

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

December 2013

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Organization**

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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

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

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

Scope and Coverage

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

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

Subject Index

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

Author Index

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

List of EMR Journals by Country

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

List of EMR Journals by Title

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

Computer facilities

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

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

Availability of photocopies

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

Availability on the Internet

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

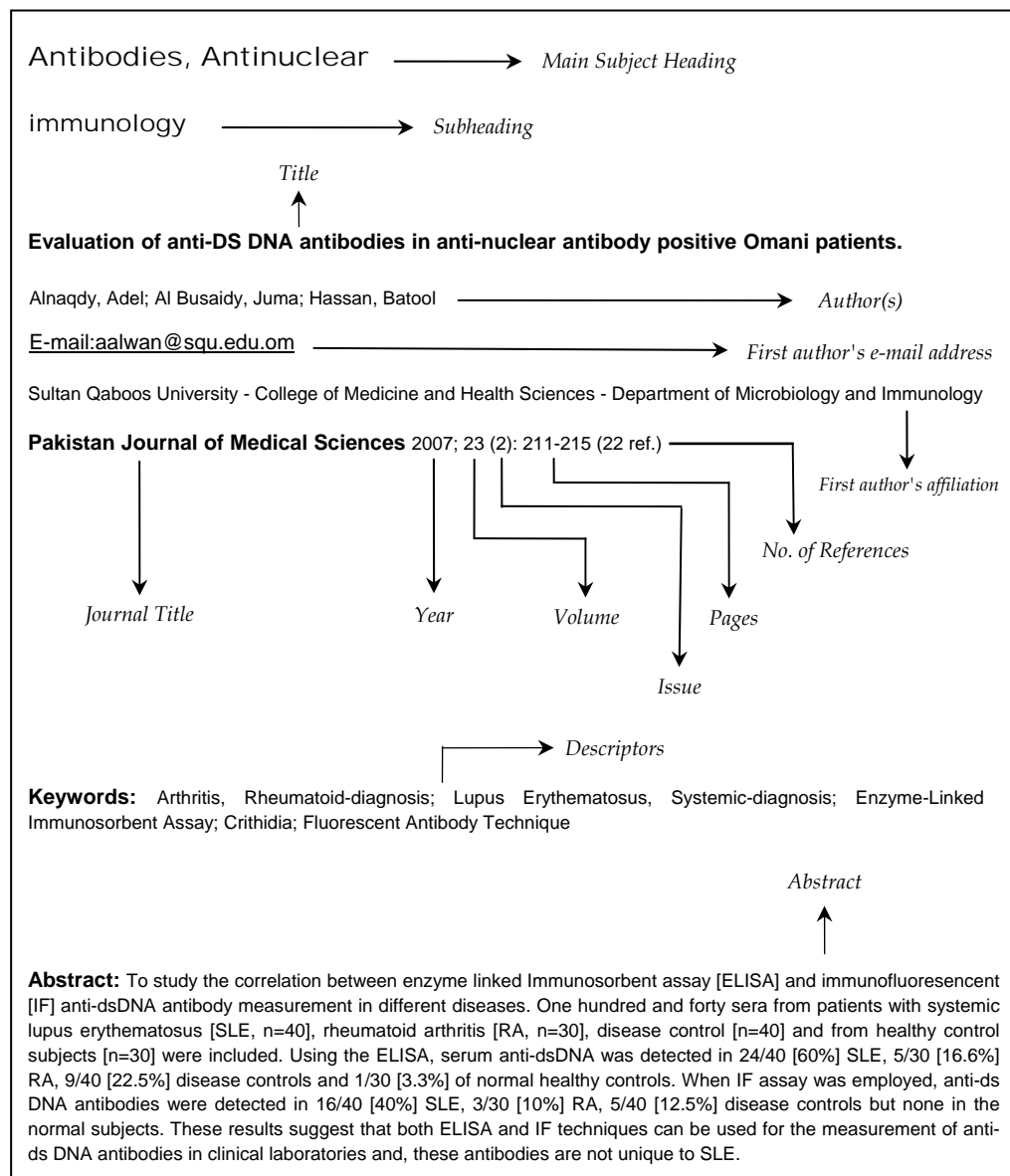


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Abortion, Therapeutic

Abortion and ensoulment.

Gowri, Vaidyanathan

[E-mail:gowri@squ.edu.om](mailto:gowri@squ.edu.om)

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 1-2 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Abortion, Induced; Abortion, Criminal; Pregnancy; Fetal Viability; Beginning of Human Life; Spinal Dysraphism

Divergent views on abortion and the period of ensoulment.

Khitamy, Badawy A.B.

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

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - National Committee for Bioethics, Oman - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 26-31 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Personal Autonomy; Value of Life; Fetus-abnormalities; Pregnancy; Fetal Viability; Beginning of Human Life; Spinal Dysraphism; Abortion, Induced; Personhood

Abstract: A Muslim woman in her sixteenth week of pregnancy was informed that her ultrasound scan showed spina bifida, and laboratory results confirmed the diagnosis. The child would have various complications and, most probably, would need medical care for life. With the consent of her husband she decided to terminate the pregnancy. Her decision sparked controversy among Muslim clerics in her community, sparking debate between those who would allow abortion for medical reasons and those who oppose abortion for any reason. This paper will review the philosophical and theological arguments of the pro-life and pro-choice groups as well as the Islamic perspective concerning a woman's autonomy over her reproductive system, the sanctity of the fetus and the embryo, therapeutic abortion, and ensoulment.

Accidents, Traffic

mortality

Fatalities from road traffic accidents among the young in Bahrain.

Hamadeh R.R.; Ali, N.M.A.

[E-mail:randah@agu.edu.bh](mailto:randah@agu.edu.bh)

Arabian Gulf University - College of Medicine and Medical Sciences - Department of Family and Community Medicine

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 854-860 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution

Abstract: In Bahrain and other Gulf countries, road traffic accidents [RTA] are recognized as a growing public health problem. This study described the trend of fatalities from RTA in Bahrain among those aged < 25 years from 2003-2010. The proportional mortality ratios of RTA deaths [up to 30 days from the accident] among the young were compared with those of all ages. The average proportion of young males killed by RTA in Bahrain during the 8-year period was 82.7%, with 2006 marking the lowest proportion among Bahraini nationals [72.2%] and the total population [79.2%]. RTA fatalities constituted 51.3% among the Bahrainis, 20.2% of non-Bahrainis and 39.0% of all fatalities in both sexes combined. The young in Bahrain were 3.5 times more likely to die from RTA than the general population. This paper calls on policy-makers to consolidate efforts to control this public health problem.

Acinetobacter baumannii

drug effects

Prevalence of colistin and tigecycline resistance in *Acinetobacter baumannii* clinical isolates from 2 hospitals in Riyadh Region over a 2-year period.

Baadani, Abeer M.; Thawadi, Sahar I.; El Khizzi, Noura A.; Omrani, Ali S.

King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center - Division of Infections Diseases - Department of Medicine

Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 248-253 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Colistin; Minocycline-analogs and derivatives; Prevalence; Drug Resistance; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; *Acinetobacter* Infections

Abstract: To describe the rates and patterns of colistin and tigecycline resistance among *Acinetobacter baumannii* [*A. baumannii*] isolates from clinical specimens from 2 major hospitals in Riyadh Region over a 2-year period. This is a retrospective review of records of all clinical isolates of *A. baumannii* from the departments of microbiology at King

Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center [KFSHRC] and Prince Sultan Military Medical City [PSMMC], Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the period from January 2010 to December 2011. Records for 1307 *Acinetobacter* species isolates were identified. The overall tigecycline resistance rates were 9.7% and colistin 1.8%. Among *Acinetobacter* isolates from KFSHRC, tigecycline resistance rate increased from 10.4% in 2010 to 20.5% in 2011. Colistin resistance increased over the same period from 2.6% to 4.7%. No *Acinetobacter* isolates from PSMMC were reported to be colistin resistant, while tigecycline resistance rates increased from 1.3% in 2010 to 6.6% in 2011. In KFSHRC, resistance to tigecycline was reported significantly more in isolates from samples that originated in the intensive care units, whereas in PSMMC tigecycline resistance was reported exclusively from clinical areas other than intensive care. No temporal clustering of *Acinetobacter* isolates was apparent in either hospital over the study period. Tigecycline and colistin resistance were reported from a considerable proportion of *Acinetobacter* clinical isolates from the study hospitals over a 2-year period.

Acute Coronary Syndrome

epidemiology

The epidemiology of acute coronary syndrome in Oman. Results from the Oman-RACE study.

Al Lawati, Jawad; Sulaiman, Kadhim; Panduranga, Prashanth

E-mail: jallawati@gmail.com

Ministry of Health - Department of Non-communicable Diseases Surveillance and Control

SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 43-50 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Myocardial Ischemia; Cardiovascular Diseases; Risk Factors

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the epidemiology and coronary risk factors of acute coronary syndrome [ACS] in Oman. Data were collected through a prospective, multinational, multicentre survey of consecutive patients, hospitalised over a 5-month period in 2007 with a diagnosis of ACS, in Yemen and five Arabian Gulf countries [Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates]. Here we present data of Omani patients aged ≥ 20 years who received a provisional diagnosis of ACS and were consequently admitted to 14 different hospitals. There were 1,340 confirmed ACS episodes in 748 men and 592 women [median age 61 years]. The overall crude incidence rate of ACS was 338.9 per 100,000 person-years [P-Y]. The age-standardised rate [ASR] of ACS was 779 and 674 per 100,000 P-Y for men and women, respectively. The ASR male-to-female rate ratio was highest in the ST-elevation myocardial infarction [STEMI] group [2.26, 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.63 to 3.15] followed by the non-STEMI [NSTEMI] group [1.68, 95% CI 1.28 to 2.21] and unstable angina [0.79, 95% CI 0.66 to 0.99]. Unstable angina accounted for 55%, STEMI for 26% and NSTEMI for 19% of ACS cases. Among the coronary risk factors, there was a high prevalence of hypertension [68%], diabetes mellitus [DM] [36%], hyperlipidaemia [63%], and overweight/obesity [65%], with a relatively low rate of current tobacco use [11%]. Our study confirms a high incidence of ACS in Omanis and supports the notion that the cardiovascular disease epidemic is also sweeping developing countries.

Adiponectin

blood

Epidemiologic evidence on serum adiponectin level and lipid profile.

Izadi, Vajihe; Farabad, Elaheh; Azadbakht, Leila

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Food Security Research Center - Department of Community Nutrition

IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 133-140 (65 ref.)

Keywords: Lipids-blood; Cholesterol, HDL; Cholesterol, LDL; Triglycerides; Cholesterol, VLDL

Abstract: The concentration of adiponectin, a hormone which is secreted from adipose tissue, is inversely correlated with body fat mass. This hormone has anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic properties. Its concentration reduces in metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular diseases. This study reviews the evidence on the relationship between serum adiponectin concentration and lipid profile. In this study former clinical trials, cross sectional and prospective studies have been reviewed. The PubMed search engine has been used to find related research for the topic by considering dyslipidemia, total cholesterol [TC], high and low density protein [HDL and LDL], triglyceride [TG], lipid profile [LP] and adiponectin as the key words. Finally, 25 articles were recruited to review in the present article. Serum adiponectin level was positively correlated with plasma HDL cholesterol concentrations. There was a significant inverse relationship between plasma triglyceride and serum adiponectin. An inverse correlation between very low density lipoprotein [VLDL] and LDL levels and adiponectin was reported from the studies. So, Adiponectin has an important role in the metabolism of lipid profile including HDLc.

Adolescent

First report on self-rated health in a nationally-representative sample of Iranian adolescents: the Caspian-III study.

Hosseini, Mohsen; Maghami, Mahboobeh; Kelishadi, Roya; Motlagh, Mohammad Esmaeil; Khoshbin, Soheila; Amirkhani, Amir; Heshmat, Ramin; Taslimi, Mahnaz; Ardalanc, Gelayol; Hosseini, Sayed Mohsen

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - School of Health - Department of Bio-statistics and Epidemiology

IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 146-152 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Health Status; Health Status Indicators; Logistic Models; Schools; Self Report

Abstract: To evaluate predictive factors of adolescents' appraisal of their health. The nationwide study, entitled "Childhood and Adolescence Surveillance and Prevention of Adult Non-communicable Diseases [CASPIAN] study," was conducted in 2010 among Iranian school students, aged 10-18. In addition to demographic factors and physical examination, variables as family structure, nutrition habits, physical activity, smoking, hygienic habits, violence, school attachment, family smoking, and family history of chronic diseases were assessed. The dependent variable is the self-rated health [SRH] and it was measured by 12 items, which had already been combined through latent class analysis. We had taken a dichotomous variable, i.e. the higher values indicate better SRH. The dependent variable was regressed on all predictors by generalized additive models. 75% of adolescents had a good SRH. The linear and smooth effects of independent variables on SRH were observed. Among all the variables, physical activity had a positive linear effect on SRH [$\beta = 0.08$, P value = 0.003]. Smoking, violence, and family history of disease associated to SRH non-linearly [P value < 0.05]. Family smoking [$\beta = -0.01$] and hygienic habits [$\beta = 0.27$] related to SRH both linearly and non-linearly. Physical health and high risk behavior, either of linear or non-linear effect, are factors, which seem to shape the adolescents' perception of health.

Aeromonas hydrophila

drug effects

A cytotoxicity and comparative antibacterial study on the effect of Zataria multiflora boiss, trachyspermum copticum essential oils, and enrofloxacin on aeromonas hydrophila.

Malekinejad, Hassan; Bazargani-Gilani, Behnaz; Tukmechi, Amir; Ebrahimi, Hadi

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Urmia University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology

Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 188-195 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Carum; Fluoroquinolones; Oils, Volatile; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Phytotherapy

Abstract: This study designed to test the antibacterial potency of enrofloxacin [ENR] and essential oils from Zataria multiflora Boiss [ZEO] and Trachyspermum copticum [TEO] on Aeromonas hydrophila. The antibacterial potency of test compounds was determined by several methods including the inhibition zone diameter determination, microbroth dilution method and colorimetric method of MTT. The cytotoxicity of test substances was assessed on Chinook salmon [Oncorhynchus tshawytscha] embryo [CHSE-214] cells. Results showed that ENR and tested essential oils exert antibacterial effect against A. hydrophila. Moreover, ENR exerted the most potent antibacterial effect with MIC values of 62.5 ng/ml. The natural compounds of ZEO and TEO also showed antibacterial effects with rather high MIC values of 0.315 mg/ml, and 1.25 mg/ml, respectively. None of the tested substances showed toxicity on CHSE-24 cells. It is concluded that ZEO and TEO could be applied to prevent from A. hydrophila infection. Moreover, data also suggest that MTT method could be both cost- and time-effective and accurate method of MIC determination.

Aggressive Periodontitis

Expression of human beta defensins [HBDs] 1, 2 and 3 in gingival crevicular fluid of patients affected by localized aggressive periodontitis.

Ebrahim, Mohamed Abdelmoniem

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Minia University - Faculty of Dental Medicine - Department of Oral Medicine, Periodontology and Oral Diagnosis

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 75-82 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Gingival Crevicular Fluid; beta-Defensins; Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: To study the effect of nonsurgical periodontal therapy on the expression frequencies of human beta-defensin [HBD]-1, -2, and -3 in the gingival crevicular fluid [GCF] of patients affected by localized aggressive periodontitis. Twenty patients affected by localized aggressive periodontitis [age range, 20-35 years] and 20 healthy subjects [age range, 21-37 years] were examined with clinical periodontal parameters and radiographic examination with the long-cone parallel technique. All periodontitis patients underwent nonsurgical periodontal therapy combined with doxycycline treatment and a maintenance program [including brushing with regular toothpaste]. GCF samples were collected from patients and healthy control subjects at baseline as well as 3 months after periodontal therapy for the patient group. In the patient group, the expression frequencies of HBD-1, -2, and -3 mRNA at baseline were 30%, 85%,

and 35%, respectively, which changed after periodontal therapy to 80%, 45%, and 85%, respectively [all $P < 0.001$]. In the healthy control subjects, the expression frequencies were 95%, 40%, and 95% for HBD-1, -2, and -3, respectively, which were different from those of diseased patients at baseline [all $P < 0.001$]. The appropriate expression of HBD peptides in health and disease may contribute to the maintenance of periodontal homeostasis, possibly through its antimicrobial effects and the promotion of adaptive immune responses.

Airway Management

Airway management of a difficult airway due to prolonged enlarged goiter using loco-sedative technique.

Srivastava, Divya; Dhiraaj, Sanjay

E-mail: dr.divshric@gmail.com

Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Anaesthesiology

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 86-89 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Intubation, Intratracheal-methods; Fiber Optic Technology; Goiter; Thyroid Gland

Abstract: Appropriate airway management is an essential part of anesthesiologist's role. Huge goiters can lead to distorted airway and difficulty in endotracheal intubation. In this report, we present a case of a 67-year-old woman with a huge toxic multinodular thyroid swelling, gradually increasing in size for last 20 years, where trachea was successfully intubated. She had a history of deferred surgery in June 2007 due to inability to intubate, despite 5-6 attempts using different laryngoscopes, bougie, and stylet. Patient was re-admitted in December 2011 for the surgery and was successfully intubated this time with help of fiberoptic intubation using loco-sedative technique. Patient was electively kept intubated postoperatively in view of chances of tracheomalacia due to prolonged large goiter. She was extubated successfully on post-op day 2 after demonstration of leak around trachea following tracheal tube cuff deflation. The different techniques of managing the difficult airway in these patients are discussed.

Alzheimer Disease

veterinary

The effect of treadmill running on passive avoidance learning in animal model of Alzheimer disease.

Hosseini, Nasrin; Alaei, Hojjatallah; Reisi, Parham; Radahmadi, Maryam

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Physiology

IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 187-192 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Exercise Test; Avoidance Learning-physiology; Rats, Wistar; Basal Nucleus of Meynert; Models, Animal

Abstract: Alzheimer's disease was known as a progressive neurodegenerative disorder in the elderly and is characterized by dementia and severe neuronal loss in the some regions of brain such as nucleus basalis magnocellularis. It plays an important role in the brain functions such as learning and memory. Loss of cholinergic neurons of nucleus basalis magnocellularis by ibotenic acid can commonly be regarded as a suitable model of Alzheimer's disease. Previous studies reported that exercise training may slow down the onset and progression of memory deficit in neurodegenerative disorders. This research investigates the effects of treadmill running on acquisition and retention time of passive avoidance deficits induced by ibotenic acid nucleus basalis magnocellularis lesion. Male Wistar rats were randomly selected and divided into five groups as follows: Control, sham, Alzheimer, exercise before Alzheimer, and exercise groups. Treadmill running had a 21 day period and Alzheimer was induced by 5 micro g/ micro l bilateral injection of ibotenic acid in nucleus basalis magnocellularis. Our results showed that ibotenic acid lesions significantly impaired passive avoidance acquisition [$P < 0.01$] and retention [$P < 0.001$] performance, while treadmill running exercise significantly [$P < 0.001$] improved passive avoidance learning in NBM-lesion rats. Treadmill running has a potential role in the prevention of learning and memory impairments in NBM-lesion rats.

Amides

administration and dosage

Low-dose ropivacaine for supraclavicular brachial plexus block combined with general anesthesia for successful postoperative analgesia: a case series.

Iwata, Toshio; Nakahashi, Kazuyoshi; Inoue, Satoki; Furuya, Hitoshi

Nara Prefectural Mimuro Hospital - Department of Anesthesiology

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 37-39 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Amides-therapeutic use; Anesthesia, General; Brachial Plexus-drug effects; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Pain, Postoperative-therapy; Patient Satisfaction; Analgesia

Abstract: Ropivacaine, a long-acting local anesthetic agent, has been used for postoperative analgesia in brachial plexus block [BPB] at high doses. However, use of lower doses would reduce the occurrence of adverse effects. We applied BPB with low-dose ropivacaine [10 mL of 0.375% ropivacaine] after induction of general anesthesia for surgery of the upper extremities in 62 patients at our hospital. Ropivacaine was administered via a fluoroscopy-guided supraclavicular method. Analgesic effects during surgery, visual analog scale pain scores, skin sensation, muscle strength, and postoperative patient satisfaction indices were evaluated. Fifty-six patients [90.3%] did not require supplemental analgesics during surgery. The remaining six patients were administered fentanyl due to the insufficient analgesic effects of the nerve block. Some adverse effects, including numbness and delayed motor and sensory recovery of the upper extremities, were observed. The mean postoperative patient-evaluated visual satisfaction scale was 94.1. Our results suggest that low-dose ropivacaine is clinically acceptable for BPB under general anesthesia.

Analgesics, Opioid

adverse effects

The dilemma of opioid-induced hyperalgesia and tolerance in chronic opioid therapy.

Tawfic, Qutaiba Amir; Faris, Ali S.; Date, Rohit R.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 185-187 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Opioid-Related Disorders; Hyperalgesia-chemically induced; Receptors, Opioid

Anemia

Maternal anemia in various trimesters and its effect on newborn weight and maturity: an observational study.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 193-199 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications, Hematologic; Birth Weight; Gestational Age; Pregnancy Trimesters; Hemoglobins-analysis

Abstract: Anemia has been a very important nutritional disorder in the world. India has reported high prevalence of anemia in pregnancy. Most of the articles have reported an adverse pregnancy outcome related to anemia. Of late, reports are emerging suggesting anemia could be indeed beneficial. Apart from that, there was no consistency in the timing of hemoglobin considered for analysis. Hence, we designed an observational study to look into these aspects. 1000 mothers admitted for delivery were recruited and their hemoglobin was measured. Hemoglobin in previous trimesters was noted from their antenatal record. We followed up these mothers till delivery and looked into the gestation and birth weight of the babies. Descriptive statistics was used for baseline characteristics. Comparison of means was done using Student's t-test. Qualitative variables were compared using Fisher's exact test. More than 50% of the mothers were anemic at some point of time during their pregnancy and 39% of the mothers were anemic throughout. Mean birth weight of babies born to anemic mothers was marginally lower compared to that of babies born to nonanemic mothers. This difference was statistically significant. There was 6.5% increase in the incidence of low birth weight babies and 11.5% increase in preterm deliveries in mothers who were anemic in their third trimester. The incidence of low birth weight babies was significantly more in mothers who were anemic in their third trimester. Preterm deliveries occurred more frequently in mothers who were anemic in their second and third trimesters. Higher hemoglobin did not show any effect on either birth weight or gestation in our study.

Anemia, Sickle Cell

Treatment adherence and quality of life outcomes in patients with sickle cell disease.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 261-265 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Patient Compliance

Abstract: To assess the health-related quality of life [HRQL] of patients with sickle cell disease [SCD] and to measure the impact of treatment adherence on disease complication, severity, crisis, and outcome. This was a cross-sectional study on patients with SCD who attended the Hematology Clinic at King Abdulaziz University Hospital from January 2009 to December 2011. We measured the primary outcome of health-related quality of life [HRQL] using the World Health Organization quality of life assessment instrument [WHOQOL-BREF]. Data were collected and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Analysis of HRQL was carried out along the scoring of WHOQOL-BREF.

One hundred fifteen patients completed the questionnaire. Eighty-seven patients [75.7%] had severe SCD, while 28 [24.3%] had mild disease. Patients with severe disease had a low HRQL [$p=0.002$]. Pain episodes were the main cause of hospitalization [$n=59$; 51.3%]. Thirty-six of patients [31.3%] who had pain episodes were on regular narcotics and had low HRQL scores [$p=0.0001$]. The HRQL scores significantly decreased as pain levels increased. Patients with delayed treatment or those who were not adherent to treatment showed worse HRQL scores [$p=0.001$]. Treatment adherence and early intervention in SCD improved HRQL outcomes.

Anesthesia

A patient of terson's syndrome for ocular surgery: Perianesthetic concerns.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 93-95 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Syndrome; Eye Hemorrhage; Subarachnoid Hemorrhage; Intracranial Hemorrhages

Abstract: Terson's syndrome may be challenging for the anesthesiologist in view of its multisystem involvement including neurological, cardiovascular, and ophthalmological involvement. We describe anesthetic management of a 55-year-old male having Terson's syndrome for pars plana vitrectomy.

methods

Clinical or technological evaluation of depth of anesthesia at induction time: a simple study for an easy message.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 1-2 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Propofol; Anesthesia-adverse effects

Clinical vs. bispectral index-guided propofol induction of anesthesia: a comparative study.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 75-79 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Propofol-therapeutic use; Consciousness Monitors; Propofol-administration and dosage

Abstract: Clinically optimized focusing of drug administration to specific need of patient with bispectral index [BIS] monitoring results in reduced dose and faster recovery of consciousness. This study was planned with an aim to study and compare the conventional clinical end point or BIS on the requirement of dosage of propofol, hemodynamic effects, and BIS alterations following propofol induction. 70 patients, ASA I and II, 20-60 years undergoing elective surgical procedure under general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation were selected and divided into two groups. Group A received [inj.] fentanyl [2 micro g/kg], followed 3 min later by inj. propofol at the rate of 30 mg/kg/hr infusion till the loss of response to verbal command while group B received inj. fentanyl [2 micro g/kg], followed 3 min later by inj. propofol at the rate of 30 mg/kg/hr infusion. The end point of hypnosis was when the BIS value was sustained for 1 min at 48 +/- 2. The patients were intubated. Total induction dose of propofol was noted in each group. The value of BIS and hemodynamic parameters [heart rate, systolic/diastolic blood pressure] were noted at the time of loss of consciousness, at the time of intubation, and 1 min after intubation, thereafter every minute for first 10 min and thereafter every 10 min till end of surgery. Any involuntary muscle activity such as jerky movements, dystonic posturing, and opisthotonos were also recorded. The mean dose of propofol used in groups A and B were 1.85 +/- 0.48 mg/kg and 1.79 +/- 0.41 mg/kg, respectively. The dosage used in group B were less but not clinically significant [$P=0.575$]. On comparing the dosage of propofol in males among the groups there was a significantly lower dosage of propofol required in group B [2.06 +/- 0.45 mg/kg and 1.83 +/- 0.32 mg/kg, respectively, $P=0.016$]. This decrease however was not seen in female patients dosage being 1.65 +/- 0.44 mg/kg and 1.75 +/- 0.49 mg/kg, respectively [$P=0.372$]. The hemodynamic variables including heart rate, systolic/diastolic blood pressure and BIS were comparable within the group at induction, post-induction, and intubation. However, there was a significant increase in all the parameters at postintubation readings [$P<0.001$]. No significant difference in the induction dose of propofol was observed when assessed clinically [loss of verbal response] or by BIS monitoring. Traditional teaching to titrate the dose of propofol and depth of anesthesia during intubation by loss of verbal response is as good as BIS value monitoring.

Anesthesia, Caudal

Caudal epidural blockade in adolescents.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 57-60 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Adolescent; Analgesia, Epidural; Pain, Postoperative

Abstract: Various options are available for the provision of analgesia following major surgical procedures including systemic opioids and regional anesthetic techniques. Regional anesthetic techniques offer the advantage of providing analgesia while avoiding the deleterious adverse effects associated with opioids including nausea, vomiting, sedation and respiratory depression. Although used commonly in infants and children, there is a paucity of experience with the use of caudal epidural blockade in adolescents. We retrospectively reviewed the perioperative care of adolescents undergoing major urologic or orthopedic surgical procedures for whom a caudal epidural block was placed for postoperative analgesia. The cohort for the study included 5 adolescents, ranging in age from 13 to 18 years and in weight from 42 to 71 kilograms. Caudal epidural analgesia was accomplished after the induction of anesthesia and prior to the start of the surgical procedure using 20-25 mL of either 0.25% bupivacaine or 0.2% ropivacaine with clonidine [1 micro g/kg]. The patients denied pain the recovery room. The time to first request for analgesia varied from 12 to 18 hours with the patients requiring 1-3 doses of analgesic agents during the initial 24 postoperative hours. Our preliminary experience demonstrates the efficacy of caudal epidural block in providing analgesia following major urologic and orthopedic surgical procedures. The applications of this technique as a means of providing postoperative analgesia are discussed.

Anesthesia, Epidural

adverse effects

Surgical removal of broken epidural catheter.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 96-98 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Catheters-adverse effects; Surgical Procedures, Operative

methods

Successful lumbar epidural catheter placement through a lower back lipoma.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 83-85 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Catheterization; Catheters; Lumbosacral Region; Lipoma; Vascular Surgical Procedures; Lower Extremity-surgery

Abstract: Structural abnormalities of the lumbar spine or the overlying structures may represent a relative contraindication or technical difficulty to neuraxial anesthesia. We report a case of successful epidural catheter placement through a lower back lipoma for vascular bypass surgery of the lower extremity.

Anesthesia, Intravenous

As an analgesic ketamine versus fentanyl for total intravenous anesthesia.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 107-108 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Ketamine-therapeutic use; Fentanyl-therapeutic use; Analgesics

Anesthesia, Spinal

Spinal anesthesia for hernia surgery in a child with laryngomalacia.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 98-99 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Herniorrhaphy; Infant; Laryngomalacia

methods

Low-dose spinal anesthesia for urgent laparotomy in severe myasthenia gravis.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 90-92 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Myasthenia Gravis-surgery; Laparotomy; Emergencies; Respiration, Artificial; Bupivacaine

Abstract: Myasthenia gravis [MG] is an autoimmune disease with an incidence of 2-10/100,000 cases per year, characterized by muscle weakness secondary to destruction of postsynaptic acetylcholine receptors. In these patients, important perioperative issues remain unresolved, namely, optimal administration of cholinesterase inhibitors, risks of regional anesthesia, and prediction of need of postoperative mechanical ventilation. We describe the use of a low-dose spinal anesthesia in a patient with MG who was submitted for emergence exploratory laparotomy. The utilization of low-dose spinal anesthesia allowed us to perform surgery with no adverse respiratory or cardiovascular events in this patient.

Anesthetics, Local

administration and dosage

Safety of intraneural injection of local anesthetic.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 80-82 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthetics, Local-adverse effects; Peripheral Nerves

Abstract: There is conflicting information in the literature regarding nerve damage following regional anesthesia. Intraneural injection of local anesthetic was described as a safe practice in regional anesthesia. This review focuses on the histopathological and functional assessment of peripheral nerve function following intraneural injection of local anesthetics.

Ankle Brachial Index

Ankle brachial index in children with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 88-92 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Nephrotic Syndrome-congenital

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the ankle brachial index [ABI] as a predictor of peripheral arterial diseases [PAD] in children with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome [NS]. Twenty children [11 males and 9 females] attending the Pediatric Nephrology Outpatient Clinic of El-Minia University Hospital, Egypt, were enrolled in this study. Their age ranged between 5 and 15 years with a mean of 10.75 +/- 3.31 years. They had proteinuria and were dependent on steroid therapy. Twenty healthy age- and sex-matched children served as a control group. All patients and controls underwent a thorough history-taking and clinical examination. All subjects in the study underwent laboratory investigations, including a urine analysis [24-hour test for protein in urine, and levels of serum urea and creatinine, triglycerides, and cholesterol]. A renal biopsy was done to diagnose the children's histopathological type of NS. A Doppler study was done to determine patients' ABI. ABI was significantly higher in the patient group than in the control group [P < 0.0001]. There was a negative correlation between ABI and duration of treatment [r value = 0.77 and P < 0.001]. ABI is simple non-invasive manoeuvre that can reliably assess arterial stiffness as an early predictor of atherosclerosis in nephrotic patients with long duration of both illness and steroid therapy.

Anti-Bacterial Agents

therapeutic use

Assessing the overuse of antibiotics in children with URTIs in Saudi Arabia: development of the parental perception on antibiotics scale [PAPA scale]

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 3-10 (52 ref.)

Keywords: Reproducibility of Results; Child; Respiratory System; Respiratory Tract Infections-drug therapy; Drug Utilization

Abstract: Antibiotic overuse is influenced by several factors that can only be measured using a valid and reliable psychosocial measurement instrument. This study aims to establish translation and early stage validation of an instrument recently developed by this research team to measure factors influencing the overuse of antibiotics in children with upper respiratory tract infections in Saudi Arabia. The content evaluation panel was composed of area experts approached using the Delphi Technique. Experts were provided with the questionnaires iteratively, on a three-round basis until consensus on the relevance of items was reached independently. Translation was achieved by adapting Brislin's model of translation. After going through the iterative process with the experts, consensus was reached to 58 items [including demographics]. Experts also pointed out some issues related to ambiguity and redundancy in some items. A final Arabic version was produced from the translation process. This study produced preliminary validation of the developed instrument from the experts' contributions. Then, the instrument was translated from English to Arabic. The instrument will undergo further validation steps in the future, such as construct validity.

Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

adverse effects

Lower gastrointestinal bleeding due to non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug-induced colopathy case report and literature review.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 107-111 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-etiology; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: The adverse effects of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] on the upper gastrointestinal [GI] tract and small intestine are well established. The effect of such therapy on the large intestine, so called NSAID-induced colopathy, is less well described. NSAID-induced colopathy usually involves the right colon due to a higher concentration of the drug at this site, but the rectum may also be involved. NSAIDs possibly damage the normal large intestine, which presents as ulceration, colitis and stricture. Even though several studies found that NSAIDs can cause diverticular bleeding and perforation, flare-up of inflammatory bowel disease, and play a role as an etiologic factor in lymphocytic colitis. Inflammatory bowel diseases, malignancy and infectious colitis must be ruled out before establishing the diagnosis of NSAID-induced colopathy. Discontinuation of the offending drug is mandatory. Here, we have reported the case of a 43-year-old female, NSAID user due to low back pain, who was admitted to the hospital with painless hematochezia.

Antitubercular Agents

After 40 years, new medicine for combating TB.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 1-2 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis; Quinolines; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant

Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia

diagnosis

Clinico-radiological profile of arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia at a tertiary care center: two year experience.

