

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

September-December 2014

Vol. 13 No. 3-4



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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

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

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

Scope and Coverage

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

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

Subject Index

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

Author Index

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

List of EMR Journals by Country

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

List of EMR Journals by Title

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

Computer facilities

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

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

Availability of photocopies

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

Availability on the Internet

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

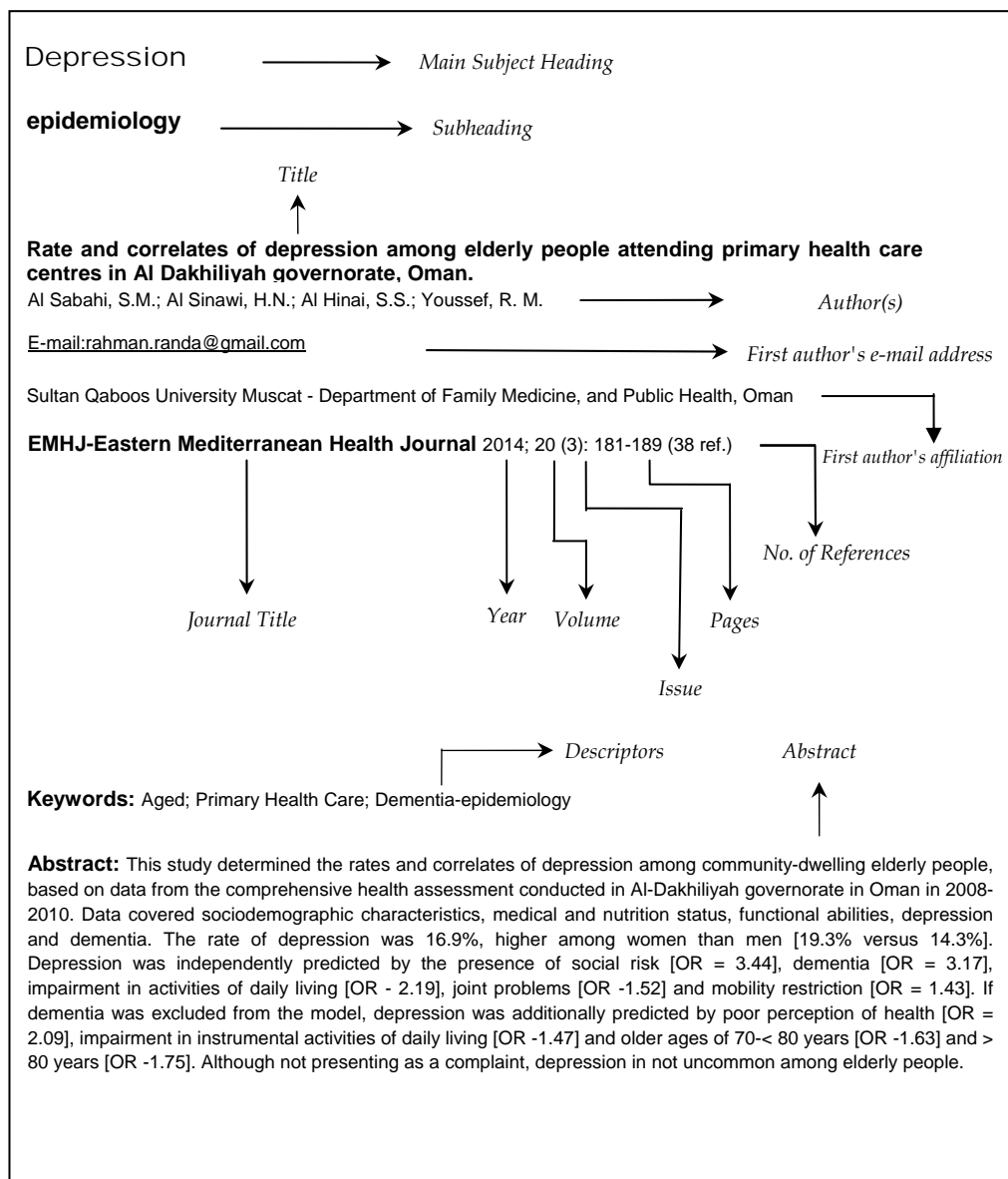


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Acacia

Antibacterial study of *Acacia nilotica* [linn.] and *Syzygium cumini* [linn.] two medicinal plants.

Memon, A.H.; Laghari, M.G.H.; Maka, G.A.; Rind, F.M.A.; Gilal, R.; Mughal, U.R.; Almani, F.
University of Sindh - Faculty of Pharmacy

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 5-10 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Eugenia; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Plants, Medicinal; Plant Structures; Phytotherapy

Abstract: Antibacterial activity of ethyl acetate extracts of nine different parts of two ethnomedicinal plants; *Acacia nilotica* [L.] and *Syzygium cumini* [L.], were evaluated against four bacterial strains including *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* using well diffusion method. Different zones of inhibition were observed with the ethyl acetate extract of leaves, bark, fruits and roots of both plants at 0.1 mL of 100 mg/mL concentration and compared with same concentration of streptomycin as reference antibiotic. MIC and MBC for each part of plants were also calculated at 0.0-55 microg/mL concentration. Over all it was observed that among nine ethyl acetate extracts of selected plants, seven extracts inhibited the growth of *E. coli*, *S. pneumoniae* and *K. pneumoniae*, while eight inhibited *S. aureus*.

Acidosis

drug therapy

Metabolic acidosis in the critically ill and continuous renal replacement therapy - a review.

Kedlaya, Prashant G.
St. John's Medical College Hospital - Department of Nephrology
KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 286-290 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Replacement Therapy; Critical Illness; Acute Kidney Injury-therapy; Acidosis, Lactic; Intensive Care Units

Abstract: Metabolic acidosis is common in critically ill patients in intensive care units with or without acute kidney injury. Metabolic acidosis is usually of multifactorial etiology. Often these patients have lactic acidosis. The routine use of intravenous sodium bicarbonate to manage acidemia is debatable. Continuous renal replacement therapy [CRRT] is often indicated in the management of these oliguric, catabolic sick patients with metabolic acidosis. The extent of acid base changes in CRRT is governed by the intensity of plasma water exchange / dialysis and by the buffer content of the replacement fluid / dialysate used. Bicarbonate containing replacement fluid is the preferred choice over lactate containing fluid as buffering agent in many centers. However, lactate containing replacement fluid can be used in most patients for managing acidemia in CRRT, as it is easily available and less costly.

Acinetobacter Infections

genetics

Investigation of class I, II and III integrons among acinetobacter strains isolated from ventilator-associated pneumonia patients in intensive care unit of Rasoul Akram Hospital in Tehran, Iran.

Mohammadi Barzelighi, Hajar; Talebi Taher, Mahshid; Adabi, Maryam; Javad Moosavai, Seied Ali; Jabbari, Mosadegh; Lari, Abdolaziz Rastegar

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Antimicrobial Resistance Research Center

JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (2): 1-9 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Multiple, Bacterial; Acinetobacter Infections-drug therapy; Pneumonia, Ventilator-Associated-microbiology; Cross Infection-genetics; Acinetobacter baumannii-genetics; Bacterial Typing Techniques; Acinetobacter baumannii-isolation and purification; Intensive Care Units; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Integrons

Abstract: Multi-drug resistant strains of *Acinetobacter* spp. have created therapeutic problems worldwide. The objective of this study was to detect integrons in *Acinetobacter* spp. isolates from Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia patients using PCR method. A total 51 Bronchoalveolar lavage samples were obtained from patients in ICU and examined for *Acinetobacter* spp. infection by biochemical and PCR methods using blaOXA51-like primers. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed using disk diffusion and MIC methods. Among 51 patients with VAP [62.7% males, 35.2% females, mean age 53 year], 50 [98%] were positive, with a high prevalence of gram-negative bacteria, mainly *Acinetobacter* spp. [70%], from which *A. baumannii* was detected in 34 [68%] and *A. lwoffii* in 1 [2%] of isolates. More than 90% of isolates were resistant to imipenem, piperacillin+tazobactam, third generation cephalosporins and gentamicin, while the most effective antibiotic was colistin [100%]. The correlation coefficient between disk diffusion and MIC was 0.808 [p = 0.001]. Three *Acinetobacter* isolates [8%] harbored integrase /gene but none of isolates contained Class II or III integrons. The results showed that colistin was an effective antibiotic and can

be used for treatment of patients in ICU. Due to the high number of MDR isolates lacking Integrins it can be concluded that although class I integrons are important among clinical isolates of *A. baumannii*, they have no significant role in dissemination of antibiotic resistance genes in Rasoul Akram Hospital in Tehran, Iran. The presence of *IntI* in *A. baumannii* may be related to transfer of integron to *A. baumannii* which can be considered as an important threat for hospitalized patients.

Actinomycosis

diagnosis

Renal actinomycosis in presence of renal stones in a patient with end stage renal disease.

Pourmand, Mohammad Reza; Dehghani, Sanaz; Hadjati, Marziyeh; Kosari, Farid; Pourmand, Gholamreza

E-mail: gh_pourmand@yahoo.com

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health - Department of Pathobiology

JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (3,4): 62-65 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Calculi; Kidney Transplantation-adverse effects; Kidney Failure, Chronic; C-Reactive Protein

Abstract: Renal actinomycosis is a rare infection, and actinomycosis mostly acts as a normal flora in mouth, colon and vagina. We present a case of 56 years old man, who referred to our center for renal transplantation with kidney stone and diagnosed with renal actinomycosis. This case has risen possibility of rare infection that can be considered in the setting of renal transplantation.

Adiantum

Parsiaoshan [*Adiantum capillus-veneris*] a review.

Javaid, Raheela; Javaid, Rasikh; Khan, Asim Ali; Payer, Mushtaq Ahmad

Jamia Hamdard [University] - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 32-34 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Ferns; Ginkgo biloba; Medicine, Unani

Abstract: *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, the Southern maidenhair fern, black maidenhair fern and venus hair fern is a species of fern in the genus *Adiantum* with a sub cosmopolitan worldwide distribution. It is cultivated as a popular garden fern and houseplant. It has been in use for centuries in Unani system of medicine as anti-inflammatory, demulcent, hair tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue etc. The present review highlights the traditional uses, therapeutic actions and pharmacological properties of plant.

Adolescent Psychology

Risk of aggression and criminal behaviour among adolescents living in Alexandria governorate, Egypt.

Wahdan, I.; El Nimr, N.; Kotb, R.; Wahdan, A.

E-mail: imanwahdan@yahoo.com

University of Alexandria - High Institute of Public Health - Department of Epidemiology

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 265-272 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Adolescent; Aggression; Crime; Behavior; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Violence

Abstract: Adolescent risk-taking and aggressive behaviours are among the most visible forms of violence in society. A study was carried out to identify the prevalence and risk factors for aggression, violence and criminal behaviour among adolescents in Alexandria, Egypt. Using multistage, cluster sampling of families from all health districts in Alexandria, the mothers of 783 adolescents aged 11-19 years answered an Arabic version of the Mentor Research Institute screening questionnaire. Overall 26.9% of adolescents were assessed to be at high risk and 20.2% at extremely high risk of aggression and criminal behaviour. Living in urban/slum areas, male sex, low level of parents' education/occupation, exposure to violence within the family and changes in behaviour of any family member were associated with risk of aggression/violence. In multivariate analysis, the significant independent variables were adolescents' sex, presence of behavioural changes in the family, violence against brothers and sisters and substance abuse by any family member.

