cosmetics, sunscreen lotions and more. Food products such as sour cream, cottage cheese [via the cheese dressing] ice cream and other dairy products use a small quantity of the pigment to attain that familiar brightwhite coloration. The aim of this study was to evaluate the histopathological effect of 1/20 of LD50 of [TiO₂] on the testes, sperms and chromosomes of albino rats and its relation to the duration of its administration. Forty male albino rats had been divided into four groups, ten rats for each. The first was served as a control group, the second was gavaged by [TiO₂] 600mg/kg daily for 4weeks. The third was gavaged with same dose of [TiO₂] for 8 weeks and the fourth group was gavaged by same dose of [TiO₂] for 12 weeks. Each rat's group were sacrificed after each duration, testes specimens were taken and stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin. The sperms were examined for number, viability, motility and shape abnormalities. For chromosomal study, rats from each group were anaesthetized and the bone marrow cells were obtained by Rabello-Gay and Ahmed method. Microscopic examination of the testicular specimens, revealed disorganized germinal epithelium with abnormal mitotic figures and apoptotic cells. Sperm analysis showed that sperm count, viability and motility were decreased and the sperm anomalies were increased. Chromosomal analysis of bone marrow cells showed many aberrations as, chromatid deletions, ring chromosomes, chromosomal gaps, dicentric chromosomes, clumping of the chromosomes and polyploidy. All the former revealed that the histopathological changes and abnormalities caused by [TiO₂] had been aggravated by prolonged duration of administration.

Tonsillitis

diagnosis

Role of rapid antigen detection test [RADT] and throat culture in the diagnosis of streptococcal pharyngotonsillitis.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 60-63 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Bacteriological Techniques; Pharyngitis-microbiology; Antigens, Bacterial; Sensitivity and Specificity; Immunochromatography; Child

Abstract: To observe the sensitivity and specificity of the rapid antigen detection test and throat culture in the diagnosis of pharyngo tonsillitis. An Experimental study. This study was conducted in microbiology department, basic medical sciences institute, Jinnah post graduate medical centre, National institute of child health, and civil hospital Karachi, from May 2003- April 2004. A total of 300 children attending OPD's and admitted [250 suspected and 50 Normal as control cases] of age group 5-15 years were included in this study and this age group was again divided into three sub groups i.e: first group from 5-8 years, second groups was from 9-12 years, and the third group was from 13-15 years. Rapid antigen test carried out was based on immuno- chromato graphic membrane assay procedure, a total of 24 positive antigen detection test from suspected 250 cases and 5 from 50 control cases were isolated and these isolated [RADT positive] cases were again confirmed by throat culture. The Bacitracin sensitivity and catalase tests were also performed. The Rapid antigen detection test [RADT] is a rapid way of diagnosing the group A, Beta hemolytic streptococci, result can be obtained within 5-10 minutes so the treatment may be started accordingly, while the throat culture is still considered as the Gold standard for the diagnosis of group A beta hemolytic streptococcal pharyngotonsillitis. The positive as well as negative RADT cases were confirmed by the culture.

Toxoplasmosis

epidemiology

Seroprevalence of toxoplasma gondii in pregnant women and bioassay of IgM positive cases in Zanjan, Northwest of Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 82-86 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Seroprevalence Studies; Pregnancy; Toxoplasma-immunology; Immunoglobulin M-blood; Biological Assay; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Chi-Square Distribution

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the Toxoplasma antibodies in pregnant women in Zanjan, by ELISA method. Blood samples were taken from 500 pregnant women referred to the health centers of Zanjan City, North West Iran, IgM and IgG titers were primarily evaluated. The collected data were analyzed with SPSS 11.5 using Chi-Square test. Anti Toxoplasma IgM and IgG were positive in 1.4% and 37.2% respectively. Seropositive subjects were more frequently seen in those with >30 years old compared to younger women [<20 years old]. No significant relationship was found between the seroprevalence of T. gondii infection and level of education, residence area, history of abortion and gestational age. The rate of IgM positive was low; however, a large number of the studied population were IgG positive, indicative of having a latent infection due to the past exposure to Toxoplasma parasite in this region.

Transurethral Resection of Prostate

methods

Early removal of 3 way foleys catheter after transurethral resection of prostate in beneficial?.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 41-43 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Catheterization-adverse effects; Balloon Dilation; Urinary Retention-surgery

Abstract: To compare the outcome of three way foleys catheter removed on 2nd and 5th day after Transurethral resection of Prostate for BPH regarding postoperative retention of urine, urine culture and hospital stay. Quasi Experimental study. This study was carried out in Department of Urology, University of Medical and health sciences Jamshoro from July 2010 to December 2011. This study consisted of 50 patients were divided in two groups. Group A for catheter was removed on 2nd post operative day of Trans Urethral resection of prostate and group B for catheter was removed on 5th Post Operative Day of Trans Urethral resection of prostate, each group consist of 25 patients. Detailed History was taken from all the patients with special regard to the urinary retention. Inclusion criteria were that all diagnosed as case of BPH on the basis of history and investigations. Exclusion criteria included unfit patients for general anesthesia, presented with chronic urinary retention, hematological disorders, pre operative infected urine and concurrent urethral structure. Re-catheterization were in 2 patients [8%] group A and 1 patient [4%] in group B. Post operative urine culture growth of organism [bacteriuria] were 1 patient [4%] A and 3 patients [12%] in group B. Duration of hospital stay in group A was 5.68 as compared to the patients in group B was 8.44 days. In conclusion, early catheter removal had a dramatic impact on hospital stay. Catheters can be removed early after transurethral resection of prostate with no increase in morbidity and maintain the efficacy of the procedure, resulting in considerable savings to their patients. Our study confirms the safety of an irrigation-free and early catheter removal policy after TURP.

Triazoles

chemical synthesis

Synthesis and biological evaluation of some benzimidazo-1,2,4-triazole derivatives as antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory agents.

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Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 77-92 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Triazoles-chemistry; Anti-Infective Agents-therapeutic use; Anti-Inflammatory Agents-therapeutic use

Abstract: Three new series of N-[aryl or heteroarylmethylidene]-2-[1H-1,2,4-triazolo[2,3-a] benzimidazol-2-ylsulfanyl] acetohydrazides [4a-k], N-[alpha-arylethylidene]-2-[1H-1, 2, 4-triazolo[2,3-a]benzimidazol-2-ylsulfanyl] acetohydrazides [5a-d], and 2-[[[5-[alkyl or aralkylsulfanyl]-1, 3, 4-oxadiazol-2-yl]methyl]sulfanyl]-1 H-1, 2, 4-triazolo[2,3-alpha] benzimidazoles [7a-e] were synthesized. Reaction of compound [1] with methyl bromoacetate afforded [2], which when refluxed with hydrazine hydrate yielded [3]. The latter was condensed with aromatic aldehydes and substituted acetophenones to afford compounds [4a-k] and [5a-d] respectively. Treatment of compound [3] with carbon disulfide in the presence of potassium hydroxide resulted in the formation of [6]. The latter was alkylated with the appropriate alkyl or aralkyl halides to afford compounds [7a-e]. The purity of all new compounds was checked by TLC and elucidation of their structures was confirmed by IR, ¹HNMR, and mass spectrometry along with elemental microanalyses. All the target compounds were evaluated for their in-vitro antimicrobial and in-vivo anti-inflammatory activities in comparison with ampicillin, fluconazole, and indomethacin as reference drugs respectively. In addition to molecular docking of compound 5c was performed.

Trichomonas Vaginitis

epidemiology

Prevalence of trichomonas vaginalis infection in Hamadan city, Western Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 67-72 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Women; Cross-Sectional Studies; Laboratory Techniques and Procedures

Abstract: Infection with *Trichomonas vaginalis* is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] in humans. The prevalence of infection in Iran has been reported between 2 to 8%, depending on deferent socio-cultural conditions. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of *T. vaginalis* in women referred to gynecologic clinics in Hamadan city, West of Iran. This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on 750 women who referred to Gynecologic clinics in Hamadan from November 2010 to July 2011. Vaginal samples were obtained from them and examined by wet mount and culture methods for the detection of *T. vaginalis*. Sixteen out of 750 vaginal swab specimens [2.1%] were culture positive for *T. vaginalis* and 13 of these positive specimens [1.7%] were wet mount positive. Only 12 of 42 patients who were clinically diagnosed as having *T. vaginalis* infection, confirmed by culture method. Five hundred and fifty of the participants women [73.3%] had at least one of signs and symptoms of trichomoniasis. No statistical correlation was observed between clinical manifestations and parasitological results [p> 0.05]. This study showed low prevalence of *T. vaginalis* infection in the study population. Since clinical signs of trichomonal vaginitis are the same of other STDs, a confirmatory laboratory diagnosis is necessary. Wet smear as well as culture are sensitive for detection of *T. vaginalis*.

Trichostrongylus

genetics

Sequence analysis of the second internal transcribed spacer [ITS2] region of rDNA for species identification of trichostrongylus nematodes isolated from domestic livestock in Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Parasitology 2012; 7 (2): 40-46 (25 ref.)

Keywords: DNA, Ribosomal Spacer; Sequence Analysis; Livestock-genetics; Nematoda; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length

Abstract: Infectivity of herbivores with *Trichostrongylus* nematodes is widespread in many countries, having a major economic impact on breeding, survivability, and productivity of domestic livestock. This study was carried out on *Trichostrongylus* species isolated from domestic livestock in order to develop an easy-to-perform method for species identification. *Trichostrongylus* isolates were collected from sheep, goat, cattle, and buffaloes in Khuzestan Province, southwest Iran. Primary species identification was carried out based on morphological characterization of male worms. PCR amplification of ITS2-rDNA region was performed on genomic DNA and the products were sequenced. Phylogenetic analysis of the nucleotide sequence data was conducted employing Bayesian inference approach. Consequently, a restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP] profile was designed to differentiate *Trichostrongylus* species. A consensus sequence of 238 nucleotides was deposited in the GenBank for Iranian isolates of *Trichostrongylus* species including *T. colubriformis*, *T. capricola*, *T. probolurus* and *T. vitrinus*. The designated RFLP

using restriction enzyme *TasI* could readily differentiate among species having different ITS2 sequence. The molecular analysis was in concordance with morphological findings. Phylogenetic analysis indicated a close relationship among the sequences obtained in this study and reference sequence of relevant species. ITS2-RFLP with *TasI* is recommended for molecular differentiation of common *Trichostrongylus* species.

Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal

epidemiology

Intestinal tuberculosis-5 years experience in tertiary care hospital.