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 79-84 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia-radiography; Heart Ventricles; Cardiomyopathies; Echocardiography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia [ARVD/C] refers to fibro fatty infiltration replacement of ventricular myocardium especially that of right ventricle. The clinical presentation varies from asymptomatic state to ventricular tachycardia, heart failure and even sudden death. Diagnosis is established using modified ARVD/C taskforce criteria. Among all the various modalities of diagnosis, magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] gives most comprehensive evaluation of both morphological and functional abnormalities in this disease. MRI may not only obviate need for myocardial biopsy but also give insights into the nature of disease like presence of left ventricular myocardial involvement. We present our 2 years experience of ARVD/C patients who were admitted in our center and in whom diagnosis of ARVD/C was supported by excellent MR imaging. This study was conducted by Department of Radiology and Cardiology SKIMS, a tertiary care center for a period of 2 years. Patients with suspected ARVD/C based on clinical, electrophysiological and echocardiographic findings were subjected to MR imaging. Patients were excluded if they had history metallic implants, claustrophobia or were uncooperative. In this study stress was laid on diagnostic role of MRI in ARVD/C. The median age at presentation was 31 years [range 21-43 years]. 80% of patients were males. Most common clinical presentation was palpitations [40%]. Syncope was present in 27% and heart failure in 13%. EKG suggestive of ARVD was seen in 87%. Echocardiographic features suggestive of ARVD/C was seen in all 15 patients. Family history of premature sudden death less than 35 years old was present in one patient only. MRI evidence classical for ARVD/C was seen in 80%. Demographic features and mode of presentation of our patients is consistent with what has been rest of the world. We performed MRI in all patients to increase the specificity of our diagnosis. MR imaging allows a three-dimensional evaluation of the right ventricle and provides the most important anatomic, functional, and morphologic criteria for diagnosis of ARVD/C within one single study. MR imaging appears to be the optimal imaging technique for detection and follow-up of clinically suspected ARVD/C.

Artemisinins

therapeutic use

Dihydroartemisinin induces radiosensitivity in cervical cancer cells by modulating cell cycle progression.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 254-260 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Uterine Cervical Neoplasms; Cell Cycle; HeLa Cells; Radiation-Sensitizing Agents

Abstract: To investigate the radiosensitizing effects of dihydroartemisinin [DHA] and its underlying mechanisms in cervical cancer cells. This experimental study was conducted between May 2009 and August 2012 in the School of Radiation Medicine and Protection, Soochow University, Suzhou, China. HeLa and Siha cells were assigned as the control group and DHA as treated group. The 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide [MTT] assay, clonogenic assay, cell cycle analysis, and apoptosis analysis were carried out in 2 cell lines of both groups. The inhibitory effect of DHA on the HeLa and Siha cell lines was dependent on both concentration and time. Dihydroartemisinin increased the radiosensitivity of HeLa cells, but not of Siha cells. Apoptosis and the gap2/mitosis [G2/M] phase transition induced by x-irradiation was enhanced by DHA treatment in HeLa cells. Irradiation, combined with DHA, decreased Wee1 expression while increasing Cyclin B1 expression in HeLa cells. Dihydroartemisinin potently abrogates G2 checkpoint control in HeLa cells. It can relieve the G2/M arrest induced by irradiation; thus, it can be used as an effective radiosensitizer, which will probably promote the entry of more irradiation-damaged cells into mitosis.

Ascites

Spontaneous resolution of fetal and neonatal ascites after birth.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 175-178 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Newborn; Fetus; Prognosis

Abstract: Fetal ascites is an uncommon abnormality usually reported in relation to nonimmunological causes. The prospect for fetal and neonatal mortality is high, particularly when the ascites develops before 24 weeks of gestation. The diminution of severe fetal ascites without intrauterine management, especially with an uncomplicated neonatal outcome, is unusual. We report a case of isolated fetal ascites detected at 20 weeks' gestation. All investigations carried out were normal. Consecutive ultrasound examination showed ascites at 20 weeks' gestation. A follow-up ultrasound examination at 6 months of age revealed complete recovery from the ascites. Spontaneous resolution of fetal ascites, with a good prognosis, can occur in cases with an idiopathic aetiology.

Asthma

diagnosis

Is clinical judgment of asthma control adequate? A prospective survey in a tertiary hospital pulmonary clinic.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 63-68 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Physicians; Practice Guideline; Disease Management; Asthma-therapy

Abstract: Asthma control is often difficult to measure. The aim of this study was to compare physicians' personal clinical assessments of asthma control with the Global Initiative for Asthma [GINA] scoring. Physicians in the adult pulmonary clinics of a tertiary hospital in Oman first documented their subjective judgment of asthma control on 157 consecutive patients. Immediately after that and in the same proforma, they selected the individual components from the GINA asthma control table as applicable to each patient. The same classification of asthma control was achieved by physicians' clinical judgment and GINA classification in 106 cases [67.5%]. In the other 32.5% [n = 51], the degree of control by clinical judgment was one level higher than the GINA classification. The agreement was higher for the pulmonologists [72%] as compared to non-pulmonologists [47%; P = 0.009]. Physicians classified 76 patients [48.4%] as well-controlled by clinical judgment compared to 48 [30.6%] using GINA criteria [P <0.001]. Conversely, they classified 34 patients [21.7%] as uncontrolled as compared to 57 [36.3%] by GINA criteria [P <0.001]. In the 28 patients who were clinically judged as well-controlled but, by GINA criteria, were only partially controlled, low peak expiratory flow rate [PEFR] [46.7%] and limitation of activity [21.4%] were the most frequent parameters for downgrading the level of control. Using clinical judgment, physicians overestimated the level of asthma control and underestimated the uncontrolled disease. Since management decisions are based on the perceived level of control, this could potentially lead to under-treatment and therefore sub-optimal asthma control.

economics

The cost of asthma in Kuwait.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 87-91 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Cost of Illness; Asthma-epidemiology

Abstract: To evaluate the direct costs of treating asthma in Kuwait. Population figures were obtained from the 2005 census and projected to 2008. Treatment profiles were obtained from the Asthma Insights and Reality for the Gulf and Near East [AIRGNE] study. Asthma prevalence and unit cost estimates were based on results from a Delphi technique. These estimates were applied to the total Kuwaiti population aged 5 years and over to obtain the number of people diagnosed with asthma. The estimates from the Delphi exercise and the AIRGNE results were used to determine the number of asthma patients managed in government facilities. Direct drug costs were provided by the Ministry of Health. Treatment costs [Kuwaiti dinars, KD] were also calculated using the Delphi exercise and the AIRGNE data. The prevalence of asthma was estimated to be 15% of adults and 18% of children [93,923 adults; 70,158 children]. Of these, 84,530 [90%] adults and 58,932 [84.0%] children were estimated to be using government healthcare facilities. Inpatient visits accounted for the largest portion of total direct costs [43%], followed by emergency room visits [29%], outpatient visits [21%] and medications [7%]. The annual cost of treatment, excluding medications, was KD 29,946,776 [USD 107,076,063] for adults and KD 24,295,439 [USD 86,869,450] for children. Including medications, the total annual direct cost of asthma treatment was estimated to be over KD 58 million [USD 207 million]. Asthma costs Kuwait

a huge sum of money, though the estimates were conservative because only Kuwaiti nationals were included. Given the high medical expenditures associated with emergency room and inpatient visits, relative to lower medication costs, efforts should be focused on improving asthma control rather than reducing expenditure on procurement of medication.

Atrial Fibrillation

diagnosis

What is the exact predictive role of preoperative white blood cell count for new-onset atrial fibrillation following open heart surgery?

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 40-42 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Leukocyte Count; Thoracic Surgery; Cardiac Surgical Procedures; Preoperative Care; Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Atrial fibrillation [AF] occurs in 30% patients on the second or third day post operation; therefore, it is the most prevalent and complicated arrhythmia after open heart surgery. White blood cell [WBC] count seems to be most significantly associated with cardiovascular disorders. This study was designed to evaluate the exact relationship between preoperative WBC count and post-Coronary artery bypass graft [CABG] AF in patients with severe left ventricle [LV] dysfunction who underwent elective off-pump coronary artery bypass. This study was conducted on 104 patients from among 400 patients with severe LV dysfunction undergoing elective off-pump CABG surgery from February 2011 to February 2012, in Afshar Cardiovascular Center, Yazd, Iran. Patients with emergency surgery, unstable angina creatinine higher than 2.0 mg/dL, malignancy, or immunosuppressive disease were excluded. Preoperative serological tests of the participants, such as WBC counts, were saved in their medical dossiers. Of the 400 patients undergoing CABG, AF was found in 54 cases; these 54 male patients formed the experimental group and 60 other patients in the intensive care unit [ICU] and hospital stay without postoperative AF were part of the control group. The average age of the patients was 68.5 +/- 12.8 years. WBC counts in patients with and without AF three days before surgery were 12,340 +/- 155 and 8,950 +/- 170, respectively. On surgical day, WBC counts in the patients with and without AF were 13,188 +/- 140 and 9,145 +/- 255, respectively [P value three days before surgery: 0.04; P value on surgical day: 0.01]. Of the 54 male patients with postoperative AF [POAF], duration of AF was more in cases with elevated WBC count [12,000-14,000] than in those with lower elevated WBC count [10,000-12,000] [P=0.025], but there was no relationship between frequency of recurrence of AF and grading of elevation of WBC count [P=0.81]. These findings show that three days before surgery and on surgery day, there was a difference in WBC count between both groups. So, preoperative WBC count may predict the incidence and duration of AF; however, it cannot be a predictor of the frequency of recurrence of AF. Finally, WBC count is an independent marker for POAF and duration of AF.

Attitude to Health

Correlates of health attitudes among homosexual and bisexual men.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 31-39 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Homosexuality, Male; Health Literacy; Health Personnel; Motivation

Abstract: There is increased emphasis on physician attention to the overall health and wellness of homosexual and bisexual men, though little is known about the health-related attitudes of these groups. This study determined factors associated with the health attitudes of homosexual and bisexual men and identified preferred sources of health information. For this study, the 2008 Consumer Styles panel survey was used to create three health attitude scales and to determine factors associated with each scale. The three scales were labeled: [1] health motivation; [2] relationship with health care provider; and [3] self-perception of health literacy. In addition to other factors, higher scores for health motivation and relationship with health care provider were associated with black compared with white men. In contrast, lower scores for self-perception of health literacy were associated with black compared with white men. For information on an unfamiliar health condition, most homosexual and bisexual men chose the Internet. Black homosexual and bisexual men reported being motivated to be healthy and working well with their health care provider to manage their health. However, their perception of their own health motivation was low compared with the white men. Attempts to improve health literacy through Internet sites may be helpful in improving health attitudes and reducing negative health outcomes.

Bariatric Surgery

Equal ratio ventilation [1:1] improves arterial oxygenation during laparoscopic bariatric surgery: a crossover study.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 9-13 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Pulmonary Ventilation; Inhalation; Cross-Over Studies; Hemodynamics

Abstract: Hypoxaemia and high peak airway pressure [Ppeak] are common anesthetic problems during laparoscopic bariatric surgery. Several publications have reported the successful improvement in arterial oxygenation using positive end expiratory pressure and alveolar recruitment maneuver, however, high peak airway pressure during laparoscopic bariatric surgery may limit the use of both techniques. This study was designed to determine whether equal I:E [inspiratory-to-expiratory] ratio ventilation [1:1] improves arterial oxygenation with parallel decrease in the Ppeak values. Thirty patients with a body mass index ≥ 40 kg/m² scheduled for laparoscopic bariatric surgery were randomized, after creation of pneumoperitoneum, to receive I:E ratio either 1:1 [group 1, 15 patients] or 1:2 [group 2, 15 patients]. After a stabilization period of 30 min, patients were crossed over to the other studied I:E ratio. Ppeak, mean airway pressure [Pmean], dynamic compliance [Cdyn], arterial blood gases and hemodynamic data were collected at the end of each stabilization period. Ventilation with I: E ratio of 1:1 significantly increased partial pressure of O₂ in the arterial blood [PaO₂], Pmean and Cdyn with concomitant significant decrease in Ppeak compared to ventilation with I: E ratio of 1:2. There were no statistical differences between the two groups regarding the mean arterial pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, end tidal CO₂ or partial pressure of CO₂ in the arterial blood. Equal ratio ventilation [1:1] is an effective technique in increase PaO₂ during laparoscopic bariatric surgery. It increases Pmean and Cdyn while decreasing Ppeak without adverse respiratory or hemodynamic effects.

BCG Vaccine

administration and dosage

Extracellular forms of Mycobacterium bovis BCG in the mucosal lymphatic tissues following oral vaccination.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 44-50 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-prevention and control; Mice, Inbred BALB C; Mycobacterium bovis; Immunity, Cellular; Lymphoid Tissue; Tuberculosis Vaccines

Abstract: Oral vaccination with BCG provides protective systemic immunity against pathogenic mycobacterial challenge. In this study, the anatomical distribution of Mycobacterium bovis BCG following oral vaccination was investigated. Replicating bacteria in the Peyer's patches and mesenteric lymph nodes were present as solitary rods or clusters of two to three bacteria, the majority of which were isolated ex vivo as extracellular forms. Only a minority were shown to be associated with typical antigen-presenting cells. Acid-fast staining of mast cell granules in lymphoid tissues revealed a potential pitfall for these analyses and may explain previous reports of acid-fast 'coccoid' forms of mycobacteria in tissues.

Bile Acids and Salts

Salt intake in Eastern Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 915-918 (24 ref.)

Abstract: High salt intake has been associated with adverse side-effects such as hypertension and cardiovascular disease. The amount of salt intake among the population of Saudi Arabia is not known. The objective of this study was to estimate the salt intake among residents of the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia by measuring 24-hour urinary sodium excretion. Urine samples were collected from 130 individuals aged over 14 years for measurement of levels of sodium and other electrolytes. A total of 87 samples met the criteria for accuracy and were analysed. Total mean 24-hour sodium excretion for the group was 140 [SD 49] mEq [153 [SD 52] mEq for males and 118 [SD 37] mEq for females]. These values exceed the recommended daily intake of sodium and may contribute to the risk of developing hypertension and cardiovascular disease in Saudi Arabia.

Birth Weight

Determinants of stunting in school-aged children of Tehran, Iran.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 173-179 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Schools; Child; Population; Breast Feeding; Case-Control Studies; Maternal Age

Abstract: Limited data are available indicating associates of stunting among Iranian children. This study was conducted to investigate determinants of stunting in first grade primary school children of Tehran in 2007. In this case-control study, 3147 school children were selected by multistage cluster random sampling method from 5 districts of Tehran. Anthropometric measurements were done and stunting was defined as height for age less than the 5th percentile of CDC2000 cut-off points. Eighty six stunted children were identified and considered as case group. After matching for age, sex and residence area, 308 non-stunted children were randomly selected as control group. Required data were collected by trained nutritionists using questionnaires. Stunting was prevalent among 3.7% of the study population [girls 4.4% vs. boys 2.8%, $P < 0.05$]. Mean age of the studied children was 82.3 month. Children with a birth weight of >3000 g were less likely to be stunted [OR: 0.25; 95% CI: 0.11-0.54] compared with those with a birth weight of <3000 g. Being born to older mothers [>35 years] was associated with greater odds of being stunted [3.01; 1.19-7.60] compared with being born to younger mothers [<35 years]. Those with fathers' height of >160 cm were less likely to be stunted [0.04; 0.005-0.37] than those whose fathers' height was less than 160 cm. We found that birth weight, maternal age and fathers' height are the major contributing factors to stunting in this group of Iranian children. Taking into account the determinants of stunting might help policy makers designing appropriate interventions.

Brachial Plexus Neuritis

Parsonage-turner syndrome after interscalene block for diagnostic arthroscopic surgery of shoulder joint.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 104-105 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Arthroscopy; Shoulder Joint-surgery; Anesthesia

Brucellosis

complications

Author response.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 898-899 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Tics-etiology; Cough-drug therapy; Cough-etiology; Nervous System Diseases-complications

Bupivacaine

therapeutic use

Randomized double blind trial of intraperitoneal instillation of bupivacaine and morphine for pain relief after laparoscopic gynecological surgeries.

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Smt. K. M. Mehta and Smt. G. R. Doshi Institute of Kidney Diseases and Research Center - Dr. H. L. Trivedi Institute of Transplantation Sciences - Department of Anaesthesia and Critical Care

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 18-23 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Injections, Intraperitoneal; Pain, Postoperative-therapy; Bupivacaine-administration and dosage; Morphine-administration and dosage; Morphine-therapeutic use; Gynecologic Surgical Procedures; Laparoscopy; Double-Blind Method; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Abstract: Intraperitoneal injection of anesthetic has been proposed to minimize postoperative pain after laparoscopic surgery. So a randomized, placebo-controlled study was conducted to compare the effectiveness of intraperitoneal bupivacaine with or without morphine for postoperative analgesia after laparoscopic gynecological surgeries. A total of 90 ASA I and II female patients scheduled for laparoscopic gynecological procedures were enrolled in the randomized double blind prospective study. The drug was injected intraperitoneally before the removal of trocar at the end of surgery. In group BM [n=30]: 0.25% bupivacaine 30 ml + 2 mg morphine, in group BO [n=30] 30 ml 0.25% bupivacaine and in group C [n=30] 30 ml of saline was injected intraperitoneally. Postoperative quality of analgesia was assessed by VAS [0-100], for 24 hours and when VAS >40, rescue analgesic was administered. Total dose of rescue analgesia and side effects were noted. Intraperitoneal instillation of bupivacaine and morphine significantly reduces immediate postoperative pain [VAS: 23.33 +/- 6.04 vs. 45.5 +/- 8.57]. It also reduces pain at 4 hours after surgery in the BM group [VAS 24 +/- 12.13 vs. 41.17 +/- 7.27 in the BO group]. The time of administration of first rescue analgesic was significantly higher in the BM group [6.15 hours] compared to the BO group [4.51 hours]. The total dosage of rescue analgesic was more in the BO and C groups compared to the BM group. Addition of morphine to local anesthetic significantly prolonged the time to first rescue analgesic requirement and the total consumption of rescue analgesic in 24 hours without any significant increase in adverse events.

Cadherins

analysis

Expression of N-cadherin in salivary gland tumors.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 59-64 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Immunohistochemistry; Salivary Gland Neoplasms-pathology; Cell Adhesion Molecules; Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition

Abstract: To detect immunohistochemically the N-cadherin expression in different types of benign and malignant salivary gland tumors in an attempt to note any possible correlation to their development, stage and invasive properties. N-cadherin expression was examined in tissue specimens from 49 salivary gland tumors including: pleomorphic adenomas [4], Warthin's tumors [10], and myoepitheliomas [4] [benign tumors], as well as adenoid cystic carcinomas [14], mucoepidermoid carcinomas [4], polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinomas [6], and adenocarcinomas not otherwise specified [5] [malignant tumors]. Twelve specimens of normal salivary glands were used as control. The perineural invasion and stage of malignant salivary gland tumors were evaluated. Immunohistochemical procedure was performed automatically using the Bond Polymer Refine Detection Kit. N-cadherin expression was not found in normal salivary glands. In benign salivary gland tumors, N-cadherin along membranes of neoplastic cells as well as in centrocytes of lymphoid germinal centers was seen in 1 and 4 cases of Warthin's tumors, respectively. Varied degree of N-cadherin expression was found in 13 [45%] cases of malignant salivary gland tumors. N-cadherin expression was significantly correlated with perineural invasion [$X^2 = 11.7$, $p < 0.0001$], but not with stage of malignant salivary gland tumors. N-cadherin expression was observed in malignant salivary gland tumors and could be an indicator of potentially aggressive behavior. N-cadherin expression by tumor cells could be attributed to perineural invasion.

Celiac Disease

blood

The concentration of serum zinc in celiac patients compared to healthy subjects in Tehran.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 92-95 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Zinc-blood; Spectrophotometry, Atomic

Abstract: This study evaluated serum levels of zinc in patient with CD compare to healthy subjects. Celiac disease [CD] is characterized by small intestinal malabsorption of nutrients as a consequence of ingestion of wheat gluten. Zinc is an essential trace element that it has vital biological functions. Sera of 30 celiac cases and 30 healthy normal cohorts as control group were obtained. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer was employed for estimating serum zinc level. Zinc concentrations in patients diagnosed with CD were significantly lower than healthy subjects [75.97 +/- 12 compared with 92.83 +/- 18, P-value < 0.0001]. The result of this study shows that serum zinc concentration is decreased in celiac patients compare to healthy controls. Serum zinc may thus be a marker of CD in adults presenting with gastrointestinal symptoms.

Child Abuse

psychology

Emotional abuse among children: a study in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 869-875 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Emotions; Parent-Child Relations; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: Emotional abuse is the most hidden and underestimated form of child maltreatment. We report an exploratory study in Saudi Arabia of the rate and types of emotional abuse among children and its association with selected variables. A convenience sample of 60 children aged 12-18 years was recruited from 3 malls in Jeddah. A specially designed, self-administered questionnaire was completed in confidence by the children with the consent of parents. Overall 90% of participants reported at least 1 form of rejecting emotional abuse and 61.7% at least 1 form of ignoring or terrorizing types of abuse. Chronic illness among parents was significantly positively correlated with terrorizing emotional abuse. There was a statistically significant negative correlation between mothers' relationship with the child and ignoring and terrorizing types of emotional abuse. Further research is needed about the community prevalence, correlates and consequences of child emotional abuse in Saudi Arabia.

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

Intraperitoneal hydrocortisone for pain relief after laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 14-17 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Hydrocortisone-therapeutic use; Injections, Intraperitoneal; Pain, Postoperative-therapy; Hydrocortisone-administration and dosage

Abstract: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is associated with shorter hospital stay and less pain in comparison to open surgery. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of intraperitoneal hydrocortisone on pain relief following laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Sixty two patients were enrolled in a double-blind, randomized clinical trial. Patients randomly received intraperitoneal instillation of either 250 ml normal saline [n=31] or 100 mg hydrocortisone in 250 ml normal saline [n=31] before insufflation of CO₂ into the peritoneum. Abdominal and shoulder pain were evaluated using VAS after surgery and at 6, 12, and 24 hours postoperatively. The patients were also followed for postoperative analgesic requirements, nausea and vomiting, and return of bowel function. Sixty patients completed the study. Patients in the hydrocortisone group had significantly lower abdominal and shoulder pain scores [10.95 vs 12.95; P<0.01]. The patients were similar regarding analgesic requirements in the recovery room. However, those in the hydrocortisone group required less meperidine than the saline group [151.66 +/- 49.9 mg vs 61.66 +/- 38.69 mg; P=0.00]. The patients were similar with respect to return of bowel function, nausea and vomiting. No adverse reaction was observed in either group. Intraperitoneal administration of hydrocortisone can significantly decrease pain and analgesic requirements after laparoscopic cholecystectomy with no adverse effects.

Cholecystitis

diagnosis

Differential diagnosis and treatment options for xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 18-23 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Cholecystitis-surgery; Xanthomatosis-surgery; Xanthomatosis-diagnosis; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Tumor Markers, Biological; Antigens, Tumor-Associated, Carbohydrate; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: To describe the differential diagnosis and treatment options for xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis [XGC], the presentations and management of 68 patients were described. Demographical and clinical data from 68 cases of XGC treated between January 2004 and January 2010 were analyzed. Clinical characteristics, radiological and surgical findings, histopathological features and postoperative recoveries were recorded. Clinical features of laparoscopic cholecystectomy versus open surgery and XGC versus gallbladder [GB] cancer were compared. The CA19-9 levels of XGC and coexisting GB cancer were significantly different [p = 0.0034]. In radiological findings, focal thickening of the GB wall was more frequent in coexisting GB cancer, early enhancement of the GB was observed more often in coexisting GB cancer, and lymph node enlargement was seen more often in coexisting GB cancer [p <

0.05]. There were also significant differences between laparoscopic and open surgery for CA19-9, intramural hypoattenuated nodule, pericholecystic invasion, lymph node enlargement and maximum thickness, focal thickening, heterogeneous enhancement and early enhancement of the GB wall [$p < 0.05$]. These findings were confirmed by multivariate analysis. Ultrasound, computed tomography scan and intraoperative frozen section were the helpful modalities for XGC diagnosis. CA19-9 [>37 kU/l], pericholecystic invasion, lymph node enlargement [>10 mm], and focal thickening and early enhancement of the GB wall were the criteria for open surgery. In some selected cases, laparoscopic cholecystectomy was preferable.

Colitis, Ulcerative

diagnosis

Diagnostic value of fecal calprotectin in patient with ulcerative colitis.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 76-80 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Leukocyte L1 Antigen Complex-analysis; Feces; Colonoscopy

Abstract: Ulcerative colitis [UC] is characterized by recurrent episodes of inflammation limited to the mucosal layer of the colon. Calprotectin is a zinc and calcium binding protein derived from neutrophils and monocytes. It is easily detectable in tissue samples, body fluids, and stools, which makes it a potentially valuable marker of inflammation. The aim of the current study is to evaluate the value of fecal calprotectin [FC] as a marker of disease activity in patients with UC. Seventy three eligible subjects underwent ileocolonoscopy and multiple biopsies were obtained from different parts of the colon and terminal ileum. All patients underwent blood and stool sampling as well as an interview to assess the disease severity utilizing ulcerative colitis activity index [UCAI], subjectively. The diagnostic value of the FC in comparison with Mayo disease activity index as the gold standard technique, was then evaluated. Mean FC level increased linearly according to Mayo disease activity index [$r=0.44$, $p<0.001$] and was significantly different between levels of Mayo disease activity index [$p=0.003$]. In multivariate analysis, Mayo disease activity index, positive CRP and ESR were associated with FC level. FC level > 21.4 ng/ml was able to discriminate between active and inactive phases of UC according to Mayo disease activity index >2 with 72.3% sensitivity and 73.1% specificity. The combination of FC > 21.4 ng/ml and UCAI score of 7 had a 46.8% sensitivity and 88% specificity to diagnose Mayo disease activity index >2 . Furthermore, FC level <21.4 ng/ml in combination with UCAI score of <3 showed a highly considerable specificity of 98% to discriminate the remission phase of UC [Mayo disease activity index <2], although with a low sensitivity [31%]. FC appears to be a non-invasive biomarker with moderate accuracy to discriminate the active phase of inflammatory bowel disease [IBD]. The value of FC especially in combination with UCAI is highly considerable to rule out the Mayo disease activity index >2 .

Colorectal Neoplasms

genetics

Association of co-stimulatory human B-lymphocyte antigen B7-2 [CD86] gene polymorphism with colorectal cancer risk.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 86-91 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Antigens, CD86; Polymorphism, Genetic; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Case-Control Studies; B-Lymphocytes

Abstract: This study investigated the role of CD86 +237 G/C polymorphism in intensifying the risk of CRC development. Colorectal cancer [CRC] is a multi-factorial diseases. Genetic background could affect the susceptibility of individuals to CRC development. CD86 is a co-stimulatory factor on antigen-presenting cells that plays key roles in several cancer related mechanisms such as autoimmunity, transplantation and tumor immunity. A total of 300 individuals, 150 known CRC patients and 150 healthy control individuals, were subjected for the study. CD86 rs17281995 single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP] was genotyped using Allelic Discrimination method. A statistically significant difference was found among CD86 gene polymorphism [rs17281995] and risk of CRC development. The frequency of GG, GC and CC in control subjects was determined as 38%, 57.3% and 4.7% respectively and in CRC subjects were determined as 42%, 85% and 23% respectively. The data shows a significant association between CC genotype [$P=0.007$] and C allele [$P=0.017$] of the studied polymorphism and risk of CRC. CC genotype and C allele are also more frequent in female patients when the data is stratified according to gender status. Our results suggest that CD86 gene alteration could affect the individual's risk for developing CRC among Iranian population and could be used as an important prognostic factor associated with risk of CRC.

XPD gene polymorphism and colorectal cancer risk.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 110-111 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Polymorphism, Genetic; Early Detection of Cancer

Communicable Disease Control

statistics and numerical data

Communicable diseases in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: prevention and control 2010-2011.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 888-891 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Communicable Diseases-epidemiology; Vaccination; Mediterranean Region; Residence Characteristics; Disease Outbreaks

Abstract: One-third of all morbidities and mortalities in the Eastern Mediterranean Region are attributed to communicable diseases. A continued situation of war and conflict, and growing political unrest in the Region, coupled with factors such as travel and migration, and insufficient infrastructure and inadequate technical and managerial capacity of the programmes are the major challenges. Despite these challenges, the Region continued making progress towards the elimination of specific diseases such as lymphatic filariasis, measles, malaria, schistosomiasis and dracunculiasis during 2010-11. Coverage for vaccine-preventable diseases was enhanced. Preparedness and response to emerging [e.g. dengue fever in Pakistan and Yemen] and re-emerging [e.g. cholera in Sudan] infections was improved. The Region has continued its efforts for controlling tuberculosis and curbing HIV/AIDS. Looking ahead, the Region aims to improve surveillance and response capacities, legislation issues, coordination, bio-risk and bio-security and quality management in the coming years.

Communicable Diseases

epidemiology

Factors influencing the seasonal patterns of infectious diseases.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 128-132 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Seasons; Immune System; Vitamin D; Melatonin

Abstract: The recognition of seasonal patterns in infectious disease occurrence dates back at least as far as the hippocratic era, but the mechanisms underlying these fluctuations remain poorly understood. Many classes of mechanistic hypotheses have been proposed to explain seasonality of various directly transmitted diseases, including at least the following; human activity, seasonal variability in human immune system function, seasonal variations in vitamin D levels, seasonality of melatonin, and pathogen infectivity. In this short paper will briefly discuss the role of these factors in the seasonal patterns of infectious diseases.

Community Mental Health Services

Arabic version of the Global Mental Health Assessment Tool-Primary Care version [GMHAT/PC]: a validity and feasibility study.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 905-908 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Mental Disorders-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Computer-Assisted-nursing; Feasibility Studies; Reproducibility of Results; Mediterranean Region; Mental Health Services; International Classification of Diseases; Sensitivity and Specificity; Psychiatric Status Rating Scales

Abstract: Mental health services are far from satisfactory in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. The Global Mental Health Assessment Tool-Primary Care version [GMHAT/PC] is a semi-structured, computerized clinical assessment tool that was developed to assist health workers in making quick, convenient and comprehensive standardized mental

health assessments. A study was carried out in the United Arab Emirates to evaluate the validity and feasibility of the Arabic version of the GMHAT/PC. Mental health nurses administered the GMHAT/PC Arabic version to 50 patients in mental health and rehabilitation settings and their GMHAT/PC diagnosis was compared with the psychiatrist's independent ICD-10 based clinical diagnosis on the same patients. The nurses found GMHAT/PC easy to administer in an average of 16 minutes. The GMHAT/PC-based diagnosis had a good agreement with the psychiatrist's diagnosis [$\kappa = 0.91$] and a high sensitivity [97%] and specificity [94%].

Comparative Genomic Hybridization

Array-based identification of copy number changes in a diagnostic setting. Simultaneous gene-focused and low resolution whole human genome analysis.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 69-79 (25 ref.)

Keywords: DNA Copy Number Variations; Genome, Human; Gene Dosage; Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis; Molecular Diagnostic Techniques

Abstract: The aim of this study was to develop and validate a comparative genomic hybridisation [CGH] array that would allow simultaneous targeted analysis of a panel of disease genes and low resolution whole genome analysis. A bespoke Roche NimbleGen 12x135K CGH array [Roche NimbleGen Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA] was designed to interrogate the coding regions of 66 genes of interest, with additional widely spaced backbone probes providing coverage across the whole genome. We analysed genomic deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] from 20 patients with a range of previously characterised copy number changes and from 8 patients who had not previously undergone any form of dosage analysis. The custom-designed Roche NimbleGen CGH array was able to detect known copy number changes in all 20 patients. A molecular diagnosis was also made for one of the additional 4 patients with a clinical diagnosis that had not been confirmed by sequence analysis, and carrier testing for familial copy number variants was successfully completed for the remaining four patients. The custom-designed CGH array described here is ideally suited for use in a small diagnostic laboratory. The method is robust, accurate, and cost-effective, and offers an ideal alternative to more conventional targeted assays such as multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification.

Conscious Sedation

methods

A randomized controlled trial to compare fentanyl-propofol and ketamine-propofol combination for procedural sedation and analgesia in laparoscopic tubal ligation.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 24-28 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Analgesia-methods; Fentanyl-administration and dosage; Fentanyl-therapeutic use; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Ketamine-administration and dosage; Ketamine-therapeutic use; Propofol-administration and dosage; Propofol-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Laparoscopy; Sterilization, Tubal-methods

Abstract: Procedural sedation and analgesia is widely being used for female laparoscopic sterilization using combinations of different drugs at varying doses. This study compared the combination of fentanyl and propofol, and ketamine and propofol in patients undergoing outpatient laparoscopic tubal ligation, with respect to their hemodynamic effects, postoperative recovery characteristics, duration of hospital stay, adverse effects, and patient comfort and acceptability. Randomized, double blind. Patients were assigned to receive premixed injection of either fentanyl 1.5 micro g/kg + propofol 2 mg/kg [Group PF, n=50] or ketamine 0.5 mg/kg + propofol 2 mg/kg [Group PK, n=50]. Hemodynamic data, peripheral oxygen saturation, and respiratory rate were recorded perioperatively. Recovery time, time to discharge, and comfort score were noted. Chi-square [2] test was used for categorical data. Student's t-test was used for quantitative variables for comparison between the two groups. For intragroup comparison, paired t-test was used. SPSS 14.0 was used for analysis. Although the heart rate was comparable, blood pressures were consistently higher in group PK. Postoperative nausea and vomiting and delay in voiding were more frequent in group PK [P<0.05]. The time to reach Aldrete score ≥ 8 was significantly longer in group PK [11.14 \pm 3.29 min in group PF vs. 17.3 \pm 6.32 min in group PK, P<0.01]. The time to discharge was significantly longer in group PK [105.8 \pm 13.07 min in group PF vs. 138.18 \pm 13.20 min in group PK, P<0.01]. Patient comfort and acceptability was better in group PF, P<0.01]. As compared to ketamine-propofol, fentanyl-propofol combination is associated with faster recovery, earlier discharge, and better patient acceptability.