Aggression

Lacan on notion of aggressivity.

Mehdi, Mubasher

Govt. Emerson College Multan

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 29-31 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Psychoanalytic Theory; Violence

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of aggressivity, which has been developed in modern mind to extreme extent. It is based on the remarkable book *Ecrits* by Lacan. It examines thoroughly the concepts of Lacan which describe the notions becoming the basis of today's violence and aggression.

Air

Air quality and seasonal variations in consultations for respiratory, allergic, dermatological and gastrointestinal diseases in Bahrain, 2007.

Hamadeh, R.R.; Al Roomi, K.A.

E-mail: randah@agu.edu.bh

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

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 309-316 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Seasons; Referral and Consultation; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Hypersensitivity; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Skin Diseases; Climate; Air Pollutants

Abstract: Environmental health data in Bahrain are scarce. This study in 4 governorates of Bahrain aimed to establish baseline data on the seasonal prevalence of certain disease groups that are sensitive to climate [respiratory, allergic, dermatological and non-specific gastrointestinal diseases] over a 1-year period and to record local climate and air pollutant data for the same year. A 5% sample of medical records for those who attended primary health-care centres during 2007 was taken. Visit rates for all 4 diseases had peaks, in spring and in autumn, with the lowest rates in the summer season when the average temperatures were highest and average humidity was lower. Respiratory-related visits were highest when the air concentrations of SO₂ were highest. An ongoing surveillance system for climate-sensitive diseases should be initiated to monitor and relate health and environmental trends.

Airway Obstruction

etiology

Cuff herniation with laryngeal mask airway.

Mohamed, Fawzy; Al Khashty, Mohamed; Konioukhova, Svetlana

E-mail: fawzy1965@hotmail.com

Ministry of Health - Kuwait Cancer Control Center - Intensive Care Unit and Pain Management

KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 353-355 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Laryngeal Masks; Equipment Failure; Equipment Reuse; Anesthesia, General-instrumentation

Abstract: The laryngeal mask airway [LMA] is being widely used for securing the airway in patients undergoing elective surface surgery under general anesthesia. However, use of LMA may involve some medical problems associated with its technical performance as an airway device. We encountered an unusual and potentially serious problem. A 47-year-old, female patient diagnosed as breast cancer underwent wide local excision and sentinel lymph node biopsy under general anesthesia. After induction of anesthesia, a size 4 reusable classic LMA was inserted and the cuff was inflated with 40 ml of air. A few moments after insertion of the LMA, an audible leak was noted. The cuff was inflated with a further 5 ml of air. The audible leak decreased, but did not disappear completely. Anesthesia was maintained but after 20 minutes the audible leak increased and ventilation became difficult. The LMA was removed and another LMA size 4 was inserted again. At the end of the procedure the patient was allowed to recover and the LMA was removed. After 45 minutes patient was discharged from recovery room. An examination of the device showed that there was a LMA cuff herniation.

Alopecia

chemically induced

Alopecia following oral acyclovir for the treatment of Herpes simplex keratitis.

Sharma, Ashok; Mohan, Kanwar; Sharma, Rajan; Nirankari, Verinder S.

E-mail: asharmapgius@yahoo.com

Squint Center, Chandigarh

MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 95-97 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Acyclovir-adverse effects; Keratitis, Herpetic-drug therapy; Acyclovir-therapeutic use; Antiviral Agents-therapeutic use

Abstract: The authors report acyclovir-induced alopecia in a patient treated for herpetic keratouveitis. A 32-years-old female was diagnosed with herpetic keratouveitis. She was placed on prednisolone acetate [1%] suspension four times a day, atropine sulfate [1%] thrice a day and oral acyclovir 400 mg twice-daily Three weeks following oral acyclovir, keratouveitis improved, but she developed alopecia without any drug eruptions. Oral acyclovir was discontinued. Three months later, alopecia completely resolved. Alopecia may be considered a possible complication following oral acyclovir.

alpha 1-Antitrypsin Deficiency

genetics

A rare case of alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency associated with hypogammaglobulinemia and recurrent pulmonary thrombosis.

Gupta, Raghav; Sridhara, Srilekha; Wood, John A.

E-mail: draghav11@gmail.com

Allergy and Immunology

Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 39-41 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Agammaglobulinemia; Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive-etiology; alpha 1-Antitrypsin Deficiency-diagnosis; Point Mutation; alpha 1-Antitrypsin Deficiency-drug therapy; Serine Proteinase Inhibitors; Genotype; Phenotype

Abstract: Alpha 1 -antitrypsin [AAT] belongs to the family of serpins [serine protease inhibitors]. Loop sheet polymerization is the pathology behind serpinopathies which encompasses AAT, anti-thrombin III and neuroserpin deficiency. To the best of our knowledge, we report the first case of alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency associated with hypogammaglobulinemia and recurrent pulmonary thrombosis without any concomitant use of drugs.

Amlodipine

pharmacology

Comparison of efficacy and tolerability of different brands of amlodipine in patients with mild to moderate hypertension.

Hadjibabaie, Molouk; Khoei, Seyed Hamid; Nematipoor, Ebrahim; Gholami, Kheirollah; Fatahian, Afsaneh; Jahangard, Zahra

E-mail: hadjibabaie@hotmail.com

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Clinical Pharmacy, and Research Center for Rational Use of Drugs

JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 41-44 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-drug therapy; Treatment Outcome; Double-Blind Method; Cross-Over Studies; Blood Pressure-drug effects

Abstract: The efficacy of amlodipine, a calcium channel blocker, in treating systemic hypertension is well established but the most efficacious brand of this drug is still uncertain. The cost of different brands of amlodipine is tremendously different which may affect decision-making in hypertension treatment. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy and safety of different brands of amlodipine [Amlodipine, Amlopress, and Norvasc] in the treatment of hypertension in adult patients. This was a double-blind, randomized, three-sequence crossover study. Ambulatory patients with hypertension who had the inclusion criteria were enrolled. Patients were randomized and entered into three groups to receive either brand of amlodipine in a crossover method. After every four weeks of treatment completed, the other brand of drug was prescribed. The total period of the study was 12 weeks for all three drugs including four weeks for each brand. A total of 20 patients entered to the study, 15 completed the 12-week treatment

schedule. The absolute reductions in seated and supine systolic blood pressure [SBP] and diastolic blood pressure [DBF] were similar with all three brands during the 4 weeks of treatment. Headache, malaise and weakness were the most common reported adverse effects [AE] with all three drugs. Generic amlodipine had the most AE as compared with other brands. These AE were mild and did not require withdrawal of the drug. There is no statistical difference in lowering blood pressure by three different brands of amlodipine thus everyone which has the lowest price can be the first choice.

Anacardiaceae

chemistry

Phytochemical constituents and inhibitory activity of *Sclerocarya birrea*.

Yusha'u, M.; Kawo, A.H.; Taura, D.W.; Bello, B.; Sani, U.; Olonitola, S.O.

Ahmadu Bello University - Department of Biological Sciences

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 46-51 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Plants, Medicinal; Anti-Bacterial Agents

Abstract: *Sclerocarya birrea* [A. Rich] Hoechst, Anacardiaceae, is a medicinal plant mostly found and used medicinally in Southern and Western Africa particularly in Nigeria. The stem-bark powder of the plant was extracted separately using water, methanol and hexane as extraction solvents via percolation method. The extracts were tested for antibacterial activity against clinical isolates of *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella* spp., *Klebsiella* spp. and *Proteus* spp. using disc diffusion and broth dilution techniques followed by tests to detect the presence of secondary metabolites using standard procedures. Bioassay test results showed that *Salmonella* spp. was more sensitive to the plant extracts than the other test isolates with higher sensitivity to methanol [9 mm] and hexane [8 mm] extracts using disc diffusion test while hexane extract was more active than the other extracts particularly against *Salmonella* spp. with MIC and MBC values of 250 and 1000 mg/ml respectively. The results of phytochemical screening indicated the presence of secondary metabolites including alkaloids, flavonoids, reducing sugars, tannins and saponins in some or all the extracts. The plant extracts were found to show inhibitory activity against the test isolates and the activity of the extracts may be related to the presence of secondary metabolites, some of which are reported to be responsible for antimicrobial properties of medicinal plants. The results suggest that *Sclerocarya birrea* used in this study has the potential for the production of drugs against bacterial infections.

Androstanols

pharmacology

Effects of Rocuronium pretreatment on muscle enzyme levels following succinylcholine.

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Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 20-24 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Succinylcholine-adverse effects ; Muscle, Skeletal-drug effects; Muscle, Skeletal-enzymology; Biological Markers-blood

Abstract: Succinylcholine revolutionized anaesthetic practice by providing intense neuromuscular blockade of very rapid onset and ultrashort duration, thereby greatly easing the maneuver of tracheal intubation. However the worth of succinylcholine is limited by the frequent occurrence of muscular side effects which manifest biochemically in the form of rise in serum creatine kinase [CK]. The administration of small doses of nondepolarizing muscle relaxants before the administration of succinylcholine has been shown to decrease the incidence and severity of muscular side effects experienced by the patients. This study was aimed at evaluating the efficacy of technique in reducing the muscular side effects of succinylcholine, biochemically manifested as rise in CK. Sixty healthy adults were enrolled in the study who were scheduled for minor muscle cutting surgeries under general anaesthesia. They were assigned at random to two groups of thirty patients each. They randomly received succinylcholine for intubation and a precurarization dose of Rocuronium followed by succinylcholine for intubation. Blood samples were drawn for estimation of serum creatine kinase. There was a significantly raised CK in the succinylcholine group. In the precurarization group the rise in CK was prevented and the levels were significantly less as compared to the group which received succinylcholine alone. Present study concluded that precurarization with Rocuronium was effective in reducing the succinylcholine-induced rise in creatine kinase.

Anemia

Reticulocyte assessment as an indirect evaluation and elaboration of erythroid marrow output in the groups of pregnant women in Maiduguri, Nigeria.

