

# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



## IMEMR Current Contents

March-June 2014

Vol. 13 No. 1-2



# **Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region**

with Abstracts

**IMEMR Current Contents**

**March-June 2014**

**Vol. 13 No. 1-2**

© World Health Organization 2014

All rights reserved.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate borderlines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from Health Publications, Production and Dissemination, World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, P.O. Box 7608, Nasr City, Cairo 11371, Egypt (tel: + 202 2276 043, fax: +202 22765 424; email: [emrgoksp@who.int](mailto:emrgoksp@who.int)). Requests for permission to reproduce, in part or in whole, or to translate publications of WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to *Regional Adviser, Global Arabic Programme*, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, at the following address: email: [emrgoeqp@who.int](mailto:emrgoeqp@who.int).

Design, layout and printing by WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt

ISSN: 2071-2510

# Table of Contents

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

Subject Index.....	1
--------------------	---

25-Hydroxyvitamin D 2 .....	1
Abortion, Legal .....	1
Abruptio Placentae .....	1
Accidents, Traffic .....	2
Acinetobacter baumannii .....	2
Acne Vulgaris .....	3
Acorus .....	3
Adenocarcinoma.....	3
Adenoma, Pleomorphic .....	4
Adenosine Deaminase .....	4
Adolescent Behavior.....	4
AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections .....	5
Alopecia.....	5
Amblyopia.....	5
Ammonia .....	6
Anemia .....	6
Anesthesia, Conduction.....	7
Anodontia .....	7
Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction.....	7
Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal .....	8
Anti-Retroviral Agents.....	8
Anxiety Disorders .....	9
Apocynaceae.....	9
Appendicitis .....	10
Arecaceae .....	10
Arsenic.....	10
Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip.....	11
Asteraceae .....	11
Asthma .....	12
Autoantibodies.....	12
Balamuthia mandrillaris .....	12
Bariatric Surgery.....	13
Behcet Syndrome .....	13
Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic.....	13
Blood Glucose .....	14
Body Size .....	14
Breast Feeding .....	14
Breast Self-Examination .....	15
Bromocriptine .....	15
Capparis .....	16
Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung.....	16
Carcinoma, Papillary .....	16
Carcinoma, Renal Cell.....	17
Carcinoma, Transitional Cell .....	17
Cardiovascular Diseases.....	17
Carotid Intima-Media Thickness .....	18
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.....	18
Celiac Disease.....	19
Cellulitis .....	19
Checklist.....	20
Cheese .....	20
Child Abuse .....	20

Chitosan .....	21
Choroid Neoplasms .....	21
Circumcision, Female .....	21
Climate Change .....	22
Community Pharmacy Services .....	22
Computer Literacy .....	23
Conjunctival Neoplasms .....	23
Curcuma .....	23
Delivery, Obstetric .....	24
Dental Caries .....	24
Dental Enamel .....	25
Depression .....	25
Dermatitis, Allergic Contact .....	25
Dermatitis, Contact .....	26
Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumor .....	26
Developmental Disabilities .....	27
Dexamethasone .....	27
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 .....	28
Diabetic Angiopathies .....	28
Disorders of Excessive Somnolence .....	29
DNA Primers .....	29
Drug Delivery Systems .....	30
Ear Cartilage .....	30
Earache .....	30
Earthquakes .....	31
Echinococcosis .....	31
Eclampsia .....	32
Education, Medical .....	32
Education, Medical, Undergraduate .....	33
Education, Pharmacy .....	33
Efficiency, Organizational .....	34
Electronic Health Records .....	34
Embolization, Therapeutic .....	35
Emergency Service, Hospital .....	35
Endometrial Neoplasms .....	35
Entomophthorales .....	36
Epinephrine .....	36
Eye .....	37
Eye Foreign Bodies .....	37
Fabry Disease .....	38
Fasciitis, Necrotizing .....	38
Fasting .....	38
Fatty Acids, Omega-3 .....	39
Fibrosarcoma .....	39
Fires .....	39
Free Radical Scavengers .....	40
Gallbladder Diseases .....	40
Geobacillus .....	41
Granuloma .....	41
Granuloma Annulare .....	42
Hair Diseases .....	42
Haptoglobins .....	42
Health .....	43
Health Expenditures .....	43
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice .....	43
Health Services for the Aged .....	44
Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated .....	45
Hepatitis A .....	45
Hepatitis B .....	45
Hepatitis B Surface Antigens .....	46
Hepatitis C .....	46

Hepatitis C, Chronic.....	47
Herpes Labialis.....	47
Herpes Zoster.....	48
Herpesvirus 8, Human.....	48
Hibiscus.....	49
Honey.....	49
Hyperuricemia.....	49
Hysterectomy, Vaginal.....	50
Infant Mortality.....	50
Influenza, Human.....	51
Insemination, Artificial, Homologous.....	51
Iontophoresis.....	52
Iris Neoplasms.....	52
Ischemic Preconditioning.....	52
Janus Kinase 2.....	53
Kidney Failure, Chronic.....	53
Laboratories.....	54
Laser Therapy.....	54
Lasers.....	55
Lead.....	55
Lenses, Intraocular.....	56
Leprosy.....	56
Leptin.....	56
Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute.....	57
Libraries, Medical.....	57
Lidocaine.....	58
Lupus Vulgaris.....	59
Lymphoma.....	59
Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin.....	59
Maternal Death.....	60
Measles.....	60
Mediastinal Cyst.....	60
Medication Errors.....	61
Melilotus.....	61
Metformin.....	61
Methotrexate.....	62
Microbial Sensitivity Tests.....	62
Milk.....	63
Mycophenolic Acid.....	63
Myocardial Infarction.....	63
Neck Injuries.....	64
Needlestick Injuries.....	64
Neonatal Screening.....	65
Neuroimaging.....	65
Nevus, Blue.....	66
Nutritive Value.....	66
Obesity.....	66
Ondansetron.....	67
Onions.....	67
Onychomycosis.....	67
Optic Neuropathy, Ischemic.....	68
Oral Health.....	68
Origanum.....	69
Oryza sativa.....	69
Osteochondrodysplasias.....	69
Osteosarcoma.....	70
Pancreatic Neoplasms.....	70
Papillomavirus Infections.....	71
Parental Consent.....	71
Parkinson Disease.....	72
Penicillins.....	72

Percutaneous Coronary Intervention.....	72
Periodontal Diseases.....	73
Peritoneal Neoplasms .....	73
Phakic Intraocular Lenses .....	74
Pharmacovigilance .....	74
Phenylurea Compounds .....	74
Photorefractive Keratectomy .....	75
Pigmentation Disorders .....	75
Piperazines.....	76
Plant Oils .....	76
Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.....	77
Polycythemia .....	77
Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting .....	78
Pregnancy Complications.....	78
Pregnancy Outcome.....	78
Pregnancy, Ectopic.....	79
Primary Health Care .....	79
Problem Solving .....	79
Prostatic Neoplasms.....	80
Pruritus .....	80
Pseudoephedrine .....	81
Psoriasis.....	81
Public Health .....	81
Publications .....	82
Pyoderma Gangrenosum .....	82
Relief Work .....	82
Retina .....	83
Retinal Pigment Epithelium .....	83
Retinitis Pigmentosa.....	84
Retinoschisis .....	84
Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal.....	84
Risk Assessment.....	85
Rodent Control .....	85
Root Planing .....	85
Rutaceae .....	86
Salacia.....	86
Scleral Buckling.....	87
Seawater .....	87
Sesbania.....	87
Simvastatin .....	88
Sinus of Valsalva .....	88
Sinus Thrombosis, Intracranial.....	88
Sinusitis .....	89
Skin Diseases.....	90
Skin Neoplasms.....	90
Skull Base Neoplasms.....	91
Smilax.....	91
Smoking.....	91
Smoking Cessation.....	92
Snoring .....	92
Social Support .....	93
Spinal Cord Injuries .....	93
Splenectomy.....	93
Steel .....	94
Stomach Neoplasms .....	94
Superantigens .....	95
Surgical Wound Infection.....	95
Syphilis .....	96
Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine .....	96
Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome.....	97
Temporomandibular Joint Disorders .....	97

Thoracic Neoplasms.....	98
Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted .....	98
Thyroid Function Tests .....	98
Tobacco Smoke Pollution.....	99
Toxoplasmosis.....	99
Trabeculectomy .....	100
Tramadol .....	100
Transforming Growth Factor beta1.....	101
Transurethral Resection of Prostate.....	101
Treatment Refusal .....	101
Triple Negative Breast Neoplasms .....	102
Tuberculosis .....	102
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary .....	103
Tumor Suppressor Proteins p53.....	103
Tympanoplasty .....	104
Uterine Cervical Neoplasms .....	104
Vaccinium .....	105
Vanadium .....	105
Vinca Alkaloids .....	105
Viral Hepatitis Vaccines.....	106
Vitrectomy.....	106
Xeroderma Pigmentosum.....	107
Zinc.....	107
Zygophyllaceae .....	108
<b>Appendix I: Author Index .....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Appendix II: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by country).....</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Appendix III: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by title).....</b>	<b>157</b>





# 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) Database<sup>1</sup>.

## 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.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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>

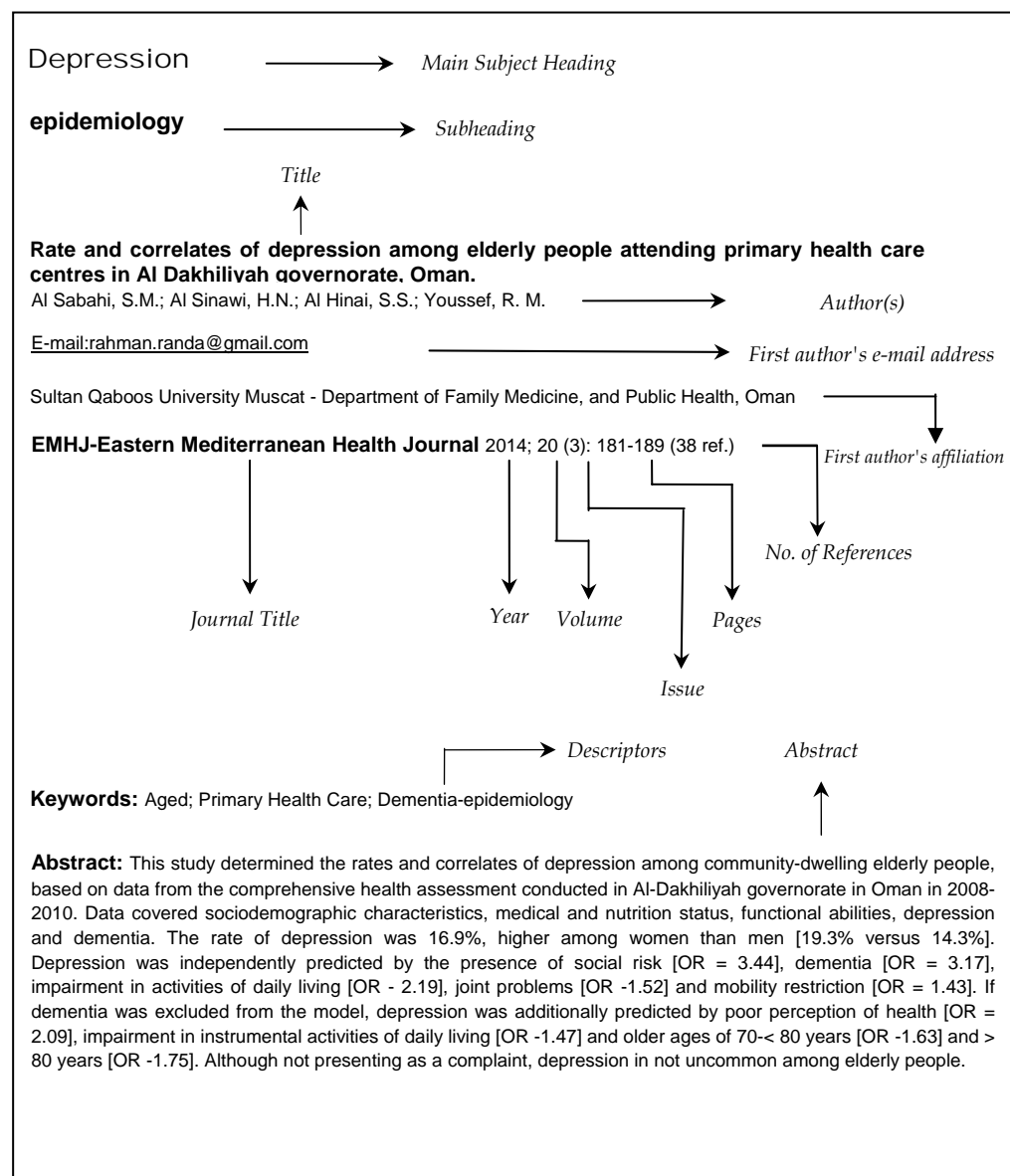


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

# Subject Index



## 25-Hydroxyvitamin D 2

### blood

#### **The determination of 25-OH vitamin [D2/D3] in human serum by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry with comparison to IDS enzyme immunoassay.**

Melhem, Samar J.; Aiedeh, Khaled M. A.; Hadidi, Kamal A.; Alali, Feras

University of Jordan - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Clinical Pharmacy

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 203-222 (60 ref.)

**Keywords:** Calcifediol-blood; Tandem Mass Spectrometry; Chromatography, Liquid; Spectrum Analysis

**Abstract:** The proper assessment of the status of vitamin D requires the accurate measurement of both 25-OH vitamin D2 and 25-OH vitamin D3, which collectively constitute 25-OH vitamin D, the best indicator of vitamin D status. Currently, numerous assay methods are available for 25-OH vitamin D measurement but their comparability is uncertain. We employed isotope dilution liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry [ID-LC-MS/MS] to quantify 25-OH vitamin D2 and 25-OH vitamin D3 in human serum. Hexadeuterium labeled 25-OH vitamin D3 internal standard was added to calibrators, controls prepared in 6% bovine serum albumin in phosphate buffered saline, and patients' sera. Zinc sulphate was added to release 25-OH vitamin D metabolites for vitamin D binding protein, followed by a precipitation step with the addition of acetonitrile. Subsequent online phase extraction by trap column followed by chromatographic separation on a C-8 column using a water/acetonitrile gradient was employed. Detection was performed using Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization [AP-CI] in a Multiple Reaction Monitoring [MRM] mode. The method was linear from 4 to 70 ng/mL. The intra and inter-day CV% were  $\leq 10$  for both 25-OH vitamin D2 and 25-OH vitamin D3. Recoveries ranged between 39.09% to 64.31% for 25-OH vitamin D2 and 30.44% to 58.66% for 25-OH vitamin D3, while recoveries from hexadeuterium 25-OH vitamin D3 ranged from 44.11% to 67.5%. We compared the newly validated LC-MS/MS with a commercial Enzyme Immunoassay from Immunodiagnostic Systems [IDS EIA] in terms of inter-method agreement, correlation, and impact of assay variation on the diagnostic categorization of vitamin D status through the measurement of 182 subjects' sera. The mean bias% of the IDS EIA relative to the LC-MS/MS was  $-34.28 \pm 10.15$  [mean  $\pm$  std] with 95% CI [-24.13 to 44.43]. The two methods were in good agreement with reasonable correlation [ $r^2=0.82$ , P value = 0.000]. Inter-method diagnostic categorization was variable and depended on the type of assay method and the applied cut offs used. Cross calibration and standardization of vitamin D assay methods is crucial for proper clinical assessment of vitamin D status. This LC-MS/MS method is reliable and robust for the measurement of both 25-OH vitamin D2 and 25-OH vitamin D3 in human serum.

## Abortion, Legal

### methods

#### **Termination of second and early third trimester pregnancy: comparison of 3 methods.**

Smith, J. A.

E-mail: [jasmith@ee.ryerson.ca](mailto:jasmith@ee.ryerson.ca)

Ryerson University - Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 63- (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Catheterization-methods; Pregnancy Trimester, Second; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Equipment and Supplies

## Abruptio Placentae

### diagnosis

#### **The correlation between the clinical diagnosis and histopathological findings of placental abruption.**

Ali, Miami A.; Jawad, Thaeer

AL- Mustansiriya University - College of Medicine - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 329-334 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abruptio Placentae-pathology; Pregnant Women; Chorioamnionitis

**Abstract:** The diagnosis of placental abruption is mostly clinical, histopathological diagnosis is poorly sensitive. Acute and chronic inflammatory processes had been proposed to cause placental abruption evidences that supports this remains sparse. To assess the correlation between the clinical diagnosis and histopathological findings of placental abruption and to examine the profile of chronic and acute histological lesions associated with clinical abruption. The

study included fifty singleton pregnant women with a suspected clinical diagnosis of placental abruption compared to fifty consecutive normal pregnancies [control group], attending AL -Yarmouk Teaching Hospital over a period of twelve months, from the first of April 2010 to the end of march 2011. Examination of the concordance between clinical indicators for placental abruption with those of a histological diagnosis was done. The profile of acute and chronic lesions was also examined histopathologically. Among the fifty clinically diagnosed placental abruption cases, thirteen percent [fifteen patients] were confirmed as placental abruption based on gross and histological findings. The most common indication leading to a clinical diagnosis of abruption was evidence of retroplacental clot[s] or bleeding . Acute lesions that were associated with abruption with confirmed pathology included chorioamnionitis, and chorionic villous hemorrhage. Among the chronic lesions, chronic deciduitis, decidul vasculopathy, and dysmaturation were associated with pathologically confirmed placental abruption. The relation between clinical and histological diagnosis of placental abruption remains weak. Acute and chronic histological lesions were observed more frequently in placentas of pregnancies complicated by placental abruption than the control cases.

## Accidents, Traffic

### mortality

#### [Rapid assessment of recording and reporting system of traffic in Tehran in the case of traffic accidents leading to injury and death in 2006]

Farsad, Hamed; Oveisi, Nader

E-mail:hfara48@yahoo.com

Institute of Applied Science and Technology

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 79-88 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Information Systems-standards; Data Collection; Risk Factors; Questionnaires; Public Policy; Awareness

**Abstract:** The reliable data are essential in order to describe injuries caused by traffic accidents, determine the risk factors, evaluate intervention, provide necessary information for policy makers and also promote public awareness. Appropriate prioritization would not be possible without reliable information in matters relating to the prevention of road and traffic injuries. This research aims to study traffic officers' viewpoints in Tehran with qualitative and quantitative method. The results were obtained from Rahvar police with using computerized form and its conclusions. In this descriptive-analytical study, all traffic officers of 4 and 8 districts were studied based on Tehran Traffic Police resources by using self-administrated questionnaire. The number of dead was 126 in Tehran in 2006. Also, September and October and then January had minimum and maximum statistics for the dead with 15 and 6 ones respectively. The effect of recorded information in determining of the accidents causes and prevention was rated highly by participants; 2 were assessed it low and 2 experts did not consider any impact. According to this study, the completion of computerized form for all death and injuries was the strength point of accidents data recording and monitoring system in Tehran traffic. So, it is suggested for all individuals to be familiar with public education programs and the way of data gathering and recording and its application in risk of mortality due to accidents in Rahvar Police of Tehran.

## Acinetobacter baumannii

### genetics

#### Phenotypic characterization of *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates from intensive care units at a tertiary-care hospital in Egypt.

Nageeb, W.; Kamel, M.; Zakaria, S.; Metwally, L.

E-mail:dr.wdnageeb@yahoo.com

Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 203-211 (48 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acinetobacter baumannii-isolation and purification; Phenotype; Intensive Care Units; Tertiary Care Centers; Opportunistic Infections; Acinetobacter Infections; Drug Resistance

**Abstract:** Multi-drug resistant [MDR] strains of *Acinetobacter baumannii* are responsible for an increasing number of opportunistic infections in hospitals. This study determined the prevalence of MDR *A. baumannii* isolates from intensive care units in a large tertiary-care hospital in Ismailia, Egypt, and the occurrence of different beta-lactamases in these isolates. Biotyping and antimicrobial susceptibility profile was done for isolated strains. Respiratory, urine, burn wound and blood specimens were collected from 350 patients admitted to different units; 10 strains [2.9%] of *A. baumannii* were isolated. All isolates showed resistance to more than 3 classes of antibiotics. Among the isolates, 6 isolates were carbapenemase producers, 2 were AmpC beta-lactamase producers and no isolates were metallo-beta-lactamase producers. Despite the low prevalence of *A. baumannii* infection in this hospital, the antibiotic resistance profile suggests that prevention of health-care-associated transmission of MDR *Acinetobacter* spp. infection is essential.

# Acne Vulgaris

## history

### The historical panorama of acne vulgaris.

Tabasum, Humyra; Ahmad, Tanzeel; Anjum, Farzana; Rehman, Hina

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

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences - National Institute of Unani Medicine - Dept. of Moalajat [Medicine]

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 315-319 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acne Vulgaris-therapy; Sebaceous Glands; Skin Diseases; Laser Therapy

**Abstract:** Although acne is described in very ancient writings dating back to Ebers papyrus, its clear description is found after Fuchs coined the term 'Acne vulgaris' and Erasmus Wilson separated it from acne rosacea. The early treatment of acne was based upon the witchcraft. Later new therapies evolved with the discoveries in the field of anatomy, physiology and biochemistry. The following review focuses on the historical overview of acne vulgaris, highlighting persons and discoveries in medieval and modern period.

## Acorus

### Evaluation of the wound-healing activity and anti-inflammatory activity of aqueous extracts from Acorus calamus L.

Shi, Guo bing; Wang, Bing; Wu, Qiong; Wang, Tong chao; Wang, Chang li; Sun, Xue hui; Zong, Wen tao; Yan, Ming; Zhao, Qing chun; Chen, Yu feng; Zhang, Wei

Shen-yang North Hospital - Department of Pharmacy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 91-95 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wound Healing-drug effects; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Anti-Inflammatory Agents-pharmacology; Inflammation Mediators-metabolism; Macrophages-drug effects; Cells, Cultured; Mice, Inbred ICR

**Abstract:** In folklore medicine, Acorus calamus has been used as a wound-healing agent for thousands of years; however, there have been few scientific reports on this activity so far. Now, we explored deeply the wound-healing effect of aqueous extracts from the fresh roots and rhizomes of A. calamus in vivo, as well as anti-inflammatory activity in vitro, so as to provide scientific evidence for the traditional application. The wound-healing effect was determined by the image analysis techniques and the histological analysis in the excisional wounding test, and the anti-inflammatory activity was evaluated by the real-time RT-PCR techniques in the lipopolysaccharide-induced RAW 264.7 cells test. Aqueous extracts, administered topically at the dose range from twice to thrice in a day, could enhance significantly the rate of skin wound-healing. Moreover, the extracts could effectively inhibit the mRNA expressions of inflammatory mediators induced by lipopolysaccharide in RAW 264.7 cells. These results showed significantly the wound-healing activity of aqueous extracts in the animal model of excise wound healing, and anti-inflammatory activity in vitro.

## Adenocarcinoma

## diagnosis

### Evaluation of the sensitivity and specificity of immunohistochemical markers in the differential diagnosis of effusion cytology.

Yahya, Zahraa Mohammed; Ali, Hussam Hasson; Hussein, Haider Ghazi

Al-Nahrain University - College of Medicine - Department of Histopathology

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 410-416 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunohistochemistry; Sensitivity and Specificity; Diagnosis, Differential; Carcinoembryonic Antigen; Biology; Neoplasms, Mesothelial-diagnosis; Mesothelioma-diagnosis; Tumor Markers, Biological; Neoplasm Metastasis-diagnosis

**Abstract:** To evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of Calretinin and Carcinoembryonic antigen as immunocytochemical markers in distinguishing mesothelial cells from metastatic adenocarcinoma cells in effusion cytology. This study included 50 patients who presented with effusions [26 pleural and 24 peritoneal], at Al-Kadhimya Teaching Hospital who were selected according to their preliminary diagnosis from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2010 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2011. Effusion fluids were aspirated and processed for both conventional cytological methods using Papanicolaou-stain and immunocytochemical staining with anti Calretinin and Carcinoembryonic antigen. The sensitivity of cytology for detection of malignant cells was 77%, with 100% specificity and 86% accuracy. Calretinin was observed to be a specific [100%] and sensitive [90%] marker for mesothelial cells [of benign etiology]. Carcinoembryonic antigen exhibited 70% sensitivity and 100% specificity for adenocarcinoma cells. When the results of both cytology and immunocytochemistry were considered in conjunction, the sensitivity for the detection of malignancy increased to 97%, with 100% specificity and 98% accuracy. Calretinin and Carcinoembryonic antigen were found to be useful markers for



differentiating reactive mesothelial cells from metastatic adenocarcinoma cells in smears prepared from body fluids. Also, the combination of both cytology and immunocytochemical studies using the two markers can greatly enhance the diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity and specificity in malignant effusions.

## Adenoma, Pleomorphic

### surgery

#### **Partial superficial parotidectomy for pleomorphic adenoma.**

Alghamdi, Khalid B.

E-mail: [kbn20@hotmail.com](mailto:kbn20@hotmail.com)

King Abdulaziz University - Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 180-182 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Parotid Neoplasms-surgery; Parotid Gland-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Review Literature as Topic; Sweating, Gustatory; Treatment Outcome; Oral Surgical Procedures-methods

**Abstract:** This study aimed to determine the indications of partial superficial parotidectomy with extracapsular dissection and traditional superficial parotidectomy for the removal of pleomorphic adenoma. Retrospective review study. Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, King Abdulaziz University, KSA. Treatment of 30 patients of pleomorphic adenoma is reviewed. Partial superficial parotidectomy [PSP] and extracapsular dissection [ECD] were performed using nerve monitoring. Most of the tumors were 4-5 cm in diameter and located in the lower half of the gland. Postoperatively, we had 5 facial nerves weakness, which resolved within three months. No tumor recurrence or postoperative depression was observed. Some of the gland function was retained. This alternative approach is safe and can be considered in cases of small tumors of the superficial lobe of the parotid gland.

## Adenosine Deaminase

### diagnostic use

#### **The diagnostic efficacy of adenosine deaminase in tubercular effusion.**

Kelam, Mohd Arif; Ganie, Farooq Ahmad; Shah, Bashir Ahmad; Ganie, Shabir Ahmad; Wani, Mohd Lateef; Wani, Nasir U Din; Gani, Masaratul

Department of General Medicine

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 417-421 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Pleural-diagnosis; Pleural Effusion-diagnosis; Biological Markers; Clinical Enzyme Tests; Reproducibility of Results

**Abstract:** This study aims to evaluate the diagnostic efficacy of adenosine deaminase in tubercular effusions. This study was conducted at the Department of General Medicine and Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery, SKIMS, for a period of two years between November 2008 and November 2010. A total of 57 patients presenting with pleural effusions during the two-year study period, who presented with clinical manifestations suggestive of tuberculosis [i.e., the presence of productive cough, low-grade fever, night sweats, weight loss, and chest pain, especially if these symptoms last  $\geq 4$  weeks] were included in the study. If the patients presented with less than two of these symptoms, and especially if the clinical manifestations were of  $< 4$  weeks duration, they were excluded from the study. The mean adenosine deaminase activity level in all the 57 patients was 109 U/L while the mean adenosine deaminase activity levels in pleural TB patients was 80 U/L, and 64 U/L in the controls [ $p=0.381$ ]. Considering 40 U/L as the cut off, the results were positive in 35 out of 39 tuberculosis patients and 9 out of 18 controls. The sensitivity of adenosine deaminase for tubercular effusions worked out to be 90%, with only 50% specificity. This study suggests that the estimation of adenosine deaminase activity in pleural fluid is a rapid diagnostic tool for differentiation of tubercular and non tubercular-effusions. The sensitivity and specificity of adenosine deaminase for tubercular effusions in this study was 90% and 50% respectively.

## Adolescent Behavior

#### **Association between dietary habits and body mass index of adolescent females in intermediate schools in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.**

Al Muammar, M.N.; El Shafie, M.; Feroze, a.

King Saud University, Riyadh - College of Applied Medical Sciences - Department of Community Health Sciences

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 39-45 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Body Mass Index; Life Style; Food Habits; Overweight-epidemiology; Obesity-epidemiology; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Obesity among Saudi youth is a growing public health challenge. This cross-sectional study measured body mass index [BMI] and determined the eating habits and lifestyle of 107 randomly selected female adolescent students [age 12-15 years] at schools in Riyadh. The students' heights and weights were measured and a pre-tested questionnaire was used to collect data on diet and lifestyle. The majority of the students' families had monthly income > 10 000 riyals [US\$ 1 = 3.75 riyals]. About half the students [53.3%] were within normal weight, 28.6% were underweight, 12.4% overweight and 5.7% obese. The majority of the students did not have healthy dietary or exercise habits. There were no significant differences between BMI category and dietary pattern and lifestyle. Increasing educational programmes with healthy dietary concepts to improve the dietary pattern of female adolescents is recommended.

## AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections

### diagnosis

#### Disseminated tuberculosis in an AIDS/HIV-infected patient.

Abdi Liae, Zahra; Moradnejad, Pardis; Alijani, Neda; Khazraiyani, Hamide; Mansoori, Sedegh; Mohammadi, Naseh  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Imam Khomeini Hospital - Department of Infectious Disease

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 587-589 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Tuberculosis-drug therapy; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Antitubercular Agents-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination

**Abstract:** Disseminated tuberculosis [TB] is commonly seen in HIV-infected patients and is major cause of death in these patients. In HIV-infected patients disseminated tuberculosis is frequently undiagnosed or misdiagnosed. In this article we report a case of disseminated TB in a HIV-infected patient with a relatively long history of fever and other complaints without definite diagnosis. Diagnosis of disseminated TB was confirmed by bone marrow biopsy and polymerase chain reaction analysis [PCR] of the ascitic fluid. With anti-TB treatment signs and symptoms improved.

## Alopecia

### etiology

#### A clinical and histopathological study of cicatricial alopecia.

Puri, Neerja

[E-mail:neerjaashu@rediffmail.com](mailto:neerjaashu@rediffmail.com)

Punjab Health Systems Corporation

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 272-276 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Alopecia-pathology; Cicatrix-pathology; Lupus Erythematosus, Discoid; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

**Abstract:** To document the causes and clinical and histopathological features of cicatricial alopecia. A study of 40 patients was conducted to study the clinical variants and histopathology of cicatricial alopecia. In our study, major causes of cicatricial alopecia were lichen planopilaris [27.5%], discoid lupus erythematosus [25%], pseudopelade of Brocq [20%], systemic lupus erythematosus [5%] followed by scleroderma, dermatomyositis, keratosis follicularis spinulosa decalvans, aplasia cutis, kerion, follicular mucinosis, pemphigus, dissecting cellulitis of scalp/pyogenic folliculitis and acne keloidalis nuchae in 2.5% cases each. Morphological features included epidermal atrophy in 90%, erythema in 55%, follicular plugging in 40%, telangiectasia in 27.5%, diffuse scaling in 25% and mottled hyperpigmentation in 20% patients. The commonest histopathological features were perifollicular fibrosis in 65%, basal cell vacuolization in 52.5%, perifollicular lymphocytic infiltrate in 50%, epidermal atrophy in 35% and hyperkeratosis in 20% patients. Lichen planopilaris, discoid lupus erythematosus, pseudopelade of Brock were the common causes of cicatricial alopecia in the studied population.

## Amblyopia

### physiopathology

#### Ocular aberrations in amblyopic children.

Aldebasi, Hind Ibrahim; Fawzy, Samah Mahmoud; Alsaleh, Ahmad A.

[E-mail:haldebasi@hotmail.com](mailto:haldebasi@hotmail.com)

King Saud University - College of Applied Medical Sciences - Optometry Department

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 253-258 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Refraction, Ocular-physiology; Anisometropia-complications; Refractive Errors; Visual Acuity; Strabismus-complications

**Abstract:** To study the pattern of ocular aberrations in amblyopic children, and evaluate a possible relation to etiology and treatment outcomes of amblyopia. The WaveScan Wavefront System [AMO, Santa Ana, CA, USA] aberrometer was used to assess 75 eyes [60 children] after instillation of 1% cyclopentolate eyedrops. There were 29 males and 31 females with a mean age of 9.23 +/- 2.55 years [range, 5-14 years]. The study sample was subdivided into four groups; 16 emmetropic non-amblyopic eyes [control group]; 24 pre-treatment newly diagnosed amblyopic eyes; 16 eyes of treated amblyopes and; 19 eyes with refractory amblyopia. Amblyopes had statistically significant greater root mean square [RMS] values for whole eye aberrations, 2[nd] order aberrations, defocus [Z[0][2]] and astigmatism [Z[2][2]] compared to emmetropes [P < 0.0001]. The refractory amblyopic group showed statistically significant differences in whole eye RMS, 2[nd] order- aberrations, defocus [Z[0][2]] and astigmatism [Z[2][2]] when compared to treated amblyopic groups [P < 0.0001]. Apart from a statistically significant difference in 5[th] order RMS of pre-treated amblyopes versus the control group, no other significant differences were found in higher order aberrations [HOAs: coma, spherical, higher-order astigmatism, trefoil, or 3[rd], 4[th], 5[th] or 6[th] order terms] between emmetropes and any of the amblyopic groups. Lower order aberrations remain the major factor that affect retinal image quality and hence amblyopia development especially in ametropic eyes. This can be corrected optically. Studying HOA profile in amblyopic eyes failed to explain why refractory amblyopia does not respond to orthoptic treatments. This outcome indicates that theories of central problems in image processing and binocular interaction are likely the main cause of refractory amblyopia.

## Ammonia

### pharmacology

#### The use of aqua ammonia for the control of soil borne diseases in tomato.

Bashour, I.; Alameddine, A.; Wehbe, L.; Saad, A.; Nimah, M.

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

American University of Beirut - Faculty of Agricultural and Food Sciences - Agricultural Sciences Department

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 41-47 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Diseases-microbiology; Lycopersicon esculentum-microbiology; Verticillium; Fusarium

**Abstract:** The efficacy of aqua ammonia [NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 28% N] for the control of nematodes and Fusarium and Verticillium wilts on tomato was studied in three greenhouse experiments grown in infected soil plots in Lebanon. Aqua ammonia [NH<sub>4</sub>OH] was applied as diluted liquid in furrows and by a drip irrigation system at the rates of 50 [normal N fertilization rate], 75 and 100 mL m<sup>-2</sup> [double N fertilization rate]. Levels of control of aqua ammonia, applied as a single application before planting, were comparable to those of Agrocelhone [soil fumigant, mixture of Dichloropropene 55.4% + Chloropicrin 33.7%] achieved at a rate of 100 ml NH<sub>4</sub>OH m<sup>-2</sup>. Root galling in the control treatment was much higher than the other treatments. The yield and number of hairy roots of the control treatment were very restricted when compared to the NH<sub>4</sub>OH and Agrocelhone treatments.

## Anemia

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence of anaemia in preschool children in Karma Albalad area, Northern State, Sudan.

Hussein, M.D.; Mohamed, S.

E-mail: [sararmohamed2000@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:sararmohamed2000@yahoo.co.uk)

Dongola Police Hospital - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 33-38 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child, Preschool; Cross-Sectional Studies; Socioeconomic Factors; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Anaemia is a major childhood health problem in developing countries. The aim of this cross-sectional study was to determine the prevalence of anaemia, and some of its determinants, in preschool children in a rural village in the Northern State of Sudan. All children aged 3-6 years attending the 4 village kindergartens on the day of the study were enrolled. Demographic and socioeconomic data were collected using a questionnaire completed by parents, and blood samples were taken for haemoglobin measurement. Out of 163 children, 131 had anaemia (haemoglobin level < 11 g/dL), a prevalence of 80.4%. This figure is comparable to data from other developing countries. The prevalence of anaemia was not significantly associated with any of the studied demographic and socioeconomic factors (sex, economic status of the family, mother's literacy or family size) or health of the child (history of pica or number of attacks of malaria in the last year). A campaign to tackle this serious health issue is urgently needed.

## Anesthesia, Conduction

### methods

#### **The influence of the mode of anesthesia on the neonatal well being after the caesarian delivery.**

Najam, Saima; Dar, Lubna Riaz

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Shalamar Hospital - Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 22-24 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, General-adverse effects; Cesarean Section; Anesthesia, Spinal-adverse effects; Infant, Newborn; Apgar Score; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal

**Abstract:** To evaluate the influence of the mode of anesthesia on the neonatal outcome after the caesarian delivery. All the patients who were going to have a caesarian section were enrolled to the trial and their demographic data along with the Apgar Score and need for the NICU [Neonatal intensive care unit] admission, was entered in a specially designed proforma. After the data collection [from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2010 to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2011] the data was entered in SPSS version 19 and was analyzed statistically. There were 1308 caesarian deliveries out of which 59.6% [n=779] were delivered electively while 40.4% [n=529] had an emergency delivery. The rate of general anesthesia versus spinal anesthesia was the same i.e. 59.2% [n=199] and 59.7% [n=580] respectively in elective delivery group and 40.8% [n=137] and 40.3% [n=392] respectively in emergency delivery group and this difference was found statistically insignificant. The Apgar Score of the neonates delivered to patients having general anesthesia was significantly poor as compared to the spinal anesthesia group and the rate of NICU admission is also high in general anesthesia group i.e. 10% [n=34] as compared to 5.8% [n=56]; this difference was also statistically significant [p=0.018]. Spinal anesthesia is associated with better neonatal outcome as compared to general anesthesia in both emergency and elective C/Section group.

## Anodontia

### therapy

#### **Non-syndromic hypodontia in Jordanian orthodontic patients and its management.**

Al Shorman, Ibrahim; Shdefat, Nabeel; Al Hyasat, Ayman

Prince Rashid Ben Al-Hassan Hospital - Departments of Dentistry

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 51-55 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dentition, Permanent; Anodontia-diagnosis; Prevalence; Molar; Maxilla; Incisor

**Abstract:** To study the pattern and management of hypodontia in the permanent dentition, excluding the third molars, in a sample of Jordanian orthodontic patients. A total of 1200 orthodontic patients [600 females and 600 males] was examined for evidence of hypodontia at Prince Rashid Ben Al- Hassan Hospital during the period between July 2008 and September 2010. Intraoral examination, pre treatment records, and orthopantomographic study were used for the diagnosis of tooth agenesis. Our study group comprised 116 non-syndromic hypodontic patients [74 females and 42 males], with an age range of 10-25 years [mean age 17 years 8 months]. A hypodontia prevalence of 9.7% was found for the total study group [6.2% for females and 3.5% for males] with a statistically significant difference between both gender [P<0.05]. The most frequently missing teeth were the maxillary lateral incisors [41.1%], followed by the mandibular second premolars [28.5%]. Hypodontia was found more often in the maxilla [62%] and symmetrical hypodontia was predominant. Most patients [82.8%] had hypodontia of one or two teeth, whereas oligodontia was found in 3.5%. Accurate diagnosis of hypodontia is the key to orthodontic treatment planning and eventual treatment itself. Furthermore, additional knowledge of dental development will contribute valuable insights for novel therapeutic regimens in the future so that we can move from a mode of diagnosis and treatment to one of prediction and prevention.

## Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction

### methods

#### **[Outcome of hamstring ligament harvest for Anterior Cruciate Ligament reconstruction with allograft versus autograft: a clinical trial]**

Moghtadaei, Mehdi; Nabi, Razieh; Amiri, Ali; Mokarami, Farzam

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Rasoul Akram Hospital - Department of Orthopedic Surgery

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 509-517 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anterior Cruciate Ligament-injuries; Anterior Cruciate Ligament-surgery; Tissue and Organ Harvesting-methods; Allografts; Autografts; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Questionnaires; Treatment Outcome; Sex Factors; Knee Injuries-rehabilitation

**Abstract:** The goal of this study was to evaluate, functional capacity of the knee in flexion and internal rotation after hamstring ligament harvest for Anterior Cruciate Ligament [ACL] reconstruction. Fifty patients [male and 18-45 years old] with isolated ACL injury, randomly allocated in two equal groups [in one group, ACL reconstruction was performed with Tibialis Posterior allograft and in another group with quadruple hamstring ligament auto graft] and before and 6 months after surgery in both groups isokinetic flexion strength and isometric internal rotation strength of knee evaluated with Biodex System 4 dynamometer and rotational torque recorder, in order. Isokinetic flexion strength evaluated in sitting and prone position; the later position was performed for deep flexion strength evaluation. Also subjective and objective assessment of all patients pre operatively and 6 months post operatively was documented with International Knee Documentation Committee [IKDC] questionnaire. In this study for first time, rotational torque strength of knee was recorded with new design measure, from isometric aspect and not isokinetic. Although significant improvements in IKDC scores, flexion and internal rotation capacity of the knee were observed in both groups, post operatively in respect to pre operatively; there was no significant difference between 2 groups. [P<0.05 or more than 95% confidence Interval of the difference]. This study demonstrates that ACL reconstruction surgery, improves knee performance in flexion and internal rotation, regardless of hamstring tendon harvesting. Considering potential complications of allograft [for example: transfer of harmful diseases from donor to recipient], it is logical to use hamstring auto graft ligament for ACL reconstruction surgery. Because result of this study is not longstanding follow up and limited to male sex, for more worthfull conclusion, we suggest future study in both sex and with long duration of follow up.

## Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

### administration and dosage

**The impact of lack of pharmacist contribution on the prescription patterns and the appropriateness of indications of nsaid, a cross-sectional study.**

Issa, Ala; Abu Farha, Rana; Elayah, Eman; Bustanji, Yasser

University of Jordan Amman - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacy

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 258-269 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Professional Role; Prescriptions; Guideline Adherence; Drug Utilization-standards; Delivery of Health Care; Formularies, Hospital; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] are among the most commonly used medications worldwide. However, recent literature strongly points to gastrointestinal [GI] and cardiovascular [CV] risks associated with NSAIDs use. The current study was carried out in Jordan University Hospital. The main objective was to evaluate the role of pharmacists in directing the current prescription patterns and appropriateness of NSAID therapy to establish strategies for medication reconciliation in the healthcare systems in the region. This is a prospective cross-sectional qualitative study that enrolled a total of 400 patients over a period of 10 months. The NSAID use was evaluated in patients with and without established CVD and various GI risk stratifications. In addition, 30 physicians were recruited into the study to determine the current prescription patterns. A structured questionnaire was validated and handed to physicians to determine strengths and weaknesses in the current system. NSAID-related drug interactions were evaluated in 200 of the patients. Sixty five percent of the patients without CVD were at moderate GI risk and 12% were at high risk. Sixty nine percent of patients with CVD were at high GI risk and 28% were at moderate risk. Pharmacists were not involved in decision therapies pertaining to NSAIDs, which led to serious drug-related problems in the therapeutic regimens for patients using the NSAIDs. In 64% of the patients without CVD, NSAID therapy did not meet the recommendations of current guidelines. There was no drug therapy monitoring or patient counseling by a proficient clinical pharmacist, which led to virtually no identification of potential drug interactions or optimization of medication therapy. The study unraveled a great opportunity to improve the clinical outcomes in patients on NSAID therapy. The lack of pharmacist involvement puts patients at major health risks. Updating physicians on practice guidelines, including a clinical pharmacist in therapy decisions, and modifying hospital formularies are the most urgent recommendations.

## Anti-Retroviral Agents

### chemistry

**Chemometric optimization for simultaneous determination of anti-retroviral drugs by RP-HPLC.**

Sudha, T.; Manjeera, K. Krishna; Raja, T. Saloman

E-mail: jvchrsty@yahoo.co.in

Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 223-232 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lamivudine-chemistry; Organophosphonates-chemistry; Benzoxazines-chemistry; Reproducibility of Results; Adenine-administration and dosage; Chromatography, Reverse-Phase; Sensitivity and Specificity; Pharmaceutical Preparations

**Abstract:** This work deals with multiple response simultaneous optimization using the Derringer's desirability function for the development of a reversed phase HPLC method for the simultaneous determination of lamivudine, tenofovir and efavirenz in commercial pharmaceutical preparations. Twenty experiments, taking the capacity factor of the first peak, resolution between the second and third peaks and the retention time of the third peak as the responses with three important variables as organic phase composition, buffer molarity, and flow rate, were used to design mathematical models. The experimental responses were fitted into a second order polynomial and the three responses were simultaneously optimized to predict the optimum conditions for the effective separation of the studied compounds. The optimum assay conditions were: methanol-triethylamine buffer [pH 3.0; 15.3 mM] [35:65%v/v] as the mobile phase and at a flow rate of 1.19 ml/min. While using this optimum condition, a baseline separation with a minimum resolution of 2.0 and a run time of less than 6 min was achieved. The method showed a good agreement between the experimental data and predictive value throughout the studied parameter space. The optimized assay condition was validated according to the International Conference on Harmonization guidelines to confirm specificity, linearity, accuracy, and precision.

## Anxiety Disorders

### ethnology

#### **Ethnicity modifies the additive effects of anxiety and drug use disorders on suicidal ideation among black adults in the United States.**

Assari, Shervin; Lankarani, Maryam Moghani; Lankarani, Reza Moghani

[E-mail:assari@umich.edu](mailto:assari@umich.edu)

University of Michigan - School of Public Health - Department of Health Behavior and Health Education

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1251-1257 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Substance-Related Disorders-ethnology; Suicidal Ideation; Depressive Disorder-ethnology; African Americans; Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic-ethnology; Logistic Models; Risk Factors; Caribbean Region

**Abstract:** This study aimed to test if ethnicity moderates the additive effects of lifetime psychiatric disorders on serious suicidal thoughts among a nationally representative sample of Black adults in the United States. For this study, we used data of 5,181 Black adults [3,570 African Americans and 1,621 Caribbean Blacks] who participated in the National Survey of American Life, 2001-2003. Five lifetime psychiatric disorders [i.e., major depressive disorder, general anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, alcohol abuse disorder, and drug abuse] were considered as the independent variables. Lifetime serious suicidal ideation was considered as the dependent variable. Logistic regressions were used to determine if ethnicity modifies the effects of each psychiatric disorder on serious suicide ideation. Ethnicity was conceptualized as the possible moderator and socio demographics [i.e., age, gender, education level, employment, marital status and country region] were control variables. Among African Americans, major depressive disorder, general anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and alcohol abuse disorder were associated with higher odds of suicidal thoughts. Among Caribbean Blacks, major depressive disorder and drug abuse disorder were associated with higher odds of suicidal thoughts. In the pooled sample, there was a significant interaction between ethnicity and anxiety disorder and a marginally significant interaction between ethnicity and drug abuse. Based on our study, suicidality due to psychiatric disorders among Black adults in the United States may depend on ethnicity. General anxiety disorder seems to be a more important risk factor for suicidal ideation among African Americans while drug abuse may contribute more to the risk of suicidal thoughts among Caribbean Blacks.

## Apocynaceae

#### **Anticancer activity of the roots of *Ichnocarpus frutescens* R. Br. and isolated triterpenes.**

Singh, Narendra Kumar; Singh, Virendra Pratap

[E-mail:narendra-pharma.1982@rediffmail.com](mailto:E-mail:narendra-pharma.1982@rediffmail.com)

Banaras Hindu University - Faculty of Ayurveda - Department of Medicinal Chemistry

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 187-191 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antineoplastic Agents; Phytochemical-pharmacology; Triterpenes-pharmacology; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Plant Roots; Oleanolic Acid; Cell Line, Tumor

**Abstract:** The roots of *Ichnocarpus frutescens* along with roots of *Cissampelos pareira*, *Bauhinia vahlii* and *Ardisia solanacea* are processed together and given orally to cure stomach cancer by the tribes of Chotanagpur and Santhal parganas of Bihar, India. In vitro anticancer activity of the residue from methanolic extract of roots of *I. frutescens* [MIF] and isolated triterpenes were evaluated by 3-[4, 5-dimethyl thiazol-2-yl]-2, 5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide [MTT] assay using MCF-7, BEL-7402, SPC-A-1 and SGC-7901 cancer cell lines. MIF showed significant anticancer activity on four cancer cell lines with IC<sub>50</sub> values 163.5 ± 3.58, 156.3 ± 2.95, 142.6 ± 2.60 and 112.4 ± 1.85 respectively as compared to vehicle treated control. Ursolic acid showed anticancer activity on four cancer cell lines with IC<sub>50</sub> values 8.5 ± 0.29, 9.9 ± 0.12, 8.1 ± 0.40 and 6.2 ± 0.23 respectively, while IC<sub>50</sub> values for alpha-amyrin on four cancer cell lines was found to be 7.2 ± 0.12, 8.2 ± 0.29, 7.6 ± 0.06 and 5.0 ± 0.12 respectively.

## Appendicitis

### ultrasonography

#### Could preoperative ultrasound examination improve the final outcome of appendectomies?

Alkhuzaie, Jaffar; Al Mehza, Jassim; Bucheery, Abdulrahman; Khuder, Hassan; Eid, Raja; Ali, Nooraldin A.

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

Department of Surgery

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 201-205 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendectomy; Appendicitis-surgery; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Sensitivity and Specificity; Retrospective Studies; Predictive Value of Tests; Preoperative Period

**Abstract:** To assess the efficacy of abdominal ultrasound in diagnosing acute appendicitis. Retrospective study. Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain. Data collected from files of 312 patients who had appendectomy between 1 January to 31 December 2009. Three hundred twelve patients had appendectomy, 114 [36.5%] had ultrasound [US] examination and only 57 [50%] showed radiological findings positive for appendicitis. Thirty-seven [11.9%] patients had negative appendectomy. Twenty-three [11.6%] had negative appendectomy in clinical group, 3 [5.3%] patients were negative in positive ultrasound group and 11 [19.3%] patients in negative ultrasound group. Ultrasound is not a reliable test to diagnose appendicitis as it carries low sensitivity and specificity, although it showed good predictive positive value.

## Arecaceae

#### [*Chamaerops humilis*, a new host of *Pestalotiopsis cruenta* [Kleb.] Steryaert in Morocco]

Khey, A.; Ouabbou, A.; Selmaoui, K.; Touhami, A. Ouazzani; Benkirane, R.; Douira, A.

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 129-132 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Trees; Spores, Fungal

**Abstract:** The survey done in the Mamora forest in Morocco during spring 2009 revealed that leaves of *Chamaerops humilis* had brown lesions with clear black circle. *Pestalotiopsis cruenta* was isolated from these lesions. Koch's postulate was verified.

## Arsenic

### isolation and purification

#### [Adsorption of arsenic [III] on a natural lignocellulosic residue valued activated carbon - such cores dates]

Ziati, Mounir; Hazourli, Sabir; Nouacer, Sana; Khelaifia, Fatma Zohra; Merzoug, Nesrine Nait

E-mail: [ziatimou@yahoo.fr](mailto:ziatimou@yahoo.fr)

Badji-Mokhtar University - Faculty of Science - Department of Chemistry

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 73-85 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Water Pollutants, Chemical-chemistry; Water Purification-methods; Adsorption; Charcoal-chemistry; Lignin-chemistry

**Abstract:** The objective of this study, is the removal of arsenic [three] from contaminated water, by adsorption on activated carbon, prepared from a lignocellulosic natural waste in fact "the dates stones". The effectiveness of adsorption was evaluated for the carbonized raw material at 600[degree]C and after its activation at 900[degree]C. Results of the adsorption capacity tests were found to be 21mg/g for the activated carbon and barely 2mg/g before activation. The satisfactory operating conditions are carried out with pH bordering neutrality and an ambient temperature of 20[degree]C. This result is similar to that found in the literature but for other biosorbents. The optimal adsorption of arsenic [three] follows the Langmuir and Freundlich models. The kinetics of adsorption is slow, of the second order, with a value of adsorption constant  $k_{ads}$  equal to  $1,16.10^{-2}$  h<sup>-1</sup>

## Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip

### Patients with black hip and black knee due to ochronotic arthropathy: case report and review of literature.

Acar, Mehmet Ali; Erkokak, Omer Faruk; Aydin, Bahattin Kerem; Altan, Egemen; Senaran, Hakan; Elmadag, Nuh Mehmet

E-mail: mehmetaliacar@selcuk.edu.tr

University of Selcuk Konya-Turkey - Selcuklu Medical Faculty - Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology Surgery  
**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 448-449 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ochronosis-surgery; Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee; Alkaptonuria-complications; Review Literature as Topic; Joint Diseases-surgery; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Ochronotic arthropathy is a manifestation of longstanding alkaptonuria. With increasing age, an accumulation of pigment deposits of homogentisic acid in the joint cartilage results in ochronotic osteoarthritis. We present a case of a 62-year-old female who underwent staged left uncemented total hip and right cemented total knee arthroplasty for osteoarthritis secondary to ochronosis.

## methods

### The validity of preoperative templating in cementless total hip arthroplasty: a pilot study.

Salih, Husham Abdulkareem; Ahmed, Muna Muneer

Mosul Medical College - Department of Surgery

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 409-415 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hip Dislocation, Congenital-surgery; Hip Joint-radiography; Hip Joint-surgery; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning Transmission; Pilot Projects; Preoperative Care; Prosthesis Fitting; Reproducibility of Results

**Abstract:** Preoperative templating plays an important role in orthopaedic surgery for achieving a successful outcome in THA. This includes not only selecting the type and size of implant, but also deciding on the alignment, position, and orientation of these implants, relying on anatomically defined landmarks. The first goal of this study was to evaluate the validity of preoperative templating technique in terms of determining the final implant size and position. The second goal was to investigate the interobserver and intraobserver reliability of template readings on conventional radiographs. In Aljumphorei hospital, Mosul city a case series; pilot study has been carried for twenty-eight patients had preoperative templating for total hip arthroplasty between 21/10/2009 to 16/5/2012 was carried by the operating surgeon. Preoperative templating by same two orthopedic surgeons carried for 12 patients from the total. Preoperative templating for Seventeen patients out of the total were studied with the same operating surgeon after 2 years of experiences. 29% compatibility for shell between preoperative templating with intraoperative for the operator, P\_ 0.023. While for stem 39% P\_ 0.257. Second surgeon 58% compatibility with P\_ 0.564. Stem differences represent 33% [P\_ 0.248]. Differences with two years experiences for the operating surgeon indicate 35% compatibility both for shell and the stem with non-significant differences. Preoperative templating appeared to be more accurate for femoral stem measurements than the acetabular templating in determining the accurate sizes. Two years experienced added no more in templating measurements. There were significant differences for interobserver measurements.

## Asteraceae

### Anti hyperalgesic potentials of *Laggera aurita* in Swiss Albino mice.

Olurishe, Temidayo Olutoyin; Mati, Fatima Guiet

Ahmadu Bello University - Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 169-172 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperalgesia-drug therapy; Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Plant Extracts-toxicity; Analgesics-therapeutic use; Mice

**Abstract:** The ethnomedical uses of *Laggera aurita* [LA], including its anti-nociceptive properties have been documented in literature. This study evaluated the anti-hyperalgesic effects of the methanolic extract of LA [MELA] using chemically and mechanically induced hyperalgesia models. Acute toxicity and preliminary phytochemical screening were also conducted. The intraperitoneal median lethal dose was found to be 3807.88 mg/kg, while saponins, tannins and carbohydrates were found to be present in the plant material. MELA exhibited significant analgesic activity in the acetic acid induced writhing and Randall-Siletto tests. The 400 mg/kg dose of MELA exhibited a significant [p<0.001] analgesic activity which offered 19.75% inhibition above piroxicam in the acetic acid test. At 200 and 400 mg/kg MELA demonstrated comparative analgesia with pentazocine in the Randall-Siletto test. The study shows that MELA possesses anti-nociceptive principles and the presence of saponins, tannins and carbohydrates which have been previously associated with anti-hyperalgesia may be responsible for the pharmacological actions, thus authenticating the ethnomedical rationale for its anti-nociceptive uses.



# Asthma

## complications

### Growth assessment in asthmatic patients.

Oraiby, Jinan Soaad; Hussain, Haider Talib; Abbas, Asaad Abdullah; Hassan, Maher Mohammed  
Baghdad Medical City - Central Teaching Hospital for Children

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 376-382 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child Development-drug effects; Body Weight-drug effects; Body Height-drug effects; Growth Disorders-etiology; Asthma-drug therapy; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Asthma is a chronic disease and the chronic disease states regardless etiology can cause growth failure in infant and toddler. To assess growth of asthmatic patients. One hundred asthmatic children between [5-15 years] of age. Both asthmatic and control group studied in term of height, weight and skin fold thickness, all anthropometric measurements of height, weight and skin fold thickness measured for both groups. Height, weight and skin fold thickness were significantly retarded in asthmatic, the more severe the disease and longer duration the more retardation in the height and weight. The height was affected more than the weight by the disease duration and severity. The diminution in skin fold thickness was retarded both with increase disease duration and severity but the female was less retarded than male as the disease duration prolonged. All growth parameter [height, weight, SFT] affected by asthma [duration and severity], so the growth parameters can be used in asthmatic children to evaluate the effect of treatment.

# Autoantibodies

## blood

### Autoantibodies and cytokines levels in type 1 diabetic patients.

Jasem, Meroj Ahmed

Al-Mustansyria University - College of Science - Biological Sciences

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 351-358 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cytokines-blood; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1-immunology; Interleukins-blood

**Abstract:** Type 1 diabetes is characterized by a complete or near-complete insulin deficiency caused by an immune-mediated selective destruction of the insulin-producing beta-cells in the Islets of Langerhans. Inflammatory mechanisms play a key role in the pathogenesis of type 1 diabetes. Many findings suggest that the Islet autoantibody status in type 1 diabetes is linked to disease activity. To investigate the hypothesis that the systemic immunoregulatory balance, as defined by levels of circulating cytokines, is associated with Islet autoantibody status. Cytokines [IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, TNF-beta and INF-gamma] and Islet autoantibodies [ICA, GADA, IA-2] were measured in 56 patients with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus [IDDM] and 20 healthy control patients. The three proinflammatory cytokines measured [interleukin-2 [IL-2], interferon gamma [IFN-gamma] and tumor necrosis factor-beta [TNF-beta]], both TNF-beta [50.0 +/- 5.9] [63.4 +/- 5.4] and INF-gamma [13.8 +/- 10.9] [13.7 +/- 5.5] showed a significant increase [P <0.05] with Islet autoantibody positivity, while the other three cytokines, [IL-4, IL-5 and IL-10], only IL-4 showed a positive increase [54.4 +/- 1.4] with Islet autoantibody positivity although it is non- significant association. The study reveals the possibility of the of Islet autoantibodies in the domination of proinflammatory cytokines over the immunoregulatory cytokines.

# Balamuthia mandrillaris

## immunology

### In vitro assessment of cytokines interactions with Balamuthia mandrillaris using human brain microvascular endothelial cells.

Abdul Matin; Jung, Suk Yul; Nawaz, Salik

[E-mail:amawan@live.co.uk](mailto:E-mail:amawan@live.co.uk)

University of Haripur - Department of Medical Lab Technology

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 107-113 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cytokines-pharmacology; Endothelial Cells-parasitology; Lipopolysaccharides-pharmacology; Phagocytosis; Blood-Brain Barrier; Brain-blood supply; Cells, Cultured

**Abstract:** Balamuthia amoebic encephalitis [BAE] is a life threatening human disease which, always lead to death. Amoebae invasion of the bloodstream is considered an important step in BAE followed by their haematogenous spread. It is more likely that Balamuthia mandrillaris enters into the central nervous system through blood-brain barrier

[BBB] sites. The objective of the present study was to determine the impact of cytokines on biological properties of *alamuthia* in vitro. Human brain microvascular endothelial cells [HBMEC], which constitutes the BBB were used in vitro test model for the present investigation. It was observed that *Balamuthia* exhibited >90 % binding and >70% cytotoxicity to HBMEC. However, cytokines did not affect amoebic binding and cytotoxicity except lipopolysaccharide [LPS] which reduced *Balamuthia*-mediated HBMEC cytotoxicity. It is also important to note that amoebic numbers were reduced in the presence of LPS within 24 h. We have shown previously the bacterial uptake by *Balamuthia* is very limited which is further investigated in the presence of cytokines and observed a slight reduction of bacterial uptake during phagocytosis assay. Zymography assays revealed there is no effect of cytokines on proteolytic activity of *Balamuthia*. Overall we described for the first time that cytokines has no inhibitory effects on biological properties of *Balamuthia* in vitro.

## Bariatric Surgery

### Assessing and preparing patients for bariatric surgery- a case study.

AlSaweer, Abeer

E-mail: [asaweer@health.gov.bh](mailto:asaweer@health.gov.bh)

Ministry of Health

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 212-214 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Obesity, Morbid-surgery; Weight Loss; Gastric Bypass; Risk Factors; Evaluation Studies as Topic

## Behcet Syndrome

### complications

### Ocular manifestations of behcet's disease in Jordanian patients.

Abu Ameerh, Mohammed A.; Mohammed, Sawzan F.; Mohammad, Mona T.; Ababneh, Osama H.; Al Bdour, Muawyah D.

E-mail: [Mohammad\\_73@yahoo.com](mailto:Mohammad_73@yahoo.com)

Jordan University Hospital

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 247-251 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Behcet Syndrome-epidemiology; Macular Edema; Retinal Vasculitis; Cataract; Visual Acuity

**Abstract:** To study the prevalence, manifestations and severity of ocular involvement of Behcet's disease in Jordanian patients. The study population consisted of 43 patients diagnosed to have Behcet's disease through Rheumatologist's examinations conducted at Jordan University Hospital between January 2002 and July 2009. The sample involved patients who displayed ocular manifestations. This included 18 patients; 12 males and 6 females with a mean age of 35 years [SD = 17.26]. Ophthalmological examinations and retrospective analysis of medical files were carried on. Ocular manifestations were seen in 41.9% of patients. The most common manifestation for Behcet's disease was vitritis with a prevalence of 55.6%, followed by anterior uveitis and retinal vasculitis [50% for each]. On the other hand, the most frequent complications involved were cataract, cystoid macular edema [CMO], posterior synechiae and glaucoma with a prevalence of [44.4%], [33.3%], [11.1%] and [5.6%], respectively. The prevalence and severity of ocular lesions in Behcet's disease is relatively low in Jordanian patients. This result indicates that early diagnoses and intervention might delay or even prevent vision loss for those patients.

## Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic

### pathology

### Vanishing bile duct syndrome in a Hodgkin's lymphoma patient with fatal outcome despite lymphoma remission.

Aleem, Aamer; Al Katari, Mohammad; Al saleh, Khalid; Al Swat, Khalid; Al Sheikh, Abdulmalik

E-mail: [ameralalem@ksu.edu.sa](mailto:ameralalem@ksu.edu.sa)

King Khalid University Hospital - Department of Medicine [38]

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 286-289 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hodgkin Disease-complications; Cholestasis-etiology; Fatal Outcome; Bile Duct Diseases-diagnosis; Bile Duct Diseases-etiology; Bile Duct Diseases-mortality; Hyperbilirubinemia-etiology; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols

**Abstract:** Vanishing bile duct syndrome [VBDS] is a condition resulting from severe bile duct injury, progressive destruction, and disappearance of intrahepatic bile ducts [ductopenia] leading to cholestasis, biliary cirrhosis, and liver failure. VBDS can be associated with a variety of disorders, including Hodgkin's lymphoma [HL]. We describe a 33-year-old male patient who presented with lymphadenopathy and jaundice, and was diagnosed to have HL. Serum bilirubin worsened progressively despite chemotherapy, with a cholestatic pattern of liver enzymes. Diagnosis of VBDS

was established on liver biopsy. Although remission from HL was achieved, the patient died of liver failure. Presence of jaundice in HL patients should raise the possibility of VBDS. This report discusses the difficulties of delivering chemotherapy in patients with liver dysfunction. HL-associated VBDS carries a high mortality but lymphoma remission can be achieved in some patients. Therefore, liver transplantation should be considered early in these patients.