Cornea

pathology

Protocolized eye care prevents corneal complications in ventilated patients in a medical intensive care unit.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 33-36 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Corneal Diseases; Respiration, Artificial-adverse effects; Intensive Care Units; Eye; Clinical Protocols

Abstract: Eye care is an essential component in the management of critically ill patients. Standardized eye care can prevent corneal complications in ventilated patients. This study was designed to compare old and new practices of corneal care for reduction in corneal complications in ventilated patients. This study was done in three phases each of six month duration. Phase 1 was the ongoing practice of eye care in the unit. Before the start of phase 2, a new protocol was made for eye care. Corneal complications were observed in terms of haziness, dryness, and ulceration. All nursing staffs were educated and made compliant with the new protocol. In phase 2, a follow-up audit was done to check the effectiveness and compliance to protocol. In phase 3, a follow-up audit was started 3 months after phase 2. In phase 1, total ventilated patients were 40 with 240 ventilator days. The corneal dryness rate was 40 per 1000 ventilator days while the haziness and ulceration rate was 16 per 1000 ventilator days each. In the second phase 2, total ventilated patients were 53 making 561 ventilator days. The rate of corneal haziness and dryness was 3.52 and 1.78 per 1000 ventilator days, respectively, with no case of corneal ulceration. In phase 3, the number of ventilated patients was 91 with 1114 ventilator days. The corneal dryness rate was 2.69 while the haziness and ulceration rate was 1.79 each. Protocolized eye care can reduce the risk of corneal complications in ventilated patients.

Coronary Artery Disease

congenital

Successful surgical treatment of a septuagenarian with anomalous right coronary artery from the pulmonary artery with an eleven year follow-up. Case report and review of literature.

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Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Surgery

SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 169-174 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Vessels; Coronary Angiography; Coronary Circulation; Pulmonary Artery-abnormalities; Aged; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: An anomalous origin of the right coronary artery from the pulmonary artery [ARCAPA] is a very rare coronary artery anomaly with only 98 cases reported in literature till date. We report the oldest surgically treated patient and the fourth ever septuagenarian with this anomaly diagnosed ante-mortem with an eleven year follow up. The literature on this anomaly was reviewed and discussed to highlight the clinical implications.

Craniocerebral Trauma

Tuberous sclerosis with head injury.

Mitra, Ranadhir; Goyal, Keshav; Rajagopalan, Vanitha; Gupta, Priyanka; Sokhal, Navdeep

Jai Prakash Narayan Apex Trauma Centre - Department of Neuroanaesthesiology and Critical Care

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 101-102 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberous Sclerosis-diagnosis; Epilepsy; Anticonvulsants

Crohn Disease

complications

Crohn's disease of the small bowel, complicated by primary biliary cirrhosis, Hashimoto thyroiditis, and Raynaud's phenomenon: favorable response of all disorders to adalimumab treatment.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 101-105 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Intestine, Small; Liver Cirrhosis, Biliary; Crohn Disease-diagnosis; Antibodies, Monoclonal, Humanized; Hashimoto Disease; Raynaud Disease

Abstract: We describe the case of a male patient suffering from long-lasting Crohn's disease of the small bowel who developed thyroiditis Hassimoto, Raynaud's phenomenon, and primary biliary cirrhosis, during the course of the underlying bowel disease. It is not clear whether these co-morbidities appeared coincidentally, or because they share some common immunopathogenetic mechanisms. In this patient, Crohn's disease favorably responded to the treatment with an anti-TNF-alpha agent [adalimumab]. The serum titers of antimitochondrial antibodies and cholestatic enzymes considerably reduced during the 3-year treatment with the biologic agent. Raynaud's phenomenon, also, completely disappeared. Bearing in mind the possible involvement of TNF- alpha in the pathogenesis of primary biliary cirrhosis, it could be argued that the clinical and laboratory improvement of liver disease, as well as the reduction in serum titers of antimitochondrial antibodies, might be due to the anti-TNF- alpha action of adalimumab. We suggest that it would be worth further investigating the role of biologic agents in the treatment of patients with primary biliary cirrhosis.

Curcumin

therapeutic use

Effect of curcumin, the active constituent of turmeric, on penicillin-induced epileptiform activity in rats.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 196-205 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Curcuma; Seizures-chemically induced; Rats, Wistar; Penicillins-adverse effects; Diazepam

Abstract: Curcumin is a major constituent of turmeric and has many biological functions such as anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects. The present study was conducted to investigate the effects of curcumin and diazepam in separate and combined treatments on penicillin-induced seizures in rats. In urethane-anesthetized rats, epileptiform activity was induced by intracortical [i.c.] administration of penicillin [200 IU, 1 micro l], and frequency and amplitude of spike waves were analyzed using electrocorticographic recordings. Intraperitoneal [i.p.] injections of curcumin at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg, and intracerebroventricular [i.c.v.] injection of diazepam at a dose of 5 micro g significantly [p<0.05] reduced both frequency and amplitude of spike waves. Co-administrations of curcumin [50 mg/kg, i.p.] with diazepam [5 micro g, i.c.v.] enhanced the antiepileptic effect of diazepam [5 micro g, i.c.v.]. The results suggested that both curcumin and diazepam suppressed penicillin-induced epileptiform activity. A potentiation effect was observed between curcumin and diazepam in reducing penicillin-induced seizures.

Cystadenoma, Mucinous

diagnosis

Asymptomatic ovarian mucinous cystadenoma with a solid mural leiomyoma. Case report and brief review.

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Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 127-131 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Neoplasms-pathology; Leiomyoma; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: Mucinous neoplasms of the ovary may have associated benign or malignant mural nodules. A leiomyomatous mural nodule is a rare, benign lesion associated with mucinous tumors of the ovary. We report a case of a mural leiomyomatous nodule arising in a benign mucinous cystadenoma in a 29-year-old woman who presented with a large heterogenous abdominal mass. After pre-operative evaluation, exploratory laparotomy was performed upon suspicion of ovarian malignancy. A pathological examination confirmed the benign nature of the mural nodule.

Death

Memorial of Joseph Murray.

Kalantar-Hormozi, Abdoljalil; Manafi, Ali

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science - Department of Plastic Surgery

WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 52-53 (3 ref.)

Dental Restoration, Temporary

The effectiveness of four methods for stain removal from direct resin-based composite restorative materials.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 61-67 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Composite Resins; Dental Materials; Staining and Labeling; Tooth Bleaching; Dental Polishing

Abstract: Few studies investigated the best method for removing stains from different types of resin-based composite restorations and compared them to the more recently introduced nanocomposites. This study compared the effect of four methods for stain removal from composite resins; finishing with Sof-lex disks, using pumice and brush, bleaching with 10% carbamide peroxide and 38% hydrogen peroxide. Twenty disk specimens were prepared. Specimens were immersed in a staining solution for 3 weeks. The stained surfaces of five specimens from each RBC material were treated with one of the treatment procedures. Colorimetric measurements were taken using spectrophotometer prior to and after staining, and then repeated after surface treatments. Color difference values were calculated. One-way ANOVA indicated significant differences in color change of the three composite resin materials following staining. Filtek Z250 showed the least susceptibility to discoloration followed by Renamel, Filtek Supreme was the material most prone to discoloration. Two-way ANOVA and Tukey's Post Hoc showed that all stain removing procedures except polishing with pumice, were able to return Filtek Z250 to clinically acceptable color difference. While bleaching with 38% carbamide peroxide was not effective with Renamel. Only pumice and 10% carbamide peroxide were able to return Renamel to clinically acceptable color difference. Compositions of resin-based composite resins play an important role in their susceptibility to stain and their amenability to stain removal procedures. Home bleaching showed good results for the three materials, while office bleach was the least effective.

Dermatitis

diagnosis

Blister beetle dermatitis: few observations helping in diagnosis.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 241- (3 ref.)

Keywords: Beetles; Dermatitis-etiology; Herpes Simplex

Dexmedetomidine

therapeutic use

Dexmedetomidine as anesthetic adjunct for fast tracking and pain control in off-pump coronary artery bypass.

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Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anesthesia

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 6-8 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Pain-therapy; Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump; Pain, Postoperative; Anesthesia

Abstract: This study was designed to determine the efficacy of dexmedetomidine [a highly selective alpha-2 agonist] in achieving fast tracking and improved postoperative pain control in off-pump coronary artery bypass [OPCAB] patients. Thirty patients scheduled for elective OPCAB were prospectively randomized into two groups: Group I [15 patients] started dexmedetomidine at 0.5 ug/kg/hour after the induction of anesthesia; this was reduced to 0.3 ug/kg/hour on admission in the cardiac intensive care unit and continued for 12 hours post extubation. Group II [15 patients] received a similar volume and infusion rate of normal saline. Visual analog scale [VAS] of 10-100 was explained thoroughly to the patients during the preoperative visit. Postoperative pain was managed with morphine. The total dose of morphine was recorded. Extubation time and VAS was recorded every two hours for 12 hours post extubation. Extubation time in group I was 72 +/- 8 minutes and 186 +/- 22 minutes in group II. Mean total use of narcotics in group II was 23.5 +/- 20.7 mg compared to 11.4 +/- 6.3 mg in group I. VAS median figures were lower at all data points in group I than in group II. Dexmedetomidine showed an effective and safe profile as an anesthetic adjunct in OPCAB, achieving fast tracking of patients and higher quality of pain control with a lower consumption of narcotics.

Diabetes Mellitus

psychology

Counseling and depression among diabetic patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 295-301 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Depression-prevention and control; Counseling; Depression-epidemiology

Abstract: To determine the level of depression in diabetic patients and investigate the effect of a counseling program on the level of depression. A pre-post experimental study was conducted at the outpatient medical clinics of the Health Insurance Hospital affiliated to the Ministry of Health, Mansoura, Egypt. The study was carried out between June 2011 and September 2011. One hundred and twenty type II diabetic patients were recruited in this study. We used 2 tools for data collection: a) A structured interview questionnaire including socio-demographic and disease related data. b) The Zung self-rating depression scale. We classified the subjects into 2 equal groups of 60 patients each [group A - control and group B - experimental]. Both groups were interviewed after 3 months to assess the level of depression. On initial assessment, depression was found in approximately 57.5% of the control group, and severe depression in 32.5%. On second assessment, the depression rate in the control group increased to 67.5%, while the severe depression rate decreased to 25%. In the experimental group, at initial assessment, it was noticed that the percentage of subjects with no depressions increase to be 39.7% instead of 27%, also, the level of mild and severe depression decrease to be 56.1% post assessment instead of 58.4% and 14.6%. Counseling, as a nursing intervention, is helpful in reducing the level of depression among diabetic patients.

Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental

therapy

Effect of natural honey from llam and metformin for improving glycemic control in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 212-221 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Metformin; Streptozotocin; Honey; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is a public health problem and one of the five leading causes of death globally. In the present study, the effect of Metformin with natural honey was investigated on glycemia in the Streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. Thirty Wistar male rats were randomly divided into six groups including C: non diabetic rats received distilled water, CH: non diabetic rats received honey, CD: diabetic rats administered with distilled water, DM: Metformin treated diabetic rats, DH: honey treated diabetic rats, and DMH: diabetic rats treated with a combination of Metformin and natural honey. Diabetes was induced by a single dose of Streptozotocin [65 mg/kg; i.p.]. The animals were treated by oral gavage once daily for four weeks. At the end of the treatment period, the animals were sacrificed and their blood samples collected. Amount of glucose, triglyceride [TG], total cholesterol [TC], HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, VLDL cholesterol, total bilirubin, and albumin were determined in serum. Group CD: showed hyperglycemia [252.2 +/- 4.1 mg/dl], while level of blood glucose was significantly [p<0.01] reduced in groups DH [124.2 +/- 2.7 mg/dl], DM [108.0 +/- 3.4 mg/dl], and DMH [115.4 +/- 2.1 mg/dl]. Honey in combination with Metformin significantly [p<0.01] reduced level of bilirubin but Metformin alone did not reduce bilirubin. Honey alone and in combination with Metformin also significantly reduced triglycerides, total cholesterol, LDL, VLDL and increased HDL, but Metformin did not reduce triglycerides and increased HDL. The results of the present study demonstrated that consuming natural honey with Metformin improves glycemic control and is more useful than consuming Metformin alone. The higher therapeutic effect of Ilam honey on lipid abnormalities than Tualang honey was also evident.

Hydro-alcoholic extract of the root of *Prangos ferulacea* [L.] Lindl can improve serum glucose and lipids in alloxan-induced diabetic rats.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 179-187 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Hypoglycemia; Ferula; Rats, Wistar; Alloxan; Hypolipidemic Agents; Plant Extracts; Phytotherapy; Blood Glucose

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus manifests itself in a wide variety of complications and the symptoms of this disease are multifactorial. Previous studies proved that this disease is directly related to hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia. The aim of this study was to investigate the hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic effects of hydroalcoholic extract of *Prangos frulacea* [L.] Lindl in alloxan-induced diabetic rats. Forty female Wistar rats with body weight of 200 +/- 20 g were randomly divided into five groups with eight rats per group. Diabetes was induced in rats by alloxan monohydrate at dose of 120 mg/kg body weight [BW] injected intraperitoneally. Hydro-alcoholic extract of the root and leaves with stems of *P. frulacea* at 100 mg/kg BW were given orally to diabetic rats daily for 4 weeks. Diabetic rats [D] exhibited a significant [p<0.05] increase in the levels of the serum glucose, Total Cholesterol [TC], Triglycerides [TG], and LDL in comparison with the control group whereas their BW and serum HDL levels were decreased. In diabetic rats treated by root extract of *P. frulacea*, these parameters were reversed to the normal levels compared with diabetic group. According to the results obtained, it was concluded that Root's hydro-alcoholic extract of *P. frulacea* can be used in diabetics for the purpose of glucose and lipid profile reduction.

Drug Industry

standards

Investigating inspection practices of pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities in selected Arab countries: views of inspectors and pharmaceutical industry employees.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 919-929 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Preparations-standards; Quality Assurance, Health Care; Public Policy; Arabs; Cross-Sectional Studies; Guideline Adherence

Abstract: There are few studies that explore inspection practices of pharmaceutical facilities from the viewpoint of inspectors and industry employees. In this descriptive, cross-sectional study, inspectors and quality assurance staff from 4 Arab countries - the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan - were surveyed about their inspection practices and views. There was considerable variation in inspection practices across countries and between the inspectorate and quality assurance staff within countries. Divergence was found in views associated with payment mechanisms. There was mutual agreement by both groups that inspectors were in short supply and that they needed to be better trained. Inspectors appeared to have less authority than expected in order to control pharmaceutical manufacturing and marketing activities. Compounding this was a dearth of policy which would support a more uniform and systematic approach to the inspection process within and across countries.

Endometriosis

diagnosis

Chronic umbilical discharge. An unusual presentation of endometriosis.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 143-146 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Umbilicus-pathology; Umbilicus-surgery; Diabetes Mellitus

Abstract: Umbilical endometriosis is an important differential diagnosis of any umbilical lesion. A 35-yearold type 2 diabetic woman presented with intermittent umbilical discharge which failed to respond to various antibiotics. An ultrasound scan and MRI scan failed to show any obvious abnormality. The umbilicus was excised and histology confirmed endometriosis. Surgical excision provides a definitive diagnosis and curative treatment for isolated endometriosis.

Epidermal Cyst

diagnosis

Molluscum contagiosum in multiple epidermal cysts in an immunocompetent patient.

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Suleyman Demirel University - Dr. Lutfi Kirdar Kartal Educational and Research Hospital - Department of Pathology

Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 319-320 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Molluscum Contagiosum; Immunocompetence

Epilepsy, Reflex

surgery

Eating epilepsy in Oman. A case series and report on the efficacy of temporal lobectomy.

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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Medicine

SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 156-161 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Epilepsy, Reflex-diagnosis; Anterior Temporal Lobectomy

Abstract: Eating epilepsy [EE], where seizures are triggered by eating, is rare and has not been reported in the Gulf region. In EE, the ictal semiology includes partial or generalised seizures. Focal brain changes on imaging, if present, are often confined to the temporal lobe or perisylvian region. Therapeutic options, especially in those patients who are refractory to pharmacotherapy, have not been well-established. We report a series of five patients with EE from Oman, a country located in the eastern part of the Arabian Gulf region, and highlight the usefulness of temporal lobectomy in one patient who had medically-intractable EE. Surgical intervention could be considered as a potential therapeutic option in carefully selected patients with medically-intractable seizures.

Epilepsy, Temporal Lobe

diagnosis

Ictal intracranial recording from a 'burned-out hippocampus'.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 92-95 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Electroencephalography; Hippocampus; Epilepsy, Temporal Lobe-surgery

Abstract: To present a case involving a discrepancy in the presurgical data of a patient suffering from pharmacoresistant mesial temporal lobe epilepsy. A 47-year-old, female patient with complex partial seizures since her twenties came to be evaluated in the Epilepsy Surgery Unit. The ictal electroencephalogram suggested a left temporal epileptogenic zone and the magnetic resonance image showed an abnormality in the right mesial temporal lobe.

Intracranial monitoring revealed a pacemaker zone in the right hippocampus that discharged fast spreading to the left mesial temporal lobe, a phenomenon known as 'burned-out hippocampus'. The intracranial recording, even though it is an invasive procedure, was necessary for the presurgical evaluation of our patient. This case demonstrates the risks of using surface electroencephalography to determine localization of epileptogenic zones.

Erythropoietin

therapeutic use

Erythropoietin ameliorates oxidative stress and tissue injury following renal ischemia/reperfusion in rat kidney and lung.

Ardalan, Mohammad Reza; Estakhri, Rasoul; Hajipour, Babak; Ansarin, Khalil; Asl, Naser Ahmadi; Nasirizade, Mohammad Reza; Azar, Alireza Nour; Ghorbanihaghjou, Amir; Vatankhah, Amir Mansour; Esmaili, Heydar Ali Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Nephrology

Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 70-74 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Reperfusion Injury; Oxidative Stress; Kidney-pathology; Rats, Wistar; Lung-pathology

Abstract: To study the effect of erythropoietin [EPO] treatment on renal and lung injury following renal ischemia/reperfusion [I/R]. Thirty male Wistar rats were assigned to three groups of 10 rats each. The first group was sham-operated, the second was subjected to renal I/R [30 min of ischemia followed by 24 h of reperfusion]. The third group was subjected to renal I/R and treated with EPO in two doses: the first dose 1 h prior to ischemia [1,000 U/kg] and the second dose 6 h after ischemia [1,000 U/kg]. The renal and lung tissue injury index, tissue serum blood urea nitrogen and creatinine [Cr] were higher in the renal I/R group compared to the renal I/R + EPO group; the difference was statistically significant [$p < 0.05$]. Kidney and lung tissue glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase levels were higher in the renal I/R + EPO group than the renal I/R group; the difference was also statistically significant [$p < 0.05$]. The data showed that EPO pretreatment could be effective in reducing renal and lung injury following renal I/R and could improve the cellular antioxidant defense system. Hence EPO pretreatment may be effective for attenuating renal and lung injury after renal I/R-induced injury during surgical procedures, hypotension, renal transplantation and other conditions inducing renal I/R.

Escherichia coli

drug effects

Distribution of class I integrons and their effect on the prevalence of multi-drug resistant Escherichia coli clinical isolates from Sudan.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 240-247 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Multiple; Prevalence; Integrons; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: To analyze integrons gene cassettes Class I among *Escherichia coli* [E. coli] isolates from Sudan and to determine their effect on the prevalence of resistance to antimicrobials. This cross-sectional study was conducted at 6 hospitals in Khartoum State, Sudan between April and August 2011. *Escherichia coli* [n=133] isolated from clinical specimens of patients were included. Isolates were identified and tested for antimicrobial susceptibility following standard procedures. Multi-drug resistance [MDR] patterns was defined as non-susceptibility to ≥ 3 antimicrobials. Class I integrons was detected by polymerase chain reaction, and gene cassettes were characterized via sequencing analysis. Of the 133 E. coli isolates, 40.6% [n=54] harbored Class I integrons. All the 54 integron carriage, E. coli was found to be MDR strains. Integron carriage isolates confer higher levels of resistance than any other isolates [$p < 0.05$] such as amoxicillin-clavulanic acid [66.7% versus 36.7%], ceftazidime [46.3% versus 17.7%], chloramphenicol [29.6% versus 7.6%], ciprofloxacin [70.4% versus 43%], tetracycline [88.9% versus 57%] and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole [98.1% versus 69.6%]. Sequencing of gene cassettes harbored mostly dihydrofolate reductase [dfrA], which encodes resistance to trimethoprim and aminoglycoside adenyltransferase [aadA] that encodes resistance to streptomycin. The most frequent combination types were dfrA17 and aadA5 genes. Class I integrons were quite common and its carriage contributed significantly to the emergence of MDR among E. coli. Nevertheless, factors leading to the wide spread of integrons are still to be determined.

pathogenicity

Enteroaggregative *Escherichia coli*, a heterogenous, underestimated and under-diagnosed *E. coli* pathotype in Iran.

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 Pasteur Institute of Iran

Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 71-79 (64 ref.)

Keywords: Diarrhea; Genetic Heterogeneity; *Escherichia coli*-genetics

Abstract: The main features of enteroaggregative *Escherichia coli* [EAEC] pathogenesis include attachment of bacteria to the intestinal mucosa, production of various toxins and cytotoxins, and stimulation of mucosal inflammation. 'Virulence' genes encode these features. Comparison of different EAEC isolates has shown that the virulence gene content of these isolates varies considerably. The heterogeneity of EAEC strains was concluded from the results obtained from the volunteer as well as other studies. Although the underlying mechanism behind the apparent increase in O104:H4 virulence is not known, several bacterial factors have been implicated. In this review, the known virulence factors involved in pathogenesis of EAEC pathotype are summarized.

Esophagitis

virology

A rare cause of dysphagia in a pregnant woman: herpes simplex esophagitis.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 103-106 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Simplexvirus-pathogenicity; Immunocompetence; Pregnancy; Deglutition Disorders

Abstract: Herpes simplex esophagitis [HSE] has rarely been reported in immunocompetent individuals. In a search of Medline until October 2012, we found only one case of HSE in a pregnant female. We present the first case of HSE in a healthy 36-year-old female at 27 weeks gestation who recovered without antiviral therapy.

Esthetics, Dental

Minimally invasive use of coloured composite resin in aesthetic restoration of periodontally involved teeth: case report.

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- Makkah Dental Centre - Conservative Dentistry

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 83-89 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Composite Resins; Gingival Recession; Dental Restoration, Temporary-methods; Dental Veneers

Abstract: Gingival recession causes not only aesthetic problems, but problems with oral hygiene, plaque accumulation, speech, and tooth sensitivity. Replacing the missing gingival tissue with composite resin, when indicated, can be a time- and cost-effective solution. Here we report the case of a 25-year-old female who presented with generalized gingival recession. Black triangles were present between the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth due to loss of interdental tissues, caused by recent periodontal surgery. She also had slightly malposed maxillary anterior teeth. The patient elected to replace gingival tissue with pink composite resin and to alter the midline with composite resin veneers. The first treatment phase involved placement of pink gingival composite to restore the appearance of interdental papilla to her upper [16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, and 24] and lower [34, 33, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, and 44] teeth. Phase two was to place direct composite resin bonded veneers on her upper [16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, and 24] teeth to alter the midline and achieve desired colour. The third treatment phase was to level the lower incisal edge shape by enameloplasty [31, 32, 41, and 42] to produce a more youthful and attractive smile. This case report and brief review attempt to describe the clinical obstacles and the current treatment options along with a suggested protocol. Use of contemporary materials such as gingival coloured composite to restore lost gingival tissue and improve aesthetics can be a simple and cost-effective way to manage patients affected by generalized aggressive periodontitis [AgP].

Ethionamide

pharmacology

Optimization of the conventional minimum inhibitory concentration method for drug susceptibility testing of ethionamide.

Lakshmi, Rajagopalan; Ramachandran, Ranjani; Sundar, A. Syam; Rehman, Fathima; Radhika, Golla; Kumar, Vanaja National Institute of Research in Tuberculosis - Formerly Tuberculosis Research Centre - Department of Bacteriology *International Journal of Mycobacteriology* 2013; 2 (1): 29-33 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Ethionamide-therapeutic use; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Antitubercular Agents; Tuberculosis

Abstract: Evaluation of newer methods and optimization of existing methods for the susceptibility testing of second-line drugs, especially ethionamide, are essential when treatment of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis [MDR-TB] is warranted. The ideal method must clearly demarcate sensitive from resistant strains. Hence, optimization of the conventional minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] method was attempted using diluted inoculum. The optimized MIC method was evaluated using 206 Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains isolated from new and previously treated tuberculosis patients and were compared with the conventional MIC method and proportion sensitivity [PST] method. The sensitivity and specificity of the optimized MIC method in comparison with the PST method was 74% and 90%. Assessment of the optimized MIC method with the conventional MIC method gave a sensitivity of and specificity of 73% and 98%. Overall agreement between the 2 methods was found to be $\geq 80\%$. Endowed with the ability to identify the resistant strains precisely, the optimized MIC method can be used for screening resistance to ethionamide.

Ethnology

Race and ethnicity, religion involvement, church-based social support and subjective health in United States: a case of moderated mediation.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 208-217 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Personal Satisfaction; Mental Health; Religion; Social Support

Abstract: To test if social support and ethnicity mediate/moderate the association between religion involvement and subjective health in the United States. This is a secondary analysis of National Survey of American Life, 2003. Hierarchical regression was fit to a national household probability sample of adult African Americans [n = 3570], Caribbean Blacks [n = 1621], and Whites [n = 891]. Frequency of church attendance, positive/negative church-based social support, ethnicity, and subjective health [overall life satisfaction and self-rated mental health] were considered as predictor, mediator, moderator and outcome, respectively. Frequency of church attendance had a significant and positive association with mental health and life satisfaction among all ethnic groups. Frequency of church attendance was also correlated with positive and negative social support among all ethnic groups. Church-based social support fully mediated the association between frequency of church attendance and overall life satisfaction among African Americans but not among Caribbean Blacks, or Whites. Church-based social support, however, partially mediated the association between frequency of church attendance and overall mental health among African Americans but not among Caribbean Blacks or Whites. Ethnicity shapes how church-based social support mediates the association between religious involvement and subjective health. Our results showed a moderating mediation effect of ethnicity and social support on the religious involvement-subjective health linkage, in a way that it is only among African Americans that social support is a pathway for the beneficial health effect of religious involvement.

Eye

anatomy and histology

Oculopalpebral dimensions of adult Nigerians: report from the Enugu normative ocular anthropometry study.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 75-79 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Optometry; Anthropometry

Abstract: To determine the normal oculopalpebral anthropometric measurements of a Nigerian adult population. A population-based prospective observational random survey was conducted in Enugu, South-Eastern Nigeria between January and April 2010. The participants were healthy adults comprising 248 males and 252 females aged 18-76

years. One thousand eyes were examined. Demographic data, and bilateral direct manual millimetre measurements of the horizontal palpebral fissure [HPF], vertical palpebral fissure [VPF], upper lid crease [ULC], brow height [BH], and margin reflex distance [MRD] were obtained from all participants. Data were categorised by demographic variables and analysed to yield frequencies, percentages and proportions. Between-gender comparisons, using the independent t test, were considered significant at $p < 0.05$. The mean age of the participants was 36.5 ± 14.6 years. There was no significant difference between the genders in mean age [men: 37.3 ± 15.7 vs. women: 35.8 ± 13.3 , $p = 0.2302$]. The mean values of the parameters were [male, female] HPF: 32.8 ± 2.0 vs. 32.6 ± 3.0 ; VPF: 10.6 ± 1.2 vs. 10.6 ± 1.2 ; ULC: 8.2 ± 2.5 vs. 7.9 ± 2.2 ; BH: 13.1 ± 2.4 vs. 13.6 ± 2.7 ; and MRD: 4.1 ± 0.5 vs. 4.2 ± 0.8 . Significant between-gender difference was observed only in BH measurements [$p = 0.029$] and variable trends with age. Oculopalpebral measurements of normal adult Nigerians in Enugu showed variations by age and gender. This may have implications for clinical evaluation and surgical management of oculopalpebral disorders in adult South-Eastern Nigerians. Future longitudinal studies are needed.

Facial Paralysis

surgery

Facial reanimation by masseteric muscle-mandibular periosteum transfer.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 44-46 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Mandible-surgery; Facial Muscles; Periosteum-surgery

Abstract: Permanent facial paralysis is a catastrophic event for involved patients. In long lasting paralysis with severe facial muscles atrophy, masseter muscle transfer is a very good choice. But its greatest problem is postoperative elongation of flap and gradual diminishing of early results and loss of symmetry. This article advocate a new modification for resolving this problem with concomitant elevation of mandibular periosteum with masseter muscle, as a unit for lip and midface elevation.

Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture

mortality

Perinatal outcome in pregnancies with extreme preterm premature rupture of membranes [Mid-Trimester PROM]

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 51-56 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Perinatal Mortality; Cohort Studies; Retrospective Studies; Morbidity; Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture-epidemiology; Infant Mortality; Pregnancy

Abstract: Preterm premature rupture of membranes [PPROM] is defined as the rupture of fetal membranes before 37 weeks. Extreme PPROM occurs before 26 weeks' gestation and can result in perinatal morbidity and mortality. The aim of this study was to study the perinatal outcomes of mothers with extreme PPROM. A retrospective cohort study of 44 consecutive pregnant women, presenting with PPROM before 26 weeks' gestation, was conducted from January 2006 to December 2011 at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital, Oman. Maternal and neonatal information was collected from medical records, and delivery and neonatal unit registries. Women with PPROM presenting after 26 weeks' gestation, those with multiple gestations, or other types of preterm deliveries were excluded from the study. Of the 44 preterm infants admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, 24 [55%] survived, 7 [16%] died within 24 hours of birth, 9 [20%] were miscarried, and 4 [9%] were stillbirths. Neonatal sepsis and pulmonary hypoplasia were the major causes of death. Neonatal complications among the surviving infants included prematurity in 11 [46%], respiratory distress syndrome in 19 [79%], sepsis in 12 [50%], and low birth weight in 11 [46%]. The neonatal survival rate was significantly associated with the gestational age at delivery but not with the gestational age upon rupture of membranes. Extreme PPROM was associated with adverse perinatal outcomes. The results of this study will help obstetricians and neonatologists in counseling couples experiencing PPROM. Future studies of long-term neonatal morbidity should have larger sample sizes and include more hospitals.

Fibroblasts

Role of cultured skin fibroblasts in aesthetic and plastic surgery.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 2-5 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Skin; Esthetics; Surgery; Plastic; Wound Healing; Stem Cells

Fraser Syndrome

surgery

Anesthetic management in a case of Fraser syndrome.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 102-103 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia

Gallstones

diagnosis

Comparing the efficacy of preoperative magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography with intra-operative cholangiography in patients suspicious to biliary stones.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 80-85 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Cholangiopancreatography; Magnetic Resonance; Cholangiopancreatography; Endoscopic Retrograde; Calculi-radiography; Intraoperative Care; Preoperative Care; Calculi-diagnosis; Cholecystitis; Alkaline Phosphatase

Abstract: This study was performed to compare the efficacy of preoperative magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography [MRCP] and intra-operative cholangiography [IOC] methods in patients suspicious to gall stones. According to previous studies, it is recommended that common bile duct investigation should be done in order to rule out choledocholithiasis in all patients with symptomatic cholelithiasis. IOC is an invasive procedure with probable complications, it would seem that MRCP could replace the direct cholangiography. In a diagnostic clinical trial, Fifty-nine patients with symptomatic biliary stones or cholecystitis were recruited in this study. The included patients had normal size biliary ducts in sonography but high serum alkaline phosphatase level. Preoperative MRCP and IOC were performed for the patients and the obtained results were analyzed and compared. The positive predictive value for IOC was 88% and for MRCP was 43%. The diagnostic accuracy of IOC and MRCP were 98% and 85% respectively, suggesting that IOC is much more diagnostically accurate. There were no significant difference in specificity and sensitivity of these two methods. According to the results, we can conclude that MRCP may not obviate the need for IOC. The suggestion for routine use of MRCP instead of IOC and as a substitution of that procedure needs further investigations on more patients.

Gastroesophageal Reflux

Quality of life in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease in an Iranian population.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 96-100 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Mental Health

Abstract: The study was designed to evaluate quality of life [QOL] for Iranian patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease [GERD]. GERD is a common and chronic world-wide disease. Impact of GERD on QOL has been studied in many countries, but it has not been studied in Iranian population. Fifty five patients suffering from GERD and fifty five age and sex matched controls were enrolled. Patient inclusion criteria were based on clinical and endoscopic findings. All other major diseases having an impact on QOL had been excluded. All the subjects were asked to fill the validated

translation of SF-36 and GHQ-28 questionnaires. Results of the SF-36 questionnaire was analyzed directly and after correction for the results obtained from the GHQ-28 tool. GERD patients had lower QOL scores than controls. Correction of the results based the findings of GHQ-28 questionnaire did not change the results. QOL in GERD patients is impaired and should be considered in clinical practice and implementing research studies upon GERD patients.

Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

diagnosis

A Hidden Source for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 112-114 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-etiology; Gastrointestinal Neoplasms; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal

Abstract: A 50-year-old lady presented with bloody vomiting and melena since four days prior to admission. Her medical history was significant only for hypertension which was controlled by a 5 mg daily dose of amlodipine. She occasionally took NSAIDs. On admission, the physical exam revealed only mild tachycardia and pallor. Hemoglobin was 9.7 g/dl, which subsequently declined to 7.9 g/dl. The first upper gastrointestinal [GI] endoscopy was remarkable for a paraesophageal hiatal hernia, with no site of bleeding detected. The second upper GI endoscopy did not find any source for bleeding. A third endoscopic examination revealed a new finding [Figures A and B].

Gastrointestinal Tract

microbiology

Gastrointestinal pathogen distribution in symptomatic children in Sydney, Australia.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 11-21 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Diseases-microbiology; Rotavirus; Adenoviridae; Norovirus; Diarrhea; Cross-Sectional Studies; Child; Gastrointestinal Diseases-epidemiology

Abstract: There is limited information on the causes of paediatric diarrhoea in Sydney. This cross-sectional study used clinical and microbiological data to describe the clinical features and pathogens associated with gastrointestinal illnesses for children presenting to two major public hospitals in Sydney with diarrhoea, for the period January 2007-December 2010. Of 825 children who tested positive for an enteric pathogen, 430 medical records were reviewed. Adenovirus, norovirus and rotavirus were identified in 20.8%, 20.3% and 21.6% of reviewed cases, respectively. Younger children were more likely to have adenovirus and norovirus compared with rotavirus [P = 0.001]. More viruses were detected in winter than in the other three seasons [P = 0.001]. Rotavirus presented a distinct seasonal pattern with the lowest rates occurring in the warm months and peaking in the cooler months. Adenovirus showed a less consistent monthly trend, and norovirus detection increased in the cooler months [P = 0.008]. A decline in the number of rotavirus cases was observed after mid-2008. The majority of childhood diarrhoeal illnesses leading to hospital presentations in Sydney are caused by enteric viruses with most infections following clear seasonal patterns. However, a sustained decrease in the incidence of rotavirus infections has been observed over the study period.

Grape Seed Extract

Motor disturbances and thalamic electrical power of frequency bands' improve by grape seed extract in animal model of Parkinson's disease.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 222-232 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Oxidopamine; Parkinson Disease-veterinary; Motor Skills Disorders; Rats, Wistar; Electroencephalography; Free Radical Scavengers; Motor Neuron Disease

Abstract: Previous studies showed that grape seed extract [GSE] is an excellent natural substance with potent antioxidant effect and free radical scavenger. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of GSE on motor dysfunctions and thalamic local Electroencephalography [EEG] frequency bands' powers in rats with Parkinson's disease [PD]. In this study 8 micro g 6-hydroxydopamine [6-OHDA] dissolved in 2 micro l normal saline containing 0.01% ascorbic acid

was infused into right medial forebrain bundle [MFB] to make an animal model of PD. Rats with PD received four weeks GSE [100 mg/kg, p.o.] after apomorphine-induced rotation test. Spontaneous motor tests and also thalamic ventroanterior nucleus [AV] local EEG recording were done in freely moving rats in all groups. Chronic treatment of PD rats with GSE could influence potentially frequency bands' powers of thalamic VA and improve post-lesion motor dysfunctions significantly [$p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively]. Our findings suggest that GSE modulates the CNS function and has beneficial effects on the direct and indirect striato-thalamo-cortical pathways in PD. GSE acts as a new and potent natural free radical scavenger which removes oxidants produced by neurotoxin 6-OHDA in brain. Therefore, it reinforces electrical power of remained thalamic VA neurons and thereby improves post-lesion motor disorders.

Health Expenditures

Polity and health care expenditures: the association among 159 nations.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 49-57 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Health Care Costs; Delivery of Health Care-economics

Abstract: This paper hypothesized that democratic nations, as characterized by Polity IV Project regime scores, spend more on health care than autocratic nations and that the association reported here is independent of other demographic, health system or economic characteristics of nations. WHO Global Observatory data on 159 nations with roughly 98% of the world's population were examined. Regime scores had significant, direct and independent associations with each of four measures of health care expenditure. For every unit increment in a nation's regime score toward a more democratic authority structure of governance, we estimated significant [$p < 0.05$] increments in the percent of GDP expended on health care [+0.14%], percent of general government expenditures targeted to health care [+0.25%], total per capita expenditures on health [+34.4 Int\$] and per capita general government expenditures [+22.4 Int\$], while controlling for a population's age distribution, life expectancy, health care workforce and system effectiveness and gross national income. Moreover, these relationships were found to persist across socio-economic development levels. The finding that practices of health care expenditure and authority structures of government co-vary is instructive about the politics of health and the challenges of advancing global health objectives.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Professional attitudes and behaviors acquired during undergraduate education in the college of dentistry, King Saud University.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 69-74 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Education, Dental; Faculty, Dental; Health Behavior; Professional Practice; Patient Rights; Clinical Competence; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to investigate and evaluate the professional attitudes and behaviors acquired by students and recently graduated dentists during undergraduate education at King Saud University. This cross-sectional survey used a 27-item questionnaire covering four cumulative theoretical dimensions of professionalism. Questionnaires were distributed to fifth-year students, interns, and demonstrators in the College of Dentistry during the academic year 2010-2011, and 203 completed questionnaires were used in analyses. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize responses. Crosstab and chi-squared tests were used, with statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$. The response rate was 79.3% [43.6% of males, 94% of females]. Eighty-seven questionnaires were collected from fifth-year students, 92 from interns, and 24 from demonstrators. Many [59%] participants demonstrated high levels of professional attitudes and behaviors, whereas 40% did not comply with the elements of professionalism. Analyses revealed highly significant differences in certain responses with regard to gender, academic level, and grade point average. Although some participants did not possess all professional qualities, all participants possessed at least some elements of professionalism measured in this study. We thus recommend a strategic effort to develop targeted plans emphasizing professionalism at all levels of the dental school curriculum. High-profile role modeling, lectures, seminars, and academic ceremonies are ways of achieving professional development among dental students in parallel with their acquisition of basic scientific knowledge and clinical skills. This approach will formally and informally communicate that professionalism is a core value.

Tuberculosis awareness program and associated changes in knowledge levels of school students.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 153-157 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis; Awareness; Schools; Students; Education

Abstract: To assess the effectiveness of tuberculosis awareness program amongst school students. School-based interventional type of study. The study was done on 135 secondary school students of 8th and 9th standard of randomly selected private English medium school, in field practice area of Urban Health Training Center [UHTC] of a private medical college in Pune city. Health awareness session on tuberculosis was conducted by using various visual and audiovisual aids by the medical college undergraduate students. A pre-test and post-proforma was filled before and after the session. Paired t-test was used to assess the effectiveness of awareness program. There was a highly significant [$P = 0$] increase in the knowledge of school students after the tuberculosis awareness program by medical undergraduate students. The mean pre-test scores were 6.31 [52.58%], and the mean post-test scores were 10.20 [85%]. This activity also helped medical undergraduate students to acquire skills related to communication, working in a team, preparation and presentation of various visual aids for health awareness program; they also gained knowledge of research methodology. Health education program by medical students helped significantly to improve the knowledge of school students regarding tuberculosis. Thus, medical college students can be involved to some extent for conducting health-related behavioral change communication [BCC] activities in schools during their Community Medicine morning posting. Collaboration of private medical colleges, schools, and district tuberculosis units [DTUs] can be ideally achieved under public private partnership [PPP] for health awareness programs.

Heart Ventricles

pathology

A case report of a right ventricular mass in a patient with Behcet's disease: myxoma or thrombus?

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 85-89 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Myxoma-diagnosis; Thrombosis-diagnosis; Behcet Syndrome-diagnosis

Abstract: Behcet's disease [BD] is a multi-system, chronic and relapsing disorder classified as "vasculitic syndrome". It typically affects young adult females between 20 and 40 years of age. There are some typical clinical manifestations associated with this disease, however, at times; rare sign and symptoms pose a challenge to the treating physician and making a definitive diagnosis. Presentations with cardiac symptoms are one of the extremely rare manifestations of the Behcet's disease. The authors present clinical, laboratory and imaging findings of a patient who presented with a cardiac mass which was the first presenting feature or manifestation of Behcet's disease. A 19-year-old boy was admitted to our hospital for the investigation of "fever of unknown origin", weight loss, shortness of breath and a scrotal ulcer of recent on-set. X-ray chest and electrocardiograms were inconclusive. Transthoracic echocardiography revealed a right ventricular [RV] mass attached to the interventricular septum measuring 1.5x1.5 cms [Panel A]. Cardiac MRI identified it as a RV Myxoma. In addition, on CT scan of the chest pulmonary embolism was noted. The patient underwent excision biopsy of the tumor under cardiopulmonary bypass via right atriotomy [Panel B]. Histopathology of the mass described it as "an organizing thrombus with a few groups of interrupted myocardial fibers and some infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma cells". Moreover his HLA typing was found positive for HLA-B51 [5]. In view of the above findings and associated lesions, the patient was diagnosed as a case of Behcet's disease. The medical management included immunosuppressant and anticoagulation. Behcet's disease, even in the absence of the typical clinical features, should be considered in the differential diagnosis of right ventricular mass, especially when dealing with young adults from the Mediterranean basin and the Middle-East.

Heat Stress Disorders

epidemiology

[Determination of susceptibility to heat-related disorders and prevention methods among agriculture workers]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 39-46 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Heat Stress Disorders-prevention and control; Agricultural Workers' Diseases; Awareness; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Workers employed in outdoor occupations such as farm working, especially during rice harvest, are exposed to hot and humid environments that put them at risk for different kinds of heat-related disorders or heat stress. The aim of this study was to determine the susceptibility to heat-related disorders and prevention methods among a group of agriculture workers in one of the northern cities in Iran. This study is a descriptive-analytical and cross-sectional study which was done among 340 agricultures workers in a city [Sorkhrood] in Mazandaran province. The samples were collected from 42 villages using two stage cluster-randomized sampling method. The data were collected by means of

tailor-made data collection sheet and analyzed using descriptive statistical indexes and Chi-square test, and $p < 0.05$ was considered as significant. The findings indicated that the mean values of age and years of experience were 42.8 and 26 years, respectively. Almost half of the agriculture workers were overweight or obese, 34% illiterate, and 15% encountered chronic illnesses. Ninety five percent of the workers were not informed about prehydration in hot environment and none of them know about the consumption of electrolytes. According to Chi-square test result, there were no significant differences between the prevalence of headache as one of the early signs of heat-related disorders and other related factors. According to the results, agriculture workers based on their age distribution, education, body mass index, health knowledge, drug use and incidence of chronic diseases, are very vulnerable to heat-related disorders. Therefore, training on recognizing the early signs and doing control measures as essential element in heat stress prevention should be seriously considered.

Helicobacter pylori

drug effects

Eradication rate of Helicobacter pylori using a two-week quadruple therapy: a report from southern Iran.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 81-85 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Helicobacter Infections-drug therapy; Polypharmacy; Drug Therapy, Combination

Abstract: The use of quadruple therapy for Helicobacter pylori [H. pylori] eradication is a highly efficacious, gold standard regimen. However, according to a number of studies, this regimen has numerous compliance problems and adverse effects. In the current study we have evaluated the H. pylori eradication rate following a quadruple therapy that included omeprazole, bismuth subcitrate, amoxicillin, and metronidazole in Hormozgan, the most southern province in Iran. Hormozgan Province has high rates of H. pylori infection and its related disorders. A total of 100 patients diagnosed with dyspepsia and H. pylori infection as documented by the [13]C-urea breath test [UBT] or rapid urease test [RUT] were treated with the following quadruple regimen: bismuth subcitrate [120 mg, 2 tablets/q12h], amoxicillin [500 mg/q8h], metronidazole [250 mg/q8h] and omeprazole [20 mg/q12h] for a two-week period. Our primary efficacy outcome was H. pylori eradication as established by a negative UBT at least four weeks after the end of treatment. Eradication rates were 79% and 82.3%, respectively, based on the intention-to-treat and per-protocol analyses. Quadruple therapy had a similar effect in women [81%] and men [83.3%] for the eradication of H. pylori, which was not statistically significant. H. pylori eradication rates according to age groups were: 16-20 years [100%], 21-40 years [81%], and 41-60 years [77.8%; $p = 0.001$]. There was no significant difference in H. pylori eradication rate between genders in those less than 20 years of age and the middle age group. However in the older group the eradication rate was significantly higher in women [100%] compared to men [66.6%]. A two-week quadruple therapy that includes omeprazole, bismuth subcitrate, amoxicillin and metronidazole is a highly effective treatment for H. pylori infection. This treatment has an acceptable eradication rate in Southern Iran. The eradication rate appears to be lower in older men compared with younger men or in women.

Hemorrhagic Fevers, Viral

prevention and control

Strategic approach to control of viral haemorrhagic fever outbreaks in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: report from a regional consultation.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 892-897 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Communicable Disease Control-methods; Hemorrhagic Fevers, Viral-epidemiology; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures; Disease Outbreaks-prevention and control; Health Behavior; Arthropod Vectors; Pest Control-methods; Public Health; Sentinel Surveillance; World Health Organization

Abstract: The viral haemorrhagic fevers [VHF] are a growing public health threat in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Nearly all of them are of zoonotic origin. VHF often cause outbreaks with high fatalities and, except for yellow fever, currently there are no specific treatment or vaccination options available. In response to this growing threat, the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean of the World Health Organization convened a technical consultation in Tehran on 27-30 November 2011 to review the current gaps in prevention and control of VHF outbreaks in the Region. The meeting recommended a number of strategic public health approaches for prevention and control of VHF outbreaks through synergizing effective collaboration between the human and animal health sectors on areas that involve better preparedness, early detection and rapid response. Implementation of these approaches would require

working together with vision, commitment and a sense of purpose involving partnerships and cooperation from all relevant sectors.

Hip Joint

Translation and cultural adaptation of the oxford hip score for Iranian population.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 141-145 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Injury Severity Score; Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip; Reproducibility of Results

Abstract: In recent years, outcome assessment related to orthopedic surgeries has increasingly focused on patient reported questionnaires. The Oxford Hip Score [OHS], self administered questionnaire, is a reliable, valid, and responsive instrument for assessing hip in patients undergoing Arthroplasty. The study involved 105 adult Persian speaking patients admitted for primary Total Hip Arthroplasty in two hospitals in Isfahan in Iran from September 2009 until April 2011. All of them filled out their scales [Persian OHS, WOMAC, and SF12] in preoperative examination. Mean scores of OHS in first administrations was 42.7 +/- 12.7. The Persian OHS overall score demonstrated high reproducibility [ICC, 0.93, $P < 0.001$] and internal consistency [CA, 0.94]. Persian OHS had high correlations with WOMAC total score [$r = 0.86$], function score [$r = 0.86$], and pain score [$r = 0.79$], the relationship between the Persian OHS and the WOMAC stiffness subscale was somewhat lower [$r = 0.69$]. The correlation coefficient between the Persian OHS and the PCS of the SF-12 in our study was moderate [$r = 0.58$]. Persian OHS had low correlation with MCS of the SF-12 [$r = 0.40$]. Persian OHS had high correlations with WOMAC total score, function score, and pain score. It had moderate correlation with PCS of the SF-12 and low correlation with MCS of the SF-12. Our study demonstrated the trans-cultural adaptation and validation of the Persian OHS is a reliable and practicable instrument for assessment of function and pain in Iranian patients with hip osteoarthritis.

HIV Infections

blood

Relationship between leptin levels and suppressed CD4 counts in HIV patients.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 54-58 (30 ref.)

Keywords: HIV; Leptin-blood; CD4 Lymphocyte Count; Antiretroviral Therapy, Highly Active

Abstract: To examine the relationship between serum leptin levels and suppression of CD4 count in HIV-infected individuals with highly active antiretroviral therapy [HAART]. Thirty seropositive HIV male patients selected from the Infectious Disease Hospital were classified into two groups according to their immunological and virological response to HAART. The first group included 15 male patients with low viral load and low CD4 counts; the second included 15 male patients with low viral load and high CD4 counts. Morning serum leptin and tumor necrosis factor-alpha levels of HIV patients were measured and correlated with fasting serum insulin, Homeostasis Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance [HOMA-IR], HIV viral load and CD4 count. Serum leptin levels were significantly higher in patients with high CD4 counts than in patients with low CD4 counts [mean serum leptin level 47.3 vs. 10.9 ng/ml, respectively; $p < 0.0001$]. A positive correlation was observed between serum leptin levels and CD4 counts [$r = 0.697$; $p < 0.0001$]; positive correlations were also seen between leptin levels and fasting serum insulin and HOMA-IR [$r = 0.633$, $p < 0.0001$, and $r = 0.537$, $p < 0.003$, respectively]. Serum leptin level was higher in HIV patients with high CD4 count and correlated with fasting serum insulin and HOMA-IR, thereby indicating that HAART treatment could lead to decreased levels of leptin in HIV patients, which might lead to impaired immunological recovery.

complications

Prevalence of latent TB infection in HIV infected persons in the Sylvanus Olympio teaching hospital of Lome.

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Pneumologie du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Tokoin - Services des Maladies Infectieuses

International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 26.28- (14 ref.)

Keywords: Latent Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Hospitals, Teaching; Latent Tuberculosis-epidemiology; Prevalence; HIV

Abstract: Determine the prevalence of latent TB infection in HIV-infected people. Using a cross-sectional study on HIV-infected persons monitored in the Department of Lung and Infectious Diseases of CHU Sylvanus Olympio of Lome from August 10, 2010 to November 10, 2010. All patients are receiving anti-retroviral therapy and have no clinical or

radiological symptoms of TB, and had never received tuberculin skin test [TST] in the last 3 months. The CD4 rate of all patients was more than 200 cells/micro l. The diagnosis of latent TB infection is based on the measurement of at least 5 mm of skin induration, 72 h after a subcutaneous injection of 5 IU of purified tuberculin. One hundred and fifty four persons were included in the study, of which 107 were female and 47 were male. The median age was 40 years old. Eleven patients were exposed to a risk of TB and only 70.7% of patients had a BCG scar. A suspicion of former TB was found in 18.8% of patients and approximately 45% of patients were very immunocompromised with a CD4 rate between 200 and 350; 117 patients had a positive TST. This represents an overall prevalence of 76% of latent TB infection. The prevalence of latent TB infection obtained with the TST is high in this study. A similar study using the interferon-gamma release assay, which is more specific, would be more helpful to obtain more reliable epidemiological data on patient outcomes and to determine the appropriateness of the use of chemoprophylaxis with isoniazid.

Hydrocephalus

surgery

Fungal granuloma following endoscopic third ventriculostomy for infantile hydrocephalus.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 162-164 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Granuloma; Central Nervous System Fungal Infections; Mycoses; Endoscopy; Ventriculostomy-adverse effects; Infant

Abstract: Endoscopic third ventriculostomy [ETV] is increasingly being used in the treatment of hydrocephalus in infancy. Infective complications rarely occur following ETV and fungal infections or granulomas have not been reported so far. The authors report the occurrence and management of a fungal granuloma incidentally detected during a repeat ventriculoscopy for a non-functioning ETV.

Hypertension

genetics

Association between angiotensin II type 2 receptor gene A/C3123 polymorphism and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol with hypertension in asymptomatic women.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 65-69 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Cholesterol, HDL; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Renin-Angiotensin System; Receptor, Angiotensin, Type 2-genetics

Abstract: The present study investigated the association between the angiotensin II type 2 receptor [AT2R] gene adenine/cytosine [A/C]-3123 polymorphism and cardiometabolic variables in subjects with and without hypertension. Cardiometabolic variables, in addition to genotyping by an allele-specific DNA assay, were measured in 161 asymptomatic community-dwelling Japanese women [age range 30-83 years]. They were divided into hypertensive [n = 82, age 50-81 years] and nonhypertensive [n = 79, age 30-83 years] subjects. The A-allele carriers [n = 53] showed significantly lower high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C] levels than the non-A-allele carriers [n = 26] among nonhypertensive subjects [1.45 +/- 0.38 vs. 1.66 +/- 0.33 mmol/l, p = 0.02]. Even when multiple-adjusted analyses were performed, the HDL-C levels continued to differ significantly and independently of other variables, including the body mass index and insulin resistance index, between A-allele and non-A-allele carriers. However, this association was not observed among hypertensive subjects. The present study demonstrated that A-allele carriers had significantly lower HDL-C levels than did non-A-allele carriers among nonhypertensive women, while this association was not observed among hypertensive women. This indicates that the A/C3124 polymorphism may be a marker associated with HDL metabolism by hypertension. This was a small study, so further research is warranted to confirm the observed association.

Hypothyroidism

physiopathology

Epicardial adipose tissue increased in patients with newly diagnosed subclinical hypothyroidism.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 42-46 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Pericardium-pathology; Adipose Tissue; Coronary Disease

Abstract: To investigate whether or not patients with subclinical hypothyroidism [SH] have increased epicardial adipose tissue [EAT]. Sixty-one patients with newly diagnosed SH and without any known cardiovascular disease were enrolled. Twenty-four subjects matched for age, gender and body mass index without any thyroid dysfunctions were included as a control group. The EAT was measured by echocardiography and thyroid functions were assessed by routine blood examination. Patients with SH had higher EAT values than control subjects [3.6 +/- 0.9 vs. 2.8 +/- 1.4, p = 0.005]. Also, SH patients with thyroid-stimulating hormone [TSH] \geq 10 mU/l had higher EAT than those with SH with TSH <10 mU/l and control subjects [p = 0.013]. In addition, while there was significant correlation between EAT and TSH [r = 0.31, p = 0.014] in patients with SH, there was no significant relation between EAT and TSH in normal subjects [r = 0.09, p = 0.64]. There was a higher level of EAT in patients with SH compared with normal subjects and a significant correlation between EAT and TSH was found.

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

diagnosis

Diagnostic value of ASCA and atypical p-ANCA in differential diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 93-97 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Saccharomyces cerevisiae-immunology; Antibodies, Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: Worldwide, the incidence of inflammatory bowel disease [IBD] is increasing. This study aims to evaluate the diagnostic value of two serological markers, atypical perinuclear anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies [atypical-P-ANCA] and anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies [ASCA], with the intent to determine their relationship to ulcerative colitis [UC] and Crohn's disease [CD], in addition to the location and extent of bowel involvement. There were 97 patients enrolled in this study, 72 diagnosed with UC and 25 with CD. The control group consisted of 40 healthy individuals. ASCA was determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] and atypical-P-ANCA by indirect immunofluorescence assay [IIF]. For data analyses, we used the chi-square and independent t-tests. Significance was considered to be p<0.05. For CD, the sensitivity of ASCA was 16% and its specificity was 97%. ASCA had a specificity of 90% in UC patients. The atypical P-ANCA test had a sensitivity of 44% and specificity of 86% for UC. The positive predictive value [PPV] for atypical P-ANCA in UC patients was 78% and for the negative predictive value [NPV], it was 58%. There was no correlation between ASCA and atypical P-ANCA results and the location of gastrointestinal [GI] involvement in CD [p=0.61] and UC [p=0.28] patients. According to the results, ASCA and atypical P-ANCA markers are not useful for IBD screening. Our study suggests that atypical P-ANCA is a useful parameter to differentiate UC from CD. However, ASCA is of limited value for screening and differentiating UC from CD.

epidemiology

Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of inflammatory bowel disease in patients from Northwestern Iran.

Shirazi, Kourosh Masnadi; Somi, Mohammad Hossein; Bafandeh, Yoosef; Saremi, Firooz; Mylanchy, Nooshin; Rezaeifar, Parisa; Manesh, Nasim Abedi; Mirinezhad, Seyed kazem

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 86-92 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Inflammatory Bowel Diseases-diagnosis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Demography; Severity of Illness Index

Abstract: There are few reports from Iran about the epidemiology and clinical features of inflammatory bowel disease [IBD]. This study aims to determine the epidemiologic profile and clinical features of IBD in Northwest Iran referral centers. In a cross-sectional setting, we evaluated 200 patients with definitive diagnoses of IBD who referred to Tabriz

educational hospitals during the period of 2005 to 2007. Demographic characteristics as well as patients' clinical profiles were evaluated. Disease activity and severity were determined by the Crohn's Disease Activity Index and Truelove and Witt's classification of ulcerative colitis [UC]. The related probable demographic factors were tested. Of the 200 IBD patients, 183 [91.5%] were diagnosed with UC and 17 [8.5%] with Crohn's disease [CD]. There was a positive first degree relative of IBD in 10.9% of UC and 11.8% of CD patients. Abdominal pain was the primary presenting symptom in 25.7% of UC patients and in 58.8% of those with CD. Among UC patients, left-sided colitis was the main feature [52.5%]; while in patients with CD, colon involvement was predominant [52.9%]. There was no significant contributor for activity or severity of disease noted among demographic factors. The occurrence of UC was much higher than CD. The onset of IBD occurred in younger ages with a predominance in males. Left-sided colitis in UC and colon involvement in CD was common. Mostly, the pattern of IBD was mild to moderate with good response to pharmacotherapy. Disease activity and severity were unaffected by demographic features.

Insulin

biosynthesis

New sources for insulin-producing cells.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 232-239 (95 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin-Secreting Cells; Embryonic Stem Cells; Stem Cells; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Cell Transdifferentiation

Abstract: Cellular replacement offers the potential of a 'cure' for type 1 diabetes mellitus. Shortage of suitable donors limits widespread implementation of this approach. Recent research has been focused on potential new sources of beta-cells including embryonic and adult stem cells, and other organs cells. The contribution of beta-cell replication to new islet formation, in addition to the potential for trans differentiation of pancreatic acini and ductal cells in adult human pancreas is not clear. The existence of true stem cells within pancreas remains contentious issue. In this review, we summarized the possible sources of new insulin-secreting cells.

Intracranial Aneurysm

complications

Scissoring of a cobalt alloy aneurysm clip causing slippage during cerebral aneurysm surgery.

Case report and review of literature.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 179-182 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Cobalt; Intraoperative Complications; Surgical Instruments; Cerebral Angiography; Intracranial Aneurysm-surgery

Abstract: Clip slippage is a rare occurrence, and the scissoring or torsional failure of aneurysm clips is rarer still. Titanium clips have been implicated in a few such reported cases. The authors report its occurrence while using a fenestrated cobalt alloy clip for an internal carotid artery aneurysm which was identified by intraoperative angiography and rectified by re-applying a non-fenestrated cobalt alloy clip. The possible mechanism of this complication, and measures that may prevent its occurrence, including meticulous dissection, decompression when possible, proper clip selection, and intraoperative angiogram are described.

Intubation

methods

A novel approach to manage patients with compromised airway. Videoscopic assisted retromolar intubation.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 308-312 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Video-Assisted Surgery; Laryngoscopy-methods; Intubation, Intratracheal; Airway Obstruction
Abstract: Aids to difficult airway management are essential for safe practice of anesthesia particularly for high-risk patients. This case series described a novel approach of combined use of complementing tools [videolaryngeoscopic assisted retromolar intubation] to enhance airway management of a subset of various high-risk patients with extremely difficult airway. It also addressed the rational for the combination of such approaches as well as the advantages and disadvantages of this technique. In all of the 4 patients, the use of the combined approach resulted in a successful intubation without the need for surgical airway. This technique showed many advantages making it possible to use in cases with life threatening airway obstruction.

Intubation, Intratracheal

Failure to ventilate: technical error.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 99-100 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Errors; Airway Obstruction; Anesthesiology-instrumentation; Anesthesia

instrumentation

Failure of recommended in vitro tests to detect a leak in flexometallic endotracheal tube cuff system: Are we really safe?

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 110-112 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Equipment and Supplies

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Healthcare seeking behavior among subjects with irritable bowel syndrome.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 225-231 (90 ref.)

Keywords: Behavior; Quality of Life; Culture; Delivery of Health Care

Abstract: The behaviors exhibited by individuals who seek healthcare for irritable bowel syndrome [IBS] are numerous, varied, and sometimes controversial, and/or inconsistent. This study aims to review the factors associated with these healthcare seeking behaviors. Through a selective review of the literature, articles were identified by using the following search terms: IBS, healthcare seeking, conventional and non-conventional treatment, cultural factors, and gender differences. The roles of different factors associated with healthcare seeking are discussed.

therapy

Probiotic vs. placebo in irritable bowel syndrome: a randomized controlled trial.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 98-102 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Probiotics-therapeutic use; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Lactobacillus reuteri; Placebos

Abstract: This study assesses the potential effect of Lactobacillus reuteri as a single strain probiotic preparation [Biogaia(R)] on irritable bowel syndrome [IBS]. Patients diagnosed with IBS who fulfilled Rome III criteria and consented to participate in this study were randomized to receive either the probiotic or an identical placebo once daily for four weeks. Patients used a questionnaire to record any symptoms and adverse reactions over a one-week run-in period and during the final two weeks of intervention. For each group, we calculated the differences between mean scores of the variables and compared the results between groups. Frequency of defecation increased in the Biogaia(R) group and decreased in the placebo group meaningfully. But There were no significant difference in the two groups in other terms of bloating, sense of urgency for defecation, abdominal pain, stool shape, quality of defecation, sense of incomplete evacuation, and treatment satisfaction. The frequency of defecation increased in the Biogaia(R) group and decreased in the placebo group, however this study did not classify patients according to diarrhea or constipated subgroups, the efficacy of this drug is not clear. Hence Lactobacillus reuteri was not better than placebo in controlling IBS symptoms in this study. However, considering the significant placebo effect in IBS patients, it may be necessary to conduct studies with larger numbers of participants to better assess the possible beneficial effects of Biogaia.

Ketorolac

administration and dosage

Drawing a different conclusion.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 108-109 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin B Complex-administration and dosage; Ketorolac-therapeutic use; Vitamin B Complex-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Analgesia; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

Klebsiella pneumoniae

drug effects

High prevalence of Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase-mediated resistance in K. pneumoniae isolates from Egypt.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 947-952 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Klebsiella pneumoniae-genetics; beta-Lactams-pharmacology; Carbapenems-pharmacology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Prospective Studies; Klebsiella pneumoniae-enzymology

Abstract: The emergence and rapid spread of antibiotic-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates harbouring the bla[KPC] gene that encodes for carbapenemase production have complicated the management of patient infections. This study in a tertiary care hospital in Egypt used real-time PCR assay to test ertapenem-nonsusceptible isolates of K. pneumoniae for the presence of the bla[KPC] gene and compared the results with modified Hodge test. Antibiotic sensitivity was performed by standard methods, and interpreted following both the old CLSI breakpoints [M100-S19] for carbapenems and the revised breakpoints [M100-S22]. From the 45 non-duplicate isolates of K. pneumoniae recovered from different clinical specimens, a high prevalence of ertapenem-nonsusceptible isolates [44.4%] was reported using the new lower CLSI breakpoints. The bla[KPC] gene was confirmed in 14/20 [70.0%] of these isolates. The high prevalence of ertapenem nonsusceptibility at a tertiary care hospital in Egypt was predominantly attributed to K. pneumoniae carbapenemase-mediated resistance mechanisms in K. pneumoniae isolates.

Lactones

therapeutic use

Extract of adenanthera pavonina L. seed reduces development of diabetic nephropathy in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 233-242 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental-therapy; Streptozocin; Rats, Wistar; Diabetic Nephropathies; Diabetes Complications; Seeds; Albuminuria; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Proteinuria

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to investigate the renal protective effect of Adenanthera pavonina [A. pavonina] seed aqueous extract [APSAE], in streptozotocin [STZ] -induced diabetic rats. The renal protective effect of A. pavonina seed aqueous extract [APSAE] was studied in STZ-induced diabetic rats. APSAE [50, 100 and 200 mg/kg per day] was given daily to diabetic rats for 13 weeks. Blood glucose, serum parameters such as albumin, creatinine, total protein, urea, lipid profile, glycated haemoglobin [HbA1c], and urine parameters such as urine protein and albumin were examined. Kidney histopathology was also done. After 13 weeks of treatment, in STZ-induced diabetic rats, severe hyperglycemia was developed, with marked increase in proteinuria and albuminuria. However, APSAE treatment significantly reduced proteinuria, albuminuria, lipid levels, and HbA1c deposition in diabetic rats. These results suggested that APSAE has reduced development of diabetic nephropathy in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats and could have beneficial effect in reducing the progression of diabetic nephropathy.

Laparoscopy

adverse effects

Pain management following laparoscopy: can we do better?

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 3-4 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pain Management; Adrenal Cortex Hormones; Hydrocortisone-therapeutic use

Laryngectomy

adverse effects

Long-term outcomes of supracricoid partial laryngectomy with cricohyoidoepiglottopexy and its modified version.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 282-287 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Laryngectomy-mortality; Survival Rate; Laryngectomy-methods; Cricoid Cartilage-surgery; Hyoid Bone-surgery

Abstract: To investigate the long-term outcomes of supracricoid partial laryngectomy with cricohyoidoepiglottopexy [CHEP] and its modified version, in which we reserve the poster inferior borders of both thyroid cartilage laminae to protect swallowing function. This retrospective survival analysis was performed in 86 patients, wherein 46 undergoing CHEP and 40 undergoing modified CHEP. Their decannulation data were reviewed. We used swallowing quality-of-life questionnaire to measure the quality-of-life in 53 of the 65 survivals at the end of the follow-up period in 2011. Of the 53 patients, 24 underwent CHEP, while the remaining by modified CHEP. The log rank test showed no significant difference in survival distributions of the two groups [$p=0.92$]. The decannulation rate was 93.5% in CHEP and 100% in modified CHEP, showing no significant difference. The time span of decannulation in CHEP was 19.0 ± 4.6 days, significantly longer than 14.0 ± 2.3 days in the modified CHEP [$p=0.000$]. As to quality-of-life data, one-way multivariate analysis of variance, revealed a significant multivariate main effect for groups [$p=0.001$], and significant univariate main effects in 5 scales out of 11 [$p<0.05$], which showed a better swallowing life quality in modified CHEP. There was no significant difference in survival rate between the two surgeries. The modified CHEP succeeded in earlier decannulation and better long-term swallowing life quality. Thus, modified CHEP is worth promoting, as long as indications were strictly conformed.