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Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 59-62 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Reticulocyte Count; Reticulocytes-pathology; Erythroid Cells; Pregnancy-blood

Abstract: Nutritional anaemia is one of Nigeria's major public health problem among pregnant women. In this locality, no large scale study has been done to assess bone marrow activity in groups of pregnant women using Reticulocyte assessment. This result will serve as indirect evaluation and elaboration of erythroid marrow output in the pregnant women. To assess bone marrow activity in groups of pregnant women using Reticulocyte assessment as an indirect evaluation. 150 women covering the three trimesters of pregnancy were recruited into the study, prospectively. 101 multiparous and 49 primiparous pregnant women, consisting of 33 in the first trimester, 74 in the second trimester and 43 in the third trimester were investigated. Red blood cell count, Reticulocyte count and assessment were conducted by standard methods. The patients in the third trimester had statistically significant [$P < 0.05$] lower reticulocyte values than those in the first and second trimesters. The primiparous pregnant women had statistically significant [$P < 0.05$] higher reticulocyte values than the multiparous pregnant women. Absolute reticulocyte count results were 50.0 ± 15.2 , 60.0 ± 18.4 , 34.0 ± 12.8 and 48.0 ± 12.0 for first, second and third trimesters and combined group, respectively. Reticulocyte index was 1.5 ± 0.6 , 1.9 ± 0.8 , 0.8 ± 0.6 for first, second and third trimesters, respectively and 1.5 ± 0.5 for combined group. Reticulocyte production index was 0.9 ± 0.2 , 1.1 ± 0.4 , 0.7 ± 0.5 and 0.7 ± 0.4 for first, second and third trimesters and combined group, respectively. In this study, bone marrow activity as assessed by reticulocyte studies is on the lower side of the normal range, more so in the third trimester of pregnancy. Severe anaemia during pregnancy therefore remains endemic despite intervention measures such as the distribution of iron and folate tablets. One of the problems yet uninvestigated is the bone marrow turnover as affected by some other nutritional differences as well as malaria, heavy loads of helminths, and other inflammatory or infectious diseases. A successful strategy to combat anaemia, therefore, should address all the casual factors after their elucidation.

Arginine Vasopressin

therapeutic use

Vasopressin and septic shock.

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 65-73 (66 ref.)

Keywords: Shock, Septic-drug therapy; Arginine Vasopressin-pharmacology; Multiple Organ Failure-prevention and control; Water-Electrolyte Balance; Intensive Care

Abstract: Septic shock continues to be one of the leading causes of death in the Intensive Care Units. When the shock state persists after adequate fluid resuscitation, vasopressor therapy is required to improve and maintain adequate tissue/organ perfusion in an attempt to improve survival and prevent the development of multiple organ dysfunction and failure. Various studies have suggested that exogenous administration of arginine vasopressin may be an effective adjunctive therapy to traditional catecholamines for the management of hypotension during septic shock. Vasopressin is both a vasopressor and an antidiuretic hormone. It also has hemostatic, gastrointestinal and thermoregulatory effects, and is an adrenocorticotrophic hormone secretagogue. Vasopressin is released from the axonal terminals of magnocellular neurons in the hypothalamus. Vasopressin mediates vasoconstriction via V1-receptor activation on vascular smooth muscle and mediates its antidiuretic effect via V2-receptor activation in the renal collecting duct system. Vasopressin infusion of 0.01 to 0.04 U/min in patients with septic shock increases plasma vasopressin levels. Current guidelines from the Surviving Sepsis Campaign recommend arginine vasopressin 0.03 unit/minute may be added to norepinephrine with the anticipation of an effect equal to higher doses of norepinephrine alone. Clinicians must be knowledgeable about the use of vasopressin in septic shock, including controversial areas where guidelines do not always provide solid recommendations.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

physiopathology

Assessment of neurophysiologic changes and disease activity in patients with chronic rheumatoid arthritis.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 131-141 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Mononeuropathies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Nerve Compression Syndromes; Polyneuropathies; Carpal Tunnel Syndrome; Control Groups; C-Reactive Protein; Neurophysiology; Chronic Disease

Abstract: The involvement of the peripheral nervous system is not uncommon in rheumatoid arthritis [RA]; the most common disorders are multiple mononeuritis, sensor motor neuropathy, and entrapment neuropathy. Several auto-antibodies are associated with the disease, but of the most important are the anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide [anti-CCP] antibodies. However, little is known, about the role of high sensitive C-reactive protein [Hs-CRP] in relation to disease activity in RA. The objectives were to look for the frequency of peripheral nerves involvement in chronic rheumatoid arthritis patients and to investigate the correlations between clinical, hematological, serological, and neurophysiologic findings. This study involved 48 patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 30 apparently healthy subjects as controls. Neurophysiologic assessment was performed for each patient and control subjects and the ELISA method was used for the quantitative measurement of serum anti-CCP antibodies and Hs-CRP concentrations by using special kits. The mean duration of the disease was 6.76 +/- 0.795 years, the mean DAS28 for RA patients was 5.22 +/- 0.131, and the mean HAQ score was 1.00 +/- 0.06. Thirty-three [68.8%] of 48 cases with RA exhibited an electrophysiological evidence of neuropathy [ies]: 14 [29.2%] patients with carpal tunnel syndrome [CTS], 9 [18.8%] patients with polyneuropathy, while 5 [10.4%] patients showed mononeuritis multiplex. There were highly significant increases in the mean values of serum anti-CCP antibody concentration [22.61 +/- 2.34 Vs 5.47 +/- 0.42 U/ml, P0.001], serum Hs-CRP concentration [10.05 +/- 0.64 Vs 2.81 +/- 0.22 mg/l, P0.001], and ESR [41.85 +/- 2.7 Vs 11.73 +/- 1.3 mm/hr, P0.001] in the RA group compared to the control group. In patients with RA, significant negative correlations were observed between anti-CCP antibody concentration and sural nerve velocity [$r = 0.233$, $P < 0.05$] while significant positive correlation was found between anti-CCP antibody concentration with sural latency [$r = 0.231$, P0.05]. The serum Hs-CRP level significantly positively correlated with the Stanford disability index [$r = 0.324$, P0.05], number of tender joint [$r = 0.296$, P0.05], and ESR ($r = 0.436$, p0.01]. The commonest neurophysiologic abnormalities were carpal tunnel syndrome [CTS], followed by polyneuropathy. Serum anti-CCP antibodies concentration, serum Hs-CRP concentration, and disability index [DI] are significantly correlated with neuropathy and occurrence of neuropathy depends on the activity and/ or severity of rheumatoid arthritis.

Aspergillosis

drug therapy

Drug susceptibility of aAspergillus flavus and A.fumigatus to itraconazole and amphotericin B.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 66-71 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Amphotericin B-pharmacology; Amphotericin B-therapeutic use; Itraconazole-pharmacology; Itraconazole-therapeutic use; Aspergillus fumigatus-drug effects; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Antifungal Agents-pharmacology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Aspergillus flavus-drug effects

Abstract: Aspergillosis is the most current causative agent of exogenous fungal nosocomial infection. This study was done to evaluate the drug susceptibility of Aspergillus flavus and A. fumigatus to itraconazole and amphotericin B. This Laboratory study was done on 25 Aspergillus fumigatus and 25 Aspergillus flavus species isolated from transplant's patients. Drug susceptibility test was done according to NCCLS M38-P document. Fungal suspensions of mentioned fungi were supplied with ranges 0.5-5x10⁴ by spectrophotometer at 530 nm. Serial dilutions of drugs were supplied from 0.03125 to 16 microg/ml and MICs determined following 48h incubation at 35C. Obtained MICs ranges for Aspergillus fumigatus and Aspergillus flavus were 1-4 microg/ml and 0.5-4 micro g/ml for itraconazole, respectively while MICs ranges against Aspergillus fumigatus and Aspergillus flavus were 0.5-2 micro g/ml and 0.25-2 microg/ml for amphotericin B, respectively. Amphotericin B MICs were significantly lower than itraconazole [P<0.05]. Aspergillus flavus and A.fumigatus were susceptible to amphotericin B and itraconazole.

Asphyxia Neonatorum

diagnosis

Umbilical cord blood gas and lactate levels as a marker of birth asphyxia in neonates with particular reference to resource limited countries.

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Pakistan Pediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 197-203 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Gas Analysis; Umbilical Arteries; Umbilical Veins; Asphyxia Neonatorum-blood; Asphyxia Neonatorum-epidemiology; Fetal Blood; Fetal Monitoring; Lactic Acid-blood; Neonatal Screening; Infant Mortality; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Birth asphyxia remains an important cause of neonatal mortality and morbidity in the developing world. Babies who suffer birth asphyxia may develop cerebral palsy, learning difficulties and epilepsy. Early diagnosis and prompt placement of rehabilitative measures would help to reduce the burden of complications arising as a result of birth asphyxia. Time and again effort has been made to develop markers that would help in predicting outcome of neonates who have had an asphyxial insult. One such parameter that is now routinely being used in the developed world is the measurement of umbilical cord blood lactate level measured from blood gases. This review highlights the importance of early diagnosis of birth asphyxia and the role of umbilical cord blood lactate level in identifying babies who have had birth asphyxia in resource limited countries with a particular reference to Pakistan.

Asthma

Risk factors, management and outcomes of patients admitted with near fatal asthma to a tertiary care hospital in Riyadh.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 33-38 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Adrenergic beta-Agonists-therapeutic use; Retrospective Studies; Confidence Intervals; Multivariate Analysis; Respiration, Artificial; Ventilators, Mechanical; Critical Illness; Disease Management; Tertiary Care Centers

Abstract: Near-fatal asthma [NFA] has not been well studied in Saudi Arabia. We evaluated NFA risk factors in asthmatics admitted to a tertiary-care hospital and described NFA management and outcomes. This was a retrospective study of NFA patients admitted to an ICU in Riyadh [2006-2010]. NFA was defined as a severe asthma attack requiring intubation. To evaluate NFA risk factors, randomly selected patients admitted to the ward for asthma exacerbation were used as controls. Collected data included demographics, information on prior asthma control and various NFA treatments and outcomes. Thirty NFA cases were admitted to the ICU in the five-year period. Compared to controls [N= 120], NFA patients were younger [37.5 +/- 19.9 vs. 50.3 +/- 23.1 years, P= 0.004] and predominantly males [70.0% vs. 41.7%, P= 0.005] and used less inhaled steroids/long-acting 32-agonists combination [13.6% vs. 38.7% P = 0.024. Most [73.3%] NFA cases presented in the cool months [October-March]. On multivariate analysis, age [odds ratio [OR] 0.96; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.92-0.99, P= 0.015] and the number of ED visits in the preceding year (OR, 1.25; 95% CI, 1.00-1.55) were associated with NFA. Rescue NFA management included ketamine (50%) and theophylline [19%] infusions. NFA outcomes included: neuromyopathy [23%], mechanical ventilation duration = 6.4 +/-4.7 days, tracheostomy [13%] and mortality [0%]. Neuromuscular blockade duration was associated with neuromyopathy [OR, 3.16 per one day increment; 95% CI, 1.27-7.83]. In our study, NFA risk factors were younger age and higher number of ED visits. NFA had significant morbidity. Reducing neuromuscular blockade duration during ventilator management may decrease neuromyopathy risk.

drug therapy

A model to predict short-time asthma morbidity: what could be the explanatory factors?