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Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 52-54 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Developing Countries; Abdominal Pain-etiology; Intestinal Obstruction; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Abdominal tuberculosis [TB] is a common disease in developing countries and reemerging in the west. This disease is still diagnostic dilemma for physicians and surgeons, as it mimics many abdominal diseases. To evaluate the clinical presentation and management of abdominal tuberculosis in our set up. Prospective study. This study was conducted in surgical unit III, Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences Hospital Nawabshah, from July 2006 to June 2011. Total 70 patients were included in this study from 205 suspected cases. The cases were either previously diagnosed or diagnosed during operation performed for intestinal obstruction, peritonitis or appendicitis. Patients were confirmed on the basis of histopathology, cultures and AFB. Age of the patients ranged between 6 to 38 years. Male to female ratio was 1.3:1. Abdominal pain and weight loss were the most common symptoms. Common presentation was intestinal obstruction and peritonitis. Majority of patients underwent resection and anastomosis and limited right hemicolectomy. It has been emerged from our study that abdominal TB presents with different clinical features which are nonspecific and often diagnosed during laparotomy. Majority of patients underwent resection and anastomosis and limited right hemicolectomy.

Ultraviolet Rays

[Investigating the efficiency of ultraviolet irradiation for inactivation of free living nematodes in water].

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Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 419-426 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Nematoda-radiation effects; Water Purification-methods; Larva-radiation effects; Halogenation; Efficiency; Water Pollution

Abstract: Free living nematodes due to their active movement and resistance to chlorination; don't remove in conventional water treatment processes thus can be entered to distribution systems and cause adverse health effects. UV irradiation can be used as a method of inactivating these organisms. This study is done to investigate the effect of ultraviolet lamp on inactivation of free living nematode [Rhabditidae] in water. The effects of duration of irradiation, turbidity, temperature, UV dose and pH are investigated in this study. Ultraviolet lamp used in this study was a 11 watt lamp with intensity of 24 micro w / cm². Contact time required to achieve 100% efficiency for larvae nematodes and adults were 9 and 10 minutes, respectively. Increase of turbidity up to 25 NTU decreased inactivation efficiency of larvae and adult nematodes from 100% to 66% and 100% to 64%, respectively. Change in pH ranged from 6 to 9 did not affect the efficiency of inactivation. With increasing temperature inactivation rate increased. The results showed that there was a significant correlation between the increase in contact time, temperature rise and turbidity reduction with inactivation efficiency of lamp]p<0.001]. Also the effect of the lamp on inactivation of larvae nematode was more than the adults.

Uric Acid

pharmacology

Effect of uric acid on vitamin C and E in induced hyperuricemic model.

Batool, Shiza; Ali, Hasan; Mustafa, Khalid; Ali, Moazzam

AFM and DC

Medical Forum Monthly 2012; 23 (3): 2-6 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin E-therapeutic use; Ascorbic Acid-therapeutic use; Hyperuricemia-drug therapy; Rats

Abstract: To measure the level of uric acids and find out the effect of uric acid on vit C and E in induced hyperuricemic model. Comparative study. This study was conducted at Baqai Medical University, Karachi from June 2010 to January 2011. Forty male albino rats with an average weight of 180+/-2 g were selected. The rats were grouped. The animals were fed on standards diet and given tap water ad libitum until treatment. The protocols for experiment was according to institute of laboratory animal resources on life sciences, US National research council, 1996 and institutional animal ethical committee [IAEC] of baqai medical university, Karachi. Albino rats were divided into four groups. Group [A] 10 - control given only standard diet, group B[10] fed on 60% fructose with standard diet, group C[10] fed on fructose, standard diet and intraperitoneally oxonic acid 250 mg/kg and group D[10] only on injection intraperitoneally oxonic acid 250mg/kg. at the end of study 10 ml of blood was drawn from heart of rats. Then blood was estimated for vitamin C,E and uric acids done by kit methods randox-manual /Rx monza UA230/UA233. The concentration of vitamin C and E were significantly lowered as compared to uric acid concentration in the group B, C and D. Decrease level of vit C and E increase the level uric acids were observed. Therefore, it may be suggested that increase intake of vitamin C may be helpful in lowering uric acid concentration.

Urinary Tract Infections

microbiology

Frequency and susceptibility profile of pathogens causing urinary tract infection among hospitalized infants and children.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 65-69 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Infant; Child, Hospitalized; Microbial Sensitivity Tests-methods; Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use

Abstract: Urinary tract infections [UTIs] are one of the most common nosocomial infections among hospitalized patients. Area specific monitoring studies aiming at gaining knowledge about the type of pathogen responsible for UTIs and their resistance patterns, may help the clinician to choose the correct empirical treatment. We aimed to study the type of urinary pathogens isolated from hospitalized patients with 1[st] episode UTI in our locality and its antibiotic susceptibility pattern. Urine samples were collected from 160 clinically suspected cases of urinary tract infection from inpatient of various clinical units of Pediatric Department, Tanta University Hospitals during the period from January to December 2010. The samples were tested microbiologically by standard procedures. Antibiotic susceptibility of the isolated pathogens was tested for commonly-used antibiotics by disc diffusion method according to hospital policy. Significant bacteruria was present in 75% of the samples, 16.25% were sterile and 8.75% showed insignificant bacteruria. The most common pathogen were E.coli [55%], Klebsiella spp. [26.6%] and Proteus mirabilis[14.2%]. The mean susceptibility was high for Amikacin [85%], Ceftriaxone [82%], Cefotaxime [80%], Nitrofurantoin[80%], and Nalidixic acid[78%] but low for Ampicillin[21%], Cephalaxin[30%], and Sulphamethoxazol+ Trim eth oprim[37%]. The antibiotics commonly used in UTIs like trimethoprim / sulphamethoxazole, ampicillin and cephalaxin does not seem to be appropriate for the empirical treatment of hospital acquired UTIs because of its very high rate of resistance. Since the present study was a cross- sectional study, regular monitoring is required to establish reliable information about resistance pattern of urinary pathogens for optimal empirical therapy of patients with UTIs.

Ventilators, Mechanical

complications

Pneumothorax in mechanically ventilated neonates Cairo university: two years study.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2011; 25 (1): 71-75 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumothorax-radiography; Infant, Newborn; Hospitals, University; Retrospective Studies; Mortality

Abstract: Pneumothorax is a severe complication of pulmonary disease in newborn infants. It is often related to therapeutic procedures such as resuscitation and mechanical ventilation. Aim of this study was to detect the incidence of pneumothorax in mechanically ventilated neonates in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit [NICU] -Cairo University and determine their associated risk factors. A retrospective study conducted in the NICU Children's Hospital-Cairo University during the period from January 2007 to December 2008. Files of 633/3321[19.06%] neonates receiving assisted ventilation were studied for presence of a radiological evidence of air leaks. Accordingly, they were classified into 2 groups: Group I including neonates with evidence of pneumothorax, and Group II including those with no evidence of pneumothorax. Results detected pneumothorax in 26/633[4.10%] of ventilated neonates. There were statistical significant differences between both groups in: Mean birth weight which was 1.47+/-0.58 kg in group I versus 2.48+/-0.77 kg in group II with P value<0.001 highly significant [HS], mean duration of Ventilation which was 13.15+/-8.61 days in group I versus 7.13+/-6.56 days in group II with P value<0.001 [HS], days in group II with P value<0.001[HS], and outcome as 20/26[76.92%] neonates of group I died and 319/607[52.90%] of group II died with P value<0.001[HS]. Twenty one out of twenty six [80.76%] neonates were diagnosed as respiratory distress syndrome [RDS], while 5126 [19.23%] were meconium aspiration syndrome. The highest percentage of pneumothorax was observed in neonates receiving SIMV from the start of ventilation 15126 [57.69%], followed by those receiving NCPAP then SIMV 10126 [38.46%], and only in 1 neonate receiving NCPAP only[3.84%] with P value 0.032[Significant]. FIO2 was higher in group I compared to group II: 51.54+/-23.14 versus 35.09+/- 19.10; P value<0.001[HS]. PIP was higher in group I than group II: 25.16+/-5.79 cm H2O versus 20.82+/-4.57 cm H2O; P value 0.01 [S]. Respiratory rate was higher in group I versus group II: 41.40+/-10.93 versus 34.55+/-11.65 ; P value 0.01 [S].

Ventricular Function, Left

physiology

Assessment of regional wall motion abnormalities using parametric imaging of real time 3D echocardiography compared to 2D echocardiography: validation by coronary angiography.

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Assiut University Hospital - Cardiology Department

Assiut Medical Journal 2011; 35 (2): 143-154 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Echocardiography-methods; Echocardiography, Three-Dimensional-methods; Coronary Angiography; Sensitivity and Specificity; Comparative Study

Abstract: Identification and quantification of left ventricular regional wall motion abnormalities [RWMA] on echocardiograms is of paramount clinical importance but is still performed by a subjective visual method. We tried a new tool for assessment of RWMA using parametric [PI] of real time 3D Echocardiography [RT3DE] compared to traditional visual assessment of 2D echo [2DE] and validated by coronary angiography. We studied 100 patients scheduled for coronary angiography based on previous history of myocardial infarction [MI] [STMI or NSTMI]. RWMA was assessed by both conventional 2DE and PI of RT3DE according to the 17 segment left ventricular model of the American Society of Echocardiography [ASE]. Coronary angiography was performed for all patients. Coronary artery stenosis was considered significant when luminal narrowing of 70% or more was present. The angiographic data of all patients was used as the gold standard to compare the diagnostic ability of both methods for detection of RWMA. There was a good agreement between PI of RT3DE and 2DE in assessment of RWMA of most [5 of 7] segments supplied by LAD, and all 5 segments supplied by LCX and 3 of 5 segments supplied by RCA. PI of RT3DE showed higher sensitivity than 2DE [60.71% VS 47.32%, p 0.001] for detection of RWMA in significant LAD lesion, while there was no significant difference regarding sensitivity of both methods in detection of RWMA in significant LCX or RCA lesions. [66.33%vs 54.00% p=0.074] and [62.77%vs 53.88%, p=0.140] respectively. There was no significant difference between PI of RT3DE and 2DE specificity for LAD, LCX and RCA lesions. [89.68% vs 90.07% p=0.0865], [87.42% vs 89.14% p=0.063] and [79.06% vs 80.62%, p=0.568] respectively. RT3DE showed higher sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive than 2DE for detection of RWMA in patients with NSTMI in presence of significant angiographic lesions. [77.8% vs 44.4, p=0.031], [95% vs 83.3% p=0.04], [95% vs 88.8%], [60% vs 33.3%] Respectively. We have shown that PI of RT3DE can be used for assessment of RWMA with good agreement to visual assessment by conventional 2DE with better sensitivity to detect RWMA in segments supplied with LAD .PI also has better sensitivity ,specificity, positive predictive value [PPV] and negative predictive value[NPV] than 2DE in patients with NSTMI.

Verbenaceae

chemistry

Phytochemical and biological study of petrea volubilis L. [verbenaceae].