Learning

The impact of small group case-based learning on traditional pharmacology teaching.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 115-120 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Pharmacology; Teaching-methods; Students, Medical

Abstract: This study aimed to measure medical students' perceptions of incorporating small group case-based learning [CBL] in traditional pharmacology lectures. Data were collected from third-year students [$N = 68$; 57% males, 43% females] at Al Quds University Medical School, Palestine. The students were offered a CBL-incorporated Pharmacology-2 course after they had been taught Pharmacology-1 in the traditional format during the preceding semester. Student attitudes towards the restructured course were examined by a self-administered structured questionnaire. The majority of students thought that CBL was an effective learning tool for them [82%] and that it improved their learning skills [83%], independent learning skills [74%], analytical skills [70%], and their level of preparation for exams [75%]. Most students reported that team discussions addressed lecture objectives [84%]. Regarding cases discussed, most responders said that the cases were appropriate to the lecture topics [96%] and that the time allocated for case discussion was sufficient [86%]. A large proportion of students thought that CBL improved their communication and collaborative skills [68% and 80%, respectively] and ability to work within a team [79%]. Pharmacology-2 course restructuring led to a significant improvement of self-reported student satisfaction, motivation, and engagement.

Team-based learning applied to a medicinal chemistry course.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 2-3 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Teaching-methods; Chemistry; Students, Medical; Education, Medical

Legionella pneumophila

isolation and purification

Isolation and identification of Legionella pneumophila from drinking water in Basra governorate, Iraq.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 936-941 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Drinking Water-microbiology; Water Purification; Water Supply

Abstract: This study in Iraq investigated the occurrence of Legionella. Pneumophila in different drinking-water sources in Basra governorate as well as the susceptibility of isolates to several antibiotics. A total of 222 water samples were collected in 2008-2009: 49 samples from water purification plants [at entry points, from precipitation tanks, from filtration tanks and at exit points], 127 samples of tap water; and 46 samples from tankers and plants supplying water by reverse osmosis. The findings confirmed the presence of L. pneumophila in sources of crude water, in general drinking water supplies and drinking water tankers. Of 258 isolates 77.1% were serotype 1 and 22.9% serotypes 2-15. All examined isolates displayed drug resistance, particularly to ampicillin, but were 100% susceptible to doxycycline. The prevalence of L. pneumophila, especially serogroup 1, is a strong indicator of unsuitability of drinking water and requires appropriate action.

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

epidemiology

First survey of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Borujerd county, western Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 847-853 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Occupations; Residence Characteristics; Seasons; Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous-physiopathology

Abstract: Lorestan province in the Islamic Republic of Iran has not previously been known as a focus for cutaneous leishmaniasis [CL]. Clinical and epidemiological studies were carried out on patients diagnosed with active CL at the central laboratory in Borujerd city during 1998-2010. A total of 137 patients with corroborated CL were studied [mean estimated annual incidence 4.36 per 100 000 inhabitants]. The male:female ratio was > 11:1. Patients ranged in age from 8-63 years but > 70% were aged 21-40 years and only 1 was <= 10 years. The rate of CL was highest in rural residents [56.9%] and among those working as labourers [38.0%] and drivers [32.8%]. The rate of active lesions on the upper limbs [69.3%] was significantly higher than other locations, and more cases were dry sores [57.7%] than wet sores [42.3%]. The majority of patients [61.3%] had a single active lesion [mean 1.8 ulcers per patient]. This is the first report of CL in the area.

Leukoencephalopathies

diagnosis

Hypomyelinating leukoencephalopathy.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 192-193 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Leukoencephalopathies-therapy; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Lipoid Proteinosis of Urbach and Wiethe

diagnosis

Oral manifestations of lipoid proteinosis: a case report and literature review.

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Oral Medicine and Radiology - Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 91-94 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Lipoid Proteinosis of Urbach and Wiethe-epidemiology; Consanguinity; Hoarseness; Acneiform Eruptions; Review Literature as Topic; Mouth

Abstract: Lipoid proteinosis is an uncommon autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that presents in early life with hoarseness and pox-like acneiform scars involving the skin and mucous membranes. Previous studies have attributed the prevalence of lipoid proteinosis to consanguineous parents. This paper reports a classical case of lipoid proteinosis with oral manifestations but without a history of consanguinity.

Lipoma

diagnosis

A rare case of horse shoe shaped lipoma of the upper extremity.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 41-43 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Lipoma-pathology; Lipoma-surgery; Extremities

Abstract: Horse shoe shaped lipoma of the upper extremity is a very rare entity. We present a case of 45 years old female who presented with painless progressive swelling over the distal forearm and tingling and numbness over the ulnar nerve territory. MRI and surgical exploration showed a horse shoe shaped multilobulated lipoma encasing the distal ulna. The mass was excised in toto, and the sensory alterations were completely relieved at three months follow up. We would like to highlight this rare occurrence of a horse shoe lipoma and present a detailed history of this case to increase awareness amongst clinicians regarding this condition.

Liver Cirrhosis

complications

Malnutrition in liver cirrhosis: the influence of protein and sodium.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (2): 65-75 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Malnutrition-prevention and control; Malnutrition-etiology; Malnutrition-therapy; Dietary Proteins; Sodium Chloride, Dietary; Protein-Energy Malnutrition; Proteins-metabolism; Nutrition Assessment

Abstract: Protein calorie malnutrition [PCM] is associated with an increased risk of morbidity and mortality in patients with cirrhosis and occurs in 50%-90% of these patients. Although the pathogenesis of PCM is multifactorial, alterations in protein metabolism play an important role. This article is based on a selective literature review of protein and sodium recommendations. Daily protein and sodium requirements of patients with cirrhosis have been the subject of many research studies since inadequate amounts of both can contribute to the development of malnutrition. Previous recommendations that limited protein intake should no longer be practiced as protein requirements of patients with cirrhosis are higher than those of healthy individuals. Higher intakes of branched-chain amino acids as well as vegetable proteins have shown benefits in patients with cirrhosis, but more research is needed on both topics. Sodium restrictions are necessary to prevent ascites development, but very strict limitations, which may lead to PCM should be avoided.

pathology

Increased incidence of abnormal reflux flow in lower extremity veins of cirrhotic patients by doppler ultrasonography.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 276-281 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Veins-pathology; Ultrasonography, Doppler; Veins-ultrasonography; Leg-blood supply; Incidence

Abstract: To determine incidence of abnormal reflux flow [ARF] in legs of cirrhotic patients by Doppler ultrasonography [DUS]. We prospectively studied 100 patients and 56 controls from the Faculty of Medicine, Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir, Turkey, between January 2010 and December 2011. We classified the legs according to the Clinical Etiology Anatomy Pathophysiology [CEAP] scores. Lower extremity superficial and deep veins were examined in supine position by DUS for ARF. Reflux flows more than 1000 msec were considered as abnormal. Abnormal reflux flow was classified in 3 categories as superficial [SARF], deep [DARF], and SARF and/or DARF [ARF]. We also performed abdominal DUS to depict anterior abdominal collateral and paraumbilical vein. Statistical analysis was carried out by using analysis of variance with Tukey test, t-test, and correlation coefficient analysis. Percentages of SARF in patients were 56%, DARF 52%, and ARF 58%. Correlation analysis showed association between SARF or DARF or ARF and cirrhosis [$p=0.002$, $p=0.000$, $p=0.001$]. Patients were distributed within CEAP 1 to CEAP 4. There was an association between SARF or DARF and CEAP 1 [$p=0.007$, $p=0.000$] or CEAP 2 [$p=0.004$, $p=0.041$] or CEAP 4 [$p=0.022$, $p=0.90$]. We showed no correlation between CEAP 3 and SARF or DARF. There were also correlation between paraumbilical vein and SARF [$p=0.015$]. Cirrhotic patients increased incidence of ARF at lower extremity veins and CEAP classification creates and provides essential information.

Low Back Pain

[Ergonomic evaluation of occupational low back pain using digital human modeling [DHM] and proposing its preventive countermeasures in one of car manufacturing industry]

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Tehran University of Medical Science - School of Public Health - Department of Occupational Health Engineering

Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 31-38 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Human Engineering; Shear Strength; Compressive Strength; Occupational Health; Industry; Automobiles; Occupational Diseases

Abstract: Many methods exist for evaluating ergonomic risk factors for LBP at workplace, including biomechanical, physiological and psychophysical methods. Digital Human Modeling [DHM] as a tool based on computer for ergonomic evaluation that Because having advantages such as saving time and costs in assessment and actively evaluation of ergonomic solutions in the digital environment. Aim of this study was evaluation occupational causes of LBP with the use of digital human modeling. This study was a case quasi-experimental study in the engine assembly of the car manufacturing industry was conducted. First, The characteristics of job and risk factors for low back pain In all workstations were documented, then workstations with high risk of low back disorders were selected. Finally, a workstation for simulating and evaluating in the human digital modeling softwares, which includes 3DSSPP and Catia were selected. A total 22 posture of the lifting and lowering moment of the three tasks of workstation selected for simulation. After evaluation in the digital environment, the risk areas identified and solutions were presented. The results showed that compressive and shear forces on the L5/S1 disc increased with increase of anthropometric dimensions and Horizontal distance from the body and decrease of height Lowering the site, and the percentage of people capable to perform a task in joint, decreased with increase of anthropometric dimensions. Ligament strain in postures with sever bending trunk were more increasing. RULA scores increased with the Unsuitable conditions of back and arms. High risk areas, were mainly related to the low height of pallets in lifting and lowering and high Horizontal distance from the body. According to The results of this study, Biomechanical Causes for LBP, including anthropometric characteristics [height and weight], Horizontal distance of object to the body, height of lifting and lowering location and trunk bending and torsion. This study showed that DHM is an effective tool in the evaluation of job tasks and workplace design, that can be identified risk area in each task and to achieve the ideal design. Using DHM can be implement desired solution in a virtual environment and with the re-evaluation, Be sure of having effective solutions in the real environment.

Lung Neoplasms

diagnosis

A 63 years old woman with progressive mechanical dysphagia and weight loss: a case presentation.

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Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 2013; 6 (2): 106-109 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Deglutition Disorders; Weight Loss; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; Bronchoscopy

Abstract: When considering a patient with dysphagia, an attempt should be made to determine whether the patient has difficulty only with solid boluses [suggestive of mechanical dysphagia] or with liquids and solids [suggestive of a motility dysphagia]. Lesions such as an oesophageal tumor and external pressure effect from a lung tumor or aberrant vessel can lead to mechanical dysphagia. Endoscopy and / or a barium swallow are helpful in identifying the anatomical disarrangement. In this study a patient with progressive mechanical dysphagia is presented that finally diagnosed by as Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma. There were no respiratory symptoms. Diagnosis was made by a computerized tomography scan of the thorax, bronchoscopy and bronchial biopsy.

epidemiology

Improving outcomes in advanced lung cancer. Maintenance therapy in non-small-cell lung carcinoma.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 3-18 (81 ref.)

Keywords: Lung Neoplasms-mortality; Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Epidermal Growth Factor; Maintenance Chemotherapy; Molecular Targeted Therapy

Abstract: Systemic chemotherapy has remained the traditional treatment for metastatic non-small-cell lung carcinoma [NSCLC], enhancing survival rate at 1 year to 29%. The median survival had plateaued at around 10 months until early 2008, and in an attempt to enhance survival in advanced disease, maintenance chemotherapy trials were initiated which had recently demonstrated prolongation of survival by an additional 2-3 months in patients who had performance status [PS] 0-1 and well-preserved organ functions. Suitable patients with any degree of clinical benefit are treated with 4-6 cycles, and then one of the active agents is continued until best response, or toxicity [continued maintenance], or changed to a cross non-resistant single agent [switch maintenance]. The article briefly reviews the evolution of systemic therapy and describes key randomised trials of maintenance therapy instituting chemotherapy and targeted agents in an attempt to improve outcomes in advanced metastatic NSCLC, based on certain clinical features, histology, and genetics.

Lupus Vasculitis, Central Nervous System

diagnosis

Neuropsychiatric lupus.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 19-25 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-epidemiology; Nervous System-pathology; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-etiology; Neuropsychiatry; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-diagnosis

Abstract: Systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] is a multisystem autoimmune disease. Involvement of the nervous system, either primary or secondary, is common in SLE, and 19 different neuropsychiatric clinical syndromes have been recognised in association with the disease. Several pathophysiological mechanisms have been implicated in the pathogenesis of neuropsychiatric SLE [NPSLE], including vasculopathy, autoantibodies, and cytokine-mediated tissue injury. Careful evaluation of the patient is required to rule out secondary causes before attributing the neurological symptoms to SLE. Treatment depends on the nature and severity of NPSLE syndrome.

Malocclusion, Angle Class I

Vertical changes in class I malocclusion between 2 different extraction patterns.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 302-307 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Cephalometry; Tooth Extraction; Orthodontics

Abstract: To compare vertical changes occurring in Class I patients after orthodontic treatment with different extraction patterns in a retrospective study. Records of 47 patients with extraction of maxillary first premolars and mandibular second premolars [4/5, Group A] and 46 patients with extraction of fourth first premolars [4/4, Group B] were obtained in the Orthodontic Department, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Chengdu, Sichuan, China from April 2008 to July 2012. Pretreatment and posttreatment cephalograms were digitized, 8 skeletal and 10 dental cephalometric measurements were selected to evaluate vertical changes. Changes of measurements resulting from orthodontic treatment in each group were compared by paired t-test; changes between 2 groups were compared by Independent t-test. Before treatment, subjects in Group A showed larger angle formed by the intersection of NA and NB lines, overjet, and overbite than those in Group B. After treatment, both groups showed significant vertical changes after orthodontic treatment without remarkable differences between groups. No differences of vertical change were found between the 2 extraction patterns. The hypothesized wedge effects due to mesial movement of posterior teeth might be balanced by the extrusion of posterior teeth as well as the residual growth potentials.

Mandibular Prosthesis Implantation

adverse effects

Stud attachments for the mandibular implant-retained overdentures: prosthetic complications. A literature review.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 53-60 (96 ref.)

Keywords: Denture, Overlay; Review Literature as Topic; Dental Implants

Abstract: A plethora of attachment systems for mandibular two-implant overdentures is currently available often without evidence-based support. Technical aspects are now parameters considered when choosing the appropriate attachment. Despite the increasing use of the Locator attachments, studies regarding their properties remain scarce. Peer reviewed articles published in English up to 2011, were identified through a MEDLINE search [Pubmed and Elsevier] and a hand search of relevant textbooks and annual publications. Emphasis was made on the technical complications as well as the loss of retention related to the attachments in implant-retained overdentures, primarily the Locator attachment. The evaluation of the long-term outcome of implant overdentures and complications associated with different attachment systems may provide useful guidelines for the clinician in selecting the type of attachment system and overdenture design.

Marriage

The pattern of female nuptiality in Oman.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 32-42 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Consanguinity; Demography

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine Omani patterns of female nuptiality, including the timing of marriage and determinants of age at a woman's first marriage. The study Utilised data from the 2000 Oman National Health Survey. Univariate, bivariate, and multivariate statistical methods, including logistic regression analysis, were used for data analysis. One of the most important aspects of the marriage pattern in Oman is the high prevalence of consanguineous marriages, as more than half [52%] of the total marriages in Oman are consanguineous. First cousin unions are the most common type of consanguineous unions, constituting 39% of all marriages and 75% of all consanguineous marriages. About 11% of the marriages are polygynous. Early and universal marriage is still highly prevalent in Oman. Three-quarters [75%] of married women respondents aged 20-44 years were married by age 20, with their median age at their first wedding being 16 years. However, women's average age upon marriage is gradually increasing. The change is especially apparent in more recent marriages or among younger cohorts of women, and for certain socio-cultural groups. Multivariate analysis identified female education, age cohort, residential status, region of residence, types of marriage, and employment as strong predictors of Omani women's age at marriage. The growing number of young adults, accompanied by their tendency to delay marriage, may have serious demographic, social,

economic, and political ramifications for Oman, highlighting the need to understand the new situation of youth, their unique characteristics, and their interests and demands. Culturally appropriate policies need to be implemented to address the issues and challenges of unmarried young adults.

Maxillary Sinus

ultrastructure

Cone beam CT evaluation of maxillary sinus septa prevalence, height, location and morphology in children and an adult population.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 47-53 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Maxillary Sinus-anatomy and histology; Maxillary Sinus-radiography; Cone-Beam Computed Tomography; Child; Adult; Prevalence; Dental Implants; Maxillary Sinus-surgery

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence, height, location and morphology of maxillary sinus septa in dentate, partially dentate and edentulous adults as well as in mixed dentition children using cone beam computed tomography [CBCT] for maxillary sinus surgical interventions. Five hundred and fifty-four sides in the CBCT scans of 272 patients [30 children and 242 adults] were retrospectively analyzed. The prevalence, location and morphology were assessed in axial, sagittal, cross-sectional and panoramic 3-dimensional images. The height of septa was measured with the angle between the direction of the septum and median palatine suture. The differences among age, localization and measurements were statistically analyzed. The prevalence of maxillary sinus segments with septa was 58%. There were a total of 13 [3.2%] septa of completely edentulous [CE], 198 [53.9%] septa of edentate and 14 [3.8%] septa of the mixed dentition maxillary segments. The location of septa observed in all study groups demonstrated a greater prevalence [69.1%] in the middle region than in the anterior and posterior regions. No statistically significant differences were observed with regard to gender or age, for septum height [$p > 0.05$]. However, maxillary sinus septa are higher in partially edentulous patients than edentate and CE ones [$p < 0.05$]. Septa of various heights and courses developed in all parts of the maxillary sinus, therefore to prevent possible complications during sinus surgery, extensive evaluation with an appropriate radiographic technique was indispensable.

Meningitis

diagnosis

Is cerebrospinal fluid C-reactive protein a better tool than blood C-reactive protein in laboratory diagnosis of meningitis in children?

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 93-99 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Meningitis-cerebrospinal fluid; Cerebrospinal Fluid; C-Reactive Protein; Prospective Studies

Abstract: This study aimed to test whether C-reactive protein [CRP] measurement could differentiate between different types of meningitis and become a routine test. A prospective study included 140 children admitted to Manipal Teaching Hospital, Pokhara, Nepal, between July 2009 and June 2011. The subjects had a blood test and detailed cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] analysis, including blood and CSF CRP levels. Of those admitted, 31.1% had pyogenic meningitis [PM], 26.2% partially treated meningitis [PPM], 33% viral meningitis [VM], and 9.7% tubercular meningitis [TBM], with 26.4% controls. Organisms were isolated in 12.5% of the cases by blood culture and 25% of cases through CSF culture. Blood CRP was positive in all groups, with the highest values in PM [53.12 \pm 28.88 mg/dl] and PPM [47.55 \pm 34.34 mg/dl]; this was not statistically significant [$P = 0.08$]. The CSF CRP levels were significantly higher [$P < 0.001$] in PM [45.75 \pm 28.50 mg/dl] and PPM [23.11 \pm 23.98 mg/dl]. The sensitivity and specificity of blood CRP was 90.62%, 88.88%, 64.7%, 70% and 32.4%, 30.97%, 24.52%, 26.12% and that of CSF CRP was 96.87%, 66.66%, 20.58%, 10% and 74.73%, 63.71%, 50.94%, 55.35% for PM, PPM, VM and TBM, respectively. Because of its high sensitivity, both CSF CRP and blood CRP can be used to screen for bacterial meningitis [both PM and PPM]. CSF CRP screening yielded results with a higher specificity than blood CRP; hence, it can be a supportive test along with CSF cytology, biochemistry, and microbiology for diagnosing meningitis.

Meningitis, Meningococcal

epidemiology

Patterns of meningococcal infection in Sudan with emergence of *Neisseria meningitidis* serogroup W135.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 843-846 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Meningococcal Vaccines; *Neisseria meningitidis*, Serogroup A; *Neisseria meningitidis*, Serogroup C; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Seasons; Meningitis, Meningococcal-prevention and control

Abstract: This study was conducted during the 2004-2006 epidemic of meningitis in Sudan to follow-up the frequency of disease outbreak or endemic waves and to evaluate the new quadrivalent vaccine for actual application. Samples were collected from Darfur, El Gedaref, Kassala and Khartoum States and transported to the National Health Central Laboratory in Khartoum. Of 196 patients with clinical symptoms and signs of meningitis, conventional culture identified *Neisseria meningitidis* in 37 [18.9%], confirmed by polymerase chain reaction. *N. meningitidis* type A was identified in 29 [78.4%] patients, type C in 3 [8.1%] and *N. meningitidis* W135 in 5 [15.5%]. The serotyping and molecular diagnosis patterns of *N. meningitidis* showed the emergence of the new strain, W 135, in patients from the borders of Sudan, 3 from the West Darfur, and 1 each from El Gedaref and Kassala. These could be related to the movement of pilgrims through the borders to Saudi Arabia in the Hajj season. Serious consideration may be needed for quadrivalent vaccination to prevent seasonal and Hajj season outbreaks.

Metabolic Syndrome X

blood

High C reactive protein associated with increased pulse wave velocity among urban men with metabolic syndrome in Malaysia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 266-275 (54 ref.)

Keywords: Urban Population; C-Reactive Protein-analysis; Pulse Wave Analysis; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the association between carotid femoral pulse wave velocity [PWV[CF]]; augmentation index [AI]; and high-sensitivity C reactive protein [hs-CRP] with metabolic syndrome [MetS], and to determine the influence of ethnicity on PWV[CF] and AI, and the association between high hs-CRP and increased PWV, and AI in MetS. A cross-sectional study was conducted at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Center, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from September 2009 to September 2011. Three hundred and eighty men [Chinese and Malays] were recruited from the study. The PWV[CF] and AI were measured by Vicorder [SMT Medical, Wuerzburg, Germany]. The hs-CRP level was also determined. We defined MetS using the International Diabetes Federation [IDF] and harmonized criteria. Malays had higher AI compared to the Malaysian Chinese. Patients with MetS had higher PWV[CF] [IDF criteria: 8.5 [8.3-8.7] versus 8.2 [8.0-8.4] m/s, $p=0.03$; harmonized criteria: 8.5 [8.4-8.7] versus 8.2 [8.0-8.4] m/s, $p=0.007$] and hs-CRP [IDF criteria: 0.9+/-2.0 versus 0.4+/-1.1 mg/L, $p=0.0007$; harmonized criteria: 0.8+/-1.9 versus 0.4+/-1.1 mg/L, $p=0.002$] compared to non-MetS. In subjects with MetS, those with high hs-CRP [$>3\text{mg/L}$] had higher PWV[CF]. Augmentation index values were significantly higher in Malays compared with Malaysian Chinese. Metabolic syndrome was associated with increased PWV[CF] and hs-CRP. Patients with MetS and high hs-CRP were associated with higher PWV[CF]. The measurement of hs-CRP reflects the degree of subclinical vascular damage in MetS.

Morphine

pharmacology

The role of GABAB receptors in morphine self-administration.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 158-164 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Receptors, GABA-B; Rats, Wistar; Morphine Dependence; Baclofen; Self Administration

Abstract: There is only little information about the effects of GABA receptors agonist and antagonist on morphine self-administration. Present study was designed to assess role of GABAB receptors in the regulation of morphine-reinforced self-administration. This study was performed in four groups of rats: [1] Saline group, which received saline

in the self-administration session. [2] Morphine group, which received morphine in saline solution in the self-administration session. [3] Baclofen + Morphine group, which received both baclofen 20 min before self-administration test and morphine in the self-administration session. [4] Phaclofen + Morphine group, which received both phaclofen 20 min before self-administration test and morphine in the self-administration session. The number of lever pressing and self-infusion were recorded. Morphine significantly increased the number of active lever pressing dose dependently in self-administration session in comparative with saline group. Administration of baclofen, 20 min before morphine self-administration produced significant decrease in the initiation of morphine self-administration during all session. Conversely, pre-treatment of phaclofen increased the number of active lever pressing and self-infusion in this test. Our results indicated a short-term treatment by baclofen, reduced morphine-maintenance response in a dose-dependent manner, suggesting that GABAB receptor agonists could be useful for reversing the neuroadaptations related to opiates.

Mucormycosis

complications

Bilateral ocular ischaemic syndrome-rare complication of rhinocerebral mucormycosis in an Omani patient. Case report and literature review.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 137-142 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Eye-blood supply; Ischemia; Carotid Stenosis; Fluorescein Angiography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Ocular ischaemic syndrome [OIS] is a relatively uncommon condition. Simultaneous bilateral involvement is even less common and has been reported in only 22% of all cases of OIS. It has variable clinical presentations, of which visual loss and ocular pain are the most common. It is believed to occur when there is a 90% or greater carotid artery obstruction. This syndrome is often associated with a number of systemic diseases including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, coronary artery disease, and cerebrovascular disease. Only occasionally has it been described as a complication of rhinocerebral mucormycosis. We report an unusual case of bilateral OIS secondary to bilateral internal carotid artery thrombosis as a complication of invasive rhinocerebral mucormycosis. In addition, a review of clinical presentation, diagnostic work-up and treatment options for OIS is provided.

Multiple Pulmonary Nodules

radionuclide imaging

The role of dynamic magnetic resonance imaging in the evaluation of pulmonary nodules and masses.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 80-86 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Lung Neoplasms-radionuclide imaging; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The aim of our study was to determine whether or not dynamic magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] with kinetic and morphological parameters can reveal significant differences between malignant and benign pulmonary lesions, and thus to evaluate the use of dynamic MRI in the management of pulmonary nodules. Thirty-one patients [4 women and 27 men] underwent 1.5 T MRI, where 10 consecutive dynamic series were performed every 30 s by using 3D fast low-angle shot sequences. The percentage increase in the signal intensity of the lesions was determined for each time point. Time-enhancement curves of the lesions were drawn and classified into four types: A, B, C and D. Early peak [EP] and maximum peak [MP] values of the curves were calculated and compared with the diagnoses of the patients. The usefulness of these parameters was tested statistically. In addition to the comparison of the parameters between the groups, receiver-operating characteristic analysis was used to assess sensitivity, specificity, and both positive and negative predictive values of EP and MP parameters. Of the 31 pulmonary lesions, 16 [52%] were malignant. These showed a stronger enhancement with higher median values of EP and MP [77.08 and 123.15, respectively] than those corresponding to the benign lesions [14.45 and 32.53, respectively]. There were significant differences between the benign and malignant lesions [$p < 0.001$]. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value were 75, 93, 92 and 78% for EP and 93, 86, 88 and 93% for MP, respectively. A combination of kinetic and morphological evaluation in dynamic MRI provided accurate differentiation between benign and malignant pulmonary lesions. It was a useful and noninvasive method of evaluating pulmonary nodules.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Fate of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in peroxidase-loaded resting murine macrophages.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 3-13 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis; Macrophages; Peroxidase; Mice; Nitric Oxide; Hydrogen Peroxide

Abstract: Myeloperoxidase [MPO], in the presence of hydrogen peroxide and a halide represent an efficient microbicidal mechanism of phagocytic cells. MPO is abundant in neutrophils which also respond to infection by producing large amounts of reactive oxygen species [ROS]. MPO, ROS and halide constitute a very toxic antimicrobial system [called the Klebanoff system or KS]. Resting mature macrophages do not contain granular MPO and thus are unable to kill pathogenic mycobacteria and some other microorganisms by this system. Under the hypothesis that transforming macrophages into peroxidase-positive [PO(+)] cells, these cells would be able to kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis, in this study, mature macrophages were loaded with exogenous peroxidase and were tested for their capacity to kill the Mycobacterium in the presence or in the absence of hydrogen peroxide. It was found that PO-loaded macrophages eagerly ingest M. tuberculosis, but do not show a significant mycobactericidal activity on this microorganism despite that it is highly susceptible to the Klebanoff system in vitro. Failure of PO-loaded macrophages to kill M. tuberculosis may obey either to an inappropriate location of the exogenous PO in these cells or more likely, to the presence of efficient detoxifying mechanisms in the bacteria. On the contrary, MPO-loaded or unloaded macrophages efficiently killed Listeria monocytogenes. The lack of granular MPO in mature macrophages, and the predilection of mycobacteria to infect these cells are two situations that favor the development of tuberculosis and related diseases, such as leprosy and Buruli ulcer.

Molecular typing of Mycobacterium spp. isolates from Yemeni tuberculosis patients.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 942-946 (17 ref.)

Abstract: This study was done to characterize at the species level Mycobacterium spp. isolates from Yemeni pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Early-morning sputum samples were collected from 170 patients referred to the National Tuberculosis Institute in Sana'a city with suspected pulmonary tuberculosis. Samples were processed with Ziehl-Neelsen stain and cultured in Ogawa and Lowenstein-Jensen media. The rpoB gene target sequence was amplified using mutagenesis forward and reverse primers followed by HindIII enzyme digestion. Of the 120 isolates analysed, 118 [98.3%] were identified as M. tuberculosis complex and 2 [1.7%] were identified as mycobacteria other than M. tuberculosis. The results showed that those 2 isolates were multi-drug resistant and the DNA sequencing analysis showed that the alignment of nucleic acid of DNAin isolates of mycobacteria other than M. tuberculosis was different from that of M tuberculosis complex.

drug effects

Inconsistencies in drug susceptibility testing of Mycobacterium tuberculosis: current riddles and recommendations.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 14-17 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Antitubercular Agents; Tuberculosis; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant; Genotype

Abstract: Drug susceptibility testing [DST] of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is a crucial procedure to determine the effective drug regimen for patients' treatment. Reporting of erroneous DST results to the treating physician has adulterous effects on patients. As a first study of its type, the inconsistencies in reporting DST results of rifampicin and isoniazid from Saudi Arabia were assessed. An automated liquid culture-based DST and a molecular mutation detection technique were used. Performance of first-line drug susceptibility testing of 1904 clinical isolates showed 44 inconsistent results. The majority of the cases reported as MDR-TB from the referral laboratories could not reproduce the same results at a different site [Mycobacteriology Research Section]. Of the 44 cases, 16 [36.3%] showed false resistance to isoniazid and rifampicin and on the other hand, 14 [31.8%] cases showed false susceptibility to the same drugs. The possible causes for the inconsistencies and recommendations to overcome the biases based on this experience are discussed.

growth and development

Vitamin D enhances IL-1 beta secretion and restricts growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in macrophages from TB patients.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 18-25 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-drug effects; Macrophages; Vitamin D-pharmacology; Vitamin D-therapeutic use; Hydroxycholecalciferols; 25-Hydroxyvitamin D 2; Calcitriol; Interleukin-1beta

Abstract: The emergence of multidrug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [MTB], the bacterium responsible for tuberculosis [TB], has rekindled the interest in the role of nutritional supplementation of micronutrients, such as vitamin D, as adjuvant treatment. Here, the growth of virulent MTB in macrophages obtained from the peripheral blood of patients with and without TB was studied. The H37Rv strain genetically modified to express *Vibrio harveyi* luciferase was used to determine the growth of MTB by luminometry in the human monocyte-derived macrophages [hMDMs] from study subjects. Determination of cytokine levels in culture supernatants was performed using a flow cytometry-based bead array technique. No differences in intracellular growth of MTB were observed between the different study groups. However, stimulation with 100 nM 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D significantly enhanced the capacity of hMDMs isolated from TB patients to control the infection. This effect was not observed in hMDMs from the other groups. The interleukin [IL]-1 beta and IL-10 release by hMDMs was clearly increased upon stimulation with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D. Furthermore, the 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D stimulation also led to elevated levels of TNF-alpha [tumor necrosis factor-alpha] and IL-12p40. It was concluded that vitamin D triggers an inflammatory response in human macrophages with enhanced secretion of cytokines, as well as enhancing the capacity of hMDMs from patients with active TB to restrict mycobacterial growth.

isolation and purification

Utility and diagnostic performance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex by two immunochromatographic assays as compared with the molecular Genotype assay in Nigeria.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 34-37 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Immunochromatography; Genotype; Genotyping Techniques; Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Clinical Laboratory Techniques

Abstract: Among the disadvantages of smear microscopy for detection of tuberculosis cases is its inability to differentiate between *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [MTB] and non-tuberculous mycobacteria [NTM]. This study evaluated two, new immunochromatographic assays - Capilia TB-Neo and SD Bioline - on unheated and heated cultures at 80°C for 30 min respectively for their ability to discriminate between MTB complex and NTM as compared with the molecular Genotype assay. *Mycobacteria* used in the study were obtained from smear-positive specimens collected from patients at four major hospitals in Cross River State, Nigeria. Capilia TB-Neo and SD Bioline showed sensitivities of 98.8% and 93.8% respectively and 100% specificity for both assays. Heating the isolates did not significantly impact the test performance. Both tests are recommended for use in rapid differentiation of strains isolated in Nigeria.

Myelinolysis, Central Pontine

diagnosis

Central pontine myelinolysis in the hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic state.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 96-99 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar Nonketotic Coma; Diabetes Mellitus; Demyelinating Diseases

Abstract: To report a rare association of central pontine myelinolysis [CPM] with hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic state [HHS]. A diabetic female presented with HHS and prolonged severe hyponatraemia. The metabolic derangement was adequately treated with proper correction of both hyperglycaemia and hyponatraemia. Lack of improvement in the presenting confusional state and the development of a fresh neurological deterioration led to the suspicion of CPM that was confirmed with magnetic resonance imaging. She fully recovered after 4 weeks with no specific medical treatment. This case report showed that osmotic demyelination was linked to hyponatraemia and that CPM could result from severe hyponatraemia of HHS.