## Blood Glucose

### analysis

#### **Assessment of fasting blood glucose levels and body mass index of the female students of a private medical college.**

Hamad, Aqeela; Javadi, Hamid; Rasool, Sohail Atta

[E-mail:theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Rahbar Medical College - Department of Physiology

*Esculapio* 2013; 9 (1): 8-10 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Body Mass Index; Students, Medical; Insulin Resistance; Blood Glucose Self-Monitoring; Diabetes Mellitus-prevention and control; Diabetes Mellitus-blood

**Abstract:** To determine the fasting blood glucose levels [FBG] and body mass index [BMI] of the female medical students and to find out any possible relationship between these parameters in the study group. A total of 100 female medical students participated in this study. A detailed questionnaire was administered to the subjects about personal habits and family history. Anthropometric parameters and blood pressure were measured by standard methods after taking written consent. Fasting blood glucose levels were determined. Data was assessed by SPSS.10. Mean blood sugar fasting levels along with standard deviation were reported. Frequencies of normal, overweight and obese cases were also reported. Analysis included any significant differences in mean FBG levels of the subjects with normal versus obese cases and correlation between BMI and FBG levels was also determined. Mean age of our study population was 19.7 years. Frequency of impaired BMI was found to be 60%. Mean FBG of the subjects having normal BMI was 87.9  $\pm$  4.5 mg/dl and those with impaired BMI was 94.9  $\pm$  7.4 mg/dl. Mean FBG of the subjects with family history and without family history of diabetes mellitus was 101  $\pm$  6.1 mg/dl and 90.4  $\pm$  6.3 mg/dl respectively. There was a significant positive correlation observed between FBG levels and BMI. Increased BMI may lead to increased level of FBG due to presence of some degree of insulin resistance. Self monitoring of FBG and weight control measures can prevent early onset of diabetes mellitus irrespective of family history of NIDDM.

## Body Size

#### **Evaluating the relationship between body size and body shape with the risk of breast cancer.**

Zagami, Samira Ebrahimzadeh; Golmakani, Nahid; Shandiz, Fatemeh Homaei; Saki, Azadeh

[E-mail: Golmakaniin@mums.ac.ir](mailto:Golmakaniin@mums.ac.ir)

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Midwifery - Department of Midwifery

*Oman Medical Journal* 2013; 28 (6): 389-394 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms; Risk Factors; Waist Circumference; Waist-Hip Ratio

**Abstract:** This study aims to determine the relationship between body size and body shape with the risk of breast cancer. In this case control study, 480 women participated [240 women with breast cancer in case group and 240 healthy women in control group]. After completing the interview form, the weight, height, waist circumference, hip circumference and breast size, were measured. The data were analyzed using statistical test by SPSS11.5. The present study showed that the mean of hip circumference were significantly different in both groups [ $p=0.036$ ]. The size of the breast was statistically significant between the two groups. Thyroid type, one of the body shapes, was more seen in the case group than control group [ $p<0.001$ ]. This study revealed that the risk of breast cancer increases with increased hip circumference. In addition, the results indicate that body shape may be a useful predictor in determining the risk of breast cancer. More studies should be designed to address this subject.

## Breast Feeding

### epidemiology

#### **Prevalence and factors associated with exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months of life in Tehran: a population-based study.**

Noughabi, Z.S.; Tehrani, Golian S.; Foroushani, A.R.; Nayeri, F.; Baheiraei, A.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Maternal and Child Health

*EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal* 2014; 20 (1): 24-32 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Mothers; Health Promotion; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Multivariate Analysis; Male; Maternal Behavior

**Abstract:** Exclusive breastfeeding is the best form of nutrition for infants in the first 6 months of life. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran in the first 6 months of life, and the factors that influence it. In a population-based, cross-sectional study 538 mothers with children aged 6-24 months completed an interview questionnaire. Only 46.5% of mothers exclusively breastfed their infant in the first 6 months of life. In multivariate analysis formula supplementation in the hospital [OR = 0.41, 95% CI: 0.17-0.95] and mother receiving conflicting infant feeding advice [OR = 0.53, 95% CI: 0.37- 0.78] had a negative effect on exclusive breastfeeding. Mother's intention to exclusively breastfeed [OR = 5.85, 95% CI: 2.88-11.9] and infant having first breast contact 6-30 minutes after delivery [OR = 2.35, 95% CI: 1.17-4.72] had positive effects on exclusive breastfeeding.

## Breast Self-Examination

### Breast self examination - awareness and practices among lady health workers.

Usmani, Rabia Arshad; Haider, Syed Ali; Iftikhar, Sana; Rasool, Hafsa; Razzaq, Anjum

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Institute of Public Health - Department of Public Health Practice

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 30-34 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Awareness; Questionnaires; Health Education-methods; Breast Neoplasms-diagnosis; Breast Neoplasms-prevention and control; Community Health Workers; Risk Reduction Behavior

**Abstract:** To find out the awareness and practices regarding breast self examination [BSE] among the lady health workers of Tehsil Arifwala, district Pakpattan, Punjab. This cross sectional study was conducted in July 2011. 300 LHW's fulfilling the inclusion criteria were selected through consecutive sampling technique. Information was collected regarding awareness and practices of BSE through interviews on questionnaire covering all variables. The BSE practices of LHW's were determined on the basis of two criteria: 1. Number of BSE steps performed [categorized as 'average' for performing >2 steps and 'below average' for performing one or two steps]. 2. Interval of BSE [categorized as 'correct' for regular monthly interval and 'incorrect' for >1 month interval]. Data was entered and cleaned using Epi Data 3.1 and analyzed using Epi Info 3.5.1 Mean age of participants was 32.06 +/- 7.8 years. Majority were married [79%], rural dwellers [64.3%], had job experience up to 5 years [55.3%] and were educated above middle [53.7%]. Majority 280 [93.3%] were aware of breast self examination but only 80 [28.5%] were practicing it. Out of 80 who were performing BSE, 34 [12.1%] were practicing BSE at correct interval and only 46 [16.4%] were practicing average steps. Significant relationship was found between the age and awareness while higher levels of job experience had a significant relationship with BSE practice. The awareness level of LHW's regarding BSE was relatively high as compared to their practices of BSE. As a LHW has direct link with the community, there is a need to organize training courses for LHW's regarding correct BSE practices. Special emphasis should be paid to timeliness and steps of the procedure so that she can provide proper information to community for early detection of breast cancer.

## Bromocriptine

### pharmacology

#### Bromocriptine effect in spontaneous motor activity using albino mice.

Al Gdamsi, M.T.; Aburawi, S.M.

Tripoli University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 180-187 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Motor Activity-drug effects; Bromocriptine-administration and dosage; Behavior, Animal-drug effects; Mice; Time Factors

**Abstract:** Bromocriptine is a potent agonist at the D2 receptor. The aim of this study is to investigate the bromocriptine effect in spontaneous motor activity, using variable doses with acute and subacute administration and variable onset of measurement using albino mice. Acute intraperitoneal administration of bromocriptine using doses of 0.625, 2.5, 5, and 10mg/kg and the control group administration of 1% tween 80[n=7] were used. Spontaneous motor activity was scored after 30 and 60min of administration. Subacute administration is as follows: group1was administered 1% tween 80asa control and group2 was administered 10mg/kg bromocriptine. Spontaneous motor activity was scored using an open field test. Acute administration of bromocriptine after 30 min [0.625 and 2.5mg/kg] did not show any significant changes in spontaneous motor activity while 5 and 10mg/kg produced a significant decrease. Acute administration of bromocriptine after 60min produced a significant decrease in spontaneous motor activity, with 0.625, 2.5, 5, and 10mg/kgdoses. Subacute administration of bromocriptine significantly increased spontaneous motor activity, compared to control. It is concluded that acute administration of bromocriptine at 30 min decreased spontaneous motor activity, only with higher doses while its acute administration after 60 min decreased spontaneous motor activity, with all doses [0.625, 2.5, 5, and 10mg/kg]. As subacute administration increased spontaneous motor activity, these findings conclude that bromocriptine which produced its effect in spontaneous motor activity is time and dose dependence.

## Capparis

### [Study of the antioxidant and antibacterial activity of the extracts of all parts of *Capparis spinosa* L. flower]

Meddour, A.; Yahia, M.; Benkiki, N.; Ayachi, A.  
University of Biskra - Department of Natural Sciences and Life

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 49-60 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antioxidants-pharmacology; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Flowers; Evaluation Studies as Topic; *Staphylococcus aureus*-drug effects

**Abstract:** Investigation of the endemic species *Capparis spinosa* L. was conducted within the general framework of valorization of the medicinal plants of the Algerian and Mediterranean flora. The aim of this study is to evaluate the antioxidant activity and antibacterial activity of the crude extract of the buds, flowers and immature fruits of *Capparis spinosa*. Evaluation of the antioxidant activity by the test of DPPH, revealed a great antioxidant capacity especially for the methanolic extract [78,34%]. The polar fraction of the extract does not show any antibacterial activity. To the contrary, the non polar extract was found to be active against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

## Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung

### genetics

#### The expression of P53 in non small cell lung cancer.

Mohammed, Banan Burhan  
University of Mosul - College of Medicine - Department of Pathology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 421-428 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tumor Suppressor Protein p53-metabolism; Genes, p53; Lung Neoplasms-metabolism; Lung Neoplasms-genetics; Immunohistochemistry; Survival Rate; Prognosis; Tumor Markers, Biological

**Abstract:** Despite major advances in cancer treatment in the past two decades, the prognosis of patients with lung cancer has improved only minimally. Although tumor stage is the most significant prognostic factor, the variation in survival within staging groups requires information about additional factors influencing the outcome. Among several genetic aberrations that have been implicated in lung cancer, mutations in the p53 gene are the most common. The aim of this study was to evaluate the expression of p53 in non-small cell lung cancer. To correlate the relation of p53 with some clinico-pathological parameters. And to compare the results with that of others. Tumor tissues from 52 patients with non small cell lung cancer [NSCLC] were assessed by immune-histochemistry for the expression of p53. The immunohistochemical study was performed on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections using LSAB immune-peroxidase method. Thirty nine [75%] of 52 patients revealed aberrant immunostaining for p53. No significant relation was observed between the p53 and patient age [P=0.596]. A significant association [P=0.048] was found between the p53 and the sex of the patient with higher expression in males and the p53 was significantly [P=0.0345] associated with histopathological type of tumor. Comparing p53 expression with grade resulted in a strong positive correlation [P=0.0002]. The percentage of p53-positive tumors progressively increased from [2.56%] in well differentiation to [53.85%] in poorly differentiated tumor. P53 was significantly association with sex, grade and histological type, the detection of p53 may be important marker to predict the prognosis of the patients with NSCLC and for stratifying these patients into more accurate prognostic group.

## Carcinoma, Papillary

### diagnosis

#### Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm of the pancreas: a case report with review of the diagnostic dilemmas and tumor behavior.

Lakhtakia, Ritu; Al Wahaibi, Khalifa; Zahid, Khawaja F.; Malik, Kamran A.; Burney, Ikram A.

E-mail:ritu@squ.edu.com

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

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 441-444 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pancreatic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Endocrine Gland Neoplasms; Review Literature as Topic; Neoplasm Metastasis; Radiology; beta Catenin; Cadherins

**Abstract:** Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm of the pancreas is a rare tumor of the pancreas often detected initially on imaging. Of uncertain histogenesis, it has a low-grade malignant potential with excellent post-surgical curative rates and rare metastasis. Despite advances in imaging, pseudocysts and other cystic neoplasms feature in the differential diagnosis. Pathological and/or cytological evaluation remains the gold standard in reaching a definitive diagnosis. On morphology alone, other primary pancreatic tumors and metastatic tumors pose a diagnostic challenge. Recent

advances in immunohistochemical characterization have made the histopathologic diagnosis more specific and, in turn, shed light on the likely histogenesis of this rare tumor. We report a case of solid pseudopapillary neoplasm of the pancreas that was suspected on radiology and diagnosed intraoperatively on imprint cytology guiding definitive surgery. The diagnostic dilemmas are reviewed.

## Carcinoma, Renal Cell

### diagnosis

#### **Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma, miss-diagnosed clinically as renal hydatid.**

Al Heeti, Niema Hamad; Al Hadithi, Raji H.

Anbar University - College of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 460-465 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Diseases; Cystic-diagnosis; Kidney Neoplasms-diagnosis; Echinococcosis-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**Abstract:** Multilocular cystic renal cell carcinoma [MCRCC] is a rare clear cell type of renal cell carcinoma. Although cytologically and cytogenetically MCRCC is similar to clear cell carcinoma, histology and behavior differ markedly. Prognosis in MCRCC is excellent as the tumour is of consistently low grade and surgical resection is curative. We report here a case of MCRCC in 44 year old female presented with right loin pain, was miss-diagnosed as renal hydatid cyst for 2 years. Local excision of the tumor mass only was done with no recurrence after 30 months of follow up after. The differentiation between renal hydatid cyst and MCRCC may be difficult clinically and radiologically. The tumor grows very slowly. The outcome of the lesion is not affected adversely by large tumor size. There is an increasing belief that MCRCC should be renamed and reclassified to indicate much more favorable prognosis than the conventional clear renal cell carcinoma.

## Carcinoma, Transitional Cell

### pathology

#### **A young female patient diagnosed to have urinary bladder urothelial carcinoma: a case report.**

Ammari, Bassam; Tarabieh, Obada; Alrabady, Adel; Aldmour, Sadam

Jordan University Hospital - Urology Division

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 73-76 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasm Staging; Urinary Bladder Neoplasms-pathology; Specimen Handling

**Abstract:** Bladder cancer can occur at any age-even in children. However, it is generally a disease of middle-aged and elderly people, with the median ages at diagnosis for urothelial carcinoma being 69 years in males and 71 years in females. We report a case of transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder in a 24 years old female.

## Cardiovascular Diseases

### mortality

#### **Can barker's hypothesis explain the observed different trends of mortality from atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in western Europe?**

Ghafari, Mahin; Kelishadi, Roya; Amiri, Masoud

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

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1229-1230 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Atherosclerosis-etiology; Atherosclerosis-mortality; Embryonic and Fetal Development; Cardiovascular Diseases-etiology

## psychology

### The significance of the psychosocial factors influence in pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease.

Masic, Izet; Alajbegovic, Jasmin

University of Sarajevo - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Family Medicine

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1323-1330 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular Diseases-pathology; Risk Factors; Cardiovascular Diseases-prevention and control; Health Promotion

**Abstract:** Cardiovascular diseases [CVD] are the leading cause of death in the world today. Risk factors are those factors that influence the development of CVD. Risk factors can be divided into materialistic [genetic predisposition, smoking, alcohol] and non-materialistic [psychosocial factors]. Our goal is to note the role of the health system, to emphasize the importance of psychosocial factors in the pathogenesis of CVD, explain the relationship between psychosocial factors and other risk factors, stress the importance of prevention through the provision of management of the cardiovascular system [CVS] diseases. A descriptive analysis was performed on scientific studies in several published articles in journals on CVS: Public Health Reviews, CVD, European Heart Journal, Materia Socio Medica and other indexed journals that publish articles on CVS. The importance and role of the health system in the early detection, diagnosis, therapy and CVS disease prevention is presented through three thematic areas: [a] The incidence and prevalence of CVS diseases; [b] treatment of CVS diseases and [c] promotion of health in patients with CVS disease and those the risk of their occurrence. Health promotion is the most important aspect of the health system monitoring. Health promotion is adequately implemented if the management of CVD is proper. The main objectives of CVD management are: Preventing or delaying the occurrence of CVD, reducing the number and severity of worsening and complications of CVD. Management includes: Individual and family, the health system and the community. Materialistic and non-materialistic risk factors together contribute to the development of CVD.

## Carotid Intima-Media Thickness

### Does carotid intima-media thickness have relationship with polycystic ovary syndrome?

Allameh, Zahra; Rouholamin, Safoura; Adibi, Atusa; Mehdipour, Mehrnaz; Adeli, Maryam

Isfahan University of Medical sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1266-1270 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polycystic Ovary Syndrome-pathology; Carotid Arteries-pathology; Risk Factors; Vascular Diseases-etiology; Atherosclerosis-etiology; Carotid Artery, Common; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Polycystic ovary syndrome [PCOS] is a common reproductive endocrine disorder associated with cardiovascular disease [CVD] risk factors and metabolic disturbances and a genetically heterogeneous disease. Intima-media thickness [IMT] is an indicator of atherosclerosis. This study aimed to determine the relation between IMT and PCOS in women. This cross-sectional study was performed on 44 PCOS patients and 44 healthy women. Data collection included lipid profiles, blood pressure, waist circumference, body mass index [BMI], and common and internal IMT of carotid artery which were measured in studied subjects. IMT was measured by a radiologist using a linear 12 MHz ultrasound probe [LOGIC S6, GE] in carotid setting. IMT of common carotid artery [56.8 +/- 7.6 in cases versus 49.8 +/- 7.3 in controls], internal carotid artery [56.9 +/- 6.03 in cases versus 49.6 +/- 6.9 in controls], and both common and internal carotid artery [56.6 +/- 6.7 in cases versus 49.7 +/- 6.9 in controls] were significantly higher in PCOS patients than healthy women [P < 0.001]. In summary, results demonstrated that carotid artery thickness as a risk for premature atherosclerosis in patients with PCOS is higher than healthy subjects. And hence care and monitoring of PCOS women with these risk factors sounds to be important and necessary.

## Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

### radiotherapy

### The effects of low intensity laser on clinical and electrophysiological parameters of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Rayegani, Seyed Mansoor; Bahrami, Mohammad Hasan; Eliaspour, Darisuh; Raeissadat, Seyed Ahmad; Samakoosh, Mostafa Shafi Tabar; Sedihipour, Leyla; Kargozar, Elham

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Shohada-e-Tajrish Medical Center - Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 182-189 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nerve Compression Syndromes; Laser Therapy, Low-Level; Treatment Outcome; Electrodagnosis; Carpal Tunnel Syndrome-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Carpal Tunnel Syndrome [CTS] is the most common type of entrapment neuropathy. Conservative therapy is usually considered as the first step in the management of CTS. Low Level Laser Therapy [LLLT] is among the new physical modalities, which has shown therapeutic effects in CTS. The aim of the present study was to compare the effects of applying LASER and splinting together with splinting alone in patients with CTS. Fifty patients with mild and moderate CTS who met inclusion criteria were included in this study. The disease was confirmed by electrodiagnostic study [EDx] and clinical findings. Patients were randomly divided into 3 groups. Group A received LLLT and splinting. Group B received sham LLLT+ splinting and group C received only splints. Group A received LLLT [50 mw and 880nm with total dose of 6 joule/cm<sup>2</sup>]. Clinical and EDx parameters were evaluated before and after treatment [3 weeks and 2 months later]. Electrophysiologic parameters and clinical findings including CTS provocative tests, Symptoms severity score [SSS], Functional Severity Score [FSS] and Visual Analogue Score [VAS] were improved in all three groups at 3 weeks and 2 months after treatment. No significant changes were noticed between the three groups regarding clinical and EDX parameters. We found no superiority in applying Low Intensity Laser accompanying splinting to traditional treatment which means splinting alone in patients with CTS. However, future studies investigating LLLT with parameters other than the one used in this study may reveal different results in favor of LLLT.

## Celiac Disease

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence of coeliac disease among adult patients with autoimmune hypothyroidism in Jordan.

Farahid, O.H.; Khawaja, N.; Shennak, M.M.; Batieha, A.; El Khatieb, M.; Ajlouni, K.

National Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 51-55 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thyroiditis; Autoimmune-complications; Autoimmune Diseases; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Immunoenzyme Techniques; Serologic Tests

**Abstract:** The prevalence of coeliac disease among patients with autoimmune hypothyroidism has not been studied before in Jordan and other Arab countries. A cross-sectional record-based review was made of all adult autoimmune hypothyroidism patients who attended a referral centre in Jordan, during an 8-month period. Coeliac disease in these patients was diagnosed by the attending physician based on positive serological tests for anti-endomysial antibodies IgA and IgG followed by duodenal biopsy to confirm the diagnosis of coeliac disease. Of 914 patients recruited, 117 [12.8%] were seropositive for coeliac disease. Of 87 seropositive patients who underwent duodenal biopsy, 39 had positive histological findings of coeliac disease [44.8%]. Extrapolating from these findings the overall rate of coeliac disease among autoimmune hypothyroidism patients was estimated to be 5.7%. In multivariate logistic regression coeliac disease was significantly associated with older age [> 40 years], presence of other autoimmune diseases, vitamin B12 deficiency and anaemia.

#### RE: celiac disease prevalence in omani children with type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Al Sinani, Siham

[E-mail:siham\\_ss@hotmail.com](mailto:siham_ss@hotmail.com)

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Gastroenterology Unit

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 460- (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1-complications; Child; Celiac Disease-diagnosis

## Cellulitis

### diagnosis

#### Wells syndrome in a diabetic patient.

Thomas, Eapen; Kuruvi, Sheela; Ganguly, Satyaki

[E-mail:eapenthomas10@gmail.com](mailto:Eapenthomas10@gmail.com)

Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Dermatology, venereology and leprosy

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 345-347 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Eosinophilia-diagnosis; Diabetes Mellitus-Diabetes Mellitus; Causality

**Abstract:** Wells syndrome or eosinophilic cellulitis is a rare condition, primarily a disease of adults. It is characterized by edematous and erythematous plaques with violaceous borders persisting for weeks. Here, we describe a rare case of Wells syndrome occurring in a 51-year-old diabetic lady associated with a dental abscess. She was admitted with complaints of recurrent episodes of raised skin lesions on the body for the last two years. Patient also gave history of toothache with swelling of gums on and off since the last 2 years. A skin biopsy was done from a raised lesion on the back which was consistent with eosinophilic cellulitis. The patient was put on prednisolone 40mg daily along with ranitidine, calcium and oral hypoglycemics. She underwent tooth extraction for recurrent dental abscesses in the dental OPD. Our patient had dental abscess, a known predisposing factor. The association with diabetes mellitus is another unique feature, rarely reported before.



## Checklist

### standards

#### World Health Organization [WHO] surgical safety checklist.

Tierney, Eamon; Corbally, Martin T.

E-mail: [eamon.tierney@khuh.org.bh](mailto:eamon.tierney@khuh.org.bh)

King Hamad University Hospital

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 173-174 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** World Health Organization; General Surgery-organization and administration; Medical Staff

## Cheese

### microbiology

#### [Detection of Salmonella, Listeria and resistant bacteria to third generation cephalosporins in the Akkawi cheese in Northern Lebanon].

Dabboussi, Fouad; El Omari, Khaled; Mouzawak, Majdeddine; Bayssari, Charbel; Hamze, Monzer

Lebanese University - Doctoral School of Science and Technology - Laboratory of Microbiology: environment and health

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 3-14 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Food Microbiology; Listeria monocytogenes-isolation and purification; Salmonella-isolation and purification; Immunoenzyme Techniques; Dairy Products-microbiology; Consumer Product Safety; Food Contamination

**Abstract:** The detection and limitation of microorganisms that cause disease are important parts of food microbiology. Cheese and dairy products can serve as vehicles for transmission of infectious diseases. This study aims firstly to examine the presence of two important bacteria in food microbiology, Salmonella spp and Listeria monocytogenes by the immunological technique mini-VIDAS and secondly to isolate the multi drug-resistant bacteria using a medium supplemented by a third-generation cephalosporin. Fifty samples of Akkawi cheese randomly selected from the region of north Lebanon were tested. The screening for Listeria monocytogenes and Salmonella spp by the mini-VIDAS technique gave five positive results for Listeria monocytogenes and two positive results for Salmonella spp. The confirmation by biochemical identification showed that among the 5 mini-VIDAS positive results for Listeria monocytogenes, one isolate was identified as Listeria grayi, one as Aerococcus viridans, one as Streptococcus uberis, one as Brevibacterium spp and one as CDC group 1. The two positive mini-VIDAS Salmonella spp were identified as Salmonella group 1 and Enterobacter cloacae. The search for bacteria resistant to antibiotics has shown that out of the 50 samples analyzed, 21 samples contained Gram negative bacilli resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics [42%]. Results showed the presence of 11 isolates belonging to the family of Enterobacteriaceae and 15 non-enteric bacteria isolates. The antibiotic susceptibility profiles have demonstrated that in the group of Enterobacteriaceae, six isolates were ESBL [extended spectrum beta-lactamase] producers [3 E. coli, 2 Klebsiella pneumoniae and 1 Rhodococcus aquatilis] and 3 were cephalosporinase hyper-producing isolates [Enterobacter cloacae, Serratia odorifera and Hafnia alvei]. Regarding the non-enteric bacteria, one notes the presence of 8 strains of Acinetobacter calcoaceticus, 3 Burkholderia cepacia, 2 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, 1 Sphingomonas paucimobilis and 1 Stenotrophomonas maltophilia. Results on the presence of bacteria resistant to antibiotics in the analyzed cheese samples indicate a real problem for public health and should draw attention to the need to implement adequate control systems in this country.

## Child Abuse

#### Maternal child abuse and its association with maternal anxiety in the socio-cultural context of Iran.

Douki, Zahra Esmaeili; Esmaeili, Mohammad Reza; Vaezzadeh, Nazanin; Mohammadpour, Reza Ali; Azimi, Hamideh; Sabbaghi, Robabeh; Esmaeil, Mousa; Shahhosseini, Zohreh

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

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Nasibeh Nursing and Midwifery Faculty

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 404-409 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Maternal Behavior-psychology; Prevalence; Mother-Child Relations; Analysis of Variance; Anxiety; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The prevalence of parental violence has been an area of major public concern. There are few available data detailing the ways parents and other caregivers discipline children, particularly in low and middle income countries. This study focuses on the prevalence of different types of maternal child abuse and its association with maternal anxiety in the socio-cultural context of Iran. Participants in this cross-sectional study consisted of 562 mothers with the last child aged from 1 month to 12 years old who attended the Amirkola Children's Referral Hospital in Mazandaran Province, Iran, seeking healthcare services for their children. Demographic characteristics of the mothers,

their children and reactions to conflicts with children were evaluated by a validated version of Conflict Tactics Scale for Parent and Child. Also, the relationship between maternal anxiety and child abuse was assessed using the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The association between variables was examined by Pearson correlation coefficient, independent t-test, one-way ANOVA, and multivariate regression. The prevalence of mother-to-child corporal punishment, severe physical abuse and very severe physical abuse were 436 [78%], 260 [46%] and 180 [32%], respectively. Verbal emotional abuse was reported by 506 [90%] participants and nonverbal emotional abuse was reported in 374 [67%] cases. A correlation was observed between child abuse and mothers' age [ $p=0.02$ ], as well as with the number of children in the family [ $p=0.03$ ], and the mothers' trait anxiety [ $p<0.001$ ]. Overall, the assessment of maternal child abuse should be an important focus for evaluation in mothers with anxiety and vice versa, when child abuse is suspected, maternal psychological assessment should be essential.

## Chitosan

### chemistry

#### Synthesis of a novel chitosan-based polymer and application as a matrix for controlled drug delivery.

Ardakani, A.; Al Zoubi, N.; Sakhnini, N.; Taha, MO.

Applied Science University - Faculty of Pharmacy

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 233-241 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Delivery Systems; Drug Carriers; Delayed-Action Preparations; Calorimetry, Differential Scanning; Spectrum Analysis; Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic Interactions

**Abstract:** The Ugi reaction was used to prepare hydrophobically modified chitosan through covalent tethering of benzaldehyde, phenyl acetic acid, and cyclohexyl isocyanide. The new polymer was characterized by infrared spectroscopy and differential scanning calorimetry. The generated semi-synthetic polymer was employed to prepare a drug-loaded matrix that was evaluated in vitro as potentially orally administered sustained-release delivery system. Caffeine was used as the loaded model drug. The generated matrix proved to be successful in prolonging drug release with near zero order release kinetics.

## Choroid Neoplasms

### secondary

#### Blurred vision as the sole initial presentation of disseminated lung malignancy.

Jacob, Mary K.; Pinheiro, Cecil; George, Prasad; Zaidi, Zafar A.

E-mail: [maryjacob07@gmail.com](mailto:maryjacob07@gmail.com)

Nizwa Hospital - Department of Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 291-294 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lung Neoplasms-pathology; Retinal Detachment-etiology; Vision Disorders-etiology; Adenocarcinoma; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Neoplasms, Unknown Primary; Neoplasm Metastasis

**Abstract:** Symptomatic choroidal metastasis [CM] is a rare presenting feature of disseminated lung malignancy. Detection of the primary malignancy usually precedes ocular findings. We report a rare case of blurred vision secondary to bilateral CM as the sole initial manifestation of disseminated lung malignancy in a female patient. Pulmonary symptoms appeared 2 months later. She received radiotherapy and palliative chemotherapy and survived for 7 months after the initial presentation.

## Circumcision, Female

### adverse effects

#### Impact of female genital mutilation on second stage of labour in primigravida at Omdurman Maternity Hospital, Sudan 2010.

Ahmed, Umbeli T.; Ismail, Salah; Kunna, A.; Abd Elwahab, Rabaa; Alfaki, Najwa; Mirghani, Sulman M.

E-mail: [umbeli\\_taha@hotmail.com](mailto:umbeli_taha@hotmail.com)

Omdurman Islamic University - Faculty of Medicine

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 1-4 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Labor Stage, Second; Maternal Welfare; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Pregnancy Outcome; Obstetric Labor Complications-etiology

**Abstract:** To find out the impact of female genital mutilation [FGM] on the second stage of labour at Omdurman Maternity Hospital [OMH]. A descriptive cross-sectional study, for primigravidae delivered vaginally in 2010. After an informed consent circumcised women, were included as study group and uncircumcised ladies as control group. Data was collected by trained registrars using a structured questionnaire to collect frequency of postpartum haemorrhage [PPH], perineal tear, birth asphyxia, neonatal death and hospital stay. A total of 1961 primigravidae, delivered in 2010 at OMH, 629[32.1%] were circumcised and 1332[67.9%] were uncircumcised. There was no significant difference in the mode of delivery and episiotomy. FGM places women at a greater risk during childbirth, endangering their health and their babies compared to uncircumcised.

## Climate Change

### [Studying the effect of hydro-climate factors on natural hazards in golestan province with emphasis on flood]

Bay, Naser; Montazeri, Majid; Gandomkar, Amir

E-mail: [Naserbay1@gmail.com](mailto:Naserbay1@gmail.com)

Islamic Azad University - Department of Geography

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 1-13 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disaster Planning; Disasters; Floods; Rural Population; Urban Population; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** Natural disasters are the major problems that mankind unable to prevent their occurrence despite increasing progress. It has been determined that 31 out of 40 natural disasters occur in Iran as one of the most vulnerable countries. However, this research tried to risk zoning of natural hazards in Golestan province and determination of the number of people living in each urban and rural area population. This study was done in order to investigate index of flood rising by using annual maximum instantaneous data DOE and data of monthly and annual rainfall measurement stations during the statistic period in 1986-2009. Also, the flood rise was determined with a return period of 25-year discharge maximum moment for each station by using "Hager" relationship in Golestan province. Then, plan of flood hazard risk zonation was drawn based on "Krijing" method. The results showed that the maximum and minimum of flood rise are for Pasposhte station in Minoodasht Township and Bandar Torkaman station [6/3 and 36/0] respectively. According to findings, 20.5% of Golestan province was classified as very high-risk zone; 20.7% high-risk zone; 39.6% medium flood risk and 19.2% in low-risk zone. The results were as follows: about 18/6% of rural population was in very high-risk zone and 14/5% in high-risk zone; 11/9% was in medium flood risk and 6/6% in low-risk zone; also, about 9/9% of urban population was very high-risk zones; 10/2% in high-risk areas, 18/9% within medium flood risk, also 9/1% was in low-risk zone in the province. According to the results, it is concluded that Golestan province is in high risk of flooding, about 31/1% of rural population are in very high and high risk zones in terms of human and financial. Thus, it is necessary to identify and prioritize management programs due to highrisk zones areas.

## Community Pharmacy Services

### Evaluation of community pharmacists' knowledge, attitude and practice towards good pharmacy practice in Iran.

Hanafi, Somayeh; Poormalek, Farshad; Khooshe, Seyed Hamid; Gholami, Kheirollah; Hayatshahi, Alireza; Javadi, Mohammad Reza

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Dr.Shariati Hospital - Pharmaceutical Care Department

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 19-24 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Pharmaceutical Services-standards; Questionnaires; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Education, Pharmacy, Continuing; Community Pharmacy Services-organization and administration

**Abstract:** The principles of pharmaceutical care are embedded in the concept of Good Pharmacy Practice [GPP]. GPP is poorly applied in community pharmacies not only in Asian countries, but even in United States and Europe. The present study was undertaken to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community pharmacists in Iran, regarding GPP. A total of 794 pharmacists were evaluated with a reliable and validated KAP [Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice] questionnaire regarding GPP in September 2008. The most important finding in the present study was the pharmacists' low knowledge [Mean= 13.42] and practice [Mean= 29.85] level about GPP, while their attitude towards this subject was at a high level [Mean= 74.83]. Increase in their knowledge of good pharmacy practice aligned with an increase in their attitudes towards this issue. Also increase in our pharmacists' knowledge and attitude aligned with an increase in quality of their practice. The current practice of Iranian community pharmacists needs further improvement. National pharmaceutical organizations should organize educational programs for the community pharmacists to equip them for their main role in community practice: promoting rational drug use.

## Computer Literacy

### Computer literacy improvement needs: physicians' self assessment in the Makkah region.

Shaker, Hani Abdulsattar; Farooq, Mian Usman

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 450-453 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Self-Assessment; Educational Status; Cross-Sectional Studies; Medical Records Systems, Computerized; Informatics; Questionnaires; Electronic Health Records

**Abstract:** A confidential inquiry by the Directorate General of health affairs, Makkah region, Saudi Arabia, found physicians were resistant to enter patient-related information in the electronic medical records system at different hospitals. This study aims to highlight their computer literacy needs. This cross-sectional survey was conducted on physicians using a structured questionnaire bearing nine questions/stems with dichotomous answers, [i.e., yes/no] that was distributed among physicians at six different Ministry of Health hospitals in the Makkah Region, Saudi Arabia, between May and August 2009. The results for future needs in computer skills were categorized as "none" if the rate of answer "yes" to any stem was 0-25%, "little" if 26-50%, "some" if 51-75% and "substantial" if >75% rated "yes". The response rate of 82% of determined sample size [n = 451] was attained. Computer literacy improvement elements [CLIE], i.e., "word processing software skills [MS Word]", "presentation software skills [Power Point]", "internet search skills", "medical database search skills", "spreadsheet software skills [Excel]" and "advanced e-mail management skills" were in "substantial" need of improvement among the majority of settings and categories. All other computer literacy improvement elements were in "some" need of improvement. The overall outcome of this study indicates that physicians need further computer literacy improvements.

## Conjunctival Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### Conjunctival melanosis: review of the literature.

Alqahtani, Jerman M.

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

University of Dammam - King Fahd Hospital of the University

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 206-210 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Conjunctival Neoplasms-pathology; Melanoma-diagnosis; Conjunctival Neoplasms-classification; Diagnosis, Differential; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** Conjunctival melanoses are a common clinical finding of flat granular melanotic pigmentation of the conjunctival epithelium. Differential diagnosis of these lesions is difficult and there is much confusion in the literature regarding their classification. To update the readers' knowledge about conjunctival melanosis and its clinicopathologic classification. The author searched electronic databases for primary studies [MEDLINE, EMBASE, and CINAHL] and systematic reviews [PubMed] from the early 1960 when these lesions were described until the end of December 2012. Selection Criteria: English-language systematic reviews; randomized, controlled trials; and quasi-randomized, controlled trials for conjunctival melanosis. Data collection and analysis: Abstracts were screened and data were extracted and reviewed by the author. The conjunctival melanoses are a group of diseases characterized by flat granular melanin-pigmentation of conjunctival epithelium. Because differential diagnosis of these lesions is difficult, there is much confusion in the literature regarding their classification. Benign, melanosis should be divided based on clinical findings into complex-associated melanosis, secondary melanosis, ephelis, and primary acquired melanosis without atypia. Primary acquired melanosis with atypia is more likely to evolve into a malignant melanoma.

## Curcuma

### Protective effect of crude *Curcuma longa* and its methanolic extract in alloxanized rabbits.

Ahmad, Mobasher; Kamran, Sairah Hafeez; Mobasher, Afroze

[E-mail: ahmadmobasher@hotmail.com](mailto:ahmadmobasher@hotmail.com)

University of the Punjab [Old Campus] - University College of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacology

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 121-128 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental-drug therapy; Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Rabbits; Liver-drug effects; Blood Glucose-analysis; Antioxidants; Alanine Transaminase-blood; Alloxan

**Abstract:** *Curcuma longa* [C. longa] is commonly found in different areas of Pakistan. It has been locally utilized as a traditional medicine. The aim of this study was to evaluate the antidiabetic, hepatoprotective and total antioxidant effect of the crude drug and its methanolic extract in rabbits. Diabetes was induced with alloxan [180mg/kg]. Two major groups were designed, curative and protective groups. In curative group the crude drug and its methanolic extract was orally administered to the diabetic animals and acute study was performed. On the other hand in protective group the crude drug and its methanolic extract were administered for eight days prior to the diabetes induction. Results indicated that in Curative group the crude and methanolic extract of C. longa significantly improved the levels of serum

glucose, serum transaminases and antioxidant activity [AOA]. In protective group, serum glucose, serum transaminases were not significantly increased by alloxan, in both crude as well as methanolic extract group. This study shows that *C. longa* acts as antidiabetic, hepatoprotective and antioxidant in diabetes especially type 1 diabetes.

## Delivery, Obstetric

### methods

#### **Psychological predictors of intention to deliver vaginally through the extended parallel process model: a mixed-method approach in pregnant iranian women.**

Hajian, Sepideh; Shariati, Mohammad; Najmabadi, Khadijeh Mirzai; Yunesian, Masud; Ajami, Mohammad Esmaeel  
E-mail: [hajian74@yahoo.com](mailto:hajian74@yahoo.com)

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing and Midwifery - Department of Midwifery and Reproductive Health

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 395-403 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnant Women-psychology; Delivery, Obstetric-psychology; Intention; Cesarean Section-psychology; Models, Educational; Pregnancy Outcome; Perception; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Insurance Benefits; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Despite the fact that cesarean delivery does not offer significant health benefits for either mother or newborn, there has been a noticeable upward trend in elective cesarean births in Iran, over the last two decades. This study aims to examine whether knowledge, perception of health threats, efficacy, and personal beliefs act as psychological predictors towards the intention of women to have a normal vaginal delivery. The mixed-method approach was used as quantitative and qualitative design. Simultaneously, 290 pregnant women who visited prenatal clinics participated in the study. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected using a structured questionnaire based on Witte's Extended Parallel Process Model, and four focus groups, respectively. Women perceived lower personal risk but higher levels of efficacy. Perceived self-efficacy, severity, and response efficacy emerged as significant predictors of intention to experience vaginal birth. The participants' insufficient knowledge and misconceptions about birth methods were prevalent. Major themes were identified and divided into negative and positive beliefs about vaginal birth. This educational model is useful for understanding women's intention to undergo a vaginal birth, especially when it is combined with a qualitative approach. Maternal care providers should acknowledge their clients' beliefs and intended childbirth methods prior to offering medical intervention.

## Dental Caries

### diagnosis

#### **Evaluation of accuracy of DIAGNOdent in diagnosis of primary and secondary caries in comparison to conventional methods.**

Nokhbatolfoghahaie, Hanieh; Alikhasi, Marzieh; Chiniforush, Nasim; Khoei, Farzaneh; Safavi, Nassimeh; Zadeh, Behnoud Yaghoub

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 159-167 (49 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers-diagnostic use; Fluorescence; Radiographic Image Enhancement; Dental Fissures-diagnosis; Diagnostic Equipment; Sensitivity and Specificity; Dental Enamel-pathology

**Abstract:** Today the prevalence of teeth decays has considerably decreased. Related organizations and institutions mention several reasons for it such as improvement of decay diagnostic equipment and tools which are even capable of detecting caries in their initial stages. This resulted in reduction of costs for patients and remarkable increase in teeth life span. There are many methods for decay diagnostic, like: visual and radiographic methods, devices with fluorescence such as Quantitative light-induced fluorescence [QLF], Vista proof, Laser fluorescence [LF or DIAGNOdent], Fluorescence Camera [FC] and Digital radiography. Although DIAGNOdent is considered a valuable device for decay diagnostic, there are concerns regarding its efficacy and accuracy. Considering the sensitivity of decay diagnosis and the exorbitant annual expenses supported by government and people for caries treatment, finding the best method for early caries detection is of the most importance. Numerous studies were performed to compare different diagnostic methods with conflicting results. The objective of this study is a comparative review of the efficiency of DIAGNOdent in comparison to visual methods and radiographic methods in the diagnostic of teeth occlusal surfaces. Search of PubMed, Google Scholar electronic resources was performed in order to find clinical trials in English in the period between 1998 and 2013. Full texts of only 35 articles were available. Considering the sensitivity and specificity reported in the different studies, it seems that DIAGNOdent is an appropriate modality for caries detection as a complementary method beside other methods and its use alone to obtain treatment plan is not enough.

## Dental Enamel

### radiation effects

#### **In vitro evaluation of the effect of different laser irradiations on the enamel surfaces of teeth treated with home bleach procedure.**

Bassir, Mahshid Mohammadi; Rezvani, Mohammad Bagher; Chiniforush, Nasim; Moradi, Zohreh  
Shahed University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry - Department of Operative Dentistry

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 168-174 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers, Solid-State; Lasers, Gas; Ascorbic Acid

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of dental surface treatment with Erbium-Doped Yttrium Aluminum Garnet[Er: YAG], Neodymium-Doped Yttrium Aluminum Garnet[Nd: YAG] and Carbon Dioxide Laser [CO<sub>2</sub>] lasers and sodium ascorbate to recently home bleached enamel by scanning electron microscope [SEM]. Thirty extracted human third molars were selected for this in vitro study. The teeth were randomly divided in two groups including home bleached group and control group [non-bleached]. In group 1, the samples were bleached by home bleach technique. No bleaching procedure was done in second the group which served as control group. Then, the samples of two groups were divided to five subgroups as follow: Subgroup 1: treated using Nd:YAG laser with output power of 1 W, Subgroup 2: treated using Er:YAG laser with output power of 0.5 W, Subgroup 3: treated using CO<sub>2</sub> laser with output power of 0.5 W, Subgroup 4: sodium ascorbate 10%, Subgroup 5: no treatment. After treatments, the surfaces were evaluated using Scanning Electron Microscope [SEM] analysis. The surfaces treated by Nd: YAG laser showed some melting and recrystallized areas and in some area droplet pattern was observed. But the surface treated by Er:YAG laser showed irregular and micro porous surface with flake pattern. CO<sub>2</sub> laser treatment of home-bleached surfaces resulted in melting area and cracks. Sodium ascorbate did not change the home-bleached surface. Among different surface treatments used in this study, it seems that Er:YAG laser can best interact with home-bleached teeth.

## Depression

### epidemiology

#### **Rate and correlates of depression among elderly people attending primary health care centres in Al Dakhiliyah governorate, Oman.**

Al Sabahi, S.M.; Al Sinawi, H.N.; Al Hinai, S.S.; Yousef, R. M.

E-mail:rahman\_randa@gmail.com

Sultan Qaboos University Muscat - Department of Family Medicine, and Public Health, Oman

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 181-189 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Aged; Primary Health Care; Dementia-epidemiology

**Abstract:** This study determined the rates and correlates of depression among community-dwelling elderly people, based on data from the comprehensive health assessment conducted in Al-Dakhiliyah governorate in Oman in 2008-2010. Data covered sociodemographic characteristics, medical and nutrition status, functional abilities, depression and dementia. The rate of depression was 16.9%, higher among women than men [19.3% versus 14.3%]. Depression was independently predicted by the presence of social risk [OR = 3.44], dementia [OR = 3.17], impairment in activities of daily living [OR = 2.19], joint problems [OR = 1.52] and mobility restriction [OR = 1.43]. If dementia was excluded from the model, depression was additionally predicted by poor perception of health [OR = 2.09], impairment in instrumental activities of daily living [OR = 1.47] and older ages of 70-< 80 years [OR = 1.63] and > 80 years [OR = 1.75]. Although not presenting as a complaint, depression is not uncommon among elderly people.

## Dermatitis, Allergic Contact

### epidemiology

#### **Frequency of allergic contact dermatitis in hand eczema patients with European standard and corticosteroid series.**

Sarwar, Uzma; Asad, Faria; Rani, Zahida; Kurshid, Khawar; Pal, Sabrina Suhail

Shalamar Medical and Dental College and Shamalar Hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 289-294 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dermatitis, Allergic Contact-diagnosis; Patch Tests-methods; Eczema-drug therapy; Severity of Illness Index; Allergens; Adrenal Cortex Hormones-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency of allergic contact dermatitis in patients with hand eczema by patch testing with European standard and corticosteroid series. One hundred and five patients of either sex having hand eczema,

aged 12 years or above were enrolled in the study from dermatology outdoor department. After taking informed consent, patch test was performed a fortnight after complete resolution of signs and symptoms of eczema and after complete withdrawal of the drugs. Patch testing was done with European standard and corticosteroid series. Readings were taken 48, 72 and 120 hours after patches removal. Patch test reactions were graded according to international contact dermatitis research group criteria. Data was analyzed according to age, sex and percentages of positive patch test results. Allergic reaction was recorded in 48.6% of patients with European standard series and 11.4% of patients with corticosteroid series. Common allergens detected with European standard series were potassium dichromate [21%], cobalt chloride [12%] and nickel sulphate [12%]. Common allergens detected with corticosteroid series were tixocortol-21-pivalate [8.6%] and hydrocortisone-17-butyrate [4.76%]. Almost half [48.6%] of the patients showed allergic reaction with European standard series and 11.4% of the cases gave positive results with corticosteroid series. Patch test needs to be performed with corticosteroid and European standard series in patients with hand eczema not responding to therapy.

## Dermatitis, Contact

### etiology

#### Pattern of contact dermatitis in a tertiary level hospital in Bangladesh.

Hasan, Rashidul; Sikder, Shahidullah; Khondker, Lubna; Khan, Shirajul Islam

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University [BSMMU] - Department of Dermatology and Venereology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 295-299 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dermatitis, Contact-pathology; Dermatitis, Allergic Contact-epidemiology; Occupational Exposure; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate the pattern of contact dermatitis [CD] among patients in a tertiary care hospital in Dhaka, Bangladesh. In this cross-sectional study, 120 patients of contact dermatitis, diagnosed clinically were evaluated by detail history and clinical examination. The clinical patterns were correlated with the likely sources of allergens. Mean age was 32.8 +/- 14.0 years and majority of the patients were housewives 36 [30.0%] and students 33 [27.5%]. 60.0% of the patients came from low-middle class. Itching 117 [97.5%] and disfigurement 89 [74.2%] were chief complaints of the patients. 63 [52.5%] patients showed erythematous rash, 42 [35%] vesicular eruption, 34 [28.3%] pustular eruption and 16 [13.3%] post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation. Both hands 69 [57.5%], right hand 41 [34.2%], both feet 50 [41.7%], neck and ear 42 [35%] and face 30 [25.0%] were the commonly involved sites. Allergic contact dermatitis [52.5%] was more common than photocontact CD [26.7%] and irritant CD [20.8%]. Regarding the source of contact dermatitis, detergents 88 [73.3%], cooking materials 67 [55.8%], shoes or sandals 61 [50.8%], cosmetics 42 [35%], gold/jewellery 38 [31.7%], insects 29 [24.2%] were the main etiological factors of contact dermatitis. The study highlighted that contact dermatitis depends on patients' occupational exposure of different substances.

## Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumor

### diagnosis

#### Intra-abdominal desmoplastic small round cell tumor in a 45-year-old man: a case report.

Ashrafi, Mandana; Saffar, Hiva; Mirsharifi, Seyed Rasoul; Tavangar, Seyed Mohammad

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pathology

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 583-586 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abdominal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumor-pathology; Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumor-surgery; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** Intra-abdominal desmoplastic small round cell tumor is a rare entity with a few reports worldwide. This tumor commonly occurs in children and adolescent and occurrence in adult age group is very rare. Here, we describe an adult male with symptoms of intestinal obstruction due to abdominal mass, located in splenic flexure. After resection, the diagnosis of intra-abdominal desmoplastic small round cell tumor was established by pathologic and immunohistochemical studies. We emphasize that albeit being rare, this tumor should be mentioned as one of the differential diagnoses of widespread intra-abdominal lesions in any age group. A brief review of epidemiology, clinical manifestations as well as pathological and molecular features is also included in the paper.

## Developmental Disabilities

### etiology

#### Causes of global developmental delay in Children Welfare Teaching Hospital-Baghdad.

Al Naddawi, Mahjoob; Ibraheem, Mohammad F.; Alwan, Shaima Hussein

The Iraqi Board for Medical Specialization - Scientific Council of Pediatrics

IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2013; 12 (3): 383-389 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Developmental Disabilities-diagnosis; Neuroimaging; Physical Examination; Electroencephalography; Hospitals, Teaching; Thyroid Function Tests

**Abstract:** There are wide ranges of causes behind global developmental delay in Iraqi children but most of these causes were not diagnosed as a result of unavailable diagnostic tools. To study the etiology of global developmental delay in Children Welfare Teaching Hospital / Baghdad. A descriptive study was done on 75 patients, their age range from 8 months to 5.5 years with global developmental delay, who consult Children Welfare Teaching Hospital/Baghdad, from 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2010 to 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2010. A full history, thorough physical examination, and developmental assessment according to Denver Developmental Scale two were done to all cases. A group of selected investigations including neuroimaging [CT and MRI], EMG, EEG, visual and hearing assessment, screen for metabolic diseases, and thyroid function test were done as needed for the diagnosis. A total of 75[preschool] patients with age range from 8 months to 5.5 years were studied; 45[60%] of them were males and 30[40%] were females, 9[12%] were preterm, 26[34.6%] were born with LBW, 3[4%] of patients acquired the infection with TORCH from their mothers [2[2.7%]CMV, 1[1.3%] toxoplasmosis], 8[10.7%] had their mothers complained from chronic diseases [hypertension and diabetes mellitus ], 11[14.7%] suffered birth asphyxia, 2[2.7%] with high bilirubin level exceeding 20mg/dl, 2[2.7%] patients suffered RDS and 1[1.3%] suffered sepsis diagnosed by blood culture during neonatal period .Family history of developmental delay was reported in 11[14.7%] and consanguinity was reported in 46[61.3%] of cases, in 33[43.9%] no cause could be identified, CNS infections 9[12%], Down syndrome 7[9.3%], hypothyroidism 2[2.7%], intracranial hemorrhage 2[2.7%], infantile spasm 2[2.7%], phenylketonuria 2[2.7%], Myotonia Dystrophica 1[1.3%], and Seckel syndrome 1[1.3%]. Global developmental delay in pediatric practice has wide etiology. The majority of cases were not diagnosed because of deficient diagnostic tools like cytogenetic analysis. High percent of perinatal etiology raises the importance of good maternal and neonatal care. Under diagnosis of inborn error of metabolism due to lack of routine screening in neonatal period, aggravated the problem.

## Dexamethasone

### therapeutic use

#### The role of dexamethasone in reducing the severity of postoperative sore throat.

Haider, Hassan Sarhaan; Al Ali, Bashar Taha

Baghdad Teaching Hospital - Department of Anesthesia and I.C.U.

IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2013; 12 (3): 454-459 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications-drug therapy; Postoperative Complications-prevention and control; Pharyngitis-drug therapy; Intubation, Intratracheal-adverse effects; Double-Blind Method; Preoperative Care; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Effect of intravenously administered dexamethasone in reducing the incidence and severity of post operative sore throat in patients receiving general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation. To investigate the effect of dexamethasone administered intravenously preoperative in reducing post operative sore throat. 80 patients receiving general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation in randomized double blinded placebo controlled were randomly assigned to two groups: group1[control] patients receiving normal saline 2 mLiv and group 2 [D] patients received dexamethasone 8 mg iv. After surgery, visual analogue scale [VAS] scores at rest and with effort [swallowing movement] for post operative sore throat were recorded. This study revealed that post operative sore throat during the first 24 hr following surgery was lower in dexamethasone group [D] compared to the control group [C]. Nine [22.4%] patients in the dexamethasone group had postoperative sore throat, compared to 23[57.5%] patients in the control group [p<0.01]. Postoperatively at one hour, three hours, six hours, 12 hours and 24 hours, the VAS scores for postoperative sore throat at rest and during effort were lower in dexamethasone group [D] compared to the control group [p<0.01] at corresponding time intervals. Preoperative administration of dexamethasone 8mg iv reduces the incidence and severity of postoperative sore throat in patients receiving general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation.



## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

### blood

#### Relationship between blood glucose levels and salivary pH and buffering capacity in type II diabetes patients.

Elkafri, H.; Mashlah, A.; Shaqifa, A.  
University of Damascus - Faculty of Dentistry

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 139-145 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Glucose; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Saliva; Buffers

**Abstract:** This study was evaluated the relationship between blood glucose levels and salivary pH and buffering capacity in type II diabetic patients. The sample comprised 210 participants [age ranged 40-60 years]. Based on fasting blood glucose levels the participants were divided into 3 groups: controls with normal blood glucose levels; diabetic patients with levels > 200 mg/dL; and diabetic patients with levels  $\geq$  200 mg/dL. Salivary pH and buffering capacity were determined in a sample of resting [non-stimulated] saliva taken from each participant. Salivary pH levels in diabetic patients with blood glucose levels  $\geq$  200 mg/dL were lower than in the controls and diabetic patients with levels  $\leq$  200 mg/dL. Salivary pH levels were comparable in controls and diabetic patients with blood glucose levels  $\leq$  200 mg/dL. Salivary buffering capacity in the 3 groups was comparable.

### drug therapy

#### Comparative study between glimepiride and glibenclamide in the treatment of type 2 diabetic patients in Al-Yarmouk hospital.

Al Hamdani, Fadia Y.; Al Mefraji, Maittham M.  
University of Baghdad - College of Pharmacy

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 366-371 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sulfonylurea Compounds-therapeutic use; Blood Glucose-drug effects; Hypoglycemic Agents-therapeutic use; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-analysis; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Second-generation sulfonylureas [SU] are efficacious, generally well-tolerated, cost-effective options for the medical management of diabetes. Glimepiride which is sometimes classified as a third-generation has benefits over other in that it has a considerably lower binding affinity for the B-cell receptor, result in a modulation of insulin release, and a decreased potential for inducing hypoglycemia. This study was designed to evaluate the outcome of using glimepiride and glibenclamide in type 2 diabetic patients. A single blinded randomized clinical trial was adopted, in which 64 already diagnosed diabetic patients [regardless disease duration] were recruited from Al-Yarmouk hospital, and randomized into two groups; 1[st] group [32 patients] treated with 5 mg glibenclamide, and 2[nd] group [32 patients] treated with 3 mg glimepiride for 4 months. Fasting blood sugar [FBS], glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1c] level, triglyceride, cholesterol, serum electrolyte [Na, K, Ca] level and pulse rate were measured at zero time [first visit] and at the end of the study [after 4 months]. The result showed that both Fasting blood sugar, glycosylated hemoglobin, serum total cholesterol, triglyceride levels were decreased significantly in both treatment group but with greater reduction in group 2, serum electrolytes were not significantly affected, except calcium level which was increased significantly in glimepiride group only. Moreover, no significant effect observed regarding pulse rate compared to pretreatment period. Glimepiride provide more potent glycemic control and better lipid profile compared to glibenclamide in type 2 diabetic patients.

## Diabetic Angiopathies

### physiopathology

#### Diabetic dermopathy as marker for early detection of myocardial infarction.

Khaznadar, Amanj A.; Elethawi, Ali M. Dhahir; Khalif, Ali Zyden  
University of Sulaimania - School of Medicine

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 359-365 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myocardial Infarction-blood; Diabetic Foot-physiopathology; Biological Markers; Sensitivity and Specificity; Skin-blood supply; Myocardial Infarction-diagnosis

**Abstract:** There are many cutaneous signs in diabetes mellitus [DM] which is the most common endocrine disorder among the general population. Diabetic Dermopathy [DD] or Shin Spots are the most common cutaneous signs of diabetes. Although they occur individually in people who do not have diabetes, if four or more are present the specificity is high for microvascular disease in other tissues. This study was done to evaluate frequency of diabetic dermopathy among diabetic patients and use this obvious subtle clinical sign as marker for early detection of atherosclerotic changes in diabetic patients including myocardial infarction. This study was done at diabetic center in

Sulaimani intensive care unit[IUC] in teaching hospital of Suliamani during the period from November 2008 to June 2009. A total of 384 patients with Diabetes mellitus were included in this descriptive case series hospital-based study. All patients were diagnosed by specialist diabetician as a case of DM depending on classic diagnostic criteria of DM. All patients were thoroughly assessed regarding the age, sex, skin color, duration of diabetes mellitus and treatment regime. Careful skin examinations has been performed for diabetic dermopathy, diabetic wet gangrene of foot. Diagnosis of myocardial infarction was done either by electrocardiographic changes or by plasma biochemical marker. Eighty four [21.9%] case with DD were reported in our study; fifty four [64.3%] case of them were females while the remaining 30 [35.7%] cases were male. Diabetic patients with myocardial infarction were 44[11.5%] cases, 36 cases as acute MI. while the other eight cases were old cases of MI. Of these 44 cases 16[36.4%] had DD while 28[63.6%] had no DD. There was a statistically significant association between the myocardial infarction and the frequency of diabetic dermopathy and we should use this obvious subtle clinical sign as marker for early detection of atherosclerotic changes in diabetic patients including myocardial infarction. Wet gangrene of the foot is also considered a marker of bad glycemic control.

## Disorders of Excessive Somnolence

### Validation of the Arabic version of the Epworth sleepiness scale in Oman.

Al Abri, Mohammed; Al Hamhami, Ahlam; Al Nabhani, Hamida; Al Zakwani, Ibrahim

E-mail:malabri@squ.edu.om

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Clinical Physiology

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 454-456 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reproducibility of Results; Sleep-physiology; Language; Questionnaires; Sleep Apnea, Obstructive-diagnosis; Self Report

**Abstract:** The Epworth sleepiness scale is a self-administered eight-item questionnaire that was developed as a tool to measure subjective sleepiness in adults. The validity of the Epworth sleepiness scale has been validated and tested in different populations and ethnic groups. However, it has yet to be validated or tested in an Omani or other Arabic speaking population. Thus, the aim of this study is to test the validity and reproducibility of the Epworth sleepiness scale in an Omani population. Subjects were recruited from the general population and were asked to participate in the study. The study enrolled 97 Omani volunteers and was conducted between May and October 2008. An Arabic version of the original English questionnaire was used. The study was approved by the Research and Ethics committee of the institution. Lin's concordance correlation coefficient along with Bland-Altman plots were used to test the agreement between the Arabic and English versions of the Epworth sleepiness scale. The study included a total of 37 males [38%] and 60 females [62%] with age ranging between 18-75 years. Concordance correlation results revealed a substantial concordance [RhoC] of 0.914, but one that does not approach 1 [95% CI: 0.881, 0.947]. This results from both lack of perfect correlation [Pearson's  $r=0.914$ ] and bias [C\_b = 1.000]. The Bland and Altman's limits-of-agreement measured at 0.000 [95% CI: -2.684, 2.684], indicating insignificant average departure from agreement between the two versions of the Epworth sleepiness scale. The results indicate agreement between the two versions of ESS [English and the Arabic]

## DNA Primers

### diagnostic use

### [Designing of the specific DNA primers for detection of the exoA, oprL and algD pathogenicity genes for rapid diagnosis of pseudomonas aeruginosa]

Najafimosleh, Mohammad; Taie, Sedighe Rashno; Rad, Ehsanollah Ghaznavi; Abtahi, Hamid; Taleie, Gholamreza

E-mail:n\_mosleh@yahoo.com

Hamadan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 493-501 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cystic Fibrosis-microbiology; Pseudomonas Infections-diagnosis; Bacteriological Techniques; Pseudomonas aeruginosa-genetics; DNA Primers-genetics; Polymerase Chain Reaction-methods; Sensitivity and Specificity; Computational Biology; DNA, Bacterial-diagnostic use

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was compared the efficacy of the designed primers and already published primers for detection of the exoA, oprL and algD genes by PCR assay for finding a rapid, accurate and highly sensitive and specific procedure to detect the Pseudomonas aeruginosa in the serious and fatal infections such as cystic fibrosis disease, burned individual. A total of 150 clinical specimens were inoculated in to routine and selective culture media for Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolation. Specific primers were designed by bioinformatics analysis for detection of the virulence genes exoA, oprL and algD. The available sequences of these three genes were obtained from NCBI and multiple alignments were performed to find the conserved sequences of each gene for primer designing. Both multiple alignment and primer designing steps were carried out by AlleleID software, version 7.0. Microbiological culture methods were showed that 70 Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains isolated from the 150 clinical specimens. PCR assay performed by using the designed primers shown 68, 70 and 69 positive results from 70 direct specimens for exoA, oprL and algD respectively that shown 97.2%, 100% and 98.6% sensitivity for above genes. PCR assay performed by using

the already published primers shown 57, 49 and 28 positive results for above genes respectively that shown 81.5%, 70% and 40% sensitivity. The present study shows that by using the high specific primers for detection of the mentioned genes of the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The conventional PCR assay detected the early colonization of the organism in Cystic Fibrosis patients with more sensitivity and specificity before several mounts to obtain positive culture. Indeed PCR assay with high specific primers has more sensitivity and specificity as a rapid and accurate diagnosis of the organism in other deadly infections by using the direct clinical specimens.

## Drug Delivery Systems

### Development and in vitro permeation studies of proniosomal based transdermal delivery system of Atenolol.

Ramkanth, Sundarapandian; Chetty, Challa Madhusudhana; Sudhakar, Yajamans  
Annamacharya College of Pharmacy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 115-120 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Atenolol-administration and dosage; Administration, Cutaneous; Adrenergic beta-1 Receptor Agonists-administration and dosage; Drug Stability; Liposomes; Permeability; Rabbits; Skin-metabolism; Solubility

**Abstract:** Proniosomes refer to a flexible vesicular carrier with the potential for drug administration through the transdermal route. A proniosome gel type transdermal delivery system of Atenolol was prepared and extensively studied both in vitro drug release and ex vivo permeation studies. The prepared formulations were evaluated for vesicle size, entrapment efficiency, in vitro drug loading, and drug release studies. The release of drug had shown considerable improvement in controlled manner from the prepared gel formulation. It was observed that Span 40 and 60 [A 8] based formulations shows vesicles of minimum size and higher entrapment efficiency compared to the other formulations. Proniosomal transdermal therapeutic system [A 8] was found to be the optimized formulation as it posses good drug release and shows permeation in a steady-state manner over a desired period of time. Also the drug diffusion across snake sheded skin, guinea pig abdomen skin, albino rat, porcine ear correlates better with in vitro drug release studies. The formulation was found to be stable when stored at room temperature and at refrigeration temperature [4 +/- 2degreeC] for 90 days.