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 55-59 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Administration, Inhalation; Asthma-prevention and control; Nebulizers and Vaporizers; Questionnaires; Regression Analysis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Data Collection; Multivariate Analysis; Primary Health Care; Steroids-adverse effects

Abstract: There is an increase in the worldwide prevalence, morbidity and mortality of asthma. Therefore, study of the possible factors related to the burden of this disorder could help the health providers to introduce effective initiatives and reduce adverse consequences due to this condition. This study was designed to investigate any relationship between asthma morbidity with inhaler technique and other probable explanatory factors in asthmatic patients. An observational, cross-sectional study was designed in which asthmatic patients referring to the outpatient respiratory clinic of the Shaheed Labbafinezhad hospital were entered the study using a non-probability sampling method. Their demographic, socio-economic, medical and medication history, inhaler technique [using a 10-step check list], as well as short-term morbidity index [in the past 4 weeks using the .Tone's morbidity questionnaire] were determined and recorded in organized data collection forms. These data were entered the Excel and SPSS [version 17.0] worksheets and analyzed using appropriate statistical tests. A step-by-step analysis method was used in order to find out any relationship between possible explanatory factors and the morbidity index of the patients. 199 adult asthmatic patients [94 male and 105 female] with mean \pm SD age of 54.29 \pm 15.52 years enrolled the study. In the first step of data analysis only 5 factors out of 20 explanatory factors were eligible to be included in the multivariate analysis leading to the final predictive model. In the multivariate regression analysis, 2 out of 5 factors could remain in the final model, which were [history of systemic steroid usage] and [age] [$p=0.007$, $r=0.32$]. So that, patients with a positive history of systemic steroid use and those with a younger age had higher asthma morbidity rate. The observed positive relationship between history of systemic steroid usage and asthma morbidity remarks the importance of asthma control in the primary care level and highlights its role on patient's quality of life. Possible reasons leading to a higher morbidity rate in younger asthmatic patients should be evaluated in the future studies.

history

Poted history of Ziqun Nafs Sho'abi [bronchial asthma]

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Department of Tahafuzi wa Samaji Tib

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 56-58 (14 ref.)

Bacillus thuringiensis

Laboratory and field evaluation of two formulations of *Bacillus thuringiensis* M-H-14 against mosquito larvae in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2012.

Gezelbash, Z.; Vatandoost, H.; Abai, M.R.; Raeisi, A.; Rassi, Y.; Hanafi Bojd, A.A.; Jabbari, H.; Nikpoor, F.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 229-235 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Culicidae-drug effects; Larva; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical; Anopheles; Culex

Abstract: Due to low efficacy in the field of a local commercial product of *Bacillus thuringiensis* M-H-14 [Bioflash[registered sign]], a study was designed to assess its efficacy in laboratory, glass standard aquarium, semi-field and field conditions at both target and higher dosages against immature stages of *Anopheles* spp. and *Culex* spp. In laboratory conditions, the LC[50] values of wettable powder and granule formulations were 227 and 1031 ppm respectively against a susceptible strain of *An. stephensi*. Following application of wettable powder and granules at 56.1 mg/aquarium, the survival rates of the exposed larvae to the granule formulation were 65.6% and 54.2% on days 6 and 8 respectively. In the artificial ponds, the larval density was reduced to 38.9%, 39.3% and 65.1% at dosages of 2, 4 and 8 g/m² respectively. In rice fields, at a dosage of 2 kg/ha, the density of immature larvae were reduced to 33.1% and 28.6% 7-days post-treatment. Further investigations are needed for the reasons for the low efficacy of this larvicide.

Biomass

Promotion and use of improved cook stoves in the conservation of biomass resources and biomass briquettes from solid wastes in the Gambia.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 17-26 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Air Pollution, Indoor-prevention and control; Cooking-instrumentation; Greenhouse Effect-prevention and control; Climate Change

Abstract: In regions where biomass is a traditional fuel for cooking, improved cook-stoves can enhance indoor air quality, personal health, livelihoods, and the environment-while substantially reducing greenhouse gas [GHG] emissions. Although ongoing efforts have successfully disseminated improved stoves that achieve many of these benefits, substantially greater emissions reductions are needed to comply with international guidelines for indoor air quality and to limit GHG emissions like black carbon. Today, an estimated 2.5 billion people, or about one-third of the

world's population, rely on biomass fuel for cooking. According to the World Health Organization [WHO], exposure to smoke from these open fires and cook-stoves leads to pneumonia, chronic respiratory disease, and lung cancer-causing an estimated 1.6 million deaths each year. In the developing world, the disease burden from indoor smoke is comparable to the burdens from malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS. Improved cook-stoves with reduced emissions and greater fuel efficiency can achieve the following:- Reduce disease and save lives by decreasing exposure to indoor air pollution [IAP]-. Reduce the risk of violence against women and children gathering fuel in conflict areas.- Reduce the time and cost of procuring fuel, thereby freeing individuals for other productive activities.- Empower women and communities via engagement in the production, use, and distribution of cook stoves.- Mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas [GHG] emissions, including black carbon [BC].- Reduce pressure on forests and other vegetation and facilitate sustainable harvesting of biomass fuels.

Bites and Stings

Small bite, big threat: World Health Day 2014.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 217-218 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Insect Vectors; Malaria; Leishmaniasis; Elephantiasis, Filarial; Dengue; World Health Organiza

Blood Coagulation Factors

Acquired multiple clotting factor inhibitors in children.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 319-323 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphatic Diseases-diagnosis; Hemorrhage-pathology; Thromboplastin; Factor IX; Partial Thromboplastin Time; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Acquired childhood multiple clotting factor inhibitors are rare especially in the absence of lupus anticoagulants. They may represent multiple specific inhibitors or may be non-specific, resulting from molecular mimicry or cross-reacting antibodies. Their exact nature and natural history are not well known. To report our experience with seven children presenting with prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time [APTT], with or without bleeding, not corrected by mixing, and showing deficiency of > one clotting factor. Prospective review. Mubarak Hospital, Kuwait. Patients referred to the pediatric hematology unit between 2010 and 2012 with deranged coagulation profiles with or without bleeding, without a previous or family history of a bleeding disorder. They all had multiple clotting factor deficiencies. Prothrombin time [PT] and APTT assay. Control of bleeding and normalization of coagulation factors and APTT. The patients were aged 6 months to 8 years; three presented with mild to moderate bleeding and five had preceding viral infections. Factor IX was decreased in all cases in addition to deficiencies of factors VIII, X and / or XI in various combinations. There was spontaneous recovery in five patients in whom the factors and APTT normalized within two to five months. One patient died from massive pulmonary hemorrhage and another with nephropathy remains the same after two years. Multiple acquired inhibitors are not uncommon in children, tend to follow viral infections, and are usually transient and not associated with severe bleeding.

Botulinum Toxins

therapeutic use

The effectiveness of botulinum toxin in the management of benign essential blepharospasm and hemifacial spasm.

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Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 23-30 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Blepharospasm-drug therapy; Hemifacial Spasm-drug therapy; Tertiary Care Centers; Neuromuscular Agents-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Hemifacial Spasm-drug therapy

Abstract: To determine the effectiveness of Botulinum toxin in the treatment of Benign Essential Blepharospasm [BEB] and Hemifacial spasm [NFS] at a tertiary care hospital. Neurology Department, Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Quetta. 30 months from 15 March 2010 to August 2012. Quasi experimental study. All patients referred to neurophysiology laboratory for Botox [BTX] injection were enrolled in the study after taking written consent. Botox injection 1.25 units was used for BEB and 3.0 units used for HFS given in the laboratory. Patients were observed for any immediate complications and then followed at two weeks for start of improvement and side effects and then at one,

three and six months for duration of lasting improvement and any side effects. In this hospital based study we enrolled 30 patients with the diagnosis of BEB and HFS. The average age of the patients was 52.47 +/- 11.59. Out of 30 patients 57% were male and 43% were female with 1.3:1 male to female ratio. Blepharospasm was observed in 53.3% patients and hemifacial spasm was observed in 46.7% patients. In 50% of patients the onset of improvement was within 4-7 days. 93.4% of patients had improvement at the end of one month and 80% patients had improvement at 3 months follow up. Total duration of benefit lasted for up to 4-5 months in 46.6% of patients, 30% patients had benefit lasting for more than 5 months. 16.7% patients noticed benefit for up to 3 months and only 6.7% patients had benefit of only 2 months. Side effects such as Ptosis, diplopia, photophobia, redness of eyes, dry eyes and facial weakness occurred in 23% of patients in first week and up to one month while only 6.7% patients continued to have side effects at 3 months. This is the first study of its kind in our local population. This study concludes that the BTX is highly effective in the management of BEB and HFS and it is well tolerated.

Breast Neoplasms

Factors associated with breast cancer in Puerto Rican women.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 205-215 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Anthropometry; Mass Screening; Life Style; Body Mass Index; DNA Repair; Demography

Abstract: Breast cancer [BC] is the most common cancer afflicting breast Puerto Rican women and accounts for more cancer-related deaths in this population than any other cancer. Demographic, anthropometric, family history, and lifestyle data, as DMA repair capacity [DRC], were compared in 465 BC cases and 661 controls. Receptor status ' Crude and multiple logistic regression-derived adjusted odds ratios were used as indicators of the associations between BC and the variables under study. A low DRC level, aging [>61 years], family history of BC, and low education level had statistically significant associations with increased BC risk. Endometriosis, full-term pregnancy at an earlier age, higher parity, hysterectomy before age 50, multivitamin and calcium intake, and longer duration of breastfeeding significantly decreased BC risk. This study discusses the major risk factors for BC in Puerto Rico [PR]. Because many of these findings represent modifiable risk factors, they can translate into public health initiatives to lower BC risk. In addition, the possibility of using DRC as a simple screening tool for BC risk is explored.

genetics

Breast cancer molecular subtypes in Oman: correlation with age, histology, and stage distribution - analysis of 542 cases.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 38-48 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-ethnology; Receptor, erbB-2; Receptors, Estrogen; Receptors, Progesterone; Treatment Outcome; Gene Expression Regulation, Neoplastic