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Minia University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy

Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University 2011; 34 (1): 9-20 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-isolation and purification; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Analgesics; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Antioxidants; Anti-Infective Agents; Antipyretics

Abstract: *Petrea volubilis* L. was studied for its secondary metabolites and biological activities. The phytochemical screening of dried aerial parts revealed the presence of different constituents such as unsaturated sterols, triterpene, and flavonoids. The biological activities of the total extract and different fractions were evaluated in a series of bioassays [antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic and antibacterial], the majority of them showed significant activities in the applied test systems. Extensive purification of the ethyl acetate extract led to isolation of apigenin [1], quercetin [2], 4, 6-dimethylscutellariin [3], hypogallic acid [3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid] [4], trans-caffeic acid [5] vanillic acid [6] and acteoside [7]. The structure elucidation of 1-7, was carried out by ¹H-NMR, UV and MS analyses.

Vesico-Ureteral Reflux

diagnosis

Prediction of vesicoureteral reflux in children with first urinary tract infection by dimercaptosuccinic acid and ultrasonography.

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Iranian Journal of Pediatrics 2012; 22 (1): 57-62 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Tract Infections; Child; Technetium Tc 99m Dimercaptosuccinic Acid-diagnostic use; Succimer; Ultrasonography; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Urinary tract infection [UTI] is one of the most common causes of febrile pediatric diseases. Also, vesicoureteral reflux [VUR] is a significant risk factor for UTI. Voiding cystourethrography [VCUG] is the method of choice for evaluation of VUR. This study was done to predict VUR by DMSA scan [technetium 99 m-labeled dimercaptosuccinic acid] and ultrasonography [US]. In a prospective study, all children with first time acute pyelonephritis were selected and evaluated by DMSA scan and US. Then VCUG was done with negative urine culture. All children with final diagnosis of obstructive congenital anomaly were excluded. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive values, negative predictive values, Confidence Interval of DMSA scan and US were calculated for prediction or exclusion of VUR. Among 100 children with UTI diagnosis, VUR was detected in 39 children and 63 [31.5%] kidneys. DMSA scan was abnormal in 103 [51.5%] units, 45 units had VUR [PPV=44%], 79 units with normal DMSA scan had no VUR [NPV=81%]. Of kidney units that were abnormal by DMSA or US, 51 units had VUR. PPV and NPV were 44% and 56%, respectively. DMSA scan alone or with US cannot predict VUR [especially low grade VUR]. But according to NPV, it seems that absence of VUR can be predicted. So, more studies are needed to determine the usefulness of DMSA scan and US instead of VCUG for detection of VUR.

Vitamin B 12 Deficiency

complications

Vitamin B[12] deficiency and multiple sclerosis; is there any association?.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2012; 3 (4): 286-289 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Multiple Sclerosis-metabolism; Vitamin B 12-blood; Radioimmunoassay; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Vitamin B[12] [Cobalamin] deficiency can result in some clinical and paraclinical characteristics similar to what is seen in multiple sclerosis [MS] patients. This study aimed to evaluate the controversial association between B[12] deficiency and MS. We measured serum vitamin B[12] in 60 patients with MS and 38 healthy controls. Clinical disability was evaluated according to the Extended Disability Status Scale [EDSS]. Serum B[12] concentration was measured with Radioimmunoassay Dual Isotope method. The cutoff value for low serum vitamin B[12] concentration was 75 pg/mL. Patients were in remission at the time of blood draw. There were 13 [21.6%] MS patients and 10 [26.3%] controls with low serum B[12] concentration with no significant difference between the groups; $P > 0.05$. The mean serum vitamin B[12] concentration in MS patients [108.9 +/- 45.3 pg/mL] was not significantly different compared with controls [98.9 +/- 44.4 pg/mL]; $P = 0.284$. Likewise, there was no correlation between the concentration of serum vitamin B[12] and disease' age of onset, duration, subtypes, or disability status. In contrast to some previous reports, our findings did not support any association between B[12] deficiency and MS.

Vitamin E

pharmacology

[Effects of vitamin E supplementation on activity of serum paraoxonase, SOD, GPX enzymes and lipid profiles in beta major thalassemia patients].

Aboomardani, M.; Rashidi, M.R.; Rafraf, M.; Arefhosseini, S.R.; Keshtkar, A.A.; Joshaghani, H.R.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 35-43 (33 ref.)

Keywords: beta-Thalassemia; Aryldialkylphosphatase-drug effects; Superoxide Dismutase-drug effects; Glutathione Peroxidase-drug effects; Lipids; Cholesterol, LDL; Cholesterol, HDL; Triglycerides; Antioxidants; Oxidative Stress

Abstract: In pathogenesis of beta major thalassemia, tissue damage is occurring due to oxidative stress. The present study was designed to evaluate the effects of vitamin E supplementation on serum Paraoxonase, SOD, GPX enzyme activity and lipid profiles in beta major thalassemia patients. In this clinical trial study, Sixty [25 males, 35 females] beta major thalassemia patients with age ≥ 18 years who had criterias to enter the study, were selected randomly in two groups. The patients in interventional group, vitamin E at a dose of 400 mg/day were given for three months, with no supplementations in control group. The enzyme activities of paraoxonase, SOD, GPX and lipid profiles [LDL-c, HDL-c, triglyceride, total Antioxidant Capacity] were measured prior and after 3 months in both case and control groups. Data analyzed by using paired t-test. Significant increases in serum levels of vitamin E, Paraoxonase activity, HDL cholesterol [$P < 0.001$], BMI [$P \leq 0.001$] and a significant reduction in GPX activity [$P < 0.05$] were observed in cases compared to controls. The vitamin E supplementation may be useful in reducing oxidative stress and lipid profiles in beta major thalassemic patients.

Vitamins

pharmacology

Effect of various concentrations of minimal essential medium vitamins [MEM vitamins] on development of sheep oocytes during in-vitro maturation.

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IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine 2012; 10 (2): 93-98 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Oocytes-drug effects; Heading Oocytes-growth and development; Sheep; In Vitro Oocyte Maturation Techniques; Embryonic Development; Blastocyst

Abstract: Improvements in culture media formulations have led to an increase in the ability of sheep embryo in culture throughout the preimplantation period. This study was carried out to evaluate the effects of various concentrations of MEM vitamins during in vitro maturation of sheep oocytes and subsequent embryo development. Sheep ovaries were collected from a slaughterhouse and transported to the laboratory. Oocytes were matured in SOF medium supplemented with, eCG, hCG and EGF in various concentrations of MEM vitamins [control, 0.5, 1 and 1.5x] for 24h. The cumulus oocyte complex [COCs] were co-incubated with epididymal spermatozoa of post mortem rams in synthetic oviduct fluid fertilization [SOFF] medium with 10% heat inactivated estrous sheep serum for 18h. Embryos were cultured in synthetic oviduct fluid culture 1 [SOFC1] medium for 48h followed by cultured in synthetic oviduct fluid culture 2 [SOFC2] medium for six days. Addition of 0.5 and 1 x MEM vitamins significantly increased [$P < 0.05$] overall blastocyst development [21.62% and 22.33%; respectively] compared with 1.5x MEM vitamins [15.59%], but there was no difference between control, 0.5 and 1x MEM vitamins in the percentage of embryos successfully developing to the blastocyst stage [19.50%, 21.62% and 22.33% respectively]. It seems that addition of 1.5x of MEM vitamins has detrimental effect on blastocyst rate.

Waste Disposal, Fluid

[Electricity production through treatment of simulated wastewater of food industries using dual chamber microbial fuel cell [MFC] with nafions membrane].

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Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 385-400 (63 ref.)

Keywords: Bioelectric Energy Sources; Electrochemical Techniques; Food Industry; Electrodes

Abstract: Microbial fuel cells are the electrochemical exchangers that convert the microbial reduced power, generated via the metabolism of organic substrate, to electrical energy. The aim of this study is to find out the rate of produced electricity and also treatment rate of simulated wastewater of food industries using dual chamber microbial fuel cell [MFC] without mediator and catalyst. MFC used in this study was consisted of two compartments including anaerobic anode chamber containing simulated food industries wastewater as synthetic substrate and aerobic cathode chamber containing phosphate buffer, respectively. These two chambers were separated by proton exchange membrane made of Nafion. Produced voltage and current intensity were measured using a digital ohm meter and the amount of electricity was calculated by Ohm's law. Effluent from the anode compartment was tested for COD, BOD₅, NH₃, P, TSS, VSS, SO₄²⁻ and alkalinity in accordance with the Standard Methods. In this study, maximum current intensity and power production at anode surface in the OLR of 0.79 Kg/m³.d were measured as 1.71 mA and 140 mW/m², respectively. The maximum voltage of 0.422 V was obtained in the OLR of 0.36 Kg/m³.d. The greatest coulombic efficiency of the system was 15% in the OLR of 0.18 Kg/m³.d. Maximum removal efficiency of COD, BOD₅, NH₃, P, TSS, VSS, SO₄²⁻ and alkalinity, were obtained 78, 72, 66, 7, 56, 49, 26 and 40%, respectively. The findings showed that the MFC can be used as a new technology to produce electricity from renewable organic materials and for the treatment of different municipal and industrial wastewaters such as food industries.

Water Microbiology

[Mycoflora assessment in drinking tap water [Sari, Iran]].

Mayahi, S.; Mosavi, B.; Hedayati, M.T.; Movahedi, M.; Shokohi, T.

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medical Mycology and Parasitology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2012; 13 (4): 114-119 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Water; Drinking; Fungi; Aspergillus; Penicillium; Rhizopus; Aspergillus flavus

Abstract: Fungi are widely distributed in nature and they are usually present in atmosphere but other sources such as water play an important role in their ecology. This study was done to evaluate mycoflora assessment in drinking tap water in Sari, North of Iran. The tap water collected from Sari water distribution system for fungi. In this descriptive study, a volume of 100 ml of tap drinking water samples [n=60] were collected in sterile bottles. All water samples passed through sterile 0.45 micrometer filters. The filters were placed directly on Malt extract agar and incubated at 27°C for 3-7 days. Routine mycological techniques were applied to identify the grown fungi. Out of 468 grown fungal colonies, eight different fungal genera were identified. The total mean cfu per 100 ml for the positive samples were 8.4. Aspergillus [37.4%] and Penicillium [27.3%] were the most common isolated fungi. Rhizopus [0.6%] had the lowest frequency. Among Aspergillus species, A. flavus had the highest frequency. Our result showed that various fungi were present in the tap drinking water. We propose fungi should be considered as part of the microbiological analysis parameters in drinking tap water.

Water Quality

[Evaluation of Aydughmush dam reservoir water quality by national sanitation foundation water quality index [NSF-WQI] and water quality parameter changes].

Shokuhi, R.; Hosinzadeh, E.; Roshanaei, G.; Alipour, M.; Hoseinzadeh, S.