## Ear Cartilage

### Chondrodermatitis nodularis chronica helicis - a review.

Naqash, Mohd Mubarik; Salati, Sajad Ahmad  
SKIMS Medical College - Department of Internal Medicine

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 320-326 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ear Diseases-diagnosis; Ear Diseases-therapy; Cartilage Diseases-pathology

**Abstract:** Chondrodermatitis nodularis chronica helicis [CNCH] is a condition characterized by spontaneously evolving tender single or multiple nodules over the apex of helix or antihelix of the external ear. Various factors have been proposed to be the causative agents and different medical /surgical modalities of treatment have been devised. We review this disease in detail and present one such case which was managed on conservative lines.

## Earache

### etiology

#### Etiology of referred otalgia.

Taboo, Zhraa Abd Alkader; Buraa, Marwan F.  
University of Mosul - Nineveh Medical College - Department of Anatomy-Embryology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 436-442 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ear-innervation; Trigeminal Nerve; Questionnaires; Prospective Studies; Temporomandibular Joint

**Abstract:** Otalgia is defined as ear pain. It is one of the complaints which may occur at any age. The etiology of the pain may be in the ear, structures around the ear or other head and neck structures. This is caused by the complex nervous connections in the head and neck areas, the ear, the pharynx and the nose. Since understanding the etiologies of referred otalgia can help in the assessment and treatment of the disease, this research was conducted to identify the etiologies of referred otalgia in patients visiting the ENT Clinic in Mosul, Iraq. Since understanding the etiologies of referred otalgia can help in the assessment and treatment of the disease, this research was conducted to identify the etiologies of referred otalgia in patients visiting the ENT Clinic in Mosul, Iraq. We have reviewed the complex neuroanatomic basis of nonotogenic ear pain. A prospective study of 211 patients with ear pain. During a 12 month period from 2010 to 2011, two hundred and eleven patients with otalgia were studied, they were attendant of the outpatient clinic of ENT department in Al-Jumhury Teaching Hospital. Patient age, gender, occupation, residence were recorded in a representative questionnaire form. All patients had a normal otologic examination and diagnosed with

causes for referred otalgia were categorized according to distribution of cranial nerve, gender and age. The majority of causes of otalgia [64%] were due to referred pain, while only [35.5] of causes were due to ear lesions. Significantly referred pain affected patient above the age of 15yr more than those below the age of 15yr. The most common cause for referred otalgia in Females was Temporomandibular joint [TMJ] dysfunction [29.2%]; while cervical spine lesion was commonest in male. The trigeminal nerve was the major cranial nerve causing referred pain in both gender [53.7]. Since the early 1900s, referred otalgia has been a well-documented phenomenon in the ear, nose, and throat [ENT] and neurosurgical literature. However, Essentially any pathology residing within the sensory net of cranial nerves five, seven, nine, and ten and upper cervical nerves C2 and C3 can potentially cause referred otalgia. A thorough understanding of the various sensorineural pathways that dually innervate the ear and other sites and ongoing dialogue with our clinical colleagues, will ensure that patients with referred otalgia will receive the best care in the head and neck.

## Earthquakes

### [Selection optimum location of temporary housing bases for affected people of earthquake with fuzzy approach [case study: Tabriz city]].

Ghanbri, Abolfazl; Maleki, Mohammad Ali Salaki; Ghasemi, Masoumeh

E-mail: a\_ghanbari@tabrizu.ac.ir

University of Tabriz - Dept. of Geographical Research

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 52-69 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Housing; Disaster Planning; Social Adjustment

**Abstract:** Natural hazards have been recognized as the major causes of human settlements destruction. At present, earthquake is one of the most dangerous natural disasters in the world that always has been shown its importance. It is a natural disaster which can create a major catastrophe based on its magnitude in a short time. Tabriz as one of the major cities in Iran, placed at high-risk area in earthquake zoning map. The company of "Tehran Padyr" is carried out the earthquake sub-zoning plan is predicted the maximum of 426 thousand casualties in Tabriz. Such a seismic potential along with old and marginal tissues and historical earthquake records made this catastrophic humanitarian crisis predictable. Basic strategy of crisis management is to reduce the harmful effects after earthquake by building bases of temporary housing to accommodate the affected people. It is necessary to build temporary housing and rescue and relief bases based on identifying potential seismicity with its strategic location and also presence of more than one million and six hundred thousand people in Tabriz city. In this study, seven natural and human criteria were chosen in order to identify suitable land for constructing of temporary housing bases. By using FUZZY-TOPSIS model and incorporating layers in ARC GIS, the appropriate adjustment map is extracted. Finally, the optimum locations were selected due to the criteria of area, appropriateness of dimensions, land use consistency and ownership. This research indicated that seven acres of land consists of 4 parks in the central and marginal parts of the city were found and selected as the best places with very high consistency; 170 acres with high consistency; and 1339 acres with medium consistency. However, these will not meet the needs of Tabriz city population. According to the results, there is unreasonable and improper distribution of open spaces to build temporary housing and camps for affected people after earthquake in Tabriz; thus, urban management and land of Tabriz certainly will not accommodate or settle the affected ones in the earthquake.

## Echinococcosis

### complications

#### Can orbital hydatid cyst presents with acute visual loss? case report and literature review.

Hassoun, Hayder K.; Al Mualla, Hayder D.; Al Shukri, Mahmoud

Kufa Medical College - Neurology Department

**IPM-J-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 466-469 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blindness-parasitology; Echinococcosis-diagnosis; Review Literature as Topic; Echinococcus granulosus-pathogenicity; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**Abstract:** Hydatid cyst [HC] disease is zoonotic disease caused by larvae of Echinococcus granulosus which is commonly affecting liver and lung or any organ or tissue in our body. central nervous system [CNS] can be involved at any place with or without brain involvement including skull, orbit, vertebral column and spinal cord. Orbital infestation is constituting less than 1% of all hydatid disease cases. There are few reported cases of orbital HC in the literatures that presented with acute visual loss and proptosis. In this article we are reporting a case of intramuscular orbital HC that presented with sever and acute visual loss with proptosis following trivial road traffic accident.

### [Pelvic hydatid cyst with uncommon sciatalgia manifestation: a case report]

Maddah, Ghodratolah; Shabahang, Hossein; Noghabi, Reza Sharifi

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of General Surgery

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 541-545 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sciatica-parasitology; Pelvis-parasitology; Pelvis-pathology; Neurologic Manifestations; Diagnosis, Differential

**Abstract:** Hydatid disease or echinococcosis is a common parasitic disease of human and bovine, caused by infection with larva of the cestode echinococcus. Liver is the most common organ that is involved in this disease. Pelvic involvement and neurological symptoms, due to mass effect of pelvic involvement, in lower extremities are very uncommon manifestations of the disease. A forty six year old man was referred to clinic of surgery at Ghaem Hospital, Medical University of Mashhad, Iran. The patient complained about weakness and motor impairment in right lower extremity accompanied by numbness and radicular pain over past two months. Physical examination demonstrated muscular atrophy and reduced muscular strength in right lower extremity. Computed tomography and ultrasonographic studies showed a cystic mass in right side of the pelvic cavity with extension to the sciatic notch and another cystic mass in right gluteal region. Surgical operation revealed a cystic mass deep in pelvic cavity with the extension to the right sciatic notch with compression of nerve roots. The cystic mass was contained of daughter cysts which confirmed the diagnosis of hydatid cyst disease. This diagnosis was confirmed by pathologic assessment. Although uncommon, but hydatid disease can involve the pelvic cavity and make a pelvic, usually cystic, mass; that can make compression on nerve roots and so making neurologic symptoms in lower extremities. So in endemic areas for hydatid disease, such as Iran, pelvic hydatid cysts should be considered as a possible differential diagnosis in patients presenting with the sciatic pain and neurological manifestations in whom a pelvic mass has been found too.

## Eclampsia

### Acute appendicitis in a woman with eclampsia complicated by a stroke at 28 weeks gestation: a case report.

Al Husban, Naser; Matar, Kholoud; Wreikat, Suhair; Barakat, Muwaffaq; Hiasat, Mohammad; Shraideh, Ziad

E-mail:husban48@yahoo.com

King Hussein Medical Centre, [KHMC] - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 83-86 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendicitis-etiology; Pregnancy Complications; Stroke-etiology; Delayed Diagnosis; Acute Disease

**Abstract:** Eclampsia is defined as the occurrence of one or more convulsions superimposed on pre-eclampsia. Pre-eclampsia is pregnancy-induced hypertension in association with proteinuria >0.3g in 24 hours and virtually any organ system may be affected. In eclampsia, the case fatality rate has been reported as 1.8% and a further 35% of women experience a major complication. Acute appendicitis in pregnancy is not frequently encountered [0.05-0.13% pregnancies]. This condition is associated with delayed diagnosis and management. We report a 20-year-old Afghani primigravida, who presented at 28 weeks with multiple eclamptic fits at home and fever. Caesarean section was performed. The baby was stillborn with features of intra-uterine growth restriction. Her appendix was acutely inflamed and appendectomy was done. She sustained a minor stroke but recovered completely.

## Education, Medical

### organization and administration

### Reform in medical and health sciences educational system: a Delphi study of faculty members' views at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

Salehi, A.; Harris, N.; Lotfi, F.; Hashemi, N.; Kojouri, J.; Amini, M.

E-mail:Nasim.Salehi@griffithuni.edu.au

Griffith University - Griffith Health Institute - School of Public Health

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 151-161 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Care Reform; Curriculum; Education, Medical-trends; Teaching-organization and administration; Teaching-methods; Educational Measurement

**Abstract:** Despite the strengths in the Iranian medical and health sciences educational system, areas in need of improvement have been noted. The purpose of this study was to understand the views of faculty members at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences about current and future needs for medical and health sciences education, with the goal of improving the quality of the educational system. The data were collected using a Delphi consensus method. Analysis of the findings identified the following key themes among the factors likely to contribute to medical and health sciences education and training: adding and/or increasing student numbers in higher degrees in preference to associate degrees; providing more interactive, student-centred teaching methods; improving the educational content with more practical and research-based courses tailored to society's needs; and an emphasis on outcome-based student evaluation techniques. These changes aim to respond to health trends in society and enhance the close relationship between medical education and the needs of the Iranian society.

## standards

### **What is medical education for? The challenges in global medical education today.**

Gordon, David

World Federation for Medical Education

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 149-150 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical-organization and administration; Education, Medical-trends; Students, Medical

Education, Medical, Undergraduate

## methods

### **Bridging the gap: a program to enhance medical students' learning experience in the foundation year.**

Hayes, Aneta; Holden, Caroline; Gaynor, Declan; Kavanagh, Brendan; Otoom, Sameer

E-mail: [ahayes@rcsi-mub.com](mailto:ahayes@rcsi-mub.com)

Medical University of Bahrain - Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 196-200 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Competency-Based Education; Educational Measurement; Foundations; Questionnaires; Learning; Program Evaluation

**Abstract:** To evaluate students' perceptions of the intervention program based on small group teaching, regular continuous assessment, science-based tailored study skills program and recorded attendance on students' enhanced learning experience in the first year of study in an outcome-based medical course. Descriptive study. RCSI Bahrain. A Twenty-seven-item questionnaire was administered to foundation year students at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland - Medical University of Bahrain [RCSI Bahrain] after the completion of the first semester to explore whether these interventions enriched the students' learning experience or not. Comparisons of pass rates in all modules over the four years were also included. Students' perceptions of the academic study skills course were collected through a questionnaire activity [version 2007120102] via the Virtual Learning Environment [VLE]. The results suggest that local adaptations of undergraduate programs may lead to pedagogical expertise that contribute to enhanced learning experience of students and better integration of pre-university and third-level courses. The majority of questionnaire items were rated positively and the comparison of pass rates showed the highest results in the year the intervention was implemented. Making local adaptations to medical programs without changing the core curriculum can mark good academic practice. Considering specific socio-cultural frameworks of students may lead to improvements in the delivery of programs in universities.

Education, Pharmacy

## methods

### **Experiential learning experience of pharmacy students on the phelophepa health care train.**

Truter, Ilse

University [NMMU] - Department of Pharmacy

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 171-179 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students, Pharmacy; Patient Care Team; Problem-Based Learning; Delivery of Health Care; South Africa

**Abstract:** Phelophepa is a primary health care train visiting different rural areas of South Africa to deliver health care services to patients without access to health care. This paper reports on the experiential learning experience of pharmacy students at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University who worked on Phelophepa during 2008. A qualitative, chronological overview of the Phelophepa learning experience is given. The expectations of students are compared to their reflections afterwards. Outcomes are compared to the objectives set by performing a document analysis of the students' scientific reports. The main theme that emerged was that Phelophepa was a "life-changing experience". Students realized the role of the pharmacist in the health care team. Negative experiences included that students were taken out of their comfort zones and worked long hours. Phelophepa provides a necessary primary health care service to patients and an important educational role in preparing students for the pharmacy needs of rural South Africa.

## Efficiency, Organizational

### Utilizing DEA and preference relation for comparing efficient decision making units: an application for ranking bank branches.

Payan, Ali

[E-mail:Payan\\_iauz@yahoo.com](mailto:Payan_iauz@yahoo.com)

Islamic Azad University - Department of Mathematics

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 107-118 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Decision Support Techniques; Decision Making; Data Collection

**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to present an integrated method using data envelopment analysis [DEA] and preference relation for full ranking efficient decision making units [DMUs]. One of the main imperfections in using DEA to construct the preference relation is the presence of alternative optimal solutions in the related DEA models. In this situation, ranking DMUs may be varied by changing optimal solution. This fact is shown by an example. In this paper a model based on DEA to acquire the components of the preference relation is derived and then a new method to modify the proposed model in order to obtain unique optimal weights is suggested. The performance of the new method and other methods in the literature are compared by a numerical example. In addition, a numerical example is provided to illustrate the geometrical interpretation of the proposed method. A case study about bank branches in Iran is outlined to assess the validity of the proposed approach.

### [Studying the relationship between organizational justice and organizational commitment in employees of Helal Iran Textile Industries of Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

Miarkolaei, Hamzeh Samadi; Miarkolaei, Hossein Samadi; Babaei, Abbas

[E-mail:hamzeh\\_samadi@yahoo.com](mailto:hamzeh_samadi@yahoo.com)

Lecturer of Payame Noor University

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 40-51 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Organizational Culture; Textile Industry-legislation and jurisprudence; Regression Analysis; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Organizational Justice [OJ] is a term used to define the role of fairness within an organization because it is directly related to the organization. Employees are interested in matters related to justice due to its influence on job attitude and organizational behavior. Organizational Commitment has been defined as the extent in an organization which an individual accepts, internalizes, and also views his or her role based on organizational values and goals. In this descriptive and correlative study, all employees of Helal Iran Textile Industries of Red Crescent Society [about 106] were selected and studied through simple random sampling. Using two sectional questionnaires, organizational commitment and organizational justice respectively, data was collected and analyzed by using SPSS-19 with Correlation Test and Regression Analysis [ $p=0.05$ ]. The results indicated that there are a positive and significant correlation between organizational commitment and organizational justice with correlation degree [0.496]; also there a significant and meaningful relation between employees' organizational commitment with all dimensions of organizational justice such as distributive justice [0.474], procedural justice [0.485] and interactional justice [0.375]. Organizations must encourage their employees to participate in organizational commitment and perceived justice in order to increase access to practical purposes. Justice is in the hands of management; and management should take decisions to enhance perceived justice which lead to high organizational commitment.

## Electronic Health Records

### standards

### Quality of documentation of electronic medical information systems at primary health care units in Alexandria, Egypt.

Noureldin, M.; Mosollom, R.; Hassan, S.Z.

Hamdun Hin Mohammed e-University

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 105-111 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electronics, Medical; Primary Health Care

**Abstract:** Limited data are available about the implementation of electronic records systems in primary care in developing countries. The present study aimed to assess the quality of documentation in the electronic medical records at primary health care units in Alexandria, Egypt and to elicit physician's feedback on barriers and facilitators to the system. Data were collected at 7 units selected randomly from each administrative region and in each unit 50 paper-based records and their corresponding e-records were randomly selected for patients who visited the unit in the first 3 months of 2011. Administrative data were almost complete in both paper and e-records, but the completeness of clinical data varied between 60.0% and 100.0% across different units and types of record. The accuracy rate of the main diagnosis in e-records compared with paper-based records ranged between 44.0% and 82.0%. High workload and system complexity were the most frequently mentioned barriers to implementation of the e-records system.

## Embolization, Therapeutic

### instrumentation

#### **Double catheter technique: a new approach for treatment of anatomically challenging splenic artery aneurysm: a case report.**

Qtaish, Izzeddin

E-mail: [izzeddin@hotmail.com](mailto:izzeddin@hotmail.com)

King Hussein Medical Centre, [KHMC] - Department of Radiology

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 77-79 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endovascular Procedures-instrumentation; Aneurysm-therapy; Splenic Artery-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Catheterization; Splenic Artery-abnormalities

**Abstract:** Splenic artery aneurysms are the most common visceral aneurysm. They are usually asymptomatic, but may present rarely as abdominal pain, or with symptoms and signs of acute rupture. This is a case report of a 42 years old female patient who presented with mild abdominal pain and was found to have a splenic artery aneurysm with a challenging anatomy of the prominent splenic artery. The patient refused the surgical option of treatment, and was treated by endovascular embolization, using a double catheter technique.

## Emergency Service, Hospital

### organization and administration

#### **[Studying the time of response and results of delay in emergency medical system's [EMS] missions in Shiraz]**

Moradian, Mohammad Javad; Peyravi, Mahmoud Reza; Ettehad, Reihaneh

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 30-39 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Emergency Treatment-standards; Hospital Rapid Response Team; Delivery of Health Care; Cross-Sectional Studies; Analysis of Variance

**Abstract:** Prehospital Emergency Medical System is one of the critical parts in health care sector which has been usually unnoticed. Delivering quick, efficient and high quality care in this system has a large impact on mortality and morbidity of patients. In this descriptive and cross-sectional study, 20662 cases in 4 months in the middle of the year 2008. Missions over 8 minutes from when the time of call receiving to arrival on the scene were detected and survived. For statistical analysis ANOVA was used. Most of the missions were done between 8 to 10 minutes. Nine reasons were detected for this arrival delay: 1] destruction of the road, 2] Traffic, 3] Rainy weather, 4] Long way to the scene, 5] Scarcity of ambulance in the center near the scene, 6] Wrong address, 7] Cannot find the address, 8] Delay in dispatching the ambulance, 10] Delay in arrival because of technicians. In Shiraz Emergency Medical system the most important reasons for missions over 8 minutes were scarcity of ambulance in the center near the scene, traffic, long way to the scene. Quick arrival on the scene has a large effect on patients, though, health ministry and emergency centers should pay more attention on this sector and deliver financial support for equipped emergency centers due to the population and demand for emergency centers.

## Endometrial Neoplasms

#### **Evaluation of immunohistochemical staining for hepatocyte growth factor and c-met in endometrial adenocarcinoma.**

Talal, Lubab Fadhil; Challob, Mohamed Sabaa

Baghdad Medical College - Department of Pathology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 335-342 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatocyte Growth Factor-biosynthesis; Adenocarcinoma-metabolism; Receptor Protein-Tyrosine Kinases-biosynthesis; Retrospective Studies; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** Endometrial carcinoma is a primary malignant epithelial tumor, usually with glandular differentiation, arising in the endometrium with the potential to invade and metastasize. Hepatocyte growth factor [HGF] and its receptor c-Met have been implicated in uterine development, pregnancy, and endometrial disorders, such as endometriosis and carcinoma. The goal of this study was to evaluate immunohistochemical [IHC] staining patterns of HGF and c-Met in endometrial adenocarcinoma and to correlate staining with the biological behavior and outcome of endometrial adenocarcinoma. A retrospective study included 45 cases, who underwent total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, between 2005-2010 samples, were taken from Teaching Laboratories at Baghdad Teaching Hospital/Medical City. Thirty cases were diagnosed as adenocarcinoma of the endometrium, an additional 15 patients diagnosed as to have uterine leiomyoma [fibroid] and who had normal endometrium were taken as a control group.



The patient's age, tumor grading, depth of myometrial invasion, presence of pelvic and paraaortic LN metastases, vascular invasion, and the stage of the disease were noted. The specimens were already fixed in 10% formalin, and paraffin embedded. Three sections [4 micron in thickness] were cut from each paraffin block. One section stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin [H and E] stain, and the other two stained with HGF and c-Met immunostaining antibodies using positively charged slides. The mean age of the patients with endometrial adenocarcinoma was 58.5 years. There was no statistically significant difference between HGF/c-Met expression and age, tumor grade, stage, myometrial invasion and vascular invasion. There was a statistical significant correlation between HGF and c-Met scores with cases showing no pelvic lymph nodes metastases. There is a linear increase in HGF and c-Met expression in both the diseased and control group. A statistical significant correlation was found in HGF and c-Met scores between the diseased group and the control group. HGF and c-Met staining was significantly different between control group and diseased group. HGF and c-Met Showed Linear increase Expression in both diseased and control group. The c-Met is the high-affinity receptor for hepatocyte growth factor.

## Entomophthorales

### Giant orbitofacial basidiobolomycosis: diagnostic and management challenges in a resource limited environment.

Idemudia, Akhiwu B.; Adetokumbo, Adebola R.; Akinfenwa, Atanda T.; Sara, Kolo E.

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

Bayero University - Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 43-46 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Communicable Diseases, Emerging-diagnosis; Communicable Diseases, Emerging-therapy; Zygomycosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Giant Cells; Spores, Fungal; Rare Diseases

**Abstract:** Basidiobolomycosis, a rare disease caused by the fungus *Basidiobolus ranarum*, an environmental saprophyte, member of the class Zygomycetes; order Entomophthorales, found worldwide is an opportunistic infection that can be life-threatening in immune compromised patients. This report presents an unusual case of a giant orbitofacial basidiobolomycosis in a 30-year-old, otherwise healthy Nigerian farmer. The diagnostic and treatment challenges peculiar in our environment were also discussed.

## Epinephrine

### pharmacology

### A randomized comparison of initial hemodynamic response between three concentrations of adrenaline in lignocaine with submucosal infiltration in septorhinoplasty patients.

Alkhalidi, Hazem; Altamimi, Shawkat; Alrawashdeh, Mohammad

King Hussein Medical Center, [KHMC] - Department of Anesthesiology, Intensive care and pain management

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 37-43 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epinephrine-administration and dosage; Hemodynamics-drug effects; Anesthetics, Local-pharmacology; Blood Pressure-drug effects; Lidocaine-pharmacology; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To assess the cardiovascular responses induced by different nasal adrenaline-lignocaine mixtures infiltrations protocols for patients undergoing septorhinoplasty under general anesthesia. Our prospective investigation enrolled 212 subjects, aged 26-34 yrs, classified as physical status class one by the American Society of Anesthesiologists [ASA], of both sexes and scheduled for septorhinoplasty under general endotracheal anesthesia during the period from January 2010 to December 2012, at the King Hussein Hospital, King Hussein Medical Centre, Amman, Jordan. Patients were divided randomly into three groups. Patients in group A [n=70] received nasal sub mucosal infiltration of 10.2 ml of lignocaine 1% [10 mg/ml] with adrenaline 0.0025% [25 mcg/ml]. Subjects in group B [n=72] received 10.2 ml of lignocaine 1% with adrenaline 0.00125% [12.5 mcg mg/ml], while subjects in group C [n=70] received 10.2ml of lignocaine 1% with adrenaline 0.000625% [6.25 mcg/ml]. Cardiovascular parameters including heart rate, systolic blood pressure and mean arterial pressure were recorded every half minute during the first 5 minutes after nasal infiltration. Inter-group statistical comparisons were performed using ANCOVA and intra-group statistical comparisons were achieved using ANOVA. In comparison with baseline readings, heart rate was mostly increased, systolic blood pressure was mostly decreased and mean arterial pressure was mostly reduced significantly [P<0.05] at 60 seconds time interval post infiltration in all three groups. Local nasal sub mucosal infiltration of different adrenaline concentrations containing lignocaine solutions could increase heart rate and reduce mean arterial pressure during the first five minutes after infiltration.

## Eye

### radiation effects

#### Temperature distribution simulation of the human eye exposed to laser radiation.

Mirnezami, Seyyed Abbas; Jafarabadi, Mahdi Rajaei; Abrishami, Maryam

Iranian National Center of Laser Science and Technology

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 175-181 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laser Therapy-adverse effects; Hot Temperature; Lasers, Solid-State; Eye Diseases-surgery

**Abstract:** Human eye is a sensitive part of human body with no direct protection and due to its lack of protection against the external heat waves, studying the temperature distribution of heat waves on the human eye is of utmost importance. Various lasers are widely used in medical applications such as eye surgeries. The most significant issue in the eye surgeries with laser is estimation of temperature distribution and its increase in eye tissues due to the laser radiation intensity. Experimental and invasive methods to measure the eye temperature usually have high risks. In this paper, human eye has been modeled through studying the temperature distribution of three different laser radiations, using the finite element method. We simulated human eye under 1064 nm Neodymium-Doped Yttrium Aluminium Garnet [Nd: YAG] laser, 193 nm argon fluoride [ArF] excimer laser, and 1340 nm Neodymium doped Yttrium Aluminium Perovskite [Nd: YAP] laser radiation. The results show that these radiations cause temperature rise in retina, lens and cornea region, which will in turn causes serious damages to the eye tissues. This simulation can be a useful tool to study and predict the temperature distribution in laser radiation on the human eye and evaluate the risk involved in using laser to perform surgery.

## Eye Foreign Bodies

### complications

#### Corneal metallic foreign bodies among Jordanian soldiers.

Al Alawneh, Samer I.; Odat, Thabit A.; Khatatbeh, Ahmed E.; Athamneh, Fakhry S.; Alrabadi, Shefa A.

E-mail: [drahmed\\_73@hotmail.com](mailto:drahmed_73@hotmail.com)

Prince Rashid Bin Al-Hassan Hospital - Department of Ophthalmology

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 21-26 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cornea-injuries; Occupational Injuries-etiology; Eye Foreign Bodies-prevention and control; Accidents, Occupational; Military Personnel; Retrospective Studies; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** To review the spectrum of metallic foreign bodies among Jordanian soldiers and the efficacy of treatment. A retrospective review was conducted at Prince Rashid Bin Al-Hassan Hospital between August 2011 and March 2012. File and photographs review of 55 patients who attended the ophthalmology clinic and found to have corneal metallic foreign body were included in this study. The following data were extracted and analyzed: age, gender, past ocular history, mechanism and time of injury and whether any eye protective measures were taken for those who were exposed to trauma during work, time to receive treatment, method of corneal foreign body removal, number of foreign bodies, location, depth of foreign body in the cornea, whether the eye was patched or not after removal of corneal foreign body, associated ocular injury, presence of Bell's phenomenon, complications, and duration of absence from work. All patients were males and the age ranged between 17 and 55 years [mean 31.3 years]. Eighty- two percent of eye trauma occurred during work and all of them did not use any protective measure during their work activity. The mid third of the cornea was involved in 39% of patients followed by the paracentral zone in 27%. Corneal foreign bodies were removed by 27 gauge needle in 68% of patients. Eye patch was not used in 48% of patients after removal of foreign body. The most common associated finding was corneal rust in 63% of cases. Absence from work ranged between two to nine days. Corneal foreign bodies are potentially sight threatening that occurs mostly as a result of occupational accidents in male workers who do not comply with the use of eye protection. Educational and safety programs and patient counselling on proper eye protection are essential and must be implemented in the work places to prevent serious eye injuries and work loss.

## Fabry Disease

### diagnosis

#### **Angiokeratoma corporis diffusum without systemic features in a young Kashmiri female: a rare occurrence.**

Hassan, Iffat; Rather, Parvaiz Anwar; Aleem, Saima

University of Kashmir - Government Medical College Srinagar - Postgraduate Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 327-330 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fabry Disease-enzymology; Lysosomal Storage Diseases; alpha-L-Fucosidase-analysis; Angiokeratoma

**Abstract:** Angiokeratoma corporis diffusum [ACD] is a variety of angiokeratoma, characterized by diffuse cutaneous hyperkeratotic vascular lesions. ACD is usually associated with many lysosomal enzyme deficiencies, though it is not a rule. It is associated with systemic features along with skin lesions. It may also present as isolated cutaneous form. X-linked recessive form usually manifests in males and females act as carriers. We report a case of ACD without systemic features in a young Kashmiri female.

#### **Cutaneous variant of angiokeratoma corporis diffusum: a case report.**

Debbarman, Panchami; Mondal, Ashim Kumar; Lal, Niharika Ranjan; Kumar, Piyush; Gharami, Ramesh Chandra

Medical College and Hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 331-334 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin-pathology; Angiokeratoma; Dilatation, Pathologic; Aspartylglucosaminuria; Fucosidosis

**Abstract:** Angiokeratoma corporis diffusum [ACD] is a rare clinical type of angiokeratoma and has been reported, mostly, in association with various life threatening conditions, of which Fabry disease is the most known. Rarely, it has been reported as an isolated finding without any systemic features. A 23-year-old male presented with numerous red papules of various sizes with a history of intermittent bleeding. Histopathology findings were consistent with angiokeratoma and our case was diagnosed as ACD. We herein present a case of cutaneous variant of ACD without any associated systemic associations. Also, the conditions associated with ACD have been briefly discussed.

## Fasciitis, Necrotizing

### etiology

#### **Ocular necrotizing fasciitis due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in a non-neutropenic patient.**

Rodríguez Gonzalez, Fayna; Marrero Saavedra, Dolores; Rutllan Civi, Joaquin; Cabrera Vargas, Encarnacion; Martinez Quintana, Efrén

Dr. Negrin University Hospital of Gran Canaria

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 281-282 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fasciitis, Necrotizing-microbiology; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; *Pseudomonas* Infections-complications; Conjunctivitis, Bacterial; Eyelid Diseases-microbiology

**Abstract:** Eyelid necrosis is a very rare disease, usually secondary to trauma or infections. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [PA] eyelid necrosis remains principally a clinical diagnosis and it is often missed early in its presentation because of the difficulty in differentiating it from more common soft tissue infections. However, when the diagnosis is made we must act quickly due to the fatal evolution if not handled properly. We present the case of a non-neutropenic 53-year-old male patient with a history of alcoholism, smoking habit and lung cancer under chemotherapy treatment who developed ocular necrotizing fasciitis due to PA with perforation of his left eye and severe bilateral sclera ischemia despite intensive antibiotic treatment and surgical debridement.

## Fasting

### blood

#### **Effect of fasting on serum lithium levels: an experimental study in animal models.**

Ahmed, Zia; Subhan, Fazal; Shah, Muhammad Tahir; Farooq, Saeed

Hazara University - Department of Pharmacy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 33-37 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lithium-blood; Models, Animal; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Islam

**Abstract:** Muslims throughout the world observe dawn to dusk fast in the month of Holy Ramadan. This study aims to investigate the effect of fasting on serum lithium levels in an animal model under typical conditions of Ramadan.

Animals were categorized into oral and intraperitoneal groups. Each group was divided into fasting and non fasting groups along with their controls having six animals each. Mean serum lithium levels of non-fasting and fasting rats were assessed. Mean serum lithium levels of oral non-fasting rats was 0.23 +/- 0.004 mequiv/L, [n=6] compared to oral fasting rats 0.20 +/- 0.002 mequiv/L, [n=6] mean difference=0.003. The mean difference between mean serum lithium level of intraperitoneal non fasting [0.246 +/- 0.015 mequiv/L, n = 6] and intraperitoneal fasting rats [0.206 +/- 0.020 mequiv/L, n = 6] was 0.02. These differences were statistically non significant [P>0.05]. The mean serum lithium is not grossly affected by fasting in rats under 25degreeC and fasting for almost 12 hours which is consistent with a previous clinical study. Lithium can be used by fasting bipolar patients but, will require careful supervision.

## Fatty Acids, Omega-3

### pharmacology

#### Effects of omega-3 administration on homocysteine serum concentration in renal transplant recipient.

Mohammadpour, Amir Hooshang; Moallem, Seyed Adel; Bafandegan, Maryam; Shamsara, Jamal; Nazemian, Fatemeh

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - School of Pharmacy

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 25-28 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Homocysteine-blood; Kidney Transplantation; Dietary Supplements; Cholesterol; Hyperlipidemias-drug therapy; Random Allocation

**Abstract:** It has been shown that serum total homocysteine [HC] is a risk factor for vascular disease which characterizes endothelial damage in the general and in the End-Stage Renal Disease [ESRD] population as well. Whether n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids decrease homocysteine [Hcy] level has been a subject of controversy. Renal transplant patients were randomized in 2 groups and received 6 months of dietary supplementation with 6 g/day of Fish oil or placebo. Homocysteine level and total cholesterol level were measured. In 40 renal transplant recipients, increase in homocysteine level was greater after Fish oil administration but not significantly, total cholesterol was decreased significantly. Based on these data omega3 fatty acids supplementation doesn't decrease serum homocysteine in renal transplant recipients but decreases total cholesterol level.

## Fibrosarcoma

### secondary

#### Low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma: a rare distinctive soft tissue tumor.

Almaskati, Jalal; Patil, Devpal; Sarsam, Shamil; Mohamed, Rawia

E-mail: [drjalal@ibnalnafees.com](mailto:drjalal@ibnalnafees.com)

Pathology Department

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 221-223 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fibrosarcoma-diagnosis; Soft Tissue Neoplasms-diagnosis; Soft Tissue Neoplasms-pathology; Histochemistry; Rare Diseases; Neoplasm Metastasis; Health Planning Guidelines

**Abstract:** A fifty-three-year-old Bahraini male presented with a painless, slow growing mass in the left gluteal region. A work-up including pelvic MRI, chest CT scan and excisional biopsy was performed. The histology was low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma [LGFMS]. Immunohistochemistry tests confirmed the diagnosis. He received local radiotherapy as an alternative for re-resection. Changes in the liver were suspicious but an ultrasound and MRI of the liver ruled out liver metastases. The patient is maintained under close observation because the tumor has high tendency of local recurrence and possible pulmonary and liver metastases. This specific distinctive entity of soft tissue sarcoma is yet to be reported in Bahrain; it has no clear protocol regarding the best follow-up recommendations.

## Fires

#### [Application of AHP Model in site selection of firefighting centers by using Geographical Information Systems: [Case Study: Jahrom City]].

Sahraeian, Zahra; Zangiabadi, Ali

E-mail: [z.sahraeian22@gmail.com](mailto:z.sahraeian22@gmail.com)

Kharazmi University, Iran

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 14-29 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Geographic Information Systems; Rescue Work; Models, Statistical; Matched-Pair Analysis; Population Growth; Reference Standards; Urban Population

**Abstract:** Determining the appropriate locations for establishment of fire fighting stations are one of the important tasks and objectives of urban managers which should be prepared before implementation in a systematic framework. The main purpose of the site selection is to avoid wasting costs and also to ensure optimal performance of stations in contrast to urban systems. Quick and timely access to fire stations is essential for societies especially in urban ones. In this descriptive-analytical study, required information is collected by using a 1/2000 land use map, field observation, and also studying the related projects to Jahrom city which is applied as the model used in the weighting of criteria in paired comparisons format by using GIS software, Analysis Hierarchy Process [AHP] and based on experts' opinions. Data processing and analysis was performed in accordance with the criteria and standards for urban planning. At the end, the most appropriate locations are determined to establish centers. Buffering method is used to evaluate the fire fighting stations; however, eastern and western parts of Jahrom city didn't cover of fire stations with 2000 and 1500m function of radius. Several steps must be taken for selecting a fire station site by using GIS such as: 1] To identify the used data; 2] To identify influencing factors for selecting a fire station site; 3] To enter influential factors in GIS; 4] To evaluate layers of information; 5] To overlap layers of criteria considering the importance of criteria; 6] To enter the final weight in GIS and composition of information layers; 7] To compare the results of site selection pattern with the realities. It is necessary to arrange new firefighting centre for Jahrom City due to population growth in the future; urban development; increased migration from rural areas to cities and also lack of facilities and fire stations in response to the needs. The results show that there was used of different information layers and effective geographical information system [GIS] especially for selecting a fire station site and also assessment of status in Jahrom city. Finally, two locations were detected suitable for establishment of new fire station after comparison between the results of site selection pattern with the actual location of the study area considering all the parameters affecting the process of site selection.

## Free Radical Scavengers

### pharmacology

#### **A comparison among three different analytical methods to test the scavenging properties of different integrators against radicalic stress.**

Antiochia, Riccarda; Gatta, Tania; Mazzone, Elisa; Mannina, Luisa; Campanella, Luigi

[E-mail:riccarda\\_antiochia@uniroma1.it](mailto:riccarda_antiochia@uniroma1.it)

Sapienza Università di Roma - Department of Chemistry and Drug Technologies

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 25-32 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antioxidants-pharmacology; Biosensing Techniques; Spectrophotometry; Stress, Physiological

**Abstract:** The aim of the present work was to experimentally evaluate the total antioxidant capacity of different commercially available pharmaceutical integrators based on vitamin E, astaxanthin, resveratrol and blueberry using the traditional DMPD-FeCl<sub>3</sub> spectrophotometric method and the ORAC spectrofluorimetric method, largely discussed and described in literature and considered as reference methods. The results were compared with those ones obtained with a biosensor based on superoxide dismutase [SOD] enzyme. Precision of antioxidant capacity measures for all integrators was good, generally with a R.S.D.%  $\leq 10\%$  for all methods employed. An evaluation was also performed of the possible influence on the total integrator antioxidant capacity from other compounds and/or excipients present in the formulations which can interfere with the main antioxidant component of the commercial integrator.

## Gallbladder Diseases

### pathology

#### **Does routine histopathological examination of gallbladder after simple cholecystectomy add additional value?**

Bawahab, Mohammed A.; Abd El Maksoud, Walid M.; Al Amri, Fahad S.; Ali, Hala F.; Al Salman, Ali N.

King Khalid University - General Surgery Department

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 193-195 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gallbladder Neoplasms-diagnosis; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Neuroendocrine Tumors-diagnosis; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** Cholecystectomy for gallbladder stone disease is a common surgical procedure. Gallbladder carcinoma is a rare malignancy with poor prognosis, which has been linked in some studies to pre-existing gall stone disease. The current practice is to send all gallbladder specimens after cholecystectomy for histopathological examination. This adds additional workload on the pathologists. To determine the necessity of routine histopathological examination of gallbladder specimens following simple cholecystectomy. Aseer Central Hospital, Abha, Saudi Arabia. Retrospective cohort study. Patients who had cholecystectomy for gallstone disease from April 2010 to March 2012 were included. Operative notes, histopathological reports and final diagnoses were reviewed. The study included 803 patients who had simple cholecystectomy. Three of these patients were found to have gallbladder carcinoma, two females and one male. Dense adhesions were encountered in all malignant cases necessitating conversion from laparoscopic to open

cholecystectomy in one case. Macroscopic examination revealed a thickened gallbladder in all three patients; two patients had mucosal papillary lesions and one patient had polypoidal projection and mucosal ulcerations. These findings were confirmed by the pathologist. On microscopic examination, two patients had adenocarcinoma while one patient had neuroendocrine tumor. Selective approach for sending gallbladder specimens after cholecystectomy seems justifiable with no compromise on detection of incidental gallbladder cancer. This approach would lead to a reduction of workload on the pathologist.

## Geobacillus

### metabolism

#### **Taguchi's experimental design for optimizing the production of novel thermostable polypeptide antibiotic from *Geobacillus pallidus* SAT4.**

Muhammad, Syed Aun; Ahmed, Safia; Ismail, Tariq; Abdul Hameed

Quaid-I-Azam University - COMSATS Institute of Information Technology - Department of Pharmacy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 11-23 (60 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents-biosynthesis; Research Design; Peptides-metabolism

**Abstract:** Polypeptide antimicrobials used against topical infections are reported to obtain from mesophilic bacterial species. A thermophilic *Geobacillus pallidus* SAT4 was isolated from hot climate of Sindh Dessert, Pakistan and found it active against *Micrococcus luteus* ATCC 10240, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538, *Bacillus subtilis* NCTC 10400 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 49189. The current experiment was designed to optimize the production of novel thermostable polypeptide by applying the Taguchi statistical approach at various conditions including the time of incubation, temperature, pH, aeration rate, nitrogen, and carbon concentrations. There were two most important factors that affect the production of antibiotic including time of incubation and nitrogen concentration and two interactions including the time of incubation/pH and time of incubation/nitrogen concentration. Activity was evaluated by well diffusion assay. The antimicrobial produced was stable and active even at 55degree C. Ammonium sulphate [AS] was used for antibiotic recovery and it was desalted by dialysis techniques. The resulted protein was evaluated through SDS-PAGE. It was concluded that novel thermostable protein produced by *Geobacillus pallidus* SAT4 is stable at higher temperature and its production level can be improved statistically at optimum values of pH, time of incubation and nitrogen concentration the most important factors for antibiotic production.

## Granuloma

### microbiology

#### **Chronic granulomatous inflammation of the abdominal wall after laparoscopy: a look at high level disinfection.**

Ali, Nauyan; Zahid, Imdad Ahmad; Masood, Somer; Ahmed, Noman; Gardezi, Javed Raza

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

SIMS/Services Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 47-53 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy-adverse effects; Abdomen-pathology; Granuloma-diagnosis; Surgical Wound Infection-diagnosis; Disinfection; Postoperative Complications; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

**Abstract:** Port site infections after laparoscopic surgery are a known complication and take away a lot of benefits attributed to the minimal access approach. Detecting the flora responsible is essential and atypical mycobacteria must also be considered. This case series is a compilation of the accounts of ten different patients with chronic granulomatous inflammation of the anterior abdominal wall presenting with port site discharging sinuses and lumps after laparoscopic surgery. Atypical mycobacterial infections must be considered in patients with persistent wound infections after laparoscopic surgery and warrants a revision of the high level disinfection [HLD] process.

## Granuloma Annulare

### diagnosis

#### Extensive papulonodular lesion in a child - granuloma annulare presenting as a diagnostic dilemma.

Bala, Sanchaita; Niranjana, Sit; Amitava, Sengupta; Sumit, Sen; Anusree, Gangopadhyay; Pal, Saswati  
E-mail: [doc.sanchaita@gmail.com](mailto:doc.sanchaita@gmail.com)

IPGMER and SSKM Hospital - Department of Dermatology Venereology and Leprosy

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 335-337 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Necrobiotic Disorders; Granuloma Annulare-pathology; Histiocytes

**Abstract:** Granuloma annulare is an idiopathic, palisaded, granulomatous disorder. There are four main clinical varieties of GA of which the subcutaneous type is less commonly encountered. Here, we report a case of generalized subcutaneous granuloma annulare in a 10-year-old boy. This variety is common in children but its generalized form is a rare presentation.

## Hair Diseases

### pathology

#### Trichostasis spinulosa: case report.

Ogretmen, Zerrin; Oguz, Sevilay; Isik, Selda

Mart University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 351-352 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Keratosis-diagnosis; Pruritus-diagnosis; Skin Diseases-pathology; Diagnosis, Differential; Dermoscopy; Hair Follicle

## Haptoglobins

### metabolism

#### Association of haptoglobin phenotypes with clinical features of preterm labor disease.

Khazaei, Hossein Ali; Teymuri, Batoul; Nakhaei, Alireza; Mohammadi, Mehdi; Noura, Mehrangeez; Khazaei, Amin; Tofiqh, Neda; Rezaei, Nima

E-mail: [hkhazaei118@yahoo.com](mailto:hkhazaei118@yahoo.com)

Zahedan Medical Sciences University - Research Center for Cellular and Molecular - Department of Immunology and Hematology

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 554-559 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Obstetric Labor, Premature; Phenotype; Pregnancy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel

**Abstract:** Preterm birth means the birth before thirty seven week of pregnancy that causes a lot of complications for the baby. Variety factors are suggested to be involved in disease. In this study, we decided to evaluate haptoglobin [Hp] phenotypes association with clinical features of patients suffered from premature delivery to understand better the possible correlation of genetic and clinical features in this disease. This cross sectional analytic descriptive study has been carried out in two groups of 120 women, 60 with preterm and 60 with term labor. Patients were selected with previously diagnosed by a gynecologist with preterm birth in hospital during the study period. After performing diagnostic tests, the frequency of each haptoglobin phenotype in the two groups was analyzed using the X2 test and SPSS software. The maximum serum haptoglobin phenotype frequency in patients with Hp2-2, was 43 [71.7%] whereas in healthy individuals, 35 [58.3%]. No statistically significant differences between the two groups was found [ $P=0.310$ ]. But based on some patients clinical features such as their history of preterm delivery, previous history of recurrent abortions and history of preterm delivery in their family, significant association was found with Hp2-2 compared with healthy control [ $P<0.003$ ]. This study showed that Hp2-2 phenotypes levels in the case group was higher than in control but the factors influencing the presence or absence of preterm labor is clinically various.

## Health

### trends

#### Health in the post - 2015 agenda: three considerations in moving forward.

Nishtar, Sania

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 71-72 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Promotion; Delivery of Health Care

## Health Expenditures

#### Out of pocket payment for obstetrical complications: a cost analysis study in Iran.

Yavangi, Mahnaz; Sohrabi, Mohammad Reza; Riaz, Sahand

Hamedan University of Medical Sciences - Infertility and Reproductive Health Research Center - Department of Gynecology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1296-1303 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Delivery, Obstetric-economics; Cost of Illness; Hospital Costs; Cross-Sectional Studies; Insurance, Major Medical; Length of Stay-economics

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to determine the total expenditure and out of pocket payment on pregnancy complications in Tehran, the capital of Iran. A cross sectional study conducted on 1172 patients who admitted in two general teaching referral Hospitals in Tehran. In this study, we calculated total and out of pocket inpatient costs for seven pregnancy complications including preeclampsia, intrauterine growth restriction [IUGR], abortion, ante partum hemorrhage, preterm delivery, premature rupture of membranes and post dated pregnancy. We used descriptive analysis and analysis of variance test to compare these pregnancy complications. The average duration of hospitalization was 3.28 days and the number of visits by physicians for a patient was 9.79 on average. The average total cost for these pregnancy complications was 735.22 Unites States Dollars [USD] [standard deviation [SD] = 650.53]. The average out of packet share was 277.08 USD [SD = 350.74], which was 37.69% of total expenditure. IUGR with payment of 398.76 USD [SD = 418.54] [52.06% of total expenditure] had the greatest amount of out of pocket expenditure in all complications. While, abortion had the minimum out of pocket amount that was 148.77 USD [SD = 244.05]. Obstetrics complications had no catastrophic effect on families, but IUGR cost was about 30% of monthly household non food costs in Tehran so more financial protection plans and insurances are recommended for these patients.

## Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

#### Attitudes of dental patients towards participation in research.

Al Amad, S.; Awad, M.; Silverman, H.

[E-mail:salamad@sharjah.ac.ae](mailto:salamad@sharjah.ac.ae)

University of Sharjah - College of Dentistry

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 90-98 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Clinics; Cross-Sectional Studies; Research

**Abstract:** The attitudes of dental patients towards participation in research and the independent socioeconomic factors associated with these attitudes are not known. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 120 patients attending dental clinics in Amman, Jordan. For patients who had previously participated in research [N = 28], motivating factors for most [> 75%] included a desire to help others and to advance science. Most respondents [81.7%] showed interest in participating in questionnaire-based research, but fewer would participate in invasive research, e.g. biopsies [22.0%] and drilling teeth [21.2%]. Reasons given for not participating in research included fear of infectious diseases [71.3%] and pain [62.1%]. Factors considered important in enhancing research participation included being asked to give informed consent [98.2%], fairness in selection of participants [97.3%] and the prospect of humanitarian benefit [96.5%]. Sex and education level were significantly associated with patients' perceptions for several of items. To enhance recruitment, researchers should be aware of people's perspectives regarding participation in research.

#### Patients' attitudes towards the role of dentists in tobacco cessation counselling after a brief and simple intervention.

Ebn Ahmady, A.; Homayoun, A.; Lando, H.A.; Haqpanuh, F.; Khoshnevisan, M.H.

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

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry - Department of Community Oral Health

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 82-89 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Counseling; Dentists; Smoking Cessation; Smoking-prevention and control



**Abstract:** Dental professionals are in a unique position to promote smoking cessation among their patients. We evaluated the effects of a brief counselling intervention by a dentist on patients' attitude towards the role of dentists in tobacco cessation programmes. In a semi-experimental study in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 70 eligible smokers were selected and randomly assigned to intervention and control groups. The initial attitudes of the patients regarding tobacco cessation counselling services provided by the dentist were determined using a validated questionnaire. The intervention group received a brief chair-side counselling by a dentist based on the 5 A's approach, while no intervention was provided for the control group. At 8-weeks follow-up, smokers receiving the intervention showed significantly more positive attitudes towards the role of the dentist in advising patients to quit smoking compared with those in the control group. More responsibility could be transferred to dentists for tobacco prevention.

### Perceptions, attitudes, and practices towards research among resident physicians in training in Saudi Arabia.

Mitwalli, H.A.; Al Ghamdi, K.M.; Moussa, N.A.

King Saud University - College of Medicine - Department of Dermatology

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 99-104 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Perception; Internship and Residency; Research; Medical Staff, Hospital; Physicians; Education, Medical; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Health research training forms an important part of medical education. This cross-sectional study examined the attitudes to research, perceived barriers to research and experience of participation in research projects among resident physicians in Saudi Arabia. A self-administered email questionnaire was completed by 191/207 residents working in different specialties and regions of Riyadh. A majority [97.9%] agreed that research is essential and improves health care and 86.9% that it helps in building a future academic career. Lack of research training [93.2%], lack of time [89.5%], work-related stress [83.2%] and lack of supervisors [73.3%] were perceived barriers to doing research. Only 58 [30.4%] had had any research involvement. Involvement in research was significantly more likely for residents at an advanced level of training than at earlier levels [OR 3.50, 95% CI: 1.1-11.1] and less likely for those who had 1 or 2 children during residency than those who had none [OR 0.29, 95% CI: 0.1-0.8].

### Physicians' knowledge, attitude and practices regarding management of medications in Ramadan.

Jaber, D.; Albsoul Younes, A.; Wazaify, M.

University of Jordan - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Biopharmaceutics and Clinical Pharmacy

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 56-62 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Attitude of Health Personnel; Fasting; Data Collection; Questionnaires; Islam; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate knowledge, attitude and practices [KAP] of physicians regarding the management of medications in Ramadan we used a self-administered questionnaire on a target sample of 381 physicians at Jordan University Hospital, King Abdulla University Hospital and a number of private clinics in Amman, during September and October of 2008. A total of 297 questionnaires were returned. Physicians' KAP about management of medications in Ramadan was generally insufficient. The main factors that affected KAP were age, nationality, specialty, and country and year of last qualification [P < 0.05]. Female physicians scored better than males, and fellows scored better than other groups for knowledge. Most physicians' attitudes and practices were in line with religious opinion in regard to which routes of drug administration can nullify fasting, indicating that physicians have adequate knowledge in this area.

## Health Services for the Aged

### Comparing the effects of group and home-based physical activity on mental health in the elderly.

Mortazavi, Seyed Salehe; Shati, Mohsen; Ardebili, Hassan Eftekhari; Mohammad, Kazem; Beni, Reza Dorali; Keshteli, Ammar Hassanzadeh

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health - Department of Health Promotion and Education

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1282-1289 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Exercise-psychology; Mental Health; Motor Activity; Questionnaires; Personal Satisfaction; Patient Acceptance of Health Care

**Abstract:** The present study focuses on comparing the effects of home based [HB] and group based [GB] physical activity on mental health in a sample of older adults in Shah-e-kord. In this quasi-experimental study, a twice weekly physical activity program for 2 months was provided either individually at home or in a group format for 181 people who were divided into two groups [HB and GB]. The outcome, mental health, was measured with the 28 item General Health Questionnaire [GHQ 28]. Mental health status improved after participation in the physical activity program. The decrease in GHQ 28 total score in GB group, 3 months after intervention, was 3.61 +/- 2.28 [P < 0.001]. In HB group, this reduction was 1.20 +/- 2.32 during the same period [P < 0.001]. The difference of these "before-after differences" between the two groups in the GHQ 28 and all its subscales was statistically significant [P < 0.001]. Also, the effects of GB physical activity on mental health compared with HB physical activity, adjusted for related baseline variables, were significant. These findings reveal the probable effects of GB rather than HB physical activity on mental health among the elderly.

# Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated

## metabolism

### Levels of Glycosylated haemoglobin in newly discovered Sudanese diabetics.

Abbadi, Osama S.; Bakheit, Khalid H.; Abdel Rahim, Hisham M.

Omdurman Islamic University - Faculty of medicine - Dept. of Biochemistry

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 9-11 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus-blood; Blood Glucose; Age Groups; Case-Control Studies; Questionnaires; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus [D.M] is one of the most known chronic illnesses in the world. The exposure of blood to variable concentrations of glucose gives rise to variable levels of Haemoglobin [Hb] glycation, a non-enzymatic reaction. This phenomenon had led to the concept of measurement of glycosylated Hb as an indicator of glycemic control of diabetic patients; furthermore, it could be a diagnostic tool for the disease. The research aimed to measure the level of glycosylated Hb -designated HbA1c- in the newly discovered diabetics in Sudan. This was a retrospective case-control study, done at the Police Hospital and Bahri Diabetic Centre during the period from June 2011- October 2011. The populations of the sample were newly discovered Sudanese diabetics, in two age groups. Forty patients and forty controls were assessed via questionnaire, and venous blood to perform the test of HbA1c using Nycocard[copyrigh] machine. The mean of HbA1c in young diabetics was 10.0%, while that of old diabetics was 8.8%. There was no correlation between HbA1c and random blood glucose, body mass index, hypertension, or the duration of symptoms. HbA1c levels in newly discovered diabetics was found to be elevated, with significant difference between diabetics of less than forty, and above forty years of age.

# Hepatitis A

## epidemiology

### Hepatitis A and E: not to be forgotten.

Asghar, Rana J.

[E-mail:Jawad@alumni.washington.edu](mailto:E-mail:Jawad@alumni.washington.edu)

South Asian Public Health Forum

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 212-213 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis E-epidemiology; Hepatitis A-diagnosis; Hepatitis A-genetics; Genotype; Hepatitis, Viral, Human

# Hepatitis B

## epidemiology

### Seroprevalence of hepatitis B and C viruses among tuberculosis patients.

Nail, Abdelsalam M.; Ahmed, Nazar E.; Gaddour, Mohammed O. E.

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

Jouf University - College of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 17-22 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Risk Assessment; Questionnaires; Mass Screening; Prospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis is a common health problem in the world. Sudan is among the countries with the highest prevalence for tuberculosis and HBV, HCV infections. Co-infection with viral hepatitis [HBV, HCV] among tuberculosis patients increases the risk of hepatotoxicity occurring during tuberculosis treatment, so it is important to know the seroprevalence of hepatitis B and C viruses among tuberculosis patients. To investigate seroprevalence of HBV and HCV among adult tuberculosis patients in tuberculosis center at Tropical Diseases Teaching Hospital [TDH]. This is a prospective cross sectional study, conducted in the period from December 2010 to October 2011 in tuberculosis center in TDH- Sudan. 200 adult tuberculosis patients [age 19years and above] were enrolled in this study, data were collected by using questionnaire. All patients' blood samples were tested for HBsAg and hepatitis C virus antibodies. Results were analyzed by using SPSS16 [Statistical package for social science16]. A total number of 200 confirmed tuberculosis patients were studied. 127 patients [63.5%] were males. The seroprevalence of HBV and HCV in this study were 9.5% and 3.5% respectively. Two patients [1%] were infected with both infections. The HBV vaccination among the study group was 6%. The HBV and HCV infections are common among tuberculosis patients with seroprevalence of 9.5% and 3.5% for HBV and HCV respectively. Our study also showed that there are multiple risk factors for contracting HBV and HCV infections in our patients, so screening for these viruses should be included in the national TB control program.

## Hepatitis B Surface Antigens

### Correlation between HBsAg quantitation and HBV DNA in HBeAg-negative HBV/D patients.

Teriaky, Anouar; Al Judaibi, Bandar

Western University - London Health Sciences Centre - Departments of Medicine

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 243-244 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B e Antigens-blood; Hepatitis B, Chronic-immunology; Virus Replication; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Biological Markers; Hepatitis B virus-genetics

## blood

### Correlation between hepatitis B surface antigen titers and HBV DNA levels.

Alghamdi, Amal; Aref, Nagwa; El Hazmi, Malak; Al Hamoudi, Waleed; Alswat, Khalid; Helmy, Ahmed; Sanai, Faisal M.; Abdo, Ayman A.

King Saud University - College of Science - Departments of Botany and Microbiology

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 252-257 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B Surface Antigens-genetics; DNA, Viral-blood; Hepatitis B virus-immunology; Hepatitis B, Chronic-blood; Hepatitis B, Chronic-immunology; Genome, Viral-genetics; Viral Envelope Proteins

**Abstract:** To assess the correlation between serum HBsAg titers and hepatitis B virus [HBV] DNA levels in patients with hepatitis B envelop antigen-negative [HBeAg -ve] HBV genotype-D [HBV/D] infection. A total of 106 treatment-naïve, HBeAg -ve HBV/D patients were included; 78 in the inactive carrier [IC] state and 28 in the active hepatitis [AH] stage. HBV DNA load and HBsAg titers were tested using TaqMan real-time polymerase chain reaction [PCR] and automated chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay, respectively. The median [range] log<sub>10</sub> HbsAg titer was significantly lower in the IC group compared with AH group, 3.09 [-1 to -4.4] versus 3.68 [-0.77 to 5.09] IU/mL, respectively;  $P < 0.001$ . The suggested cutoff value of HBsAg titer to differentiate between the two groups was 3.79 log<sub>10</sub> IU/mL. In addition, there was a significant positive correlation between HBsAg and HBV DNA levels in the whole cohort, AH, and IC groups [ $r = 0.6$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ;  $r = 0.591$ ,  $P = 0.001$ ; and  $r = 0.243$ ,  $P = 0.032$ , respectively]. Serum HBsAg titers may correlate with HBV DNA in treatment-naïve HBeAg -ve HBV/D patients, and supports the use of HBsAg levels in clinical practice as a predictor of serum HBV DNA levels.

## Hepatitis C

## complications

### Oral conditions associated with hepatitis C virus infection.

Alavian, Seyed Moayed; Mahboobi, Nastaran; Mahboobi, Nima; Karayiannis, Peter

[E-mail:editor@hepatmon.com](mailto:E-mail:editor@hepatmon.com)

Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences - Baqiyatallah Hospital - Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 245-251 (74 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepacivirus; Sjogren's Syndrome-virology; Lichen Planus-virology; Mouth Neoplasms-virology; Oral Health

**Abstract:** Hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection in more than 170 million chronically infected patients with no developed preventive vaccine is a globally important issue. In addition to expected hepatic manifestations, a number of extrahepatic manifestations, such as mixed cryoglobulinemia, glomerulonephritis, polyarteritis nodosa, rashes, renal disease, neuropathy, and lymphoma, have been reported following HCV infection, which are believed to be influenced by the virus or the host immune response. HCV combination therapy with pegylated interferon and ribavirin might be associated with side effects as well. The association of HCV with special oral conditions has also been reported recurrently; the mechanism of most of which remains unclear. This article reviews the association of HCV infection with some of the oral conditions such as oral health, Sjogren's syndrome, lichen planus and oral cancer.

# Hepatitis C, Chronic

## genetics

### Genotype characterization of occult hepatitis B virus strains among Egyptian chronic hepatitis C patients.

Kishk, R.; Aboul Atta, H.; Ragheb, M.; Kamel, M.; Metwally, L.; Nemr, N.  
Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 130-138 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C, Chronic-virology; Hepatitis B-genetics; Hepatitis B-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Chronic hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection combined with occult hepatitis B virus [HBV] infection has been associated with increased risk of hepatitis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of occult HBV infection among Egyptian chronic HCV patients, the genotype and occurrence of surface gene mutations of HBV and the impact of co-infection on early response to treatment. The study enrolled 162 chronic HCV patients from Ismailia Fever Hospital, Egypt, who were HBV surface antigen-negative. All patients were given clinical assessment and biochemical, histological and virological examinations. HBV-DNA was detectable in sera from 3 patients out of the 40 patients who were positive for hepatitis B core antibody. These 3 patients were responsive to combination therapy at treatment week 12; only 1 of them had discontinued therapy by week 24. HBV genotype D was the only detectable genotype in those patients, with absence of [a] determinant mutations among those isolates.

## immunology

### Study of non-organ specific antibodies in children with genotype 4 chronic hepatitis C.

Hamed, Mohammed E.; Alanani, Naglaa M. Kamal; Sherief, Laila M.; Fouad, Mohammed A.; Elwhab, Lamiaa A.; Raafat, Nermin

Departments of Pediatric Hepatology

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 262-270 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C Antibodies-blood; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sensitivity and Specificity; Genotype; Autoantibodies-blood; gamma-Glutamyltransferase-blood; Prospective Studies; Cohort Studies

**Abstract:** Adult studies established a relationship between hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection and the presence of non-organ specific antibodies [NOSAs]. Most studies were carried out on genotypes 1 and 2. Only a few studies addressed that issue in pediatrics. No studies have been carried out on autoimmunity and genotype 4 in children. We aim to investigate NOSAs in 80 Egyptian children with chronic HCV infection along with studying the underlying genotype of HCV, and correlating autoimmunity with the epidemiological, clinical, biochemical, and virological features. HCV RNA was assayed by the polymerase chain reaction and viral genotypes were determined. NOSAs were measured and liver biopsies were taken for histopathological examination. Genotype 4 was the only detected genotype in the included 80 patients. Anti-smooth muscle antibodies [ASMA] were the only detected antibodies in 32 [40%] patients, always with V specificity [vessels only] at titers ranging from 1:20 and 1:160. Anti nuclear antibodies [ANA] and liver-kidney microsomal antibodies 1 [LKMA 1] were not detected in any of our patients. Epidemiologic and clinical features did not significantly differ between autoantibody positive and negative patients. Among biochemical features, significantly high levels of total bilirubin, albumin, immunoglobulins, alkaline phosphatase, and gamma glutamyl transpeptidase were found in the antibody positive group. Genotype 4 HCV is the prevailing genotype in Egyptian children with chronic HCV infection. A consistent proportion of these children with chronic HCV infection circulate non-organ specific autoantibodies. The prevalence of ASMA and the absence of ANA and LKMA 1 might be related to the unique situation in Egypt with unique prevalence of genotype 4. More studies are warranted on larger pediatric population to validate these findings.

# Herpes Labialis

## complications

### Herpes simplex labialis virus is a risk factor for vitiligo [post- herpes simplex labialis vitiligo]

Elethawi, Ali M. Dhahir

University of Sulaimania - College of Medicine

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 401-403 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vitiligo-virology; Vitiligo-etiology; Lip Diseases-etiology; Hypopigmentation-etiology; Herpesvirus 1, Human; Herpes Simplex-virology

**Abstract:** Herpes simplex labialis is a common disease and is the major cause of erythema multiforme. Recently post-herpes labialis leukoderma had been noticed on the lips of Iraqi patients. The aim of the present work is to assess this new pigmentary problem. A total of 24 patients with post-herpes labialis leukoderma were included in this study. Full history and a thorough physical examination were done for all patients. Fourteen females [58.37%] and 10 males

[41.67%] were studied. Their ages ranged between 7-53 years. Koebner phenomenon was positive in 17 [70.83%] patients. Family history of vitiligo in close relatives was positive in 13 [54.17%] of patients. The findings of the present work are in favor that this type of leukoderma is a variant of vitiligo that may be induced by herpes-simplex labialis.