Abstract: Breast cancer [BC] is one of the most common malignancies and a foremost health issue throughout world. BC accounted for 23.1% of cancer cases diagnosed in Oman in 2009. BC is a heterogeneous disease, and immuno-histochemical [IHC] markers are used to further classify it into distinct subtypes, which are biologically discrete and display different behaviors. IHC testing of the estrogen receptor [ER], progesterone receptor [PR] and human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 [Her-2]; can sub-classify BC into 4 principal molecular subtypes. These subtypes are luminal A [ER+ and/or PR+, HER2-], luminal B [ER+ and/or PR+, HER2+], basal like [BCL - ER-, PR-, HER2-], and Her2/neu [ER-, PR-, HER2+]. Previous studies have shown preliminary evidence and high probabilities of molecular differences across ethnic and geographic groups which may be responsible for disparities in presentation, biological behavior, treatment response and outcome. BC data from 2006-2010 at the National Oncology Center - The Royal Hospital, Oman were retrospectively retrieved from the electronic patient record system [Al-Shifa]. Data were analyzed with respect to ER, PR, and Her-2 status and tumours were classified on molecular basis. Molecular subtypes were correlated with age, histology and treatment outcome. The results were compared with published regional and international data. There were 542 cases of BC accessible for evaluation. Luminal A subtype was the most common and the BCL subtype was highest among Omani females. Age was a significant factor in basal-like [63.8% younger than 50 years vs. 36.2% older than 50 years] and Her2 +ve tumours [60.9% vs. 39.1%]. High grade tumors were mostly observed [41%] in basal tumors and were lowest in luminal A [19%]. A higher stage at presentation [Stage III and IV] was observed in Her2+ tumours [59%], and a higher [22.4%] mortality was detected in basal like/TN tumours. The molecular classification and sub-typing of BC have revealed ethnic and geographic variation. Luminal A subtype is the most common among Omani female breast cancers but it is less common than in Western females. BCL subtype is highest among Omani females compared with Western females. These differences may have diagnostic, therapeutic and prognostic implications. Large scale and multi-centre studies may confirm these findings and can be translated and incorporated to pertinent management strategies.

mortality

Outcome of young age at diagnosis of breast cancer in South Egypt.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 76-83 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Neoplasm Staging; Retrospective Studies; Age Factors; Prognosis; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Incidence of breast cancer in patients <40 years old accounts for 20% of the total breast cancer patients in Egypt which is quite higher than the incidence reported worldwide. This study was conducted to evaluate the differences in survival between age groups below and above the age of 40. 170 patients <40 years and 500 patients >40 years were evaluated retrospectively to assess the differences in disease free survival [DPS] and overall survival [OS] between age groups after adjustment of other risk factors like stage, lymph node status, tumor size, and hormonal positivity. After median follow up of 49 months, there was no significant difference between the 2 age groups with regards to DPS $p=0.6$ and OS $P=0.7$ and there was no significant difference between the 2 groups when we stratified the patients according to stages, hormonal status and number of metastatic lymph nodes. However, we found significant increase in local recurrence after breast conserving surgery in patients <40 years compared to patients ≥ 40 years. Patients <40 years exhibited more often at advanced stage and large tumors size compared to patients ≥ 40 years; However, there was no significant difference in DPS and OS when we adjusted other risk factors. Furthermore, our analysis revealed that age <40 years can be considered as an adverse prognostic factor for the locoregional failure after breast conserving surgery.

pathology

Changes in biologic features between primary and recurrent or relapsed breast cancers.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 19-24 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Receptor, erbB-2; Breast Neoplasms-genetics; Neoplasm Metastasis-genetics; Kaplan-Meier Estimate; Biological Markers; Gene Expression Regulation, Neoplastic; Tumor Markers, Biological-biosynthesis; Receptors, Progesterone-biosynthesis; Receptors, Estrogen-biosynthesis

Abstract: Changes in ER, PR and Her2 receptor status between primary and metastatic cancer tissue have been suggested in breast cancer. The frequencies of these changes are still not fully understood. The purpose of this study was to evaluate these changes in breast cancer population of Kuwait. Changes in the biological features between primary and recurrent disease in 70 patients who presented between 2009 and 2012 was studied. Statistical comparisons between groups was done using chi square test while Kaplan Meier method was used to perform analysis of survival after relapse. All analysis was carried out using the IBM-SPSS statistical software. There was a decrease in ER and PR positivity from 61.4% to 58.6% and 61.4% to 44.3% respectively. The overall change in ER and PR status was 28.5% and 25.7% respectively. There was an increase in the Her2 positivity as the tumor relapsed and overall changes were seen in 5.7% of cases. Patients with breast cancer experience change in biological markers through the course of their disease. The changes are more with hormone receptors compared to Her2. Re-biopsy should be considered at relapse if feasible.

radiotherapy

Cardiac toxicity in breast cancer patients.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 49-55 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Diseases-chemically induced; Radiotherapy-adverse effects; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To assess cardiac toxicity post radiotherapy in left breast cancer patients with different fractionations. This is a prospective randomized study conducted at Kasr El-Ainy Center of Clinical Oncology and Nuclear Medicine [NEMROCK]. Cardiological assessment using RTOG toxicity criteria was done for left sided breast cancer patients after at least five years of conformal radiation therapy. There were two arms of radiation, conventional [50Gy/25stt/5 Ws] and hypofractionation [42.5 Gy 716 fractions /3 1/5 weeks]. Thirty patients were included in each arm. After a median follow up of 62 months [range 60 to 72], cardiac dysfunction developed more in the conventional arm but was insignificant [P value =0.36]. Grade I and II toxicity was 83.3 vs 70% and grade III was 3.3% in the hypofractionated arm only. The rate of local-regional tumor relapse at 5 years was similar [3.3%]. Hypofractionated radiotherapy decreased cardiac toxicity though not statistically significant, however it is more cost effective and time consuming.

Bronchial Fistula

etiology

Colobronchial fistula as a complication of advanced colorectal cancer: a case report.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 332-334 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal Neoplasms-complications; Pneumonia; Multiple Pulmonary Nodules; X-Rays; Adenocarcinoma

Abstract: Colo-bronchial fistulae due to colon cancer are extremely rare fistula and severe pneumonia in a patient with advanced and associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The colorectal cancer. The aim is to add conservative therapy as treatment is surgical. We describe a case of colo-bronchial an option in cases with poor prognosis.

Brucellosis

Proposal for further study of risk factors and health policy for human brucellosis in northern Jordan.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 280-281 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Health Policy

epidemiology

Brucellosis outbreak in Chouf district of Lebanon in 2009: a case-control study.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 250-256 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Case-Control Studies; Risk Factors; Cheese; Gloves, Protective; Dairy Products

Abstract: A study was conducted to determine risk factors associated with brucellosis infection in an outbreak in Chouf district of Lebanon during summer 2009. Cases of brucellosis reported to the Ministry of Public Health were identified, and for each case 2 controls were matched by sex, age and residence. Sociodemographic data, exposure to animals and animal products, knowledge about brucellosis, symptoms and history of past brucellosis infections were collected. Consumption of raw cheese was a significant risk factor for contracting brucellosis [matched OR = 29.5], whereas wearing gloves when in contact with animals and animal products and self-preparing dairy products were protective factors [OR = 0.08 and 0.13 respectively]. Low and inaccurate knowledge about brucellosis was prevalent among subjects, with a common misconception about human-human transmission. Ensuring animal vaccination, educating people on correct ways of milk pasteurization and handling meat products, and elevating food safety monitoring threshold are key elements in controlling brucellosis.

Butanones

therapeutic use

Anticancer and antioxidant activities of *Guiera senegalensis*.

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Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 135-139 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Antioxidants-pharmacology; Antineoplastic Agents-pharmacology; Naphthalenes-therapeutic use; Plants, Medicinal-chemistry; Medicine, Traditional; Mice

Abstract: Medicinal plants contain physiologically active principles that over the years have been exploited in traditional medicine for the treatment of various ailments. The ethanolic extract of *Guiera senegalensis* was tested in vitro as anticancer and antioxidant agent as well as for its phenolic and flavonoid contents. The trypan blue technique was used for the anticancer activity against Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma Cells [EACC] while the antioxidant activity of the

plant extract was determined by 2, 2 diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl [DPPH] assay. The total phenolic and flavonoidal contents were estimated using colorimetric methods. The ethanolic extract at a concentration of 13 microg/ml caused 100% cytotoxic effect against EACC. Moreover, it possessed a considerable antioxidant activity against DPPH radical. *Guiera senegalensis* extract was found to contain appreciable amounts of phenolic and flavonoidal compounds. It can be concluded that *Guiera senegalensis* possesses sufficient in vitro anticancer and antioxidant activities to warrant further detailed study of its pharmacology and phytochemistry.

Cadmium

toxicity

Probabilistic statistical study of the carcinogenic effect of cadmium in the tobacco and industry.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 103-112 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Tobacco Industry; Tobacco-adverse effects; Data Collection; Carcinogenicity Tests

Abstract: We seek in this study to assess the probability of contribution of tobacco to increase the chance that a person working in industry, where cadmium is its raw material, is achieved by cancer. A database was compiled from information recorded of a number of patients receiving treatment at Al Bayrouni hospital in Damascus during the past three years. The statistical probability analysis has shown the differential contribution of the two sources of affection, Tobacco and Industries polluted by cadmium, where a strong contribution of tobacco to the development of cancer of the lungs, gastrointestinal and the cervix, while the industry has marked a huge trace in the case of cancer of the kidneys and bladder, and a modest contribution in the case of prostate and ovary.

Candida

radiation effects

Efficacy of ultraviolet radiation on drug susceptibility of *Candida* Spp. to itraconazole, fluconazole and amphotericin B.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 53-58 (17 ref.)

Keywords: *Candida*-drug effects; Ultraviolet Rays; Itraconazole-pharmacology; Fluconazole-pharmacology; Amphotericin B-pharmacology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Ultraviolet [UV] radiation is an important disinfectant. Fungal infections with resistant isolates in patients culminate in recurrence of disease even with worse condition. This study was done to evaluate the efficacy of ultraviolet radiation on drug susceptibility of *Candida* Spp. To itraconazole, fluconazole and amphotericin B. This laboratory study was done on 12 *Candida* spp. isolated from patients according to NCCLS M27- A method. Samples were suspended with sterile saline and optical density was read by spectrophotometer at the wavelength of 530 nm. Serial dilutions [0.0313-16 microg/ml] and [0.0313-128 microg/ml] were supplied for itraconazole, amphotericin and fluconazole, respectively. MICs were determined after 48h incubation at 35°C. Following UV radiation for 1, 2, 5, 10, 60, 90 and 120 seconds MICs were determined, subsequently. The highest MIC pre UV radiation was [>128 microg/ml] for fluconazole. After UV radiation, MICs were steadily decreased for all mentioned drugs while after 10 sec, MICs of itraconazole and amphotericin B were >0.0313 microg/ml. Secondary MICs significantly decreased with respect to MICs obtained in pre UV radiation [P<0.05]. UV radiation reduces MICs of *Candida* spp. to itraconazole, fluconazole, amphotericin B.

Candida albicans

drug effects

Effect of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Myrtus communis* and nystatin on *Candida albicans*.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 59-65 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Thymus Plant; Myrtus; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Candidiasis, Oral-drug therapy; Antifungal Agents-pharmacology

Abstract: Candida albicans is the most frequent etiological agent of oral candidiasis. This study was done to compare the anticandidal effect of Thymus vulgaris and Myrtus communis to nystatin on Candida albicans. In this laboratory study thirty-two strains of Candida albicans isolated from patients with oral candidiasis. Yeast suspension of Candida yeast cells was provided, subsequently a serial dilution from Thymus vulgaris and Myrtus communis and Nystatin in Sabouraud Dextrose Agar [SDA] medium were prepared. Then a loop of Candida suspension was cultured on all of the solid media and was incubated at 25°C. The findings of fungus growing were recorded during 7 days. MIC of Thymus vulgaris, Myrtus communis L, mix of these essences and Nystatin was 0.390 microl/ml, 12.5 microl/ml, 0.78 microl/ml and 160 IU/ml, respectively. Thymus vulgaris contained antifungal activity against Candida albicans, but Myrtus communis demonstrated a very low activity against Candida albicans.