Hamadan University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health - Department of Environmental Health Engineering

Iranian Journal of Health and Environment 2012; 4 (4): 439-450 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Environmental Monitoring-methods; Fresh Water-analysis; Water Pollutants, Chemical-analysis; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Water Supply-standards; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Aydughmush dam was built on Aydughmush River at 19km in southwest of Mianeh City. The dam is multipurpose and its main aims are the spring floods control, supplying potable water for villages and providing irrigation water. Different pollutants which probably discharge to the river finally enter to the dam reservoir so; this study focuses on evaluating the quality of the dam reservoir. In this cross sectional study standard field parameters including dissolved oxygen, temperature, Biochemical and chemical oxygen Demand, Most Probable Number of Coliforms, Fecal Coliform, Turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids, Total Solids, pH, conductivity and others were measured

at eight different stations during the spring and summer in 2010. Sampling points were selected on the basis of their importance. Water quality index was calculated using water quality index calculator given by National Sanitation Foundation [NSF] information system. The highest value of WQI of the samples was 84.89 in A3 station in July while the lowest value was 67.96 in A2 station in May. The lower value of WQI has been found mainly due to the slightly lower value of DO in the dam reservoir water. Most of the water samples were found within Good category of National Sanitation Foundation Water Quality Index [NSF-WQI]. Comparison of the measured parameters based on the sampling stations and various months by variance and t-student analysis showed a significant relationship for some parameters [$P < 0.05$]. Nutrient budget determination indicates that the concentration of phosphate, nitrite, nitrate and ammonia at inlet are higher than outlet of the dam reservoir. The calculated [WQI] showed good water quality. Based on the results of NSFQWI calculations, the dam reservoir water quality is suitable for various purposes.

Appendix I

Author Index

- Abass, Marwa A.**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
- Abd Raheem, Yaser F.**
EPILEPSY (drug therapy)
- Abdalla, Ahlam Mohamed**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
- Abdallah, Abdel Kareem Hasan**
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Abdel Aal, Aly Gamal El Din**
DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (pathology)
- Abdel Alim, Abdel Alim Mohammed**
TRIAZOLES (chemical synthesis)
- Abdel Azeem, Inas Kamal**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
- Abdel Azeem, Maha**
PIROXICAM (analogs and derivatives)
- Abdel Aziz, Hoda A.**
ANTICONSULTANTS (adverse effects)
- Abdel Aziz, Sahar A.**
AUTISTIC DISORDER (immunology)
- Abdel Aziz, Salah A.**
PYRIMIDINES (chemical synthesis)
- Abdel Baki, Laila**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (immunology)
- Abdel Fadeel, Mahmoud R.**
SULFUR DIOXIDE (toxicity)
- Abdel Fatah, Mohamed F.**
OBESITY (adverse effects)
- Abdel Ghaffar, Shereen**
INFANT, POSTMATURE (physiology)
- Abdel Hadi, Salah S.**
HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Abdel Hafez, Heba A.**
ANGINA PECTORIS (blood)
- Abdel Hafez, Maher**
HEART ARREST (therapy)
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Abdel Hameed, Saly Y.**
ANTICONSULTANTS (adverse effects)
- Abdel Khalek, Khalil**
VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL (complications)
- Abdel Khalek, Khalil M.**
BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA (etiology)
- Abdel Lateff,**
VERBENACEAE (chemistry)
- Abdel Maksoud, Mohamed D.**
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC
LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (blood)
- Abdel Mohsen, Abdel Hakeem**
GHRELIN (blood)
- Abdel Mola, Asmaa F.**
MALATHION (toxicity)
- Abdel Moty, Samia G.**
PYRIMIDINES (chemical synthesis)
- Abdel Moty, Samia Galal**
TRIAZOLES (chemical synthesis)
- Abdel Nasser, Ghona**
MEDICAL ONCOLOGY
- Abdel Raheem, Vasser F.**
EPILEPSY (blood)
- Abdel Rahman, Naser El Din**
DROWNING (epidemiology)
- Abdel Satar, Samy**
DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (pathology)
- Abdel Wahab, M.F.**
VERBENACEAE (chemistry)
- Abdolahian, N.**
EYE DISEASES
- Abdollahi, Alireza**
LOCUS COERULEUS
- Abdollahi, Morteza**
OVERWEIGHT
- Abdolvahabi, Mir Abbas**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Abdou, Madleen A,**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)
- Abdou, Madleen A.**
EPILEPSY (drug therapy)

OBESITY (adverse effects)
- Abdulla, Balqis A.**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (immunology)
- Abedinzadeh, M.R.**
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)
- Abo Hagar, Hamdy**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Abo Hagar, Hamdy Hamed**
HEART ARREST (therapy)
- Abo Zaid, Hossam**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Abolfotouh, Mohammad M.**
HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (blood)

- Aboomardani, M.**
VITAMIN E (pharmacology)
- Abou Anza, Rasha E.**
ACETAMINOPHEN (toxicity)
- Abou El Ghait, Amal T.**
HARDERIAN GLAND (growth and development)
- Abou Hussein, Heba H.**
BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA (etiology)
VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL (complications)
- Abtahi, Mitra**
OVERWEIGHT
- Adam, Leila Bani**
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)
- Adel Alnagdy, Samah**
CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS (adverse effects)
- Afaq, Erum**
NICOTINAMIDE
PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE
- Aflatoonian, Abbas**
CALCIUM IONOPHORES (pharmacology)
REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED
- Aftab, Jawed**
NICOTINAMIDE
PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE
- Agata, T.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Agban, Michael N.**
HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Ahdel Maguid, Ensaf M.**
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Ahmadian, M.**
NOISE
- Ahmed, Abdel Fatah**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS (mortality)
- Ahmed, Hassan**
HYGIENE
- Ahmed, Mohammed M.**
HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (blood)
- Ahmed, Waqas**
HYGIENE
- Ahmed, Yasser K.**
VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL (complications)
- Ahou Salim, Mahrous A.**
PYRIMIDINES (chemical synthesis)
- Ahouelnaga, Mostafa**
TALUS
- Ahsan, Aqeel Abdul Zohaib**
FLOODS
- Ahsan, Zohaib**
FLOODS
- Ajdari, S.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Akhavan Tafti, M.**
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (pharmacology)
- Akhtar, Saleha**
HYGIENE
- Akil, Ipek**
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA
- Al Dhawailie, Abdlatif Ahmed Ali**
POISONS (analysis)
- Al Kareemy, A.R.**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (immunology)
- Al Khulaidi, Samera**
PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE (physiology)
- Alaghemandan, Hamed**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Alavi, Mehرداد**
CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM (epidemiology)
- Alavi, Seyyed Salman**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Alborzi, A.R.**
NEMATODE INFECTIONS
- Aletaha, Najmeh**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)
- Ali, Abba A.**
ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS (adverse effects)
- Ali, Abba Abdel Rahman**
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- Ali, Amany M.**
HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Ali, Anwar**
DELAYED DIAGNOSIS
- Ali, Hany Abdel Kareem**
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Ali, Hasan**
URIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Ali, Moazzam**
URIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Ali, Wajid**
POLYHYDRAMNIOS (pathology)
- Aliabadi, Elham**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)

- Alimohammadian, M.H.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Alipour, M.**
WATER QUALITY
- Alireza Atarodi, B.**
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Alsaimary, Ihsan E.A.**
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (drug effects)
- Altayar, Marei A.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI (enzymology)
- Amidi, Fardin**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Amin M.M.**
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID
- Amin, M. Darabi**
LIPASE (genetics)
- Aminee, Fatemeh**
LOCUS COERULEUS
- Amini, Homayoun**
ANGER
- Amini, Massoud**
HEARING LOSS
- Amininia, N.**
THEILERIA (genetics)
- Amirhakimi, Golmhossein**
CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM
(epidemiology)
- Amiri, Azam**
DYSLIPIDEMIAS
- Amiri, Mehrangiz**
VESICO-URETERAL REFLUX (diagnosis)
- Ansari, H.**
ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR
- Anwer, Sundus**
HYGIENE
- Arazpoor, M.**
SHOES
- Arefhosseini, S.R.**
VITAMIN E (pharmacology)
- Aremu, Olatunde**
MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES (utilization)
- Arslan, Mehmet Tayip**
ACHONDROPLASIA (diagnosis)
- Asadi, Mohammad Hossein**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Asadullah, Kamran**
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE (therapeutic use)
- Asgary, S.**
AMARANTHUS
- Asham, Ayman M.**
VENTRICULAR FUNCTION, LEFT (physiology)
- Aslam, Muhammad**
BLADDER EXSTROPHY (surgery)
- Asmar, Mahdi**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Assmar, M.**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Ataeian, A.**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (epidemiology)
- Atfy, Mervat**
CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS (adverse effects)
- Azam, K.**
MOTORCYCLES
- Azami, J.**
MERCURY (analysis)
- Azarhoush, R.**
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS
- Azeem, Kehkashan**
FLOODS
- Azizi, F.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Backheet, E.Y.**
RUBIACEAE (anatomy and histology)
- Badiee, Zohreh**
BILIRUBIN (analysis)
- Badwai, Ekram A.A.**
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Bafadhi, Tayeb A.**
ANGINA PECTORIS (blood)
- Bahcebasi, T.**
EARTHQUAKES
- Bahramifar, N.**
MERCURY (analysis)
- Bahramizadeh, M.**
SHOES
- Bains, Harmesh S.**
OUTCOME ASSESSMENT [HEALTH CARE]
- Bakheet, Mohamed Abdel Al M.**
PENIS (abnormalities)
- Bakheet, Mohammad Sayed Ahmad**
GENTAMICINS (toxicity)
- Balci, Yasemin Isik**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)

- Baliga, B.S.**
FETAL NUTRITION DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Baneshi, M.R.**
HIV
- Banihashemi, A. Tehrani**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Barbarestani, Mohammad**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Baruah, I.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- Barut, Cagatay**
FEMORAL VEIN (abnormalities)
- Basavaprabhu, Achappa**
FETAL NUTRITION DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Batool, Shiza**
URIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Bayati, A.**
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- Bayomi, Soad S.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Behnampour, N.**
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS
- Berland, Yvon**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (immunology)
- Besharat, S.**
EYE DISEASES
- Bhatti, Atif Jawed**
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE (methods)
- Bibi, Seema**
PUERPERAL DISORDERS
- Biglari, Peivand**
RABIES
- Bishay, D.W.**
RUBIACEAE (anatomy and histology)
- Bondarianzadeh, Dolly**
OVERWEIGHT
- Borzoei, Zahra**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Brohi, Ali Raza**
ADMITTING DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL
- Ceribasi, A.O.**
DIROFILARIA IMMITIS
- Chaleshtory, M. Hashemzadeh**
LIPASE (genetics)
- Cheraghali, F.**
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS
- Cheraghi, Maria**
NOISE, TRANSPORTATION (adverse effects)
- Cheriki, Sirous**
PRECURSOR T-CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Chetty, Govind**
CORONARY STENOSIS (therapy)
- Cicek, Nedim**
GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE (agonists)
- Covut, Ibrahim Ethem**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)
- Daef, Enas A.**
HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Dahri, Farkhunda Jabeen**
TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL (epidemiology)
- Dalal, Koustuv**
MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES (utilization)
- Dalili, Hosein**
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)
- Dalimi, A.**
ECHINOCOCCUS (genetics)
- Danekar, A.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Darabi, Masoud**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Darvishsefat, A.A.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Das, N.G.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- Davatchi, F.**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Davoodi, H.**
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS
- Dehaghani, Elham Davoudi**
SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS
- Dehghani, M.H.**
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS
- Delshad, M.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Desoukey, S.Y.**
VERBENACEAE (chemistry)
- Dhanani, Sabeen**
HYGIENE
- Dhiman, S.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)