## Herpes Zoster

### epidemiology

#### Herpes zoster in children.

Malik, Lamees Mahmood; Azfar, Nadia Ali; Khan, Abdur Rahim; Hussain, Ijaz; Jahangir, Muhammad  
Iqbal Medical College - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 267-271 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Herpes Zoster-pathology; Herpes Zoster-prevention and control; Immunosuppression; Herpesvirus 3, Human; Chickenpox; Child

**Abstract:** To study the epidemiology and clinical features of childhood herpes zoster. The study was carried out from March 2008 till February 2012. Forty two cases of herpes zoster in children less than 12 years of age were enrolled from the outpatient departments of Lahore General Hospital and Jinnah Hospital Lahore. Patients were subjected to detailed history, physical examination and relevant investigations. Out of 42 patients with herpes zoster, 57.1 % were males and 42.9 % were females. The mean age was 8 years with an age range of 18 days to 12 years. In most patients a single dermatome was involved [69%] and thoracic dermatome was involved in the majority [40.4%]. The most common symptom was pruritus in 52%, followed by pain in 12%. A positive history of previous exposure to varicella was present in 31% patients only, and out of these 61% were exposed before the age of two years. Six patients gave history of chickenpox in mother during pregnancy. Majority of patients i.e. 83.3% showed no evidence of immunosuppression on history, examination and investigations. Three patients were anti-HCV positive [7.1%], two [4.6%] had tuberculosis, one [2.3%] patient was taking steroids and one [2.3%] was diagnosed as leukemia. Most of the children with herpes zoster had no obvious evidence of immunosuppression. History of previous exposure to varicella was found in only 31% with majority being exposed below two years of age. Herpes zoster is a relatively mild disease in children with pruritus being the main symptom in 52% and pain occurred in only 12% of cases.

## Herpesvirus 8, Human

### immunology

#### The frequency of human herepes virus type 8 among blood donors and post-kidney transplant patients in two specialized centers in Khartoum.

Kafi, Shamsoun K.; Suliman, Reem T.; Bayoumi, Magdi; Musa, Hassan A.

E-mail:shamsounkafi@yahoo.co.uk

The National Ribat University - Dept of microbiology

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 35-37 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sarcoma, Kaposi-epidemiology; Kidney Transplantation-adverse effects; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Tissue Donors; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Disease Outbreaks; Age Groups; Blood Donors

**Abstract:** Human herpesvirus-8 [HHV-8] is an opportunistic virus proved to be the cause of AIDS associated Kaposi's sarcoma. Based on the emergence of HIV and its pandemic spread HHV- 8 is expected to participate in increasing the risk of Kaposi's sarcoma in areas where the rate of infection is high. There is a great need to study the epidemiology of the virus. To find out the rate of infection with HHV-8 in Khartoum among blood donors and post-kidney transplant patients. Venous blood samples were collected from 90 Subjects [60 blood donors from Elsalam Cardiac Centre [controls] and 30 kidney transplanted patients from IbnSina hospital]. The blood specimens were tested for Human herpes virus anti- IgG using ELISA technique. The overall rate of infection with HHV-8 was found to be 2.2%. The highest rate of infection [20%] was in the age group 46 years and more. The seroprevalence of HHV-8 was found to be 6.7% in post-kidney transplant patients. None of the control group proved to be positive for HHV-8. The rate of infection with HHV-8 was found to be relatively lower in the studied group.

## Hibiscus

### Antihyperglycemic and hypolipidemic effects of *Hibiscus schizopetalus* [Mast] Hook in alloxan-induced diabetic rats.

Zahid, Hina; Rizwani, Ghazala H.; Shareef, Huma; Khursheed, Raheela; Huma, Ambreen; Hasan, SM. Farid  
E-mail: [zindagi\\_zh@yahoo.com](mailto:zindagi_zh@yahoo.com)

University of Karachi - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 83-89 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental-drug therapy; Hypoglycemic Agents-therapeutic use; Hypolipidemic Agents-therapeutic use; Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Rats; Tolbutamide-therapeutic use; Alloxan

**Abstract:** The antihyperglycemic and hypolipidemic activities of *Hibiscus schizopetalus* [Mast] Hook [Malvaceae] flower and leaves extracts were investigated in alloxan-induced diabetic rats. The hypoglycemic activity of both the extracts [100mg/kg, body weight] was tested in fasting normal rat, glucose loaded rats. Observation on body weight was also recorded. The extracts showed a significant [ $P < 0.001$ ] reduction in blood glucose level in normal fasting rats. In glucose tolerance test, significant [ $P < 0.01$ ] decreased observed in all glucose loaded animals. While in alloxan induced diabetic rats, the percent blood glucose reduction was 59.94% and 45.14% in extracts treated groups. The results obtained were compared with the reference standard drug Tolbutamide [100mg/kg, body weight]. The diabetic rats showed sign of decreased in their body weight during the treatment period. Cholesterol and triglycerides levels were significantly decreased [ $P < 0.001$ ] by HFE. The results obtained demonstrated the potential hypoglycemic activity of methanolic extracts of *H. schizopetalus*. There is need of bioassay-directed assay of the active principles responsible for the anti-diabetic activity. The methanolic extracts showed the presence of carbohydrates, alkaloids, steroids, terpenes, saponins and glycosides.

## Honey

### Antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant activities of honey collected from Timergara [Dir, Pakistan]

Zahoor, Muhammad; Naz, Sumaira; Sangeen, Muhammad

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

University of Malakand - Department of Chemistry

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 45-50 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Antifungal Agents-pharmacology; Antioxidants-pharmacology; Free Radical Scavengers-pharmacology; Gram-Negative Bacteria-drug effects; Gram-Positive Bacteria-drug effects

**Abstract:** In this study honeys of *Acacia modesta*, *Prunus persica*, *Zizyphus sativa* and *Isodon rogosus* plants were tested against two Gram-positive bacterial strains [*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus*], two Gram-negative bacterial strains [*Klebsilla pneumonia* and *Escherichia coli*] and two fungal strains [*Alternaria alternata* and *Trichoderma harzianum*] through Agar well diffusion method. The tested honeys showed high antimicrobial activities to the tested bacterial and fungal strains. All the tested honeys were more active against Gram-negative bacterial strains than the Gram-positive bacterial strains. They showed lower activity against the tested fungal strains as compared to all the tested bacterial strains. The given honeys showed free radical scavenging activity also.

## Hyperuricemia

### complications

#### Prevention of renal damage by treating hyperuricemia.

Nickavar, Azar

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

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Aliasghar Children Hospital - Department of Pediatric Nephrology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1318-1320 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Renal Insufficiency-prevention and control; Nephrolithiasis-etiology; Hyperuricemia-drug therapy; Proteinuria-etiology; Nephritis, Interstitial-etiology

**Abstract:** Nephrolithiasis, obstructive renal failure, essential hypertension, and chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis have been considered as the renal complications of hyperuricemia. Massive proteinuria has been rarely reported as the primary manifestation of increased serum uric acid. This is the report of a child presented with proteinuria, hypertension, and glomerular scleroses secondary to hypouricosuric hyperuricemia, who was treated by uric acid lowering management.

## Hysterectomy, Vaginal

### adverse effects

#### The effect of a modified surgical technique on the incidence of vault haematomas.

Naheed, Iffat; Malik, Samia; Shaukat, Malik Shahid; Imdad, Seema; Naeem, Muhammad

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Lady Aitchison Hospital - Department of Obstetric and Gynecology

Esculapio 2013; 9 (1): 11-14 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hematoma-prevention and control; Hysterectomy, Vaginal-methods; Postoperative Complications-prevention and control; Suture Techniques; Vaginal Diseases

**Abstract:** To evaluate the effects of a modified incision and closure technique on the incidence of vault haematomas and post operative morbidity after vaginal hysterectomy. This study was conducted in Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore from November 2011 to December 2012. 100 patients aged 40 to 70 years having utero-vaginal prolapse undergoing vaginal hysterectomy were included in the study. Vaginal hysterectomy was performed with a modified Incision. Patients were observed for fever, pain and vaginal bleeding. Pelvic ultrasound was carried out for any pelvic collection or haematomas. Patients were followed for one month. Patients with complaints of lower abdominal pain, vaginal spotting, bleeding or fever were readmitted and evaluated. Out of 100 patients, 2% patients developed vault haematomas, 11% developed pain, 5% developed fever. 7% patients stayed at hospital for 5-6 days due to complications. Haematoma was confirmed by ultrasound in 2% cases and those were readmitted. Conservative management was done. No patient required surgical evacuation. Adoption of the modified technique resulted in a significant fall in postoperative morbidity due to haematoma formation.

## Infant Mortality

#### Maternal and fetal outcomes in diabetic pregnant women.

Hyari, Muwafag; Abu Romman, Hala; Ajlouni, Kamel

Jordan University Hospital - National Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics

Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2013; 20 (3): 56-61 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes, Gestational; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1-complications; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Cesarean Section; Abortion, Spontaneous-etiology; Pregnancy Outcome; Infant, Premature; Medical Records; Retrospective Studies; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** To assess maternal and fetal outcomes in Jordanian women with known Diabetes Mellitus or Gestational Diabetes. A retrospective medical record review was conducted on 234 pregnant women who were followed at the National Center for Diabetes Endocrinology and Genetics and Gynecological Department in Jordan University Hospital between 2004 and 2009. A total of 148 subjects had Gestational Diabetes Mellitus and 86 had known diabetes mellitus [Type 1 = 28, Type 2 = 58]. Caesarean section was more frequent in Gestational Diabetes Mellitus subjects than in Diabetes Mellitus group [47.3% vs. 44.2%]. The frequency of pre-term delivery tends to be higher in Diabetes Mellitus group than Gestational Diabetes Mellitus group [9.3% vs. 8.1%]. Abortion was more common in Diabetes Mellitus group than Gestational Diabetes Mellitus group [11.6% vs. 4%]. Macrosomia, hypoglycemia, hypocalcaemia, polycythemia and congenital malformation were more common in Diabetes Mellitus group than Gestational Diabetes Mellitus group. The results showed that Diabetes Mellitus group witnessed more abortion and pre-term delivery compared to Gestational Diabetes Mellitus groups. The caesarean section was higher in Gestational Diabetes Mellitus compared to Diabetes Mellitus group. Gestational Diabetes Mellitus group had better fetal outcome than the Diabetes Mellitus group, indicating that Diabetes Mellitus [type 1, type 2] in pregnancy is a serious condition.

### trends

#### The patterns and causes of neonatal mortality at a tertiary hospital in Oman.

Abdellatif, Mohamed; Al Battashi, Abeer; Ahmed, Masood; Bataclan, Maria Flordeliz; Khan, Ashfaq Ahmed; Al Maniri, Abdullah

E-mail: [molatif66@yahoo.com](mailto:molatif66@yahoo.com)

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Child Health Department

Oman Medical Journal 2013; 28 (6): 422-426 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cause of Death; Premature Birth-mortality; Infant, Newborn, Diseases-mortality; Cohort Studies; Retrospective Studies; Intensive Care, Neonatal

**Abstract:** To report the patterns and causes of neonatal death from a tertiary care neonatal intensive care unit over a period of four years. This is a retrospective cohort study where four years data [ January 2006 - December 2009] of all inborn neonatal admissions and deaths were collected from the neonatal intensive care unit at Sultan Qaboos University hospital on predesigned forms. All out born admissions and deaths were excluded. The causes of neonatal death were classified using Wigglesworth's classification. The number of inborn live births during the study period was 10064 and the total number of inborn neonatal admissions was 1475. The total deaths [neonatal and post neonatal] at

the neonatal intensive care unit was 73 [63 inborn and 10 out born]. Among the inborn, five deaths were post neonatal deaths and hence, excluded from analysis. Among the remaining inborn neonatal deaths [n=58], 34 [59%] were males and 24 [41%] were females. The number of neonatal admissions increased over the years during the study period from 248 to 356, while the number of deaths also increased from 10 deaths in 2006, to 20 deaths in 2009. The primary causes of neonatal deaths were prematurity and its complications 52% [n=30]. Lethal congenital malformations lead to 17 [29%] newborn deaths, specific diagnosis in 7 newborns [12%], and birth asphyxia in four [7%] of cases. There was an increasing trend of neonatal admissions and deaths among inborn babies. Prematurity, with sepsis as its major complication and congenital malformations were the leading cause of neonatal mortality.

## Influenza, Human

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiological survey on pandemic influenza A [H1N1] virus infection in Kurdistan province, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2009.

Afsiabian, S.; Mohsenpour, B.; Bagheri, K.H.; Baron, M.; Ghaderi, L.; Hashemi, R.; Garibi, F.  
Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences - Liver and Gastroenterology Research Centre

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 169-174 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Influenza A virus-isolation and purification; Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype-isolation and purification; Influenza, Human-diagnosis

**Abstract:** This study evaluated the epidemiology of suspected cases of pandemic influenza A [H1N1] virus infection in 2009-2010 in Kurdistan province, a frontier province of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A questionnaire covering demographic characteristics, clinical presentation and outcome, and history of exposure and travel was completed by patients attending health centres and hospitals in the province. Nasal and throat swabs were analysed by RT-PCR. A total of 1059 suspected cases were assessed; HI N1 influenza A was confirmed in 157 [14.8%]. The highest proportion of confirmed cases was 30.0%, among children aged <1 year. In multivariate analysis, previous contact with symptomatic influenza patients [OR = 2.17] and hospitalization [OR = 3.88] were the only significant risk factors for confirmed H1N1 infection. Age, sex, residency, presenting symptoms and history of national or international travel were not significant. Influenza A [H1 N1] virus has spread in Islamic Republic of Iran; probably transmitted by travellers to Kurdistan.

## Insemination, Artificial, Homologous

#### [Predictive value of semen parameters and age of the couple in pregnancy outcome after Intrauterine insemination]

Sabbaghian, Marjan; Modarresi, Tahereh; Hosseini, Hani; Hampa, Ali Daliri; Karimian, Leila; Ghaffari, Firoozeh; Hosseini, Jalil; Gilani, Mohammad Ali Sadighi

Reproductive Biomedicine Research Center - Department of Andrology

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 530-535 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infertility-therapy; Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnancy Rate; Retrospective Studies; Semen Analysis; Sperm Motility

**Abstract:** Intrauterine insemination [IUI] is one of the most common methods in infertility treatment, but its efficiency in infertile couples with male factor is controversial. This study is a retrospective study about correlation between semen parameters and male and female age with successful rate of IUI in patients attending to Royan Institute. A total of 998 consecutive couples in a period of 6 months undergoing IUI were included. They were classified into two groups: couples with successful and unsuccessful pregnancy. Main outcome was clinical pregnancy. Data about male and female ages and semen analysis including concentration, total sperm motility, class A motility, class B motility, class A+B motility and normal morphology was extracted from patients' records. Semen samples were collected by masturbation or coitus after 2 to 7 days of abstinence. Their female partners were reported to have no chronic medical conditions and have normal menstrual cycles. One hundred and fifty seven of total 998 cycles [15.7%] achieved pregnancy. The average of female age in successful and unsuccessful group was 28.95 +/- 4.19 and 30.00 +/- 4.56 years, respectively. Mean of male age was 33.97 +/- 4.85 years in successful group and 34.44 +/- 4.62 years in unsuccessful group. In successful and unsuccessful groups, average of sperm concentration was 53.62 +/- 38.45 and 46.26 +/- 26.59 [million sperm/ml], normal morphology of sperm was 8.98 +/- 4.31 [%] and 8.68 +/- 4.81 , [%]sperm total motility was 47.24 +/- 18.92 [%] and 43.70 +/- 20.22 [%] and total motile sperm count was 80.10 +/- 63.61 million and 78.57 +/- 68.22 million, respectively. There was no significant difference in mean of females' age and males' age between successful and unsuccessful groups [P<0.05]. In addition, there was no significant difference in semen parameters including concentration, total sperm motility, class A motility, class B motility, class A+B motility and normal morphology between two groups. It was shown that common semen analysis and male and female ages cannot predict IUI outcome.



## Iontophoresis

### **Efficacy and safety of tap water iontophoresis for palmo-plantar hyperhidrosis.**

Akbar, Talat Masood; Saqib, Mahmood A.; Fahim, Sundas; Nasir, Mohammad; Nabi, Haroon

E-mail: [dr\\_talatakbar@gmail.com](mailto:dr_talatakbar@gmail.com)

Lahore Medical and Dental College - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 304-309 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperhidrosis-drug therapy; Treatment Outcome; Water

**Abstract:** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of tap water iontophoresis [TWI] for the treatment of palmo-plantar hyperhidrosis in our local setting. Thirteen patients of idiopathic palmo-plantar hyperhidrosis were enrolled in the study from the Department of Dermatology, Lahore Medical and Dental College/Ghurki Hospital and Skin Clinic, Gulberg, Lahore from May 2009 to August 2012. Two patients dropped out, and the study was completed by eleven patients. The patients were treated with TWI three times a week for six weeks and followed up at twelve weeks. Each session lasted for 20 minutes, with the polarity being reversed after 10 minutes. The results were assessed by the hyperhidrosis disease severity index, improvement of sweating on a scale of one to four and the starch-iodine test. Any adverse events were noted. All the patients responded well to the treatment with minimal discomfort. Tap water iontophoresis is a safe, effective, inexpensive and affordable treatment modality for palmo-plantar hyperhidrosis. It improves quality of life significantly during treatment.

## Iris Neoplasms

### **diagnosis**

### **Iris melanocytoma in child diagnosed by fine needle aspiration Biopsy.**

Awaji, Samira; Alkatan, Hind; Al Kharashi, Soliman; Al Rajhi, Ali

King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital - Anterior Segment Division

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 277-280 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Iris Neoplasms-pathology; Biopsy, Fine-Needle-standards; Iris-pathology

**Abstract:** We report a case of large iris melanocytoma in a child diagnosed by fine needle aspiration biopsy. In this interventional case report, cytologic features typical of melanocytoma were obtained by fine needle aspiration biopsy [FNAB]. FNAB can be used in difficult diagnostic cases if a good sample is obtained, this technique has an accuracy of more than 99% in tumors larger than 3 mm; however, false-negative and false-positive results may be obtained. Its risk of local spread is very small, an advantage over incisional biopsy. The most common complication is intralesional hemorrhage and hyphema.

## Ischemic Preconditioning

### **[Evaluation of the gender difference in the protective effects of ischemic postconditioning on ischemia-reperfusion- induced acute kidney injury in rats]**

Mahmoudi, Atefeh; Kadkhodaei, Mehri; Golab, Fereshteh; Najafi, Atefeh; Sedaghat, Zahra; Ahghari, Parisa

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Medical School - Department of Physiology

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 485-492 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sex Factors; Kidney-blood supply; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Rats; Blood Urea Nitrogen; Random Allocation; Reperfusion Injury-pathology

**Abstract:** Several studies indicate that gender differences exist in tolerance of the kidney to ischemia reperfusion [IR] injury. Recently, postconditioning [POC], induction of brief repetitive periods of IR, has been introduced to reduce the extent of the damage to the kidney. This method was shown to attenuate renal IR injury by modifying oxidative stress and reducing lipid peroxidation. Considering the gender effect on the results of several treatment methods, in this study, we investigated the impact of gender on the protective effect of POC on the rat kidney. In this study, after right nephrectomy, 48 male and female rats were randomly divided into 6 groups of 8 rats: In IR group, with the use of bulldog clamp, 45 minutes of left renal artery ischemia was induced followed by 24 hours of reperfusion. In the sham group, all of the above surgical procedures were applied except that IR was not induced. In the POC group, after the induction of 45 minutes ischemia, 4 cycles of 10 seconds of intermittent ischemia and reperfusion were applied before restoring of blood to the kidney. 24 hours later, serum and renal tissue samples were collected for renal functional monitoring and oxidative stress evaluation. Postconditioning attenuated renal dysfunction considering the significant decrease in plasma creatinine and BUN compared with IR group only in male rats [P<0.05]. Also, POC attenuated oxidative stress in male rats' kidney tissues as demonstrated by a significantly reduced malondialdehyde [MDA] level and increased superoxide dismutase [SOD] activity [P<0.05]. In female rats, there were no changes in functional markers and oxidative stress status in POC group compared to IR group. Considering gender difference, POC had protective effect against IR injury by attenuating functional and oxidative stress markers in male rat kidneys. This protective effect was not seen in female rats.

## Janus Kinase 2

### genetics

#### The JAK2 V617 mutation triggers erythropoiesis and patients present with good hemoglobin level in idiopathic myelofibrosis [IMF]

. Khanum, Fatima; Khanum, Amna; Ahmad, Suhaib

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology - Department of Hematology

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 15-16 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Primary Myelofibrosis-genetics; Myeloproliferative Disorders-genetics; Mutation; Hemoglobins-genetics; Blood Transfusion

**Abstract:** To document the impact of JAK2 mutation on hemoglobin [Hb] level in patients with IMF. Thirty five patients were studied out of which 19 were JAK2 positive and 16 were JAK2 negative. Sample collection technique was purposive non-probability sampling. Variations were observed among the studied JAK2 positive and JAK2 negative patients regarding hemoglobin level. In JAK2 positive and negative patients mean hemoglobin level was 10.6g/dl and 8.6g/dl respectively [p=0.29]. Due to the better hemoglobin level, patients with JAK2 mutation have less transfusion requirements and are partially protected against severe anemias compared to patients with no mutation.

## Kidney Failure, Chronic

### complications

#### Ophthalmic findings among Jordanian patients with chronic renal failure on haemodialysis at Prince Ali Military Hospital in the south of Jordan.

Khatatbeh, Ahmed E.; Maryan, Mohammad N.; Al Bderat, Amer T.; Odat, Mazen; Al Qudhah, Amin; Al Hashky, Mohammad

E-mail: [drahmed\\_73@hotmail.com](mailto:drahmed_73@hotmail.com)

King Hussein Medical Center, [KHMC] - Departments of Ophthalmology

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 62-67 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Renal Dialysis-adverse effects; Eye Diseases-epidemiology; Diabetic Retinopathy-etiology; Ocular Hypertension-etiology; Calcinosiis-etiology

**Abstract:** To characterize the ocular and peri-ocular findings in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing haemodialysis at Prince Ali Bin Al- Hussein Military Hospital. This is a descriptive study. Data were collected from patients with chronic renal failure undergoing haemodialysis from June 2012 till January 2013. The medical files were reviewed to report medical, surgical and ophthalmic history of all candidate patients. All patients underwent full ophthalmic examination on day one of recruitment. Forty-four patients [87 eyes] were reported. Mean age was 56.9 years [56.9 +/- 12.5]. Male to female ratio was 2:1. Aetiologies of chronic renal failure were: Hypertension [n=17, 39%], glomerulonephritis [n=13, 30%], and diabetes mellitus [n=10, 23%]. Some other aetiologies were also found like: Small kidney [n=4, 9%], renal stones [n=2, 5%], polycystic kidney [n=2, 5%], familial [n=2, 5%] and analgesic nephropathy [n=1, 2%]. Ocular findings were seen in 75 eyes [86%], including lid edema [n=66, 76%] conjunctival congestion [n=54, 62%], cataract [n=47, 54%], and dry eye [n=44, 51%]. Ocular and peri-ocular findings were frequent in chronic renal failure patients who were undergoing hemodialysis, which urges regular ophthalmic examination to detect and treat sight threatening complications early.

### etiology

#### The changing spectrum of end stage renal disease at Queen Rania Al-Abdullah two Hospital of Paediatrics.

Al Bderat, Jwaher; Hazza, Issa; Nasr, Wejdan Bani

Queen Rania Al-Abdullah Hospital two of Paediatrics - Department of Paediatrics

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 33-36 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Renal Replacement Therapy; Demography; Child; Renal Dialysis; Retrospective Studies; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** End stage Renal Disease is a rare condition in children. It is usually the result of slowly progressive irreversible kidney damage. The aim of this study is to determine the causes, outcome and describe the demographic features of all children with end stage renal disease on regular dialysis at Queen Rania Al-Abdullah two Hospital of Paediatrics. This is the referral centre for all pediatric subspecialties in Jordan. A retrospective review of all computerized data for all children with end stage renal disease who were on regular dialysis at Queen Rania Hospital during the period January 2006 to April 2011 were done. The data was reviewed regarding gender, age at the initiation

of dialysis, mode of dialysis and primary disease. The outcome of these children was also followed and reviewed. Out of 98 children who were on regular dialysis at Queen Rania Hospital, 90 [92%] were on hemodialysis and eight [8%] were on peritoneal dialysis, 53 [54%] were female, 45 [46%] were male. The mean age at the initiation of dialysis was 8.2  $\pm$  2.3 years; the commonest cause of end stage renal disease was congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract which occurred in 34 [34.5%] children. However unknown causes were found in four cases [4%]. Thirty-nine children [39.5%] were transplanted and 25 [25.5%] children died while they were on dialysis. The most common cause of end stage renal disease at our center was congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract, which is a preventable cause when detected early. The increased percentage of renal transplants observed among patients with end stage renal disease on regular dialysis at our center is promising as it offers the best choice of renal replacement therapy.

## Laboratories

### organization and administration

#### Capacity building of public health laboratories in Afghanistan: challenges and successes [2007-2011]

. Elyan, D.S.; Monestersky, J.H.; Wasfy, M.O.; Noormal, B.; Oyoyo, B.A.

E-mail: [diaa.elyan.eg@med.navy.mil](mailto:diaa.elyan.eg@med.navy.mil)

United States Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 112-119 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Clinical Laboratory Services; Health Facilities

**Abstract:** The continuing state of conflict and the resulting devastation of infrastructure have made Afghanistan exceptionally vulnerable to disease epidemics. The paper reports initiatives by the United States Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3 to promote capacity building in a number of key medical laboratories and enable the Afghans to detect emerging and re-emerging diseases of public health importance. Equipment, supplies and laboratory staff training were critical for disease diagnosis and fulfilment of obligations of the International Health Regulations 2005. Accordingly, many diseases outbreaks were recently identified, including avian and pandemic influenza, febrile illness, watery diarrhoea, jaundice and leishmaniasis. Clinical samples and disease vectors were collected for analysis, and microbial isolates were obtained for further characterization. The expanded range and enhanced accuracy of laboratory procedures have facilitated selected local laboratories to monitor, detect, identify, assess, contain and respond to public health threats. Nevertheless, policies of sustainability and infectious diseases control need continuous support and emphasis.

## Laser Therapy

### methods

#### Evaluation of low level laser therapy in reducing diabetic polyneuropathy related pain and sensorimotor disorders.

Bashiri, Homayoon

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

Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences - Department of Internal Medicine

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 543-547 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetic Neuropathies-surgery; Pain-surgery; Case-Control Studies; Diabetic Neuropathies-complications; Prospective Studies; Pain-physiopathology

**Abstract:** Over the past three decades physicians have used light level laser therapy [LLLT] for the management and the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy and have obtained results that calls for further investigations. This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of LLLT in treatment of pain symptoms in patients with diabetic polyneuropathy. In this study 60 patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy were matched based on their sex, age, BMI, type of diabetes, duration of diabetes, and duration of pain, and randomized to case and control groups based on their established scores on the visual analog scale [VAS] and the Toronto clinical scoring system [TCSS]. Cases received laser therapy with wavelength of 78 nm and 2.5 j/cm<sup>2</sup> two times a week, each time for 5 min, for one month. During the same period, controls received sham laser therapy. Comparing the differences between the two groups' VAS and TCSS mean scores before the intervention with that of the 2 weeks and 4 weeks after the intervention we were able to see a statistically significant difference between the two groups [ $P < 0.05$ ]. On the other hand, when we compared their VAS and TCSS mean scores 4 weeks and 2 weeks after the intervention we did not find any statistically significant difference between the two groups. We achieved the same results when we examined cases' and controls' pre and post VAS and TCSS scores independent from each other; no improvement in the assessment based on their 2 and 4 weeks comparisons tests. Laser therapy resulted in improved neuropathy outcomes in diabetic patients who received it relative to the group that received sham therapy, evaluating before and after LLLT assessments. Further studies are needed to test types of lasers, as well as different dosage and exposure levels required in different phase of neuropathic care, so as to obtain reproducible results.

## utilization

### Laser applications in orthodontics.

Heidari, Somayeh; Torkan, Sepideh

Bushehr University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Orthodontics

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 151-158 (55 ref.)

**Keywords:** Orthodontics, Corrective; Orthodontics-methods; Laser Therapy, Low-Level; Lasers, Solid-State; Laser Therapy-methods

**Abstract:** A laser is a collimated single wavelength of light which delivers a concentrated source of energy. Soon after different types of lasers were invented, investigators began to examine the effects of different wavelengths of laser energy on oral tissues, routine dental procedures and experimental applications. Orthodontists, along with other specialist in different fields of dentistry, can now benefit from several different advantages that lasers provide during the treatment process, from the beginning of the treatment, when separators are placed, to the time of resin residues removal from the tooth surface at the end of orthodontic treatment. This article outlines some of the most common usages of laser beam in orthodontics and also provides a comparison between laser and other conventional method that were the standard of care prior to the advent of laser in this field.

## Lasers

### Diode laser application in soft tissue oral surgery.

Azma, Ehsan; Safavi, Nassimeh

Gulian University of Medical Sciences - Dental Faculty - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 206-211 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oral Surgical Procedures-instrumentation; Treatment Outcome; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Lasers, Semiconductor

**Abstract:** Diode laser with wavelengths ranging from 810 to 980 nm in a continuous or pulsed mode was used as a possible instrument for soft tissue surgery in the oral cavity. Diode laser is one of laser systems in which photons are produced by electric current with wavelengths of 810, 940 and 980nm. The application of diode laser in soft tissue oral surgery has been evaluated from a safety point of view, for facial pigmentation and vascular lesions and in oral surgery excision; for example frenectomy, epulis fissuratum and fibroma. The advantages of laser application are that it provides relatively bloodless surgical and post surgical courses with minimal swelling and scarring. We used diode laser for excisional biopsy of pyogenic granuloma and gingival pigmentation. The diode laser can be used as a modality for oral soft tissue surgery.

## Lead

## blood

### Lead exposure among five distinct occupational groups: a comparative study.

Gharaibeh, Mohammad Younis; Alzoubi, Karem Hasan; Khabour, Omar Falah; Khader, Yousef Saleh; Gharaibeh, Mamoun Abdallah; Matarnah, Sulaiman Khalid

[E-mail:younisqh@just-edu.iq](mailto:E-mail:younisqh@just-edu.iq)

Jordan University of Science and Technology - Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 39-43 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occupational Exposure; Lead Poisoning-etiology; Occupational Groups; Analysis of Variance

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to evaluate blood lead concentration among five selected occupational groups. The five groups were: hospital health workers, shop workers, taxi drivers, automobiles mechanics, and wood workers. The groups did not significantly differ among each other in the average of age and work years. ANOVA test revealed significantly higher mean lead blood concentration in taxi drivers, automechanics, and wood workers compared to other groups. Additionally, workers with lead concentration  $>0.483 \text{ umol/L}$  [ $10 \text{ microg/dL}$ ] were more likely to have frequent muscle pain compared to those with lower concentrations. No association between other symptoms of lead exposure/toxicity and blood lead concentration was detected. In conclusion, special attention must be directed toward lead blood levels and lead poisoning symptoms when examining patients from certain occupational groups such as taxi drivers, automechanics, and wood workers. Special safety precautions and educational programs are also needed to limit the lead exposure in these occupational groups.

## Lenses, Intraocular

### Phakic intraocular lenses.

Chaudhry, Imtiaz A.; El Danasoury, M. Alaa

E-mail: [ichaudhry@houplastics.com](mailto:ichaudhry@houplastics.com)

Texas Medical Center

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 231-233 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lens Implantation, Intraocular-methods; Lens, Crystalline-physiology; Refractive Surgical Procedures; Visual Acuity; Keratomileusis, Laser In Situ

## Leprosy

### Awareness of leprosy - knowledge and practices among general practitioners in leprosy endemic areas of Larkana region, Sindh, Pakistan.

Soomro, Farooq Rehman; Pathan, Ghulam Murtaza; Bhatti, Nuzhat Seema; Hussain, Javed

Chandka Medical College Hospital - Leprosy Unit

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 300-303 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Awareness; General Practitioners; Questionnaires; Data Collection

**Abstract:** To assess awareness about leprosy among general practitioners in endemic areas of Larkana region Sindh, Pakistan. The survey was carried out during January to March 2010 among general practitioners practicing in leprosy endemic areas of Larkana region. A total of 250 general practitioners were surveyed by questionnaires. 225 properly filled questionnaires were scrutinized and included in the study. Out of these, 172 [76.4%] practitioners had enough knowledge of the leprosy symptoms, while remaining 53 [23.5%] were unaware of them. Among 172 aware practitioners, 133 [77.3%] had enough knowledge regarding source of leprosy infection while 39 [22.6%] had no such knowledge. Out of these, 133 practitioners who knew the source, 60 [45.2%] were sure about the disease cure but 73 [54.8%] were unsure. Among 60 practitioners who knew about the cure of the disease, 21 [35%] showed social acceptance like having cup of tea with leprosy patients or working in same environment or keeping them as helpers with while 39 [65%] practitioners rejected them socially. Leprosy control needs more efforts to create awareness and to combat irrational fear still largely associated with this disease.

## pathology

### Case report of a histoid leprosy patient.

Ebrahimi, Ali; Ramazani, Mazaher; Faramarzi, Ahmed; Seidmohammaddoulabi, Seiedreza; Kavoussi, Hossein

Kermanshah University of Medical Science - Dermatology Department

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 341-344 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Histiocytes; Early Diagnosis; Leprosy, Lepromatous-pathology; Mycobacterium leprae-pathogenicity; Dapsone-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Histoid leprosy is one of the rare kinds of lepromatous leprosy with specific clinical pathologic manifestations. It is most commonly observed in patients who have been under long-term single drug therapy with dapsone. Clinical manifestations mostly consist of red papules and nodules and pathologic examination there are spindle like histiocytes. Following acid-fast staining, abundant bacilli can be seen. Significance of these patients is due to their rarity, atypicality of dermal lesions, failure in early diagnosis, and high bacillus load which can be a barrier in the eradication of the disease and act as a potential source of infection in areas where the disease has been eradicated. Our case showed up with plentiful dermal papules and nodules from two years ago which caused no discomfort. He had a history of leprosy 25 years ago and had been treated only with dapsone for 3 years. Therefore, the diagnosis of histoid type lepromatous leprosy was made and confirmed based on clinical and histopathological findings.

## Leptin

### blood

### Serum leptin levels in obese infertile men and women.

Farooq, Reshma; Lutfullah, Sualiha; Ahmed, Mughis

Kind Abdul Aziz University - College of Nursing - Department of Basic Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 67-71 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Obesity-blood; Infertility, Female-blood; Infertility, Male-blood; Body Mass Index; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** The present study was designed to evaluate the relationship between serum leptin and infertility in obese young and old men and women. The groups of infertile obese men [n=66] and women [n=30] compared with control obese fertile men [n=60] and women [n=30] with same ages to find the contribution of serum leptin level in causation of fertility. The results revealed that serum leptin were significantly raised in infertile male and female with  $p < 0.001$ . BMI was also found to be significantly higher [ $p < 0.001$ ] in infertile men and women. Moreover a strong positive correlation was found between BMI and leptin level, and serum leptin and age in both fertile and infertile men and women. The values of correlation coefficients between serum leptin and BMI, and serum leptin and age are statistically significant [ $r = 0.3-0.6$ ,  $p < 0.01$ - $p < 0.05$ ]. This study has concluded that obesity is associated with infertility in men and women. Sex hormonal imbalance may also be associated BMI and serum leptin in infertility. However further studies are required to determine the exact match by which enhanced BMI and serum leptin levels to female and male infertility.

## Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute

### genetics

#### Characteristics and prognosis of adult acute myeloid leukemia with internal tandem duplication in the FLT3 gene.

Al Mawali, Adhra; Gillis, David; Lewis, Ian  
E-mail: [adhra.almawali@gmail.com](mailto:adhra.almawali@gmail.com)

Ministry of Health

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 432-440 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prognosis; Tandem Repeat Sequences; Membrane Proteins; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-1; Chromosome Aberrations; Cytogenetic Analysis; fms-Like Tyrosine Kinase 3

**Abstract:** Constitutive activation of the fms-like tyrosine kinase 3 [FLT3] receptor by internal tandem duplication [ITD] of the juxtamembrane region has been described in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. FLT3/ITDs are present in about 20-30% of all acute myeloid leukemia cases. It has been shown that the mutation is correlated with worse prognosis. However, none of the previous studies investigated which FAB subtype is associated with higher percentage of FLT3/ITD, thus the reason for undertaking the current study. The prevalence and the potential prognostic impact of FLT3 mutations in 39 acute myeloid leukemia patients were analyzed by genomic polymerase chain reaction. Twelve samples with FLT3/ITDs and 27 acute myeloid leukemia samples without the mutations were compared with respect to clinical prognosis and FAB subtype. Results were correlated with cytogenetic data and the clinical response. FLT3/ITD mutations were found in 31% of patients. FLT3/ITD was associated with similar clinical characteristics and was more prevalent in patients with normal karyotype [83%]. Interestingly, half of the FLT3/ITD aberrations were found in patients with FAB M1 [50%], and fewer were found in patients with FAB M2 [8%], M4 [8%], and M5 [8%]. Although less frequent in patients with cytogenetic aberrations, FLT3/ITDs were found in 17% of patients with  $t[15;17]$ . Although the study was powered to 80%, patients with FLT3/ITD mutation did not show shorter complete remission duration or a higher relapse rate. The data confirm that FLT3/ITD mutations represent a common alteration in adult acute myeloid leukemia, mainly with normal karyotype [83%] and de novo acute myeloid leukemia [75%], as compared to secondary acute myeloid leukemia [25%] [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed that half of the M1-FAB subtype is FLT3/ITD positive. Therefore, FLT3/ITD is a therapeutic target, and thus inhibition of FLT3 tyrosine kinase activity may provide a new approach in the treatment of leukemia carrying these mutations.

## Libraries, Medical

#### Library collaboration with medical humanities in an american medical college in Qatar.

Birch, Sally; Magid, Amani; Weber, Alan

E-mail: [sab2019@qatar-med.cornell.edu](mailto:sab2019@qatar-med.cornell.edu)

Weill Cornell Medical College

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 382-387 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cooperative Behavior; Problem-Based Learning; Schools, Medical; Physician-Patient Relations; Curriculum; Education, Medical, Undergraduate; Ethics, Medical-education

**Abstract:** The medical humanities, a cross-disciplinary field of practice and research that includes medicine, literature, art, history, philosophy, and sociology, is being increasingly incorporated into medical school curricula internationally. Medical humanities courses in Writing, Literature, Medical Ethics and History can teach physicians-in-training communication skills, doctor-patient relations, and medical ethics, as well as empathy and cross-cultural understanding. In addition to providing educational breadth and variety, the medical humanities can also play a practical role in teaching critical/analytical skills. These skills are utilized in differential diagnosis and problem-based learning, as well as in developing written and oral communications. Communication skills are a required medical competency for passing medical board exams in the U.S., Canada, the UK and elsewhere. The medical library is an integral part of medical humanities training efforts. This contribution provides a case study of the Distributed eLibrary at the Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar in Doha, and its collaboration with the Writing Program in the Premedical Program to teach and develop the medical humanities. Programs and initiatives of the DeLib library include: developing an information literacy course, course guides for specific courses, the 100 Classic Books Project, collection

development of 'doctors' stories' related to the practice of medicine [including medically-oriented movies and TV programs], and workshops to teach the analytical and critical thinking skills that form the basis of humanistic approaches to knowledge. This paper outlines a 'best practices' approach to developing the medical humanities in collaboration among the medical library, faculty and administrative stakeholders.

## Lidocaine

### adverse effects

#### The evaluation of perioperative safety of local anesthesia with lidocaine containing epinephrine in patients with ischemic heart disease.

Sanatkar, Mehdi; Sadeghi, Mostafa; Esmaeili, Nafiseh; Naseri, Mohammad Hassan; Sadrossadat, Hossein; Shoroghi, Mehrdad; Fathi, Hamid Reza; Ghazizadeh, Shahrokh

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Farabi Hospital - Department of Anesthesiology

*Acta Medica Iranica* 2013; 51 (8): 537-542 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthetics, Local-adverse effects; Epinephrine-adverse effects; Myocardial Ischemia-surgery; Myocardial Ischemia-physiopathology; Coronary Angiography; Electrocardiography; Preoperative Care

**Abstract:** The use of local anesthesia with lidocaine containing epinephrine in patients with cardiac disease is controversial in the literature. The aim of our study was determining the safety of use the local anesthesia contain epinephrine in patients with ischemic heart disease that undergoing reconstructive surgery. Thirty two patients that had known ischemic heart disease and candidate to undergo reconstructive surgery for skin tumor enrolled in this study. All patients continued their medication for cardiac disease till morning of the operation. 10 ml lidocaine 2% containing 1:100,000 epinephrine was injected in patients for local anesthesia. The hemodynamic changes and electrocardiographic variables before injection were compared with them after injection, during surgery and till 6 hours postoperation period. A 12 lead electrocardiogram was recorded in all our cases for detection of myocardial ischemic changes. The mean age, weight and height were 58.2 +/- 10.4, 74.8 +/- 14.4 kg and 164.5 +/- 8 cm respectively. Twelve patients [37.5%] were diagnosed with systemic hypertension and 10 patients with diabetes [31.2%]. The comparison of change of systolic, diastolic and mean blood pressure between baseline, during procedure and after operation defined that our subjects did not have any significant disturbance in blood pressure in perioperative period. The comparison of baseline heart rate with heart rate after injection, during procedure and in postoperation period indicated a significant changes in this variable [P=0.044]. The heart rhythm during the perioperative period also failed to exhibit alterations. The ischemic change was not recorded in our patients before injection compared to after injection. None of our patients have any early complications because of infiltration of local anesthetic containing epinephrine in our patients. The use of 10 ml 2% lidocaine with epinephrine 1:100,000 in patients with cardiac disease represent a safe anesthetic procedure. These patients experienced a more profound anesthesia with hemodynamic stability and without myocardial ischemic changes.

### pharmacology

#### Comparing the preventive effect of 2 percent topical lidocaine and intravenous atropine on oculocardiac reflex in ophthalmological surgeries under general anesthesia.

Sajedi, Parvin; Nejad, Maryam Soleymani; Montazeri, Kamran; Baloochestani, Elahe

E-mail:sajedi@med.mui.ac.ir

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences Isfahan - AL Zahra Medical Center - Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care

*IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine* 2013; 4 (11): 1258-1265 (49 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reflex, Oculocardiac-drug effects; Oculomotor Muscles-drug effects; Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Anesthesia, Local; Anesthesia, General; Analysis of Variance; Vitrectomy; Retinal Detachment; Scleral Buckling; Bradycardia-prevention and control

**Abstract:** The current study aimed to determine preventive effect of 2 percent topical xylocaine on oculocardiac reflex in ophthalmological surgeries except strabismus, including retinal detachment and vitrectomy with scleral buckling under general anesthesia. A randomized controlled clinical trial was carried out on 150 patients aged 18-90 years undergoing ophthalmological surgeries under general anesthesia. Samples randomly divided into the experimental group [received four drops of 2 percent topical xylocaine instilled in desired eye] and control group [received 0.5 mg atropine sulfate injection]. Systolic, diastolic and mean arterial blood pressure of patients and baseline heart rate were recorded. They were compared regarding the incidence of bradycardia, heart rate less than 60 beats/minute, hypotension and blood pressure less than 90 mm/Hg. Data were analyzed by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software version 20 using Chi-square and ANOVA. The difference between two groups was not statistically significant regarding demographic and basic variables. The incidence of bradycardia in both groups was respectively [90.7 percent vs. 17.3 percent], heart rate less than 60 beats/minute [40 percent vs. 13.3 percent], hypotension [76 percent vs. 32 percent] and blood pressure less than 90 mmHg was [28 percent vs. 8 percent]. Accordingly, the differences between both groups were statistically significant [P > 0.001]. The preventive impact of topical xylocaine upon oculocardiac reflex in ophthalmological surgeries such as retinal detachment and vitrectomy with scleral buckling under general anesthesia was less effective than that of atropine injection. Therefore, to avoid this reflex in high risk patients, injecting atropine would be safer.

## Lupus Vulgaris

### diagnosis

#### A brownish red facial plaque.

Janjua, Shahbaz A.

E-mail: [shahbaz.janjua@telederm.org](mailto:shahbaz.janjua@telederm.org)

Ayza Skin and Research Center - Teledermatology Unit

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 353-354 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lymphatic Diseases; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-pathology; Tuberculosis, Cutaneous; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Tuberculin Test

## Lymphoma

### pathology

#### Lymphoma at King Hussein Medical Center: a histopathologic review.

Mustafa, Maher; Al Ruhaibeh, Maysoon; Al Issa, Ahmad; Kamal, Nazmi; Elhawwari, Belal

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

Queen Rania AL- Abdullah Children Hospital - Departments of Pediatrics

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 27-32 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lymphoma, B-Cell-pathology; Lymphoma, B-Cell-epidemiology; Brain Neoplasms-pathology; Retrospective Studies; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** To determine the spectrum of various types of malignant lymphoma in children and adults at King Hussein Medical Center according to the World Health Organization classification 2001. A retrospective review of the histopathological subtypes of all primary lymphoma cases was conducted at Princess Iman Research and Laboratory Sciences Center at King Hussein Medical Center during the period between January 2004 and December 2008. A total of 485 patients were studied regarding: age, gender, and Lymphoma type using the World Health Organization classification of lymphoid neoplasms. Descriptive analysis using frequencies was used to describe the study variables. Two hundred seventy-four [56.5%] cases were males and 211 [43.5%] were females. Their ages ranged between two and ninety years. A total of 61 [12.6%] patients were children and 424 [87.4%] patients were > 14 years old. Of 485 patients included in the study, 342 patients [70.5%] had non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and 143 [29.5%] had Hodgkin's lymphoma. Two hundred twenty nine [47.2%] of affected patients aged 50 years and above, non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma accounted for 206 patients [90%] of them. Of all pediatric lymphoma cases, Hodgkin's lymphoma accounted for 41% [25 cases] and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 59% [36 cases]. Burkitt's lymphoma was the predominant lymphoma in children. In the adult NHL group, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma was the most common followed by follicular lymphoma. In the HL group, the nodular sclerosis variant was the most frequent [63.6%, 91 patient] followed by the mixed cellularity type [20.3%, 29 patient]. Distribution and patterns of lymphoma differs between children and adults. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is the most commonly encountered lymphoma in adults. Burkitt's lymphoma and Hodgkin's lymphoma are the predominant childhood lymphomas.

## Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin

### diagnosis

#### Bilateral primary breast lymphoma in a teenage girl with multi-organ involvement.

Poureisa, Masoud; Daghighi, Mohammad Hossein; Mazaheri Khameneh, Ramin; Ghadirpour, Ali

Tabriz Medical Science University - Neurosciences Research Center - Department of Radiology, Radiotherapy and Nuclear medicine

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 572-576 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasm Metastasis; Breast Neoplasms-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-drug therapy; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-physiopathology

**Abstract:** We present 16 years old girl with primary breast lymphoma involving the both breasts simultaneously and co-incidence of central nervous system [CNS] involvement which originated from the breast, in addition to evidence of lymphoma in multi-organ such as skin, mediastinum and some abdominal viscera. Bilaterality has been observed in some series, but reports are few and series are often very small. Radiologic features may be indistinguishable from those of the other breast malignancies, but it can be concluded that primary involvement of the breast with lymphoma should be considered when breast mass or inflammatory changes occur in a patient without any previously diagnosed lymphoma. The clinical behavior, imaging and therapeutic procedures are discussed. The findings of this report may have clinical impact on oncologists or that may alter the disease concept of bilateral breast lymphoma.



## Maternal Death

### prevention and control

#### **Invited review: reducing the burden of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the Eastern Mediterranean Region? Yes, we can.**

Fathalla, Mahmoud Fahmy

University of Assiut - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 5-9 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Maternal Welfare; Morbidity; Child Welfare; Child Mortality; Mediterranean Region; Socioeconomic Factors

**Abstract:** Maternal and child morbidity and mortality are a major public health, development and human rights challenge globally and in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. The Region is diverse, with high-, middle and low-income countries, many suffering from political instability, conflicts and other complex development challenges. Although progress has been made towards Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5, it has been uneven both between and within countries. This paper makes an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to improving maternal and child mortality and morbidity with a focus on the Region. In answer to the question whether we can reduce the burden of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the Region: yes, we can. However, commitment and collaboration are needed at the country, regional and international levels.

#### **Less than 1000 days to go for MDGs 4 and 5: where are we and what needs to be done?**

Bustreo, Flavia

World Health Organization - Family, Women's and Children's Health

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 3-4 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant Mortality; Infant Mortality; Organizational Objectives; Maternal Mortality; Financial Management; Child Welfare; Postnatal Care

## Measles

### pathology

#### **Skin and measles.**

Shaukat, Shehla; Aman, Shahbaz; Kazmi, Atif Hasnain

[E-mail:shahla786@hotmail.com](mailto:shahla786@hotmail.com)

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Dermatology, Unit I

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 253-255 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Measles-etiology; Measles-diagnosis; Skin Diseases-virology; Measles-complications; Measles-prevention and control

## Mediastinal Cyst

### radiography

#### **A patient with left cardiophrenic angle mass presenting with intermittent chest symptoms.**

Phaujdar, Sibaji; Sharma, Vinod; Mishra, Rekha

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

National Heart Institute - Department of Cardiology

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 457-459 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thoracic Neoplasms-radiography; Superior Vena Cava Syndrome; Electrocardiography; Pericardial Effusion; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Echocardiography

## Medication Errors

### prevention and control

#### Methods to reduce prescription errors in ophthalmic medication.

Utman, Saqib A.K.; Atkinson, Peter L.; Baig, Hanna M.

E-mail: [saqibutman@doctors.net.uk](mailto:saqibutman@doctors.net.uk)

Moorfields Eye Hospital London

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 267-269 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ophthalmology-statistics and numerical data; Incidence; Medication Errors-statistics and numerical data; Drug Prescriptions-standards; Medication Systems, Hospital; Hospitals, Teaching; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** The purpose of this audit was to determine the most common medication related prescription errors in ophthalmic practice, to determine avoidable prescription errors and evaluate the effect of preventative methods against these errors. The first audit was conducted prospectively over a four week period in Oct 2009 and a re-audit after 6 months on May 2010, to determine the effects of preventative measures suggested in the first audit. There were 4.7% [29/623] prescription errors during the initial four week audit period. A method of check and counter check of prescriptions was implemented and re-audit showed a reduction in incidence of errors to 0.77% [5/651] errors. The majority of prescribing errors occurred at the stage of writing the prescription and our findings suggest that the intervention of check and counter check can reduce the rate of error significantly.

## Melilotus

#### Study of alpha-amylase and urease inhibitory activities of *Melilotus indicus* [Linn.] All.

Ahmed, Dildar; Younas, Saba; Mughal, Qaria Mumtaz Anwer

E-mail: [dildarahmed@fccollege.edu-pk](mailto:dildarahmed@fccollege.edu-pk)

A Chartered University - Forman Christian College - Department of Chemistry

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 57-61 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urease-antagonists and inhibitors; alpha-Amylases-antagonists and inhibitors; Plant Extracts-pharmacology

**Abstract:** *Melilotus indicus* [Linn.] All. is a small herb distributed throughout Pakistan and has a number of ethnomedicinal uses. It is also consumed as a vegetable. In the present work, we are reporting the alpha-amylase and urease inhibitory activities of methanolic extract of *M. indicus* and its sub-fractions in different solvents. Both the methanolic extract and its fractions in chloroform, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and water showed remarkable inhibitory activities against alpha-amylase with the IC<sub>50</sub> values being 1.29, 1.45, 1.07, 1.45 and 2.10 mg/mL respectively. The efficacy of the methanolic extract was comparable with that of acarbose [1.20 mg/mL], while the ethyl acetate fraction was more potent. The urease inhibitory activities of methanolic extract and chloroform, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and water fractions were more prominent with IC<sub>50</sub> values being 0.95, 0.89, 1.53, 0.98 and 4.90 microg/mL respectively. The activity of methanolic extract was slightly higher than that of thiourea [0.97 microg/mL] which in turn was slightly higher than that of n-butanol fraction. The chloroform fraction showed the highest anti-urease activity. All the plant samples showed enzyme inhibitory activity in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, they were manifold more effective against urease than alpha-amylase. The combination of the plant extract with acarbose considerably increased the potency of the latter. The findings suggest that enzyme inhibitory activities of the vegetable *M. indicus* may have pharmacological significance against diabetes mellitus and gastrointestinal ulcers.

## Metformin

### pharmacokinetics

#### Pharmacokinetic studies of metformin and glibenclamide in normal human volunteers.

Rashid, Ayesha; Ahmad, Mahmood; Minhas, Muhammad Usman; Hassan, Ijaz Javed; Malik, Muhammad Zubair

Islamia University of Bahawalpur - Department of Pharmacy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 153-159 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glyburide-pharmacokinetics; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid-methods; Cross-Over Studies; Drug Stability; Hypoglycemic Agents; Metabolic Clearance Rate

**Abstract:** The study was aimed to evaluate various pharmacokinetic parameters of a commercially available fixed dose combination of oral antidiabetics [Metformin/Glibenclamide 500/5mg tablets] in plasma sample of normal healthy adult male volunteers by applying an accurate, selective, and reproducible HPLC-UV analytical method for quantification of Metformin HCL and Glibenclamide simultaneously in a single chromatographic run. Previously no HPLC-UV analytical method for simultaneous estimation of Metformin/Glibenclamide has been reported in Pakistan. The human plasma samples were evaluated by using an isocratic High Performance Liquid Chromatography [HPLC]

system of Sykam consisted of a pump with a column of Thermo Electron Corporation USA [ODS hypersil C[18] 4.6 mm x 250 mm], a UV-detector with data processing Clarity software. The mobile phase of 0.040M Potassium dihydrogen phosphate containing 0.25mL/L triethylamine at pH 3.5 [adjusted with 1:1 phosphoric acid] and acetonitrile [465: 535v/v] was delivered with injection volume of 100microL at flow rate of 1 mL/min at 25degreeC temperature. The detection was performed at lamda[max]230 nm. By applying this method, important pharmacokinetic parameters C[max], T[max], AUC[0-infinity], AUMC[0-infinity], t[1/2], Ke, MRT, V[d] and Cl[T] are calculated. Maximum plasma concentrations C[max] was 131.856 +/- 8.050ng/ml for Glibenclamide [Mean +/- SEM] and 511.106 +/- 12.675 ng/ml for Metformin HCl [Mean +/- SEM]

## Methotrexate

### therapeutic use

#### Effect of methotrexate on serum levels of IL-1alpha and IL-8 in rheumatoid arthritis.

Al Hassan, Ahmed A.; Hamzah, Mohammed O.; Al Ghurabei, Batool H.

Al-Nahrain University - Medical College - Department of Microbiology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 404-408 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Arthritis, Rheumatoid-blood; Interleukin-1alpha-blood; Interleukin-8-blood; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-drug therapy; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-metabolism; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic systemic inflammatory disease affects many tissues and organs, but principally attacks flexible [synovial] joints. Methotrexate is the most commonly used disease-modifying antirheumatic drug for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of methotrexate on serum levels of IL-1alpha and IL-8 in rheumatoid arthritis. Blood samples were collected from 50 patients with rheumatoid arthritis [25 patients without treatment and 25 patients are received methotrexate] and from 30 healthy age and sex matched individuals served as controls. Serum IL-1alpha and IL-8 were measured by means of enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay. The present results showed that serum levels of IL-1alpha and IL-8 were significantly higher in RA patients than in healthy controls [P<0.01], furthermore, level of IL-1alpha was significantly decrease in patients treated with methotrexate as compared to those patients who have received no treatment [P<0. 01]. On the other hand serum level of IL-8 didn't showed any significant differences between patients treated with methotrexate and those patients without treatment [P>0. 05]. These finding demonstrate that methotrexate turns out to be a good inhibitor for IL-alpha production. In addition, IL-1alpha and IL-8 may have a significant role in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis, and could be use as.

## Microbial Sensitivity Tests

### methods

#### A comparative study of M.I.C evaluator test with the broth microdilution method for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of enterobacter cloacae isolated from cooked food.

Nyenje, Mirriam Ethel; Tanih, Noline Fri; Ndip, Roland Ndip

University of Fort Hare - Faculty of Science and Agriculture - Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 63-66 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Enterobacter cloacae-drug effects; Food Microbiology; Enterobacter cloacae-isolation and purification; Agar

**Abstract:** Agar dilution and broth microdilution are widely recommended quantitative antimicrobial susceptibility test methods, but they are tedious and time consuming to implement as routine tests in many clinical laboratories. Therefore, this study aimed at comparing the broth microdilution and the M.I.C Evaluator method which has been validated for its high accuracy and easy performance for routine diagnostic use. Twenty Enterobacter cloacae strains were isolated following microbiological procedures and confirmation of the isolates used the API 20E test. The strains were evaluated for their susceptibility to seven antimicrobials using the broth microdilution and MIC Evaluator methods. The doubling dilution difference [essential agreement] in the MIC result was derived from: log[2] [MIC by BMD] -log[2] [MIC by M.I.C Evaluator method]. The categorical agreement, interpreted as breakpoints of sensitive and resistance strains was also noted. Categorical agreement between M.I.C Evaluator strip and broth microdilution for amoxicillin, metronidazole and erythromycin was 100%: while categorical agreement for ciprofloxacin was 90%. The essential agreement for erythromycin, ciprofloxacin and tetracycline were 90%, 70% and 15% respectively. Results indicate a high efficiency of the M.I.C Evaluator strip method in determination of minimum inhibitory concentration as compared to broth microdilution method. However, further analysis regarding the suitability of the M.I.C Evaluator for testing Enterobacter cloacae is warranted considering that no consensus guidelines exist for the use of this method with the organism.

## Milk

### standards

#### **A study on chemical composition and detection of chemical adulteration in tetra pack milk samples commercially available in Multan.**

Awan, Adeela; Naseer, Misbah; Iqbal, Aasfa; Ali, Muhammad; Iqbal, Rehana; Iqbal, Furhan  
Bahauddin Zakariya University - Institute of Pure and Applied

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 183-186 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Food Contamination; Dairying; Milk-chemistry

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to analyze and compare the chemical composition of 8 tetra pack milk samples, Olpers [S1], Haleeb [S2], Good milk [S3], Everyday [S4], Milk Pack [S5], Dairy Queen [S6], Dairy Umang [S7], Nurpur [S8] available in local markets and to detect the presence of various chemical adulterants in tetra pack milk samples in Southern Punjab [Pakistan]. Density, pH, solid not fat, total solids, lactometer reading, specific gravity and fat contents were analyzed to determine the chemical composition of milk samples. Our results revealed that all the studied parameters had statistically non significant differences [P>0.05] except total fat in milk samples which was significantly different [P=0.03] among the 8 studied milk samples. Presence of a number of chemical adulterants, formalin, cane sugar, starch, glucose, ammonium sulphate, salt, pulverized soap, detergents, skim milk powder, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, borax, boric acid and alkalinity were also detected in milk samples following standard procedures. Results indicated that formalin, cane sugar, glucose, alkalinity and benzoic acid were present in all samples while salt test was positive only for Olper milk. All other studied adulterants were not detected in 8 milk samples under study. % fat was the only significantly different feature among the studied milk quality parameters with S8 containing lowest while S5 having the maximum % fat.

## Mycophenolic Acid

### pharmacokinetics

#### **Pharmacokinetic study of mycophenolic acid in Iranian kidney transplant patients.**

Gholami, Kheirollah; Rouini, Mohammadreza; Mohebbi, Niayesh; Karimzadeh, Iman; Barzoki, Mehdi Ahadi; Lessan pezesghi, Mahboob; Rezaee, Saeed

E-mail:kheirollah\_gholami\_2000@yahoo.com

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences - Department of Clinical Pharmacy

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 13-18 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Transplantation; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Area Under Curve; Blood Specimen Collection

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to characterize the pharmacokinetic parameters of mycophenolic acid [MPA] in Iranian kidney transplant patients. Plasma MPA concentration of mycophenolate mofetile [MMF] 1 gram two times a day was measured in 21 Iranian kidney transplant recipients receiving treatment. Patients who entered the study had been transplanted for more than 3 months and their drug level was supposed to be at steady state. MMF concentration was measured with High- Performance Liquid Chromatography [HPLC]. The plasma MPA concentration-time curve was characterized by an early sharp peak at about 1 hour postdose. The mean Area Under Curve [AUC], Cmax and Tmax were 47.0 +/- 18.3 microg.h/ml, 18.6 +/- 8.5 microg/ml and 1.0 +/- 0.5 hours respectively. The plasma MPA concentration-time curve pattern of Iranian patients was similar and consistent with previously reported profiles in other populations taking the same dose.

## Myocardial Infarction

### blood

#### **Serum and erythrocyte magnesium levels in patients with myocardial infarction with or without heart failure.**

Al Naqib, Laith S. Abdul Al Haliim; Abbas, Ahsan K.; Saeed, Basil N.

AL-Bitar Hospital

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 372-375 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnesium-blood; Erythrocytes-metabolism; Intracellular Fluid; Muscle Contraction; Heart Failure-blood

**Abstract:** Magnesium [Mg] is a mineral that is involved in over 300 reactions in the body. Magnesium is a potent vasodilation, and plays an important role in muscle contraction. It has been early documented that Mg deficiency can precipitate ventricular arrhythmias and treatment with Mg has some anti arrhythmic effect. Moreover there is an ample evidence that a significant percentage of patients with IHD suffer from Mg deficiency. The objective of the present study is to measure Mg levels in serum and RBCs of patients with some forms of IHD. The study was conducted in Baghdad hospital and Ibn - Al-Bitar Hospital. The 180 patients with IHD were divided into Two groups. Group one, 80 patients with Ischemic Heart Failure [IHF] [EF<30] aged 65.75 +/- 5.97 year [50 males and 30 females], group two, 100 patients with Myocardial Infarction [MI][EF<50] aged 50.34 +/- 6.36 year [58 males and 42 females]. Serum Mg and RBCs Mg were measured in all patient groups by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. The [mean +/- SD] value of serum and RBCs Mg in patients with both groups Ischemic Heart Disease [IHD] was significantly lower when compared with that of controls [p<0.05]. The serum Mg levels [0.81 +/- SD mmol/L] are significantly lower in the IHF group and in MI group [0.96 +/- 0.18 mmol/L] when compared with that of controls [1.00 +/- 0.17 mmol/L] [p<0.001]. The data obtained in present study revealed the decrease of Mg level in serum and RBCs in both patients groups, which affect the contractility of heart muscle and cardiac performance.