Capsicum

growth and development

Effect of litter composition from selected three pruning on growth and development of pepper [Capsicum annum]

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 49-54 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Soil; Seeds; Prosopis; Phosphorus

Abstract: The experiment was conducted to study the growth and development of pepper [Capsicum annum] grown on soil enriched with foliages from Leueaena leucocephala, Gmelina arborea, Prosopis mimosa, Tectona grandis, Azadiracta indica and Daniella oliverii. Top soil sample used for the experiment was collected from the University of Ilorin premises. Foliage from the selected tree species were collected, air dried and pulverized to a fine texture before mixing with soil. Dry pepper seeds were sown in the different soil mixture. The experiment was laid out as a Complete Randomized Design [CRD] with six treatments replicated thrice. Parameters evaluated include: Mean leaf area, Mean plant height and Mean leaf number. Samples of the air dried soil were taken before and after planting and used to determine total nitrogen, available phosphorus, organic matter content, potassium and soil pH. Results showed that the soil enriched with pruning from Azadiracta indica had the best performance in terms of the growth of pepper [Capsicum annum] as shown by the leaf area [2443.3 cm²], leaf number [55.0] and plant height [30.3cm] at 8 weeks after planting [SWAP]. Soil chemical composition of the soil also varied significantly among the treatments [P < 0.05] Prosopis mimosa had the best performance in terms of the pH amendment [6.6] and potassium content [2.8%] while Leucaena leucocephala had the best performance in term of nitrogen content [6.7%] and Organic matter content [5.4%]. Lastly, Daniella oliverii had the best performance in term of Phosphorus content [8.0]. In conclusion, pruning from Azadiracta indica had the best performance in terms of the growth of Pepper.

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular

secondary

Management of patients with recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma following living donor liver transplantation: a single center experience.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 12-18 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Transplantation; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Living Donors; Liver Neoplasms-surgery; Survival Rate; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Tumor recurrence is the most important predictive factor for the survival of patients following liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC]. The management of recurrent HCC remains controversial. In this study, we presented the clinical outcomes of patients with recurrent HCC following living donor liver transplantation. Of the 109 patients who underwent liver transplantation due to hepatocellular carcinoma, sixteen [14.7%] developed tumor recurrence and were included in the study. We analyzed the management of patients with recurrent tumors and their outcomes. The mean age of patients included in the study was 55.2 +/- 7.82 [28-65] years, and 13 patients [81%] were male. The mean follow up and time to recurrence were 25.8 +/- 19.2 [5-78] months and 11 +/- 9.4 [4-26] months, respectively. Four patients developed recurrence in the liver graft and 12 [75%] developed recurrence in extrahepatic organs. Of these patients, seven had surgical treatment, seven received chemotherapy, and two did not receive any treatment. All four surviving patients received surgical treatment. Recurrence of HCC following liver transplantation generally occurs in the first two years and in extrahepatic organs. The most effective treatment for patients with single

and isolated recurrent tumors is surgery. However, the long term survival differed according to the type of recurrence, depending on which organs recurrence occurred in and whether recurrence was in single or multiple locations. Therefore, the treatment strategy should be individualized for longer survival.

Carcinoma, Renal Cell

pathology

Pigmented renal cell carcinoma: a case with unusual findings and review of the literature.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 176-182 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Melanins; Kidney Neoplasms-pathology; Neoplasm Metastasis; Perivascular Epithelioid Cell Neoplasms; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: A few cases of pigmented renal cell carcinoma have been reported in the literature so far. It has been described in both conventional and chromophobe subtypes of renal cell carcinoma. The nature of these pigmentations is consistent with melanin, neuromelanin, and lipochrome granules. We report a rare case of pigmented renal carcinoma due to the accumulation of abnormal phagolysosomal bodies, with histochemical features consistent with neuromelanin. A review of cases of pigmented conventional renal cell carcinoma in literature is also presented. Awareness of pigmentation in primary renal cell carcinoma is important in differentiating it from primary and metastatic malignant melanoma and other malignancies that can show pigmentation. Whether the presence and nature of the pigmentation has any clinical importance has yet to be established.

Cardiovascular Diseases

Quality of life in cardiovascular patients in Iran and factors affecting it: a systematic review.

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JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 95-101 (72 ref.)

Keywords: Stress, Psychological; Questionnaires; Quality of Life

Abstract: Cardiovascular diseases are always one of the major causes of mortality in the world affecting all aspects of patients' lives. Therefore, this study was conducted to summarize and provide a clear view of quality of life in these patients in Iran through a systematic review on the results of previously conducted studies. In a systematic review, required information was collected by searching keywords of Iran, quality of life, heart failure, cardiac, heart, and their Persian equivalents in databases of Science Direct, Pubmed, IRAN doc, SID, Medlib and Magiran. The selected time period for searching articles was since 2000 to 2012. Inclusion criteria were: releasing of article during 2000 to 2012, articles reporting patients' quality of life in any domains of heart diseases, and articles published in Persian and English. Extracted results first were summarized in Extraction Table, and then analyzed manually. Finally 18 of 1592 found articles were included in the study. A total of 3,797 cardiac patients' quality of life was measured using six different tools, the most important one of which was SF36 questionnaire. Among eight dimensions of SF36 questionnaire, the highest mean was for social role functioning with average score of 58.37 and the lowest for physical limitation [physical role functioning] with score of 42.95. Overall, mean of eight dimensions was 53.19. Among 4 general domains of quality of life, physical activity had the lowest average of 43.63 and average of general dimensions of quality of life was 47.65. The most important factors affecting quality of life were sex, age, education, marital status, occupational status, suffering duration, number of hospitalizations etc. The results of the studies showed relatively low quality of life of cardiovascular patients in general. Therefore, according to the introduced effective factors in this study, it is necessary to consider regular programs for improving quality of life in these patients and providing suitable and qualitative services.

Career Choice

Career in pediatrics as a specialty among students in two Iraqi medical colleges.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 28-33 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Pediatrics; Education, Medical, Undergraduate; Specialization-trends; Students, Medical; Questionnaires; Knowledge; Sex Factors

Abstract: Limited knowledge is present on career in pediatrics among Iraqi medical students. The objective of this study was to figure out how pediatrics is popular among Iraqi medical students to be pursued as a future career as well as to define factors associated with the decline to pursue such specialty, if any. During the academic year 2010-2011, a questionnaire survey was employed to the final-year students from two medical colleges in Baghdad. The questionnaire included the variables of participant's gender, the option to participate in the study, the intention to pursue pediatrics career and, finally the reason stand behind rejecting that career, if any. Descriptive statistics was used to address data. Three hundred and thirty five students were asked to participate in this study and 271 have proved to take part in it with a response of 81%. Pediatrics was chosen as a career in 42.1% of the participants while 57.9% rejected it. Males were more attracted to pediatrics than females with a rejection percentage of 41.5% compared with 58.5% for females. Among factors stand behind not to pursue pediatrics were lacking of intellectual interest [79.6%] and deficient pediatric clinical training and skills [10.2%]. Other factors such as sparse promotional academic opportunities, lacking of anticipated higher financial rewards, and unfavorable prestige were at low percentages [5.1%, 3.2%, and 1.9% respectively]. In comparison with previous Iraqi studies, medical students were more enthusiastic towards pursuing pediatrics as a career. This trend is anticipated to ensure the adequacy of pediatricians' workforce and healthcare. It should be continuously promoted necessitating the attention of policy makers and medical educators.

Carthamus tinctorius

chemistry

Physico-chemical standardization of Tukhm-e-qurtum [Carthamus tinctorius Linn]

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Mohammadia Tibbia College and Assayer Hospital - Department of Ilmul Advia
Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 41-45 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Asteraceae; Medicine, Unani; Chromatography, Thin Layer; Plants, Medicinal

Abstract: Carthamus tinctorius, Linn. [Qurtum] of the family Compositae, is an annual plant which grows in tropical and sub-tropical parts of India. The seeds of the taxon are extensively used in Unani system of medicine as anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, aphrodisiac, blood purifier, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, expectorant, hepatoprotective, lithotryptic, liver tonic, purgative, sex stimulant, spermatogenic and tonic. In view of the medicinal value of this plant as described in Unani literature, the present study has been designed to set the physico-chemical standards of the seeds of Carthamus tinctorius, Linn. evolving some important parameters such as extractive value in different solvents, alcohol and water soluble contents, moisture contents, total ash value, water soluble ash value, acid insoluble ash value, bulk density, pH, chemical reactions, fluorescence analysis and thin layer chromatography. These parameters shall be valuable in quality control and identification of the drug.

Cataract Extraction

Clear corneal incision in cataract surgery.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 25-31 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Cataract-therapy; Endophthalmitis; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies; Visual Acuity; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: Since the introduction of sutureless clear corneal cataract incisions, the procedure has gained increasing popularity worldwide because it offers several advantages over the traditional sutured scleral tunnels and limbal incisions. Some of these benefits include lack of conjunctival trauma, less discomfort and bleeding, absence of suture-induced astigmatism, and faster visual rehabilitation. However, an increasing incidence of postoperative endophthalmitis after clear corneal cataract surgery has been reported. Different authors have shown a significant increase up to 15-fold in the incidence of endophthalmitis following clear corneal incision compared to scleral tunnels. The aim of this report is to review the advantages and disadvantages of clear corneal incisions in cataract surgery, emphasizing on wound construction recommendations based on published literature.

methods

Manual suture less small incision cataract surgery in patients with uveitic cataract.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 77-82 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Phacoemulsification-methods; Uveitis-surgery; Suture Techniques; Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies; Cataract Extraction-economics; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the outcome of manual small incision cataract surgery [SICS] in eyes with uveitic cataract. Setting- Medical college hospital of the subcontinent, Retrospective case series. In this retrospective study, patients who underwent SICS with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation for uveitic cataract from 2006 to 2009 were evaluated. Patients with less than 3 months follow-up were excluded. Post-operative vision and complications were analyzed. A total of 54 patients completed the study. The mean age was 52.3 +/- 9.3 years. The mean follow-up was 11.53 +/- 5.05 months. The mean surgical time was [10.2 +/- 3.8 min]. Etiological diagnosis was possible in 31.41% [17/54] of patients. There was a statistically significant improvement in vision after surgery [$P < 0.001$]. When uveitis was well-controlled, pre-operative corticosteroids did not change post-operative inflammation [$P = 0.796$]. However, pre-operative corticosteroids were statistically significantly associated to final best corrected visual acuity [BCVA] [$P = 0.010$]. SICS with posterior chamber intraocular lens implantation is safe in most cataracts due to uveitis and improves BCVA at 6 months. Inflammation should be well-controlled pre-operatively for at least 3 months. Posterior capsule opacification, macular edema and persistent uveitis were the main factors affecting visual outcome. SICS requires minimal instrumentation, surgical time is short and can also be performed in rural clinics and eye-camps, where phacoemulsification machines are unavailable. SICS may be a more practical and cost-effective technique for uveitic cataract, in such circumstances.