- Dittrich, S.**
PLASMODIUM VIVAX (drug effects)
- Doganay, Melike**
GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE (agonists)
- Doustmohammadian, Aazam**
OVERWEIGHT
- Dowlatshahi, S.H.**
NOISE
- Ebrahimi Mameghani, Mehrangiz**
EMOTIONS
- Ebrahimzadeh, E.**
THEILERIA (genetics)
- Eckert, B.**
THEILERIA (genetics)
- Eftekhar, Maryam**
CALCIUM IONOPHORES (pharmacology)
REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED
- Eilami, O.**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Einollahi, B.**
OPHTHALMOLOGY (education)
- Ei Akkad, Magdi A.**
LEUCYL AMINOPEPTIDASE (blood)
ANTICONVULSANTS (adverse effects)
- Ei Amin, Hussein.A.**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (immunology)
- Ei Ammari, Jalal E.**
EMPHYSEMA (diagnosis)
- Ei Araby, Ramy I.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (complications)
- Ei Awwa, Ahmed**
DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT (genetics)
- Ei Baz, Hatim A.**
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (blood)
- Ei Baz, Mona A.H.**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Ei Fadaly, Nabih H.**
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (genetics)
- Ei Fassi, Mohammed J.**
EMPHYSEMA (diagnosis)
- Ei Gamal, Mohamad Mohy El Dein**
DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (pathology)
- Ei Ghamy, Hoda Abdel Magid**
DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (pathology)
- Ei Kafoury, Ahmed A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (complications)
- Ei Khateeb, Abdel Moniem I.**
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Ei Khishin, Iman A.**
DIMENHYDRINATE (toxicity)
LEAD POISONING (drug therapy)
- Ei Masry, Hosny M.A.**
ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID (complications)
- Ei Mazari, Abdel Azeem M.**
LEAD (adverse effects)
- Ei Mesallamy, Ghada E.**
CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS (adverse effects)
- Ei Ossely, Mohammed A.**
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Ei Rehany, Mahmoud A.**
GHRELIN (blood)
- Ei Saghir, H.M.**
CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS (chemistry)
- Ei Sayed, Hoda Ragab**
DIMENHYDRINATE (toxicity)
- Ei Sayed, Shaymaa**
DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT (genetics)
- Ei Serogy, Hesham**
AUTISTIC DISORDER (immunology)
- Ei Shennawy, Amira**
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, NEONATAL (complications)
- Ei Sherbeney, Shereen Abdel Hakim Abdel Aleem**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
- Ei Sherif, Wafaa T.**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (immunology)
- Elahi, Asim**
CICATRIX, HYPERTROPHIC (therapy)
- Elikaee, S.**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Elsagh, A.**
CYPRINIDAE
- Emami, Mohammad Hassan**
CELIAC DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Entezari, A.**
OPHTHALMOLOGY (education)
- Eryilmaz, Ozlem Gun**
GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE (agonists)

- Eslami, Bita**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)
- Eslami, Mehdi**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Eslamifar, Ali**
RABIES
- Esmaili Sari, A.**
MERCURY (analysis)
- Esmailzadeh, Hossein**
KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-WEBER SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Essam, E.Y.**
GHRELIN (blood)
- Ez Eldeen, Manal E.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)
- Ezz El Din, Azza M.**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (immunology)
- Ezzat, Amal**
HEART ARREST (therapy)
- Fadaiy, Fatemeh**
NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE TYPE III
- Faghaly, Afaf M.**
ANTICONVULSANTS (adverse effects)
- Faizan, Muhammad**
FLOODS
- Fallah, M.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)
- Fallahian, Vida**
RABIES
- Farahmand, Fatemeh**
HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION (diagnosis)
CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)
- Farahmand, M.**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Farahmandfar, Mohammadreza**
PRECURSOR T-CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Farahtaj, Firoozeh**
RABIES
- Faraji, Roya**
DYSLIPIDEMIAS
- Faramarzi, H.**
HIV
- Farghaly, Asmaa**
EPILEPSY (blood)
- Farhadi Niakee, Saeed**
VESICO-URETERAL REFLUX (diagnosis)
- Farhang Dehghan, S.**
MOTORCYCLES
- Farih, Moulay H.**
EMPHYSEMA (diagnosis)
- Farooq, Usaid**
FLOODS
- Farrokhi, E.**
LIPASE (genetics)
- Farzadi, Laya**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Farzadkia, M.**
INDUSTRIAL WASTE
- Fatemi, S.M.R.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Fathy, Hala M.**
ANTICONVULSANTS (adverse effects)
- Fatima, Izhar**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
TONSILLITIS (diagnosis)
- Fatimee, Sarwath**
PUNICACEAE
- Fayaz, Ahmad**
RABIES
- Ferdosi, Masoud**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Fereiduni, Rana**
HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION (diagnosis)
- Fetih, Gihan**
PIROXICAM (analogs and derivatives)
- Firoozabadi, Maryam S.**
NOISE, TRANSPORTATION (adverse effects)
- Foghi, Khadijeh**
NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE TYPE III
- Forough, B.**
SHOES
- Foroushani, A. Rahimi**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Fouad, Doaa A.**
VENTRICULAR FUNCTION, LEFT (physiology)
- Fouad, M.A.**
VERBENACEAE (chemistry)
- Fouda, Manal I.**
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (blood)
- Fryer, Simon**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (prevention and control)

Gaafar, Youser Abdel Salam
OBESITY (adverse effects)

Gaherwal, S.
NEMATODE INFECTIONS (blood)

Gamaleldin, Rasha M.
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, NEONATAL
(complications)

Ganjidoust, H.
NAPHTHOLS (isolation and purification)

Ghafarifar, F.
ECHINOCOCCUS (genetics)

Ghaffar, Saima
PUERPERAL DISORDERS

Ghaleb, Sherien Salah El Din
DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (pathology)

Ghanem, Doa
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)

Ghasemikhah, R.
TRICHOSTRONGYLUS (genetics)

Ghazally, Mohammed H.
HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS (complications)

Ghobakhloo, N.
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)

Gholamrezaei, Ali
VITAMIN B 12 DEFICIENCY (complications)

Gholamzade, Mahya
NUTRITION POLICY

Ghosh, Debidas
NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Gilan, Waleed M.
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Gohari, M.R.
INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Golestan, B.
SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE
DISORDERS (epidemiology)

Goswami, D.
MALARIA (epidemiology)

Gouda, Y.G.
RUBIACEAE (anatomy and histology)

Guler, C.
EARTHQUAKES

Gurses, Dolunay
ANEMIA (epidemiology)

Habib, Fawzia
PIROXICAM (analogues and derivatives)

Habibi, Gh.
THEILERIA ANNULATA (genetics)

Habibian, M.
FIBRINOGEN

Hafez, Iman Nasr
ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID
(complications)

Hafez, Yasser K.
BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA (etiology)

Hagag, Adel A.
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (genetics)

Haghi Ashtiani, Mohammad Taghi
CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)

Haghighi, A.
HARTMANNELLA

Hajsoleimani, F.
TOXOPLASMOSIS (epidemiology)

Hamad, Mostafa A.
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Hamed, Amira M.M.
HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (blood)

Hammad, Emad
EPILEPSY (blood)

Hammad, Emad M.
EPILEPSY (drug therapy)

Hammad, Saeed
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (microbiology)

Hammad, Wafaa A.
LEUCYL AMINOPEPTIDASE (blood)

Haq, Bushra
POLYHYDRAMNIOS (pathology)

Harandi, M. Fasihi
TRICHOSTRONGYLUS (genetics)

Hasan, Eman Ismail
DIAZINON (toxicity)

Hasan, Faiza
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE (therapeutic use)

Hasan, Rabia
FLOODS

Hasaniyani, F.
ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR

Hashemi, Mostafa
HEARING LOSS

Hashemi, S.R.
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS

Hashemieh, Mozghan
SEIZURES (drug therapy)

- Hashemipour, Mahin**
HEARING LOSS
- Hashim, Yasmin**
DELAYED DIAGNOSIS
- Hashmi, Madiha**
HYGIENE
- Hashmi, Syeda Afsah**
FLOODS
- Hassan, Asmaa F.**
BCG VACCINE (adverse effects)
- Hassan, Hosnee A.**
SULFUR DIOXIDE (toxicity)
- Hassan, Hosny A.**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Hassan, M.A.**
CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS (chemistry)
- Hatami, Hossein**
AGING
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Hazizi, A.S.**
BODY WEIGHT
- Hazrati, Mahboob**
RABIES
- He, Jian**
HYPOGLYCEMIA
- Hedayati, M.T.**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Hedayatpour, Azim**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Heidari, A.**
PLASMODIUM VIVAX (drug effects)
- Heidari, M.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Hejazi, S.H.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (immunology)
- Heraviyan, J.**
ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR
- Hnon, Amani Fahmy**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS (mortality)

DROWNING (epidemiology)
- Hofny, Eman R.M.**
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Hoseini, S.G.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (immunology)
- Hoseinzadeh, E.**
RUBBER (chemistry)
- Hoseinzadeh, S.**
WATER QUALITY
- Hosinzadeh, E.**
WATER QUALITY
- Hosseini Gousheh, N.**
MOTORCYCLES
- Hosseinpour Niazi, N.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Hosseinpour Niazi, S.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Houshiarrad, Anahita**
OVERWEIGHT
- Hovsepian, Silva**
HEARING LOSS
- Howaizi, Nader**
RABIES
- Huang, Ke**
CATARACT (diagnosis)
- Humam, Mariam A.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Hussein, Mostafa A.**
PYRIMIDINES (chemical synthesis)
- Hussein, Mostafa Ahmed**
TRIAZOLES (chemical synthesis)
- Hyacinth, Hyacinth I.**
MALARIA
- Ibrahim, Reem**
INFANT, POSTMATURE (physiology)
- Ijad panah, H.**
NAPHTHOLS (isolation and purification)
- Ikram, Mehwish**
HYGIENE
- Imam, Hisham Mostafa Kamel**
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Imran, Muhammad**
BLADDER EXSTROPHY (surgery)
- Inkesar, Anosh**
HYGIENE
- Iran Pour, E.**
SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE
DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Iskander, Iman F.**
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, NEONATAL
(complications)
- Jaafari Mansourian, H.**
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID
- Jaafarzadeh N.**
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID

- Jabeen, Meh**
DIABETIC FOOT (immunology)
- Jafari, M.**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Jafari, Zahra**
CHILD DEVELOPMENT
- Jafri, Tariq Kamal**
FLOODS
- Jahangiri, N. Younes**
KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-WEBER SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Jahangiri, Sepideh**
DAPSONE (therapeutic use)
- Jahanzad, Isa**
HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION (diagnosis)
- Jahed, Gh.R.**
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS
- Jajarmi, N.**
ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR
- Jalalian, M.**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Jaleel, Anila**
NICOTINAMIDE
PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE
- Jamal, Yusra**
HYGIENE
- Jamali, Shah Nawaz**
DIABETIC FOOT (immunology)
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Jamili, S.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Jamshidi, A.**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Jan, J.M. Hamid**
BODY WEIGHT
- Jannati, Ahmad**
PRECURSOR T-CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC
LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Jannatifard, Fereshte**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Jat, Javed Altaf**
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF
PROSTATE (methods)
- Javadi, M.A.**
OPHTHALMOLOGY (education)
- Javadzadeh, Mohsen**
SEIZURES (drug therapy)
- Javanmard, Fatemeh**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)
- Javanmard, S.H.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (immunology)
- Jawass, Mazin A.A.**
HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Ji, C.Y.**
LEUKEMIA
- Jiang, Yan**
INSULIN RESISTANCE
- Jiang, Zhenyan**
INSULIN RESISTANCE
- Jin, Ji**
CATARACT (diagnosis)
- Jin, Yan Yan**
CATARACT (diagnosis)
- Jonidi Jaafari, A.**
INDUSTRIAL WASTE
- Joshaghani, H.R.**
VITAMIN E (pharmacology)
- Jouyan, Najmeh**
SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS
- Junejo, Arbab Ali**
ADMITTING DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL
- Kabiri, N.**
AMARANTHUS
- Kacar, Dundar**
FEMORAL VEIN (abnormalities)
- Kafilzadeh, Farokh**
VITAMINS (pharmacology)
- Kamel, M.S.**
VERBENACEAE (chemistry)
- Kandeel, Nadra**
TITANIUM (adverse effects)
POLYETHYLENE (toxicity)
- Kandis, H.**
EARTHQUAKES
- Kara, I. H.**
EARTHQUAKES
- Karabulut, Aysun**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)
- Karami, Khodabakhsh**
NOISE, TRANSPORTATION (adverse effects)
- Karami, M. A.**
INDUSTRIAL WASTE
- Karamifar, Hamdollah**

CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM
(epidemiology)

Karamizadeh, Zohreh
CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM
(epidemiology)

Karapinar, Bulent
ACHONDROPLASIA (diagnosis)

Kargar, Mohammad
ROTAVIRUS (genetics)

Karimae, M.
INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Karimi, Somayeh
CELIAC DISEASE (diagnosis)

Kashef, Sara
LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL (diagnosis)

Kauser, Tabassum Naheed
FETAL WEIGHT

Kelishadi, Roya
HEARING LOSS

Keshavarz, H.
PLASMODIUM VIVAX (drug effects)
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)

Keshtkar, A.A.
VITAMIN E (pharmacology)

Khalaf, Mohamed A.M.
LEAD (adverse effects)

Khalili, M.A.
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE
(pharmacology)

Khamesipour, A.
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (immunology)

Khani, Parisa
CALCIUM IONOPHORES (pharmacology)

Khattak, Sania Tanveer
FETAL WEIGHT

Khawaja, Asif Abbas
BLADDER EXSTROPHY (surgery)

Kheire, S.
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)

Kheradpisheh, Z.
CYANIDES (isolation and purification)

Khodadadi, A.
NAPHTHOLS (isolation and purification)

Khorasani, N.
REFUSE DISPOSAL

Khosravi, R.
PHENOL

Kia, E.B.

TRICHOSTRONGYLUS (genetics)
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS

Kishk, Yehia T.
ANGINA PECTORIS (blood)

Kouhestani, Soheila
CELIAC DISEASE (diagnosis)

Kroosh, Sana S.
THYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Laghari, Muhammad Shahzad
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF
PROSTATE (methods)

Lahlaidi, Karim
EMPHYSEMA (diagnosis)

Latif, Usman
CICATRIX, HYPERTROPHIC (therapy)

Lawoko, Stephen
MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES (utilization)

Li, Ying
HYPOGLYCEMIA

Liang, Li
CATARACT (diagnosis)

Lin, H.L.
LEUKEMIA

Lotfi Hormozdabadi, M.
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE
(pharmacology)

Lotfian, Sara
ANGER

Madankumar, P.D.
ORAL HEALTH

Maghsood, A.H.
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)

Mahjoob, M.
ACCOMMODATION, OCULAR

Mahjoub, Fatemeh
HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION
(diagnosis)

Mahmoudi, S.
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)

Mahvi, A.H.
ULTRAVIOLET RAYS

Maiti, Soumyajit
NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Majdzadeh, Reza
NUTRITION POLICY

Makhlouf, Madiha M.M.
MALATHION (toxicity)

- Makhlouf, Nahed A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)
- Malakootian M.**
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID
- Malakootian, M.**
NOISE
- Malayeri, Saeed Asad**
CHILD DEVELOPMENT
- Malek, Ayyoub**
EMOTIONS
- Malik, Shahid Shoukat**
POLYHYDRAMNIOS (pathology)
- Mamishi, S.**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Mansi, Yasmeen**
INFANT, POSTMATURE (physiology)
- Mansour, Ghada N.**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
- Mansouri, Feizollah**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Mansournia, Mohammad Ali**
ANGER
- Maqsood, Afsheen**
DELAYED DIAGNOSIS
- Mardiah, B. Aina**
BODY WEIGHT
- Marzban, M.**
HIV
- Masoud, Jafar**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Matini, M.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)
- Mayahi, S.**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Mazahir, Iqbal**
NICOTINAMIDE
PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE
- Mazloomzadeh, S.**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (epidemiology)
- Mehdizadeh, Amir**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Mehranjani, Malek Soleimani**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Mehrjerdi, Fatemeh Zareh**
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)
- Mehtab, Kiran**
HYGIENE
- Mehtab, Maliha**
FLOODS
- Mekkawy, Mohamed A. Hakimm**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (radiography)
- Memari, Amir Hossein**
ANGER
- Memarnejadian, A.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Memon, Shafique ur Rehman**
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF
PROSTATE (methods)
- Memon, Shaneela**
PUERPERAL DISORDERS
- Memon, Shazia**
PUERPERAL DISORDERS
- Mercier, Pierre**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (immunology)
- Metwalley, Kotb A.**
BCG VACCINE (adverse effects)
EPILEPSY (drug therapy)
- Miao, Liu**
CYTOKINE-INDUCED KILLER CELLS
- Minaei, Mina**
NUTRITION POLICY
- Minaei, Mohammad Baqer**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Miranzadeh, M.B.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Mirhendi, H.**
TRICHOSTRONGYLUS (genetics)
- Mirjat, Karam Ali**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS
(epidemiology)
TONSILLITIS (diagnosis)
- Mirkhani, Hossein**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Mirmiran, P.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Mirmohammadkhani, M.**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Mirpourian, Maryam**
VITAMIN B 12 DEFICIENCY (complications)
- Moal, Valerie**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (immunology)
- Mobedi, I.**
TRICHOSTRONGYLUS (genetics)
- Modaresi, Mohammadreza**
DIARRHEA, INFANTILE (diet therapy)

- Modaresi, Vajih**
CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)
- Moeinaddini, M.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Moftah, Farag M.**
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Moghadami, A.R.**
SHOES
- Moghtaderi, Mozghan**
LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL (diagnosis)
- Mohamad, Amany S.**
ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS (adverse effects)
- Mohamad, Amany Salah**
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- Mohamad, Hossam El Deen M.**
ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS (adverse effects)
- Mohamed, Dina**
INFANT, POSTMATURE (physiology)
- Mohamed, Esam E.A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)
- Mohamed, Fatma R.**
LEARNING
- Mohamed, Hazem A.**
TALUS
- Mohamed, Rehad F.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (radiography)
- Mohamed, Samir S.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (radiography)
- Mohamed, Shimmaa M.M.**
OBESITY (adverse effects)
- Mohammad, Abo El Hasan Haseeb**
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Mohammad, Ahmad Abdel Aziz**
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Mohammad, Hala A.**
ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS (adverse effects)
- Mohammad, K.**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Mohammad, Mohammad A.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI (enzymology)
- Mohammadi, Elnaz**
DAPSONE (therapeutic use)
- Mohammadian, Farnaz**
CALCIUM IONOPHORES (pharmacology)
REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED
- Mohammadizadeh, Majid**
BILIRUBIN (analysis)
- Mohammed, Anber Pangari**
TRIAZOLES (chemical synthesis)
- Mohammed, Azza S.**
TITANIUM (adverse effects)
- Mohammed, Eman N. El Din**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (immunology)
- Mohammed, Rokaya F.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Mohammed, Sanaa Abdel Atif**
HARDERIAN GLAND (growth and development)
- Mohebbali, M.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)
- Moini, Ashraf**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)
- Mojarad, E. Nazemalhosseini**
HARTMANNELLA
- Molaei, Behnaz**
REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED
- Mollaabbasi, A.R.**
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (pharmacology)
- Mollamahmutoglu, Leyla**
GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE (agonists)
- Monajemzadeh, Maryam**
HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION (diagnosis)
- Monazzam, M.R.**
MOTORCYCLES
- Moosavi, S.J.**
FIBRINOGEN
- Mortazavi, M.H.**
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (pharmacology)
- Mosa, Tamer E.**
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (blood)
- Mosavi, B.**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Moshfea, A.A.**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Moshki, Mahdi**
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Moslem, Alireza**
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Mostafa, Taha S.**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Motahari, M.M.**
EYE DISEASES