## Neck Injuries

### therapy

#### Management of twenty patients with neck trauma in Khartoum ENT Hospital.

Elawad, Nagat Abdalla

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

University of Khartoum - Faculty of medicine - Department of Otolaryngology

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 39-42 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds, Penetrating-therapy; Neck Injuries-complications; Hematoma-therapy; Endoscopy; Prospective Studies; Wounds, Gunshot

**Abstract:** Neck trauma is a great surgical challenge, because there are multi organ and systems involved. To study the clinical presentation, management and outcome of twenty patients presented to Khartoum ENT Hospital with neck trauma. This is a prospective study conducted in Khartoum ENT Hospital, Sudan during the period 1998- 2008. A total number of 20 patients presented to our unit with neck trauma were included in the study. All patients were admitted to the hospital, assessed and managed according to the magnitude of trauma. The age varied from 5 to 40years, with mean age +/- [ SD] 28 years +/- [ 9]. Male to female ratio was 2:1. Most of the patients presented to the Hospital between 1-6 hours after trauma. The mechanism of neck trauma was blunt trauma in 16[80%] patients and penetrating wound in 4[20%] patients. The distribution of injuries in neck zones were 17[85%] patients in zone two, 2[10%] patients in zone three and one patient in zone one. Tracheal injury and pharyngeal injury were seen in 4[20%] patients each, laryngeal injury in 5[25%] patients, and salivary gland injury in 1[5%] patient. Surgical exploration and tracheostomy were done in 4[20%] patients. tracheostomy alone was performed in 7[35%] patients with blunt trauma. Conservative management without surgical intervention was done in 9[45%] patients. The common complications in this study were vocal cord paralysis and subglottic stenosis in 2[10%] patients each, while surgical emphysema and haemothorax was seen in one patient. Zone two injuries were the commonest injuries. Early presentation and proper management of patients with neck trauma carry good prognosis.

## Needlestick Injuries

### prevention and control

#### Effects of training course on occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens: a controlled interventional study.

Mehrdad, Ramin; Meshki, Mansoor; Pouryagub, Gholamreza

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Center for Research on Occupational Diseases - Department of Occupational Medicine

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1236-1242 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Needlestick Injuries-epidemiology; Occupational Exposure-prevention and control; Risk Factors; Hepatitis C-transmission; Hepatitis B-transmission; Awareness

**Abstract:** One of the serious occupational concerns in health care workers [HCWs] is exposure to blood/body fluids that can transmit blood borne pathogens such as human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B and C viruses. We are reporting the effects of training course and surveillance on the rate of needle stick injuries [NSIs] among HCWs at an educational hospital in Iran. Aims: To evaluate the effects of training course on the rate of NSIs and its reporting. We selected two hospitals [A and B] based on their similarities in wards and facilities then asked the managers of these two hospitals to participate in our study. We established a new occupational health center and conducted a training course at hospital A on 2010 and compared it with control group [hospital B]. The data from 2009 to 2011 was collected, analyzed to compare pre and post intervention rates. During study period nurses sustained the highest

number of injuries [hospital A: n=80; 66.1% and hospital B: n=64; 35.4%]. The incidence rate of NSIs in hospital A was 7.16 NSI/100FTE/ YEAR before the intervention which was increased to 12.06 after the intervention. In hospital B this rate was 6.05 during three years. The study revealed remarkable increase in the incidence rate of NSIs after the intervention. This is being achieved by meticulous surveillance, training course and improving awareness.

## Neonatal Screening

### Expanding the comprehensive national neonatal screening programme in the United Arab Emirates from 1995 to 2011.

Al Hosani, H.; Salah, M.; Osman, H.M.; Farag, H.M.; El Assiouty, L.; Saade, D.; Hertecant, J.

E-mail: [hager@emirates.net.ae](mailto:hager@emirates.net.ae)

Ministry of Health - Central Department of Maternal and Child Health

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 17-23 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Care Surveys; Infant, Newborn; Pilot Projects; Quality Assurance, Health Care; Health Care Surveys

**Abstract:** The national neonatal screening programme in the United Arab Emirates currently includes 16 disorders: congenital hypothyroidism, sickle-cell diseases, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, biotinidase deficiency and 12 amino acid, organic acid and fatty acid disorders. This paper reports data since the programme started in January 1995 up to December 2011 on the incidence of screened disorders and the molecular basis of positive screened cases. Screening used a combination of tandem mass spectrometry, molecular technologies and biochemical analysis. A total of 750 365 infants were screened and 717 babies saved from associated morbidity and/or mortality. The incidence of screened disorders were 1:1 873 for congenital hypothyroidism, 1:14 544 for phenylketonuria, 1:3 526 for amino acid, organic acid and fatty acid disorders, 1:9 030 for classical congenital adrenal hyperplasia, 1:8 300 for biotinidase deficiency, 1:2 384 for sickle-cell disease and 1:121 for sickle-cell traits. Coverage of neonatal screening in the population reached 95% in 2010.

## Neuroimaging

### Accident and emergency neuroimaging: is an optimization needed in ordered non-enhanced CT scans for brain imaging?

Cheema, Mohammad Saleem Shehzad; Atiq, Salman

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Department of Radiology

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 35-40 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Emergencies; Neurologic Examination-methods; Neurologic Manifestations; Emergency Service, Hospital; Tomography, X-Ray Computed-utilization

**Abstract:** To determine and characterize ordering of computed tomography scans for neuroimaging and to identify the frequency of negative non-enhanced computed tomography [NECT] in a prospective series of patients presenting to medical, surgical and pediatric floors of Accident and Emergency Department, so as to manipulate ordering practice by the referring physicians. This study was conducted in Department of Radiology, Services Institute of Medical Sciences/ Services Hospital, Lahore, between January and June 2010. The study consecutively included all the cases from Accident and Emergency Department with neurological symptoms and signs undergoing CT head referred from medical, surgical and pediatric floors. The patients' medical records were reviewed. The study population consisted of 2570 patients, including 1611 men and 959 women, who were 1-75 years old [mean 42 years]. Interpretation of NECT heads was done for positive as well as negative cases. Of 2570 cases, 1155 cases [44.9%] were positive. The overall percentage of negative CT scans was high for medical emergencies, with only 481 cases [29.2%] out of 1647 revealing positive findings. The percentage of negative CT scans referred from surgical emergency was not as high as for medical emergencies, but the major head trauma was only productive for extra-axial bleed/ hematoma revealing 403 cases [44.6%]. Minor head trauma was more commonly scanned with most of the CT scans head remarkable only for skull vault non-depressed fractures. Pediatric referrals positive percentage was again low with only 6 [28.5%] out of 21 cases positive for any underlying pathology. Optimization in the neuroimaging should be encouraged for more thoughtful use of imaging modalities in Accidents and Emergency departments to ensure patients' benefit from continued imaging innovation. An urgent CT head scan is deemed appropriate if it leads to an immediate change in a patient's management. Unnecessary use of neuroimaging, in particular to CT scan, has long-term effects of accumulated diagnostic radiation. Appropriateness of the requests should be evaluated according to the various guidelines.

## Nevus, Blue

### diagnosis

#### **Blue rubber bleb nevus in zosteriform pattern: a rare case report.**

Rather, Parvaiz Anwar; Hassan, Iffat

Govt. Medical College - Postgraduate Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 338-340 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nevus, Pigmented-genetics; Neoplasms, Multiple Primary; Digestive System Neoplasms; Skin Neoplasms; Diagnosis, Differential

**Abstract:** Blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome [BRBNS] is a rare condition with lesions in skin and/or other visceral organs, predominantly gastrointestinal tract. The condition is not fatal, unless associated with systemic involvement. BRBNS can also present as cutaneous lesions only. We report a classical case of BRBNS in zosteriform distribution, involving C6 and C7 dermatomes, in an adult Kashmiri male, a rare presentation.

## Nutritive Value

#### **[Evaluation of the nutritional value of some herbaceous plants grazed by Camel in the Sahara North-Western Algerian Sahara]**

Bouallala, M.; Chehma, A.; Hamel, F.

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 33-39 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Camels; Nutrition Assessment; Ecosystem; Africa, Northern

**Abstract:** Understanding dromedary-desert rangelands relationships is a major element of eco-development and management of North Western Sahara areas which constitute the habitat of plants grazed by the dromedary. The latter remains the only breeding species capable of valorizing Saharian plants, thus providing meat and milk which constitute the main food source of indigenous population. In the current study, the nutritional value [energy and nitrogenous value] based on chemical composition of some annual plants [Anvillea radiata, Asteriscus graveolens, Cotula cinerea, Lifago dielsii, Moltkia ciliata, Helianthemum lippii, Salvia aegyptiaca, Stipagrostis plumosa, Neurada procumbens, Fagonia glutinosa ] was investigated. The chemical composition analysis shows high contents of organic matter and low contents of total nitrogenous matter. The nutritional value assessment shows that the highest fodder unit milk [UFL] and fodder unit meat [UFV] values were recorded in Asteriscus graveolens [0.60 and 0.52] and Neurada procumbens [0.57 and 0.49]. However, the lowest values were obtained from Fagonia glutinosa [0.25 and 0.23] and Cotula cinerea [0.31 and 0.27]. Likewise, the nitrogenous value assessment shows that the highest values of digestible protein in the small intestine limited by nitrogen [PDIN] and digestible protein in the small intestine limited by energy [PDIE] were recorded in Stipagrostis plumosa [56.31g and 41.97g] and Neurada procumbens [54.46g and 31.71g]. On the other hand, the lowest values correspond to Fagonia glutinosa [25.60g and 19.56g] and Lifago dielsii [39.48g and 17.36g]. This last plant is only consumed in the absence of other species. Indeed, these annual species that grow after rainfall constitute the most appreciated pastures for the dromedary.

## Obesity

### complications

#### **Epicardial fat thickness obese patients an observational echocardiographic study.**

Khazaal, Faris Abdul Kareem; Haji, Ghazi Farhan; Hussein, Mousa Qasim; Abdul Raheem, Yousef

Alkindy College of Medicine

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 416-420 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pericardium-physiopathology; Adiposity; Obesity-radiography; Severity of Illness Index; Intra-Abdominal Fat-radiography; Waist Circumference; Overweight-complications

**Abstract:** Obesity currently affects nearly one-third of the population in the industrialized world. Traditionally, anthropometric measures such as body mass index [BMI] or waist circumference have been used to quantify overall adiposity; however, regional fat depots may be of greater importance than overall adiposity. Several studies have highlighted pericardial fat and abdominal visceral adipose tissue [VAT] as unique, pathogenic fat depot. Recognize the relation of obesity to increase epicardial fat pad thickness in Iraqi patients. Epicardial fat thickness was measured in 62 consecutive subjects [28 women 45%, 34 men 55%] mean age of 47.77 years [SD 8.03], using routine transthoracic echocardiogram. Epicardial fat was identified as the echo-free space between the outer wall of the myocardium and the visceral layer of the pericardium, and its thickness was measured perpendicularly on the free wall of the right ventricle at end-systole. The results show progressive increase of epicardial fat with increasing BMI which was very significant statistically. High mean epicardial fat is significantly associate with increasing waist circumference. No difference in those below and above 45 years of age in mean epicardial fat and there is gender difference in epicardial

fat, where males had more epicardial fat than females. There is increase in the epicardial fat pad thickness in overweight and obese [BMI>=25] patients if compared to normal persons epicardial fat increase with increasing waist circumference more likely in male obese and independent on age.

## Ondansetron

### administration and dosage

#### **The timing of Ondansetron administration in prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting a comparative study for female patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy.**

Al Saad, Sabah Noori

Baghdad Teaching Hospital - Department of Anesthesiology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 449-453 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting-prevention and control; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic-adverse effects; Antiemetics-administration and dosage; Postoperative Complications-prevention and control

**Abstract:** Postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV] is a common distressing experience in patients following laparoscopic cholecystectomy. This study was aimed at comparing the better timing of Ondansetron administration in prevention of PONV in female patients underwent elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy done under general anesthesia. Fifty ASA physical status one and two female patients, aged 19 to 45 years, were enrolled in this prospective study to receive 4mg four Ondansetron preoperatively [Group A], or 4 mg four Ondansetron postoperatively [Group B], 25 patients each. A standardized general anesthetic technique was employed. Any episode of PONV was assessed at 8 hours postoperative period, every 2 hours, starting at time zone 0 [at post-anesthesia recovery unit], and ending at time zone 3 [hour 8 postoperatively]. Complete response is defined as no PONV during 8 hours postoperative period. Incomplete response is defined as developing of postoperative nausea only during 8 hours postoperative period. Failure of prevention is defined as developing of PONV during 8 hours postoperative period. Complete response occurred in 60 and 64% in Groups A and B respectively. Incomplete response occurred in 12 and 4% in Groups A and B respectively. Failure of prevention occurred in 28 and 32% in Groups A and B respectively. There is no significant clinical difference between preoperative or postoperative Ondansetron administration of the same dosage in both groups in prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting.

## Onions

#### **In vitro antimicrobial activity of Allium cepa [dry bulbs] against Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and fungi.**

Bakht, Jehan; Khan, Shehla; Shafi, Mohammad

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

The University of Agriculture - Institute of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 139-145 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fungi-drug effects; Gram-Negative Bacteria-drug effects; Gram-Positive Bacteria-drug effects; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Plant Extracts-pharmacology

**Abstract:** The present research was carried out at the Institute of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering, the University of Agriculture Peshawar KPK Pakistan. Analysis of the data revealed that all the extracts from dry bulbs showed different ranges of antimicrobial activities. Ethyl acetate fractions showed inhibitory activities against all tested eight microbes including bacteria and a fungus while chloroform fractions inhibited all the microbes except *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Butanol fractions showed second highest activity at both lower and higher concentrations. Ethanol and water fractions were found least effective or ineffective. Among Gram positive microbes, *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most susceptible bacteria and the most resistant Gram negative bacteria were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Salmonella typhi*.

## Onychomycosis

### diagnosis

#### **Clinico-mycological correlation in onychomycosis in a tertiary level hospital.**

Rafiq, Abu Noman Iftikhar; Zakaria, A. S. M.; Khondker, Lubna; Khan, Shirajul Islam; Doulah, Sharmin; Hazra, Samaresh Chandra

Infectious Diseases Hospital

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 277-283 (12 ref.)



**Keywords:** Onychomycosis-pathology; Nail Diseases-microbiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sensitivity and Specificity; Reproducibility of Results

**Abstract:** To correlate the clinical patterns of onychomycosis with the type of mycological agents in onychomycosis. In this cross-sectional study, 120 patients with onychomycosis, attending outpatient department, were selected by purposive type of sampling technique. They were subjected to thorough clinical examination. Nail material was collected for mycological diagnosis by microscopy and culture on dermatophyte test medium. Microscopy was positive in 47 [39.2%] cases, whereas culture yielded *Trichophyton rubrum* in 53 [44.2%] and *T. mentagrophytes* in 2 [1.7%] patients. Common clinical nail changes in mycologically proven cases were thickening of nail plate [68.9%], subungual hyperkeratosis [63.9%], onycholysis [55.7%], roughening of nail plate [29.5%], yellowish discoloration [29.5%] and brownish-yellow discoloration [21.3%]. Only, subungual hyperkeratosis was found significantly more in mycologically positive cases [63.9%] than in mycologically negative cases [37.3%],  $p < 0.05$ . The validity of microscopic examination for prediction of onychomycosis revealed sensitivity [74.5%], specificity [90.8%], accuracy [83.3%], positive predictive values [87.2%] and negative predictive values [80.8%]. There is an insignificant correlation between clinical pattern and mycological diagnosis. No single clinical feature is suggestive of onychomycosis, hence, direct microscopy must always be coupled with fungal culture for accurate diagnosis.

## Optic Neuropathy, Ischemic

### chemically induced

#### **Sequential, non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy in patients taking sildenafil: a report of ten cases.**

Galvez Ruiz, Alberto; Arishi, Nawal

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

King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital - Division of Neuro-Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 241-246 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Piperazines-adverse effects; Sulfones-adverse effects; Purines-adverse effects; Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors-adverse effects; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** To present a summary of 10 cases of non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy [NAION] in patients who received phosphodiesterase type 5 [PDE-5] inhibitors. A case series of 10 patients who, after regular intake of Sildenafil, presented with a first episode of NAION in one eye. NAION was diagnosed based on the following criteria: acute, painless, unilateral loss of vision, fundus features consistent with NAION and exclusion of other possible causes. Despite the initial adverse event [first episode of NAION], all of these patients continued to use the medication and developed a second episode of NAION in the contralateral eye. Only one of the 10 patients presented with bilateral simultaneous NAION. This largest case series published to date, reinforces the general consensus that PDE-5 inhibitors are contraindicated in patients with a history of unilateral NAION.

## Oral Health

### standards

#### **Framework for assessing stewardship of the oral health system in Islamic Republic of Iran.**

Tahani, B.; Yazdani, S.; Khoshnevisan, M.H.; Dugdale, P.; Siddiqi, S.; Ebn Ahmady, A.

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Science - School of Dentistry - Department of Community Oral Health

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 73-81 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Delivery of Health Care-organization and administration; Health Policy

**Abstract:** This study designed a framework for assessing the stewardship function of the oral health system in Islamic Republic of Iran. The modified RAND Corporation/University of California Los Angeles [RAND-UCLA] Appropriateness Method was used in a 2-step process that combined literature evidence and the collective judgement of experts. After a comprehensive literature review, policy instruments related to stewardship components were extracted as candidate standards and categorized according to the 6 sub-functions of stewardship (accountability; defining strategic direction; alignment of policy objectives and organizational structure; regulation; intersectoral leadership; and generation of intelligence). Five key informants then rated the appropriateness of the 85 standards on a 5-point Likert scale. The 38 highest ranked standards, including at least 2 standards in each of the 6 sub-functions, formed a set of proposed standards for evaluating the current stewardship of oral health system. Piloting of the instrument will be reported separately.

## Origanum

### [Teratogenic effects of Origanum Vulgare in mice fetals]

Kashani, Iraj Ragerdi; Ansari, Mohammad; Mehrannia, Kobra; Moazzemi, Kasra; Joybary, Safura Vardasbi  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Anatomy

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 502-508 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abortion, Veterinary-chemically induced; Embryonic and Fetal Development-drug effects; Teratogenesis; Embryonic Structures-drug effects; Mice, Inbred BALB C

**Abstract:** A number of studies on reproduction have mentioned Origanum Vulgare extract's ability to reduce mortality rates and improve fertility rates. However, other studies have suggested that it is possible to use Origanum Vulgare extract to induce abortion. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of different doses of Origanum Vulgare on embryo survival and macroscopic abnormalities in mice. In this study, 24 mice Balb/c female weighting approximately 25-30 g were divided into 4 groups. Origanum Vulgare extract was prepared; different concentrations [2.5, 12.5, and 25 mg in 0.25 ml distilled water] were administered, by oral gavage, to three experimental groups of mice between day 6 [starting gastrulation] until day 15 of pregnancy [end of organogenesis]. The control group consisted of six mice that received 0.25 ml of distilled water daily. On day 16 of study, pregnant mice were anesthetized by chloroform and fetuses were removed and stained with Alcian Blue, Alizarin Red s and microwave irradiation. Morphological and skeletal abnormalities were investigated by light and stereomicroscopes. The results of this study showed that high doses of the Origanum Vulgare extract significantly decreased the mean number of embryos [10 +/- 0.5, P>0.05], mean number of live embryos [7 +/- 0.5, P>0.05] in each mouse and resulted in significant reduction in mean weight [1184 +/- 8 mg, P>0.05] and crown-rump length [11.9 +/- 0.23 mm, P>0.05] and the overall size of fetuses compared to control group, whereas there was no significant difference between the groups receiving low dose of Origanum Vulgare extract with control group. In addition, under the effect of the Origanum Vulgare extract the subcutaneous bleeding seemed [2 +/- 0.1, P>0.05] significantly more frequent compared to the control group. Origanum Vulgare extract did not have any positive effect on fetal development; and high dosages led to an increased incidence rate of abortion and fetal malformations in the fetuses of women who received it.

## Oryza sativa

### Single-dose oral toxicity of fermented rice extracts [FREs]: a 14-day observation.

Choi, Jae Suk; Kim, Joo Wan; Kim, Ki Young; Ku, Sae Kwang; Sohn, Jae Hak  
Silla University

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 129-137 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts-toxicity; Administration, Oral; Fermentation; Mice, Inbred ICR; Lethal Dose 50; Mice

**Abstract:** The aim of present research was to determine the acute oral toxicity of fermented rice extracts [FREs], in female and male ICR mice. To investigate the toxicity and identify target organs, FREs were orally administered once to male and female ICR mice at doses of 0 [vehicle control], 500, 1000, or 2000 mg/kg body weight [BW]. Effects on mortality, BW, and clinical signs were monitored over 14 days, including changes in the weights and histopathological characteristics of 14 organs, as described in the Korea Food and Drug Administration [KFDA] Guidelines [2009-116, 2009]. No treatment-related mortality was observed during the 14-day observation period in either gender. In addition, no FRE-related change was observed in BW or organ weight [OW], clinical indicators, or histopathological findings in this study. Our results suggest that the FRE is non-toxic in mice and is therefore likely to be safe for clinical use. The approximate LD and LD[50] in mice after single oral dose of FRE are greater than 2000 mg/kg in female and male ICR mice. Additionally, no specific target organ or negative clinical indicator was detected in this study.

## Osteochondrodysplasias

### surgery

### A case of metatropic dysplasia: operative treatment of severe kyphoscoliosis and limb deformities.

Song, Hae Ryong; Sinha, Shivam; Song, Sang Heon; Suh, Seung Woo  
Korea University Medical Centre - Guro Hospital - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 445-447 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dwarfism-surgery; Limb Deformities, Congenital; Congenital Abnormalities; Cervical Vertebrae-surgery; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Metatropic dysplasia is a rare but severe spondyloepimetaphyseal dysplasia characterized by long trunk and short extremities. The exact incidence is not known; however, 81 cases have been reported in the literature till now. Due to progressive kyphoscoliosis, there is a reversal of proportions in childhood [shortening of trunk with relative long extremities]. The diagnostic radiographic findings include marked platyspondyly [wafer-thin vertebral bodies], widened metaphyses [dumbbell-shaped tubular bones] and small epiphysis and a specific pelvic shape. The severe

kyphoscoliosis is relentless and resistant to conservative treatment with bracing. Operative treatment is controversial due to the recurrence of deformity despite aggressive correction. We, here in report a case of this rare dysplasia and its follow-up after corrective surgery for spine and limb deformity. The excellent correction and good functional pulmonary status at 6-year follow-up has never been previously reported.

## Osteosarcoma

### radiography

#### Imaging review of 250 cases of primary osteogenic sarcoma and other subtypes: our experience at king hussein medical center and hussein cancer center.

Al Hiari, Asem

E-mail: [ahiari@hotmail.com](mailto:ahiari@hotmail.com)

King Hussein Medical Center - Department of Radiology

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 13-20 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Osteosarcoma-pathology; Review Literature as Topic; Bone Neoplasms-radiography; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Gadolinium DTPA/diagnostic use

**Abstract:** Radiology plays a crucial role in diagnosis, work-up and staging of osteosarcoma. The main aim of the study is to review, analyze and characterize the imaging findings of a large series of histologically proven osteosarcomas focusing on the nonconventional subtypes. We retrospectively reviewed the imaging findings of 250 cases with histologically proven primary osteosarcoma. The study was conducted at King Hussein Medical Center and King Hussein Cancer Center, Amman-Jordan during the period 2003-2012. Approval by the ethical committee and institutional review board was taken from both institutions before starting the study. Patient demographic data was recorded. Images from plain radiographs [n=238], angiograms [n=28], bone isotope scans [n=56], computed tomography scans [n=99], computed tomography angiograms [n=27] and magnetic resonance imaging [n=189] were evaluated for the origin site, location, tumor size, matrix pattern, extrinsic and intrinsic characteristics and the soft tissue component of the tumor. The sample included 162 males [65%] and 88 females [35%], with an age range of 12-48 years [mean age of 23.5 years]. Simple descriptive statistical methods [frequency, mean and percentage] were used to describe the study variables. The most common histological diagnoses were conventional [n=193], telangiectatic [n=14], small cell [n=3], low grade central [n=3], high grade surface [n=2], parosteal [n=4], and periosteal [n=5] and non specific [n= 26]. The most frequent origin site in the long bones is the metaphysis [80%] followed by diaphysis [9%], and less frequently the epiphysis [2%], 10% were found in the spine and flat bones. The commonest lesion location was distal femur [25%], proximal femur [18%], proximal humerus [17%], proximal tibia [15%], spine and flat bones [16%], other places [9%]. The tumor size ranged from 2-21cm. The majority of cases [78%] demonstrated osteoid matrix abnormal mineralization, 32 of them showed obvious and marked mineralization, three cases with marked mineralization were noted in the spine, one of them gave an ivory vertebra appearance. A purely lytic pattern was seen in 48%. Soft-tissue components were seen in 58% of cases. This study provides a good relation between the radiological imaging and histological subtypes of osteosarcoma in a relatively large series of osteosarcoma and highlights our experience at King Hussein Medical and Cancer Centers.

## Pancreatic Neoplasms

### surgery

#### Clinical predictors of resectability of pancreatic adenocarcinoma.

Almadi, Majid A.; Alharbi, Othman; Azzam, Nahla; Altayeb, Mohannad; Javed, Moammed; Alsaif, Faisal; Hassanain, Mazen; Alsharabi, Abdulsalam; Al Saleh, Khalid; Aljebreen, Abdulrahman M.

E-mail: [maalalmadi@ksu.edu.sa](mailto:maalalmadi@ksu.edu.sa)

King Saud University - King Khalid University Hospital - Division of Gastroenterology

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 278-285 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Predictive Value of Tests; Pancreaticoduodenectomy; Carcinoembryonic Antigen; Adenocarcinoma-immunology; Adenocarcinoma-surgery; Sensitivity and Specificity; CA-19-9 Antigen-blood; Neoplasm Invasiveness; Tumor Markers, Biological; Neoplasm Staging; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Identifying patient-related factors as well as symptoms and signs that can predict pancreatic cancer at a resectable stage, which could be used in an attempt to identify patients at an early stage of pancreatic cancer that would be appropriate for surgical resection and those at an unresectable stage be spared unnecessary surgery. A retrospective chart review was conducted at a major tertiary care, university hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The study population included individuals who underwent a computed tomography and a pancreatic mass was reported as well as the endoscopic reporting database of endoscopic procedures where the indication was a pancreatic mass, between April 1996 and April 2012. Any patient with a histologically confirmed diagnosis of adenocarcinoma of the pancreas was included in the analysis. We included patients' demographic information [age, gender], height, weight, body mass index, historical data [smoking, comorbidities], symptoms [abdominal pain and its duration, anorexia and its

duration, weight loss and its amount, and over what duration, vomiting, abdominal distention, itching and its duration, change in bowel movements, change in urine color], jaundice and its duration. Other variables were also collected including laboratory values, location of the mass, the investigation undertaken, and the stage of the tumor. A total of 61 patients were included, the mean age was 61.2 +/- 1.51 years, 25 [41%] were females. The tumors were located in the head [83.6%], body [10.9%], tail [1.8%], and in multiple locations [3.6%] of the pancreas. Half of the patients [50%] had Stage four, 16.7% stages two B and three, and only 8.3% were stages one B and two A. On univariable analysis a lower hemoglobin level predicted resectability odds ratio 0.65 [95% confidence interval, 0.42-0.98], whereas on multivariable regression none of the variables included in the model could predict resectability of pancreatic cancer. A CA 19-9 cutoff level of 166 ng/mL had a sensitivity of 89%, specificity of 75%, positive likelihood ratio of 3.6, and a negative likelihood ratio of 0.15 for resectability of pancreatic adenocarcinoma. This study describes the clinical characteristics of patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma in Saudi Arabia. None of the clinical or laboratory variables that were included in our study could independently predict resectability of pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Further studies are warranted to validate these results.

## Papillomavirus Infections

### epidemiology

#### **Molecular detection of human papillomavirus type-16 DNA in cervical cancer tissue biopsies.**

Elhag, Wafa I.; Abass, Khalid A.; Abdelmutalab, Fadwa G.; Hammad, Hammad E.

E-mail: [wafaelhag75@yahoo.com](mailto:wafaelhag75@yahoo.com)

Al Neelain University - Faculty of Medical Laboratory Sciences - Microbiology Department

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 183-185 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Human papillomavirus 16-isolation and purification; Uterine Cervical Neoplasms-virology; Biopsy; Papillomaviridae-isolation and purification; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-microbiology; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors; DNA, Viral

**Abstract:** The aim of the study is to detect the frequency of human papillomavirus type-16 among patients with cervical carcinoma. Khartoum Hospital, Army Medical Hospital and Soba University Hospital, Sudan. Descriptive-cross sectional study. Fifty specimens of treated cervical biopsy sections [Paraffin embedded] were included in the study from April to October 2012. DNA was extracted followed by the detection of E6 gene of human papillomavirus type-16 using non-probed SYBER green real-time PCR. Thirty [60%] showed positive results as compared with the sigmoid curve of the positive control for HPV type-16; while 20 [40%] were negative. Most of the positive results were among the age group 31-50 years. Human papillomavirus type-16 was detected in 60% of women with cervical cancer, which seems to have a strong association with cancer development.

## Parental Consent

#### **Factors influencing parental consent for participation in clinical research involving their children in Egypt.**

Nasef, N.; Shabaan, A.; Mohammed, S.; Kandel, S.; Settin, A.; Zedan, M.; Fouda, A.

E-mail: [nehad\\_nasef@mans.edu.eg](mailto:nehad_nasef@mans.edu.eg)

Mansoura University Children Hospital - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 162-168 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Research; Ethics, Research; Child

**Abstract:** Factors affecting parents' decision to involve their children in clinical research have not been studied in all cultural backgrounds. We aimed to explore the attitudes and beliefs influencing parents' decision to involve their children in clinical research in Mansoura, Egypt. Of 523 families approached, 357 filled the questionnaire. Only 98 [27.5%] parents consented to involve their child in clinical research. The children of consenters were significantly older than refusers: 8.6 [SD 7.2] versus 2.6 [SD 1.2] years. Factors favouring consent were: research of benefit to child [84.7%], enough explanation about the benefits [40.8%] and to learn more about child's condition [29.6%]. Factors favouring refusal were: use of new drugs or vaccines [89.6%] and invasive procedures [84.2%]. Parents' rate of consent was positively correlated with the research being non-invasive and the belief that research was of benefit to their child and negatively correlated with belief that refusal may negatively affect the care provided to their child.

## Parkinson Disease

### drug therapy

#### Neuroprotective agents for management of parkinson's disease.

Kouti, Leila; Eslami, Kaveh; Noroozian, Maryam

Ahwaz Jondi-Shapour University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Clinical Pharmacy

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 33-37 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neuroprotective Agents-pharmacology; Antiparkinson Agents-pharmacology; Parkinson Disease-complications; Parkinson Disease-prevention and control; Dopamine Agonists-pharmacology; Neurons-drug effects; Disease Progression

## Penicillins

### adverse effects

#### Penicillin allergy and cross-reactivity with other beta-lactams.

Javadi, Mohammadreza; Gholami, Kheirollah; Torkamandi, Hassan; Hayatshahi, Alireza

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences - Clinical Pharmacy Department

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 29-32 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cross Reactions; Drug Hypersensitivity; beta-Lactams-adverse effects; Hypersensitivity, Immediate-epidemiology; Anti-Bacterial Agents-adverse effects; Prospective Studies; Skin Tests

**Abstract:** Beta-lactams are a group of antibiotics with a broad spectrum of both Gram-negative and Gram-positive coverage. The goal of this study is to evaluate the results from studies regarding Ig-E mediated hypersensitivity to Penicillin and cross-reactivity with other beta-lactams. Review was conducted of both retrospective and prospective studies by searching in PubMed and Medline for the original and systematic review articles by using the keywords: penicillin allergy, beta-lactams and cross-reactivity. The rate of true Penicillin allergy is about 10% of reported cases by the patients. The rate of Ig-E mediated cross-reactivity between Penicillin and Cephalosporins is less than 10% for the first and second generations and less than 5% for the third and fourth generations. According to the reviewed studies, Imipenem has between 9.2% to 25.6% cross-reactivity with Penicillin. Recent studies have shown safe use of Meropenem in patients with penicillin allergy even with positive skin test. The only member of Monobactam family, Aztreonam, has no cross-reactivity with any of Penicillins, Cephalosporins [with the exception of Ceftazidime] and Carbapenems. Due to the low rate of true Penicillin allergy, the patient's self report of this adverse reaction must be justified carefully before avoiding beta-lactams. Even in the cases of true penicillin allergy, Meropenem appears to be safe, if indicated. There are also a few case reports regarding hypersensitivities to Clavulanate itself and also its cross-reactivity with Penicillin.

## Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

### adverse effects

#### Safety and effectiveness of combined percutaneous coronary angioplasty and aortic valvuloplasty in an elderly patient with cardiogenic shock: effect on concomitant severe mitral regurgitation.

Cecchi, Emanuele; Giglioli, Cristina; Agostini, Cecilia; Gensini, Gian Franco; Santoro, Gennaro

E-mail: [emanuelececchicavirgilio.it](mailto:emanuelececchicavirgilio.it)

Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Careggi - Department of Internal Medicine

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 577-582 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Angioplasty, Balloon, Coronary-adverse effects; Aortic Valve-surgery; Shock, Cardiogenic-surgery; Mitral Valve Insufficiency-surgery

**Abstract:** An 80-year-old diabetic man with severe aortic stenosis was admitted to our hospital for cardiogenic shock complicating non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Echocardiographic evaluation showed also a severe degree of both left ventricular dysfunction and mitral regurgitation. The patient was initially stabilized with inotropes and mechanical ventilation was necessary because of concurrent pulmonary edema. The day after, he was submitted to coronary angiography showing bivessel coronary disease. Given the high estimated operative risk, the patient was treated with angioplasty and bare metal stent implantation on both right coronary and circumflex artery; contemporarily, balloon aortic valvuloplasty [BAV] was performed with antegrade technique, obtaining a significant increase in planimetric valve area and reduction in transvalvular peak gradient. Few days after the procedure echocardiogram

showed an increase in left ventricular ejection fraction, moderate aortic stenosis with mild regurgitation and moderate mitral regurgitation. Hemodynamic and clinical stabilization were also obtained, allowing amine support discontinuation and weaning from mechanical ventilation. At three months follow-up, the patient reported a further clinical improvement from discharge, and echocardiographic evaluation showed moderate aortic stenosis and an additional increase in left ventricular function and decrease in mitral regurgitation degree. In conclusion, combined BAV and coronary angioplasty were associated in our patient with hemodynamic and clinical stabilization as well as with a significant reduction in transvalvular aortic gradient and mitral regurgitation and an increase in left ventricular ejection fraction both in-hospital and at three month followup; this case suggests that these procedures are feasible even in hemodynamically unstable patients and are associated with a significant improvement in quality of life.

## Periodontal Diseases

### prevention and control

#### Knowledge of and attitudes towards periodontal health among adults in Tehran.

Gholami, M.; Pakdaman, A.; Jafari, A.; Virtanen, J.J.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry - Department of Community Oral Health

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 196-202 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Cross-Sectional Studies; Periodontics

**Abstract:** Determining what people know and believe about periodontal health and disease is important in order to establish prevention practices. This study aimed to assess knowledge of and attitudes towards periodontal health among adults in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. We conducted a cross-sectional face-to-face interview survey in 2011 of 791 adults aged 18-50 years using a stratified, multistage sampling method. We recorded demographic characteristics including age, sex, education, marital status, employment and economic status [housing density]. The lowest percentage of correct answers was related to the definition of dental plaque [11.6%] and the highest was for the role of the dental visit in prevention [92.8%]. Female sex, university education and higher economic status were significantly associated with a higher mean score on periodontal health knowledge. The regression analysis showed that positive attitudes were associated with higher periodontal health knowledge and having university education. In this study positive attitudes towards prevention were related to better knowledge.

## Peritoneal Neoplasms

### therapy

#### Postoperative peritonitis without an underlying digestive fistula after complete cytoreductive surgery plus HIPEC.

Honore, Charles; Sourrouille, Isabelle; Suria, Stephanie; Chalumeau Lemoine, Ludivine; Dumont, Frederic; Goere, Diane; Elias, Dominique

[E-mail:charles.honore@gustaveroussy.fr](mailto:charles.honore@gustaveroussy.fr)

Cancer Center - Department of Surgical Oncology

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 271-277 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasm Recurrence, Local-diagnosis; Hyperthermia, Induced; Colorectal Neoplasms-therapy; Chemotherapy, Cancer, Regional Perfusion; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols; Bacterial Translocation; Prognosis; Intraoperative Care-methods

**Abstract:** Peritoneal carcinomatosis [PC] is a pernicious event associated with a dismal prognosis. Complete cytoreductive surgery [CCRS] combined with hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy [HIPEC] is able to yield an important survival benefit but at the price of a risky procedure inducing potentially severe complications. Postoperative peritonitis after abdominal surgery occurs mostly when the digestive lumen and the peritoneum communicate but in rare situation, no underlying digestive fistula can be found. The aim of this study was to report this situation after CCRS plus HIPEC, which has not been described yet and for which the treatment is not yet well defined. Between 1994 and 2012, 607 patients underwent CCRS plus HIPEC in our tertiary care center and were retrospectively analyzed. Among 52 patients [9%] reoperated for postoperative peritonitis, no digestive fistula was found in seven [1%]. All had a malignant peritoneal pseudomyxoma with an extensive disease [median Peritoneal Cancer Index: 27]. The median interval between surgery and reoperation was 8 days [range: 3-25]. Postoperative mortality was 14%. Five different bacteriological species were identified in intraoperative samples, most frequently *Escherichia coli* [71%]. The infection was monobacterial in 71%, with multidrug resistant germs in 78%. Postoperative peritonitis without underlying fistula after CCRS plus HIPEC is a rare entity probably related to bacterial translocation, which occurs in patients with extensive peritoneal disease requiring aggressive surgeries. The principles of treatment do not differ from that of other types of postoperative peritonitis.

## Phakic Intraocular Lenses

### Outcome of posterior chamber phakic intraocular lens procedure to correct myopia.

Al Sabaani, Nasser; Al Assiri, Abdullah; Al Torbak, Abdullah; Al Motawa, Saeed

E-mail: [dr.alsabaani@kku.edu.sa](mailto:dr.alsabaani@kku.edu.sa)

King Khalid University - College of Medicine - Ophthalmology Department

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 259-266 (49 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myopia-surgery; Visual Acuity; Postoperative Complications; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Treatment Outcome; Follow-Up Studies; Prosthesis Implantation; Refraction, Ocular

**Abstract:** To assess the safety and efficacy of the implantable contact lens [ICL(TM)] to treat myopia. Clinical, retrospective, single center, non-randomized case series. Sixty-nine eyes of 46 patients with myopia ranging from -3.00 to 25.00 D were included in this study. Implantation of the ICL(TM). Main outcome measures: Uncorrected Visual Acuity [UCVA], refraction, best spectacle corrected visual acuity [BSCVA], adverse events, operative and postoperative complications, subjective assessment and symptoms. The mean follow-up was 12.35 +/- 6.13 [SD] months [range, 6 months-32 months]. At the last visit, 49.20% of eyes had 20/20 or better UCVA compared to preoperative 20/20 or better BSCVA of 31.9% of eyes; 69.23% of eyes had postoperative UCVA better than or equal to preoperative BSCVA. The mean manifest refractive cylinder was 1.93 +/- 1.21 D at baseline and 1.00 +/- 0.92 D postoperatively. The mean manifest refraction spherical equivalent [MRSE] was -11.70 +/- 4.24 D preoperatively and -0.69 +/- 1.13 D postoperatively. A total of 69.8% of eyes were within +/- 0.5 D of the predicted MRSE; 84.1% were within +/- 1.0 D, and 88.90% were within +/- 2.0 D. BSCVA of 20/20 or better was achieved in 64.6% of eyes postoperatively, compared to 31.9% preoperatively. Mean improvement in BSCVA was 1 line. One eye [1.5%] lost >=2 lines of BSCVA at the last visit, whereas 20% of eyes improved by >=2 lines. A total of 56.92% of cases gained >=1 line of BSCVA and 4.62% of cases lost >=1 line. Four ICL lenses were removed without significant loss of BSCVA, and 2 eyes with clinically significant lens opacities were observed. Four eyes [5.8%] developed a pupillary block the first day postoperatively. One eye [1.4%] developed a hypotony and AC shallowing. Implantation of ICL for the correction of myopia was a safe procedure with good visual and refractive results from the early postoperative period to 1 year. Long-term follow-up is required to confirm the long-term safety of this implant.

## Pharmacovigilance

### The role of Clinical Pharmacists in the improvement of a pharmacovigilance system: a review of the reported adverse drug reactions during 2004-2010 in Mazandaran Province of Iran.

Salehifar, Ebrahim; Ala, Shahram; Amini, Mina; Azhdari, Elham; Shafa, Farzaneh Mir

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy - Clinical Pharmacy Department

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 8-12 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pharmacology, Clinical-trend; Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Systems; Pharmacy Service, Hospital; Pharmacists; Professional Role

**Abstract:** Following establishment of Iranian Adverse Drug Reaction [ADR] Monitoring Center in 1997, ADR committees were established in all hospitals of Mazandaran Province of Iran. Clinical pharmacists from Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences have been involved with these committees since 2007. The aim of this study was to compare the results of the pharmacovigilance system before and after active involvement of clinical pharmacists. This study included Yellow Cards filled out by healthcare providers in Mazandaran Province during 2004-2010. Frequency of Adverse Drug Reactions [ADRs], route of administration, reporters, number of reports in each year and damaged organs were focuses. Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS 16 software. P< 0.05 was considered as significant difference. A total of 793 yellow cards were completed during 2004 - 2010. Only 38 ADRs [4.8%] were related to 2004-2007. Most of the reports generated by Nurses [49.3%] followed by Pharmacists and Physicians [P< 0.001]. Forty-one reactions [5.2%] were serious, most related to Ceftriaxone, Desfonac and Vancomycin. Clinical pharmacists' intervention regarding establishing ADR committees in the hospitals improved the output of the pharmacovigilance system, although under-reporting is still a major drawback of spontaneous reporting.

## Phenylurea Compounds

### pharmacology

### [Teflubenzuron toxicity on larvae of the fifth stage Locusta migratoria cinerascens [Fabricius, 1781] [Orthoptera: Acrididae]]

Acheuk, Fatma; Doumandji Mitiche, Bahia

E-mail: [fatma.acheuk@yahoo.fr](mailto:fatma.acheuk@yahoo.fr)

M'Hamed Bougara University - Faculty of Science - Department of Biology

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 61-71 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Locusta migratoria-drug effects; Larva-drug effects; Grasshoppers; Chitin

**Abstract:** The larvicidal activity of teflebenzuron [TFB benzoylphenylurea] was evaluated on the 5<sup>th</sup> instars larvae of *Locusta migratoria cinerascens*, newly emerged. This product was administered by ingestion at the following doses: 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 microg/larvae. Results obtained show that this product has good larvicidal activity. All tested doses were lethal, death occurs during the moult in the treated series. The activity of TFB on the structural parameters of the cuticle showed a significant reduction in chitin content and an increase cuticular protein in treated series. This product may therefore play a particularly important role in locust areas where barriers treatments are recommended.

## therapeutic use

### Sorafenib in renal cell carcinoma.

Davoudi, Ehsan Taghizadeh; Noordin, Mohamed Ibrahim bin; Javar, Hamid Akbari; Kadivar, Ali; Sabeti, Bahare University of Malaya - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pharmacy

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 203-208 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Niacinamide-analogs and derivatives; Niacinamide-therapeutic use; Carcinoma, Renal Cell-drug therapy; Antineoplastic Agents-therapeutic use; Clinical Trials as Topic; Protein Kinase Inhibitors-therapeutic use; Receptors, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-antagonists and inhibitors

**Abstract:** Cancer is among most important causes of death in recent decades. Whoever the renal cell carcinoma incidence is low but it seems it is more complicated than the other cancers in terms of pathophysiology and treatments. The purpose of this work is to provide an overview and also deeper insight to renal cell carcinoma and the steps which have been taken to reach more specific treatment and target therapy, in this type of cancer by developing most effective agents such as Sorafenib. To achieve this goal hundreds of research paper and published work has been overviewed and due to limitation of space in a paper just focus in most important points on renal cell carcinoma, treatment of RCC and clinical development of Sorafenib. The information presented this paper shows the advanced of human knowledge to provide more efficient drug in treatment of some complicated cancer such as RCC in promising much better future to fight killing disease.

## Photorefractive Keratectomy

### Assessment of contrast sensitivity and aberrations after photorefractive keratectomy in patients with myopia greater than 5 diopters.

Fahim, Alireza; Rezvan, Bijan; Hashemi, Hassan

Noor Eye Hospital

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 520-524 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Contrast Sensitivity; Myopia-physiopathology; Myopia-surgery; Postoperative Period

**Abstract:** This study aimed to assess changes in contrast sensitivity and aberrations in cases of myopia greater than 5.0 diopter [D] who had photorefractive keratectomy [PRK]. In this semi-experimental study, 20 eyes of ten patients were studied. Inclusion criteria were at least 5.0 D of myopia, stable refraction in the past year, no history of refractive surgery, a minimum corneal thickness of 480 micro m, and having surgery in both eyes. Exclusion criteria were the presence of any corneal condition. In addition to the routine tests, aberrometry and assessment of contrast sensitivity was done using the WaveLight Allegro Analyzer and the VectorVision CSV-1000. After PRK using the Concerto Excimer Laser [WaveLight, Alcon], patients were scheduled to have follow-up visits at 1 month, 3 months, and 1 year after surgery. Contrast sensitivity with glare showed an increasing trend only at the spatial frequency of 3 cycles per degree [cpd] [P=0.013]. Contrast sensitivity without glare increased postoperatively at special frequencies of 3, 6, and 18 cpd [P<0.05]. The preoperative level of higher order aberrations root mean square [HOA RMS] of 0.24 +/- 0.08 reached 0.71 +/- 0.25 at 12 months after surgery. Assessment of coma and trefoil showed no significant difference between preoperative and postoperative values, but the amount of spherical aberration changed from a mean preoperative value of 0.0 +/- 0.09 to 0.27 +/- 0.15 at 12 months after surgery. In the treatment of myopia greater than 5.0 D, PRK with the Concerto Excimer Laser can improve contrast sensitivity in certain spatial frequencies. This is while HOA RMS and spherical aberration increase.

## Pigmentation Disorders

### pathology

#### Pigmented skin lesions: are they all of melanocytic origin? a histopathological perspective.

Laishram, Rajesh Singh; Myrthong, Barida Ginia; Laishram, Sharmila; Shimray, Rachel; K., Arun Kumar; Sharma, Durlav Chandra

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

Regional Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Pathology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 284-288 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin Neoplasms-pathology; Melanoma-epidemiology; Nevus, Pigmented; Keratosis, Seborrheic; Diagnosis, Differential; Retrospective Studies



**Abstract:** To study the pattern of pigmented skin lesions in Manipur. This was a retrospective analysis of pigmented skin lesions received at the Department of Pathology, RIMS, Imphal Manipur. Pigmented skin lesions which were histologically reported from January 2005 to December 2012 were reviewed and analysed according to age, gender, site of occurrence and histological types. A total of 183 pigmented skin lesions were histologically reported during the period under review in 57 male and 126 female patients with a male to female ratio of 1: 2.21. Maximum of the cases were seen in the age group of 21 to 30 years, with the youngest patient being 4 years and the oldest being 77 years. It was found that the most common site was the face [51.4%] followed by the arms [8.9%]. Melanocytic nevi were the most common pigmentary lesion which accounted for 74.3% of the cases followed by melanoma [9.8%] and seborrheic keratosis [6%]. In this study the commonest benign pigmented lesion was melanocytic nevi and melanoma had the highest incidence from among the malignant lesions.

## Piperazines

### adverse effects

#### Effect of sildenafil citrate on behavior and excitatory and inhibitory amino acids levels in albino rat's brain.

Aburawi, Suher M.; Sadaa, Khaled A.; Elshalakani, Moustafa H.; Altubuly, Reda A.

E-mail: adurawi-s@yahoo.com

University of Tripoli - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 242-257 (99 ref.)

**Keywords:** Behavior, Animal-drug effects; Brain Chemistry-drug effects; Sulfones-adverse effects; Purines-adverse effects; Excitatory Amino Acids; Erectile Dysfunction-drug therapy; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Rats

**Abstract:** Sildenafil is an active cGMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor that is effective in the treatment of male erectile dysfunction. None of the previous studies have measured sildenafil or its possibly related neurochemical changes, but mainly they related their finding to sildenafil associated behavior changes. In this work, behavioral and brain neurochemical changes [excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters] associated with acute administration of sildenafil using male albino rats were investigated. Rats were divided into three groups [n=6]; group 1 received saline [1ml/kg], group 2 received single doses of sildenafil [1.5mg/kg], while group 3 received single doses of sildenafil [100mg/kg]. Administration was via the intraperitoneal route. Behavior scores using EPM and brain homogenate for neurotransmitters evaluation by HPLC were carried out 60min after administration. Sildenafil did not produce any changes in behavior using the EPM test; also it did not alter the brain levels of excitatory, inhibitory and dopamine. Sildenafil produced dose dependent decreases in plasma dopamine level by mechanism[s] needs more neurochemical investigation. The chronic effect of sildenafil should be taken into consideration.

## Plant Oils

### pharmacology

#### Antioxidant and cardio protective effect of palm oil leaves extract [standardized ethanolic fraction] in rats' model of saturated fats induced metabolic disorders.

Ibraheem, Zaid O.; Satar, Munnavar; Abdullah, Nor A.; Rathore, Hassaan; Tan, Young Chia; Uldin, Faiz; Basri, Rusliza; Abdullah, Mohammad H.; John, Edward

University Putra Malaysia - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of pharmacology

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 1-9 (47 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antioxidants-pharmacology; Plant Leaves; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Metabolic Syndrome X-drug therapy; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Cardiotoxic Agents-pharmacology; Fatty Acids-administration and dosage; Kidney Tubules-physiopathology; Polyphenols-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Recently, it is suggested to use POLE [palm oil leaf extract] as a nutraceutical health product in food industry due to its newly discovered content of polyphenols and antioxidant vitamins. In the experiment, the antioxidant and anti-lipid-peroxidation activities of the extract were confirmed using; DPPH [1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazil] radical scavenging activity, ferric ion induced lipid peroxidation inhibition, reducing power and hydrogen peroxide scavenging activity assays. The cardio-protective activity was studied in vivo using a model of metabolic syndrome induced by high fat diet. Lipid profile, obesity indices, renal tubular handling of water and electrolytes, blood pressure and arterial stiffness were measured at the end of the treatment period. Sprague Dawley rats weighing 150-200 g were divided into six groups, viz; group C; was treated as a negative control and fed with standard rodents chow, group H; was treated as a positive control and fed with an experimental diet enriched with saturated free fatty acids for 8 weeks, groups HP0.5, HP1 and HP2 which were fed with 0.5, 1 and 2 g/kg [body weight] /day of POLE orally during the last 24 days of the high fat diet feeding period and group P; fed with highest dose of POLE. Results revealed that POLE possesses a cardio-protective effect which is ascribed to its content of polyphenols.

# Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

## drug therapy

### [In vitro fertilization outcome in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome treated with GnRH analogue]

Mehrafza, Marzieh; Raoufi, Azadeh; Abdollahian, Parvaneh; Nikpour, Zahra; Nasiri, Mehri; Hosseini, Ahmad  
E-mail: [dr.mehrafza@yahoo.com](mailto:dr.mehrafza@yahoo.com)

Infertility Research Center

Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2013; 71 (8): 518-523 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone-analogs and derivatives; Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone-administration and dosage; Hormone Antagonists-administration and dosage; Hormone Antagonists-adverse effects; Ovulation Induction-methods; Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome-chemically induced; Fertilization in Vitro; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Polycystic ovarian syndrome [PCOS] is the most common endocrinological disorders that affect approximately 5-7% of women in reproductive age. There is not any consensus about the efficient in vitro fertilization [IVF] protocol for patients with PCOS. The aim of the present study was to compare the half and one-third dose depot gonadotropin-releasing hormone [GnRH] agonist protocols versus the GnRH antagonist protocol in PCOS patients. In the present study, we retrospectively evaluated 119 infertile women with PCOS. The patients entered in the study in accordance with Rotterdam criteria. According to GnRH analogue used for pituitary suppression, patients were divided into three groups: half and one-third dose depot GnRH agonist protocols and GnRH antagonist protocol. In GnRH agonist protocol, half or one-third dose depot Decapeptyl [1.875 mg, 1.25 mg] was injected on 21[st] day of previous cycle. In GnRH antagonist cycles, cetrotide 0.25 mg were administered daily when the leading follicles reached 14 mm. All basal and controlled ovarian hyperstimulation [COH] characteristics were analyzed. Basal characteristics including: age, FBS, prolactin, hirsutism, length of menstrual cycle were similar between 3 groups. Statically significant decreases in days of stimulation, number of gonadotrophin ampoules and metaphase two [MII] oocytes were found in GnRH antagonist protocol [ $P<0.001$ ,  $P<0.001$  and  $P=0.045$ ], while the decrease in biochemical pregnancy [ $P=0.083$ ] and live birth rate [ $P=0.169$ ] wasn't significant. Number of embryos transferred were similar in the half and one-third dose depot GnRH agonist and GnRH antagonist cycles [ $P=0.881$ ]. The incidence of OHSS weren't significantly different between 3 groups [5%, 4.9% and 12.8%,  $P=0.308$ ]. Our study suggest that one-third dose depot GnRH agonist protocol could be a suitable choice for treatment of PCOS because of lower incidence of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome [OHSS] as compared with half dose depot GnRH agonist and higher pregnancy rate as compared with GnRH antagonist.

# Polycythemia

## epidemiology

### Neonatal polycythemia: risk factors, clinical manifestation and treatment applied.

Abbas, Sawsan Sati; Fayadh, Hamed Fakhri

Al-Nahrain University - College of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2013; 12 (3): 390-395 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polycythemia-therapy; Exchange Transfusion, Whole Blood; Risk Factors; Infant, Newborn; Jaundice-etiology; Gestational Age; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Polycythemia is defined as a venous hematocrit above 65%. Polycythemia is sometimes associated with hyper viscosity of blood. The etiology of polycythemia is related either to intra-uterine hypoxia or secondary to fetal transfusion. Increased viscosity of blood is associated with symptoms of hypoperfusion. Clinical features related to hyper viscosity may affect all organ systems. To evaluate the prevalence of polycythemia among neonates who were admitted to the nursery care unit, to evaluate the difference between peripheral and central hematocrit [PCV] and to have an idea about the main presentation and modes of treatment of polycythemia. A case - control study was done in the nursery care unit of AL - Kadhyimia Teaching Hospital, one hundred neonates [50 polycythemic and 50 control healthy neonates] were taken, for each neonates, information regarding [name, age, sex, gestational age, mode of delivery, body weight, length, head circumference, clinical presentation and risk factors] were taken, investigations including hematocrite [PCV], random blood sugar and total serum bilirubin were done for all neonates. The prevalence of neonatal polycythemia was [2.2%], male was affected more than female with male: female ratio equal to [1.5:1]. The difference between peripheral and central PCV was [4 - 15%] with a mean and standard deviation of [7 +/- 0.33%]. The main signs and symptoms were jaundice [58%], lethargy [30%], respiratory distress [26%] and hypoglycemia [26%]. Risk factors were preterm [36%], neonates of diabetic mother [20%], small for gestational age [18%], twin pregnancy [12%] and down's syndrome [10%]. Partial exchange transfusion was done to 28 cases [56%]. Males were affected more than females. Jaundice was the main presentation followed by lethargy, respiratory distress and hypoglycemia. Higher risk in twin pregnancy, neonates of diabetic mother, small for gestational age, preterm and down's syndrome while delivery by caesarian section reduce the risk of polycythemia.

## Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

### prevention and control

#### Comparison of the effect of dexamethasone and metoclopramide in prevention of post-operative nausea and vomiting in laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

Salman, Iyad Abbas; Alkabee, Redha Mohamed Abdul Hussien  
Baghdad University - Lecturer-College of Medicine

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 443-448 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dexamethasone-therapeutic use; Metoclopramide-therapeutic use; Prospective Studies; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic-adverse effects; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Postoperative Nausea and vomiting is common complication depending on the type of surgery, technique and duration of anesthesia. To evaluate the effect of Dexamethasone as antiemetic in comparison with Metoclopramide. Is a prospective study carried on [100] patients undergone elective cholecystectomy in a period from Jan. 2009 to April. 2010 in Baghdad Teaching Hospital / Medical city/Baghdad/Iraq. The patients were allocated into two groups of 50 patients each. Group A received 8mg Dexamethasone, group B received 10mg metoclopramide intravenously, both groups monitored postoperatively for nausea and vomiting for 24 hours every 4 hours. Regarding Nausea, for 24 hrs the results were not significant except at 24th hr., in which nausea more significant in metoclopramide group. Regarding Vomiting, there was no significant from postoperative period to 12hr, while from 16 hr. to 24 hr. there were significant fewer incidences in dexamethasone group. A single dose of Dexamethasone is effective same as Metoclopramide in prevention of PONV, and it is better in late prevention postoperatively.

## Pregnancy Complications

### chemically induced

#### Drugs use during pregnancy at Medani Maternity Hospital, Sudan.

Haggaz, AbdElrahim D.; Ahmed, Samah; Gasim, Gasim I.; Rayis, Duria A.; Adam, Ishag  
University of Gezira - Faculty of Medicine

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 13-16 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents-adverse effects; Antimalarials-adverse effects; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** There is a limited knowledge on use of drugs during pregnancy including beneficial and possible adverse effects of drugs on both the mother and the fetus. To investigate epidemiology of use of drugs during pregnancy. A cross sectional hospital based study at Medani Hospital during the period December 2011. After signing an informed consent, a pre-tested questionnaire was used to gather data from each parturient mother on her age, parity, level of education, antenatal care visits and use of drug during the index pregnancy. The vast majority [334; 98.2%] of the interviewed women used drugs during the index pregnancy. Around ten percent [35; 10.5%] of these women used the drugs in the first trimester of pregnancy. The majority [266; 78.2%] used the drugs in third trimester and the rest used it in the second trimester. The most common drugs used were antibiotics, tonics, antimalarials and antiemetic. There is a very high rate of drug use in this setting. Antibiotics and antimalarials drugs were the most used drugs.

## Pregnancy Outcome

#### Pregnancy outcomes in Benghazi, Libya, before and during the armed conflict in 2011.

Bodalal, Z.; Agnaeber, K.; Nagelkerke, N.; Stirling, B.; Temmerman, M.; Degomme, O.  
E-mail: zuhir. bodalal@limu.edu.ly

Libyan International Medical University - Faculty of Medicine

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 175-180 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** War; Premature Birth; Infant, Low Birth Weight

**Abstract:** Stressful life events experienced by pregnant women may lead to adverse obstetric outcomes. This study in Benghazi compared the rates of preterm, low-birth-weight and caesarean-section births at Al-Jamhouria hospital in the months before and during the armed conflict in Libya in 2011. Data were collected on all women admitted to the delivery ward during February to May 2011 [the months of the most active fighting in the city] [n = 7096], and October to December 2010 (the months immediately before the war) [n = 5935]. Compared with the preceding months there was a significant rise during the conflict in the rate of deliveries involving preterm [3.6% versus 2.5%] and low-birth-weight [10.1% versus 8.5%] infants and caesarean sections [26.9% versus 25.3%]. Psychosocial stress may have been a factor [among others] in an increase in negative pregnancy outcomes, and obstetric hospitals should be aware of these issues in times of war.

## Pregnancy, Ectopic

### blood

#### Serum CA-125 in ectopic pregnancy.

Sersam, Lilyan W.; Mahmood, Rasha Shakir

Al-Mustansiriyah University - College of Medicine - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 343-350 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** CA-125 Antigen; Antigens, Tumor-Associated, Carbohydrate-blood; Case-Control Studies; Gestational Age; Pregnant Women; Control Groups; Prospective Studies; Predictive Value of Tests; Rupture, Spontaneous

**Abstract:** CA-125 is a glycoprotein, its origin is uncertain during pregnancy. It rises during the first trimester and returns to a non-pregnancy range in late pregnancy. To compare CA-125 levels between tubal ectopic and normal intrauterine pregnancy, and to find its usefulness in differentiating intact from ruptured tubal ectopic pregnancy. This prospective case-control study was carried out on sixty healthy women with single normal intrauterine pregnancy [NIUP] of 6-10 weeks gestation and sixty women with tubal ectopic pregnancy of same gestational age which were further subdivided into twenty-five women with ruptured tubal ectopic pregnancy [REP] and thirty-five women with unruptured tubal ectopic pregnancy [UREP]. The levels of CA-125 were compared between these groups. The mean level of CA-125 in ruptured ectopic pregnancy group was 49.04  $\pm$  33.63 IU/ml and in unruptured ectopic pregnancy group was 24.3  $\pm$  16.89 IU/ml. The mean level of CA-125 in normal pregnant women [control group] was 53.95  $\pm$  31.2 IU/ml. There was a statistically significant difference between mean serum CA-125 levels of ruptured ectopic pregnancy and unruptured ectopic pregnancy group [ $p < 0.05$ ], also there was a statistically significant difference between mean of CA-125 level of unruptured ectopic pregnancy group and control group [ $p < 0.05$ ], while there was no statistically significant difference between ruptured ectopic pregnancy group and control group [ $p > 0.05$ ]. CA-125 level is significantly elevated in ruptured tubal ectopic pregnancy than the intact tubal ectopic pregnancy, this increase in CA-125 levels can be used as additional test to identify tubal rupture.

## Primary Health Care

#### Community participation eludes Pakistan's maternal, newborn and child health programme.

Akhtar, T.; Khan, Z.; Raoof, S.

E-mail: tasleem.akhtar@gmail.com

Khyber Medical University

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 10-16 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Maternal Welfare; Social Responsibility; Public Policy; Residence Characteristics; Health Services; Family Planning Services; Midwifery; Child Welfare

**Abstract:** This study looked at the comprehensiveness of the primary health care approach being applied in Pakistan's National Maternal, Newborn and Child Health [MNCH] Programme launched in 2005. The methods included a review of the programme's guideline documents, in-depth interviews with managers/advisors and focus group discussions with community groups and service providers. The MNCH Programme is applying a selective primary care model. Programme advisors and managers were concerned about the quality of training, political interference and incomplete implementation. Service providers were not working together as envisioned. Community midwives complained about the community's perceptions of them. Community members were unaware of MNCH Programme implementation in their areas. Pakistan's primary health care programme needs to be reviewed and revised according current thinking on community participation and inter-sectoral collaboration to accelerate progress towards achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5.

## Problem Solving

#### Social problem solving ability predicts mental health among undergraduate students.

Ranjbar, Mansour; Bayani, Ali Asghar; Bayani, Ali

E-mail: manfm43@gmail.com

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1337-1341 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Community Mental Health Services; Random Allocation; Questionnaires; Data Interpretation, Statistical; Students, Medical-psychology

**Abstract:** The main objective of this study was predicting student's mental health using social problem solving ability. In this correlational descriptive study, 369 [208 female and 161 male] from, Mazandaran University of Medical Science were selected through stratified random sampling method. In order to collect the data, the social problem solving inventory revised and general health questionnaire were used. Data were analyzed through SPSS 19, Pearson's correlation, t test, and stepwise regression analysis. Data analysis showed significant relationship between social problem solving ability and mental health [ $P < 0.01$ ]. Social problem solving ability was significantly associated with the somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction and severe depression [ $P < 0.01$ ]. The results of our study demonstrated that there is a significant correlation between social problem solving ability and mental health.