Cause of Death

[Causes of death in Tunisia: estimates of years of life lost]

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 257-264 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Life Expectancy; Mortality; Premature; Cardiovascular Diseases; Neoplasms

Abstract: This study estimated the number of years of life lost [YLL] by cause due to premature death in Tunisia for the year 2006. We adopted the methodology [SEYLL] proposed by Murray and Lopez. The crude rate of YLL was 58.1 per 1000 inhabitants. After age-standardization using the world population, we obtained a rate of 57.7 YLL per 1000. Cardiovascular diseases [CVD] [19.3% of total YLL] and cancers [17.8%] dominated the burden of premature mortality, followed by perinatal conditions [13.6%]. Excluding extreme age groups where perinatal conditions [0-4 years] and CVD [> 60 years] dominated the YLL's causes, injuries [road traffic crashes, falls, etc.] and cancers were most responsible for YLL. The present study highlights the major contribution of noncommunicable diseases to YLL in Tunisia. The promotion of healthy lifestyle and the reinforcement of secondary prevention in primary health care are the best ways to tackle these diseases.

Cerebral Ventricles

abnormalities

Colpocephaly, a wide clinical spectrum for one cephalic disorder: three new cases from Kuwait.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 348-352 (21 ref.)

Keywords: CHARGE Syndrome; Sex Chromosome Aberrations; Cerebral Ventricles-pathology; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Occipital Lobe

Abstract: Colpocephaly is an abnormal enlargement of the occipital horns of both lateral ventricles; it is also described as persistence of the fetal configuration of the lateral ventricles. Since it was first described, Colpocephaly has been found in association with several abnormalities of the brain. The spectrum of clinical presentation is wide, including mainly various degrees of mental retardation, seizures, and motor and visual abnormalities. Approximately 50 cases have been described in children. Herein we report three new cases of Colpocephaly. One of the cases was associated with CHARGE syndrome. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first publication to report such an association.

Chickens

growth and development

Broiler response to growth promoter and potential to reserve meat nutrients.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 55-62 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Poultry Diseases-prevention and control; Animal Feed-standards; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Three hundred day old Cobb commercial broilers were reared up to 32 days of age in a random distribution to 5 dietary treatments [A, B, C D and E], with 15 numbers having 4 replications in each fed with market available ready feed. Drinking water was supplemented with glucose and multivitamin at onset, 4[th],11[th],23[rd] and 25[th] days. Besides, all the birds were immunized with ND clone-30 and D-78 at the age of 5[th] and 11[th] day to prevent the Newcastle disease. Birds were medicated with four dietary additives that are being frequently used in commercial level, Chlortetracycline [10 gm/kg feed], Oxytetracycline [0.5 mg/liter water], Enrofloxacin [2.5 ml/ 10 liters water] and Doxycycline and Colistin sulphate 10.5 mg/liter] as per instruction of manufacturing company at the age from 7 to 24 days for dietary group A and from 19 to 24 days for B,C and D dietary group while E was controlled. At the end of the 3rd week [21 Day] , representative medicated birds were slaughtered for inking samples to analyze the meat quality. In addition, at the end of trial, some antibiotic withdrawal birds were randomly selected and slaughtered for the same purpose. Live weight and dressed weight, breast, thigh, wings, heart, liver, spleen and gizzard weight were also taken using electric balance. Proximate components like DM, CP, and CF of meat were measured. The medication had no significant [P>0.05] effect on live weight gain followed by dressed weight and also for meat cuts in most cases. Only liver and gizzard showed the positive response in weight gain[gm] to medication [P<0.05]. In contrast, 7 days of withdrawal later, no antimicrobial [P>0.05] reply was found to live weight gain[g], dressed weight and different cut weight [g]. FCR was better in antibiotic groups in comparison with control group. Among medicated groups B was found best feed conversion efficiency at market age both in medication and withdrawal period. The essence is that proper management can recover the quality and quantity of chicken meat. Only oxytetracycline [B] may be used [if necessary] for increasing the breast meat quality [CP] up to the safe period [7 days of withdrawal] and to prevent the infection.

Chlorpheniramine

chemistry

Floating tablets of dexchlorphenaramine maleate: formulation and evaluation using factorial design.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 11-23 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Design; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical; Biological Availability; Regression Analysis; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Drug Delivery Systems; Tablets

Abstract: The purpose of this research was to formulate and evaluation a floating tablet formulation of Dexchlorphenaramine maleate [DCPM] using full factorial design. DCPM has an absorption window in the stomach and in the upper part of the small intestine .A 32 factorial design [nine runs] was utilized to optimize the formulation wherein the content of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose [HPMC K15M] [X1] and Carbopol 934P [X2] were taken as independent variables and t50% [Y1], drug release after 6 h [Y2],% drug release after 12 h [Y3], and floating lag time [FLT] [Y4] were taken as the dependent variables. We used HPMC K15M and Carbopol 934P as matrix materials for formulating the tablets, which were prepared by direct compression. The floating tablets were evaluated for uniformity of weight, hardness, friability, tablet assay, in vitro floating and in vitro release studies. Floating matrix tablets based on combination of two polymers exhibited desired floating and prolonged drug release for 24 h. Carbopol loading showed negative effect on floating properties but were found helpful to control the release rate of drug. Optimal Formula [F9] was selected by regression analysis which followed Krosmyer-peppas kinetic. Drug release mechanism was found as a complex mixture of diffusion, swelling and erosion. The developed floating tablets of DCPM may be used in clinic for prolonged drug release for at least 16 hrs, thereby improving the bioavailability of the drug and patient compliance.

Cholecystitis

parasitology

Cholecystitis due to helminthic infection.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 111-114 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Gallbladder Diseases-parasitology; Cholecystitis-pathology; Fasciola hepatica-pathogenicity; Taenia saginata-pathogenicity; Biliary Tract

Abstract: Helminthic infections were reported from tropical and subtropical locations in the world. The parasitic helminths develop and migrate to different organs. Unusual cases may afflict the gallbladder and the biliary tract. The parasites invade the bile ducts and cause inflammation, fibrotic lesions, acute and chronic cholecystitis. In this article, we reported three unusual cases of parasitic infection in Kermanshah, Iran. The worms were isolated from gallbladder and biliary tract. The specimens were diagnosed by macroscopic features and staining methods. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Taenia saginata* and adult type *fasciola hepatica* isolated from gall bladder and biliary duct. Cholecystectomy was done on all patients suffering from gall bladder inflammation and obstruction.

Chorionic Gonadotropin

therapeutic use

Effect of human chorionic gonadotropin and vitamine E on cellular density of CA1 hippocampal area, learning ability and memory, following ischemia - reperfusion injury in mice.

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Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Cellular and Molecular Research Center

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 23-28 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin E-therapeutic use; CA1 Region, Hippocampal-drug effects; Pyramidal Cells-drug effects; Brain Ischemia-complications; Behavior, Animal-drug effects; Learning Disorders-drug therapy; Memory Disorders-drug therapy; Mice; Reperfusion Injury-complications

Abstract: Reduction in cerebral blood flow following cerebral ischemia cause the production of oxygen free radicals and finally leads to brain tissue destruction. Pyramidal cells of the CA1 region of hippocampus are highly sensitive to hypoxic condition. This study was done to determine the effect of human chorionic gonadotropin [hCG] and vitamine E on cellular density of CA1 hippocampal area, learning ability and memory, following ischemia - reperfusion injury in mice. This experimental study was done on 40 male mice in 5 groups as follow: sham control, ischemia, hCG treated, vitamine E treated and hCG + vitamine E treated groups. Single dose of vitamin E was injected intraperitoneally during the establishment of reperfusion and hCG was injected from 48h after ischemia for 5 days. Following the treatment period, mice brains were fixated by transcardial perfusion and stained by nissle method. The shuttle box was used to evaluate the learning memory. Co-administration of vitamine E and hCG, significantly increased the cell numbers in hippocampus compared to the ischemic group [$P < 0.001$]. Also learning and memory improved in treatment group in comparison with ischemia group [$P < 0.05$]. Co-administration of vitamin E and hCG improved ischemia-induced neurodegeneration and memory impairment.

Clavicle

surgery

Surgical treatment in middle third of clavicle fracture with superior reconstruction plating.

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Iran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - Department of Orthopedics

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 106-110 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Plates; Fracture Fixation, Internal-methods; Fractures, Bone-surgery; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures-methods; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Four percent of fractures were happened in clavicle bone. This study was done to evaluate the outcomes of superior reconstruction plating method in middle third of clavicle fracture. This descriptive study was carried out on 31 patients with middle third of clavicle fracture in Tehran-Iran, during 2009-12. The patients were treated surgically with superior reconstruction plating method. The treatment outcomes were determined by regular follow up in constant shoulder score, duration of union and complications of surgery. The mean value of constant shoulder score was 87.6

which are reduced by chronological age. Non union rate and infection occurred in 3.2% and 6.5% of subjects. Duration of union and pre-scapular pain is increased by chronological age. Superior reconstruction plating method is recommended for middle third of clavicle fractures due to low complication, high constant shoulder score and lower treatment cost.

Colic

etiology

Association of various factors with infantile colic.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 217-221 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Colic-prevention and control; Nutritional Status; Educational Status; Confidence Intervals; Birth Weight; Hernia, Inguinal

Abstract: To assess the association of various factors with infantile colic. This case control study was done at Government Sardar Begum Hospital Sialkot in the period from January 2011 to December 2011. Infants visiting the outpatient department for colic were included in the study. For every infant data was collected on structured Proforma for various factors associated with infantile colic. Cases of colic were identified by applying Wessel's criteria, calculations were made using SPSS version 19, P-value, odds ratio and 95% Confidence interval were calculated and significance of various factors were evaluated. Out of the 735 infants who visited the outpatient department for colic, only 125 infants that fulfilled Wessel's criteria were included in the study. Similarly 125 age matched controls were also selected. The factors that were found significantly associated with infantile colic include, stress during pregnancy, being first born, breast feeding, improper feeding/burping techniques, GER, umbilical/inguinal hernia and disturbed sleep pattern. However no statistical significance was found for the following factors, illness in pregnancy, nutritional status, mode of delivery, educational status, maternal pulses intake, socioeconomic status of family, parental age, birth weight and gestational and stool frequency. Reducing the maternal stress during pregnancy, educating the first time mother about handling of infant may be helpful in reducing colic in infants.