- Mourad, Farouk A.**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Mousavi, F.**
SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE
DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Mousavi, M.E.**
SHOES
- Moussavi, G.R.**
PHENOL
- Moustafa, S.M.**
RUBIACEAE (anatomy and histology)
- Movahedi, M.**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Movahedian Atar, H.**
CYANIDES (isolation and purification)
- Mozdarani, Hossein**
SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS
- Mubarak, Heba A.**
MALATHION (toxicity)
- Mughal, Maheen**
HYGIENE
- Mustafa, Khalid**
URIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Nabizade, R.**
INDUSTRIAL WASTE
- Naderi, Z.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Nafady, Howaida A.**
SULFUR DIOXIDE (toxicity)
LEUCYL AMINOPEPTIDASE (blood)
- Naghizadeh, Mohammad Mahdi**
LOCUS COERULEUS
- Nahrevanian, H.**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Naieni, K. Holakouie**
RHEUMATOLOGY
- Najafi, Akram**
ROTA VIRUS (genetics)
- Najafi, Mehri**
HEPATO LENTICULAR DEGENERATION
(diagnosis)
- Najafi, Mohamad Reza**
VITAMIN B 12 DEFICIENCY (complications)
- Najafi, Tohid**
NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE TYPE III
- Najafipour, Reza**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Najam, Rahila**
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE (therapeutic use)
- Nakamura, K.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Nakayama, K.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Namdari, Maral**
PRECURSOR T-CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC
LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Namdaritabar, Hengameh**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Naqvi, Anjum**
PUNICACEAE
- Naqvi, Syed Qaiser Husain**
TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL
(epidemiology)
- Nasir, M.T. Mohd**
BODY WEIGHT
- Nasr, Loai Ezzat M.**
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Nassiri, P.**
MOTORCYCLES
- Nayeri, Fatemeh**
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)
- Nejat, Z.**
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)
- Nekoonam, Saeid**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Nisar, Kashif**
NICOTINAMIDE
PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE
- Niyyati, M.**
HARTMANNELLA
- Nobar, M. Rohbani**
LIPASE (genetics)
- Nooreddini, Haji Ghorban**
VESICO-URETERAL REFLUX (diagnosis)
- Noori, M.**
LIPASE (genetics)
- Noori, Mohammad**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Noorian, C.**
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)
- Nourian, A.A.**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (epidemiology)
- Novin, Marefat Ghaffari**
NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE TYPE III

- Ogasawara, M.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Oguche, Stephen**
MALARIA
- Okino, S.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Omar, Huda A.**
ANTICONVULSANTS (adverse effects)
- Omar, Magdy**
DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT
(genetics)
- Omar, Magdy A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (complications)
- Omidvar, Nasrin**
NUTRITION POLICY
- Ono, K.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Osia, Soheil**
VESICO-URETERAL REFLUX (diagnosis)
- Ozcetin, Mustafa**
ACHONDROPLASIA (diagnosis)
- Pakraves, Jalil**
NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE TYPE III
- Pakseresht, Bahar**
CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)
- Paryani, Jai Pal**
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF
PROSTATE (methods)
- Patel, Uzma Khalid**
FLOODS
- Paul, Shyamapada**
NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- Pirzadeh, A.**
SELF MEDICATION
- Pourakbari, B.**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Prakash, M.M.**
NEMATODE INFECTIONS (blood)
- Qazi, Abdul Razaque**
TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL
(epidemiology)
- Qian, Yafang**
INSULIN RESISTANCE
- Quddus ur Rehman**
CICATRIX, HYPERTROPHIC (therapy)
- Rabbi, A.H. Fazle**
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Rabbi, Saba Fazie**
DIABETIC FOOT (immunology)
- Rabbi, Saba Fazle**
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Rabiee, S.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)
- Raeisi, A.**
PLASMODIUM VIVAX (drug effects)
- Rafiee, A.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Rafraf, M.**
VITAMIN E (pharmacology)
- Raghuveera, Kamila**
FETAL NUTRITION DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Rahbar, A.**
NEMATODE INFECTIONS
- Rahimi, Gelareh**
NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE TYPE III
- Rahmani, A.R.**
RUBBER (chemistry)
- Rajmohan, M.**
ORAL HEALTH
- Ramazankhani, Ali**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Rashidi, M.R.**
VITAMIN E (pharmacology)
- Rastaghi, A.R. Esmaeili**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Ravandi, M.R. Ghotbi**
NOISE
- Rayan, Mohamed Moneer**
ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID
(complications)
- Razmkhah, Narges**
DIARRHEA, INFANTILE (diet therapy)
- Redwan, Alaa Ahmad**
POSTCHOLECYSTECTOMY SYNDROME
(therapy)
- Refaei, Mohammad**
PENIS (abnormalities)
- Refaiy, Abeer M.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Reviron, Denis**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (immunology)
- Rezaei, Nima**
CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)
LUNG DISEASES, INTERSTITIAL (diagnosis)

- Rezaeian, M.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)
- Rezaie, S.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (epidemiology)
- Riazi-rad, F.**
CATION TRANSPORT PROTEINS
- Rifaai, Rehab Ahmed**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
- Roshanaei, G.**
WATER QUALITY
- Roudbar Mohammadi, Sh.**
PHENOL
- Run ming, Jin**
CYTOKINE-INDUCED KILLER CELLS
- Saad, Hazem**
PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE (physiology)
- Saad, Khaled**
EPILEPSY (blood)
- Sabahi Bidgoli, M.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Sadeghi, Somaye**
HEARING LOSS
- Sadjadei, Nooshin**
CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)
- Sadr Shirazi, N.**
THEILERIA (genetics)
- Saed, Samera Z.**
GHRELIN (blood)
- Safari Mamzooji, S.**
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (pharmacology)
- Safwat, Mohamed**
PIROXICAM (analogues and derivatives)
- Sahmani, Mehdi**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Saied, Abdel Rahman A.**
HARDERIAN GLAND (growth and development)
- Sakhinia, Ebrahim**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
- Sakr, Mahmoud L.**
ACETAMINOPHEN (toxicity)
- Saleb, Maged, M.**
POISONS (toxicity)
- Saleem, Tahia H.**
SULFUR DIOXIDE (toxicity)
LEUCYL AMINOPEPTIDASE (blood)
- Salehii, M.**
CYANIDES (isolation and purification)
- Salehzadeh, Farhad**
DAPSONE (therapeutic use)
- Samani, K. Ghatreh**
LIPASE (genetics)
- Saneian, Hossein**
DIARRHEA, INFANTILE (diet therapy)
- Saneifard, Hedyeh**
SEIZURES (drug therapy)
CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM (epidemiology)
- Saqib, Anwar Saood**
CICATRIX, HYPERTROPHIC (therapy)
- Sarikaya, Esma**
GONADOTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE (agonists)
- Sarkar, Pradip K.**
CORONARY STENOSIS (therapy)
- Sarkari, B.**
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- Sarvi, S.**
ECHINOCOCCUS (genetics)
- Sayed, Fatma E.B.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Sayed, Heba, Y.**
POISONS (toxicity)
- Sayyah, M.**
LEISHMANIA MAJOR
- Selim, Assmaa O.**
TITANIUM (adverse effects)
POLYETHYLENE (toxicity)
- Selim, Nadia M.**
VENTRICULAR FUNCTION, LEFT (physiology)
- Selim, Sally A.**
DIAZINON (toxicity)
POLYETHYLENE (toxicity)
- Senemar, Sara**
SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS
- Setare, Mehrdad**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Seto, H.**
ABSENTEEISM
- Seyedamini, Bayanah**
EMOTIONS
- Shaaban, Mamdouh M.**
PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE (physiology)
- Shaaker, Maghsod**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO

Shabankareh, Hamed Karami
VITAMINS (pharmacology)

Shafiq, Samrah
HYGIENE

Shahnazi, Vahideh
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO

Shakeri, Afsaneh
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)

Shakeri, F.
REFUSE DISPOSAL

Shakibazadeh, Elham
NUTRITION POLICY

Shakir, Mirza Mohammad
DELAYED DIAGNOSIS

Shaltout, Salah El Dein
PIROXICAM (analogs and derivatives)

Shamee, Masih
BILIRUBIN (analysis)

Shamsi, M.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Shao, N.
LEUKEMIA

Sharami, Seyede Hajar
DYSLIPIDEMIAS

Sharbatkhori, M.
TRICHOSTRONGYLUS (genetics)

Shariat, Mamak
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)

Shariatjafari, Shadab
NUTRITION POLICY

Sharifirad, Gh.
SELF MEDICATION

Shayan, P.
THEILERIA (genetics)

Shaygannajad, Vahid
VITAMIN B 12 DEFICIENCY (complications)

Shebl, Shebl S.
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (genetics)

Shehab, Alaa
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS (mortality)

DROWNING (epidemiology)

Sheibani, Kouros
SEIZURES (drug therapy)

Sheikh, Salman Ishaque
FLOODS

Shibamoto, Y.
ABSENTEEISM

Shirbazou, Sh.
LEISHMANIA MAJOR

Shivakumar, M.
ORAL HEALTH

Shivanagaraja, B.S.V.
FETAL NUTRITION DISORDERS (diagnosis)

Shojaee, Ashraf
SEX CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS

Shojaee, S.
PLASMODIUM VIVAX (drug effects)

Shokohi, T.
WATER MICROBIOLOGY

Shokuhi, R.
WATER QUALITY

Siam, Mohamd
POLYETHYLENE (toxicity)

Simani, Susan
RABIES

Simsek, S.
DIROFILARIA IMMITIS

Singh, L.
MALARIA (epidemiology)

Siyal, Ali Akbar
ADMITTING DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL

Sobh, Mohammed A.
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

Solanki, S.
NEMATODE INFECTIONS (blood)

Solgi, R.
HARTMANNELLA

Soliman, Ahmed
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Soltani, Leila
VITAMINS (pharmacology)

Song, Zhenya
INSULIN RESISTANCE

Soni, Ravinder Kumar
OUTCOME ASSESSMENT [HEALTH CARE]

Sorkhi, Hadi
VESICO-URETERAL REFLUX (diagnosis)

Sotouhy, Thana M.
THYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Soundarya, Mahalingam
FETAL NUTRITION DISORDERS (diagnosis)

Stoner, Krystina R.
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (prevention and control)

- Stoner, Lee**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (prevention and control)
- Tabatabaei, R.**
SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Tabesh, Hamed**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Tahari Mehrjardi, M.H.**
REFUSE DISPOSAL
- Taheri, Mahdokht**
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Tajik, Ali**
EMOTIONS
- Takzare, Nasrin**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Talaei Khozani, Tahereh**
SPERM MOTILITY (drug effects)
- Tangestani, Azita**
DYSLIPIDEMIAS
- Tantawy, Ahmad**
GENTAMICINS (toxicity)
- Tantawy, Fathy A.**
OBESITY (adverse effects)
- Tavabi, A.A.**
SLEEP INITIATION AND MAINTENANCE DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Tavassoli, Azita**
KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-WEBER SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Thokar, Manzoor A.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI (enzymology)
- Tsoucalas, Gregory**
INCUBATORS, INFANT
- Tsoucalas, Ioannis**
INCUBATORS, INFANT
- Tu, Wen Jun**
HYPOGLYCEMIA
- Turab, Mohsin**
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Turab, S. Mohsin**
DIABETIC FOOT (immunology)
- Uma, K.S.**
ORAL HEALTH
- Umran, Sarwar**
CORONARY STENOSIS (therapy)
- Vacher Coponat, Henri**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (immunology)
- ValiRam, Pushpa**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
TONSILLITIS (diagnosis)
- Vatankhah, Nasibeh**
KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-WEBER SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Veiskarami, M.**
SHOES
- Wafaie, Ahmed M.**
BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA (etiology)
VENTILATORS, MECHANICAL (complications)
- Wang, H.C.**
LEUKEMIA
- Wang, Xiu Min**
CATARACT (diagnosis)
- Wasef, Madiha**
CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS (adverse effects)
- Wast, N.**
NEMATODE INFECTIONS (blood)
- Wiwanitkit, Viroj**
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (isolation and purification)
- Yadav, K.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- Yaghini, Omid**
DIARRHEA, INFANTILE (diet therapy)
- Yaghmaeian, K.**
NOISE
- Yahya, Raida S.**
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (blood)
- Yazarloo, S.**
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS
- Yenidunya, Mehmet O.**
FINGERS (surgery)
- Yi, Jiang**
CYTOKINE-INDUCED KILLER CELLS
- Yilgwan, Christopher S.**
MALARIA
- Ying, Xin**
INSULIN RESISTANCE
- Young, Joanna M.**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (prevention and control)
- Yousefnejad, Fariba**
CALCIUM IONOPHORES (pharmacology)
REPRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES, ASSISTED

Youssef, Amr A.