Nanotechnology

Nanorobots: future in dentistry.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (2): 49-52 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Dentistry; Mouth Neoplasms-diagnosis; Bone Substitutes; Dental Implants; Robotics

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to review the phenomenon of nanotechnology as it might apply to dentistry as a new field called nanodentistry. Treatment possibilities might include the application of nanotechnology to local anesthesia, dentition renaturalization, the permanent cure for hypersensitivity, complete orthodontic realignment in a single visit, covalently bonded diamondized enamel, and continuous oral health maintenance using mechanical dentifrobots. Dental nanorobots could be constructed to destroy caries-causing bacteria or to repair tooth blemishes where decay has set in, by using a computer to direct these tiny workers in their tasks. Dental nanorobots might be programmed to use specific motility mechanisms to crawl or swim through human tissue with navigational precision, to acquire energy, to sense and manipulate their surroundings, to achieve safe cytopenetration, and to use any of a multitude of techniques to monitor, interrupt, or alter nerve-impulse traffic in individual nerve cells in real time.

Nerve Block

methods

A superior drug delivery system for peripheral nerve block procedures.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 96- (1 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Delivery Systems; Peripheral Nerves

Nerve Compression Syndromes

etiology

Meralgia paresthetica after total hip arthroplasty in supine position.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 105-106 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Nerve Compression Syndromes-diagnosis; Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip-adverse effects; Postoperative Complications

Noise

prevention and control

[Evaluation of noise pollution and possibility of its control in a petrochemical plant]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 1-8 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Noise-adverse effects; Occupational Health; Environmental Exposure; Health Priorities

Abstract: This study was conducted to assess noise pollution in one of the petrochemical complex and take practical measures to reduce it. The company is located in site 4 of Mahshahr Special Economic Zone. In the first phase of the research, environmental noise was measured to determine the noise levels in the different sections of the plant and also identify the main sound sources. Then, using the basic acoustic knowledge, a formula has been proposed as an index of noise control priority to select one section of the plant as the first priority for controlling noise. The main sound source of the selected section was known by referring to noise maps and contours and finally its acoustic properties were analyzed. The results showed that safety; caution and danger areas of the plant under study were 16.7%, 74.5% and 8.8% respectively and a major part of the danger zone [about 54%] was related to unit Air. Noise level in 24 percent of the caution zone ranged from 80 to 85 dBA and also it was above 90 dBA in 33.4% of danger areas. Compression section which was located in unit Air was known as first priority based on Noise Control Priority Index. Dryer machines were the main sound source in this section.

Nurses

organization and administration

Factors affecting the retention of nurses. A survival analysis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 288-294 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Employee Performance Appraisal; Cohort Studies; Personnel Turnover

Abstract: To identify and explore factors that mostly influence nurses' turnover and retention, and to estimate the length of employment for nurses in the hospital. This is a retrospective cohort study examining the standard Exit Questionnaires completed by all the female pediatric nurses who joined and left the hospital during the period between January 2006 and October 2010. The Developed Questionnaires were completed by nurses who were still employees in October 2010. The nurses who left the job will be considered as events and the nurses who are still working will be considered as censored. The study took place at the Pediatric Department, Prince Sultan Military Medical City [PSMMC], Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A total of 254 nurses were included in the study. Most of the nurses left their jobs due to family reasons [39.7%] followed by other reasons [37.3%]. Seventy five percent of all the pediatric nurses remained in their jobs, on average, for 2.2 years. Both simple and multivariate analysis indicated a strong positive correlation between length of employment [turnover] and the demographic and organization factors. This study has identified several factors that played a key role in staff retention, which can help in predicting nursing turnover at PSMMC. The findings of this study could help PSMMC and its Nursing Administration, in particular, to understand the seriousness of the high turnover rates, to develop and implement strategies to reduce this problem, and improve the retention of nursing staff.

Nutrition Assessment

Prognostic factors of *Atractylisgummifem* L poisoning, Morocco.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 953-959 (22 ref.)

Abstract: In Morocco, acute *Atractylis gummifera* L. poisoning represents the leading cause of death by plant poisoning especially for children. All cases received in the Moroccan poison control centre from January 1981 to December 2009 [n = 467] were included in a retrospective study of the characteristics and risk factors of *A. gummifera* L. poisoning. The most vulnerable age group was children [63.4% of cases]. Most cases were due to accidental exposure [75.5%], but some were from therapeutic use [18.1%] or attempted abortion [7.4%]. Patients presented with moderate poison seventy signs [grade 2] in 22.3% of cases or severe signs [grade 3] in 21.0%. The mortality rate was 39.2%. The majority of deaths [81.1%] occurred in children aged < 15 years following accidental exposure. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that risk factors for mortality were coma [OR = 20.5]; hepatitis [OR = 52.7] and rural residence [OR = 7.26], while gastric decontamination was a protector factor [OR = 0.26].

Obesity

epidemiology

A comparison between international obesity task force and center for disease control references in assessment of overweight and obesity among adolescents in Babol, Northern Iran.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 226-232 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Advisory Committees; Overweight-epidemiology; Adolescent; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: This study compares the Center for Disease Control [CDC] and International Obesity Task Force [IOTF] references in assessment of overweight and obesity among Iranian adolescents. The data of this study was drawn from a cross sectional study of a representative sample of 1200 adolescents aged 12-17 years in Babol, northern Iran. A standard procedure was used to measure height and weight and the body mass index was calculated. Each subject was classified as overweight and obese based on IOTF cut off values of BMI and CDC references BMI percentile sets by age and sex. The kappa coefficients were estimated for the degree of agreement. In assessment of obesity/overweight prevalence, the CDC and IOTF references produced a similar estimate by age group and sex. The maximum differences was about 1% and the kappa coefficients was 0.96 to 1 [P = 0.001]. While for assessment of

obesity, the CDC reference produced slightly a higher rate of obesity and the difference in prevalence between the two sets of references was ranged from 1.4% to 3.2% with kappa coefficients: 0.90 to 0.70 [$P = 0.001$] depending on the age group and sex and a greater difference was observed among younger age group. The findings suggest an excellent agreement between the TOTF and CDC references in assessment of overall overweight/ obesity prevalence among adolescent boys and girls. While in assessment of obesity prevalence alone the degree of agreement between the two sets of references slightly diminished. Overall, the two references are comparable and the agreement varies a little with respect to age and sex.

Occupational Exposure

[Assessment of occupational exposure to total dust and crystalline silica in construction workers of metro, Tehran]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 25-30 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Dust; Occupational Health; Air Pollutants, Occupational; Silicon Dioxide; Construction Industry-manpower

Abstract: Exposure to crystalline silica in the construction workers such as miners and diggers are widespread. Exposure to respirable silica [quartz] can results in silicosis. The goal of this study was to determine the contribution of each workers and component task to total dust and respirable quartz exposure in the tunnel of metro. The assessment of crystalline silica and total dust was performed according to standard procedure [NIOSH 7601]. Both total dust and quartz levels were high. The results of total dust in the digging process [37.63 +/- 0.76 mg/m³] were higher than in the cement work [9.88 +/- 0.80 mg/m³]. The maximum 8 h time-weight average concentration for quartz was found among the digging workers [0.407 +/- 0.006 mg/m³], followed by the barbed workers [0.11 +/- 0.008 mg/m³]. It can be concluded that the total dust contains high amounts of crystalline silica and it is responsible for the occupational exposure to quartz in construction workers. Thus, it is to be expected that the construction workers will suffer negative health effects due to exposure to the quartz dust.

Occupational Health

[Comprehension of workplace safety signs: a case study in an industrial company in Shiraz]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 47-52 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Safety Management; Safety; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Safety signs provide information as well as instructions concerning the hazard or dangers in the workplace. The correct comprehension of these signs is very important for doing the necessary feedback in the specific situation which they are described. In this cross sectional study, the comprehension of 10 selected safety signs were investigated in 53 randomly selected employees of an industrial company in Shiraz. The comprehension test was carried out by aid a standard questionnaire obtained from ISO 9186-1:2007. In this study the mean comprehension scores of the tested signs was 65.95 percent with standard deviation if 28.7. The highest and lowest comprehension scores were for "use hearing protectors" and "biological hazard" respectively. The comprehension of 40 percent of tested safety signs was lower than the minimum acceptable values of ISO 3864 and ANSI Z535.3 standards. This study showed that there is a significant difference in comprehensions of tested safety signs. For full comprehension of safety signs it is necessary to train the employees or adding supplementary text to the symbols in some cases.

Pacemaker, Artificial

adverse effects

The practical approach to discerning between atrial lead displacement and reversal in dual chamber pacemakers.

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 103-105 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography

Abstract: We describe a 12-lead electrocardiogram image of a pacemaker malfunction due to atrial lead displacement. Facilitating the understanding of pacemaker timing cycles could explain the underlying mechanisms in this instance. This review utilizes the feature of the ventricular safety pacing interval to discern between atrial lead displacement and reversal.

Paclitaxel

adverse effects

Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor COL-3 prevents the development of paclitaxel-induced hyperalgesia in mice.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 35-41 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors-therapeutic use; Mice; Hyperalgesia-prevention and control; Hyperalgesia-etiology; Cytokines; Chemokines

Abstract: To study the potential of chemically modified tetracycline-3 [COL-3], a potent matrix metalloproteinase [MMP] inhibitor, to protect against the development of paclitaxel-induced painful neuropathy and its immunomodulatory effects. The reaction latency to thermal stimuli [hot plate test] of female BALB/c mice was recorded before and after treatment with paclitaxel [2 mg/kg i.p.], paclitaxel plus COL-3 [4, 20 or 40 mg/kg p.o.] or their vehicles for 5 consecutive days. Gene transcripts of CD11b [marker for microglia], 5 cytokines [IFN-gamma, IL-1 beta, IL-6, IL-10 and TNF-alpha] and 3 chemokines [CCL2, CXCL10 and CX3CL1] were quantified by real-time PCR in the brains, spinal cords and spleens of mice sacrificed on day 7 after treatment. Treatment with paclitaxel reduced the reaction latency time to thermal stimuli [thermal hyperalgesia] for 4 weeks, with maximum effect on days 7 and 10. The coadministration of paclitaxel with COL-3 40 mg/kg, but not lower doses, prevented the development of paclitaxel-induced thermal hyperalgesia. Treatment with paclitaxel alone or coadministration with COL-3 increased CD11b transcript levels in the brain but not in the spinal cord. Treatment with paclitaxel reduced IL-6 transcript levels in the spinal cord but did not alter the transcript levels of other cytokines or chemokines in the brain, spinal cord or spleen. The coadministration of COL-3 with paclitaxel significantly increased the transcript levels of IL-6 in the spleen and decreased CX3CL1 transcripts in the brain in comparison to treatment with paclitaxel alone. Our results indicate that the MMP inhibitor COL-3 protected against paclitaxel-induced thermal hyperalgesia and, thus, could be useful in the prevention of chemotherapy-induced painful neuropathy.

Pain, Postoperative

therapy

The analgesic efficacy of ultrasound-guided transversus abdominis plane block for retroperitoneoscopic donor nephrectomy: a randomized controlled study.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 43-47 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Nephrectomy; Abdominal Muscles; Ultrasonography, Interventional; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Tramadol; Bupivacaine; Analgesia

Abstract: Transversus abdominis plane [TAP] block is suitable for lower abdominal surgeries. Blind TAP block has many complications and uncertainty of its effects. Use of ultrasonography increases the safety and efficacy. This study was conducted to evaluate the analgesic efficacy of ultrasound [USG]-guided TAP block for retroperitoneoscopic donor nephrectomy [RDN]. In a prospective randomized double-blind study, 60 patients undergoing laparoscopic donor nephrectomy were randomly divided into two groups by closed envelope method. At the end of surgery, USG-guided TAP block was given to the patients of both the groups. Study group [group S] received inj. Bupivacaine [0.375%], whereas control group [group C] received normal saline. Inj. Tramadol [1 mg/kg] was given as rescue analgesic at visual analog scale [VAS] more than 3 in any group at rest or on movement. The analgesic efficacy was judged by VAS both at rest and on movement, time to first dose of rescue analgesic, cumulative dose of tramadol, sedation score, and nausea score, which were also noted at 30 min, 2, 4, 6, 12, 18, and 24 h postoperatively. Total tramadol consumption at 24 h was also assessed. Patients in group S had significantly lower VAS score, longer time to first dose of rescue analgesic [547.13 +/- 266.96 min vs. 49.17 +/- 24.95 min] and lower tramadol consumption [103.8 +/- 32.18 mg vs. 235.8 +/- 47.5 mg] in 24 h. The USG-guided TAP block is easy to perform and effective as a postoperative analgesic regimen in RDN, with opioids-sparing effect and without any complications.

Intraperitoneal local anesthetic for postoperative pain.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 5- (8 ref.)

Keywords: Injections, Intraperitoneal; Anesthetics, Local-administration and dosage

Single-dose paravertebral blockade versus epidural blockade for pain relief after open renal surgery: a prospective randomized study.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 61-67 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia; Kidney-surgery; Analgesia, Epidural; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Paravertebral block [PVB] has been an established technique for providing analgesia to the chest and abdomen. We conducted the current study to compare single-dose PVB versus single-dose epidural blockade [EP] for pain relief after renal surgery. Eighty patients scheduled for renal surgery were randomly assigned into two groups according to the analgesic technique, PVB group or EP group. General anesthesia was induced for all patients. Postoperative pain was assessed over 24 h using 10-cm visual analog scale [VAS]. Postoperative total pethidine consumption was recorded. Any postoperative events, such as nausea, vomiting, shivering, or respiratory complications, were recorded. Hemodynamics and blood gasometry were also recorded. EP group showed significant decrease of both heart rate and mean blood pressure at most of the operative periods when compared with PVB group. There was no difference in total rescue analgesic consumption. Postoperative VAS showed no significant difference between the studied groups. Postoperative events were comparable in both the groups. Single injection PVB resulted in similar analgesia but greater hemodynamic stability than epidural analgesia in patients undergoing renal surgery, therefore this technique may be recommended for patients with coexisting circulatory disease.

Pancreatitis

diagnosis

Recurrent acute pancreatitis and cholangitis in a patient with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 233-236 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Polycystic Kidney, Autosomal Dominant; Cholangitis; Cholangiopancreatography, Magnetic Resonance

Abstract: Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease [ADPKD] is an inherited disorder associated with multiple cyst formation in the different organs. Development of pancreatic cyst in ADPKD is often asymptomatic and is associated with no complication. A 38-year-old man with ADPKD was presented with six episodes of acute pancreatitis and two episodes of cholangitis in a period of 12 months. Various imaging studies revealed multiple renal, hepatic and pancreatic cysts, mild ectasia of pancreatic duct, dilation of biliary system and absence of biliary stone. He was managed with conservative treatment for each attack. ADPKD should be considered as a potential risk factor for recurrent acute and/ or chronic pancreatitis and cholangitis.

Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

Comparison of sirolimus-, paclitaxel-, and everolimus-eluting stent in unprotected left main coronary artery percutaneous coronary intervention.

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 75-78 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Drug-Eluting Stents; Sirolimus-analogs and derivatives; Sirolimus-therapeutic use; Paclitaxel-therapeutic use; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: This retrospective study evaluated the outcomes of patients who underwent unprotected left main coronary artery [ULMCA] percutaneous coronary intervention [PCI] with different types of drug-eluting stents [DES]. The standard of care for patients with ULMCA is coronary artery bypass surgery. However, current guidelines recommend PCI in clinical conditions where there is an increased risk of adverse surgical outcomes. Clinical outcomes of patients undergoing ULMCA PCI with different types of drug-eluting stents [DES] are unknown. Data from a multicenter international registry, which included 239 consecutive patients from four institutions who ULMCA PCI with DES, were collected. There were 42 patients receiving paclitaxel-eluting stent [PES], 158 patients receiving sirolimus-eluting stent [SES], and 39 patients receiving everolimus-eluting stent [EES]. There was no statistical difference in major adverse cardiovascular events, cardiac death, myocardial infarction, target lesion revascularization, and stent thrombosis among PES, SES, and EES at 30 days and 1 year. There are no differences in clinical events among patients receiving PES, SES, and EES for ULMCA disease.

Short term follow-up of prediabetics undergoing elective percutaneous coronary intervention.

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 57-65 (24 ref.)**Keywords:** Prediabetic State; Diabetes Mellitus-epidemiology; Glucose Tolerance Test

Abstract: Epidemiologic evidence suggests that the complications of diabetes begin early in the progression from normal glucose tolerance to frank diabetes. Prediabetes is defined as people with impaired fasting glucose [IFG] or impaired glucose tolerance [IGT], some of whom in fact already have the characteristic microvascular changes resulting from diabetes itself. This study was conducted on 108 patients presenting to Ain Shams University Catheterization Laboratory for elective percutaneous coronary intervention using bare metal stents [48 diabetic patients, 30 pre-diabetic patients and 30 non-diabetic patients]. All patients underwent bare metal stent deployment either preceded by balloon dilatation or not. Follow-up was done at three and six months for major adverse cardiac and cerebral events [cardiovascular death, acute coronary syndrome, cerebrovascular stroke, target vessel revascularization]. Our findings demonstrate that there was no statistically significant difference between patients of the three different study groups regarding composite end point of death, stroke, acute coronary syndrome and target vessel revascularization at three months follow-up [diabetics = 18.8%, pre-diabetics = 13.3%, non diabetics = 3.3%, p-value = 0.1], but there was a highly statistical difference between them regarding acute coronary syndrome [diabetics = 43%, pre-diabetics = 26%, non diabetics = 10%, p-value = 0.006] at six months follow-up. Prediabetes, though not a disease entity by itself is associated with of risk for both macrovascular and increasingly, microvascular pathology. It is important to identify these conditions to prevent incident diabetes and to take measures to stop the vascular complications. Our study findings revealed that complications of diabetes may begin early as patients are suffering impaired glucose homeostasis, which warrants further evaluation in larger studies.

methods**Radial approach and single wiring as first intentional strategies in chronic total occlusions of the left anterior descending coronary artery.**

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 67-73 (32 ref.)**Keywords:** Coronary Artery Disease; Coronary Occlusion; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Percutaneous coronary intervention [PCI] for chronic total occlusion [CTO] of the left anterior descending coronary artery [LAD] specifically is associated with improved long-term 5 years survival as compared to PCI failure. Simpler PCI techniques may be successful and safer than complex techniques which are perceived to have high failure rates and technical complexity. We aimed to describe the safety and effectiveness of first intentional single wiring and radial approach in the treatment of patients with a CTO of the native LAD coronary artery at Toulouse Rangueil university hospitals. The study was a single center prospective registry. All patients showed evidence of myocardial viability in LAD territory. The operators' initial strategy was to start by a radial access as a first choice whenever feasible; if not, a femoral access was chosen. The initial strategy for lesion crossing in either antegrade or retrograde approaches was single wiring by lesion crossing using one guidewire [GW] as a simple technique. A total of 30 patients with 30 LAD CTO lesions [100%] were recorded. Mean age was 71.6 ± 15 years, 77% were males and 23% were females. The access route was radial 66% of the time and femoral 54% of the time and with double access for contralateral injection in 40% of the patients. Sheaths and catheters sizes 6F were used in 53% of the patients, and 7F in 73% of the patients. Overall lesion success rate was 83% of lesions. Single wiring was the prevailing technique used in 97% of successful lesions [83% of total cases], while only 3% were by multiple wiring techniques. Successful single antegrade wiring represented 63% of our total study cases with a GW success rate of 92% of cases. Successful single retrograde wiring represented 13% of our cases with a GW success rate of 67%. Q-wave myocardial infarction [MI], stent thrombosis, stroke, emergency coronary artery bypass graft [CABG], major bleeding, radiation dermatitis, cardiac tamponade or clinical perforation requiring any hemostatic maneuvers did not occur. There was a post-procedural Troponin rise of 3x normal levels in 30% of patients, and contrast induced nephropathy in 7%. Intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation [IABCP] was used in 3% of patients and cardiac death occurred in 3% of patients. Single wiring and radial access as initial strategies in PCI for LAD-CTO lesions in either approaches antegrade or retrograde are associated with a high procedural success rate and an acceptable incidences of adverse events.

Perforator Flap**Perforator relocation in free style local perforator flaps.**

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BJ Medical College and Sassoon Hospital - Department of Plastic Surgery

WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 47-49 (7 ref.)**Keywords:** Surgical Flaps

Abstract: Local perforator flaps have evolved over the time to provide complete and stable coverage of soft tissue defects. Technical advances and experience with the perforator flaps have allowed the harvest of local perforator flaps in a free style manner by offering greater freedom in flap selection. We have proposed a technical modification in the harvest of a perforator flap by relocating the perforator to an anatomically favorable location. This has led to decreased traction over the perforator and provided some amount of added length to the perforator.

Perilla frutescens

chemistry

Phytochemical study of polyphenols in perilla frutescens as an antioxidant.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 169-178 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Phytochemicals; Anthocyanins; Flavonoids; Antioxidants; Polyphenols

Abstract: Perilla frutescens is an annual herb of the mint family native to East Asia. Polyphenols present in perilla have various structural varieties with large diversity of biological activities. It is direct influence the quality of perilla plant and their potential functions. Some of these products have been studied and proven to be effective source of phenolic antioxidants. The aqueous extract contains phenolic compounds such as phenolic acids, cinnamic acid derivatives, flavonoids, and lignans. Gallic acid, hydroxytyrosol [3,4-DHPEA], cinnamic acid derivatives [coumaroyl tartaric acid, caffeic acid and rosmarinic acid], flavonoids, scutellarein 7-O-diglucuronide, luteolin 7-O-diglucuronide, apigenin 7-O-diglucuronide, luteolin 7-O-glucuronide, and scutellarein 7-O-glucuronide], and anthocyanins [mainly cis-shisonin, shisonin, malonylshisonin and cyanidin 3-O-[E]-caffeoylglucoside-5-O-malonylglucoside] are present.

Phantom Limb

psychology

Anxiety and depression in patients with amputated limbs suffering from phantom pain: a comparative study with non phantom chronic pain.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 218-225 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Depression; Anxiety; Chronic Pain; Amputation

Abstract: Phantom limb pain [PLP] is approximately a common condition after limb amputation, which potentially affects the quality of life. We aimed to evaluate anxiety and depression in patients with amputated limbs suffering from PLP and to compare these psychological dysfunctions with that of patients with non-phantom chronic pain. A total number of 16 male amputees with PLP and 24 male age-matched patients with non-phantom chronic pain were recruited in this study, which was performed at Khatam-Al-Anbia Pain Clinic, Tehran, Iran. A validated Persian version of the hospital anxiety and depression scale [HADS] was used to compare two psychological dysfunctions - anxiety and depression - between the two groups of study. The mean of total anxiety score was significantly lower in patients with PLP [8.00 +/- 3.93 vs. 11.25 +/- 5.23; P = 0.041] and the prevalence of anxiety caseness [HADS-A score \geq 11] was also lower in the PLP group [25% vs. 58.3%; P = 0.112, power = 31.7%]. The mean of total depression score was 7.69 +/- 5.51 and 9.38 +/- 6.11 in patients of PLP and chronic pain groups, respectively [P = 0.340, power = 15%]. Consequently, the prevalence of depression caseness [HADS D score \geq 11] was lower in PLP patients [37.5% vs. 50%; P = 0.710, power = 8%]. Our results indicate that depression and anxiety are not more common in PLP patients, whereas they are more prevalent in subjects with non phantom chronic pain. These lower levels of anxiety and depression in PLP compared with chronic pain is a new finding that needs to be evaluated further, which may lead to new insights into the pathogenesis of phantom pain in further studies.

Pharmacovigilance

Pharmacovigilance in Qatar: a survey of pharmacists.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 930-935 (15 ref.)

Abstract: Active national pharmacovigilance programmes are needed to monitor adverse drug reaction [ADR] data in local populations. The objective of this study was to describe the knowledge, experiences, attitudes and perceived barriers to reporting of suspected ADRs by pharmacists in Qatar. A 27-item web-based survey was answered by 116 pharmacists [25% response rate]. Knowledge of ADR terminology and reporting purpose was high, but only 29.3% had ever made a suspected ADR report in Qatar. Most respondents expressed positive attitudes towards the pharmacist's role in pharmacovigilance. Inability to recognize a potential ADR or access a reporting form were perceived as barriers. Enhanced training and efficiency in report submissions were identified as facilitators to future participation. Hospital pharmacists were 7 times more likely to have reported a suspected ADR in Qatar. Pharmacists in Qatar are willing to engage in pharmacovigilance activities if supported by increased training and transparency in the reporting process.

Photorefractive Keratectomy

adverse effects

Comparison of standard and low dose intraoperative mitomycin C in prevention of corneal haze after photorefractive keratectomy.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 204-207 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Mitomycin-therapeutic use; Cornea; Corneal Diseases-prevention and control

Abstract: Photorefractive keratectomy is a popular mean to correct refractive errors of the eye and haze formation is one of the most important complications of the surgery. Although standard dose of intraoperative Mitomycin C has shown to be effective in reduction of this complication, potential side effects of Mitomycin C promote us to show if the lower concentration of Mitomycin C has the same effect. 170 eyes of 85 patients enrolled in our prospective interventional study. In each patient one eye randomly assigned to be treated by low dose intraoperative MMC [LDMMC] and other eye by standard dose MMC [SDMMC]. Then the patients were followed up to 6 months and refraction, Uncorrected Distant Visual Acuity [UCDVA], Best Corrected Distant Visual Acuity [BCDVA] and haze formation submitted in each postoperative exam. The results from two arms of the study compared by means of statistical methods to reveal if there was a significant difference between two groups. The mean preoperative refraction in LDMMC eyes was -3.08 [SD 1.65] sphere and 0.92 [SD 0.88] cylinder. These values for SDMMC eyes were -3.25 [SD 1.80] sphere and 0.81 [SD 0.84] cylinder. Mean postoperative sphere in LDMMC group was -0.132 [SD 0.503] and -0.138 [SD 0.484] in 3 and 6 months after PRK. These results was -0.041 [SD 0.501] and -0.076 [SD 0.489] for SDMMC group. Mean postoperative cylinder 3 and 6 month after PRK was 0.435 [SD 0.218] and 0.423 [SD 0.255] in LDMMC group and 0.435 [SD 0.247] and 0.426 [SD 0.261] in SDMMC group. In third month 14 eyes in LDMMC group presented with grade 1 score of clinical haze. From these eyes only 2 still had this haze after 6 month. 7 eyes in SDMMC group had grade 1 clinical haze at third month but no clinical haze was seen at the end of 6th month. Findings of this study show no meaningful differences in postoperative rate of haze formation by use of standard and low dose intraoperative Mitomycin C. regarding these results low dose Mitomycin C with its lower side effects seems to be superior to standard dose in photorefractive keratectomy.

Physician's Role

There are doctors and there are 'doctors'. Creating a dichotomy between physicians' roles.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 183-184 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Physicians; Physician's Practice Patterns

Pit and Fissure Sealants

Effectiveness of fissure sealant retention and caries prevention with and without primer and bond.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 12-17 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Caries-prevention and control; Dentin-Bonding Agents; Oral Health; School Health Services; Child

Abstract: This study evaluated the effectiveness of sealant retention and caries prevention with and without primer and bond below the fissure sealant among Kuwaiti schoolchildren. This clinical trial used fissure sealant that was applied to four sound first permanent molars on 78 children. All the teeth were cleaned with pumice and rubber cups, isolated with rubber dams, and etched for 20 s. In a split-mouth study design, for the test teeth [n = 156], primer and

bond [3M Scotchbond Multi-Purpose Plus System primer and bond] were applied below the sealant, and for the control teeth [n = 156], only sealant [Deltol Plus] was applied. The number of tooth surfaces included was 480. Due to loss to follow-up, only 60 children were evaluated at 5 years for sealant retention and caries. The evaluation criteria were: completely retained sealant, complete or partial sealant retention, and caries. In teeth sealed with primer and bond, 47 [19.6%] tooth surfaces had completely retained sealant, 60 [9.2%] teeth had partially retained sealant, while in 51 [21.3%] caries was prevented and 120 [50%] tooth surfaces were carious or filled. In teeth sealed without primer and bond, 25% [60 tooth surfaces] had completely retained sealant, 6% [14 teeth surfaces] had partially retained sealant, 26% [54 teeth surfaces] showed caries prevention, and 49.6% [119 tooth surfaces] were carious or filled. There was no difference between teeth sealed with primer and bond [120 teeth] and teeth sealed without primer and bond [120 teeth] in completely retained sealant [p = 0.15], complete or partial sealant retention [p = 0.6], caries prevented [p = 0.37], and caries [p = 0.93]. Caries prevention was not enhanced in teeth sealed with primer and bond sealant compared with those sealed with sealant alone.

Plagiarism

Comment on editorial.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 110- (2 ref.)

Keywords: Fraud

Plasmapheresis

adverse effects

Plasmapheresis-induced hypercalcaemia.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 147-151 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hypercalcaemia; Guillain-Barre Syndrome-therapy; Guillain-Barre Syndrome-diagnosis

Abstract: Guillain-Barre syndrome [GBS] is an acute inflammatory polyradiculoneuropathy that can cause total motor paralysis in severe cases. Reports of hypercalcaemia in patients with GBS are rare. Plasmapheresis, an extracorporeal blood purification procedure for the removal of large molecular weight substances, is a well-established therapy for ventilated GBS patients. Although it has been observed in a few reported cases, theoretically, hypercalcaemia is not described as a plasmapheresis-related problem unless there is an underlying cause. We present a rare case of an 8-year-old child presenting with headache, diplopia, and squint, followed by disturbed conscious levels and paralysis. He was treated with both intravenous immunoglobulin and plasmapheresis, with a favourable outcome. We made a laboratory observation of hypercalcaemia which was associated with the plasmapheresis therapy without any related underlying cause. This raises the need for similar observations and the gathering of other possible acceptable explanations.

Platelet-Rich Plasma

Platelet rich plasma [PRP] improves fat grafting outcomes.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 6-13 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Transplants; Adipose Tissue; Treatment Outcome; Autografts; Tissue and Organ Harvesting

Abstract: Autologous fat transfer offers many qualities of a or an ideal soft tissue filler. Main advantages of fat grafting ensue from the fact that the lipoaspirate tissue is an abundant source of regenerative pluripotential cells. However, the reported rates of fat cell survival vary greatly in the medical literature [10-90%]. Different techniques of harvesting, processing, and reinjecting the fat cells are so claimed to be responsible for these differences, without any agreement concerning the best way to process. To address this important disadvantage, we propose the addition of autologous platelet rich plasma [PRP] which is known as a natural reservoir of growth factors stimulating tissue repair and regeneration. This approach is completely autologous and immediately employed without any type of preconditioning. Platelets rich plasma [PRP] preparation included bleeding of 8 ml of blood from patient's peripheral vein in Regen Lab[c] tubes containing sodium citrate anticoagulant. The whole blood was centrifugated at 1500 g during 3 min. As Regen-tubes contained a special gel separator, 99 % of red blood cells were discarded from the plasma at the bottom of the gel, and >90% of platelets were harvested in 4 ml of plasma on the top of the gel, called the platelet-rich plasma

[PRP]. The purified fat prepared by Coleman technique was mixed with different amount of PRP for in vitro, in vivo [mice] and clinical experiments: >50% of PRP for skin rejuvenation, superficial scars correction, infraorbital region, and for 20% of PRP with 80% of purified fat for deep filler indication [nasolabial folds, lips, or soft tissue defect]. In vitro studies demonstrated that PRP increased fat cells survival rate and stem cells differentiation. Animal models showed that fat graft survival rate was significantly increased by addition of PRP. Several clinical cases confirmed the improvement of wound healing and fat grafting survival in facial reconstruction and aesthetic cases by association of fat grafting with PRP. The addition of PRP to fat grafts represented many advantages with a simple, cost-effective and safe method. In addition to its booster effect on fat grafts, PRP had a rejuvenation capacity per se. It is also used on nappage technique, on mask and as a temporary regenerative filler in combination with thrombin. So we consider the addition of 20% PRP to fat grafts offers a better fat grafting survival, a less bruising and inflammation reaction, and easier application of fat grafts due to liquefaction effect of PRP.

Pneumonia, Ventilator-Associated

epidemiology

Ventilator-associated pneumonia in a teaching hospital in Tehran and use of the Iranian Nosocomial Infections Surveillance software.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 883-887 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Sentinel Surveillance; Cross Infection-epidemiology; Software; Time Factors; Pneumonia, Ventilator Associated-microbiology; Hospitals, Teaching; Intensive Care Units; Length of Stay; Incidence

Abstract: Ventilator-associated pneumonia is the most common health-care-associated infection in the intensive care unit [ICU] and computer-assisted diagnosis and surveillance is called for. The frequency of ventilator-associated pneumonia was assessed prospectively during a 6-month period in the ICUs of a teaching hospital in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. To determine the accuracy of the Iranian Nosocomial Infections Surveillance [INIS] system, patient data were input to the software and compared with physicians' judgement. The frequency of ventilator-associated pneumonia was 21.6%, or 9.96 episodes per 1000 ventilator days. The duration of admission to the ICU, duration of mechanical ventilator and number of re-intubations were significantly higher in patients who developed pneumonia. The INIS system identified 100% of cases, with no false-positive or false-negative results. Compared with developed countries, the frequency of ventilator-associated pneumonia was high in our ICUs, and INIS software was accurate in diagnosing nosocomial infection.