## Prostatic Neoplasms

### etiology

#### Odds of prostate cancer among Pakistani men in relation to their dietary patterns.

Mahmood, Shahid; Qasmi, Ghazia; Razzaq, Anjum; Khan, Hafiz Azhar Ali

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

Department of Community Medicine

Esculapio 2013; 9 (1): 41-46 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Food Habits; Diet-adverse effects; Nutrition Surveys; Random Allocation; Retrospective Studies; Case-Control Studies; Adenocarcinoma-etiology

**Abstract:** To determine relationship between dietary pattern of Pakistani men and the odds of prostate cancer. Total of 195 cases of adenocarcinoma of prostate and 390 randomly selected controls were recruited for this retrospective study. Cases and controls were asked about their usual dietary pattern using validated food frequency questionnaire. NutriSurvey software version 2007 was used to compute amount of macro-nutrients and micro-nutrients consumption per week. Odds ratio was used as a measure of strength of association. Unconditional logistic regression was used to compute odds ratios after adjustment of known potential confounding factors and effect modifiers. Mean calories consumed per day for cases was 3720  $\pm$  878 and for controls was 2918  $\pm$  487 and this difference was statistically significant [ $t = 11.87$  at 255 df ;  $p < 0.001$ ]. Red meat consumption was found to be strongly associated with prostate cancer risk [adjusted OR 2.23 for once a week, OR 10.67 for twice a week, OR 11.82 for thrice a week and OR 14.53 for daily]. On the other hand, consuming chicken for once a week was rather protective [adjusted OR 0.25; 95% CI. 0.14-0.44;  $p < 0.001$ ]. Weekly consumption of seasonal vegetables, fruits were found to play protective role [adjusted OR 0.01; 95% CI. 0.005-0.03;  $p < 0.001$ ]. On the other hand, fat consumption demonstrated a strong relationship with prostate cancer risk such that those consuming 80 grams and above fats per day were at higher odds 7.95 [95% CI 4.38-14.43;  $p < 0.001$ ]. Increased risk was also observed with calcium consumption [OR 2.03 [95% CI. 1.21- 3.42;  $p = 0.006$ ], however, phosphorous and Iron did not demonstrate any relationship with prostate cancer odds. Pakistan, prostate, dietary pattern, risk, odds, red meat, fruits, vegetables, dairy products. Consumption of increased quantities of fats, red meat and dairy products are associated with higher odds of prostate cancer in Pakistani men.

## Pruritus

### etiology

#### Evaluation of itching sensation in chronic urticaria.

Al Hamamy, Thanaa Hussain; Al Hamamy, Hayder; Al Samaraee, IsraaFaik

University of Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of physiology

IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2013; 12 (3): 396-400 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urticaria-complications; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Stress, Psychological; Doxepin-therapeutic use; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Itching is the main symptom in urticaria and can cause a lot of suffering in chronic urticaria. To measure the itch threshold in patients with chronic urticaria before and after treatment and compare them with healthy control. The study was conducted at the department of dermatology, medical city teaching hospital Baghdad in the period from December 2009 to July 2010. A total of 30 patients with chronic urticaria [patients group] and 25 healthy individuals [control group], were included in the study. The age of patients ranged between 21 years and 48 years with a mean of 30.96 years  $\pm$  6.09 years [standard deviation]. In control group the age ranged between 20 years and 45 years with a mean of 31.40 years  $\pm$  8.39 years [standard deviation]. Regarding gender, in the patients group 19 were females and 11 were males. While in the control group 14 were females and 11 were males. Electrical skin itch threshold was measured by square wave DC electrical stimulator at 13 points on the skin surface in patients and compared to the healthy controls. Doxepin was given to patients for 2 weeks, the itch threshold was then measured again. The severity of urticaria was also assessed before and after treatment. Patients with chronic urticaria had significantly lower threshold than the control subjects. The lowest threshold recorded in patients group was [1.292  $\pm$  0.399] volts in the left cheek, while in control group the lowest electrical cutaneous threshold was recorded in the chin [1.89  $\pm$  0.490] volts then left cheek [1.910  $\pm$  0.478]. The P-value was significance in all skin spots. The electrical cutaneous

threshold increased after treatment in all spots tested after treatment. The increase was statistically significant in all tested the skin spots except in the back of the neck and xyphoid point. The total score decreased from 10.8 before treatment with doxepin to 1.5 after treatment. The individual parameters also decreased significantly after treatment. There were no significant side effects except drowsiness which improved after a few days even with continuation of treatment. Electrical skin itch threshold seems to be a simple test that aids in measuring the severity of itching in urticaria and may be used in the evaluation of drugs used for the alleviation of itching in urticaria and other skin diseases.

## Pseudoephedrine

### chemistry

#### **Simultaneous determination of cetirizine and pseudoephedrine combined in tablet dosage form by high performance liquid chromatography.**

Abu Shandi, Khalid; Mohammed, Qasem D.; Saket, Munib M.; Qaisi, Ali M.; Deabas, Fawaz; Massadeh, Adnan M.; Al Aayed, Omar; Al Momani, Lo'ay; Abu Nameh, Eyad S. M.

Tafila Technical University - Faculty of Science - Department of Chemistry

**Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2013; 6 (2): 188-202 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Piperazines-chemistry; Sensitivity and Specificity; Reproducibility of Results; Dosage Forms

**Abstract:** This study develops and validates an efficient, sensitive and simple method for the simultaneous determination of cetirizine dihydrochloride and pseudoephedrine combined in tablet dosage form by high performance liquid chromatography [HPLC] with an ultraviolet [UV] detector. The validation of this method was carried out according to ICH and USP guidelines. In this study, the mobile phase used was acetonitrile: water [530:470 (v/v)] with 200mg sodium heptane sulfonic acid and the pH value was adjusted to 2.5 with sulfuric acid. The limit of detection and quantification for cetirizinedihydrochloride were 0.805 and 2.685 microg/mL, respectively, and the limit of detection and quantification for pseudoephedrine were 17.976 and 59.921 microg/mL, respectively. The linearity was studied in the concentration range of 12.2 and 36.5 microg/mL for cetirizinedihydrochloride and 295.91 and 861.73 microg/mL for pseudoephedrine. The recovered amounts of cetirizinedihydrochloride and pseudoephedrine were 98.2% -102.9% and 99.5%- 102.4%, respectively.

## Psoriasis

### diagnosis

#### **A rare case of nevoid psoriasis.**

Singh, Satyendra Kumar; Rai, Tulika

Department of Dermatology and Venereology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 348-349 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nevus-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Skin-pathology; Skin Neoplasms-diagnosis

## Public Health

#### **Exploring the impact of public health measures in prevention and control of oral cancer.**

Shrivastava, Saurabh Ram Bihari Lal; Shrivastava, Prateek Saurabh; Ramasamy, Jegadeesh

E-mail: drshrishri2008@gmail.com

Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute - Department of Community Medicine

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1342-1343 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mouth Neoplasms-prevention and control; Mass Screening; Awareness; National Health Programs; Preventive Medicine

### methods

#### **Application of PHEL 'public health epidemiological logic' of public health intervention and public health impact.**

Patil, Rajan R.

E-mail:rajanpatil@yahoo.com

SRM University - School of Public Health - Division of Epidemiology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1331-1336 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vaccination-methods; Vaccination-standards; Immunization Programs-standards; Health Policy

**Abstract:** There is a growing tendency where medicalization of public health through mass therapeutics and secondary preventive measures are being substituted for primary preventive activity. Scaled up mass therapeutic intervention in the community is being confused with public health intervention. The objective of this paper is to provide a broad public health and epidemiological criteria for public health intervention and public health impact.

## Publications

### ethics

**Ethics in scientific publication, plagiarism and other scientific misconduct.**

Al Lamki, Lamk

E-mail: lamk99@gmail.com

Sultan Qaboos University

**Oman Medical Journal** 2013; 28 (6): 379-381 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Scientific Misconduct-ethics; Plagiarism; Duplicate Publication; Ethics, Medical; Editorial Policies

## Pyoderma Gangrenosum

### drug therapy

**Management of pyoderma gangrenosum in a patient with crohn's disease.**

Alsabbagh, Manal; Kassim, Azad

E-mail: manal.alsabbagh@khuh.org.bh

Dermatology King Hamad University Hospital - Internal Medicine Department

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 218-220 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Crohn Disease-complications; Pyoderma Gangrenosum-physiopathology; Antibodies, Monoclonal-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Steroids-therapeutic use; Skin Manifestations; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

**Abstract:** There is no definitive guidelines for the management pyoderma gangrenosum [PG]; it is mainly guided by small studies and case reports. We are reporting a case of a middle aged man who presented with pyoderma gangrenosum who was diagnosed with Crohn's disease [CD]. His condition was resistant to the initial systemic steroid therapy but responded well to infliximab.

## Relief Work

### organization and administration

**[Studying the effect of relief workers training of Rescue and Relief Organization through new technology in response to natural disasters in Tehran in view of managers]**

Somerin, Abbas Ahadpour; Shahrakipour, Hassan; Beigi, Alireza Mohammad; Somerin, Yousef Ahadpour; Mortazavi, Seyyed Mostafa

**Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue** 2013; 5 (2): 70-78 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rescue Work; Red Cross; Disasters

**Abstract:** Red Crescent society as the most important relief organ has a major role to give relief and casualties' reduction by evaluating and improvement of rescue and relief bases. The aim of this study was to study the effect of relief workers training through new technologies in order to reduce casualties in Tehran in managers' viewpoint of Rescue and Relief Organization. All managers of Rescue and Relief Organization [110 ones] were selected and studied in 2011. Data was gathered based on Likert scale by using self-administrated questionnaire and Cronbach's alpha was about 0/8. The findings were as follows: there was a relationship between relief workers mobilization with new technologies and relief time reduction [Sig=0.001]; a significant relation was observed between relief workers training in the use of modern equipment and casualties reduction [Sig=0.001]; also there was a relationship between using new technologies in natural disasters and casualties reduction [Sig=0.001]. From the managers' viewpoint, the use of modern technology will reduce casualties and relief time in natural disasters. Thus, Iranian Red Crescent society should design some effective practical courses for relief workers in order to introduce them the new rescue and relief technologies and to increase their skills during disasters.

## Retina

### radiation effects

#### **Histological evaluation of retina after photo disruption for vitreous humor by Q-switched neodymium-doped yttrium aluminium garnet [Nd: YAG] laser.**

Ghaly, Sally Kameel; Ghoneim, Dina Foad; Ahmed, Salwa Abdelkawi; Abdel Salam, Ahmed Medhat  
Cairo University - National Institute for Laser Enhanced Science - Ophthalmic Unit

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 190-198 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers, Solid-State; Vitreous Body-radiation effects; Retina-anatomy and histology; Lasers, Solid-State; Rabbits

**Abstract:** Rabbits' eyes were exposed to vitreous humor liquefaction with Q - switched [sometimes called " giant pulses"] Neodymium-Doped Yttrium Aluminium Garnet [Nd: YAG] laser using two different energy protocols [5 mJ X 100 pulse and 10 mJ X 50 pulse] with and without vitamin C administration. The histological changes in the retina were investigated to evaluate the protective role of vitamin C. The rabbits were divided into four main groups [n= 12 each]. The first group was divided into three subgroups [n=4] and then treated with 5 mJ X 100 pulse [X means times] delivered to the anterior, middle and posterior vitreous humor respectively. The second group received a daily dose of 25 mg/Kg vitamin C for two weeks then was divided into three subgroups and treated with laser in the same manner as the first group. The third group was divided into three subgroups [n=4] and then treated with 10 mJ X 50 pulse delivered to the anterior, middle and posterior vitreous respectively. The fourth group received a daily dose of 25 mg/Kg vitamin C for two weeks then was divided into three subgroups and treated with laser in the same manner as the third group. After two weeks, rabbits were decapitated and histological examination for the retina was performed. The results showed that, the anterior vitreous group exposed to 5mJX100 pulse and supplemented with vitamin C, showed no obvious change. Furthermore, all other treated groups showed alteration in retina's tissues histology after laser. Application of Q-switched Nd: YAG laser in vitreous humor liquefaction induces changes in retina's layers. Although there were some sorts of improvements in retinas supplemented with vitamin C, it cannot protect them against laser oxidative damage.

## Retinal Pigment Epithelium

### cytology

#### **Comparing three methods of co-culture of retinal pigment epithelium with progenitor cells derived human embryonic stem cells.**

Amirpour, Noushin; Nasr Esfahani, Mohammad Hossein; Esfandiari, Ebrahim; Razavi, Shahnaz; Karamali, Fereshteh  
[E-mail:amirpour@med.mui.ac.ir](mailto:E-mail:amirpour@med.mui.ac.ir)

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Anatomical Sciences and Molecular Biology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1243-1250 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cell Differentiation; Photoreceptor Cells, Vertebrate; Gene Expression; Embryonic Stem Cells; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning Transmission; Coculture Techniques

**Abstract:** Close interaction between retinal pigment epithelium [RPE] and photoreceptors plays an essential role in visual function. The objective of this study is to determine the effects of RPE cells in the differentiation of progenitor derived human embryonic stem cells [hESC] into retinal cells; we developed in vitro co-culture models and compare these models to investigate in which model the expression of photoreceptor markers is superior. It seems the effects of RPE cells on differentiation of retinal progenitor cells [RPCs] through the cell-to-cell contact or with the use of insert and compare of these methods has not been reported yet. Initially, retinal progenitors [RPs] were differentiated from hESC. After isolation of RPE sheet from rabbit eyes, demonstrated these cells maintains the integrity and feature after 2 weeks. Next, we examined the induction of photoreceptors by the co-culture of RPE through insert in 1 week and 2 weeks [indirect] or without insert by the cell-to-cell contact [direct]. The differentiation of retinal cells was verified by protein and gene expression in these three methods. The adherent cells were morphologically examined using phase contrast microscopy and characterized by immunofluorescent staining and reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction [RT PCR]. Evaluation of immunostaining showed that hESC, highly [>80%] can be directed to the RPs fate. Upon co-culture of RPCs with RPE sheet using insert for 2 weeks or by the cell-to-cell contact, these cells differentiated to neural retina and expressed photoreceptor specific markers. However, in direct co-culture, some mature photoreceptor markers like arrestin expressed in compare with indirect co-culture. The expression of late photoreceptor marker could be improved when RPE cells seeded on RPCs in compare with the use of insert.



# Retinitis Pigmentosa

## diagnosis

### **Nongranulomatous anterior uveitis in a patient with usher syndrome.**

Alzuhairey, Sultan Abdulaziz S.; Alfawaz, Abdullah

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

Qassem University - Faculty of Medicine - Ophthalmology Department

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 295-298 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Usher Syndromes; Uveitis, Anterior; Electroretinography; Photophobia

**Abstract:** A 34-year-old female with Usher syndrome, but no family history of similar illness, presented with complaints of vision reduction, redness, and photophobia. Biomicroscopic examination showed mildly injected conjunctivae bilateral, small, round keratic precipitates; bilateral +2 cells with no flare reaction in the anterior chamber; and bilateral posterior subcapsular cataracts. No associated posterior synechiae, angle neovascularization, or iris changes were detected; normal intraocular pressures were obtained. Fundus examination demonstrated waxy pallor of both optic nerves, marked vasoconstriction in retinal vessels, and retinal bone spicule pigment formation, with a normal macula. Electroretinography confirmed the diagnosis of retinitis pigmentosa, optical coherent tomography was normal and otolaryngology consultation was conducted. To our knowledge, an association between Usher syndrome and bilateral nongranulomatous anterior uveitis has not been previously reported, and our purpose is to report this association.

# Retinoschisis

## diagnosis

### **Macular hole in juvenile X-linked retinoschisis.**

Al Swaina, Nayef; Nowilaty, Sawsan R.

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 283-286 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retinal Perforations; Myopia-complications; Tomography, Optical Coherence; Retinal Detachment

**Abstract:** An 18 year-old male with no antecedent of trauma, systemic syndrome or myopia was referred for surgical treatment of a full thickness macular hole in the left eye. A more careful inspection revealed discrete foveal cystic changes in the fellow eye and subtle peripheral depigmented retinal pigment epithelial changes in both eyes. A spectral-domain optical coherence tomography [SD-OCT] scan confirmed, in addition to the full thickness macular hole in the left eye, microcystic spaces in the nuclear layers of both retinæ. The diagnosis of X-linked retinoschisis was confirmed with a full field electroretinogram displaying the typical negative ERG. Macular holes are uncommon in the young and those complicating X-linked retinoschisis are rare. This report highlights the importance of investigating the presence of a macular hole in a young patient and illustrates the clinical and SD-OCT clues beyond the foveal center which led to the correct diagnosis of X-linked juvenile retinoschisis.

# Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal

## drug therapy

### **Comparision of efficacy of levocetirizine with montelukast and levocetirizine alone in persistent allergic rhinitis.**

Bashir, Habib; Tariq, Mohammad; Khan, Munawar Jamil; Khawar, Anjum

[E-mail:theescalapio@hotmail.com](mailto:E-mail:theescalapio@hotmail.com)

Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of ENT

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 25-29 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cetirizine-pharmacology; Acetates-pharmacology; Cetirizine-therapeutic use; Quinolines-pharmacology; Acetates-therapeutic use; Quinolines-therapeutic use; Leukotriene Antagonists; Combined Modality Therapy

**Abstract:** To compare the efficacy of levocetirizine with montelukast and levocetirizine alone in patients with persistent allergic rhinitis in our setup. Patients with symptoms of AR attending ENT clinic were registered and divided into two groups based on drug given. Patients with odd numbers were included in group A receiving levocetirizine 5mg with montelukast 10mg once daily while patients with even numbers were included in group B receiving only levocetirizine 5mg once daily. Data was collected at visit 1 prior to medication, visit 2 one week after medication and visit 3 two weeks after medication. Medication history review, nasal symptom assessment and anterior rhinoscopy were done at each visit. Patients were evaluated for rhinorrhea, sneezing, nasal itching and nasal obstruction on a scale. Total symptom complex score [TSCS] was calculated by adding scores of all four variables under study using

proforma. Lower the score more effective will be the drug. One hundred twenty four patients were included in study; 63 were male and 61 were female. TSCS was 9 -10 in 73.3% patients at visit 1 in levocetirizine + montelukast group that improved to 4-5 in 28.3% and 3- 4 in 65% patients at visit 2 and 3 respectively. Patients receiving levocetirizine alone had TSCS of 9 to 10 in 52.9% at visit 1 with an improvement to 3-4 in 9.4% and 49.1% at visit 2 and visit 3 respectively. Levocetirizine with montelukast is superior to levocetirizine alone in controlling overall symptoms of AR.

## Risk Assessment

### **Reliability and validity of the Persian [Farsi] version of the risk perception survey-diabetes mellitus.**

Soltanipour, S.; Heidarzadeh, A.; Jafarinezhad, A.

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

Guilan University of Medical Science - School of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (3): 190-195 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Reproducibility of Results; Perception; Risk; Diabetes Complications; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Chronic Disease

**Abstract:** Knowledge of patients risk perceptions is essential for the management of chronic diseases. This study aimed to assess the reliability and validity of a Persian [Farsi] language translation of the Risk Perception Survey-Diabetes Mellitus. After forward-backward translation the RPS-DM was randomly administered to 106 adult patients with diabetes who were enrolled in a teaching referral clinic in the north of the Islamic Republic of Iran [Rasht]. Internal consistency and exploratory factor analysis were applied. The minimum value for internal consistency was 0.50 for risk knowledge and the highest value was 0.88 on the optimistic bias subscale. Principal component analysis showed that the items of the composite risk score matched with the same items in the English language version, except for question numbers 16, 24 and 25. The Persian version of RPS-DM is the first standardized tool for measuring risk perception and knowledge about diabetes complications in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

## Rodent Control

### **[Study of the diet of a pest rodent [Meriones shawii Duvernoy, 1842 Mammalia, Rodentia] in Algeria]**

Adamou Djerbaoui, M.; Denys, C.; Chaba, H.; Seid, M.M.; Djelaila, Y.; Labdelli, F.; Adamou, M.S.

Ibn Khaldoun University - Faculty of Agro-veterinary Sciences

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 15-32 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gerbillinae; Disease Outbreaks; Triticum; Hordeum; Africa, Northern

**Abstract:** In order to better understand and control Meriones shawii population outbreaks in Algeria, a study of its diet was undertaken both in field and in laboratory experiment. The annual survey of faeces composition displays diet differences according to season with a preference for leaves and seeds of Gramineae in spring [53,12%] and summer [92 . %] This could be related to cereals cycle. In autumn and winter, these are replaced by Leguminosae, Compositae, Malvaceae. In captivity, M. shawii prefers barley [Hordeum vulgare] grains to Triticum durum and Triticum aestivum. This work allows one to make some recommendations to improve rodent control of this agronomic pest.

## Root Planing

### **methods**

### **Comparison of manual tools, ultrasonic and erbium-doped yttrium aluminum garnet [er:yag] laser on the debridement effect of the surface of the root of teeth suffering from periodontitis.**

Foroutan, Tahereh; Amid, Reza; Karimi, Mohammad Reza

Kharazmi University - Faculty of Biological Science - Department of Biology

**Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences** 2013; 4 (4): 199-205 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Scaling-instrumentation; Periodontitis-therapy; Lasers, Solid-State-therapeutic use; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning; Tooth Root-ultrasonography

**Abstract:** Periodontal diseases are considered as some of the most common reasons of teeth loss, which occur due to the aggregation of microbial plaque and other precipitations on the dental surfaces. In this study, the scaling effect using manual tools, ultrasonic machine and Erbium-Doped Yttrium Aluminum Garnet [Er:YAG] laser on the connection of the human gums connective tissue cells on the root surface of the teeth suffering from severe periodontitis will be compared. After removal of the big precipitations with manual tools, Er:YAG laser light emission of Photona machine is used with respect to the following characteristics: wavelength: 2940 micro m, each pulse: 100mJ, frequency: 10 pulse/sec, optic fiber with cross section 0.5x1.65mm, fiber tip angle with root surface: 15-20 degrees with non-contact mode, 1.5mm farther than the root surface and pulse duration 230 very short. The gingival fibroblast cellular was

incubated as a sample of the human gums connective tissue cells under 37C. These cells were departed from the culture medium after the cellular reproduction in the third passage. On the 3[rd] day after incubation, the gingival fibroblast cells morphology was studied by Scanning Electron Microscopy [SEM]. The results of SEM images in the present study indicated the spread fibroblast cells with philopodia were found in all of 5 groups; untreated healthy group [control], untreated group suffering from periodontitis, the scaling effect using manual tools [Scaled Gracey], ultrasonic machine and Er:YAG laser. There is a meaningful difference among the three treatment groups [ $P < 0.001$ ] in the numbers of the fibroblast cells, while all the four treated groups had a meaningful difference with the positive control group [ $P < 0.001$ ]. The present study indicated that although various dental surfaces cleaning methods may be different in other aspects, but are similar concerning the fibroblasts morphology. Also in addition to power, laser emission time may also be effective in the cells morphology results.

## Rutaceae

### chemistry

#### Haplophytin B from *Maclurodendron porteri*.

Taher, Muhammad; Susanti, Deny; Abd Hamid, Shafida; Edueng, Khadijah; Jaffri, Juliana; Adina, Anugerah Budipratama; Rezali, Mohamad Fazlin  
E-mail:mtaher@iium.edu.my

International Islamic University Malaysia - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutical Technology

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 179-181 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heterocyclic Compounds, 3-Ring-isolation and purification; Alkaloids-chemistry; Alkaloids-isolation and purification; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

**Abstract:** An alkaloid from *Maclurodendron porteri* has been isolated and characterized. Extraction process was conducted by acid-base extraction method followed by column chromatography. The structure was established by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and mass spectrometry. The compound was identified as haplophytin B which occurs commonly in the Rutaceae family. However, this is the first time this alkaloid was isolated and reported from the species. The compound showed no inhibition against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus cereus* and *Escherichia coli* and no cytotoxic activity against H199 and A549 cell lines.

## Salacia

### chemistry

#### Beneficial effects of mangiferin isolated from *Salacia chinensis* on biochemical and hematological parameters in rats with streptozotocin-induced diabetes.

Sellamuthu, Periyar Selvam; Arulselvan, Palanisamy; Fakurazi, Sharida; Kandasamy, Murugesan  
E-mail:periyar\_india@gmail.com

University of Madras - School of Bio-Engineering - Department of Food Process Engineering

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 161-167 (48 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental-drug therapy; Xanthones-therapeutic use; Streptozocin; Uric Acid/blood; Rats, Wistar; Phytotherapy; Blood Glucose-analysis; Creatinine-blood

**Abstract:** *Salacia chinensis* L. is a traditional Southeast Asian herbal medicine and used in the treatment of diabetes. To investigate the antidiabetic properties of mangiferin from *Salacia chinensis* and its beneficial effect on toxicological and hematological parameters in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. Mangiferin was orally treated with the dose of 40 mg/kg body weight/day for 30 days to diabetic rats. Biochemical [blood glucose, uric acid, urea and creatinine], toxicological [AST, ALT and ALP] and hematological parameters [red and white blood cells] and their functional indices were evaluated in diabetic treated groups with mangiferin and glibenclamide. Mangiferin treated diabetic rats significantly [ $p < 0.05$ ] lowered the level of blood glucose, in addition, altered the levels of biochemical parameters including urea, uric acid, and creatinine. Toxicological parameters including AST, ALT and ALP were also significantly reduced after treatment with mangiferin in diabetic rats. Similarly, the levels of red blood, white blood cells and their functional indices were significantly improved through the administration of mangiferin. Thus, our results indicate that mangiferin present in *S. chinensis* possesses antidiabetic properties and nontoxic nature against chemically induced diabetic rats. Further experimental investigations are warrant to make use of its relevant therapeutic effect to substantiate its ethno-medicinal usage.

## Scleral Buckling

### **Surgical outcomes of macular buckling techniques for macular retinoschisis in highly myopic eyes.**

Mateo, Carlos; Gomez Resa, Maria V.; Bures Jelstrup, Anniken; Alkabes, Micol  
E-mail: carlosmateo@me.com

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 235-239 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myopia, Degenerative-complications; Treatment Outcome; Tomography, Optical Coherence; Refractive Errors; Retinal Detachment-surgery; Vitrectomy-methods

**Abstract:** To report the anatomic and visual results following macular buckling for patients with macular retinoschisis related to high myopia. Thirty-nine highly myopic eyes [mean refractive error -16.7 D; range, -9 to -24 D] of 36 patients [mean age 59 years; range, 35-79 years] presenting with macular retinoschisis associated with a posterior staphyloma, who underwent combined vitrectomy and macular buckling were evaluated. Main outcome measures included best-corrected visual acuity [BCVA] and optical coherence tomography [OCT] findings. Three cases were excluded due to short follow-up [less than 3 months]. The mean followup was 16 months. The mean BCVA increased from 0.76 to 0.43 LogMAR [ $p = 0.001$ ]. Visual acuity improved in 30 eyes [83.3%], remained stable in three eyes [8.3%] and decreased in three eyes [8.3%]. OCT showed resolution of foveoschisis with foveal reattachment in all eyes. None of the evaluated patients developed a macular hole during follow-up. Macular buckling associated with vitrectomy results in good anatomic and visual outcomes in patients with myopic foveoschisis.

## Seawater

### **Seawater intrusion and crop response to salinity in coastal Lebanon.**

El Moujabber, M.; Atallah, T.; Bou Samra, B.; Fayssal, S.; El Chami, D.; Mefleh, J.; Darwish, T.

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 119-128 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salinity; Lycopersicon esculentum; Crops, Agricultural; Greenhouse Effect

**Abstract:** Research conducted between 1999 and 2004 to assess pressure on coastal zone focused on three main objectives: first, the evaluation of seawater intrusion in southern coastal wells, second, the soil salinization in greenhouses irrigated by well waters, and third the management of saline water in two soil textures. Groundwater contamination was assessed by regular sampling of six wells for 30 months. The salinity of water fluctuated around 3 dS m<sup>-1</sup> and the Simpson index [CI/HCO<sub>3</sub>]<sup>2</sup> indicated levels of moderate to injurious contaminations. The Na/Cl ratios remained < 1, suggesting a seawater intrusion rather than an anthropogenic origin. In all sites, greenhouse growers had to rely on other water sources [e.g. rainwater, domestic] to supply the crop needs. In some cases, the crop had to be interrupted as salinity decreased yields. Improving the management of water and nutrients was studied in a tomato/Jew's-mallow sequence. Three levels of water salinity [1, 2.5 and 5 dS m<sup>-1</sup>] were tested in sandy and clay soils. Under sound management of fertilizers input and a leaching fraction, the salinity had no obvious negative effect on tomato in the clay soil. The Jew's mallow had a role in the removal of residual salts.

## Sesbania

### **chemistry**

### **Preliminary phytochemical evaluation and seed proximate analysis of Surib [sesbanialeptocarpa DC.]**

Osman, Mosa E.; Ahmed, Elhadi M.; Eltohami, Mahgoub Sharif  
University of El Neelain - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 29-33 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Seeds; Nutritive Value; Alkaloids; Animal Feed

**Abstract:** Surib [Sesbanialeptocarpa] of the family Leguminosae is a wild plant widely spread in Gezira scheme and sometimes its seeds unavoidably get mixed with machinery-harvested crops especially wheat. Different parts of Surib have been used traditionally for various illnesses in Africa where the plant spread widely. To evaluate the nutritional value of Surib. The preliminary phytochemical screening was performed using the conventional chemical tests using precipitation and color reagents as appropriate, while the standard methods of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 1980 were used for the determination of the proximate seed composition. Preliminary phytochemical screening of different plant parts [seeds, leaves and roots] extracts showed the presence of alkaloids in seeds and roots. Seeds and leaves of the plants were found to contain saponins, flavanoids, anthraquinones and tannins while the roots are devoid of these constituents. Proximate analysis of the seed revealed that carbohydrates and crude fibers constitute about 80% while proteins and fats values were 5.25 and 6.13% respectively. The nutrient value of Surib seed is negligible for its low content of proteins and fatty substances and thus it is of no use as animal or human food. The qualitatively determined antinutrient phytoconstituents as tannins, alkaloids, saponins and flavanoids in the seed could be considered as another main limitation to effective utilization of Surib as an animal feed and/or human food.

## Simvastatin

### therapeutic use

#### **Efficacy and safety of simvastatin in chronic plaque psoriasis.**

Aslam, Shazia; Khurshid, Khawar; Asad, Faria; Rani, Zahida; Pal, Sabrina Suhail

[E-mail: shaziaaslam293@hotmail.com](mailto:shaziaaslam293@hotmail.com)

King Edward Medical University - Mayo hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 310-314 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Psoriasis-drug therapy; Safety; Treatment Outcome; Severity of Illness Index

**Abstract:** To determine the efficacy and safety of simvastatin in chronic plaque psoriasis. Sixty patients of either sex, aged between 18 and 70 years were included in the study. Efficacy was determined by percentage reduction in psoriasis area and severity index [PASI] score from baseline. Safety of simvastatin was evaluated by measuring serum alanine aminotransferase [ALT], creatinine phosphokinase [CPK] and bilirubin at baseline, 4[th], 8[th] and 12[th] week. The data were analyzed for variables like age, sex and percentage reduction in PASI score. There was >50% reduction in PASI score in 20% patients. Out of these, 8 patients had moderate plaque psoriasis and 4 patients had severe psoriasis. In remaining 80% cases simvastatin did not prove to be efficacious. The drug was safe and well-tolerated. Simvastatin can be effective in patients with moderate disease as compared to cases with severe plaque psoriasis. The drug was safe and well-tolerated.

## Sinus of Valsalva

### surgery

#### **Aorto-left ventricular tunnel arising from the left coronary sinus of valsalva.**

Madani, Awni; Zureqat, Yousef; Goul, Yaser; Barham, Mohammad; Shawareb, Hadeel; Shibli, Raed; Khresat, Abdallah; Shatti, Ziyad; Attiat, Lana; Abu Al Foul, Mahmoud; Sarairah, Ashraf

[E-mail: amadani33@hotmail.com](mailto:amadani33@hotmail.com)

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 80-82 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sinus of Valsalva-abnormalities; Aortic Valve Insufficiency-pathology; Aorta-abnormalities; Aorta-surgery

**Abstract:** Aortico-left ventricular tunnel is a rare congenital cardiac defect that bypasses the aortic valve via a para-valvular connection from the left ventricle to aorta. In most cases, the tunnel arises from the right aortic sinus. In this case report, we present a case of Aortico-left ventricular tunnel, in which the aortic orifice arose from the left aortic sinus, requiring special attention to avoid injuring the left coronary artery at the time of surgical repair.

## Sinus Thrombosis, Intracranial

### complications

#### **Cerebral venous thrombosis and cerebral infarction: a rare disease with a rare cause.**

Adeel, Shahid; Elbahr, Mohamed; Tierny, Eamon; Ali, Iftikhar

[E-mail: shahid.adeel@khuh.org.bh](mailto:shahid.adeel@khuh.org.bh)

King Hamad University Hospital

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 215-217 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetic Ketoacidosis-complications; Sinus Thrombosis, Intracranial-diagnosis; Sinus Thrombosis, Intracranial-etiology; Intracranial Thrombosis-complications; Cerebral Infarction-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Awareness; Cerebral Angiography; Neuroimaging; Cerebral Veins-radiography; Rare Diseases

**Abstract:** We present a case of cerebral venous thrombosis and cerebral infarction associated with diabetic ketoacidosis. The patient presented with vomiting, headache, lethargy and altered sensorium. CT venography provided the final diagnosis; therefore, anticoagulant was used, which resulted in the improvement of neurological outcome. Neurological deterioration during an episode of diabetic ketoacidosis is usually assumed to be caused by cerebral edema. Neuroimaging should always be performed in suspected cerebral edema associated with diabetic ketoacidosis in order to exclude other pathologies.

# Sinusitis

## diagnosis

### Diagnosis of adult chronic rhinosinusitis: can nasal endoscopy predict intrasinus disease?

Koletheekkat, Arif Ali; Paul, Roshna Rose; Kurien, Mary; Kumar, Shyam; Al Abri, Rashid; Thomas, Kurien

E-mail: arifalik@hotmail.com

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Surgery

Oman Medical Journal 2013; 28 (6): 427-431 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endoscopy; Sinusitis-surgery; Diagnostic Tests, Routine; Sensitivity and Specificity; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Nasal Mucosa-abnormalities; Nasal Mucosa-pathology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** To define the role of endoscopic evaluation of middle meatus in adult patients clinically diagnosed to have chronic rhinosinusitis and its ability to predict intra-sinus mucosal involvement as compared to CT scan. This prospective analytical study was conducted on consecutive patients with diagnosis of chronic rhino-sinusitis who were symptomatic and fulfilled the American Academy of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery Task Force criteria. The patients were enrolled prospectively and were subjected to rigid diagnostic nasal endoscopy and classified as defined by the revised Sinus Allergy Health Partnership Task Force criteria. The patients then underwent non contrast CT sinuses on the same day. Results were analyzed as a diagnostic test evaluation using CT as a gold standard. Among the 75 study patients with symptom based chronic rhino-sinusitis, nasal endoscopy was abnormal in 65 patients [87%]. Of these patients, 60/65 [92%] showed positive findings on CT scan. Ten patients had normal endoscopy, of these 6/10 [60%] had abnormal CT scan. Sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic nasal endoscopy against CT scan were 91% [95% CI: 81-97] and 44% [95% CI: 14-79], respectively. The likelihood ratio for positive nasal endoscopy to diagnose chronic rhino-sinusitis was 1.6 and the likelihood ratio to rule out chronic rhino-sinusitis when endoscopy was negative was 0.2. Nasal endoscopy is a valid and objective diagnostic tool in the work up of patients with symptomatic chronic rhinosinusitis. When clinical suspicion is low [<50%] and endoscopy is negative, the probability of rhino-sinusitis is very low [<17%] and there is no need to perform a CT scan to reconfirm this finding routinely. Endoscopy alone is able to diagnose chronic rhinosinusitis in >90% of patients when clinical suspicion is high [88%] as defined in this study by AAO-HNS Task Force criteria. Negative endoscopy, however, does not totally exclude the sinus disease in patients fulfilling task force criteria. CT scan may be needed on follow-up if there is clinical suspicion in 10% of these patients who are negative on endoscopy if symptoms persists. It is thus possible to reduce the number of CT scans if patients are carefully selected based on clinical criteria and endoscopy is done initially as part of their evaluation.

## surgery

### Correlation of preoperative sinusitis patients' characteristics with final diagnostic findings.

Razmpa, Ebrahim; Saedi, Babak; Dostee, Amin; Ordobadee, Mohsen

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Otolaryngology

Acta Medica Iranica 2013; 51 (8): 525-529 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Preoperative Care; Sinusitis-classification; Sinusitis-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Chronic rhinosinusitis [CRS] is a common disease which is usually diagnosed clinically, considering the combination of natural history, physical examination and imaging studies. This study aimed to evaluate the clinical value of routine postoperative histopathologic examination [POHE] in patients with a clinical diagnosis of chronic rhinosinusitis with polyposis [CRSWP], or without polyposis [CRSWOP]. One hundred of patients with clinically approved CRSWP and CRSWOP were enrolled in this study. All patients underwent complete physical examination, scoring paranasal sinuses involvement by Lund-Mackay [LM] CT scoring scale, determining the extent of polyposis by Stumberger's endoscopic classification, and assessing health related quality of life by Sinonasal Test 22 [SNOT22] questionnaire. After FESS, histopathologic results were compared with preoperative clinical diagnosis. Among our patients, 65% were male, and the rest of them were female. Also, 66% of them suffered from CRSWP, and the rest of them were CRSWOP. LM CT score and SNOT22 score was 36.62 +/- 12, 17.11 +/- 6, and 43.62 +/- 20 respectively. Only in one of patients with CRSWP, POHE was other than what was expected preoperatively [adenoid cystic carcinoma]. In all other cases, POHE was well correlated with preoperative clinical diagnosis. HRQOL was better in males, absence of septal deviation and CRSWOP [P<0.05]. Para nasal sinuses involvement in preoperative CT was more severe in the presence of eosinophil in POHE [P=0.008] and in patients with class 3 Stumberger's classification [P<0.001]. This study suggested preoperative clinical diagnosis of CRS considering the combination of natural history, physical examination and imaging studies can be accurate, and POHE is indicated only in suspicious cases.

## Skin Diseases

### complications

#### Pattern of dermatoses of pregnancy in Bangladeshi women.

Meraj, Zeenat; Islam, A.Z.M. Maidul; Rahman, M. Hasibur; Nur, Jinnatun  
Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 262-266 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications; Pregnant Women; Folliculitis; Dermatitis; Prurigo; Age Factors; Random Allocation

**Abstract:** To register the patterns of specific dermatoses of pregnancy in Bangladeshi pregnant women. A total of 327 pregnant women, aged 20-40 years, were selected by random sampling method. They were screened for specific dermatoses by detailed history and clinical examination. 43 pregnant females had specific dermatoses of pregnancy. Twenty one [48.8%] women had pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy, followed by pruritic folliculitis of pregnancy in 11 [25.6%], pruritus gravidarum in 8 [18.6%], prurigo gestations of Besnier in 2 [4.7%] and papular dermatitis in 1 [2.3%] female. The majority of females with dermatoses were found in the 25-30 years age groups. The present study highlights the pattern of specific dermatoses of pregnancy in Bangladeshi pregnant women. It was felt that the obstetricians ignore and do not give much attention to pregnancy associated dermatoses causing exhaustive irritation and ill effect of mental disturbance.

### epidemiology

#### Frequency of specific dermatoses of pregnancy in a tertiary care hospital.

Niaz, Furqana; Wahid, Zarnaz; Ahmed, Ijaz; Nasreen, Sarwat  
Sir Syed Medical College for Women - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 256-261 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications-epidemiology; Pregnancy Trimester, Second; Pemphigoid Gestationis; Prurigo; Tertiary Healthcare; Pruritus

**Abstract:** To assess the frequency of specific dermatoses of pregnancy in a tertiary care hospital. This cross sectional study was conducted on patients attending outpatient department of Dermatology, civil hospital, Karachi referred from the outpatient department of gynecology and obstetrics spanning, 1<sup>st</sup> May 2006 till 31<sup>st</sup> August 2006. Pregnant females of different age groups, both primigravida and multigravida fulfilling the selection criteria were enrolled. After an informed consent, selected patients were subjected to a detailed history and clinical examination. Diagnosis of the diseases was made clinically and relevant investigations were carried out where required. 100 patients, comprising 32 primigravida [32%] and 68 multigravida [68%], diagnosed as suffering from specific dermatoses of pregnancy completed the study. Minimum age of presentation was 20 years and maximum 44 years the mean age being 32 +/- 6.8 years. Prurigo of pregnancy [96%] was the most common dermatoses seen followed by pruritic folliculitis of pregnancy [2%], herpes gestationis [1%] and polymorphic eruption of pregnancy [1%]. Amongst 96 patients [96%] suffering from prurigo of pregnancy, there were 28 primigravida [29%] and 68 multigravida [71%]. Both the primigravida with pruritic folliculitis of pregnancy presented one each in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester. Patients suffering from herpes gestationis and polymorphic eruption of pregnancy [PUPP] were primigravida presenting in 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester. Specific dermatoses of pregnancy can present in any trimester. Prurigo of pregnancy remains the most common disorder followed by pruritic folliculitis of pregnancy.

## Skin Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiology of skin cancer.

Al Haroun, Sawzan SM.; Al Yassen, Asaad QT.; Al Diab, Jasim MA.; Al Hamdi, Khalil IM.; Habib, Omran S.  
University of Basrah - Department of Pathology and Forensic Medicine

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 190-192 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epidemiologic Studies; Skin Neoplasms-pathology; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of the study is to find out the skin cancer distribution, level of risk and histopathological typing. Retrospective cancer registry-based study. Cancer Research Unit, Basrah Medical College. The study was performed from 2005 to 2009. Four hundred fifty-seven new cases were registered during five years. Eighty-three cases were not inhabitants of Basrah governorate and were excluded from statistical analysis. Therefore, the sample used in the study is 374 [81.8%]. Skin cancer accounts for 4.7% of all new cancer cases registered from 2005 to 2009. The mean age of skin cancer cases was 54.8+18.4 years. The risk increased with advancing age in both sexes in terms of relative frequency and in age specific incidence. Skin cancer has a major share among total cancer cases in Basrah. Further analytical epidemiological study to identify the determinants of local patterns is advised.

## Skull Base Neoplasms

### surgery

#### [Trigemino-cardiac reflex during skull-base neurosurgeries: a case report]

Khajavi, Mohammad Reza; Orandi, Amirali; Pourfakhr, Pejman; Etezadi, Farhad  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Sina Hospital - Department of Anesthesiology  
**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 546-549 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Trigeminal Nerve-physiopathology; Reflex, Oculocardiac-physiology; Neoplasm Metastasis; Intraoperative Complications; Bradycardia-physiopathology

**Abstract:** The Trigemino-cardiac reflex [TCR] has been studied as a phenomenon including; bradycardia, arterial hypotension, apnea and gastric hypermotility during manipulation of the peripheral or central parts of the trigeminal nerve. We report a case of a 26-year-old man undergoing surgery for a skull base extra axial tumor in right petrous bone suspected to metastasis of a previous renal cell carcinoma which had been treated four years ago. The patient presented with continuous and unilateral headache and difficulty in swallowing, sensory neural hearing loss, nasal speech and tongue deviation to left side. He underwent general anesthesia with standard monitoring and total intravenous anesthetic technique. The first episode of sudden onset bradycardia and hypotension related to surgical manipulation was detected intraoperatively in which the heart rate spontaneously returned to normal level once the surgical manipulation stopped. However, it repeated several times by beginning of tumor resection and manipulation in the region of trigeminal nerve. The intensity of bradycardia in subsequent episodes of TCR was relatively crescendo and had no fatigability. Finally, it was treated by administration of a single dose of atropine [0.5mg/IV] and did not happen again. The risk of TCR should be considered in any neurosurgical intervention involving trigeminal nerve and its branches, especially at the skull base surgeries. The vigilance of the medical team and continuous intraoperative hemodynamic monitoring alerts the surgeons to interrupt surgical maneuvers upon the TCR occurrence, immediately.

### Smilax

#### Anti-HIV-1 activities of extracts and phenolics from Smilax China I.

Wang, Wei Xin; Qian, Jing Yi; Wang, Xiao Jing; Jiang, Ai Ping; Jia, Ai Qun  
Nanjing University of Science and Technology - School of Environmental and Biological Engineering  
**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 147-151 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV-1-drug effects; Phenols-pharmacology; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Structure-Activity Relationship; Anti-HIV ; Agents-pharmacology; HEK293 Cells

**Abstract:** Four extracts [EtOH, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, EtOAc, and BuOH] and five phenolics [dihydrokaempferol [1], resveratrol [2], kaempferol-7-O-beta-D-glucoside [3], dihydrokaempferol-3-O-alpha-L-rhamnoside [4], oxyresveratrol [5]] from Smilax china L. was evaluated for anti-HIV-1 activities and cytotoxicity activities in vitro. All these extracts and phenolics showed lower or no cytotoxicity at a concentration ranged from 0.8 microg/mL to 100 microg/mL, but some showed potential anti-HIV-1 activities, that is, BuOH extract and compound 2 showed higher anti-HIV-1 activities than other extracts and compounds in the tested concentrations. EtOAc extract and compound 1 and 3 showed moderate anti-HIV-1 activities at a concentration higher than 4 microg/mL. In the end, the structure-activity relationship of four extracts and five phenolics was discussed.

### Smoking

### epidemiology

#### Cigarette, water pipe, and medwakh smoking prevalence among applicants to Abu Dhabi's pre-marital screening program, 2011.

Aden, Bashir; Karrar, Sara; Al Hosni, Farida  
E-mail:baden@haad.ae

Department of Public Health Research and Policy

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1290-1295 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tobacco Products-utilization; Mass Screening; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** This study assesses self reported tobacco use prevalence [cigarette, water pipe, and medwakh] among applicants to Abu Dhabi's Premarital Screening program during 2011. Premarital Screening data reported to the Health Authority - Abu Dhabi from April to December 2011 were utilized to estimate tobacco use prevalence among applicants. Smoking prevalence was examined by nationality, age group and gender. Overall, 24.7% of Premarital Screening Program applicants were current smokers; 11.5% smoked cigarettes, 5.9% smoked medwakh [hand held pipe], 4.8% smoked water pipe and 2.5% smoked a combination [more than one type]. Men [19.2%] were more likely than women [3.5%] to be current cigarette smokers. Women were much less likely to smoke medwakh [0.1%] than



men [11.5%], with male UAE Nationals having the highest medwakh smoking prevalence [16.1%]. The overall prevalence of water pipe smoking was 6.8% among men and 2.8% for women with the highest water pipe smoking prevalence [10.2%] among Arab expatriate men. Variations in tobacco use prevalence among Premarital Screening Program applicants reflect preferences for different modes of tobacco consumption by nationality, age group and gender. Enforcement of tobacco control laws, including implementation of clean indoor air laws and tobacco tax increases, and targeted health education programs are required to reduce tobacco consumption and concomitant tobacco related morbidity and mortality.

## Smoking Cessation

### psychology

#### **An algorithm of smoking stages assessment in adolescents: a validation study using the latent class analysis model.**

Poorasl, Asghar Mohammad; Nedjat, Saharnaz; Yazdani, Kamran; Fakhari, Ali; Foroushani, Abbas Rahimi; Fotouhi, Akbar

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

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1304-1311 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Algorithms; Time Factors; Adolescent Behavior; Models, Psychological; Students; Evaluation Studies as Topic

**Abstract:** Notwithstanding the importance of smoking stages evaluation in adolescents, there is not an appropriate instrument for its measurement. This study aims to introduce an appropriate instrument for measurement of smoking stages in adolescents and to examine its validity using latent class analysis [LCA] model. We designed an algorithm to measure the smoking stages. The relevancy and clarity of the algorithm was examined by experts and lay experts. We assessed the reliability of our algorithm using test retest method. Moreover, using the LCA, we studied the validity of the stages measured by the designed algorithm in 4903 students [ages 14-19], who were randomly selected from grade 10 high school students in Tabriz [North West of Iran]. The algorithm content validity indicates high relevancy and clarity percentages. Intra-class correlation of 0.929 was found in the assessment of the reliability of smoking stages [9 stages] in 154 students within a two week interval. The LCA model revealed nine interpretable classes [G[2] = 0.051, df = 1, P = 0.821] for the measurement of smoking stages. Examination of the smoking cessation stages in a sample of 218 students in the cessation stage demonstrated that the results for five classes could be interpreted [G[2] = 0.001, df = 1, P = 0.975]. The results suggested that this algorithm is clear, valid, and reliable.

## Snoring

### surgery

#### **Radiofrequency uvulopalatoplasty for primary snoring.**

Ardestani, Seyed Hadi Samimi; Dadgarnia, Mohammad Hossein; Baradaranfar, Mohammad Hossein; Mazidi, Mona; Rabbani, Mahtab; Behniafard, Nasim; Baradaranfar, Amin

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck surgery

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 530-536 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Radio Waves; Palate-surgery; Polysomnography; Snoring-physiopathology; Uvula-surgery

**Abstract:** Simple snoring is a social problem, one that can gravely affect the patient's married life. About 40% of men and 20% of women are affected, and it often goes along with sleep-disordered breathing. Up to now various surgical techniques have been defined such as UPPP[uvulopalatopharyngo plasty], and laserassisted uvulopalatoplasty [LAUP]. Among the surgical methods, RAUP [radiofrequency assisted uvulopalatoplasty] is a minimal invasive, an easy performed, and time and cost effective one. We designed a before and after a clinical trial. The inclusion criteria were age >18 years, complaint of nocturnal snoring, have a bed partner to assess snoring, AHI<5 events per hour in the polysomnography, malampathy score [soft palate position] one or two, an elongated uvula, grade one and two of pharyngeal webbing and patient consent was needed too. A 10-score visual analog scale [VAS] of snoring severity was completed by bed partner. All of 35 included patients underwent RAUP under local anesthesia by the same expert surgeon. After 3 months, 6 months and one year, subjective snoring decreased significantly compared to the preoperative period. The decline in VAS in 6 month compared to 3 months postoperatively, was not significant [P=0.223]. When comparing 1 year and 6 months after treatment, the VAS scores were increased, but they were not significant [From 1.8 to 1.9, P=0.78]. Three months after treatment minor complications consisted of: nasal regurgitation in 2 patients [5.7%], nasal speech in 2 [5.7%] and exacerbation of snoring in 2 [5.7%] patients. There was no major complication including mucosal laceration, uvular damage and obstruction of the airway. The rate of snoring decrease did not correlate with age, sex and BMI. Based on this study and literature review, it seems RAUP is a safe surgery, which may decrease symptoms of snoring, at least, in short-term follow-up.

## Social Support

### Psychometric properties of the Persian version of the multidimensional scale of perceived social support in Iran.

Bagherian Sararoudi, Reza; Hajian, Ahmad Reza; Ehsan, Hadi Bahrami; Sarafraz, Mehdi Reza; Zimet, Gregory D.  
Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Psychiatry

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1277-1281 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Psychometrics; Factor Analysis, Statistical; Reproducibility of Results; Social Perception

**Abstract:** Social support is a complex and multifaceted construct. Thus, It is important that a given social support scale be theoretically grounded and its purview clearly defined. The purpose of this study was to examine the reliability, validity and factor structure of the Iranian version of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support [MSPSS]. The sample study included 176 consecutive myocardial infarction [MI] patients admitted to the coronary care unit [CCU] ward of nine hospitals in Isfahan, Iran, and 71 consecutive subjects from the general population. They all filled out the final Iranian version of the MSPSS and also 71 participants filled out the MSPSS twice over a 2 month period. Factor analysis, Cronbach's alpha coefficient and Pearson's correlation coefficient correlation were used to analyze data. Factor analysis of the scores of the patient and healthy samples yielded a three factor structure, including family, friends and significant others. The percentage of variance explained by the three factors in the patient sample and healthy sample were 77.87% and 78.55%, respectively. Cronbach's alpha coefficient has been found to be 0.84 for the scale and 0.90, 0.93 and 0.85, respectively, for the friends, significant others and family subscales from the patient sample, and 0.92 for the scale and 0.89, 0.92 and 0.87, respectively, for the friends, significant others and family subscales from the healthy sample. Test-retest stability over a 2 month period yielded 0.84 for the scale and 0.73, 0.78 and 0.84, respectively, for the friends, significant others and family subscales from the healthy sample. The findings proved the three factor structure of the Iranian version of the MSPSS and indicated that the Iranian version of the MSPSS is a reliable, valid and acceptable measure of perceived social support.

## Spinal Cord Injuries

### drug therapy

### When do we start Basso, Beattie, and Bresnahan assessment after experimental spinal cord injury?

Movaghgar, Vafa Rahimi; Jazayeri, Seyed Behzad  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 590- (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Axons-drug effects; Cyclosporine-pharmacology; Motor Neurons-drug effects; Spinal Cord-drug effects

## Splenectomy

### adverse effects

### Blood changes after splenectomy in portal hypertension. The "Amna model".

El Shallaly, Gamal E. H. A.; Karrar, Hatim K.; Doumi, Aymen EA.

[E-mail:gamalshallaly@rcsed.ac.uk](mailto:E-mail:gamalshallaly@rcsed.ac.uk)

Alazhari University

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 47-56 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypertension, Portal-complications; Hypertension, Portal-blood; Thrombocytosis-etiology; Hypersplenism-surgery; Leukocytosis-etiology; Splenic Artery-surgery; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Splenectomy is a frequently performed operation for patients with portal hypertension and hypersplenism in areas endemic for schistosomiasis. Reactive thrombocytosis [RT] has been described following splenectomy. Nevertheless, data are lacking on the long term changes of platelet count and other blood cells and indices after splenectomy in such patients. To determine the hematological changes following splenectomy in portal hypertension due to schistosomiasis. This is a prospective, observational, case study in which we did a series of full blood counts before and after splenectomy on two patients. The periods of study were 12 days and 5 months, respectively. Platelets [RT>500x10<sup>9</sup>] occurred after the 7[th] post-splenectomy day in both patients. In the longer study, RT continued from day 8 to week10. Extreme thrombocytosis [> 1000x 10<sup>9</sup>] occurred from day 11 to day 21 postoperatively. The count was back to normal by week 17. Reactive leukocytosis occurred immediately after ligation of the splenic artery, but returned to normal levels during the 2[nd] postoperative week. Erythrocytes, however, showed changes different from both platelets and leukocytes. There was "persistent anaemia" for about one month postoperatively. This study provides data that were lacking on the long term haematological effects of splenectomy in Sudanese patients with portal hypertension. Knowing these changes can have important implications on the management and follow up of

such patients, and provide evidence needed for discussing guidelines of treatment. RT and leukocytosis occur after splenectomy whereas anaemia persists. RT can reach extreme levels and it is wise to monitor the platelets after the discharge of patients from the hospital. It may also be wise to consider the use of antiplatelet drugs postoperatively till the count normalizes. The persistent anaemia, however, seems to correct itself without giving haematinics or blood transfusion.

## Steel

### chemistry

#### [The loss in mass in the inhibition of corrosion of a steel]

Sail, L.; Ghomari, F.; Khelidj, A.; Bezzar, A.; Benali, O.

E-mail:saillatefa@yahoo.fr

University of Abou Bakr Belkaid

**Lebanese Science Journal** 2013; 14 (1): 87-106 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Corrosion; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Calcium Hydroxide

**Abstract:** The effect of variation of the corrosion levels has been studied experimentally by mass loss. This procedure is considered as a first approach in the study of the inhibition of corrosion of a metal in an electrolytic solution. In order to determine the inhibitory efficiency of the product tested two derivatives of phosphate, namely, sodium phosphate and potassium hydrogenophosphate known for their lack of toxicity, have been selected. Four other inhibitory products have been tested in order to compare their inhibitory efficiency to the first two inhibitors. Tests have been conducted in three different media. The first simulates the marine environment of the Mediterranean [3% NaCl], the second is a saturated solution of calcium hydroxide  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  which simulates the solution of the pores of the concrete. The third one represents the synthetic medium of the concrete in the same conditions of temperature and relative humidity. According to this study, sodium phosphate has the highest inhibitory efficiency [80%, 75% and 74%] for the three different media. Under the same conditions, the efficiency of potassium hydrogenophosphate drops to 65,17%, 66% and 51,5% respectively. The effect of the concentration and pH have been explained or discussed.

## Stomach Neoplasms

### genetics

#### [Evaluation of caspase 3 and 9 gene polymorphisms in gastric cancer patients in Mazandaran province: a brief report]

Abediankenari, Saeid; Shokrzadeh, Mohammad; Aminjan, Hamed Haghi; Nasri, Nafiseh; Alizadeh, Ahad

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Immunology

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 536-540 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Caspase 3-genetics; Caspase 9-genetics; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Stomach Neoplasms-enzymology; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** Gastric cancer is the most prevalent cancer with poor survival in gastrointestinal tract. Caspase 3 and 9 play an important role in the development and progression of cancer. Polymorphisms in the genes for these enzymes can affect gene activity and thus may influence susceptibility to gastric cancer. In this study, caspase 3 and 9 genes polymorphisms in patients with gastric cancer were examined. In a case - control study, 100 patients with gastric cancer and 100 healthy individuals were evaluated in the region rs4647601: G> T for caspase-3 and -1263 A> G gene promoter for caspase 9. DNA extraction was performed from whole blood according to manufacture protocol. RFLP-PCR method was carrying out for detection of caspase 3 and 9 genes genotype in two groups. In this study, 143 men and 57 women were evaluated. All of them were selected from the same race and geographical area. The results indicated an increase of the mutant G allele in the control group, which leads to a decreasing in the incidence of gastric cancer [ $P<0.0001$ , OR: 0.096, [95%CI] =0.04-0.23]. It seems that screening of -1263 A> caspase 9 polymorphism could be a useful marker in personal sensitivity to gastric cancer and help to cancer treatment and prevention process. It is concluded that caspase gene variation may be a diagnostic factor in the gastric cancer.

### pathology

#### Clinicopathologic features of gastric cancer in young patients.

Seker, Metin; Aksoy, Sercan; Ozdemir, Nuriye Y.; Uncu, Dogan; Zengin, Nurullah

E-mail:mmetinseker@yahoo.com.tr

Cumhuriyet University Medical Faculty - Department of Medical Oncology

**Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2013; 19 (6): 258-261 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stomach Neoplasms-diagnosis; Stomach Neoplasms-mortality; Neoplasm Metastasis; Prognosis; Young Adult; Survival Analysis

**Abstract:** Gastric cancer [GC] is considered to be a disease of elderly patients. It has been suggested that GC in young adults has more aggressive clinical and pathologic features than in adults. In this study we aimed to evaluate clinical and pathologic features of GC under age 40 years. Patients included in this study were those treated and followed up for GC under age 40 years in Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital from 2002 to 2011. Clinical and pathologic features of 82 patients have been evaluated retrospectively. Of the patients 44 were male [54%] and 38 were [46%] female, and the median age was 35 years [min-max: 18-40 years]. The tumor was grade 3 in 77% of the patients, 79% had diffuse type tumor, 64% had lymphovascular invasion, and 76% had perineural invasion. Forty-seven patients [57%] were metastatic at the time of diagnosis. The median follow up was 9 [1-101] months. The median overall survival [OS] was 9 months in metastatic patients and 8-year OS was 64% in nonmetastatic patients. We observed that young GC patients had more aggressive histopathologic features and more than half was metastatic at the time of diagnosis. We need more studies comparing young and elderly patients to confirm that young patients had more aggressive disease.

## Superantigens

**[Streptococcus super antigen in polyp tissue of patients with nasal polyposis and chronic rhinosinusitis in comparison to normal population]**

Farhadi, Mohammad; Shekarabi, Mehdi; Javadinia, Shima; Noorbaksh, Samileh; Faramarzi, Mahmood; Shokrollahi, Mohammad Reza; Tabatabaee, Azardokht

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Hazrat-e-Rasoul Akram Hospital - Department of ENT

**Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]** 2013; 71 (8): 524-529 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nasal Polyps-complications; Streptococcus pyogenes-immunology; Sinusitis-immunology; Nasal Mucosa-pathology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Allergy and Immunology; Immunoglobulin E; Exotoxins-immunology; Chronic Disease

**Abstract:** Nasal polyp [NP] is a benign mucosal mass located in both sinuses and nares which is mostly seen in association with cystic fibrosis, asthma or oversensitivity to aspirin. The prominent histological feature of NP is inflammatory cell infiltration with eosinophil predominance. Superantigens role in causing NP complications is already proven. Superantigens, which are mostly originated from Streptococci and Staphylococci, activate T cells strongly and increase the process of production and release of cytokines, and secretion of IgE from B cells, which in turn directly affects proinflammatory cells such as eosinophils, both in their tissues infiltration and functions. The samples are collected from patients referring to ENT clinic in Rasoul Akram training Hospital in Tehran after thorough clinical and paraclinical examinations. For control group the samples collected from patients undergoing rhinoplasty. All the samples kept frozen and sent to immunology lab. The DNA of the excised tissues extracted and amplified by using the superantigens specific primers and PCR product detected by gel electrophoresis. The date analyzed by using mean and SD and CHI[2] analytical tools. Fifteen healthy individuals, 25 patients with rhinosinusitis and 24 with polyposis entered this trial. Group A Streptococcus toxin detection was significantly more frequent in those with nasal polyp and rhinosinusitis compared to healthy individuals [P=0.001 and 0.005, respectively], but the results were almost the same for those with nasal polyp and rhinosinusitis [P=0.4]. Streptococci may play an important role in induction or clinical exacerbation of polyposis and group A Streptococcus pyogenes exotoxin [SPEs] with superantigenic effects may have a crucial role in etiology and pathogenesis of polyps with or without rhinosinusitis. It is postulated that, T cells polyclonal activation by SPEs may cause recruitment of inflammatory cells in nasal mucosa. These inflammatory cells include IgE producing B cells leading to allergic and inflammatory reactions in NP.