ANGINA PECTORIS (blood)

Zahiri, Ziba

DYSLIPIDEMIAS

Zaitun, Y.

BODY WEIGHT

Zakai, Yusha

FLOODS

Zakherah, Mahmoud

PREGNANCY IN ADOLESCENCE (physiology)

Zangeneh, Farideh Zafari

LOCUS COERULEUS

Zare, Maryam

ROTAVIRUS (genetics)

Zarei, A.

ULTRAVIOLET RAYS

Zareifar, SoheilaPRECURSOR T-CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC
LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)**Zarfeshani, A.R.**

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Zarkesh, S.H.

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (immunology)

Zayed, Abeer A.

ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS (adverse effects)

Zayed, Abeer Ahmed A.

DIFFUSE AXONAL INJURY (pathology)

Zhang, J.R.

LEUKEMIA

Zhao, Changjun

INSULIN RESISTANCE

Ziaee, Vahid

ANGER

Zou, Chao Chun

CATARACT (diagnosis)

Zou, J.

LEUKEMIA

Zubairi, AdnanNICOTINAMIDE
PHOSPHORIBOSYLTRANSFERASE

Appendix II

List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR

(by country)

Journal	ISSN	Status
Afghanistan (2)		
Afghan Medical Journal	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	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 (185)		
Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025	Active
Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174	Interrupted
AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835	Active
Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine New	2228-7523	Active
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
Archives of Trauma Research	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
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 High Risk Behaviors and Addiction New	2251-8711	Active
International Journal of Micobacteriology New	2212-5531	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [JPCCP]	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	ISSN	Status
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959	Active
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Interrupted
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
Journal of 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 Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences New	2251-7022	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	ISSN	Status
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
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
Ofogh-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

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences New	2251-8312	Active
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Interrupted
Trauma Monthly	2251-7464	Active
Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences New	N/A	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (6)		
DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	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 (76)		
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	1995-1272	Active
GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
Health [The] New	2218-3299	Active
Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
JKCD - Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633	Active
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
Saudi Arabia (29)		
Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
United Arab Emirates (5)		
EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	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
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
YJMRH-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

Last update March 2013

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	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	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	Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine New	2228-7523	Active
29	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241	Active
30	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Interrupted
31	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
32	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Interrupted
33	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
34	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
35	Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted
36	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
37	APMC -Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919	Active
38	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Interrupted
39	Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
40	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A	Active
41	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Interrupted
42	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Active
43	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
44	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
45	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
46	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
47	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
48	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A	Active
49	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
50	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
51	Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X	Active
52	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Active
53	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Interrupted
54	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
55	ASJOG - Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
56	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Active
57	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
58	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
59	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
60	Audiology	1735-1936	Active
61	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
62	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
63	Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	N/A	Active
64	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
65	BCCR - Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527	Active
66	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
67	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Interrupted
68	Biomedica	1992-4852	Active
69	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
70	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834	Active
71	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
72	Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
73	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931	Interrupted
74	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Interrupted
75	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active
76	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
77	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted
78	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Active
79	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Active
80	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Active
81	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
82	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
83	Cell Journal (Yakhteh)	2228-5806	Active
84	Challenge - Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
85	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
86	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
87	Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
88	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
89	DARU - Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115	Active
90	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Interrupted
91	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470	Active
92	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
93	Dirasat	1026-3772	Interrupted
94	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
95	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
96	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
97	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
98	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted
99	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
100	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Active
101	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
102	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
103	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A	Active
104	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
105	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
106	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
107	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Interrupted
108	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Active
109	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
110	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
111	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Interrupted
112	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Active
113	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
114	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
115	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
116	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Interrupted
117	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
118	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Active
119	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
120	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
121	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
122	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Interrupted
123	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
124	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
125	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
126	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
127	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
128	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Interrupted
129	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Active
130	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
131	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Active
132	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
133	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
134	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
135	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
136	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
137	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
138	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
139	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
140	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
141	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Interrupted
142	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
143	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
144	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
145	Feyz - Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855	Active
146	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	N/A	Active
147	FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272	Active
148	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
149	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258	Active
150	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
151	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182	Active
152	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
153	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active
154	GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
155	Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
156	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Active
157	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	N/A	Active
158	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
159	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
160	HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
161	Health [The] New	2218-3299	Active
162	Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
163	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
164	Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
165	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
166	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active
167	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active
168	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
169	Hospital - Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982	Active
170	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
171	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
172	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
173	IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active
174	IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
175	IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
176	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
177	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
178	IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
179	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
180	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
181	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
182	IJM - Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289	Active
183	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
184	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
185	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Interrupted
186	IJOH - International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109	Active
187	IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802	Active
188	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Active
189	IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
190	IJVM - Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894	Active
191	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Interrupted
192	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
193	International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130	Active
194	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Active
195	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
196	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
197	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
198	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
199	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
200	International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction New	2251-8711	Active
201	International Journal of Micobacteriology New	2212-5531	Active
202	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
203	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
204	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
205	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
206	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
207	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
208	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133	Active
209	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
210	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
211	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
212	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
213	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	1735-5109	Active
214	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
215	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Interrupted
216	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
217	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
218	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
219	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
220	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active
221	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
222	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
223	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Interrupted
224	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
225	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
226	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
227	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
228	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
229	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
230	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Interrupted
231	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
232	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (IJPCP)	1735-4315	Active
233	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
234	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
235	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
236	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
237	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
238	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
239	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
240	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
241	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
242	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
243	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
244	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
245	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
246	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
247	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
248	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
249	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
250	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
251	JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Interrupted
252	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
253	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted
254	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
255	JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
256	JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
257	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Interrupted
258	JKCD - Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633	Active
259	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Active
260	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
261	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
262	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
263	JMR - Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962	Interrupted
264	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	1996-3262	Active
265	JNP - Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363	Active
266	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
267	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
268	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
269	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
270	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
271	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659	Active
272	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Active
273	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
274	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
275	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Active
276	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X	Active
277	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
278	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
279	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
280	Journal of Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
281	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
282	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
283	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
284	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
285	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
286	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949	Active
287	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
288	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
289	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
290	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
291	Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959	Active
292	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
293	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
294	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
295	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
296	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
297	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Interrupted
298	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted
299	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
300	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
301	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
302	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
303	Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences (JKUMS)	2251-9068	Active
304	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
305	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783	Active
306	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Interrupted
307	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
308	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active
309	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
310	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Interrupted
311	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
312	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
313	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
314	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
315	Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences New	2251-7022	Active
316	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576	Active
317	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
318	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941	Active
319	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
320	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
321	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
322	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
323	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Active
324	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482	Active
325	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
326	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676	Active
327	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
328	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active
329	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Interrupted
330	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
331	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
332	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
333	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
334	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
335	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
336	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Active
337	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
338	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
339	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
340	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
341	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
342	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Interrupted
343	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446	Active
344	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Active
345	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
346	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
347	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
348	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Active
349	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
350	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
351	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
352	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
353	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Active
354	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525	Active
355	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Active
356	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
357	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
358	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
359	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
360	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
361	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
362	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
363	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active
364	JRH - Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395	Active
365	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Active
366	JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
367	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
368	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
369	Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780	Active
370	Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x	Active
371	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Interrupted
372	Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A	Active
373	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
374	Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
375	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
376	KMUJ - Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763	Active
377	KOOMESH - Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
378	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
379	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
380	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
381	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
382	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820	Interrupted
383	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
384	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
385	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
386	Mansoura Medical Bulletin	N/A	Active
387	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
388	Maroc Medical	0025-4053	Active
389	MDV - Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010	Active
390	MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
391	Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
392	Medical Channel	1681-5491	Interrupted
393	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
394	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
395	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
396	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
397	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
398	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
399	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Interrupted
400	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
401	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Active
402	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
403	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
404	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active
405	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
406	Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active
407	MEJC - Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
408	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
409	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
410	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
411	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
412	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
413	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554	Active
414	Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
415	Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
416	Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006	Active
417	Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
418	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
419	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
420	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
421	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
422	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
423	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
424	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
425	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
426	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
427	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
428	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
429	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
430	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
431	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
432	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Active
433	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
434	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
435	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
436	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Interrupted
437	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
438	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
439	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active
440	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active
441	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Interrupted
442	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
443	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
444	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Stopped
445	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413	Active
446	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421	Active
447	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
448	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
449	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
450	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904	Interrupted
451	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
452	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active
453	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
454	Payavard - Salamat	1735-8132	Active
455	Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
456	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
457	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
458	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
459	PJO - Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
460	PJPH - Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891	Active
461	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
462	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
463	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
464	Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active
465	Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
466	Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
467	Proceedings	N/A	Interrupted
468	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
469	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
470	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
471	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
472	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
473	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
474	Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue	4544-2008	Active
475	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043	Active
476	Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
477	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
478	Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572	Active
479	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Interrupted
480	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
481	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
482	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Interrupted
483	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Interrupted
484	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
485	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
486	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
487	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Interrupted
488	Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
489	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
490	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
491	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
492	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
493	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
494	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
495	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
496	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
497	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S.	1727-1789	Active
498	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
499	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Interrupted
500	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
501	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520	Active
502	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
503	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
504	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
505	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
506	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
507	SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
508	SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
509	SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
510	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
511	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
512	Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529	Active
513	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
514	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
515	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
516	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
517	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
518	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
519	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Active
520	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
521	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
522	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
523	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
524	Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
525	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
526	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted
527	Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397	Active
528	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
529	Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences New	2251-8312	Active
530	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Active
531	Trauma Monthly	2251-7464	Active
532	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
533	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
534	Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
535	Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
536	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
537	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
538	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
539	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Interrupted
540	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
541	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
542	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
543	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
544	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
545	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
546	Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences New	N/A	Active
547	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active

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