Polyhydramnios

Polyhydramnios as a predictor of adverse pregnancy outcomes.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 57-62 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Perinatal Mortality; Cesarean Section; Pregnancy; Fetal Macrosomia; Amniotic Fluid; Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetes, Gestational

Abstract: This study aimed to ascertain the frequency of polyhydramnios in singleton pregnancies, to determine the associated risk factors, and assess the adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes. A retrospective cohort study of all singleton pregnancies complicated with polyhydramnios after 28 weeks of gestation was carried out in Nizwa Hospital's Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Oman, from January 2002 to December 2007. Of 25,979 pregnant women reviewed, 477 were found to have polyhydramnios. The control group consisted of 900 pregnant women. Cases of polyhydramnios were diagnosed as mild, moderate, or severe based on their highest amniotic fluid index. Cases were compared with controls in terms of demographic data; prevalence of diabetes, macrosomia, or Caesarean deliveries; frequency of fetal anomalies, and perinatal mortality rate. Polyhydramnios was diagnosed in 1.8% of pregnancies. It was mild in 382 [80%], moderate in 84 [17.6%], and severe in 12 [2.4%]. A total of 72 [15.3%] cases of polyhydramnios were complicated by diabetes [gestational or established diabetes mellitus] as compared to 10% of the control group and 39 [8.1%] neonates had congenital anomalies. Polyhydramnios was associated with advanced maternal age; 58 [12.2%] of subjects were over 40 years old. The perinatal mortality rate with polyhydramnios was 42 per 1,000 births compared to 14 per 1000 births in the control group. These data demonstrate that polyhydramnios is associated with an increased risk of adverse perinatal outcomes, and there is a significant positive relation with maternal age, diabetes, fetal anomalies, and fetal macrosomia.

Postoperative Hemorrhage

prevention and control

Role of tranexamic acid in reducing postoperative blood loss and transfusion requirement in patients undergoing hip and femoral surgeries.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 29-32 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Tranexamic Acid-therapeutic use; Postoperative Hemorrhage-therapy; Blood Transfusion; Hip-surgery; Femur-surgery

Abstract: Pharmacological agents are used to reduce postoperative blood loss. To assess the effects of tranexamic acid on prevention of bleeding and requirement of blood transfusion after major hip and femoral surgeries. A prospective, randomized, double blinded study was conducted in the tertiary care teaching hospital. Ninety ASA grade I-II patients undergoing hip fracture surgery were included in this prospective study. Forty-five patients received tranexamic acid [TA] given in a bolus dose of 500 mg 15 min before surgical incision followed by continuous infusion. The remaining, 45 patients were allocated as a control group. Postoperative bleeding [volume of blood in the drain], percentage fall of hemoglobin, transfusions and complications were recorded. Mean volume of blood in the drain was 39.33 \pm 10.09 ml [mean \pm SD] as compared to 91.11 \pm 17.61 ml in placebo group showing a $P < 0.001$. Mean percentage fall in Hb at day 0 was 2.99 \pm 3.45 in the study group as compared to 7.70 \pm 6.05 in the placebo group [$P < 0.001$], and fall at day 2 in the study group was 0.35 \pm 0.74, compared to 2.72 \pm 2.70 in the placebo group [$P < 0.001$]. The number of patients required blood transfusions were lower in the study group than in the placebo group [$P = 0.01$]. We conclude that tranexamic acid significantly reduces postoperative blood loss and transfusion requirements during major hip and femoral surgeries.

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

prevention and control

Granisetron versus tropisetron in the prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting after total thyroidectomy.

Papadima, Artemisia; Gourgiotis, Stavros; Lagoudianakis, Emmanuel; Pappas, Apostolos; Seretis, Charalampos; Antonakis, Pantelis T.; Markogiannakis, Haridimos; Makri, Ira; Manouras, Andreas
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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 68-74 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Granisetron-therapeutic use; Indoles-therapeutic use; Thyroidectomy

Abstract: Postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV] are frequently encountered after thyroidectomy. For PONV prevention, selective serotonin 5-hydroxytryptamine type 3 [5-HT₃] receptor antagonists are considered one of the first-line therapy. We report on the efficiency of granisetron and tropisetron, with that of placebo on the prevention of PONV in patients undergoing total thyroidectomy. One hundred twenty-seven patients were divided into three groups and randomized to receive intravenously, prior to induction of anesthesia, tropisetron 5 mg, or granisetron 3 mg, or normal saline. All patients received additionally 0.625 mg droperidol. All episodes of postoperative PONV during the first 24 h after surgery were evaluated. Nausea visual analogue scale [VAS] score was lower in tropisetron and granisetron groups than the control group at all measurements [$P < 0.01$] except for the 8-h measurement for tropisetron [$P = 0.075$]. Moreover, granisetron performed better than tropisetron [$P < 0.011$ at 4 h and $P < 0.01$ at all other points of time] apart from the 2-h measurement. Vomiting occurred in 22.2%, 27.5%, and 37.5% in granisetron, tropisetron, and control groups, respectively [$P = 0.43$]. The combination of the 5-HT₃ antagonists with droperidol given before induction of anesthesia is well tolerated and superior to droperidol alone in preventing nausea but not vomiting after total thyroidectomy.

Posture

[Assessment of posture in an automotive industry using ISO -11228-3 technique]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 19-24 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Musculoskeletal Diseases; Occupational Health; Industry; Automobiles; Human Engineering

Abstract: Work-related musculoskeletal disorders [WMSDs] of upper limbs [UL] in the last 35 years have become extremely wide spread reaching epidemic levels in all advanced in dustrialized countries. They are considered the main cause of disability, time off work, and requests for healthcare. For detailed risk assessment, ISO -11228-3 is the preferred method. It is recommended for the specific purposes of ISO -11228-3[2007] because, given the knowledge at

the time of publication, it considers all the relevant risk factors, is also applicable to "multitask jobs", and provides criteria - based on extensive epidemiological data - for forecasting the occurrence of UL-WMSD [upper limb work-related musculoskeletal disorders] in exposed working populations. In this method is the ratio between the number of actual technical actions, ATA, carried out during a work shift and the number of reference technical actions, RTA, for each upper limb, specifically determined in the scenario under examination. Results shown in 4 workstations include 35 task in an automotive industry. One of them is red and another's are green. This method is suitable, quickly and very easy to use for assessment of ergonomics situation in work.

Prehypertension

epidemiology

Prehypertension among young adult females in Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 899-900 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Health Behavior; Life Style

Propofol

adverse effects

A failure to reach statistical significance - Magnesium sulfate pretreatment did not reduce the incidence of propofol injection pain.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 109-110 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Magnesium Sulfate-therapeutic use; Pain-therapy; Incidence

Psoriasis

therapy

Rapid improvement of palmoplantar psoriasis after cessation of smoking.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 188-189 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Psoriasis-etiology; Smoking-adverse effects

Public Health

Isn't it the time for working on public health guidance in health system of Iran?

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 125-127 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Delivery of Health Care; Evidence-Based Practice; Practice Guideline; Chronic Disease; Disease Management

Public Health Practice

From vision to action: meeting public health challenges in the Region.

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World Health Organization Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 835-836

Keywords: Public Health; Health Care Reform-organization and administration

Public Health Surveillance

The remarkable adaptability of syndromic surveillance to meet public health needs.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 41-47 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks-prevention and control; Public Health; Communicable Diseases-epidemiology; Bioterrorism-prevention and control; Public Policy

Abstract: The goal of syndromic surveillance is the earlier detection of epidemics, allowing a timelier public health response than is possible using traditional surveillance methods. Syndromic surveillance application for public health purposes has changed over time and reflects a dynamic evolution from the collection, interpretation of data with dissemination of data to those who need to act, to a more holistic approach that incorporates response as a core component of the surveillance system. Recent infectious disease threats, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome [SARS], avian influenza [H5N1] and pandemic influenza [H1N1], have all highlighted the need for countries to be rapidly aware of the spread of infectious diseases within a region and across the globe. The International Health Regulations [IHR] obligation to report public health emergencies of international concern has raised the importance of early outbreak detection and response. The emphasis in syndromic surveillance is changing from automated, early alert and detection, to situational awareness and response. Published literature on syndromic surveillance reflects the changing nature of public health threats and responses. Syndromic surveillance has demonstrated a remarkable ability to adapt to rapidly shifting public health needs. This adaptability makes it a highly relevant public health tool.

Pulmonary Embolism

diagnosis

Embolization of ruptured hepatic hydatid cyst to pulmonary artery in an elderly patient. Multidetector computed tomography findings.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 165-168 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Embolism-etiology; Aged; Echinococcosis, Hepatic-complications; Rupture, Spontaneous; Multidetector Computed Tomography

Abstract: Pulmonary embolism due to hydatid disease is an unusual condition resulting from the rupture of a hydatid heart cyst or the opening of liver hydatidosis into the venous circulation. A 78-year old male patient complaining of dyspnea, cough and severe chest pain was admitted to our emergency department. A multidetector computed tomography of the chest revealed the presence of multiple nodules in both lungs especially in left and multiple hypodense filling defect in left main pulmonary artery and its branches. In addition, coronal reformatted multidetector computed tomography images also showed two hypodense cystic parenchymal masses on the left lobe of the liver with a cystic embolus in the right atrium. Pulmonary embolism should be kept in mind in patients who have hepatic hydatidosis if suddenly chest pain and dyspnoea occurs, especially in regions where hydatidosis is endemic.

Pulmonary Emphysema

diagnosis

Case of acquired lobar emphysema mimicking pneumothorax in a neonate.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 960-961 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumothorax-etiology; Infant, Premature; Pneumothorax-radiography; High-Frequency Ventilation; Respiration, Artificial; Radiography, Thoracic; Treatment Outcome

Ranula

diagnosis

Recurrent plunging ranula of the neck.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 313-315 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Ranula-surgery; Neck; Sublingual Gland

Abstract: The reported case describes a mismanaged extensive recurrent plunging ranula that occupied a large portion of the neck. The ranula is usually clinically diagnosed. However, absence of visible intra-oral signs may mislead the diagnosis and leads to improper surgical management. Presence of amylase in the aspirated fluids is an important aid in the differential diagnosis. Thereby confirming the salivary origin of the fluids and thus avoiding extensive investigations. The recurrence rate varies according to the procedure performed. Diverse methods of treating ranula have been reported in the literature with variable results. These include marsupialization, excision of the ranula, incision of the ranula and drainage of the contents, excision of the sublingual gland and drainage. The successful procedure to treat plunging ranula depends on complete excision of the affected sublingual gland and drainage of its contents. In this paper, the useful diagnostic investigations and the recommended surgical intervention procedure were described.

Reishi

Effect of Ganoderma lucidum hydroalcoholic extract on insulin release in rat-isolated pancreatic islets.

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Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP] 2012; 2 (4): 206-211 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts; Insulin; Islets of Langerhans; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Ganoderma Lucidum [G. Lucidum] has been suggested to increase serum insulin level. This study was undertaken to investigate its direct effect on the islets of Langerhans. Male albino Wistar rats were anesthetized and the islets were isolated after digestion of the pancreas with collagenase. The islets were incubated for 60 min in Krebs bicarbonate buffer containing 3 or 10 mM glucose in the presence of hydroalcoholic extract of G. Lucidum [1 mg/ml], 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine [IBMX, 100 micro M] or vehicle. Exposure of islets to the extract increased insulin secretion at basal [3 mM] glucose concentration. Increase of glucose concentration to 10 mM resulted in a significant increase in the rate of insulin secretion. While the IBMX could augment insulin release evoked by 10 mM glucose, the extract failed to modify it. Our results demonstrate that G. lucidum acts directly on the Langerhans islets to increase basal insulin release.

Renal Dialysis

adverse effects

Sleep quality in patients on maintenance hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 165-172 (54 ref.)

Keywords: Peritoneal Dialysis-adverse effects; Sleep; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Sleep Disorders; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Sleep disturbances are common among uremic patients; however, limited data are available on predictors of sleep quality in this population. We assessed sleep quality in patients on hemodialysis [HD] and peritoneal dialysis [PD] and investigated predictors related to sleep quality. Patients on maintenance HD and PD were consecutively included from two medical centers in Isfahan city [Iran]. They completed the Pittsburgh sleep quality index [PSQI] and hospital anxiety and depression scale. Laboratory tests were done for iron state, kidney function, and electrolytes. Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to find predictors of sleep quality. About 90 patients were evaluated [53 males, age = 54.2 +/- 15.2 years, disease duration = 5.3 +/- 4.5 years]. Poor sleep quality was frequent in 86.6% of the cases in each group of HD and PD patients. Patients on HD had poorer sleep quality in terms of total PSQI scores and two dimensions of sleep latency and sleep efficiency [$P < 0.05$]. Anxiety [$\beta = 0.232$, $P = 0.027$], depression [$\beta = 0.317$, $P = 0.004$], and being on HD [$\beta = 2.095$, $P = 0.009$] were independent predictors of overall poor sleep quality. Poor sleep quality is highly frequent in patients on maintenance dialysis and mood disorders and being on HD are predictive factors. Further studies are required for better understanding of risk factors associated with poor sleep quality and thus possible treatments in these patients.

Restless Legs Syndrome

drug therapy

Phototoxic rash during therapy with pramipexole in a patient with restless legs syndrome.

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SQUJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 190-191 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Benzothiazoles-toxicity; Dermatitis, Phototoxic

Rhinoplasty

Can we add auricular composite graft to our rhinoplasty armamentarium?

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 33-40 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Composite Tissue Allografts; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Ear

Abstract: The ala of the nose, with its particular texture and characteristics, poses both aesthetically and functionally intriguing challenges and is rather problematic regarding choices for reconstructive methods. Both flaps and grafts have been used to restore natural structure of nasal ala. The present study summarizes a ten-year experience of reconstructive surgery using small composite grafts from non-cartilage bearing tissues, and large composite grafts, containing cartilaginous tissue, with a mean follow-up of 4 years and 8 months. Cumulatively 56 patients were reported. Some of them required surgery due to previous cosmetic rhinoplasty. In 47 of the cases, a small graft from the non-cartilage bearing junction of ear lobule to helical rim sufficed. Nine patients had rather large defects for which grafts were harvested from the helical root. Donor sites were primarily closed and grafts were implanted in place in a single, rapid session. All small grafts had excellent take. Of 9 large grafts, 5 had excellent take, three had acceptable, and one, in a male smoker, failed to take. During follow-up, no gross deformity or poor scar was detected in either donor or recipient site. We have demonstrated that using both large and small auricular composite grafts has favorable long term results for reconstruction of alar rim deformities. However, use of small grafts seems more beneficial and applicability of large grafts requires further studies.

Innovative use of opsite flexigrid[™] for digital photography in rhinoplasty.

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University of Turin - San Giovanni Battista Hospital - Department of Plastic Surgery
WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 50-51 (4 ref.)
Keywords: Radiographic Image Enhancement; Polyurethanes

Risk Assessment

[Risk assessment of welders' exposure to total fume in an automobile industry]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 9-18 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Industry; Automobiles; Air Pollutants; Occupational; Environmental Exposure; Occupational Health
Abstract: Risk assessment of Toxic or hazardous chemicals enables the Industrial Hygienists to make the appropriate decision in providing healthy work place. This project was conducted in an assembling plant, [workshop] of an Automobile Industry in IRAN with 2 types of welding operations, including GMAW [CO₂ welding] and Spot resistance welding operations. Welders exposures were assessed via collecting 143 breathing zone air samples based on NIOSH 0500 method. Risk assessment was carried out using Singapore recommended method. Finding showed that the mean of welders exposure in GMAW and Spot resistance welding operations 5.61 +/- 5.78 and 2.38 +/- 2.15 mg/m³, respectively [p<0.05]. The results showed that in GMAW welders had the high exposure in comparison with Spot resistance welders [p<0.05]. The findings also demonstrated that the risk rate of GMAW welders were high, while this rate for Spot resistance was low. More hygienic attention is needed for GTAW welders. Control approaches are required including effective engineering control, conduct air monitoring, biological monitoring training, adopt respiratory protection program, develop and implement safe and correct work procedures and finally reassess the risk after all the controls have been done.

Risk Factors

Are there different criteria affecting prevalence of impaired glucose regulation as cardiometabolic risk factors in young adults other than BMI and waist circumference?

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 100- (4 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Glucose; Coronary Disease-epidemiology; Prevalence; Waist Circumference; Body Mass Index; Metabolic Diseases-epidemiology; Adult

Safety

[Study of unsafe behaviors among city bus drivers in Hamadan, 2011]

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Journal of Health and Safety at Work 2011; 1 (1): 53-61 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Accidents; Traffic; Automobiles; Cross-Sectional Studies
Abstract: Traffic transportation system despite of benefits is one center of accident. According to studies, human factors as unsafe acts and drivers mistakes are causes of accident happening. The main objective of this study was to Study of unsafe behaviors among city bus drivers in Ramadan. This cross-sectional study was conducted in spring of 2011. Fifty four drivers were chosen using simple random sampling among Hamadan city bus drivers. The required data gathered by using safety behavior sampling technique. Data analysis was done with Statistical tests such as t-test and one-way ANOVA. The study results indicated that %42.71 of driver's behaviors were unsafe. Double Park [%24.71], speaking [% 14.99] and unsafe grasping the steering wheel [% 12.46] allocated to highest percentages of unsafe behaviors. Also it was shown the rates of unsafe acts were increased in younger and low income drivers, apparently. Because of high percent of unsafe acts and considering importance of its consequences in drivers, reducing unsafe acts through investment and utilization of behavioral safety principles is required. In this regard, holding educational careers are suggested to increasing driver's awareness.

Septal Occluder Device

Amplatzer septal occluder and atrioventricular block: a case report and literature review.

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Prince Sultan Cardiac Canter Al-Qassim - Paediatric Cardiology

Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 91-94 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Atrioventricular Block; Heart Septal Defects, Atrial; Heart Block; Electrocardiography

Abstract: Transcatheter closure of secundum atrial septal defect [ASD] is an alternative option to open heart surgery with good short and long-term outcomes. For this purpose, the Amplatzer septal occluder [ASO] device is widely used. Arrhythmias are known complications of ASD device closure including atrial ectopy and heart block. We report a seven-year-old female patient who developed second degree atrioventricular block [AVB] within few hours after ASD device closure using ASO device. At the seventh post-procedure day; while under close observation; patient regained sinus rhythm which was maintained thereafter. A 3-day course of prednisolone was given.

Skin Transplantation

Comparison of three different methods of dressing for partial thickness skin graft donor site.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 26-32 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Tissue Donors; Bandages; Wound Healing

Abstract: Split-thickness skin graft is one of the most common operations in plastic surgery. It is always painful and patient discomfort from donor site often is more significant than recipient site. There is not still a standard method for treatment of the donor site. The purpose of this study was to determine the best method of dressing the donor site among three different methods with respect to the rate of healing, pain, secretion, infection and cost. The study includes 60 patients that were randomly divided into three groups. Donor site and thickness of the graft was the same and were dressed with one of the methods including Method A: Paraffin fine mesh gauze, Method B: Nitrofurazone soaked fine mesh gauze and Method C: Dry fine mesh gauze. Each method included an intermediate layer of sterile plastic sheet which was covered with 10 layers of dry gauze. Comparison with respect to the rate of healing, pain, secretion, infection and cost was done. Thirty seven patients were men and 23 were women. The mean age of the patients was 27.2 years. There was a significant difference between three methods in average time of repair and superiority of dressing with Method B was noted. Pain severity was the least in Method B and difference between the methods was significant. Dressing with Method B had the least secretion and there was a statistically significant difference between three methods. There was no statistically significant difference in cost of the management. This study showed that dressing the donor site with nitrofurazone ointment soaked gauze used as the first layer of dressing and intermediate layer of sterile plastic sheet which was covered with 10 layers of dry gauze was the best method of dressing and had the least complications.

Flap donor site size reduction with substratum horizontal mattress suture.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 14-17 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Tissue Donors; Surgical Flaps; Sutures

Abstract: Closure of donor site of the flap has special problems. Reduction of this site will decrease the morbidity of operation. In this study, we present our experience in donor site size reduction. Between 2006 and 2008, 15 patients with skin and soft tissue defects underwent operation. In all patients, coverage of defect was performed with various flaps. Substratum horizontal mattress suture was used to reduce donor site dimensions. In all 15 patients, size of the flaps, the defect after the flap elevation and the scar size were measured. The mean size of the flap, the defect after flap elevation, and the scar after 3 months were 43.9 cm[2], 69.4 cm[2], and 32.2 cm[2], respectively. There was 46.5% reduction in the donor site after using this suture. The substratum horizontal mattress suture was shown to decrease the donor site dimensions and also its scar size in flap surgery. This suture is highly recommend in order to reduce donor site dimensions.

Smoking

Predictors of smoking among male college students in Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (11): 909-914 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Students; Questionnaires; Logistic Models; Universities; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Identifying the predictors of smoking in one of the top cigarette-consuming countries in the world is a vital step in smoking prevention. A cross-sectional study assessed the predictors of smoking in a cohort of male students in 3 universities in Saudi Arabia. A pre-tested, validated questionnaire was used to determine sociodemographic characteristics, academic performance, peers' smoking, and presence of a smoker within the family. Of the 337 participants, 30.9% were current smokers [smoked 1 or more cigarettes within the last 30 days]. Lower academic performance [OR = 2.29, 95% CI: 1.02-5.17], peer smoking [OR = 4.14, 95% CI: 1.53-11.3] and presence of other smokers in the family [OR = 2.77, 95% CI: 1.37-5.64] were the significant predictors of smoking status identified using multiple logistic regression analysis. These findings highlight the influence of family and peer pressure in initiating cigarette use among the youth of Saudi Arabia.

epidemiology

Cigarette and waterpipe smoking associated knowledge and behaviour among medical students in Lebanon.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 861-868 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Students, Medical; Cross-Sectional Studies; Tobacco Use Disorder-epidemiology; Tobacco Use Disorder-therapy; Prevalence; Socioeconomic Factors; Questionnaires

Abstract: As future physicians capable of controlling tobacco dependence in the population, medical students are considered a main target for tobacco control interventions. This cross-sectional study reported on the prevalence of tobacco use [cigarettes and waterpipes] and associated knowledge and behaviour among 6th-year medical students in 2009-2010 from 6 medical schools in Lebanon. The self-administered questionnaire based on the Global Health Professional Survey [GHPSS] core questions also enquired about training in tobacco cessation approaches. All enrolled students were asked to participate; the response rate was 191/354 [54.3%]. The prevalence of tobacco use was 26.3% for cigarettes and 29.5% for waterpipes. Smoking waterpipes was the only significant predictor for cigarette smoking and there was no difference by sex and socioeconomic status. A minority reported ever receiving any formal training in treatment approaches for tobacco dependence. Medical schools should include tobacco dependence treatment training programmes in their curriculum and discourage tobacco use.

Spouse Abuse

psychology

Experiences of intimate-partner violence and contraception use among ever-married women in Jordan.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 876-882 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Contraception Behavior-psychology; Marriage; Family Characteristics; Health Surveys; Risk Factors; Socioeconomic Factors; Age Factors

Abstract: This study explored the relationship between intimate partner violence [IPV] and current contraception use among ever-married women in Jordan. Analysing a sample [n = 3434] from the 2007 Jordan demographic and health survey, women who reported ever experiencing severe physical violence from their husband were significantly less likely to use contraception than women who did not report severe physical violence [OR = 0.34]. Conversely, women who reported ever experiencing sexual IPV were significantly more likely to use contraception [OR = 1.50]. Emotional and less severe physical IPV were not significantly related to contraception use. Education, wealth, age, number of children, and fertility preferences were positively associated with contraception use, while residence in the Badia area and consanguineous marriages were negatively associated with contraception use. The findings have implications for the provision of IPV screening and contraception services in Jordan, as well as the specification of services for women most vulnerable to IPV.

Stem Cells

Comparison of phenotypic characterization between differentiated osteoblasts from stem cells and calvaria osteoblasts in vitro.

Hashemibeni, Batool; Jafary, Farzaneh; Esmaeil, Nafiseh; Goharian, Vahid; Feizi, Ghader; Heidari, Fariba; Moosavi Nejad, Sayyede Zahra; Zarkesh, Sayyed Hamid

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 180-186 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Skull; Osteogenesis; Bone and Bones; Osteoblasts; Alkaline Phosphatase; Tissue Engineering

Abstract: Characteristics of differentiated osteoblasts from adipose derived stem cells [ADSCs] in compared with isolated osteoblasts from normal bone such as calvaria are unknown. The aim of this study was determination and comparison of phenotypic characterization between differentiated osteoblasts from stem cells and calvaria osteoblasts in vitro. In this study, mesenchymal stem cells were isolated from adipose tissue of human by enzymatic digestion and were differentiated into osteoblasts using osteogenic medium. Characteristics of these cells at first, second, third and fourth weeks were comprised with calvaria osteoblasts that were isolated from human calvaria by explant culture method. To screen the characteristics of both calvaria and the differentiated osteoblasts, we used western blot to identify protein levels, von Kossa staining for mineral matrix detection and alkaline phosphatase [ALP] assay kit [Sigma] for ALP activity measurement. Difference between calvaria and differentiated osteoblast cells were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant. Alkaline phosphatase activity, collagen and mineral material production in differentiated osteoblasts at third week were more significantly than calvaria cells [$P < 0.05$]. Our results indicated that there was no significant different in osteocalcin [OC] production between differentiated osteoblast at first, second and third weeks and calvaria cells but declined at fourth week [$P < 0.05$]. Our survey showed that cellular traits of differentiated osteoblasts presented better than calvaria osteoblasts in vitro conditions. Therefore, we suggest that ADSCs could be used in next studies for bone tissue engineering.

Stevens-Johnson Syndrome

therapy

Intravenous immunoglobulin in the treatment of vancomycin-induced toxic epidermal necrolysis.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 132-136 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Immunoglobulins, Intravenous-therapeutic use; Stevens-Johnson Syndrome-etiology; Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor

Abstract: Toxic epidermal necrolysis [TEN], an uncommon but potentially life-threatening skin reaction, is frequently induced by drugs. The mucocutaneous reaction is characterised by bullous detachment of the epidermis and mucous membranes. We present a 9-month-old male with methylmalonic acidemia, generalised hypotonia, and global developmental delay. He presented with a 3-day history of fever, cough, shortness of breath, and vomiting. Eruption appeared after 5 days of vancomycin treatment. The eruption involved almost 60% of the total body surface area and both eyes. He was successfully treated with intravenous immunoglobulin [IVIG], antibiotics, and appropriate wound management and made a full recovery with negligible sequelae despite the severity of his disease. Important components of successful treatment include early recognition, intensive care, prompt withdrawal of the causative agent, early administration of IVIG, appropriate fluid resuscitation, and control of infection. IVIG might be beneficial in the treatment of TEN; however, controlled studies are needed to evaluate IVIG compared to other modalities.

Stress, Psychological

Associations of pass-fail outcomes with psychological health of first-year medical students in a Malaysian medical school.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 107-114 (59 ref.)

Keywords: Anxiety; Depression; Students, Medical; Educational Measurement; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: The demanding and intense environment of medical training can create excessive pressures on medical students that eventually lead to unfavorable consequences, either at a personal or professional level. These consequences can include poor academic performance and impaired cognitive ability. This study was designed to explore associations between pass-fail outcome and psychological health parameters [i.e. stress, anxiety, and depression symptoms]. A cross-sectional study was conducted on a cohort of first-year medical students in a

Malaysian medical school. The depression anxiety stress scale 21-item assessment [DASS-21] was administered to them right after the final paper of the first-year final examination. Their final examination outcomes [i.e. pass or fail] were traced by using their student identity code [ID] through the Universiti Sains Malaysia academic office. A total of 194 [98.0%] of medical students responded to the DASS-21. An independent t-test showed that students who passed had significantly lower stress, anxiety, and depression symptoms than those who failed the first-year final examination [$P < 0.05$]. Those who experienced moderate to high stress were at 2.43 times higher risk for failing the examination than those who experienced normal to mild stress. Medical students who failed in the final examination had higher psychological distress than those who passed the examination. Those who experienced high stress levels were more likely to fail than those who did not. Reducing the psychological distress of medical students prior to examination may help them to perform better in the examination.

Students, Medical

Medical students learning communication skills in a second language. Empathy and expectations.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 100-106 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Language; Communication; Medical History Taking; Patient-Centered Care

Abstract: Communications skills [CS] training for medical interviewing is increasingly being conducted in English at medical schools worldwide. In this study, we sought to identify whether Arabic-speaking medical students experienced difficulty with the different components of the CS training that were conducted in English. Individual third-year preclinical medical students [$N = 45$] were videotaped while interviewing simulated patients. Each student assessed his/her performance on a 13-item [5-point scale] assessment form, which was also completed by the tutor and other students in the group. Of the 13 components of their CS training, tutors awarded the lowest marks for students' abilities to express empathy, ask about patients' feelings, use transition statements, ask about functional impact, and elicit patients' expectations [$P < 0.001$]. The expression of empathy and the ability to elicit patients' feelings and expectations are difficult to develop in medical students learning CS in a second language.

Teaching

methods

Clinical teachers' opinions about bedside-based clinical teaching.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 121-126 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Curriculum; Students, Medical; Consultants; Medical Staff, Hospital

Abstract: In recent years, there has been a decline in estimated time spent on bedside teaching. The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical teachers' perceptions and practice of, and approaches to, bedside teaching. The study site was Ninewells Hospital in Dundee, UK. A self-administered questionnaire was developed and piloted on full-time clinical academic university staff. Responses were solicited to 36 questions relating to teaching experience, familiarity with the 12 learning outcomes of Dundee Medical School's curriculum, and perception and practice of basic bedside etiquette. For each of these items, a comparison between consultants and specialist registrars [SPRs] was carried out. Out of the 64 clinical teachers approached, 45 [70%] participated in the study: 26 of them [57.7%] were consultants and 19 [42.3%] SPRs. A total of 17 [65%] of the consultants had been trained to teach medical students at the bedside, while only 9 SPRs [47%] had had similar training. In addition, 13 consultants [50%] reported being familiar with Dundee Medical School's 12 learning outcomes, while only 7 [36%] SPRs were familiar with it. Obstacles reported by consultants and SPRs were groups of over 6 students [65% versus 61%, respectively], a limited number of patients with good clinical signs [67% versus 63%, respectively], a shorter length of stay in hospital [73% versus 68%, respectively], lack of privacy in crowded wards [76% versus 73%, respectively], and interruptions from telephones and visitors [57% versus 64%, respectively]. Effective clinical teacher training and a thorough understanding of curriculum outcomes are crucial to successful bedside clinical teaching. Identifying obstacles to bedside clinical teaching will contribute to a more effective and efficient programme.

Telemedicine

trends

Telemedicine in Iran: chances and challenges.

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WJPS - World Journal of Plastic Surgery 2013; 2 (1): 18-25 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Technology; Telemedicine-economics; Telecommunications

Abstract: Technology is likely to transform the way care is delivered at home and in the community. Telemedicine, the child of IT and Medicine sciences is the use of telecommunication equipment and information technology to provide clinical care to individuals at distant sites and the transmission of medical and surgical information and images needed to provide that care. Undoubtedly, the advantages outweigh its disadvantages, but just like any other innovations, it has some drawbacks. The present study outlines telemedicine strong and weak points. In this regard a survey has been done in Tehran University of Medical Sciences in Iran. Between 14[th] May and 14[th] August 2012, 90 medical specialist men and 42 women from different hospitals of Tehran Medical Sciences University, Iran were enrolled by a simple random sampling method. They all completed a questionnaire to consider what are telemedicine chances and challenges. Making use of telemedicine was a profitable alternative in remote, rural/urban places especially in new project of "family physician" presented by Iran Ministry of Health. The results also highlighted that security considerations was an inevitable challenge of telemedicine, while shorter hospital stays and reduced warm ischemic time, and reduced morbidity and mortality rates were telemedicine merits. Despite most previous studies results, telemedicine has been recognised as a cost-effective alternative. Cultural, language distinctions as well as the level of literacy were barriers on deploying telemedicine. There was no strong evidence showing that using telemedicine caused a decrease in tactile feedback. We need to fully understand and consider various outcomes and challenges of telemedicine before applying it.

Tenascin

blood

An investigation of tenascin-c levels in rheumatic mitral stenosis and their response to percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 29-34 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Mitral Valve Stenosis-blood; Balloon Valvuloplasty; Rheumatic Heart Disease; Hypertension, Pulmonary; Rheumatic Fever

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the tenascin-C levels in severe rheumatic mitral stenosis before and after percutaneous mitral balloon valvuloplasty (PMBV). Forty patients with severe mitral stenosis requiring PMBV and 20 age-matched healthy subjects were included in the study. The mitral valve areas, mitral gradients and systolic pulmonary artery pressure [sPAP] were measured by echocardiography. The sPAP values and mitral gradients were also measured by catheterization before and after PMBV. The blood tenascin-C levels were measured before PMBV and 1 month after the procedure. The echocardiographic mean mitral gradients had a significant decrease after PMBV [11.7 +/- 2.8 vs. 5.6 +/- 1.7 mm Hg; $p < 0.001$] and also those of catheterization [13.9 +/- 4.4 vs. 4.0 +/- 2.4 mm Hg; $p < 0.001$]. Mitral valve areas increased significantly after PMBV [from 1.1 +/- 0.1 to 1.8 +/- 0.2 cm²; $p < 0.001$]. Tenascin-C levels decreased significantly in patients after PMBV [from 15.0 +/- 3.8 to 10.9 +/- 3.1 ng/ml; $p < 0.001$]. Tenascin-C levels were higher in patients with mitral stenosis before PMBV than in healthy subjects [15.0 +/- 3.8 and 9.4 +/- 2.9 ng/ml; $p < 0.001$, respectively]. There were no significant differences between patients with mitral stenosis after PMBV and healthy subjects [10.9 +/- 3.1 and 9.4 +/- 2.9 ng/ml; $p = 0.09$, respectively]. There was a significant positive correlation between tenascin-C levels and sPAP [$r = 0.508$, $p < 0.001$]. In multivariate analysis, tenascin-C predicted mitral stenosis [$p = 0.004$, OR: 2.31]. Tenascin-C was an independent predictor for rheumatic mitral stenosis.