## Surgical Wound Infection

### microbiology

**Resistance pattern of clinical isolates involved in surgical site infections.**

Arsalan, Adeel; Naqvi, Syed Baqar Shyum; Sabah, Arif; Bano, Rahila; Ali, Syed Imran

E-mail: [adeelarsalan@hotmail.com](mailto:adeelarsalan@hotmail.com)

Baqai Medical University - Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 97-102 (46 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Klebsiella-drug effects; Proteus-drug effects; Pseudomonas aeruginosa-drug effects; Staphylococcus aureus-drug effects; Escherichia coli-drug effects

**Abstract:** Wound infections due to the incursion of microbes need to be averted or to heal the wounds by antibiotics. Antibiotics are not only aid in cure of infections but also help to prevent the flourishing and production of one or more species of microorganism, resultant in purulent discharge. This current study was carried out to evaluate the resistance pattern of clinical isolates from surgical site infections by the Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method. A total of 257 clinical isolates were collected from different hospitals in Karachi and evaluated by using fifteen antibiotics belonging to different groups. Staphylococcus aureus [n=87], Escherichia coli [n=76], Pseudomonas aeruginosa [n=56], Proteus [n=21] and Klebsiella [n=17] species are the most common clinical isolates of surgical site infections. Among the semi-

synthetic penicillins, ampicillin was found to be resistant to nearly all clinical isolates but amoxicillin was moderately sensitive to *S. aureus*. Combinations of semi-synthetic penicillins are more sensitive than the penicillin alone. Co-amoxiclavate exhibits superior sensitivity to all the surgical infection isolates except *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* which showed 68.75% resistance. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was highly resistant to cephalosporin except ceftriaxone which showed 21.88% resistance. *S. aureus* was slightly responsive to cefazolin, cephadrine, cefaclor, ceftizoxime, cefuroxime and ceftriaxone. *E. coli*, Gram-negative clinical isolate was showed 25% and 31.25% resistance to ceftriaxone and cefuroxime. In the *Klebsiella* species, 71.42% and 64.29% resistance to cefazolin and cefuroxime respectively, was observed. Aminoglycosides such as gentamycin and tobramycin were found to be more susceptible to all the clinical isolates. Quinolones like ofloxacin and enoxacin were showed good sensitivity to nearly all the clinical isolates. On the basis of the present study, it is recommended to adopt a rational use of antibiotics in prophylaxis and the utilization of a coordinated scheme of surgical wound inspections.

## Syphilis

### epidemiology

#### Sexually transmitted infections [syphilis] in long distance truck drivers.

Hameed, Aalia; Izhar, Mateen; Choudhry, Nakhshab; Mahmood, Khalid

E-mail:theesculapio@hotmail.com

Shaikh Zayed Federal Post Graduate Medical Institute and Hospital - Department of Microbiology

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 4-7 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Syphilis-diagnosis; Sexually Transmitted Diseases-epidemiology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; *Treponema pallidum*-immunology; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** To find out the frequency of sexually transmitted infections [Syphilis] in long distance truck drivers [LDTDs]. This study was conducted in the department of Microbiology Shaikh Zayed Hospital Lahore on 199 long distance truck drivers. Presence of syphilis was detected by rapid plasma reagin and enzyme link immunosorbent assay for *treponema pallidum* syphilis. 10.5% long distance truck drivers showed syphilis positive by enzyme link immunosorbent assay and 20.1% by rapid plasma reagin. Number of cases missed by rapid plasma regain were 03 [1.5%]. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of rapid plasma reagin compared with enzyme link immunosorbent assay were 85%, 87%, 42% and 98% respectively. Enzyme Link immunosorbent assay syphilis is more accurate for diagnosis of syphilis than rapid plasma reagin.

## Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine

#### Developing SNOMED-CT for decision making and data gathering: a software prototype for low back pain.

Maheronnaghsh, Radin; Nezareh, Saeed; Sayyah, Mohammad Kazem; Rahimi Movaghar, Vafa

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 548-553 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Decision Support Systems, Clinical; Low Back Pain-diagnosis; Low Back Pain-therapy; Software; Concept Formation

**Abstract:** The issue of medical errors is currently a global concern which places a heavy financial and emotional burden on communities. A clinical decision support system [CDSS] is an electronic system designed to support clinical decision making. Considering the increasing importance and use of Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine-Clinical Terms [SNOMED-CT], we developed SNOMED-CT to implement it more efficiently in making smart history taking, decisions to perform lab tests and imaging, diagnosis and recommendations. To evaluate these capabilities in real clinical problems, a new CDSS was compiled, aimed at supporting decisions on patients with a chief complaint of low back pain [LBP]. A number of LBP differential diagnoses as well as some recommended indications and contraindications published by guidelines, were inputted to the database. Future software based on this model would help physicians to do necessary assessments and recommendations and might improve patients' safety.

# Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome

## metabolism

### The incidences of oxidative-stress occurrence following two metabolic support measures in critically ill patients.

Moosivand, Asie; Abrishami, Ramin; Abdollahi, Mohammad; Ahmadi, Arezoo; Mojtahedzadeh, Mojtaba  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences

**JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care** 2013; 1 (1): 3-7 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oxidative Stress; Biological Markers; Intensive Care Units; Nutritional Support; Lipid Peroxidation; Enteral Nutrition

**Abstract:** A high percentage of patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit [ICU] have Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome [SIRS] criteria. Free radicals play an important role in initiation and development of SIRS. The purpose of this study was to assess and compare the molecular changes of cellular antioxidant power in patients with SIRS who received enteral nutrition [EN] or EN combined with parenteral nutrition [PN]. Two groups of 10 patients were enrolled in this randomized, controlled clinical trial. Those in the treatment group received EN+PN and the control group received only EN. Venous blood samples were taken just prior to initiation of nutritional support and then 24, 48 and 72 hours following entry into the study for examination of antioxidant parameters including total thiol, total antioxidant capacity and lipid peroxidation. The two supportive regimens had different affects on total antioxidant capacity [ $P=0.005$ ]. In the EN group the amount of total antioxidant capacity was not significantly different in different days [ $P>0.05$ ], but in the EN+PN group it was significantly different on third and forth days as compared to the first day. The two other parameters had no significant differences between the two groups. These results are suggesting that an increase in oxidative stress bio-markers are not necessarily related to the route of pharmaconutrition and may occur independently during metabolic support measures.

# Temporomandibular Joint Disorders

## epidemiology

### The prevalence of symptoms and signs of temporomandibular disorders among a group of young adult Jordanian population.

Dweiri, Ayesha; Alomari, Farooq; Habababeh, Riyad; Alshdafat, Nabil  
[E-mail:drdweiri@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail:drdweiri@yahoo.com)

Queen Allia Military Hospital - Department of Dentist

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 44-50 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Facial Pain; Chi-Square Distribution; Questionnaires; Age Groups

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of signs and symptoms of temporomandibular joint in 18 years old Jordanian population and to establish a baseline data for comparison with other studies. A group of young adult Jordanians presented to Officer Election Committee for Mu'tah Military University in 2004 were included in this study. A questionnaire was designed to assess the anamnestic and clinical dysfunction indices according to Helkimo. The anamnestic examination was based on the reported symptoms. While the clinical examination was based on maximum mandibular opening, protrusive and lateral movements, auscultation of temporomandibular joint and palpation of joint and muscles of mastication. Data were collected, tabulated, and analysed using Chi-square test and Correlation coefficients tests. A total of 5,312 Jordanians [3,871 males, 1,441 females] were examined. There were no significant differences between males and females either in reported symptoms or clinical signs. Whilst about 63% reported no symptoms [Ai 0], 21.5% reported mild, and severe symptoms [Ai one] and [Ai two]. Similarly, 31.2% showed no signs of dysfunction [Di 0]; 47.9% had mild signs [Di one]; 17.1% showed moderate signs [Di two]; and 3.8% showed severe signs of dysfunction [Di three]. There were low but significant correlations between Anamnestic index score [Ai] and the recorded signs [Di] as well as the clinical dysfunction score. The data obtained from the physical examination and questionnaire identified a high prevalence of signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders in 18-year-old Jordanians. Further studies are required to evaluate the prevalence of signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders in older age groups among Jordanian population.

## Thoracic Neoplasms

### ultrasonography

#### Role of ultrasound guided biopsy of thoracic lesions.

Elameen, M.; Gabir, A.; Mohammad, M.; Ahmed, A.; Ashkoub, K.; Bashir, A.

National Ribat University - Ribat university Hospital - medical department

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 23-28 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biopsy, Fine-Needle-methods; Biopsy, Large-Core Needle; Thoracic Diseases-pathology; Lung Neoplasms-radiography; Prospective Studies; Sensitivity and Specificity; Outcome Assessment (Health Care)

**Abstract:** This prospective study is to evaluate and enhance the role of ultrasound in biopsy guidance of thoracic lesions. 55 patients were subjected for fine needle aspiration [FNA] and/or core needle biopsy [CNB] from peripheral chest lesions in Ribat University Hospital during the period from April 2011 and October 2012. Samples were analyzed and results were processed by the pathologist. 81 biopsies were successfully taken from 51 [92.7%] patients, while failed in 4 [7.3%]. 41 [50.6%] of the biopsies were taken using FNA and 26 [32.1%] by CNB, while 14 [17.3%] of the samples were aspirations from loculated pleural effusions. The diagnostic yield was 96.2% for CNB, 92.7% for FNA and 95.7% when both of them were taken. The mean duration of the procedures was 20.6 minutes. Immediate complications occurred in three patients, mild hemoptysis in two and chest pain in one. The results showed that US guided biopsies of intrathoracic lesions is safe, quick and the least expensive imaging guided biopsy. The procedure accuracy in obtaining sample is very high. Training chest physician on US will enable them to take active part in patient management and hence cut short waiting time for the procedure and the result, which will free the radiologist for more complex interventional procedures.

## Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted

#### Thoracoscopic debridement and/or decortication for thoracic empyema: a comparative study with open decortication.

Al Tarshihi, Mohammad I.

E-mail:mtarshihi@gmail.com

King Hussein Medical Center - Department of Surgery

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 6-12 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Empyema, Pleural-surgery; Debridement; Ventilators, Mechanical; Retrospective Studies; Postoperative Complications

**Abstract:** To compare between thoracoscopic debridement and/or decortication versus open decortication in the management of thoracic empyema. This retrospective study was conducted out at King Hussein Medical Center, during the period of December 2006 and November 2011. Fifty-five patients with the diagnoses of stage two or three thoracic empyema were included in this study. The patients were divided in two groups. Group A included patients who underwent thoracoscopic debridement and/or decortication and group B included patients who underwent open decortication. Efficacy of the procedure, operative time, and postoperative blood loss, the need for ventilator support, postoperative complications, postoperative hospital stay and mortality were compared in both groups. Males constituted 61.8% [n=34] of the studied patients. Twenty-nine patients [52.7%]; underwent thoracoscopic debridement and /or decortication while 26 patients [47.3%] underwent open decortication. Mean age [range] was 36.55 +/- 16.47 [16-70] years for group A, and 37.70 +/- 14.28 [17-67] years for group B. There was no statistical significant difference between both groups regarding postoperative hospital stay [P=0.1012] and duration of air leak [P=0.1515]. Duration of the procedure was 209.29 +/- 20.93 minutes for group A patients, while it was 97.86 +/- 38.06 minutes for group B patients [P<0.001]. Three out of the 26 patients [11.5%] who underwent open decortication died in the postoperative period though the fatality was zero in group A patients. Thoracoscopic debridement and/or decortication should be considered as the first surgical option in the management of stage two and three thoracic empyema.

## Thyroid Function Tests

#### Thyroid function test in pre-term neonates during the first five weeks of life.

Torkaman, Mohammad; Ghasemi, Fariba; Amirsalari, Susan; Abyazi, Mohammad; Afsharpaiman, Shahla; Kavehmanesh, Zohreh; Beiraghdar, Fatemeh; Saburi, Amin

Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1271-1276 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Congenital Hypothyroidism-diagnosis; Thyroid Gland-physiology; Infant, Premature-physiology

**Abstract:** Congenital hypothyroidism [CHT] is one of the most common congenital endocrinal disorders. The prevalence of CHT is estimated about 1 in 3,000 newborns. The prevalence, etiology and associated disorders of abnormal thyroid screening tests are reported in different ranges. In this study, we assessed the pre-term newborns for

CHT and associated factors that influence thyroid function. One hundred newborns with the gestational age fewer than 35 weeks were investigated. Baseline serum thyroid stimulating hormone [TSH] and free thyroxine [FT4] levels were measured during the first 5 days of life and were repeated during the first 5 weeks. We analyzed the effects of demographic factors and the presence of respiratory distress syndrome on the alteration of thyroid function tests during the first 5 weeks of life. The mean gestational age [GA] at delivery was 32.35 +/- 1.97 [range 28 to 35] weeks. CHT was observed in 13[13%] preterm infants. GA was the only factor which affect the FT4 changes over the two weeks follow-up [P < 0.001, b: -2.783, Power: 70.2%] although the differences between baseline and follow-up amount of TSH were not significantly influenced by GA [P = 0.062, power: 46%]. However, the adjusted TSH and FT4 serum level changes during follow-up were significantly different between two groups [between CHT and normal, P = 0.006, 0.000, respectively]. It seems that thyroid function tests should be repeated in preterm infants, especially for patients with lower gestational age, to confirm the diagnosis of CHT. Also, CHT should be considered among the newborns that are affected by RDS.

## Tobacco Smoke Pollution

### prevention and control

#### The study protocol of women's education to create smoke free home on the basis of family ties in Isfahan, Iran.

Zamani, Ahmad Reza; Golshiri, Parastou; Moqtader, Babak  
Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Community Medicine

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1312-1317 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Educational Status; Smoking Cessation-methods; Smoking-prevention and control; Health Behavior; Health Promotion; Women

**Abstract:** Tobacco smoke is the leading cause of preventable death world wide. Unfortunately, the risk is not limited to smokers. It is dangerous for non smokers particularly women, kids and elderly. Despite the remarkable reduction of tobacco exposure in public places, it is still continuing at homes as the most common places. Interventions to create a smoke free home are needed, but little is known about them. The aim of this study is to explain the field randomized controlled trial that is designed to examine the role of non smoker women to create a smoke free home through establishing complete agreement on ban smoking at home. In this field randomized controlled trial, the effectiveness of women's education will be evaluated in primary health care centers. A total of 136 non smoker women who exposed to second hand smoke by their husbands at home will be included [68 intervention/non intervention group]. The intervention arm will receive an educational package including a consultation visit individually, a peer group session, a booklet, a "no smoking" sign. The primary outcome is the frequency of smoke free home [no exposure to second hand smoke at home]. Mediator outcomes include a complete agreement to ban smoking at home, second hand smoke exposure rate and self assertiveness rate. All measurements will be conducted on baseline, 1 and 3 months after intervention. Outcomes will present the effects of implementing multi component women's education intervention program to ban smoking at home. If the effectiveness of the trial is confirmed, it will be suggested to merge this package to routine care in primary health care centers.

## Toxoplasmosis

### diagnosis

#### Comparison of two assays in the diagnosis of toxoplasmosis: immunological and molecular.

Hashoosh, D.A.; Majeed, I.A.

Council of Technical Education - College of Health and Medical Technology - Department of Medical Laboratory Technology

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (1): 46-50 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** DNA, Protozoan; Pregnancy Complications, Parasitic-diagnosis; Serologic Tests; Toxoplasma-immunology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** Serological tests for *Toxoplasma gondii* are inadequate because antibody production either fails or is significantly delayed. This study in eastern Iraq investigated the IgG-avidity ELISA test for detecting recent *T. gondii* infections among pregnant women and compared immunological methods and PCR as molecular assays in the diagnosis of *T. gondii*. Serums samples were taken from 130 pregnant women at risk of toxoplasmosis and a control group of 25 women with normal pregnancy. Of 50 IgM- and/or IgG-positive samples, only 15 showed low IgG-avidity antibodies. PCR was performed on 25 selected samples. *Toxoplasma* DNA was detected in 15/15 IgM-positive with low IgG-avidity and 1/3 IgM-positive with high IgG-avidity. None of the IgM-negative with high IgG-avidity showed any *Toxoplasma* DNA. ELISA IgG-avidity when used in combination with ELISA IgG/IgM is a valuable assay for the exclusion of ongoing or recently acquired *T. gondii* infection in pregnant women.



## Trabeculectomy

### adverse effects

#### Revision of dysfunctional filtering bleb by conjunctival advancement with bleb preservation: a simple choice for massive choroidals with hypotony following trabeculectomy.

Baswati, Prasanth; Samiksha, Chaudhary; Subodh, Sinha; Abhishek, Dagar

E-mail:bpsceh@gmail.com

Venu Eye Institute and Research Centre

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 287-290 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Conjunctiva-surgery; Glaucoma-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Intraocular Pressure; Diabetic Retinopathy; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** A 65-year-old diabetic and hypertensive male presented with a sudden diminution of vision after sustaining a trivial fingernail injury to his only good-seeing [right] eye. The patient underwent phacotrabeculectomy with posterior chamber intraocular lens [PCIOL] implantation 22 years previously. In his right eye visual acuity at presentation was counting fingers at 1.5 m with an accurate projection of light. Intraocular pressure [IOP] was 4 mmHg. The anterior chamber was uniformly shallow with a peripheral iridocorneal touch. Angle details could not be visualized. The bleb was avascular, thin and cystic with a positive forced Seidel test. Fundus examination showed 360degree choroidal detachments. B-scan ultrasound revealed massive choroidals. Revision of dysfunctional filtering bleb by conjunctival advancement with bleb preservation and anterior chamber reformation with healon was performed. Postoperatively, the first day visual acuity improved to 6/36, the anterior chamber was deep, bleb was well covered with conjunctiva, the IOP was 10 mmHg and fundus examination revealed resolving choroidals. At the final follow up at 4 months, the patient did not require medication and visual acuity was 6/12, the bleb was functioning well with an IOP of 14 mmHg. Examination of the fundus revealed a cup-to-disc ratio of 0.5 with moderate non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy changes. The patient has been advised to maintain a strict glycemic control and return for routine follow up after 3 months.

## Tramadol

### therapeutic use

#### The effectiveness of tramadol in treatment of premature ejaculation on-demand basis.

Nima, Montadhar H.; Muter, Samir Ali; Al Naaimi, Ahmed Samir; Al Hamdani, Nibbras I.

University of Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 429-435 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Premature Ejaculation-drug therapy; Treatment Outcome; Personal Satisfaction; Sexual Behavior; Time Factors; Single-Blind Method; Reaction Time-drug effects

**Abstract:** Premature ejaculation [PE] is a worldwide problem. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors [SSRIs] are widely used "off label" as pharmacotherapeutic agents in the treatment of PE. Assess the efficacy of Tramadol for on-demand treatment of PE. During the period December 2008 through November 2009, 60 married men visited the surgical specialties hospital urology outpatient and consultancy clinics complaining of premature ejaculation were enrolled in this study. Intravaginal ejaculation latency time [IVELT] was used as an objective tool to assess the efficacy of the investigated treatment. Single-blind, placebo-controlled therapeutic trial was conducted on 60 patients with lifelong PE. PE was defined as IVELT of <2 minutes in at least 80% of intercourse episodes. The patients cohort was randomised into 2 equal sized groups. The intervention group [n=30] used 50 mg tablet of Tramadol hydrochloride, while the control group [n=30] used a placebo tablet for 8 weeks. Drugs were taken 1-2 hours before sexual activity, and sexual intercourse was required at least once per week. IVELT was timed by a stopwatch at each intercourse. The mean IVELT after tramadol and placebo significantly increased from 73.1 and 67.9 seconds to approximately 442.1 and 113.3 seconds, respectively [P < 0.001]. Sexual satisfaction was used to assess the cut-off values of IVELT in defining the minimal and best clinical response to treatment. There was no withdrawal symptoms recorded following the use of tramadol or placebo, but more adverse events were associated with tramadol treatment. Tramadol seems to provide significantly better results in terms of IVELT and intercourse satisfaction versus placebo. Further studies are required to draw final conclusions on the efficacy of this drug in premature ejaculation.

# Transforming Growth Factor beta1

## pharmacology

### Tranilast attenuates TGF-beta1-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition in the NRK-52E cells.

Li, Sha sha; Liu, Qi feng; He, Ao lin; Wu, Fu rong

The Centre Laboratory

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 51-55 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition-drug effects; Kidney Tubules, Proximal-drug effects; ortho-Aminobenzoates-pharmacology; Rats; Cadherins-analysis; Cell Line; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Actins-analysis

**Abstract:** We previously reported that tranilast can halt the pathogenesis of chronic cyclosporine nephrotoxicity in rats via the transforming growth factor-beta [TGF-beta] /Smad pathway, an important signaling system involved in epithelialmesenchymal transition [EMT], but the exact underlying cellular mechanisms are not yet clear. Thus, by selecting [0]TGF-beta1-induced normal rat kidney proximal tubular epithelial cells [NRK-52E] as a model, we demonstrated potential modifying effect of tranilast on EMT-induced by TGF-beta1 in vitro. NRK-52E cells were incubated with the blank vehicle [Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium and F-12 [DMEM/F12] added with 10% fetal bovine serum [FBS]], 10 ng/ml TGF-beta1 alone or together with 100, 200 or 400microM tranilast for 48 h after incubation in medium containing 1% FBS for 24 h. Cell morphological changes were observed to confirm occurrence of EMT. Protein expressions of two typical markers of EMT, E-cadherin and alpha-smooth muscle actin [alpha-SMA], were assessed by western blotting and flow cytometry, respectively. Our results showed that TGF-beta1 induced spindle-like morphological transition, the loss of Ecadherin protein and upregulation of expression of alpha-SMA. However, the TGF-beta1-produced changes in cellular morphology, E-cadherin and alpha-SMA were inverted by tranilast in concentration-dependent manner. Our findings indicate that tranilast can directly inhibit EMT. Thus, it may be implied that regulation of EMT be the target to prevent renal tubulointerstitial fibrosis.

# Transurethral Resection of Prostate

## methods

### Transurethral cystolithotripsy for large vesical calculi.

Abdul Mannan; Anwar, Shahzad; Zaheer, Kashif; Arshad, Mohammed; Shah, Asad Ali

E-mail: [theesculapio@hotmail.com](mailto:theesculapio@hotmail.com)

SIMS/Services Hospital - Department of Urology

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 1-3 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Bladder Calculi-therapy; Lithotripsy-methods; Treatment Outcome; Catheterization; Cystoscopes; Urinary Bladder, Neurogenic; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To assess efficacy and safety of transurethral cystolithotripsy in the management of large vesical calculi. Adult patients with large vesical calculi [>2.5cm] were selected for this prospective study. Patients with associated urethral stricture and big adenomas were excluded. Stone size was measured on ultrasound in the largest diameter. Patients were operated under spinal or general anaesthesia. Nephroscope with 28 fr sheath was used transurethrally along with 2 cm lithoclast probe. Initial fragmentation was achieved with Swiss lithoclast. Later bigger fragments were dealt with stone punch. In the end all fragments were evacuated with Ellick evacuator. Bladder was drained with Foley's catheter for 24 hours. TURP [transurethral resection of prostate] was done if required. Patients with bigger glands were excluded to restrict operating time. Patients were followed up for two weeks. Forty patients were selected. Mean age of the patients was 55 years [range 18-73 years]. There were 32 males [80%] and 8 females [20%]. Stone size was 4.72 +/- 2.52 cm with range of 2.5-7.0 cm. Five patients had multiple stones, four of them had associated neurogenic bladder. Procedure time ranged from 20-90 minutes [mean 45.8 minutes]. Complete fragmentation of calculi was achieved in all patients. Twelve patients underwent TURP under same anaesthesia. Time consumed on resection of prostate was not included in procedure time. There were no major complications. Transurethral cystolithotripsy is very effective and safe for large vesical calculi [>2.5cm]. It is time consuming but saves patients from hazards of open surgery.

# Treatment Refusal

### Insulin refusal in Iranian patients with poorly controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Ghadiri Anari, Akram; Fazaelpoor, Zahra; Mohammadi, Seyed Mohammad

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

Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Science - Yazd Diabetes Research Center

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 567-571 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Insulin-therapeutic use; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To achieve tight glycemic control in diabetic patients, it may be necessary to introduce insulin therapy much earlier in the disease course. Poor glycemic control is a risk factor for the development of diabetic complications. Many patients require insulin therapy after several years of disease in order to maintain good glycemic control and prevent complications. But many patients do not receive insulin therapy in a timely manner because of a negative appraisal of this treatment. Understanding the cause of this negative attitudes is necessary for better evaluation to overcome for this problem. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the reasons for insulin refusal among patients with type 2 diabetes. This is a descriptive crosssectional study from Yazd Diabetes Research Center. 400 patients with type 2 diabetes who had an HbA1c  $\geq 8.0\%$  despite optimal oral therapy were identified that participated in this study. Data were obtained by patient interview using validated questionnaires. This study showed that Insulin refusal was common. 77% of participant reported being unwilling to take insulin if prescribed. Fear of injection is an important cause for insulin refusal among patients. Insulin refusal is an important problem among our patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Findings of this study suggest that interventions aimed at increasing insulin use should focus on injection-related concerns, education and correction of misconceptions.

## Triple Negative Breast Neoplasms

### mortality

#### Triple-negative breast cancer survival in Iranian patients.

Aghili, Mahdi; Lashkari, Marzieh; Farrokhphey, Amir Hosein; Izadi, Shahrzad  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Cancer Institute - Department of Radiation Oncology

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 560-566 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Survival Analysis; Triple Negative Breast Neoplasms-metabolism; Triple Negative Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Receptors, Progesterone; Receptors, Estrogen; Receptor, erbB-2; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** This study focused on triple-negative breast cancer [TNBC] that is characterized by the lack of expression of estrogen receptor [ER], progesterone receptor [PR], and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 [HER-2]. The primary goal of this study was to describe the relation between triple-negative receptor status and survival. This is the first study about triple-negative breast cancer in our community of the 1541 patients diagnosed with breast cancer between 2002 and 2007 at the Cancer Institute [Tehran, Iran]. 107 patients were identified as TNBC and 107 patients were randomly selected as non-TNBC. HER-2, ER and PR status were assessed by immunohistochemistry [IHC]. Analyses of their collected data were performed retrospectively and then clinical and pathologic parameters were compared between two groups. In multivariate analysis, a significantly decreased overall survival was observed for patients with TNBC compared with non-TNBC [55.7 months versus 60.7 months; 95%CI: 51.1-60.3 and 57.9-63.5 for TNBC and non-TNBC respectively,  $P=0.0008$ ]. The 2- and 5-year estimates for overall survival were 69.8% and 62.3% for TNBC, and 90% and 83% for non-TNBC, respectively. During the study period, 36 [33.6%] patient of TNBC and 14 [13.1%] of non-TNBC presented local recurrence. Significantly decreased disease-free survival was also observed for patients with TNBC compared with non-TNBC [ $P=0.0004$ ]. The 2- and 5-year estimates for disease-free survival were 68% and 63% for TNBC; and 89% and 82% for non-TNBC, respectively. Significantly decreased distant metastasis free survival was also observed for patients with TNBC compared with non-TNBC [54.4 months versus 61.7 months; 95%CI: 49.8-59.0 and 59.1-64.4 for TNBC and non-TNBC respectively,  $P=0.0004$ ]. Triple negative breast cancer has a biologic aggressive behavior and poor prognosis. Therefore aggressive treatment and regular follow-up in early stage of diagnosis can be a significant impact on their prognosis.

## Tuberculosis

### diagnosis

#### Tuberculosis awareness in Gezira, Sudan: knowledge, attitude and practice case-control survey.

Suleiman, M.M.A.; Sahal, N.; Sodemann, M.; Elsony, A.; Aro, A.R.

E-mail: [msuleiman@health.sdu.dk](mailto:msuleiman@health.sdu.dk)

University of Southern Denmark - Unit for Health Promotion Research

**EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2014; 20 (2): 120-129 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Case-Control Studies; Tuberculosis-epidemiology; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

**Abstract:** This case control study aimed to assess tuberculosis [TB] awareness and its associated sociodemographic characteristics in Gezira, Sudan. New smear-positive TB patients registered in Gezira in 2010 [ $n = 425$ ] and age-matched controls who attended the same health facilities for other reasons [ $n = 850$ ] formed the study sample. Awareness was measured using a modified standard World Health Organization TB knowledge, attitude and practice instrument. There was no significant difference between TB cases and the controls in overall levels of TB awareness. About two-thirds of TB cases and controls had good TB awareness. Respondents' sex was associated with awareness among the controls. Age, level of education, type of residence and type of occupation were significantly associated with TB awareness, whereas marital status had no effect. The good level of TB awareness found among TB cases and controls is a baseline for further TB awareness-raising among the Gezira population.

## prevention and control

### Knowledge and awareness of tuberculosis among students of university of Kassala, Sudan.

Khalid, Fatima A.; Mohammed, Abdalla A.

**Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2013; 8 (1): 5-8 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Education; Universities; Awareness; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis [TB] is a major health problem worldwide, as one third of the world population is infected with *M. tuberculosis*. It is still a major cause of morbidity and mortality and a major public health concern in Sudan. To determine the awareness and knowledge of tuberculosis among students. Cross-sectional study was conducted among 395 students from different faculties of University of Kasasala. Self-administered pretested questionnaire was used to collect data. A total of 395 students responded to the questionnaire, 185[46.8%] were male and 210 [53.2%] were female. The overall view of the study is the poor knowledge of TB regarding the infectious agent 107[27.1%], Curability 58[14.7%], the period of treatment 58[14.7%] preventive measure and BCG as TB vaccine 64[16.2%]. However, they were knowledgeable about the communicability 364[92.2%]. Moreover the students were unaware of mode of transmission [91.2%] and the symptoms of TB [94.7%]. Students understood that cough more than three weeks is the signs of TB 228[57.7%] and it is the route of transmission 320[81.0%]. The findings highlighted poor knowledge and lack of awareness among students regarding the important aspects of TB. So intensive health education programs are required and included in the curriculum of faculties so as to contribute in the development of the community.

## Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

### diagnosis

#### Primary perianal tuberculosis in a diabetic patient.

Chadha, Tandra; Adlekha, Shashikant

Sree Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Microbiology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1321-1322 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Coloring Agents-diagnostic use; Diabetes Mellitus-microbiology

**Abstract:** Primary perianal tuberculosis is a rare form of extra pulmonary tuberculosis. We present a case of perianal tuberculosis without any pulmonary or gastrointestinal involvement in a diabetic patient. Histopathological examination of perianal lesion demonstrated loose granulomas and positive staining for Erlich-Ziehl-Neelsen [EZN] stain.

## Tumor Suppressor Proteins p53

### genetics

#### P53 but not cyclin E acts in a negative regulatory loop to control HER-2 expression in MCF-7 breast carcinoma cell line.

Montazeri, Hamed; Bouzari, Saeid; Azadmanesh, Kayhan; Ostad, Seyed Nasser; Ghahremani, Mohammad Hossein  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Pasteur Institute of Iran - Department of Molecular Biology

**Acta Medica Iranica** 2013; 51 (8): 513-519 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Receptor, erbB-2-genetics; Receptor, erbB-2-metabolism; Cyclin E-physiology; Breast Neoplasms-metabolism; Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Gene Expression Regulation, Neoplastic; MCF-7 Cells; Polymerase Chain reaction; Gene Slicing; DNA Primers

**Abstract:** Cyclin E, HER-2 and p53, are considered as major prognostic markers in breast cancer. As they are related in patho-clinical level, we aimed to check if they have any direct interaction on expression of each other. To study the effect of cyclin E on HER-2 expression, cell lines stably overexpressing cyclin E or its low molecular weight [LMW] isoforms were generated. To understand the results of p53 silencing either alone or in combination with cyclin E overexpression, we created three different p53 stably knocked down cell lines. Protein expression was analyzed by western blot, HER-2 expression in the established cell lines were determined using SYBR green real time PCR and data analyzed by REST software. Results indicate that HER-2 expression is only downregulated following p53 silencing and none of cyclin E isoforms can alter its expression. The presence of cyclin E isoforms in p53 silenced clones also does not altered HER-2 expression. Given the fact that p53 degradation is increased by HER-2 overexpression, these data can draw a regulatory loop in which a non-mutated functional p53 and HER-2 can bidirectionally regulate the expression of these two genes. This study improves our understandings of these pathways and these proteins can be introduced either as a marker or as a target in cancer treatment.

# Tympanoplasty

## methods

### Composite 3 layers tympanoplasty - promising and reliable technique for management of dry central tympanic membrane perforation.

Hasan, Hesham Yousif Ali; Prabhu, Shilpa

E-mail: drshilent@gmail.com

BDF Hospital - Department of ENT

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 224-226 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tympanic Membrane Perforation-surgery; Cartilage-transplantation; Fascia-surgery; Graft Survival; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures-methods

**Abstract:** Numerous graft materials and methods of placement have been described to reconstruct the tympanic membrane. Cartilage was shown both experimentally and clinically to be well tolerated by the middle ear and has long-term survival. A twelve-year-old female presented with history of recurrent episodes of right ear pain and discharge. She experienced slight hearing impairment in the right ear. On examination, she was found to have perforation in antero-inferior quadrant of tympanic membrane of the right ear which was operated successfully with a new technique utilizing a composite 3 layers graft [Perichondrium-Cartilage-Perichondrium] via transcanal approach.

# Uterine Cervical Neoplasms

## diagnosis

### The characteristics women with cervical cancer referred for radiotherapy and /or chemotherapy.

Ameen, Nada Sali; Helmi, Zeena Raad

AL-Mustansiriya University - College of Medicine

**IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2013; 12 (3): 321-328 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Papillomavirus Infections; Radiotherapy; Mass Screening; Integration Host Factors; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Cervical cancer is the most common gynecologic cancer in women in the world, most arise from infection with human papilloma virus. Other host factors also affect the neoplastic progression following initial infection. To determine characteristics of Iraqi women with carcinoma of the uterine cervix during the last 11 years in Iraq. Retrospective study; done on records in Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine Hospital- Baghdad; 488 cases of cervical carcinoma referred for chemotherapy and or radiotherapy, from 1999 to 2009. Clinical and pathological data were reviewed and analyzed. The data that was obtained from the radiotherapy and nuclear medicine hospital showed that the women with cervical carcinoma constitute only 2.1% of total women with malignancies during 1999-2009. Highest; were in 2003 and 2004. Largest proportion presented in late stage [62.32%] and only 37.67% with early stage. Squamous cell carcinoma counted 98.38% and only 1.62% were adenocarcinoma. Median and mean age was 45-50. Median parity between 4 and 6. Majority of patients from Baghdad [43.02%], Basra [10.93%] and lowest percentage from North; been collectively [10.46%]. Only 6.55% had positive family history. [53.72%] with history of smoking; significantly associated with late stage. Most common clinical presentation was vaginal bleeding [65.81%]. The most common stage at time of presentation was stage two [36.51%]. Most of referred patients had surgical interventions as total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy [sub optimal surgery] 60.93%. Most patients with carcinoma of cervix in Iraq presented in late stage due to absence of screening program.

## surgery

### Radical vaginal trachelectomy combined with laparoscopic pelvic lymphadenectomy.

Al Ibrahim, Nidal

King Hussein Medical Center, [KHMC] - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**Journal of the Royal Medical Services** 2013; 20 (3): 68-72 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gynecologic Surgical Procedures-methods; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Disease-Free Survival; Lymph Node Excision; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To describe the procedure of radical vaginal trachelectomy combined with laparoscopic pelvic lymphadenectomy, its safety, and side effects for treatment of early stage cervical cancer in patients who met the procedure's criteria. This study was conducted on 10 patients with early stage cervical cancer at Charite Campus Benjamin Franklin-Germany between February 2011 and February 2012. A total of 10 patients were studied according to the protocol, all of them underwent radical vaginal trachelectomy combined with laparoscopic pelvic lymphadenectomy for early stage cervical cancer and where seeking parenthood and followed up for its safety, and side effects. Radical vaginal trachelectomy combined with laparoscopic pelvic lymphadenectomy was an easy procedure with minimal blood loss; the average operating time was about 181 minutes, 80% of cases were squamous

cell carcinoma, diagnosed by cone biopsy, while 20% were adenocarcinoma diagnosed by punch biopsy. Two cases were complicated by postoperative pelvic abscess and urinary tract infection and were managed accordingly. Radical vaginal trachelectomy combined with laparoscopic lymphadenectomy was a safe procedure with minimal side effects for preserving fertility in patients with early stage cervical cancer provided it was performed by experienced surgeons.

## Vaccinium

### **In vitro anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activity of leaf and fruit extracts from *Vaccinium bracteatum* thunb.**

Landa, Premysl; Skalova, Lenka; Bousova, Iva; Kutil, Zsofia; Langhansova, Lenka; Lou, Ji Dong; Vanek, Tomas  
Institute of Experimental Botany - laboratory of Plant Biotechnologies

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 103-106 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Inflammatory Agents-pharmacology; Antineoplastic Agents, Phytogenic-pharmacology; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Plant Leaves; Cell Line, Tumor; Cell Proliferation-drug effects; Fruit

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate in vitro anti-proliferative [tested on MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, and MCF-10A cell lines] and anti-inflammatory [evaluated as inhibition of prostaglandin E[2] synthesis catalyzed by cyclooxygenase-2] effect of various extracts from *Vaccinium bracteatum* leaves and fruits. The highest anti-proliferative effect possessed leaf dichloromethane extract with IC[50] values ranging from 93 to 198 microg/mL. In the case of cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition, n-hexane, dichloromethane, and ethanol fruit extracts showed the best activity with IC[50] values = 2.0, 5.4, and 12.7 microg/mL, respectively. These results indicate that *V. bracteatum* leaves and fruits could be useful source of anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory compounds.

## Vanadium

### **therapeutic use**

#### **The protective effect of vanadium sulphate on ethanol-induced gastric ulcer.**

Kemeir, Mohamed El Hassan Abdelmaged

E-mail:hkemeir@yahoo.com

King Khalid University - College of Medicine - Department of Anatomy

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 175-179 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stomach Ulcer-chemically induced; Ethanol-adverse effects; Rats; Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substances; Lipid Peroxidation-drug effects; Free Radical Scavengers

**Abstract:** To evaluate the protective effect of vanadium sulphate on ethanol-induced gastric ulcer in rats and its mechanism of action. Department of Anatomy, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia. Experimental animals study. Except for the control group [group one], gastric ulcer was induced in five groups of rats [two to six], each consists of six. Ethanol was fed into rats which were pre-treated with distilled water, cimetidine, vanadium, selenium and a combination of vanadium and selenium [group two to six respectively]. The ulcer indices were determined in all these groups. Following macroscopic observations, specimens of the stomachs were taken and processed for histologic examination. Stomachs were then homogenized separately for each group and the supernatants were assayed for the activities of superoxide dismutase [SOD], catalase [CAT], levels of reduced glutathione [GSH] and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances [TBARS]. Levels of these compounds from all groups were statistically analyzed for comparison. Rats pre-treated with the reference drug cimetidine showed more or less normal gastric mucosa. However, mild disruption of the surface mucosa was observed in rats receiving selenium and vanadium. Those receiving combination of selenium and vanadium showed almost normal mucosa. Furthermore, vanadium alone or in combination with selenium demonstrated a significant reduction of tissue lipid peroxidation levels, and potent ameliorative effect of the enzymatic and non-enzymatic components of the endogenous antioxidant systems. Vanadium sulphate significantly inhibits lipid peroxidation and enhances the effects of enzymes that scavenge free radicals that are implicated in the pathogenesis of ethanol-induced ulcers in rats. Selenium seems to enhance its action and exerts a synergistic effect.

## Vinca Alkaloids

### **therapeutic use**

#### **Vinca alkaloids.**

Moudi, Maryam; Go, Rusea; Yien, Christina Yong Seok; Nazre, Mohd.

University Putra Malaysia - Faculty of Science - Department of Biology

**IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine** 2013; 4 (11): 1231-1235 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vinblastine-therapeutic use; Vindesine-therapeutic use; Antineoplastic Agents

**Abstract:** Vinca alkaloids are a subset of drugs obtained from the Madagascar periwinkle plant. They are naturally extracted from the pink periwinkle plant, *Catharanthus roseus* G. Don and have a hypoglycemic as well as cytotoxic effects. They have been used to treat diabetes, high blood pressure and have been used as disinfectants. The vinca alkaloids are also important for being cancer fighters. There are four major vinca alkaloids in clinical use: Vinblastine [VBL], vinorelbine [VRL], vincristine [VCR] and vindesine [VDS]. VCR, VBL and VRL have been approved for use in the United States. Vinflunine is also a new synthetic vinca alkaloid, which has been approved in Europe for the treatment of second line transitional cell carcinoma of the urothelium is being developed for other malignancies. Vinca alkaloids are the second most used class of cancer drugs and will stay among the original cancer therapies. Different researches and studies for new vinca alkaloid applications will be carried out in this regard.

## Viral Hepatitis Vaccines

### Hepatitis B vaccination among physicians, dentists and nurses in Bahrain.

Al Haddad, Sameer Abdulla; Jawad, Jaleela S.; Al Sayyad, Adel Salman

E-mail: [Shaddad@health.gov.bh](mailto:Shaddad@health.gov.bh)

Ministry of Health

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2013; 35 (4): 186-189 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B-prevention and control; Occupational Exposure; Cross-Sectional Studies; Medical Staff, Hospital; Health Manpower; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Hepatitis B is one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality throughout the world. It is a well-documented occupational hazard for health care workers. To assess hepatitis B vaccination among physicians, dentists and nurses in Bahrain. Cross-sectional study. Occupational health group and immunization group of the disease control section in the Public Directorate of the Ministry of Health, Bahrain. All physicians, dentists and nurses working in the Ministry of Health, Bahrain recorded in the immunization health care workers software system were included in the study. In 2012, there was a total of 3,051 physicians, dentists and nurses. Data on vaccination against hepatitis B virus were reviewed and analyzed from October to January 2012. Three thousand fifty-one health care workers [HCWs] were enrolled in the study; seven hundred sixteen [23.5%] were physicians, eighty-three [2.7%] dentists and two thousand two hundred fifty-two [73.8%] nurses. Seven hundred sixty-five [25.1%] HCWs had completed the vaccination against hepatitis B, 416 [13.6%] did not complete their vaccination and 1,870 [61.3%] had not received any dose. Nurses had better vaccination completeness. Four hundred forty-eight [19.9%] nurses, one hundred ten [15.4%] physicians and seven [8.4%] dentists had completed their vaccination. The study revealed that hepatitis B vaccination coverage among physicians, dentists and nurses is very low. There is a need to improve the health care workers software system and to implement the ministry of health policies on immunization of healthcare workers.

## Vitrectomy

### methods

#### Chromovitrectomy: update.

Al Halafi, Ali M.

E-mail: [amm-ry@hotmail.com](mailto:amm-ry@hotmail.com)

Security Forces Hospital - Department of Surgery

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2013; 27 (4): 271-276 (87 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coloring Agents-classification; Coloring Agents-toxicity; Trypan Blue; Indocyanine Green

**Abstract:** The basic concept for the application of vital dyes during vitreoretinal surgery is to assist in highlighting preretinal membranes and tissues which are very thin and semitransparent and thus difficult to detect. The vital dyes may be classified according to different criteria, where the most commonly applied includes chemical classification. In ophthalmic surgery, vital dyes are widely used in cataract and vitreoretinal surgery. The vital dyes, indocyanine green, infracyanine green, and brilliant blue stain the internal limiting membrane, and trypan blue and triamcinolone acetonide help to visualize epiretinal membranes and vitreous, respectively. This review exhibits the current literature regarding the properties of vital dyes, techniques of application, indications, and toxicities during vitreoretinal surgery and, also suggests that the field of chromovitrectomy represents an expanding area of research.

# Xeroderma Pigmentosum

## diagnosis

### Xeroderma pigmentosum associated with unusual squamous cell carcinoma-report of two cases.

Bhagwat, Pradeep Vittal; Kudligi, Chandramohan; Shashikumar, BM.; Shendre, Mohan Eshwara Rao; Suphala, B.  
E-mail:sharadapbhagwat@yahoo.com

Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Skin and STD

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2013; 23 (3): 349-351 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-complications; Eye Neoplasms-physiopathology; Ichthyosis; Photophobia

## Zinc

## blood

### Serum zinc and neutrophil function in lower, middle and upper socioeconomic groups.

Mumtaz, Uzair; Qureshi, Hamid Javaid; Shoaib, Mohammad

E-mail:theesculapio@hotmail.com

University of Health Sciences - Department of Physiology

**Esculapio** 2013; 9 (1): 17-21 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neutrophils; Social Class; Phagocytosis; Nitroblue Tetrazolium; Infection-blood

**Abstract:** To assess the serum zinc and neutrophil function levels in different socioeconomic groups. A total of 100 healthy subjects of 10-30 years of age, both male and female were investigated. Out of these, 50 [25 males and 25 females] belonged to the lower socioeconomic [LSEC] group and 50 [25 males and 25 females] belonged to the upper / upper middle socioeconomic [USEC] group. Serum zinc was determined by colorimetric method and neutrophil function was estimated by the Nitroblue Tetrazolium reduction test [NBT]. Both the parameters were compared in the two socioeconomic [SEC] groups. It was found that serum zinc was significantly lower in the LSEC group. Similarly NBT percentage phagocytosis was also significantly lower in the LSEC group as compared to the USEC group. NBT percentage phagocytosis did not show significant gender difference in the LSEC group, however it was significantly higher in females than in males in the USEC group. Generally a significant positive correlation was found between serum zinc and neutrophil phagocytic function. The LSEC class has low serum zinc levels and low NBT percentage phagocytosis and hence is at greater risk of developing infections.

## deficiency

### Prevalence of zinc deficiency among rural women during childbearing age in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Akhtar, Tasleem; Khan, Mir Hassan; Zahoorullah; Hussain, Hamid; Nazli, Rubina; Lutfullah, Ghosia  
Khyber Medical College

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 173-177 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Pregnant Women; Cross-Sectional Studies; Dietary Supplements; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Zinc deficiency is a commonly reported health problem throughout the world. This cross sectional survey was conducted in rural Peshawar with an aim to estimate the prevalence of zinc deficiency in women of child bearing age and find its association with age, marital, pregnancy status and parity. Data was collected from 353 women age 15-45 years. EPI INFO version 6.04 was used for data analysis. Overall 98 [27.8 %] women were zinc deficient [ $\leq$ 80 microg/dl] while 31 [8.8%] had severe zinc deficiency [ $<$ 50microg/dl.]. Mean zinc level was found to increase gradually with the increase in the age up to 40 years and then starts decreasing significantly beyond this age. A significant decrease [ $p<0.03$ ] in zinc concentration was found in married as compared to unmarried women. Out of 31 female with severe zinc deficiency, 23 [74.2%] were pregnant. Pregnant women in second [OR [CI] 3.36 [1.52-7.44]  $p<0.0008$ ] and third [OR [CI] 3.73 [1.91- 7.30]  $p<0.00002$ ] trimester were 3.4 and 3.7 times, respectively more zinc deficient as compared to control women. Mean zinc levels were significantly lower in women having no children versus women with 1-5 numbers of children. This study concludes that severe zinc deficiency especially prevalent in pregnant women needs urgent correction through food supplementation.



## Zygophyllaceae

### **A new natural gel of *Fagonia indica* Burm f. extract for the treatment of burn on rats.**

Abdul Rasool, Bazigha Kadhim; Shehab, Naglaa Gamil; Khan, Saeed Ahmed; Bayoumi, Fatehia Aly

E-mail: [bazigha\\_rasool@hotmail.com](mailto:bazigha_rasool@hotmail.com)

Dubai Pharmacy College - Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmacy Practice

**Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2014; 27 (1): 73-81 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Burns-drug therapy; Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Drug Stability; Gels; Rats, Wistar; Solubility; Wound Healing-drug effects

**Abstract:** *Fagonia indica* Burm f. [Mushikka or white spine] is a plant distributed in the deserts of Asia and Africa and reported to be medicinal in the scientific literature as well as in the folk medicine. Earlier investigations, the authors isolated a number of bioactive constituents from the plant including flavonoids, sterols and triterpenoids; In addition its flavonoidal content was found remarkably high reaching 3% [calculated as flavonol on dry weight]. The present study is an attempt to formulate, characterize and evaluate a natural wound-healing gel preparation containing the crude plant extract. Three formulae [F1-F3] were prepared. The gel properties such as viscosity, swelling ratio, bio-adhesion, in vitro release, stability, microbiological studies, in vivo burn healing test on rats and histopathological features were assessed. The results of the in vitro evaluation and stability studies showed that F3 [0.5% [w/w] of plant extract in 4% [w/w] chitosan] was significantly [ $p < 0.05$ ] the superior compared to other formulations. Besides, from the in vivo burn healing and histological results, F3 enhanced the skin wound re-epithelialization and speed up the healing process compared to the conventional commercial product. Thus, the *Fagonia* extract loaded chitosan topical gel would be used successfully in burn wound care.

## **Appendix I**

# **Author Index**



**Ababneh, Osama H.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

**Abass, Khalid A.**  
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

**Abbadi, Osama S.**  
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED  
(metabolism)

**Abbas, Ahsan K.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (blood)

**Abbas, Asaad Abdullah**  
ASTHMA (complications)

**Abbas, Sawsan Sati**  
POLYCYTHEMIA (epidemiology)

**Abd El Maksoud, Walid M.**  
GALLBLADDER DISEASES (pathology)

**Abd Elwahab, Rabaa**  
CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

**Abd Hamid, Shafida**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Abdel Rahim, Hisham M.**  
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED  
(metabolism)

**Abdel Salam, Ahmed Medhat**  
RETINA (radiation effects)

**Abdellatif, Mohamed**  
INFANT MORTALITY (trends)

**Abdelmutalab, Fadwa G.**  
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

**Abdi Liae, Zahra**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC  
INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

**Abdo, Ayman A.**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Abdollahi, Mohammad**  
SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE  
SYNDROME (metabolism)

**Abdollahian, Parvaneh**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (drug  
therapy)

**Abdul Hameed**  
GEOBACILLUS (metabolism)

**Abdul Mannan**  
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF  
PROSTATE (methods)

**Abdul Matin**  
BALAMUTHIA MANDRILLARIS (immunology)

**Abdul Raheem, Yousif**  
OBESITY (complications)

**Abdul Rasool, Bazigha Kadhim**  
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

**Abdullah, Mohammad H.**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Abdullah, Nor A.**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Abediankenari, Saeid**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (genetics)

**Abhishek, Dagar**  
TRABECULECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Aboul Atta, H.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)

**Abrishami, Maryam**  
EYE (radiation effects)

**Abrishami, Ramin**  
SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE  
SYNDROME (metabolism)

**Abtahi, Hamid**  
DNA PRIMERS (diagnostic use)

**Abu Al Foul, Mahmoud**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Abu Ameerh, Mohammed A.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

**Abu Farha, Rana**  
ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS,  
NON-STEROIDAL (administration and dosage)

**Abu Nameh, Eyad S. M.**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Abu Romman, Hala**  
INFANT MORTALITY

**Abu Shandi, Khalid**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Aburawi, S.M.**  
BROMOCRIPTINE (pharmacology)

**Aburawi, Suher M.**  
PIPERAZINES (adverse effects)

**Abyazi, Mohammad**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Acar, Mehmet Ali**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**Acheuk, Fatma**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (pharmacology)

**Adam, Ishag**  
PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS (chemically  
induced)

**Adamou Djerbaoui, M.**  
RODENT CONTROL

**Adamou, M.S.**  
RODENT CONTROL

**Adeel, Shahid**  
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL  
(complications)

**Adeli, Maryam**  
CAROTID INTIMA-MEDIA THICKNESS

**Aden, Bashir**  
SMOKING (epidemiology)

**Adetokumbo, Adebola R.**  
ENTOMOPHTHORALES

**Adibi, Atusa**  
CAROTID INTIMA-MEDIA THICKNESS

**Adina, Anugerah Budipratama**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Adlekha, Shashikant**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)

**Afsharpaiman, Shahla**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Afsiabian, S.**  
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

**Aghili, Mahdi**  
TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST NEOPLASMS  
(mortality)

**Agnaeber, K.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME

**Agostini, Cecilia**  
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION  
(adverse effects)

**Ahghari, Parisa**  
ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING

**Ahmad, Mahmood**  
METFORMIN (pharmacokinetics)

**Ahmad, Mobasher**  
CURCUMA

**Ahmad, Suhaib**  
JANUS KINASE 2 (genetics)

**Ahmad, Tanzeel**  
ACNE VULGARIS (history)

**Ahmadi, Arezoo**  
SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE  
SYNDROME (metabolism)

**Ahmed, A.**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (ultrasonography)

**Ahmed, Dildar**  
MELILOTUS

**Ahmed, Elhadi M.**  
SESBANIA (chemistry)

**Ahmed, Ijaz**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

**Ahmed, Masood**  
INFANT MORTALITY (trends)

**Ahmed, Mughis**  
LEPTIN (blood)

**Ahmed, Muna Muneer**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP  
(methods)

**Ahmed, Nazar E.**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)

**Ahmed, Noman**  
GRANULOMA (microbiology)

**Ahmed, Safia**  
GEOBACILLUS (metabolism)

**Ahmed, Salwa Abdelkawi**  
RETINA (radiation effects)

**Ahmed, Samah**  
PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS (chemically  
induced)

**Ahmed, Umbeli T.**  
CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

**Ahmed, Zia**  
FASTING (blood)

**Aiedeh, Khaled M. A.**  
25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 2 (blood)

**Ajami, Mohammad Esmaeel**  
DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC (methods)

**Ajlouni, K.**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)

**Ajlouni, Kamel**  
INFANT MORTALITY

**Akbar, Talat Masood**  
IONTOPHORESIS

**Akhtar, T.**  
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

**Akhtar, Tasleem**  
ZINC (deficiency)

**Akinfenwa, Atanda T.**  
ENTOMOPHTHORALES

**Aksoy, Sercan**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

**Al Abri, Mohammed**  
DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE

**Al Abri, Rashid**  
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)

**Al Alawneh, Samer I.**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (complications)

**Al Ali, Bashar Taha**  
DEXAMETHASONE (therapeutic use)

**Al Amad, S.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Al Amri, Fahad S.**  
GALLBLADDER DISEASES (pathology)

**Al Assiri, Abdullah**  
PHAKIC INTRAOCULAR LENSES

**Al Ayed, Omar**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Al Battashi, Abeer**  
INFANT MORTALITY (trends)

**Al Bderat, Amer T.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

**Al Bderat, Jwahr**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (etiology)

**Al Bdour, Muawyah D.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

**Al Diab, Jasim MA.**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Al Gdamsi, M.T.**  
BROMOCRIPTINE (pharmacology)

**Al Ghamdi, K.M.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Al Ghurabei, Batool H.**  
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic use)

**Al Haddad, Sameer Abdulla**  
VIRAL HEPATITIS VACCINES

**Al Hadithi, Raji H.**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (diagnosis)

**Al Halafi, Ali M.**  
VITRECTOMY (methods)

**Al Hamamy, Hayder**  
PRURITUS (etiology)

**Al Hamamy, Thanaa Hussain**  
PRURITUS (etiology)

**Al Hamdani, Fadia Y.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

**Al Hamdani, Nibbras I.**  
TRAMADOL (therapeutic use)

**Al Hamdi, Khalil IM.**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Al Hamhami, Ahlam**  
DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE

**Al Hamoudi, Waleed**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Al Haroun, Sawsan SM.**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Al Hashky, Mohammad**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

**Al Hassan, Ahmed A.**  
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic use)

**Al Heeti, Niema Hamad**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (diagnosis)

**Al Hiari, Asem**  
OSTEOSARCOMA (radiography)

**Al Hinai, S.S.**  
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)

**Al Hosani, H.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING

**Al Hosni, Farida**  
SMOKING (epidemiology)

**Al Husban, Naser**  
ECLAMPSIA

**Al Hyasat, Ayman**  
ANODONTIA (therapy)

**Al Ibrahim, Nidal**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Al Issa, Ahmad**  
LYMPHOMA (pathology)

**Al Judaibi, Bandar**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS

**Al Katari, Mohammad**  
BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC (pathology)

**Al Kharashi, Soliman**  
IRIS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Al Lamki, Lamk**  
PUBLICATIONS (ethics)

**Al Maniri, Abdullah**  
INFANT MORTALITY (trends)

**Al Mawali, Adhra**  
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (genetics)

**Al Mefraji, Maitham M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (drug therapy)

**Al Mehza, Jassim**  
APPENDICITIS (ultrasonography)

**Al Momani, Lo'ay**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Al Motawa, Saeed**  
PHAKIC INTRAOCULAR LENSES

**Al Mualla, Hayder D.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)

**Al Muammar, M.N.**  
ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

**Al Naaimi, Ahmed Samir**  
TRAMADOL (therapeutic use)

**Al Nabhani, Hamida**  
DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE

**Al Naddawi, Mahjoob**  
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES(etiology)

**Al Naqib, Laith S. Abdul Al Haliim**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (blood)

**Al Qudhah, Amin**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

**Al Rajhi, Ali**  
IRIS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Al Ruhaibeh, Maysoon**  
LYMPHOMA (pathology)

**Al Saad, Sabah Noori**  
ONDANSETRON (administration and dosage)

**Al Sabaani, Nasser**  
PHAKIC INTRAOCULAR LENSES

**Al Sabahi, S.M.**  
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)

**Al Saleh, Khalid**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)  
BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC (pathology)

**Al Salman, Ali N.**  
GALLBLADDER DISEASES (pathology)

**Al Samaraee, IsraaFaik**  
PRURITUS (etiology)

**Al Sayyad, Adel Salman**  
VIRAL HEPATITIS VACCINES

**Al Sheikh, Abdulmalik**  
BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC (pathology)

**Al Shorman, Ibrahim**  
ANODONTIA (therapy)

**Al Shukri, Mahmoud**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)

**Al Sinani, Siham**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)

**Al Sinawi, H.N.**  
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)

**Al Swaina, Nayef**  
RETINOSCHISIS (diagnosis)

**Al Swat, Khalid**  
BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC (pathology)

**Al Tarshihi, Mohammad I.**  
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

**Al Torbak, Abdullah**  
PHAKIC INTRAOCULAR LENSES

**Al Wahaibi, Khalifa**  
CARCINOMA, PAPILLARY (diagnosis)

**Al Yassen, Asaad QT.**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Al Zakwani, Ibrahim**  
DISORDERS OF EXCESSIVE SOMNOLENCE

**Al Zoubi, N.**  
CHITOSAN (chemistry)

**Ala, Shahram**  
PHARMACOVIGILANCE

**Alajbegovic, Jasmin**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (psychology)

**Alali, Feras**  
25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 2 (blood)

**Alameddine, A.**  
AMMONIA (pharmacology)

**Alanani, Naglaa M. Kamal**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (immunology)

**Alavian, Seyed Moayed**  
HEPATITIS C (complications)

**Albsoul Younes, A.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Aldebasi, Hind Ibrahim**  
AMBLYOPIA (physiopathology)

**Aldmour, Sadam**  
CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)

**Aleem, Aamer**  
BILE DUCTS, INTRAHEPATIC (pathology)

**Aleem, Saima**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)

**Alfaki, Najwa**  
CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

**Alfawaz, Abdullah**  
RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA (diagnosis)

**Alghamdi, Amal**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Alghamdi, Khalid B.**  
ADENOMA, PLEOMORPHIC (surgery)

**Alharbi, Othman**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Ali, Hala F.**  
GALLBLADDER DISEASES (pathology)

**Ali, Hussam Hassan**  
ADENOCARCINOMA (diagnosis)

**Ali, Iftikhar**  
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL  
(complications)

**Ali, Miami A.**  
ABRUPTIO PLACENTAE (diagnosis)

**Ali, Muhammad**  
MILK (standards)

**Ali, Nauyan**  
GRANULOMA (microbiology)

**Ali, Nooraldin A.**  
APPENDICITIS (ultrasonography)

**Ali, Syed Imran**  
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

**Alijani, Neda**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC  
INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

**Alikhasi, Marzieh**  
DENTAL CARIES (diagnosis)

**Alizadeh, Ahad**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (genetics)

**Aljebreen, Abdulrahman M.**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Alkabee, Redha Mohamed Abdul Hussien**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING  
(prevention and control)

**Alkables, Micol**  
SCLERAL BUCKLING

**Alkatan, Hind**  
IRIS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Alkhalidi, Hazem**  
EPINEPHRINE (pharmacology)

**Alkhuzaie, Jaffar**  
APPENDICITIS (ultrasonography)

**Allameh, Zahra**  
CAROTID INTIMA-MEDIA THICKNESS

**Almadi, Majid A.**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Almaskati, Jalal**  
FIBROSARCOMA (secondary)

**Alomari, Farooq**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS  
(epidemiology)

**Alqahtani, Jerman M.**  
CONJUNCTIVAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Arabadi, Shefa A.**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (complications)

**Alrabady, Adel**  
CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)

**Alrawashdeh, Mohammad**  
EPINEPHRINE (pharmacology)

**Alsabbagh, Manal**  
PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM (drug therapy)

**Alsaif, Faisal**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Alsaleh, Ahmad A.**  
AMBLYOPIA (physiopathology)

**AlSaweer, Abeer**  
BARIATRIC SURGERY

**Alsharabi, Abdulsalam**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Alshdafat, Nabil**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS  
(epidemiology)

**Alswat, Khalid**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Altamimi, Shawkat**  
EPINEPHRINE (pharmacology)

**Altan, Egemen**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**Altayeb, Mohannad**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Altubuly, Reda A.**  
PIPERAZINES (adverse effects)

**Alwan, Shaima Hussein**  
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES(etiology)

**Alzoubi, Karem Hasan**  
LEAD (blood)

**Alzuhairy, Sultan Abdulaziz S.**  
RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA (diagnosis)

**Aman, Shahbaz**  
MEASLES (pathology)

**Ameen, Nada Salih**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Amid, Reza**  
ROOT PLANING (methods)

**Amini, M.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (organization and  
administration)

**Amini, Mina**  
PHARMACOVIGILANCE

**Aminjan, Hamed Haghi**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (genetics)

**Amiri, Ali**  
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT  
RECONSTRUCTION (methods)



**Amiri, Masoud**

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (mortality)

**Amirpour, Noushin**

RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM (cytology)

**Amirsalari, Susan**

THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Amitava, Sengupta**

GRANULOMA ANNULARE (diagnosis)

**Ammari, Bassam**

CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)

**Anjum, Farzana**

ACNE VULGARIS (history)

**Ansari, Mohammad**

ORIGANUM

**Antiochia, Riccarda**

FREE RADICAL SCAVENGERS (pharmacology)

**Anusree, Gangopadhyay**

GRANULOMA ANNULARE (diagnosis)

**Anwar, Shahzad**

TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE (methods)

**Ardakani, A.**

CHITOSAN (chemistry)

**Ardebili, Hassan Eftekhar**

HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED

**Ardestani, Seyed Hadi Samimi**

SNORING (surgery)

**Aref, Nagwa**

HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Arishi, Nawal**

OPTIC NEUROPATHY, ISCHEMIC (chemically induced)

**Aro, A.R.**

TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)

**Arsalan, Adeel**

SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

**Arshad, Mohammed**

TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF PROSTATE (methods)

**Arulselvan, Palanisamy**

SALACIA (chemistry)

**Asad, Faria**

DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT (epidemiology)  
SIMVASTATIN (therapeutic use)

**Asghar, Rana J.**

HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)

**Ashkoub, K.**

THORACIC NEOPLASMS (ultrasonography)

**Ashrafi, Mandana**

DESMOPLASTIC SMALL ROUND CELL TUMOR (diagnosis)

**Aslam, Shazia**

SIMVASTATIN (therapeutic use)

**Assari, Shervin**

ANXIETY DISORDERS (ethnology)

**Atallah, T.**

SEAWATER

**Athamneh, Fakhry S.**

EYE FOREIGN BODIES (complications)

**Atiq, Salman**

NEUROIMAGING

**Atkinson, Peter L.**

MEDICATION ERRORS (prevention and control)

**Attiat, Lana**

SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Awad, M.**

HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

**Awaji, Samira**

IRIS NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Awan, Adeela**

MILK (standards)

**Ayachi, A.**

CAPPARIS

**Aydin, Bahattin Kerem**

ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**Azadmanesh, Kayhan**

TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS P53 (genetics)