Thanatophoric Dysplasia

diagnosis

Molecular analysis of a case of thanatophoric dysplasia reveals two de novo FGFR3 missense mutations located in cis.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 80-87 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Molecular Diagnostic Techniques; Mutation, Missense; Thanatophoric Dysplasia-genetics; Receptor, Fibroblast Growth Factor, Type 3

Abstract: Thanatophoric dysplasia [TD] is the most common form of lethal skeletal dysplasia. It is primarily an autosomal dominant disorder and is characterised by macrocephaly, a narrow thorax, short ribs, brachydactyly, and hypotonia. In addition to these core phenotypic features, TD type I involves micromelia with bowed femurs, while TD type II is characterised by micromelia with straight femurs and a moderate to severe clover-leaf deformity of the skull. Mutations in the FGFR3 gene are responsible for all cases of TD reported to date. The objective of the study here was to delineate further the mutational spectrum responsible for TD. Conventional polymerase chain reaction [PCR], allele-specific PCR, and sequence analysis were used to identify FGFR3 gene mutations in a fetus with a lethal skeletal dysplasia consistent with TD, which was detected during a routine antenatal ultrasound examination. In this report we describe the identification of two de novo missense mutations in cis in the FGFR3 gene [p.Asn540Lys and p.Val555Met] in a fetus displaying phenotypic features consistent with TD. This is the second description of a case of TD occurring as a result of double missense FGFR3 gene mutations, suggesting that the spectrum of mutations involved in the pathogenesis of TD may be broader than previously recognised.

Thyroidectomy

methods

Identifying the non-recurrent laryngeal nerve: preventing a major risk of morbidity during thyroidectomy.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 237-240 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroidectomy-adverse effects; Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve; Laryngeal Nerves-anatomy and histology; Laryngeal Nerve Injuries

Abstract: Non-recurrent laryngeal nerve [NRLN] is a rare anomaly which is reported in 0.3%-0.8% of people on the right side and in 0.004% [extremely rare] on the left side. Damage to this nerve during the surgical procedure may lead to severe iatrogenic morbidity and should therefore be prevented from being damaged. The best way to avoid this damage to the nerve is to identify the nerve with a systematic diligent dissection based on usual anatomical landmarks and awareness about the possibility of their existence. Hereby, we are going to present a 26-year-old woman, a case of NRLN on the right side which was identified during thyroidectomy. The nervous anomaly was accompanied with vascular abnormality which was confirmed by computerized tomography [CT] angiography, post-operatively.

Tibial Fractures

complications

Ilizarov method with bone segment extension for treating large defects of the tibia caused by infected nonunion.

Feng, Zhang H.; Yuan, Zhang; Jun, Li Z.; Tao, Zhang; Fa, Zheng Y.; Long, Ma X.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2013; 34 (3): 316-318 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Fractures, Malunited-surgery; Wounds and Injuries; Ilizarov Technique; Infection

Tics

etiology

A case of vocal tic: an unusual presentation of neurobrucellosis.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 898-900 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Brucellosis-complications; Cough-etiology; Nervous System Diseases-complications

Torsades de Pointes

etiology

Multi-factorial causes of torsade de pointes in a hospitalised surgical patient.

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SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2013; 13 (1): 152-155 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography; Substance Withdrawal Syndrome; Ethanol-adverse effects; HIV

Abstract: A 55-year-old chronic alcoholic male known to be positive for human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] was admitted to a surgical ward following perianal abscess drainage. He was noted to have sinus bradycardia, ventricular premature complexes, and mild hypotension. His laboratory investigations revealed mild hypokalaemia. He was intermittently agitated and alcohol withdrawal syndrome [AWS] was diagnosed. Postoperatively, he received intravenous piperacillin/tazobactam and metronidazole infusions along with a small dose of dopamine. Analysis of a 24-hour Holter monitor [ECG] showed a prolonged QT interval with two episodes of self-terminating torsade de pointes. His AWS was treated, hypokalaemia was corrected, and dopamine, along with antibiotics, was withdrawn. There was no recurrence of arrhythmias. This case highlights the importance of avoiding QT-prolonging drugs in hospitalised patients, since hospitalised patients often have multiple risk factors for a proarrhythmic response.

Transposition of Great Vessels

surgery

Simple D-transposition of great arteries operated at the age of 11 years.

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Department of Cardiology B

Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 99-101 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Thoracic Surgery; Echocardiography

Abstract: The simple transposition of the great arteries is a lethal congenital heart disease. The life expectancy of unoperated patients is about 9 months. We report the original observation of a girl with unoperated simple transposition of the great arteries, who survived until the age of 11 years. An atrial switch was successfully performed according to the technique of Senning-Mustard.

Tuberculosis

diagnosis

Effect of delay in diagnosis on the rate of tuberculosis among close contacts of tuberculosis patients.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2013; 19 (10): 837-842 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-epidemiology; Time Factors; Tuberculin Test; Cross-Sectional Studies; Contact Tracing; Questionnaires

Abstract: Few studies have explored diagnosis delay by tuberculosis [TB] patients and its effects on the rate of infection among their close contacts. A cross-sectional study of the close contacts of 505 newly diagnosed TB patients was conducted in a TB referral centre in Sana'a, Yemen from 2008 to 2010. Only the close contacts of 89 new TB patients agreed to participate and completed the tuberculin skin test [TST]. Of the 239 close contacts investigated, 133 [55.6%] had a positive TST result. Index patients were classified as long or short diagnosis delay [above or below the median]. There was no significant difference in the number of infected close contacts between long and short delay index patients [Mann-Whitney U-test]. A larger sample size, with more incentives for patients to participate and the use of other investigative tools could provide a better picture of the pattern of TB transmission among all contacts.

Multifocal tuberculosis: many faces of an old menace.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 58-69 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-diagnosis; Tuberculosis, Spinal-diagnosis; Psoas Abscess; Sacroiliac Joint; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem, and is among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Pulmonary tuberculosis is the commonest and epidemiologically the most important type of tuberculosis as the source of spread in the community. Some patients presenting with pulmonary tuberculosis also have associated multifocal extra-pulmonary tuberculosis and vice versa. Among these patients, some have predisposing factors for the development of disseminated tuberculosis, such as a heavy Mycobacterial load, weak or impaired innate or acquired immunity owing to diabetes, immune therapies, substance abuse or AIDS. Multifocal tuberculosis is characterized by the presence of large multifocal tuberculosis areas in the same or different adjacent or distant organs. This study presents a series of 20 patients with multifocal tuberculosis. The patients' records were reviewed to locate those with multifocal tuberculosis as well as pulmonary tuberculosis during the period between 4/2003 and 12/2010. A total of 1,388 patients with confirmed open pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted at the tuberculosis center within the Dammam Medical Complex. Out of this group of patients, 20 cases [1.5%] were found to have multifocal tuberculosis. Multifocal tuberculosis is observed both in immunocompetent as well as in those with weak or compromised immune systems. A thorough physical examination is required even in those confirmed pulmonary cases of tuberculosis to suspect and find extra-pulmonary involvement, because it is important from the management and prognostic perspective. The ultimate outcome under DOTS [directly observed treatment short course] was good in the majority of these cases, and only a few of them required surgical intervention.

New tuberculosis tools are here: can we deliver them for maximal impact?

Pai, Madhukar; Memish, Ziad A.

McGill University - McGill International TB Center

Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 1-2 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-prevention and control; Tuberculosis-epidemiology; Tuberculosis Vaccines

Tuberculosis of the middle ear and nasal passage: a case report.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 51-53 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Nose-pathology; Nose Diseases; Ear, Middle-pathology; Eustachian Tube; Otitis Media-etiology

Abstract: The following report highlights the case of a 55-year-old female with nasal and middle ear tuberculosis. The diagnosis was confirmed using imagery, histopathological biopsy reports, and Polymerase chain reaction [TB-PCR]. The patient was treated with rifampicin [10 mg/kg], isoniazid [5 mg/kg] and pyrazinamide [25 mg/kg] for 9 months. No recurrence was observed after one year of follow-up examination. Both nasal tuberculosis and tuberculous otitis media are currently considered rare diseases, yet if they are evaluated rapidly, there will be a good response to therapy without the need for surgery.

Tuberculosis, Meningeal

diagnosis

Delayed diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in a pregnant Nigerian: a case report.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 54-57 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Tuberculosis, Meningeal-therapy

Abstract: Tuberculous meningitis [TBM] is the most severe form of tuberculosis and is commoner in those with immunosuppression. Diagnosis continues to be difficult particularly in resource limited settings, and this may be truer in the setting of pregnancy. We report the case of a pregnant Nigerian who was diagnosed late with atypical features of TBM complicated by cerebral infarction. High index of suspicion and early administration of anti-tuberculous medications as daily therapy according to the national treatment guidelines: 600 mg Rifampicin, 300 mg Isoniazid, 1.2 g Pyrazinamide and 800 mg Ethambutol plus 50 mg pyridoxine and 0.4 mg/kg body weight/day dexamethasone which was tapered weekly led to a slow but sustained clinical improvement. The relationship between pregnancy, susceptibility to TBM and presenting features of TBM requires further exploration. Clinicians should also be aware of atypical presentation of TBM in pregnancy, and the suspicion of TBM may be sufficient grounds to initiate empirical anti-tuberculous therapy.

Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

epidemiology

Daily contact with a patient and poor housing affordability as determinants of pulmonary tuberculosis in urban Pakistan.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2013; 2 (1): 38-43 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Housing; Case-Control Studies; Tuberculosis; Risk Factors; Urban Population

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the factors associated with pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] among individuals aged 15 years or more in urban Karachi, Pakistan. A case-control design was implemented in three major tertiary-care hospitals to select cases [n = 342] with active pulmonary TB [i.e. two sputum smears positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* with clinical and radiographic evidence of current pulmonary TB and diagnosed between August 2002 and October 2003. Selected controls [n = 342] were surgery patients from the same hospitals at time of recruitment of the cases, without clinical and radiographic evidence of pulmonary TB. Multivariable logistic regression model showed that daily contact with a pulmonary TB patient [adjusted odds ratio [OR[adj]] = 5.07; 95% CI: 3.31, 7.78], and poor housing affordability [i.e. rented vs. owned] [OR[adj]] = 1.59; 95% CI: 1.13, 2.26] were significantly associated with pulmonary TB status. The overall adjusted summary population attributable risk [%] for both the risk factors together was 38.7. Reaching out to underprivileged TB patients for delivery of DOTS and focused education of patients and their contacts about *M. tuberculosis* transmission mode may substantially minimize pulmonary TB risk in this and similar settings.

Prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis among expatriates subjected to medical visa screening in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (1): 23-30 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Tuberculosis-epidemiology; Travel Medicine

Abstract: All applicants for work and/or residence in Abu Dhabi are screened for tuberculosis at the time of issuing or renewing their residence visa. The purpose of this study is to assess the prevalence of TB among visa applicants and the likelihood of testing positive among different subgroups. Data from the electronic visa screening system was used for a total of 948,504 applicants screened for residence in Abu Dhabi from January to December 2010. The screening identified 4577 suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis [PTB]; 1558 people with chest X-ray findings suggestive of prior PTB; 235 smear-positives; and 132 culture-positive cases. The prevalence of active PTB was 39/100,000, with new applicants significantly more likely to test positive compared with renewals [OR: 2.05, 95% CI: 1.5-2.7, P < .001]. People coming from African countries had the highest prevalence of TB compared with people from other regions [OR: 21.25, 95% CI: 6.72-67.17, P < .001]. The number of active PTB cases among applicants for visa screening is still of a real concern. Without a rigorous screening system, the disease can spread to the community and hit other people. Certain subgroups were more likely to have the disease; this could provide the scientific foundation for future amendments in the screening requirements.

Tumor Markers, Biological

Tumor markers in clinical practice: a review focusing on common solid cancers.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 4-11 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; alpha-Fetoproteins; Carcinoembryonic Antigen; CA-125 Antigen; Prostate-Specific Antigen; Chorionic Gonadotropin; Neoplasms-diagnosis; Neoplasms-prevention and control; Early Detection of Cancer

Abstract: Tumor markers are playing an increasingly important role in cancer detection and management. These laboratory-based tests are potentially useful in screening for early malignancy, aiding cancer diagnosis, determining prognosis, surveillance following curative surgery for cancer, up front predicting drug response or resistance, and monitoring therapy in advanced disease. Clinically useful markers include fecal occult blood testing in screening for early colorectal cancer, carcinoembryonic antigen in the management of patients with colorectal cancer, both alpha-fetoprotein and human chorionic gonadotrophin in the management of patients with non-seminomatous germ cell tumors, CA 125 for monitoring therapy in patients with ovarian cancer, estrogen receptors for predicting response to hormone therapy in breast cancer, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 for the identification of women with breast cancer likely to respond to trastuzumab [Herceptin] and KRAS mutational status for identifying patients with advanced colorectal cancer likely to benefit from treatment with the anti-epidermal growth factor receptor antibodies, cetuximab and panitumumab. Although widely used, the value of prostate-specific antigen screening in reducing mortality from prostate cancer is unclear.

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A

blood

Changes and prognostic value of serum vascular endothelial growth factor in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2013; 22 (1): 24-28 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Neoplasm Metastasis; Thyroid Neoplasms-diagnosis; Thyroglobulin; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: To evaluate the changes and the prognostic value of serum vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer [DTC]. A total of 79 patients with DTC and 30 healthy individuals were divided into four groups: [1] a healthy control group [n = 30]; [2] DTC without recurrence [n = 35; 23 papillary, 12 follicular]; [3] DTC with local recurrence [n = 24; 15 papillary, 9 follicular], and [4] DTC with lung metastasis [n = 20; 13 papillary, 7 follicular]. Serum VEGF and thyroglobulin levels were measured in all patients. Serum levels of VEGF were significantly higher in the lung metastasis group than in the other three groups [p < 0.05]. Serum thyroglobulin concentration positively correlated with VEGF expression [r = 0.8678, p < 0.001] in patients with thyroid cancer recurrence. Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that clinical staging [OR = 1.851, 95% CI 1.04-3.47; p = 0.038], non-compliance with postoperative thyroxine replacement therapy [OR = 1.935, 95% CI 1.03-3.65; p = 0.042] and postoperative levels of thyroglobulin [OR = 1.892, 95% CI 1.01-3.56, p = 0.032] were independent predictors for thyroid cancer recurrence. Every additional 100 ng/l of serum VEGF levels increased the risk of thyroid cancer recurrence by 20.3%; but this did not reach statistical significance [OR = 1.203, 95% CI 0.95-1.52; p = 0.125]. Serum VEGF increased in patients with recurrent thyroid cancer following surgical therapies. The predictive value of serum VEGF requires further investigation.

Vitiligo

immunology

Vitiligo and autoantibodies of celiac disease.

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IJPM - International Journal of Preventive Medicine 2013; 4 (2): 200-203 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Celiac Disease-immunology; Autoantibodies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Vitiligo-epidemiology; Celiac Disease-epidemiology; Diet, Gluten-Free

Abstract: Vitiligo is an acquired, idiopathic disorder characterized by circumscribed depigmented macules and patches. The exact etiology and pathogenesis of vitiligo is not clear. Many theories have been presented regarding this subject among them autoimmune theory is the most important one. The association of vitiligo with other autoimmune disorders has been reported, but the relationship between vitiligo and celiac disease is controversial. The aim of this study was to study the frequency of celiac autoantibodies in a group of vitiligo patients compared with control. This was a cross sectional case control study that involved 128 individuals, 64 vitiligo patients and 64 individuals as control group. The means age of participants was 30.3 +/- 14.4 years. IgA anti Endomysial antibody and IgA anti-glutaminase antibody were measured by ELISA method in the serum of all participants. Data were analyzed by SPSS software version 15. The serum of two vitiligo patients [3.1%] was positive for antibodies. All control groups were seronegative for these antibodies [P < 0.05]. There was no significant effect of sex and job on seropositivity. There may be a relationship between celiac disease and vitiligo. This may indicate a common basic autoimmune mechanism that is an explanation for few case reports that gluten free diets were effective in the treatment of vitiligo patients. Both T test and exact fisher test showed no effect of age, sex and job on seropositivity of these patients [p=0.56 and p=0.74, respectively].

Wounds and Injuries

therapy

Assessment of hemostatic changes after crystalloid and colloid fluid preloading in trauma patients using standard coagulation parameters and thromboelastography.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2013; 7 (1): 48-56 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Colloids-therapeutic use; Isotonic Solutions-therapeutic use; Thrombelastography; Hemostatics

Abstract: The choice of an ideal fluid administered post trauma and its subsequent influence on coagulation still poses a clinical dilemma. Hence, this study was designed to assess the influence of in vivo hemodilution with various fluid preparations [4% gelatin, 6% hydroxyethyl starch [HES], Ringer's lactate, 0.9% normal saline] on coagulation using standard coagulation parameters and real-time thromboelastography [TEG] in patients undergoing elective surgery post trauma. In a randomized, double-blind study, 100 patients of either sex and age, belonging to ASA Grades I and II, scheduled for elective surgeries were allocated into four groups of 25 each according to the type of fluid infused. Group G [4% gelatin], Group N [0.9% normal saline], Group R [Ringer's lactate], and Group H [6% HES] received preloading with 1 L of fluid according to the group. The coagulation status of the patients was assessed during perioperative period [before surgery, after fluid preloading, and at the end of the surgery] using both conventional coagulation analysis and TEG. Analysis of variance [ANOVA], post hoc and Pearson Chi-square test were used. In all the patients preloaded with gelatin, there was a significant increase in prothrombin time index [PTI; 14.88 +/- 0.90 vs. 13.78 +/- 3.01, P<0.001] and international normalized ratio [INR; 1.12 +/- 0.09 vs. 1.09 +/- 0.19, P<0.05] compared to the baseline value. An increase was observed in these parameters in the postoperative period also. In the HES group, there was statistically significant increase in PT time [15.70 +/- 1.51 vs. 13.74 +/- 0.75, P=0.01] and INR [1.20 +/- 0.15 vs. 1.03 +/- 0.17, P<0.001] as compared to the baseline. In the intergroup comparisons, the patients preloaded with HES had a significant increase in INR [1.20 +/- 0.15 vs. 1.12 +/- 0.09, P=0.04] and reaction time [R time; 6.84 +/- 2.55 min vs. 4.79 +/- 1.77 min, P=0.02] as compared to the gelatin group. The fall in coagulation time [k time; 2.16 +/- 0.98 vs. 3.94 +/- 2.6, P=0.02], rise in maximum amplitude [MA; 61.94 +/- 14.08 vs. 50.11 +/- 14.10, P=0.04], and rise in A20 [56.17 +/- 14.66 vs. 43.11 +/- 14.24, P=0.05] were more in patients preloaded with RL as compared to the HES group. 100% patients in the gelatin group, 84.2% patients in the NS group, 94.4% patients in the RL group, and 66.7% patients in the HES group had hypocoagulable [R time > 14 min] state in the postoperative period. Crystalloids are optimal volume expanders in trauma, with RL having beneficial effects on coagulation system [decrease in k time and increase in MA and A20]. Among the colloids, HES 6% [130/0.4] affects coagulation parameters [increase in PTI, INR, R time, k time] more than gelatin. Trial registration [protocol number-IEC/NP-189/2011].

Wounds, Nonpenetrating

surgery

Isolated tear in left atrial appendage due to blunt trauma chest: a rare case report.

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Journal of the Saudi Heart Association 2013; 25 (2): 95-97 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Injuries; Heart Atria-injuries; Rupture

Abstract: Blunt traumatic cardiac rupture is associated with a high mortality rate. Motor vehicle accidents account for most cardiac ruptures, but crush injury is relatively rare. We describe a case of a 72-year-old man who had the left atrial appendage ruptured through blunt trauma due to a fall from scooter. Simple suture repair of the atrial appendage was achieved after clamping the base of the left atrium to control the bleeding. He recovered without complication. Traumatic injury to left atrial appendage is rarely seen and reported.

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- Mahgoub, E.S.**
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- Mahmud, Ehtisham**
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- Malik, M.R.**
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- Malla, Tejesh**
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- Mamdohi, S.**
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Mazoochian, Farhad
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McLaws, Mary Louise
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Mencia, Teresa Perez
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Moezi, Mehdi
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Mofrad, Hamid Reza Hallaj
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Mohajer, K.
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Mojarad, Ehsan Nazemalhosseini
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Mokhtare, Marjan
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Mokhtarifar, Ali
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Moosavi Nejad, Sayyede Zahra
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Moosavizadeh, Seyed Mehdi
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Motamedi, Freshteh
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Mousa, Wesam Farid
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Moussa, Ihab M.
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Murthy, D. Srinivasa
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Nasirizade, Mohammad Reza
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Nayar, Pavan
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Nazar, Huda
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Nejjari, C.
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Ngah, Wan Z.
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GALLSTONES (diagnosis)

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O'Hara, K.
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Omar, Maye A.
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Othman, Faizah
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Ozakyol, Aysegul H.
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Ozcan, Nuri
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Ozer, E. A.
PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA (diagnosis)

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Ozkan, Fuat
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (diagnosis)

Ozkan, H.
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Pai, Rohini Bhat
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Pals, Sherri L.
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Panduranga, Prashanth
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Poustchi, Hossein
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DERMATITIS (diagnosis)

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Tobias, Joseph D.
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Tokur, Mahmut
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Tramboo, Nisar A.
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Triantafillidis, John K.
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Tsai, L.C.
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Tukmacki, Amir
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Walters, D.Eric
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Wang, Jun
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Wang, Le Xin
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR
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Wang, Sijian
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Wang, Yating
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Wateba, I.M.
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Welin, Amanda
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Yahia, Ghada A.
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Yazdanpanah, Kambiz

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Yehyazarian, A.A.

LEGIONELLA PNEUMOPHILA (isolation and
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Yusoff, Muhamad S.B.

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Zakerian, S.A.

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Zamanian, Z.

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MALOCCLUSION, ANGLE CLASS I

Zhonglian, Li

CHOLECYSTITIS (diagnosis)

Zhou, Xifa

ARTEMISININS (therapeutic use)

Zhou, Zhen Hu

VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR
A (blood)

Zhu, Wei

ARTEMISININS (therapeutic use)

Ziyrek, Murat

HYPOTHYROIDISM (physiopathology)

Zokaei, Nona

REISHI

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 (139)		
AAMJ-Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693	Interrupted
African Journal of Urology	1110-5704	Interrupted
Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X	Interrupted
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030	Interrupted
Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144	Interrupted
AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Interrupted
AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068	Active
Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751	Interrupted
Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400	Active
Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X	Interrupted
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920	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	1110-2407	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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A	Active
Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090	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	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Active
Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Active
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Interrupted
Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218	Active
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x	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 Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164	Active
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	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 Advanced Research	2090-1232	Active
Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Interrupted
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	ISSN	Status
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590	Interrupted
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Interrupted
MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
Iraq (30)		
Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543	Interrupted
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	Active
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	Interrupted
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 Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057	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 Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active
Islamic Republic of Iran (193)		
Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025	Active
Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174	Interrupted
AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835	Active
Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A	Active
Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523	Active
Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345	Active
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X	Active
Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Interrupted
ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Interrupted
Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
Audiology	1735-1936	Active
Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	N/A	Active
Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	N/A	Active
BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527	Active
BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522	Active
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Active
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
EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503	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

Journal	ISSN	Status
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
IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
IJCNI-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289	Active
IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109	Active
IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Interrupted
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 Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130	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	2251-8711	Active
International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531	Active
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243	Active
Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
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 Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Active
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315	Active
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	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
JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117	Active
JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted
JMR-Journal of Medical Research	(blank)	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	Interrupted
Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949	Active
Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X	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 Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Active
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	2008-7993	Interrupted
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	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 Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	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 Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482	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	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482	Active
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Interrupted
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 School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594	Active
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525	Active
Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
Quarterly Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Interrupted
Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544	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-JAUMS	1727-1789	Active
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520	Active
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397	Active
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences	2251-8312	Active
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Active
Trauma Monthly	2251-7464	Active
Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914	Active
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Interrupted
Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A	Active
Jordan (9)		
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
Dirasat	1026-3764	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 Nutrition and Food	N/A	Interrupted
Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
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 (10)		
ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068	Interrupted
AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	N/A	Interrupted
Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885	Active
JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Interrupted
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
Libya (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	Interrupted
LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820	Active
Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
Morocco (6)		
Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
Maroc Medical	0253-4053	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 (78)		
Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
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	Interrupted
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
Health [The]	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-Abbottabad-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	1680-2292	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
JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A	Active

Journal	ISSN	Status
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	Interrupted
Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Interrupted
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	Active
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Interrupted
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 Pediatric Journal	0304-4904	Interrupted
PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted

Journal	ISSN	Status
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-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A	Interrupted
Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Active
Palestine (3)		
Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Active
PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Qatar (4)		
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Active
Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
Saudi Arabia (29)		
Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Interrupted
Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006	Active
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
Sudan (10)		
AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X	Active
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Interrupted
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	2072-2265	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	Interrupted
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

Journal	ISSN	Status
Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
United Arab Emirates (4)		
EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Interrupted
Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865	Active
International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Interrupted
IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
Yemen (7)		
Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Interrupted
Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Interrupted
YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Active
YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

Last update December 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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
8	Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X	Interrupted
9	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030	Interrupted
10	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144	Interrupted
11	AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Interrupted
12	AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068	Active
13	AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835	Active
14	AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X	Active
15	AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	N/A	Interrupted
16	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751	Interrupted
17	Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400	Active
18	Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X	Interrupted
19	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920	Interrupted
20	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879	Interrupted
21	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945	Active
22	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792	Interrupted
23	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2407	Active
24	Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849	Interrupted
25	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543	Interrupted
26	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993	Interrupted
27	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
28	Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863	Active
29	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322	Active
30	Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A	Active
31	Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523	Active
32	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241	Active
33	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Active
34	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
35	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
36	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Interrupted
37	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
38	Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted
39	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
40	APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919	Active
41	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Interrupted
42	Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
43	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A	Active
44	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Interrupted
45	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Interrupted
46	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
47	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
48	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
49	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
50	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
51	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A	Active
52	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
53	Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345	Active
54	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
55	Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X	Active
56	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Interrupted
57	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Interrupted
58	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
59	ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
60	ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Interrupted
61	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
62	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
63	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
64	Audiology	1735-1936	Active
65	Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	N/A	Active
66	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
67	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
68	Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	N/A	Active
69	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
70	BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
71	BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522	Active
72	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Interrupted
73	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Active
74	Biomedica	1992-4852	Active
75	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
76	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
77	Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
78	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931	Interrupted
79	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611	Interrupted
80	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active
81	Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A	Interrupted
82	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
83	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted
84	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Interrupted
85	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Interrupted
86	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Interrupted
87	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
88	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
89	Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806	Active
90	Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
91	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
92	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
93	Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
94	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265	Active
95	DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115	Active
96	DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Interrupted
97	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470	Active
98	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
99	Dirasat	1026-3764	Interrupted
100	DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
101	DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
102	DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
103	EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503	Active
104	EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
105	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
106	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
107	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Interrupted
108	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
109	Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A	Active
110	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
111	Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090	Active
112	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A	Active
113	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
114	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
115	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
116	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Interrupted
117	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Interrupted
118	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
119	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
120	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Active
121	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Interrupted
122	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
123	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
124	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
125	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Active
126	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
127	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Interrupted
128	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
129	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
130	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
131	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Interrupted
132	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
133	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
134	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
135	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
136	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
137	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Interrupted
138	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Interrupted
139	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
140	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
141	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218	Active
142	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
143	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x	Interrupted
144	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
145	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
146	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
147	Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164	Active
148	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
149	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
150	EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
151	EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Interrupted
152	EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
153	EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Interrupted
154	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
155	Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855	Active
156	FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272	Active
157	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
158	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258	Active
159	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
160	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182	Active
161	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
162	GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Interrupted
163	GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
164	Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
165	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Active
166	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865	Active
167	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
168	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
169	HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
170	Health [The]	2218-3299	Active
171	Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
172	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
173	Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
174	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
175	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
176	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active
177	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
178	Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982	Active
179	IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885	Active
180	IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
181	IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
182	IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
183	IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active
184	IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
185	IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
186	IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
187	IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
188	IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
189	IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
190	IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
191	IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
192	IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
193	IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289	Active
194	IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
195	IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109	Active
196	IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Interrupted
197	IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802	Active
198	IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Active
199	IJRM-Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
200	IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894	Active
201	IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Active
202	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
203	International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130	Active
204	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Interrupted
205	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
206	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
207	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active
208	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
209	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Interrupted
210	International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
211	International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531	Active
212	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
213	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
214	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
215	International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243	Active
216	IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
217	IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
218	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
219	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133	Active
220	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
221	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
222	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
223	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
224	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
225	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Interrupted
226	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
227	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
228	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
229	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
230	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Interrupted
231	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
232	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
233	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Active
234	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
235	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Interrupted
236	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Interrupted
237	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
238	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
239	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
240	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Active
241	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
242	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315	Active
243	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
244	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
245	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
246	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
247	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
248	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Interrupted
249	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
250	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
251	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
252	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
253	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
254	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
255	IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
256	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
257	JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
258	JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbottabad-Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
259	JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
260	JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Interrupted
261	JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
262	JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117	Active
263	JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted
264	JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
265	JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
266	JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
267	JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Interrupted
268	JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633	Active
269	JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Interrupted
270	JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
271	JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
272	JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
273	JMR-Journal of Medical Research		Interrupted
274	JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363	Active
275	JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292	Interrupted
276	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
277	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
278	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
279	Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232	Active
280	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659	Active

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281	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Interrupted
282	Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057	Interrupted
283	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
284	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
285	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Interrupted
286	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X	Active
287	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
288	Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150	Active
289	Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
290	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
291	Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
292	Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
293	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
294	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
295	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
296	Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006	Active
297	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
298	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949	Active
299	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
300	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
301	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
302	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
303	Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X	Active
304	Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959	Active
305	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
306	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
307	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
308	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
309	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Active
310	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted
311	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428	Active
312	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993	Interrupted
313	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
314	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
315	Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068	Active

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316	Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
317	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783	Active
318	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Interrupted
319	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
320	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active
321	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
322	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Interrupted
323	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
324	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
325	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
326	Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022	Active
327	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576	Active
328	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
329	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly-Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941	Active
330	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
331	Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482	Active
332	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
333	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
334	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
335	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Interrupted
336	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482	Active
337	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Interrupted
338	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676	Active
339	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active
340	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active
341	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
342	Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594	Active
343	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
344	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
345	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
346	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
347	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
348	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Interrupted
349	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
350	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted

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351	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
352	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
353	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Interrupted
354	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446	Active
355	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Interrupted
356	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
357	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
358	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
359	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Interrupted
360	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
361	Journal of the Medical Research Institute-Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
362	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
363	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
364	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Interrupted
365	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525	Active
366	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Interrupted
367	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
368	JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
369	JPC-Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
370	JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
371	JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted
372	JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
373	JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
374	JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active
375	JRH-Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395	Active
376	JRMS-Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Interrupted
377	JRRS-Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
378	JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A	Active
379	JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
380	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
381	Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780	Active
382	Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x	Active
383	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Interrupted
384	Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
385	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted

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386	Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
387	KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
388	KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763	Active
389	KOOMESH-Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
390	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
391	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
392	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
393	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Interrupted
394	LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820	Active
395	LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
396	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
397	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
398	Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590	Interrupted
399	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Interrupted
400	Maroc Medical	0253-4053	Active
401	MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010	Interrupted
402	MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
403	Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
404	Medical Channel	1681-5491	Interrupted
405	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
406	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
407	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Interrupted
408	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Interrupted
409	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
410	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
411	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Interrupted
412	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
413	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Active
414	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
415	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
416	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active
417	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
418	Medicine Today	1813-9876	Interrupted
419	MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
420	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active

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421	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
422	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
423	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Interrupted
424	MJFCT-Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
425	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554	Active
426	Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
427	Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
428	Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006	Active
429	Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
430	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
431	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
432	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
433	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
434	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
435	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
436	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
437	PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
438	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
439	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
440	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
441	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
442	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
443	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
444	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Interrupted
445	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
446	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
447	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
448	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Interrupted
449	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
450	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
451	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active
452	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active
453	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Active
454	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
455	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active

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456	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Interrupted
457	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413	Active
458	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421	Active
459	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
460	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
461	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
462	Pakistan Pediatric Journal	0304-4904	Interrupted
463	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
464	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Interrupted
465	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
466	Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132	Active
467	Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
468	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
469	PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
470	PJMR-Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
471	PJO-Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
472	PJPH-Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891	Active
473	PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
474	PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
475	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
476	Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Interrupted
477	Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
478	Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
479	Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A	Interrupted
480	Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
481	PUJ-Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
482	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
483	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
484	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
485	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
486	Quarterly Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Interrupted
487	Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544	Active
488	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043	Active
489	Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
490	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted

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491	Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572	Active
492	Research Journal of Aleppo University-Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Interrupted
493	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
494	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
495	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Interrupted
496	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Interrupted
497	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
498	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
499	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
500	RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Active
501	Salmand-Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
502	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
503	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
504	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
505	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
506	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
507	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
508	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
509	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
510	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences-JAUMS	1727-1789	Active
511	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
512	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Interrupted
513	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
514	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520	Active
515	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
516	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
517	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
518	SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
519	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
520	SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
521	SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
522	SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Interrupted
523	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
524	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
525	Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted

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526	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
527	SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
528	SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
529	SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
530	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
531	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
532	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Active
533	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
534	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
535	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Interrupted
536	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
537	Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
538	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
539	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted
540	Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397	Active
541	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
542	Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences	2251-8312	Active
543	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Active
544	Trauma Monthly	2251-7464	Active
545	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
546	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
547	Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
548	Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
549	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
550	WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914	Active
551	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Interrupted
552	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
553	YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Interrupted
554	YJMRH-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Active
555	YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

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556	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
557	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
558	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
559	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
560	Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A	Active
561	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active

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