**Azfar, Nadia Ali**

HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

**Azhdari, Elham**

PHARMACOVIGILANCE

**Azimi, Hamideh**

CHILD ABUSE

**Azma, Ehsan**

LASERS

**Azzam, Nahla**

PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Babaei, Abbas**

EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

**Bafandegan, Maryam**

FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3 (pharmacology)

**Bagheri, K.H.**

INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

**Bagherian Sararoudi, Reza**  
SOCIAL SUPPORT

**Baheiraei, A.**  
BREAST FEEDING (epidemiology)

**Bahrami, Mohammad Hasan**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

**Baig, Hanna M.**  
MEDICATION ERRORS (prevention and control)

**Bakheit, Khalid H.**  
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED  
(metabolism)

**Bakht, Jehan**  
ONIONS

**Bala, Sanchaita**  
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (diagnosis)

**Baloochestani, Elahe**  
LIDOCAINE (pharmacology)

**Bano, Rahila**  
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

**Baradaranfar, Amin**  
SNORING (surgery)

**Baradaranfar, Mohammad Hossein**  
SNORING (surgery)

**Barakat, Muwaffaq**  
ECLAMPSIA

**Barham, Mohammad**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Baron, M.**  
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

**Barzoki, Mehdi Ahadi**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)

**Bashir, A.**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (ultrasonography)

**Bashir, Habib**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL (drug  
therapy)

**Bashiri, Homayoon**  
LASER THERAPY (methods)

**Bashour, I.**  
AMMONIA (pharmacology)

**Basri, Rusliza**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Bassir, Mahshid Mohammadi**  
DENTAL ENAMEL (radiation effects)

**Baswati, Prasanth**  
TRABECULECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Bataclan, Maria Flordeliz**  
INFANT MORTALITY (trends)

**Batieha, A.**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)

**Bawahab, Mohammed A.**  
GALLBLADDER DISEASES (pathology)

**Bay, Naser**  
CLIMATE CHANGE

**Bayani, Ali**  
PROBLEM SOLVING

**Bayani, Ali Asghar**  
PROBLEM SOLVING

**Bayoumi, Fatehia Aly**  
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

**Bayoumi, Magdi**  
HERPESVIRUS 8, HUMAN (immunology)

**Bayssari, Charbel**  
CHEESE (microbiology)

**Behniafard, Nasim**  
SNORING (surgery)

**Beigi, Alireza Mohammad**  
RELIEF WORK (organization and administration)

**Beiraghdar, Fatemeh**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Benali, O.**  
STEEL (chemistry)

**Beni, Reza Dorali**  
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED

**Benkiki, N.**  
CAPPARIS

**Benkirane, R.**  
ARECACEAE

**Bezzar, A.**  
STEEL (chemistry)

**Bhagwat, Pradeep Vittal**  
XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM (diagnosis)

**Bhatti, Nuzhat Seema**  
LEPROSY

**Birch, Sally**  
LIBRARIES, MEDICAL

**Bodalal, Z.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME

**Bou Samra, B.**  
SEAWATER

**Bouallala, M.**  
NUTRITIVE VALUE

**Bousova, Iva**  
VACCINIUM

- Bouzari, Saeid**  
TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS P53  
(genetics)
- Bucheery, Abdulrahman**  
APPENDICITIS (ultrasonography)
- Buraa, Marwan F.**  
EARACHE (etiology)
- Bures Jelstrup, Anniken**  
SCLERAL BUCKLING
- Burney, Ikram A.**  
CARCINOMA, PAPILLARY (diagnosis)
- Bustanji, Yasser**  
ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS,  
NON-STEROIDAL (administration and dosage)
- Bustreo, Flavia**  
MATERNAL DEATH (prevention and control)
- Cabrera Vargas, Encarnacion**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (etiology)
- Campanella, Luigi**  
FREE RADICAL SCAVENGERS (pharmacology)
- Cecchi, Emanuele**  
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION  
(adverse effects)
- Chaba, H.**  
RODENT CONTROL
- Chadha, Tandra**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- Challob, Mohamed Sabaa**  
ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASMS
- Chalumeau Lemoine, Ludivine**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Chaudhry, Imtiaz A.**  
LENSES, INTRAOCULAR
- Cheema, Mohammad Saleem Shehzad**  
NEUROIMAGING
- Chehma, A.**  
NUTRITIVE VALUE
- Chen, Yu feng**  
ACORUS
- Chetty, Challa Madhusudhana**  
DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS
- Chiniforush, Nasim**  
DENTAL CARIES (diagnosis)  
DENTAL ENAMEL (radiation effects)
- Choi, Jae Suk**  
ORYZA SATIVA
- Choudhry, Nakhshab**  
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)
- Corbally, Martin T.**  
CHECKLIST (standards)
- Dabboussi, Fouad**  
CHEESE (microbiology)
- Dadgarnia, Mohammad Hossein**  
SNORING (surgery)
- Daghighi, Mohammad Hossein**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (diagnosis)
- Dar, Lubna Riaz**  
ANESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)
- Darwish, T.**  
SEAWATER
- Davoudi, Ehsan Taghizadeh**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (therapeutic use)
- Deabas, Fawaz**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)
- Debbarman, Panchami**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)
- Degomme, O.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME
- Denys, C.**  
RODENT CONTROL
- Djelaila, Y.**  
RODENT CONTROL
- Dostee, Amin**  
SINUSITIS (surgery)
- Douira, A.**  
ARECACEAE
- Douki, Zahra Esmaeili**  
CHILD ABUSE
- Doulah, Sharmin**  
ONYCHOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Doumandji Mitiche, Bahia**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (pharmacology)
- Doumi, Aymen EA.**  
SPLENECTOMY (adverse effects)
- Dugdale, P.**  
ORAL HEALTH (standards)
- Dumont, Frederic**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Dweiri, Ayesha**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS  
(epidemiology)
- Ebn Ahmady, A.**  
ORAL HEALTH (standards)  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Ebrahimi, Ali**  
LEPROSY (pathology)

**Edueng, Khadijah**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Ehsan, Hadi Bahrami**  
SOCIAL SUPPORT

**Eid, Raja**  
APPENDICITIS (ultrasonography)

**Ei Assiouty, L.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING

**Ei Chami, D.**  
SEAWATER

**Ei Danasoury, M. Alaa**  
LENSES, INTRAOCULAR

**Ei Hazmi, Malak**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Ei Khateeb, M.**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)

**Ei Moujabber, M.**  
SEAWATER

**Ei Omari, Khaled**  
CHEESE (microbiology)

**Ei Shafie, M.**  
ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

**Ei Shallaly, Gamal E. H. A.**  
SPLENECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Elameen, M.**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (ultrasonography)

**Elawad, Nagat Abdalla**  
NECK INJURIES (therapy)

**Elayeh, Eman**  
ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS,  
NON-STEROIDAL (administration and dosage)

**Elbahr, Mohamed**  
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL  
(complications)

**Elethawi, Ali M. Dhahir**  
DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES (physiopathology)  
HERPES LABIALIS (complications)

**Elhag, Wafa I.**  
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

**Elhawwari, Belal**  
LYMPHOMA (pathology)

**Elias, Dominique**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Eliaspour, Darisuh**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

**Elkafri, H.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)

**Elmadag, Nuh Mehmet**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**Elshalakani, Moustafa H.**  
PIPERAZINES (adverse effects)

**Elsony, A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)

**Eltohami, Mahgoub Sharif**  
SESBANIA (chemistry)

**Elwahab, Lamiaa A.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (immunology)

**Elyan, D.S.**  
LABORATORIES (organization and  
administration)

**Erkocak, Omer Faruk**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP

**Esfandiari, Ebrahim**  
RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM (cytology)

**Eslami, Kaveh**  
PARKINSON DISEASE (drug therapy)

**Esmaeil, Mousa**  
CHILD ABUSE

**Esmaeili, Mohammad Reza**  
CHILD ABUSE

**Esmaeili, Nafiseh**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Etezadi, Farhad**  
SKULL BASE NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Ettehadi, Reihaneh**  
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL  
(organization and administration)

**Fahim, Alireza**  
PHOTOREFRACTIVE KERATECTOMY

**Fahim, Sundas**  
IONTOPHORESIS

**Fakhari, Ali**  
SMOKING CESSATION (psychology)

**Fakurazi, Sharida**  
SALACIA (chemistry)

**Farag, H.M.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING

**Farahid, O.H.**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)

**Faramarzi, Ahmed**  
LEPROSY (pathology)

**Faramarzi, Mahmood**  
SUPERANTIGENS

**Farhadi, Mohammad**  
SUPERANTIGENS

**Farooq, Mian Usman**  
COMPUTER LITERACY

**Farooq, Reshma**  
LEPTIN (blood)

**Farooq, Saeed**  
FASTING (blood)

**Farrokhpey, Amir Hosein**  
TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST NEOPLASMS  
(mortality)

**Farsad, Hamed**  
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (mortality)

**Fathalla, Mahmoud Fahmy**  
MATERNAL DEATH (prevention and control)

**Fathi, Hamid Reza**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Fawzy, Samah Mahmoud**  
AMBLYOPIA (physiopathology)

**Fayadh, Hamed Fakhri**  
POLYCYTHEMIA (epidemiology)

**Fayssal, S.**  
SEAWATER

**Fazaelipoor, Zahra**  
TREATMENT REFUSAL

**Feroze, a.**  
ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR

**Foroushani, A.R.**  
BREAST FEEDING (epidemiology)

**Foroushani, Abbas Rahimi**  
SMOKING CESSATION (psychology)

**Foroutan, Tahereh**  
ROOT PLANING (methods)

**Fotouhi, Akbar**  
SMOKING CESSATION (psychology)

**Fouad, Mohammed A.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (immunology)

**Fouda, A.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT

**Gabir, A.**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (ultrasonography)

**Gaddour, Mohammed O. E.**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)

**Galvez Ruiz, Alberto**  
OPTIC NEUROPATHY, ISCHEMIC (chemically  
induced)

**Gandomkar, Amir**  
CLIMATE CHANGE

**Ganguly, Satyaki**  
CELLULITIS (diagnosis)

**Gani, Masaratul**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Ganie, Farooq Ahmad**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Ganie, Shabir Ahmad**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Gardezi, Javed Raza**  
GRANULOMA (microbiology)

**Garibi, F.**  
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

**Gasim, Gasim I.**  
PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS (chemically  
induced)

**Gatta, Tania**  
FREE RADICAL SCAVENGERS (pharmacology)

**Gaynor, Declan**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, UNDERGRADUATE  
(methods)

**Gensini, Gian Franco**  
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION  
(adverse effects)

**George, Prasad**  
CHOROID NEOPLASMS (secondary)

**Ghaderi, L.**  
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

**Ghadiri Anari, Akram**  
TREATMENT REFUSAL

**Ghadirpour, Ali**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (diagnosis)

**Ghafari, Mahin**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (mortality)

**Ghaffari, Firoozeh**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS

**Ghahremani, Mohammad Hossein**  
TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS P53  
(genetics)

**Ghaly, Sally Kameel**  
RETINA (radiation effects)

**Ghanbri, Abolfazl**  
EARTHQUAKES

**Gharaibeh, Mamoun Abd allah**  
LEAD (blood)

**Gharaibeh, Mohammad Younis**  
LEAD (blood)

**Gharami, Ramesh Chandra**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)

**Ghasemi, Fariba**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Ghasemi, Masoumeh**  
EARTHQUAKES

**Ghazizadeh, Shahrokh**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Gholami, Kheirollah**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)  
COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES  
PENICILLINS (adverse effects)

**Gholami, M.**  
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (prevention and control)

**Ghomari, F.**  
STEEL (chemistry)

**Ghoneim, Dina Foad**  
RETINA (radiation effects)

**Giglioli, Cristina**  
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION  
(adverse effects)

**Gilani, Mohammad Ali Sadighi**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS

**Gillis, David**  
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (genetics)

**Go, Rusea**  
VINCA ALKALOIDS (therapeutic use)

**Goere, Diane**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Golab, Fereshteh**  
ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING

**Golmakani, Nahid**  
BODY SIZE

**Golshiri, Parastou**  
TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION (prevention and control)

**Gomez Resa, Maria V.**  
SCLERAL BUCKLING

**Gordon, David**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (standards)

**Goul, Yaser**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Habahabeh, Riyad**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS  
(epidemiology)

**Habib, Omran S.**  
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Hadidi, Kamal A.**  
25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 2 (blood)

**Haggaz, Abdel Rahim D.**  
PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS (chemically induced)

**Haider, Hassan Sarhaan**  
DEXAMETHASONE (therapeutic use)

**Haider, Syed Ali**  
BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

**Haji, Ghazi Farhan**  
OBESITY (complications)

**Hajian, Ahmad Reza**  
SOCIAL SUPPORT

**Hajian, Sepideh**  
DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC (methods)

**Hamad, Aqeela**  
BLOOD GLUCOSE (analysis)

**Hamed, Mohammed E.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (immunology)

**Hameed, Aalia**  
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)

**Hamel, F.**  
NUTRITIVE VALUE

**Hammad, Hammad E.**  
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

**Hampa, Ali Daliri**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS

**Hamzah, Mohammed O.**  
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic use)

**Hamze, Monzer**  
CHEESE (microbiology)

**Hanafi, Somayeh**  
COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES

**Haqhpunuh, F.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Harris, N.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (organization and administration)

**Hasan, Hesham Yousif Ali**  
TYMPANOPLASTY (methods)

**Hasan, Rashidul**  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (etiology)

**Hasan, Shahid**  
BLOOD GLUCOSE (analysis)

**Hasan, SM. Farid**  
HIBISCUS

**Hashemi, Hassan**  
PHOTOREFRACTIVE KERATECTOMY

- Hashemi, N.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (organization and administration)
- Hashemi, R.**  
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)
- Hashoosh, D.A.**  
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)
- Hassan, Iffat**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)  
NEVUS, BLUE (diagnosis)
- Hassan, Ijaz Javed**  
METFORMIN (pharmacokinetics)
- Hassan, Maher Mohammed**  
ASTHMA (complications)
- Hassan, S.Z.**  
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS (standards)
- Hassanain, Mazen**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Hassoun, Hayder K.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)
- Hayatshahi, Alireza**  
COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES  
PENICILLINS (adverse effects)
- Hayes, Aneta**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, UNDERGRADUATE (methods)
- Hazourli, Sabir**  
ARSENIC (isolation and purification)
- Hazra, Samaresh Chandra**  
ONYCHOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Hazza, Issa**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (etiology)
- He, Ao lin**  
TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA1 (pharmacology)
- Heidari, Somayeh**  
LASER THERAPY (utilization)
- Heidarzadeh, A.**  
RISK ASSESSMENT
- Helmi, Zeena Raad**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Helmy, Ahmed**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)
- Hertecant, J.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING
- Hiasat, Mohammad**  
ECLAMPSIA
- Holden, Caroline**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, UNDERGRADUATE (methods)
- Homayoun, A.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Honore, Charles**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Hosseini, Ahmad**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (drug therapy)
- Hosseini, Jalil**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS
- Hosseiniifar, Hani**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS
- Huma, Ambreen**  
HIBISCUS
- Hussain, Haider Talib**  
ASTHMA (complications)
- Hussain, Hamid**  
ZINC (deficiency)
- Hussain, Ijaz**  
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)
- Hussain, Javed**  
LEPROSY
- Hussein, Haider Ghazi**  
ADENOCARCINOMA (diagnosis)
- Hussein, M.D.**  
ANEMIA (epidemiology)
- Hussein, Mousa Qasim**  
OBESITY (complications)
- Hyari, Muwafag**  
INFANT MORTALITY
- Ibraheem, Mohammad F.**  
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES(etiology)
- Ibraheem, Zaid O.**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)
- Idemudia, Akhiwu B.**  
ENTOMOPHTHORALES
- Iftikhar, Sana**  
BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION
- Imdad, Seema**  
HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL (adverse effects)
- Iqbal, Aasfa**  
MILK (standards)
- Iqbal, Furhan**  
MILK (standards)

**Iqbal, Rehana**  
MILK (standards)

**Isik, Selda**  
HAIR DISEASES (pathology)

**Islam, A.Z.M. Maidul**  
SKIN DISEASES (complications)

**Ismail, Salah**  
CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

**Ismail, Tariq**  
GEOBACILLUS (metabolism)

**Issa, Ala**  
ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS,  
NON-STEROIDAL (administration and dosage)

**Izadi, Shahrzad**  
TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST NEOPLASMS  
(mortality)

**Izhar, Mateen**  
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)

**Jaber, D.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Jacob, Mary K.**  
CHOROID NEOPLASMS (secondary)

**Jafarabadi, Mahdi Rajaei**  
EYE (radiation effects)

**Jafari, A.**  
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (prevention and  
control)

**Jafarinezhad, A.**  
RISK ASSESSMENT

**Jaffri, Juliana**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Jahangir, Muhammad**  
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

**Janjua, Shahbaz A.**  
LUPUS VULGARIS (diagnosis)

**Jasem, Meroj Ahmed**  
AUTOANTIBODIES (blood)

**Javadi, Mohammad Reza**  
COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES

**Javadi, Mohammadreza**  
PENICILLINS (adverse effects)

**Javadinia, Shima**  
SUPERANTIGENS

**Javaid, Hamid**  
BLOOD GLUCOSE (analysis)

**Javar, Hamid Akbari**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (therapeutic use)

**Javed, Moammed**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Jawad, Jaleela S.**  
VIRAL HEPATITIS VACCINES

**Jawad, Thaeer**  
ABRUPTIO PLACENTAE (diagnosis)

**Jazayeri, Seyed Behzad**  
SPINAL CORD INJURIES (drug therapy)

**Jia, Ai Qun**  
SMILAX

**Jiang, Ai Ping**  
SMILAX

**John, Edward**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Joybary, Safura Vardasbi**  
ORIGANUM

**Jung, Suk Yul**  
BALAMUTHIA MANDRILLARIS (immunology)

**K., Arun Kumar**  
PIGMENTATION DISORDERS (pathology)

**Kadivar, Ali**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (therapeutic use)

**Kadkhodae, Mehri**  
ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING

**Kafi, Shamsoun K.**  
HERPESVIRUS 8, HUMAN (immunology)

**Kamal, Nazmi**  
LYMPHOMA (pathology)

**Kamel, M.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)  
ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII (genetics)

**Kamran, Sairah Hafeez**  
CURCUMA

**Kandasamy, Murugesan**  
SALACIA (chemistry)

**Kandel, S.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT

**Karamali, Fereshteh**  
RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM (cytology)

**Karayiannis, Peter**  
HEPATITIS C (complications)

**Kargozar, Elham**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

**Karimi, Mohammad Reza**  
ROOT PLANING (methods)

**Karimian, Leila**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS



**Karimzadeh, Iman**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)

**Karrar, Hatim K.**  
SPLENECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Karrar, Sara**  
SMOKING (epidemiology)

**Kashani, Iraj Ragerdi**  
ORIGANUM

**Kassim, Azad**  
PYODERMA GANGRENOsum (drug therapy)

**Kavanagh, Brendan**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, UNDERGRADUATE (methods)

**Kavehmanesh, Zohreh**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Kavoussi, Hossein**  
LEPROSY (pathology)

**Kazmi, Atif Hasnain**  
MEASLES (pathology)

**Kelam, Mohd Arif**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Kelishadi, Roya**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (mortality)

**Kemeir, Mohamed El Hassan Abdelmaged**  
VANADIUM (therapeutic use)

**Keshteli, Ammar Hassanzadeh**  
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED

**Khabour, Omar Falah**  
LEAD (blood)

**Khader, Yousef Saleh**  
LEAD (blood)

**Khajavi, Mohammad Reza**  
SKULL BASE NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Khalid, Fatima A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (prevention and control)

**Khalif, Ali Zyden**  
DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES (physiopathology)

**Khan, Abdur Rahim**  
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

**Khan, Ashfaq Ahmed**  
INFANT MORTALITY (trends)

**Khan, Hafiz Azhar Ali**  
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (etiology)

**Khan, Mir Hassan**  
ZINC (deficiency)

**Khan, Munawar Jamil**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL (drug therapy)

**Khan, Saeed Ahmed**  
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

**Khan, Shehla**  
ONIONS

**Khan, Shirajul Islam**  
ONYCHOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (etiology)

**Khan, Z.**  
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

**Khanum, Amna**  
JANUS KINASE 2 (genetics)

**Khanum, Fatima**  
JANUS KINASE 2 (genetics)

**Khatatbeh, Ahmed E.**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (complications)  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

**Khawaja, N.**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)

**Khawar, Anjum**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL (drug therapy)

**Khazaal, Faris Abdul Kareem**  
OBESITY (complications)

**Khazaei, Amin**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Khazaei, Hossein Ali**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Khaznadar, Amanj A.**  
DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES (physiopathology)

**Khazraian, Hamide**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC  
INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

**Khelaifia, Fatma Zohra**  
ARSENIC (isolation and purification)

**Khelidj, A.**  
STEEL (chemistry)

**Khey, A.**  
ARECACEAE

**Khoei, Farzaneh**  
DENTAL CARIES (diagnosis)

**Khondker, Lubna**  
ONYCHOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (etiology)

**Khoorie, Seyed Hamid**  
COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES

**Khoshnevisan, M.H.**  
ORAL HEALTH (standards)  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Khresat, Abdallah**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Khuder, Hassan**  
APPENDICITIS (ultrasonography)

**Khursheed, Raheela**  
HIBISCUS

**Khurshid, Khawar**  
SIMVASTATIN (therapeutic use)

**Kim, Joo Wan**  
ORYZA SATIVA

**Kim, Ki Young**  
ORYZA SATIVA

**Kishk, R.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)

**Kojouri, J.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (organization and administration)

**Kolethekkat, Arif Ali**  
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)

**Kouti, Leila**  
PARKINSON DISEASE (drug therapy)

**Ku, Sae Kwang**  
ORYZA SATIVA

**Kudligi, Chandramohan**  
XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM (diagnosis)

**Kumar, Piyush**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)

**Kumar, Shyam**  
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)

**Kunna, A.**  
CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

**Kurien, Mary**  
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)

**Kurshid, Khawar**  
DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT (epidemiology)

**Kuruwila, Sheela**  
CELLULITIS (diagnosis)

**Kutil, Zsofia**  
VACCINIUM

**Labdelli, F.**  
RODENT CONTROL

**Laishram, Rajesh Singh**  
PIGMENTATION DISORDERS (pathology)

**Laishram, Sharmila**  
PIGMENTATION DISORDERS (pathology)

**Lakhtakia, Ritu**  
CARCINOMA, PAPILLARY (diagnosis)

**Lal, Niharika Ranjan**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)

**Landa, Premysl**  
VACCINIUM

**Lando, H.A.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

**Langhansova, Lenka**  
VACCINIUM

**Lankarani, Maryam Moghani**  
ANXIETY DISORDERS (ethnology)

**Lankarani, Reza Moghani**  
ANXIETY DISORDERS (ethnology)

**Lashkari, Marzieh**  
TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST NEOPLASMS (mortality)

**Lessan pezeshki, Mahboob**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)

**Lewis, Ian**  
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (genetics)

**Li, Sha sha**  
TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA1 (pharmacology)

**Liu, Qi feng**  
TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA1 (pharmacology)

**Lotfi, F.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (organization and administration)

**Lou, Ji Dong**  
VACCINIUM

**Lutfullah, Ghosia**  
ZINC (deficiency)

**Lutfullah, Sualiha**  
LEPTIN (blood)

**Madani, Awni**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Maddah, Ghodratolah**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)

**Magid, Amani**  
LIBRARIES, MEDICAL

**Mahboobi, Nastaran**  
HEPATITIS C (complications)

**Mahboobi, Nima**  
HEPATITIS C (complications)

**Maheronnaghsh, Radin**  
SYSTEMATIZED NOMENCLATURE OF MEDICINE

**Mahmood, Khalid**  
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)

**Mahmood, Rasha Shakir**  
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (blood)

**Mahmood, Shahid**  
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (etiology)

**Mahmoudi, Atefeh**  
ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING

**Majeed, I.A.**  
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)

**Maleki, Mohammad Ali Salaki**  
EARTHQUAKES

**Malik, Kamran A.**  
CARCINOMA, PAPILLARY (diagnosis)

**Malik, Lamees Mahmood**  
HERPES ZOSTER (epidemiology)

**Malik, Muhammad Zubair**  
METFORMIN (pharmacokinetics)

**Malik, Samia**  
HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL (adverse effects)

**Manjeera, K. Krishna**  
ANTI-RETROVIRAL AGENTS (chemistry)

**Mannina, Luisa**  
FREE RADICAL SCAVENGERS (pharmacology)

**Mansoori, Sedigeh**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC  
INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

**Marrero Saavedra, Dolores**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (etiology)

**Martinez Quintana, Efren**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (etiology)

**Maryan, Mohammad N.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

**Mashlah, A.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)

**Masic, Izet**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (psychology)

**Masood, Somer**  
GRANULOMA (microbiology)

**Massadeh, Adnan M.**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Matar, Kholoud**  
ECLAMPSIA

**Matarneh, Sulaiman Khalid**  
LEAD (blood)

**Mateo, Carlos**  
SCLERAL BUCKLING

**Mati, Fatima Guiet**  
ASTERACEAE

**Mazaheri Khameneh, Ramin**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (diagnosis)

**Mazidi, Mona**  
SNORING (surgery)

**Mazzone, Elisa**  
FREE RADICAL SCAVENGERS (pharmacology)

**Meddour, A.**  
CAPPARIS

**Mefleh, J.**  
SEAWATER

**Mehdipour, Mehrnaz**  
CAROTID INTIMA-MEDIA THICKNESS

**Mehrafza, Marzieh**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (drug  
therapy)

**Mehrannia, Kobra**  
ORIGANUM

**Mehrdad, Ramin**  
NEEDLESTICK INJURIES (prevention and  
control)

**Melhem, Samar J.**  
25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 2 (blood)

**Meraj, Zeenat**  
SKIN DISEASES (complications)

**Merzoug, Nesrine Nait**  
ARSENIC (isolation and purification)

**Meshki, Mansoorah**  
NEEDLESTICK INJURIES (prevention and  
control)

**Metwally, L.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)  
ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII (genetics)

**Miarkolaei, Hamzeh Samadi**  
EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

**Miarkolaei, Hossein Samadi**  
EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

**Minhas, Muhammad Usman**  
METFORMIN (pharmacokinetics)

**Mirghani, Sulman M.**  
CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

**Mirnezami, Seyyed Abbas**  
EYE (radiation effects)

**Mirsharifi, Seyed Rasoul**  
DESMOPLASTIC SMALL ROUND CELL TUMOR  
(diagnosis)

**Mishra, Rekha**  
MEDIASINAL CYST (radiography)

**Mitwalli, H.A.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Moallem, Seyed Adel**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3 (pharmacology)

**Moazzemi, Kasra**  
ORIGANUM

**Mobasher, Afroze**  
CURCUMA

**Modarresi, Tahereh**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS

**Moghtadaei, Mehdi**  
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT  
RECONSTRUCTION (methods)

**Mohamed, Rawia**  
FIBROSARCOMA (secondary)

**Mohamed, S.**  
ANEMIA (epidemiology)

**Mohammad, Kazem**  
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED

**Mohammad, M.**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (ultrasonography)

**Mohammad, Mona T.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

**Mohammadi, Mehdi**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Mohammadi, Naseh**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC  
INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

**Mohammadi, Seyed Mohammad**  
TREATMENT REFUSAL

**Mohammadpour, Amir Hooshang**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3 (pharmacology)

**Mohammadpour, Reza Ali**  
CHILD ABUSE

**Mohammed, Abdalla A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (prevention and control)

**Mohammed, Banan Burhan**  
CARCINOMA, NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG  
(genetics)

**Mohammed, Qasem D.**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Mohammed, S.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT

**Mohammed, Sawsan F.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

**Mohebbi, Niayesh**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)

**Mohsenpour, B.**  
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

**Mojtahedzadeh, Mojtaba**  
SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE  
SYNDROME (metabolism)

**Mokarami, Farzam**  
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT  
RECONSTRUCTION (methods)

**Mondal, Ashim Kumar**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)

**Monestersky, J.H.**  
LABORATORIES (organization and  
administration)

**Montazeri, Hamed**  
TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS P53  
(genetics)

**Montazeri, Kamran**  
LIDOCAINE (pharmacology)

**Montazeri, Majid**  
CLIMATE CHANGE

**Moosivand, Asie**  
SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE  
SYNDROME (metabolism)

**Moqtader, Babak**  
TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION (prevention  
and control)

**Moradi, Zohreh**  
DENTAL ENAMEL (radiation effects)

**Moradian, Mohammad Javad**  
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL  
(organization and administration)

**Moradnejad, Pardis**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC  
INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

**Mortazavi, Seyede Salehe**  
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED

**Mortazavi, Seyyed Mostafa**  
RELIEF WORK (organization and administration)

**Mosollom, R.**  
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS (standards)

**Moudi, Maryam**  
VINCA ALKALOIDS (therapeutic use)

**Moussa, N.A.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Mouzawak, Majdeddine**  
CHEESE (microbiology)

**Movaghar, Vafa Rahimi**  
SPINAL CORD INJURIES (drug therapy)

**Mughal, Qaria Mumtaz Anwer**  
MELILOTUS

**Muhammad, Syed Aun**  
GEOBACILLUS (metabolism)

**Mumtaz, Uzair**  
ZINC (blood)

**Musa, Hassan A.**  
HERPESVIRUS 8, HUMAN (immunology)

**Mustafa, Maher**  
LYMPHOMA (pathology)

**Muter, Samir Ali**  
TRAMADOL (therapeutic use)

**Myrthong, Barida Ginia**  
PIGMENTATION DISORDERS (pathology)

**Nabi, Haroon**  
IONTOPHORESIS

**Nabi, Razieh**  
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT  
RECONSTRUCTION (methods)

**Naeem, Muhammad**  
HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL (adverse effects)

**Nageeb, W.**  
ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII (genetics)

**Nagelkerke, N.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME

**Naheed, Iffat**  
HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL (adverse effects)

**Nail, Abdelsalam M.**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)

**Najafi, Atefeh**  
ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING

**Najafimosleh, Mohammad**  
DNA PRIMERS (diagnostic use)

**Najam, Saima**  
ANESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)

**Najmabadi, Khadijeh Mirzaei**  
DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC (methods)

**Nakhaei, Alireza**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Naqash, Mohd Mubarak**  
EAR CARTILAGE

**Naqvi, Syed Baqar Shyum**  
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

**Naseer, Misbah**  
MILK (standards)

**Nasef, N.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT

**Naseri, Mohammad Hassan**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Nasir, Mohammad**  
IONTOPHORESIS

**Nasiri, Mehri**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (drug  
therapy)

**Nasr Esfahani, Mohammad Hossein**  
RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM (cytology)

**Nasr, Wejdan Bani**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (etiology)

**Nasreen, Sarwat**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

**Nasri, Nafiseh**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (genetics)

**Nawaz, Salik**  
BALAMUTHIA MANDRILLARIS (immunology)

**Nayeri, F.**  
BREAST FEEDING (epidemiology)

**Naz, Sumaira**  
HONEY

**Nazemian, Fatemeh**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3 (pharmacology)

**Nazli, Rubina**  
ZINC (deficiency)

**Nazre, Mohd.**  
VINCA ALKALOIDS (therapeutic use)

**Ndip, Roland Ndip**  
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

**Nedjat, Saharnaz**  
SMOKING CESSATION (psychology)

**Nejad, Maryam Soleymani**  
LIDOCAINE (pharmacology)

**Nemr, N.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)

**Nezareh, Saeed**  
SYSTEMATIZED NOMENCLATURE OF  
MEDICINE

**Niaz, Furqana**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

**Nickavar, Azar**  
HYPERURICEMIA (complications)

**Nikpour, Zahra**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (drug  
therapy)

**Nima, Montadhar H.**  
TRAMADOL (therapeutic use)

**Nimah, M.**  
AMMONIA (pharmacology)

**Niranjan, Sit**  
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (diagnosis)

**Nishtar, Sania**  
HEALTH (trends)

**Noghabi, Reza Sharifi**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)

**Nokhbatolfoghahaie, Hanieh**  
DENTAL CARIES (diagnosis)

**Noorbaksh, Samileh**  
SUPERANTIGENS

**Noordin, Mohamed Ibrahim bin**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (therapeutic use)

**Noormal, B.**  
LABORATORIES (organization and administration)

**Noroozian, Maryam**  
PARKINSON DISEASE (drug therapy)

**Nouacer, Sana**  
ARSENIC (isolation and purification)

**Noughabi, Z.S.**  
BREAST FEEDING (epidemiology)

**Noura, Mehrangeez**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Noureldin, M.**  
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS (standards)

**Nowilat, Sawsan R.**  
RETINOSCHISIS (diagnosis)

**Nur, Jinnatun**  
SKIN DISEASES (complications)

**Nyenje, Mirriam Ethel**  
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

**Odat, Mazen**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

**Odat, Thabit A.**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (complications)

**Ogretmen, Zerrin**  
HAIR DISEASES (pathology)

**Oguz, Sevilay**  
HAIR DISEASES (pathology)

**Olurishe, Temidayo Olutoyin**  
ASTERACEAE

**Oraiby, Jinan Soaad**  
ASTHMA (complications)

**Orandi, Amirali**  
SKULL BASE NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Ordobadee, Mohsen**  
SINUSITIS (surgery)

**Osman, H.M.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING

**Osman, Mosa E.**  
SESBANIA (chemistry)

**Ostad, Seyed Nasser**  
TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS P53 (genetics)

**Otoom, Sameer**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, UNDERGRADUATE (methods)

**Ouabbou, A.**  
ARECACEAE

**Oveisi, Nader**  
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (mortality)

**Oyofo, B.A.**  
LABORATORIES (organization and administration)

**Ozdemir, Nuriye Y.**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

**Pakdaman, A.**  
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (prevention and control)

**Pal, Sabrina Suhail**  
DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT (epidemiology)  
SIMVASTATIN (therapeutic use)

**Pal, Saswati**  
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (diagnosis)

**Pathan, Ghulam Murtaza**  
LEPROSY

**Patil, Devpal**  
FIBROSARCOMA (secondary)

**Patil, Rajan R.**  
PUBLIC HEALTH (methods)

**Paul, Roshna Rose**  
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)

**Payan, Ali**  
EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

**Peyravi, Mahmoud Reza**  
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (organization and administration)

**Phaujdar, Sibaji**  
MEDIASINAL CYST (radiography)

**Pinheiro, Cecil**  
CHOROID NEOPLASMS (secondary)

**Poorasl, Asghar Mohammad**  
SMOKING CESSATION (psychology)

**Poormalek, Farshad**  
COMMUNITY PHARMACY SERVICES

**Poureisa, Masoud**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (diagnosis)

**Pourfakhr, Pejman**  
SKULL BASE NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Pouryagub, Gholamreza**  
NEEDESTICK INJURIES (prevention and control)

**Prabhu, Shilpa**  
TYMPANOPLASTY (methods)

**Puri, Neerja**  
ALOPECIA (etiology)

**Qaisi, Ali M.**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Qasmi, Ghazia**  
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (etiology)

**Qian, Jing Yi**  
SMILAX

**Qtaish, Izzeddin**  
EMBOLIZATION, THERAPEUTIC (instrumentation)

**Qureshi, Hamid Javaid**  
ZINC (blood)

**Raafat, Nermin**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (immunology)

**Rabbani, Mahtab**  
SNORING (surgery)

**Rad, Ehsanollah Ghaznavi**  
DNA PRIMERS (diagnostic use)

**Raeissadat, Seyed Ahmad**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

**Rafiq, Abu Noman Iftekhar**  
ONYCHOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)

**Ragheb, M.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)

**Rahimi Movaghar, Vafa**  
SYSTEMATIZED NOMENCLATURE OF MEDICINE

**Rahman, M. Hasibur**  
SKIN DISEASES (complications)

**Rai, Tulika**  
PSORIASIS (diagnosis)

**Raja, T. Saloman**  
ANTI-RETROVIRAL AGENTS (chemistry)

**Ramasamy, Jegadeesh**  
PUBLIC HEALTH

**Ramazani, Mazaher**  
LEPROSY (pathology)

**Ramkanth, Sundarapandian**  
DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

**Rani, Zahida**  
DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT (epidemiology)  
SIMVASTATIN (therapeutic use)

**Ranjbar, Mansour**  
PROBLEM SOLVING

**Raoof, S.**  
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

**Raoufi, Azadeh**  
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (drug therapy)

**Rashid, Ayesha**  
METFORMIN (pharmacokinetics)

**Rasool, Hafsa**  
BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

**Rasool, Sohail Atta**  
BLOOD GLUCOSE (analysis)

**Rather, Parvaiz Anwar**  
FABRY DISEASE (diagnosis)  
NEVUS, BLUE (diagnosis)

**Rathore, Hassaan**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Rayegani, Seyed Mansoor**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

**Rayis, Duria A.**  
PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS (chemically induced)

**Razavi, Shahnaz**  
RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM (cytology)

**Razmpa, Ebrahim**  
SINUSITIS (surgery)

**Razzaq, Anjum**  
BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION  
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (etiology)

**Rehman, Hina**  
ACNE VULGARIS (history)

**Rezaee, Saeed**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)

**Rezaei, Nima**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Rezali, Mohamad Fazlin**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Rezvan, Bijan**  
PHOTOREFRACTIVE KERATECTOMY

**Rezvani, Mohammad Bagher**  
DENTAL ENAMEL (radiation effects)

**Riazi, Sahand**  
HEALTH EXPENDITURES

**Rizwani, Ghazala H.**  
HIBISCUS

**Rodriguez Gonzalez, Fayna**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (etiology)

**Rouholamin, Safoura**  
CAROTID INTIMA-MEDIA THICKNESS

**Rouini, Mohammadreza**  
MYCOPHENOLIC ACID (pharmacokinetics)

**Rutlan Civit, Joaquin**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (etiology)

**Saad, A.**  
AMMONIA (pharmacology)

**Saade, D.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING

**Sabah, Arif**  
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

**Sabbaghi, Robabeh**  
CHILD ABUSE

**Sabbaghian, Marjan**  
INSEMINATION, ARTIFICIAL, HOMOLOGOUS

**Sabeti, Bahare**  
PHENYLUREA COMPOUNDS (therapeutic use)

**Saburi, Amin**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Sadaa, Khaled A.**  
PIPERAZINES (adverse effects)

**Sadeghi, Mostafa**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Sadrossadat, Hossein**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Saedi, Babak**  
SINUSITIS (surgery)

**Saeed, Basil N.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (blood)

**Safavi, Nassimeh**  
DENTAL CARIES (diagnosis)  
LASERS

**Saffar, Hiva**  
DESMOPLASTIC SMALL ROUND CELL TUMOR  
(diagnosis)

**Sahal, N.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)

**Sahraeian, Zahra**  
FIRES

**Sail, L.**  
STEEL (chemistry)

**Sajedi, Parvin**  
LIDOCAINE (pharmacology)

**Saket, Munib M.**  
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (chemistry)

**Sakhnini, N.**  
CHITOSAN (chemistry)

**Saki, Azadeh**  
BODY SIZE

**Salah, M.**  
NEONATAL SCREENING

**Salati, Sajad Ahmad**  
EAR CARTILAGE

**Salehi, A.**  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (organization and  
administration)

**Salehifar, Ebrahim**  
PHARMACOVIGILANCE

**Salih, Husham Abdulkareem**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP  
(methods)

**Salman, Iyad Abbas**  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING  
(prevention and control)

**Samakoosh, Mostafa Shafi Tabar**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

**Samiksha, Chaudhary**  
TRABECULECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Sanai, Faisal M.**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)

**Sanatkar, Mehdi**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Sangeen, Muhammad**  
HONEY

**Santoro, Gennaro**  
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION  
(adverse effects)

**Saqib, Mahmood A.**  
IONTOPHORESIS

**Sara, Kolo E.**  
ENTOMOPHTHORALES

**Sarafraz, Mehdi Reza**  
SOCIAL SUPPORT



- Sarairah, Ashraf**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)
- Sarsam, Shamil**  
FIBROSARCOMA (secondary)
- Sarwar, Uzma**  
DERMATITIS, ALLERGIC CONTACT  
(epidemiology)
- Satar, Munnavar**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)
- Sayyah, Mohammad Kazem**  
SYSTEMATIZED NOMENCLATURE OF  
MEDICINE
- Sedaghat, Zahra**  
ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING
- Sedihgipour, Leyla**  
CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (radiotherapy)
- Seid, M.M.**  
RODENT CONTROL
- Seidmohammaddoulabi, Seiedreza**  
LEPROSY (pathology)
- Seker, Metin**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Sellamuthu, Periyar Selvam**  
SALACIA (chemistry)
- Selmaoui, K.**  
ARECACEAE
- Senaran, Hakan**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP
- Sersam, Lilyan W.**  
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (blood)
- Settin, A.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT
- Shabaan, A.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT
- Shabahang, Hossein**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)
- Shafa, Farzaneh Mir**  
PHARMACOVIGILANCE
- Shafey, Omar**  
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- Shafi, Mohammad**  
ONIONS
- Shah, Asad Ali**  
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF  
PROSTATE (methods)
- Shah, Bashir Ahmad**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)
- Shah, Muhammad Tahir**  
FASTING (blood)
- Shahhosseini, Zohreh**  
CHILD ABUSE
- Shahrakipour, Hassan**  
RELIEF WORK (organization and administration)
- Shaker, Hani Abdulsattar**  
COMPUTER LITERACY
- Shamsara, Jamal**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3 (pharmacology)
- Shandiz, Fatemeh Homaei**  
BODY SIZE
- Shaqifa, A.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)
- Shareef, Huma**  
HIBISCUS
- Shariati, Mohammad**  
DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC (methods)
- Sharma, Durlav Chandra**  
PIGMENTATION DISORDERS (pathology)
- Sharma, Vinod**  
MEDIASTINAL CYST (radiography)
- Shashikumar, BM.**  
XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM (diagnosis)
- Shati, Mohsen**  
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AGED
- Shatti, Ziyad**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)
- Shaukat, Malik Shahid**  
HYSTERECTOMY, VAGINAL (adverse effects)
- Shaukat, Shehla**  
MEASLES (pathology)
- Shawareb, Hadeel**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)
- Shdefat, Nabeel**  
ANODONTIA (therapy)
- Shehab, Naglaa Gamil**  
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE
- Shekarabi, Mehdi**  
SUPERANTIGENS
- Shendre, Mohan Eshwara Rao**  
XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM (diagnosis)
- Shennak, M.M.**  
CELIAC DISEASE (epidemiology)
- Sherief, Laila M.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (immunology)

**Shi, Guo bing**  
ACORUS

**Shibli, Raed**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)

**Shimray, Rachel**  
PIGMENTATION DISORDERS (pathology)

**Shoaib, Mohammad**  
ZINC (blood)

**Shokrollahi, Mohammad Reza**  
SUPERANTIGENS

**Shokrzadeh, Mohammad**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (genetics)

**Shoroughi, Mehrdad**  
LIDOCAINE (adverse effects)

**Shraideh, Ziad**  
ECLAMPSIA

**Shrivastava, Prateek Saurabh**  
PUBLIC HEALTH

**Shrivastava, Saurabh Ram Bihari Lal**  
PUBLIC HEALTH

**Siddiqi, S.**  
ORAL HEALTH (standards)

**Sikder, Shahidullah**  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (etiology)

**Silverman, H.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,  
PRACTICE

**Singh, Narendra Kumar**  
APOCYNACEAE

**Singh, Satyendra Kumar**  
PSORIASIS (diagnosis)

**Singh, Virendra Pratap**  
APOCYNACEAE

**Sinha, Shivam**  
OSTEOCHONDRODYSPLASIAS (surgery)

**Skalova, Lenka**  
VACCINIUM

**Smith, J. A.**  
ABORTION, LEGAL (methods)

**Sodemann, M.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)

**Sohn, Jae Hak**  
ORYZA SATIVA

**Sohrabi, Mohammad Reza**  
HEALTH EXPENDITURES

**Soltanipour, S.**  
RISK ASSESSMENT

**Somerin, Abbas Ahadpour**  
RELIEF WORK (organization and administration)

**Somerin, Yousef Ahadpour**  
RELIEF WORK (organization and administration)

**Song, Hae Ryong**  
OSTEOCHONDRODYSPLASIAS (surgery)

**Song, Sang Heon**  
OSTEOCHONDRODYSPLASIAS (surgery)

**Soomro, Farooq Rehman**  
LEPROSY

**Sourrouille, Isabelle**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Stirling, B.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME

**Subhan, Fazal**  
FASTING (blood)

**Subodh, Sinha**  
TRABECULECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Sudha, T.**  
ANTI-RETROVIRAL AGENTS (chemistry)

**Sudhakar, Yajamans**  
DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

**Suh, Seung Woo**  
OSTEOCHONDRODYSPLASIAS (surgery)

**Suleiman, M.M.A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)

**Suliman, Reem T.**  
HERPESVIRUS 8, HUMAN (immunology)

**Sumit, Sen**  
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (diagnosis)

**Sun, Xue hui**  
ACORUS

**Suphala, B.**  
XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM (diagnosis)

**Suria, Stephanie**  
PERITONEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Susanti, Deny**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Tabasum, Humyra**  
ACNE VULGARIS (history)

**Tabatabaee, Azardokht**  
SUPERANTIGENS

**Taboo, Zhraa Abd Alkader**  
EARACHE (etiology)

**Taha, MO.**  
CHITOSAN (chemistry)

**Tahani, B.**  
ORAL HEALTH (standards)

**Taher, Muhammad**  
RUTACEAE (chemistry)

**Taie, Sedighe Rashno**  
DNA PRIMERS (diagnostic use)

**Talal, Lubab Fadhil**  
ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASMS

**Taleie, Gholamreza**  
DNA PRIMERS (diagnostic use)

**Tan, Young Chia**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Tanih, Nicoline Fri**  
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (methods)

**Tarabieh, Obada**  
CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)

**Tariq, Mohammad**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC, SEASONAL (drug therapy)

**Tavangar, Seyed Mohammad**  
DESMOPLASTIC SMALL ROUND CELL TUMOR (diagnosis)

**Tehrani, Golian S.**  
BREAST FEEDING (epidemiology)

**Temmerman, M.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME

**Teriaky, Anouar**  
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS

**Teymuri, Batoul**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Thomas, Eapen**  
CELLULITIS (diagnosis)

**Thomas, Kurien**  
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)

**Tierney, Eamon**  
CHECKLIST (standards)

**Tierny, Eamon**  
SINUS THROMBOSIS, INTRACRANIAL (complications)

**Tofiqh, Neda**  
HAPTOGLOBINS (metabolism)

**Torkaman, Mohammad**  
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS

**Torkamandi, Hassan**  
PENICILLINS (adverse effects)

**Torkan, Sepideh**  
LASER THERAPY (utilization)

**Touhami, A. Ouazzani**  
ARECACEAE

**Truter, Ilse**  
EDUCATION, PHARMACY (methods)

**Uldin, Faiz**  
PLANT OILS (pharmacology)

**Uncu, Dogan**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

**Usmani, Rabia Arshad**  
BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

**Utman, Saqib A.K.**  
MEDICATION ERRORS (prevention and control)

**Vaezzadeh, Nazanin**  
CHILD ABUSE

**Vanek, Tomas**  
VACCINIUM

**Virtanen, J.J.**  
PERIODONTAL DISEASES (prevention and control)

**Wahid, Zarnaz**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)

**Wang, Bing**  
ACORUS

**Wang, Chang li**  
ACORUS

**Wang, Tong chao**  
ACORUS

**Wang, Wei Xin**  
SMILAX

**Wang, Xiao Jing**  
SMILAX

**Wani, Mohd Lateef**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Wani, Nasir U Din**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Wasfy, M.O.**  
LABORATORIES (organization and administration)

**Wazaify, M.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

**Weber, Alan**  
LIBRARIES, MEDICAL

**Wehbe, L.**  
AMMONIA (pharmacology)

**Wreikat, Suhair**  
ECLAMPSIA

**Wu, Fu rong**  
TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA1  
(pharmacology)

**Wu, Qiong**  
ACORUS

**Yahia, M.**  
CAPPARIS

**Yahya, Zahraa Mohammed**  
ADENOCARCINOMA (diagnosis)

**Yan, Ming**  
ACORUS

**Yavangi, Mahnaz**  
HEALTH EXPENDITURES

**Yazdani, Kamran**  
SMOKING CESSATION (psychology)

**Yazdani, S.**  
ORAL HEALTH (standards)

**Yien, Christina Yong Seok**  
VINCA ALKALOIDS (therapeutic use)

**Younas, Saba**  
MELILOTUS

**Youssef, R. M.**  
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)

**Yunesian, Masud**  
DELIVERY, OBSTETRIC (methods)

**Zadeh, Behnoush Yaghoub**  
DENTAL CARIES (diagnosis)

**Zagami, Samira Ebrahimzadeh**  
BODY SIZE

**Zaheer, Kashif**  
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF  
PROSTATE (methods)

**Zahid, Hina**  
HIBISCUS

**Zahid, Imdad Ahmad**  
GRANULOMA (microbiology)

**Zahid, Khawaja F.**  
CARCINOMA, PAPILLARY (diagnosis)

**Zahoor, Muhammad**  
HONEY

**Zahoorullah**  
ZINC (deficiency)

**Zaidi, Zafar A.**  
CHOROID NEOPLASMS (secondary)

**Zakaria, A. S. M.**  
ONYCHOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)

**Zakaria, S.**  
ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII (genetics)

**Zamani, Ahmad Reza**  
TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION (prevention  
and control)

**Zangiabadi, Ali**  
FIRES

**Zedan, M.**  
PARENTAL CONSENT

**Zengin, Nurullah**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

**Zhang, Wei**  
ACORUS

**Zhao, Qing chun**  
ACORUS

**Ziati, Mounir**  
ARSENIC (isolation and purification)

**Zimet, Gregory D.**  
SOCIAL SUPPORT

**Zong, Wen tao**  
ACORUS

**Zuregat, Youssef**  
SINUS OF VALSALVA (surgery)



## **Appendix II**

# **List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR**

**(by country)**



Journal	ISSN
<b>Afghanistan (2)</b>	
Afghan Medical Journal	N/A
AFJPH-Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	N/A
<b>Bahrain (3)</b>	
Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
<b>Egypt (140)</b>	
AAMJ-AI-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693
African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030
Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A
AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068
AI-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751
AI-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920
Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945
Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792
Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2407
Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849
Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
Arab Family Health and Population	N/A
Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193
ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107



Journal	ISSN
Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036
Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052
Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619
Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342
Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090
Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis [The]	0422-7638
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593

Journal	ISSN
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950
Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881
Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660
Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105
Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899
JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A
Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232
Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406

Journal	ISSN
Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468
Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411
Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
Journal of the Medical Research Institute-Alexandria University	1110-0133
JPC-Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A
Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237
Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A
Kidney Forum	1369-3050
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
MJFCT-Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437
Neonatology	1687-0492
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
Population Researches and Studies	N/A
Population Sciences	N/A
Population Studies	1110-1342
PUJ-Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529

Journal	ISSN
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089
Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322
Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431
Iraq (30)	
Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993
Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446
Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A
Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845
DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645
Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382
Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579
Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057
Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
Journal of Community Medicine	N/A
Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568
Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419
Kufa Medical Journal	N/A
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759

Journal	ISSN
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
Risafa Medical Journal	N/A
Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588
Islamic Republic of Iran (200)	
Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174
AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A
Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523
Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X
Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
Asia Oceania Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	2322-5718
Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X
Audiology	1735-1936
Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	N/A
Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	N/A
BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527
BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806
DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115
DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470
DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182
Govaresh	1560-7186

Journal	ISSN
HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215
Health Information Management	1735-7853
Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982
IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306
IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595
IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
IJCBNM-International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery	2322-2476
IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X
IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207
IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289
IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802
IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328
IJRM-Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433
IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520

Journal	ISSN
International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	2330-4456
Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923
Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866
Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117
JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150

Journal	ISSN
JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
JMR-Journal of Medical Research	(blank)
JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150
Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X
Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949
Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048
Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200
Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X
Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068
Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783
Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022



Journal	ISSN
Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576
Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly-Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482
Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666
Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676
Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765
Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care	2322-4630
JRH-Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395
JRMS-Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
JRRS-Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519
Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645
Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780
Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x
KOOMESH-Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013
Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709

Journal	ISSN
Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132
Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626
Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
Quarterly Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544
Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043
Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572
Salmand-Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences-JAUMS	1727-1789
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
Tanaffos	1735-0344
Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764
Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences	2251-8312
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
Trauma Monthly	2251-7464
Urology Journal	1735-1308
WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A
Jordan (9)	
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
Dirasat	1026-3764

Journal	ISSN
Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A
Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914
Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X
<b>Kuwait (6)</b>	
Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A
Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101
KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
Medical Arabization	N/A
Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
<b>Lebanon (10)</b>	
ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
Arab Dental Journal	N/A
IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
<b>Libya (6)</b>	
DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A
Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820
Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A
<b>Morocco (7)</b>	
Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077

Journal	ISSN
Journal du Practicien	1113-5667
Maroc Medical	0253-4053
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A
Oman (3)	
Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X
SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
Pakistan (82)	
Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863
Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A
Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919
Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
Biomedica	1992-4852
Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
Community Medicine	0301-7265
Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
Esculapio	2309-3080
FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
Health [The]	2218-3299
IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbotabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
JIMDC-Journal of Islamabad Medical and Dental College	2227-3875
JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633

Journal	ISSN
JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A
Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517
JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928
JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472
JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A
JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763
Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A
Medical Channel	1681-5491
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534
Medicine Today	1813-9876
Mother and Child	0379-2617
PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195
Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences	1990-6269
Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A

Journal	ISSN
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421
Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X
Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
Pakistan Pediatric Journal	0304-4904
PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
PJMR-Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
PJO-Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
PJPH-Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891
PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A
Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
Palestine (3)	
Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635
PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
Qatar (4)	
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A
Heart Views	1995-705X
JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
Saudi Arabia (29)	
Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876

Journal	ISSN
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639
Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Medical Sciences	1319-1004
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315
MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233
Neurosciences	1319-6138
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
Rehabilitation International	N/A
Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X
SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
Urology Annals	0974-7796
Sudan (10)	
AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386
JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051
Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481

Journal	ISSN
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941
<b>Syrian Arab Republic (10)</b>	
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
Arabic Medical Journal	N/A
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265
JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X
Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A
Research Journal of Aleppo University-Medical Sciences Series	N/A
<b>Tunisia (9)</b>	
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291
IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958
SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
<b>United Arab Emirates (5)</b>	
EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865
HMJ-Hamdan Medical Journal	2227-2437
International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
<b>Yemen (8)</b>	
HJMS-Hadramout Journal of Medical Sciences	2224-1806
Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947



Journal	ISSN
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A
YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A
YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A

**Last update June 2014**

## **Appendix III**

# **List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR**

**(by title)**



S/N	Journal	ISSN
1	AAMJ-Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693
2	ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
3	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
4	Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174
5	Afghan Medical Journal	N/A
6	AFJPH-Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	N/A
7	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
8	Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
9	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030
10	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
11	AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A
12	AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068
13	AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
14	AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X
15	AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
16	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751
17	Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
18	Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X
19	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920
20	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
21	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945
22	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792
23	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2407
24	Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849
25	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
26	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993
27	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A
28	Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863
29	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
30	Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A
31	Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523
32	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241

S/N	Journal	ISSN
33	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635
34	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A
35	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
36	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
37	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
38	Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446
39	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
40	APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919
41	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
42	Arab Dental Journal	N/A
43	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A
44	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
45	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
46	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
47	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
48	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
49	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
50	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
51	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A
52	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
53	Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345
54	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
55	Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X
56	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
57	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
58	Asia Oceania Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	2322-5718
59	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X
60	ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193
61	ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858
62	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
63	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
64	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A
65	Audiology	1735-1936
66	Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	N/A

S/N	Journal	ISSN
67	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
68	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
69	Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	N/A
70	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A
71	BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527
72	BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522
73	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
74	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
75	Biomedica	1992-4852
76	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
77	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A
78	Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845
79	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
80	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
81	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036
82	Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A
83	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052
84	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619
85	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
86	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
87	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
88	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342
89	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291
90	Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806
91	Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
92	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681
93	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
94	Community Medicine	0301-7265
95	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265
96	DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115
97	DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
98	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470

S/N	Journal	ISSN
99	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
100	Dirasat	1026-3764
101	DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A
102	DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
103	DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
104	EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503
105	EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
106	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
107	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144
108	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558
109	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
110	Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A
111	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
112	Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090
113	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A
114	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
115	Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis [The]	0422-7638
116	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865
117	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650
118	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
119	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192
120	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X
121	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
122	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
123	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902
124	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
125	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
126	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179
127	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
128	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
129	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
130	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235
131	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950

S/N	Journal	ISSN
132	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881
133	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
134	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
135	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642
136	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068
137	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660
138	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105
139	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
140	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
141	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712
142	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
143	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218
144	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278
145	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x
146	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
147	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
148	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
149	Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164
150	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
151	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
152	EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
153	EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
154	EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
155	EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
156	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
157	Esculapio	2309-3080
158	Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
159	FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
160	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
161	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
162	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638
163	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182
164	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386



S/N	Journal	ISSN
165	GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
166	GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101
167	Govaresh	1560-7186
168	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A
169	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865
170	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
171	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
172	HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215
173	Health [The]	2218-3299
174	Health Information Management	1735-7853
175	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899
176	Heart Views	1995-705X
177	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
178	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
179	HJMS-Hadramout Journal of Medical Sciences	2224-1806
180	HMJ-Hamdan Medical Journal	2227-2437
181	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
182	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
183	Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982
184	IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
185	IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
186	IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A
187	IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
188	IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306
189	IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595
190	IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
191	IJCBNM-International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery	2322-2476
192	IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
193	IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
194	IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844

S/N	Journal	ISSN
195	IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X
196	IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207
197	IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
198	IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
199	IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
200	IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289
201	IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
202	IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
203	IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
204	IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802
205	IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328
206	IJRM-Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433
207	IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
208	IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
209	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
210	International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
211	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
212	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
213	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
214	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
215	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
216	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639
217	International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
218	International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
219	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
220	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
221	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
222	International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	2330-4456
223	IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
224	IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
225	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923
226	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133
227	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502

S/N	Journal	ISSN
228	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
229	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866
230	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
231	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
232	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
233	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
234	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
235	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
236	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
237	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
238	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X
239	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
240	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
241	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
242	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993
243	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
244	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
245	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
246	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142
247	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
248	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
249	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315
250	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
251	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
252	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
253	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
254	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
255	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A
256	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645
257	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A
258	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382
259	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579
260	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A
261	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A

S/N	Journal	ISSN
262	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
263	IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
264	ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077
265	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
266	JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
267	JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbottabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
268	JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
269	JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
270	JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
271	JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117
272	JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
273	JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
274	JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
275	JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A
276	JIMDC-Journal of Islamabad Medical and Dental College	2227-3875
277	JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
278	JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633
279	JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
280	JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
281	JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
282	JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
283	JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
284	JMR-Journal of Medical Research	
285	JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
286	JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292
287	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
288	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
289	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667
290	Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232
291	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
292	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
293	Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057

S/N	Journal	ISSN
294	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085
295	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
296	Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
297	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
298	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X
299	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A
300	Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150
301	Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
302	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X
303	Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
304	Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
305	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568
306	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
307	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
308	Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006
309	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
310	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949
311	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
312	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
313	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048
314	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200
315	Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X
316	Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
317	Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
318	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
319	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
320	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
321	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053
322	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
323	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
324	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428

S/N	Journal	ISSN
325	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993
326	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410
327	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
328	Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068
329	Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Medical Sciences	1319-1004
330	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783
331	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468
332	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286
333	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260
334	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
335	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998
336	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438
337	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
338	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
339	Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022
340	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576
341	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A
342	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly-Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
343	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
344	Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482
345	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A
346	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666
347	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
348	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
349	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482
350	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
351	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676
352	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765
353	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
354	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
355	Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594
356	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
357	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448

S/N	Journal	ISSN
358	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517
359	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
360	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
361	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
362	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A
363	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756
364	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
365	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411
366	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
367	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446
368	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245
369	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216
370	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
371	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A
372	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
373	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419
374	Journal of the Medical Research Institute-Alexandria University	1110-0133
375	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703
376	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315
377	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
378	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
379	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X
380	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
381	JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
382	JPC-Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A
383	JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care	2322-4630
384	JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
385	JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928
386	JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
387	JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472
388	JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
389	JRH-Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395
390	JRMS-Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995

S/N	Journal	ISSN
391	JRRS-Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519
392	JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A
393	JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
394	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645
395	Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780
396	Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x
397	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237
398	Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A
399	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A
400	Kidney Forum	1369-3050
401	KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
402	KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763
403	KOOMESH-Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
404	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A
405	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A
406	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
407	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
408	LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820
409	LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
410	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
411	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
412	Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590
413	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
414	Maroc Medical	0253-4053
415	MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010
416	MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233
417	Medical Arabization	N/A
418	Medical Channel	1681-5491
419	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
420	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A
421	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
422	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
423	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
424	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013



S/N	Journal	ISSN
425	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
426	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039
427	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430
428	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A
429	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
430	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
431	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534
432	Medicine Today	1813-9876
433	MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709
434	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
435	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
436	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
437	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
438	MJFCT-Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437
439	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
440	Mother and Child	0379-2617
441	Neonatology	1687-0492
442	Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
443	Neurosciences	1319-6138
444	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
445	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
446	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
447	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
448	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
449	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X
450	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
451	PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
452	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
453	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185
454	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
455	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
456	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A
457	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A
458	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195
459	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A

S/N	Journal	ISSN
460	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
461	Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences	1990-6269
462	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A
463	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
464	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X
465	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
466	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193
467	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
468	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
469	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
470	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
471	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885
472	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413
473	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421
474	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X
475	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661
476	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
477	Pakistan Pediatric Journal	0304-4904
478	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
479	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
480	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A
481	Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132
482	Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626
483	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
484	PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
485	PJMR-Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
486	PJO-Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
487	PJPH-Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891
488	PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
489	PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
490	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914
491	Population Researches and Studies	N/A
492	Population Sciences	N/A
493	Population Studies	1110-1342
494	Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A

S/N	Journal	ISSN
495	Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
496	PUJ-Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
497	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
498	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799
499	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374
500	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
501	Quarterly Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
502	Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544
503	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043
504	Rehabilitation International	N/A
505	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335
506	Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572
507	Research Journal of Aleppo University-Medical Sciences Series	N/A
508	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
509	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
510	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
511	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758
512	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A
513	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958
514	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A
515	RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
516	Salmand-Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
517	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
518	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
519	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X
520	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499
521	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767
522	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491
523	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308
524	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
525	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences-JAUMS	1727-1789
526	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381
527	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
528	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457

S/N	Journal	ISSN
529	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520
530	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
531	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
532	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388
533	SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
534	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
535	SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X
536	SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
537	SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567
538	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X
539	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191
540	Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529
541	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
542	SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
543	SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
544	SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
545	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
546	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051
547	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481
548	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
549	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941
550	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
551	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A
552	Tanaffos	1735-0344
553	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415
554	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
555	Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397
556	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764
557	Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences	2251-8312
558	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
559	Trauma Monthly	2251-7464
560	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
561	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947
562	Urology Annals	0974-7796
563	Urology Journal	1735-1308

S/N	Journal	ISSN
564	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
565	WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914
566	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
567	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A
568	YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
569	YJMR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A
570	YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A
571	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
572	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089
573	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322
574	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431
575	Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A
576	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588

**Last update June 2014**