Colitis, Ulcerative

complications

Ulcerative colitis associated with aplastic anemia; a case report.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 230-234 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Aplastic; HLA-DR2 Antigen; Immunosuppressive Agents; Blood Transfusion; Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Abstract: Anemia is the most common hematologic disorder in patients with ulcer-ative colitis [UC] . In some cases, normochromic anemia results from the presence of chronic disease; however blood loss or malabsorption may lead to an iron deficiency anemia with hypochromic appearance. Other rare hematologic manifestations associated with UC include myelodysplastic syndromes and leukemia. Several investigators have suggested a clinical association between inflammatory bowel disease and myelodysplastic syndrome, which may they share an immune dysfunction and impairment of T-lymphocytes activities. UC is an inflammatory bowel disease of unknown etiology that mainly affects the mucosa of the colon. Immune mechanisms play an important role in UC, and immunogenetic factors have been implicated in the development of the disease. Aplastic anemia is a bone marrow stem cell disorder characterized by ineffective hematopoiesis, leading to pancytopenia. Although aplastic anemia is frequently idiopathic, the immune-mediated suppression of hematopoiesis may be implicated in at least half of patients, since more than half of these patients achieve hematological remission in response to immunosuppressive therapy. We report here a rare case of UC associated with pancytopenia requiring a blood transfusion in which a bone marrow examination showed aplastic anemia. A common pathogenic link between UC and aplastic anemia is suggested in this patient on the basis of the shared immunologic impairment underlying both diseases.

Conscious Sedation

utilization

Sedation and general anesthesia for magnetic resonance imaging examination in children.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 226-230 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, General-utilization; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care); Child

Abstract: The object of this study was to assess the efficacy and safety of this sedation protocol and to emphasize that pediatric patients need MRI suite with facilities to provide general anesthesia. Nine hundred and twenty five patients underwent resonance magnetic imaging. Oral sedation was to be given to children aged 5 years and below. Oral sedation consisted of choral hydrate 90mg/kg orally. All magnetic resonance imaging request for children who failed oral sedation as well as those referred for general anesthesia were reviewed by a consultant anesthetist who then allocated patients to undergo a procedure with either general anesthesia or intravenous sedation. Intravenous sedation consisted of either propofol 0.5mg/kg bolus followed by an infusion or midazolam 0.2-0.5mg/kg. General anesthesia was given using sevoflurane, intravenous propofol induction. Five hundred and fifteen patients [57.15%] scans were done without sedation. Whereas 46 scans were performed during the consultant anesthetist supervised sessions. Oral sedation failed in 25 out of 364 patients [6.9%]. Eighty seven per cent of children aged 5 years and below needed sedation compared with 4.5% of those aged over 10 years. This study concluded the use of a structured sedation protocol for MRI scanning, as it is effective and safe.

Corneal Endothelial Cell Loss

etiology

Comparison of morphological and functional endothelial cell changes after cataract surgery: phacoemulsification versus manual small-incision cataract surgery.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 56-60 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Phacoemulsification; Cataract Extraction-adverse effects; Endothelium, Corneal-pathology; Postoperative Complications; Cell Count; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To compare the morphological [cell density, coefficient of variation and standard deviation] and functional [central corneal thickness] endothelial changes after phacoemulsification versus manual small-incision cataract surgery [MSICS]. Prospective randomized control study. In this prospective randomized control study, patients were randomly allocated to undergo phacoemulsification [Group 1, n = 100] or MSICS [Group 2, n = 100] using a random number Table. The patients underwent complete ophthalmic evaluation and specular microscopy preoperatively and at land 6 weeks postoperatively. Functional and morphological endothelial evaluation was Noncon ROBO PACHY SP-9000 specular microscope. Phacoemulsification was performed, the chop technique and MSICS, by the viscoexpression technique. The mean difference in central corneal thickness at baseline and 1 week between Group 1 and Group 2 was statistically significant [P= 0.027]. However, this difference at baseline when compared to 6 week and 1 week, 6 weeks was not statistically significant [P> 0.05]. The difference in mean endothelial cell density between groups at 1 week and 6 weeks was statistically significant [P = 0.016]. The mean coefficient of variation and mean standard deviation between groups were not statistically significant [P> 0.05, both comparisons]. The central corneal thickness, coefficient of variation, and standard deviation were maintained in both groups indicating that the function and morphology of endothelial cells was not affected despite an initial reduction in endothelial cell number in MSICS. Thus, MSICS remains a safe option in the developing world.

Corneal Neovascularization

Corneal neovascularization: an enigma.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 211- (5 ref.)

Keywords: Neovascularization, Pathologic; Angiogenesis Inhibitors; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning Transmission; Cornea-blood supply

Corneal Stroma

surgery

Intrastromal corneal ring segments: how successful is the surgical treatment of keratoconus?

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Keratoconus Unit

MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 3-9 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Keratoconus-surgery; Corneal Topography; Corneal Wavefront Aberration; Treatment Outcome; Refraction, Ocular; Aberrometry; Visual Acuity; Corneal Topography; Corneal Wavefront Aberration; Treatment Outcome; Refraction, Ocular

Abstract: This review evaluates the outcomes of intrastromal corneal ring segment [ICRS] implantation for the treatment of keratoconus considering a new grading system based on the preoperative visual impairment of the patient. Additionally, a five-year follow-up analysis of patients with stable and progressive keratoconus is performed in order to assess the long term stability of the surgical procedure. Corrected distance visual acuity decreased statistically significantly in patients with mild keratoconus [$P < 0.01$] but statistically significantly increased in all other grades [$P < 0.05$]. The improvement in visual acuity and the decrease of keratometric and aberrometric values were stable throughout a long period of time in patients with stable keratoconus. In patients with progressive form keratoconus, a significant improvement was found immediately after the procedure, however clinically relevant regression greater than 3 D was observed at the end of the follow up period.

Corneal Topography

methods

Corneal topography patterns in the Tehran eye study: warning about the high prevalence of patterns with a skewed radial axis.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 72-76 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Asian Continental Ancestry Group; Cornea-pathology

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to determine the distribution of corneal topography patterns in Tehran. In this population-based study, a total of 442 individuals were randomly selected by cluster sampling for complete ophthalmologic examination. A total of 404 [788 eyes] met the inclusion criteria and were enrolled in this study. Orbscan II [Bausch and Lomb Surgical, Salt Lake City, USA] was used to determine the anterior segment indices and axial power maps for each eye. On the basis of the axial power maps, the symmetric bowtie [SB] [29.0%] and asymmetric bowtie with inferior steepening [16.7%] patterns were the most prevalent and the irregular [3.3%] and superior steepening [1.5%] patterns the least prevalent. Asymmetric bowtie pattern with a skewed radial axis [AB-SRAX] was seen in 7.6% of eyes. These cases had both thinner and steeper corneas compared with round and SB ones [$P < 0.014$ and $P < 0.006$]. Maximum anterior elevation in 5 mm zone, of AB-SRAX corneas were higher; than other patterns [$P < 0.01$] except for superior steepened and inferior steepened ones. The distribution of corneal topographic patterns in Iranians seems like other Asian population on the whole. The 7.6% prevalence of AB-SRAX patterns may be a warning on keratoconus prevalence in our population. This is in line with recent regional reports.

Corneal Ulcer

surgery

Repositioning of pedicle conjunctival flap performed for refractory corneal ulcer.

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Cornea Centre

MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 89-91 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Conjunctiva-transplantation; Conjunctiva-surgery; Visual Acuity

Abstract: A 50-year-old male was referred with a previous history of conjunctival flap [CF] for a nonhealing fungal corneal ulcer with extreme corneal thinning in the right eye. The peritomy for the CF extended from 6:30 to 9:30 clock h on the cornea. The CF was disengaged, peritomy area deepithelialized, and CF was repositioned. He later underwent penetrating keratoplasty and achieved 20/40 best corrected visual acuity. The authors present a new concept for surgically repositioning CF s to the original site immediately after healing of the corneal ulcer.

Coronary Artery Disease

Burden of circulatory system diseases and ignored barriers of knowledge translation.

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JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 89-94 (62 ref.)

Keywords: Cost of Illness; Risk Factors; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Cardiovascular Diseases; Education, Medical; Delivery of Health Care; Cooperative Behavior; Awareness

Abstract: Circulatory system diseases raise third highest disability-adjusted life years among Iranians and ischemic cardiac diseases are main causes for such burden. Despite available evidences on risk factors of the disease, no effective intervention was implemented to control and prevent the disease. This paper non-systematically reviews available literature on the problem, solutions, and barriers of implementation of knowledge translation in Iran. It seems that there are ignored factors such as cultural and motivational issues in knowledge translation interventions but there are hopes for implementation of started projects and preparation of students as next generation of knowledge transferors.

epidemiology

Prevalence of coronary artery diseases risk factors in Sari-Iran [2005-10]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 96-100 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Coronary Artery Disease-radiography; Electrocardiography; Diabetes Complications; Hypertension-complications; Hyperlipidemias-complications; Smoking-adverse effects

Abstract: Coronary artery diseases are one of the main causes of mortality and morbidity. This study was done to determine the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery diseases in patients referred to angiography center in Sari, Northern Iran. This descriptive study was performed on 2540 patients referred to angiography center in Sari city, northern Iran, during 2005-10. Risk factors including diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, smoking, Family history, CRP and also ECG changes, type and number of involved artery and the severity of vascular involvement were recorded for each patient. Hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes, smoking were seen in 40.8%, 40.5%, 29.1%, 12.5% of patients, respectively. Positive family history and CRP were found in 10% and 3.4% of the patients, respectively. 23.8% of patients had abnormal ECG. One, two and three vessel diseases were observed in 26.5%, 48.3%, 48.3% of cases, respectively. Left anterior descending artery constriction was seen in 75.8% and 80.4% of males and females, respectively. A significant relationship was found between diabetes and left coronary circumflex [$P<0.04$] and left anterior descending artery [$P<0.03$] constriction. Diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, smoking, family history, abnormal ECG are among the risk factors of coronary artery diseases in this area.

Corticosterone

adverse effects

Studying the effect of chronic glucocorticoids injection on the depressive behavior in mice.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 75-88 (59 ref.)

Keywords: Depression-chemically induced; Mice; Behavior, Animal-drug effects; Pituitary-Adrenal System-drug effects

Abstract: Chronic cortisol is considered to be a hallmark of neuroendocrine and psychiatric disorders, such as Cushing's disease and depression. It remains unclear whether cortisol directly contributes to the altered mood and behaviour seen in these diseases. To answer this question, a model of chronic cortisol was utilized, in which, male albino mice were injected intraperitoneally with corticosterone [13 mg/kg] for 23 days. Locomotor Activity was measured during this period. The results show that Acute treatment with Corticosterone increased Total Activity, Mobile Time, Active Time, Rearing Counts, however, Chronic but not acute treatment with Corticosterone decreased these activities. This study suggests that chronic corticosterone may contribute to at least part of the symptoms [i.e. locomotor activities] displayed by patients with depression.

Culture Media

Use of cowpea and pigeon pea as nutritional ingredients in culture media.

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Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 141-146 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Cajanus; Plant Proteins; Seeds

Abstract: Dehydrated commercial culture media are hygroscopic and expensive. Cheap, locally available plant seeds such as cowpea [*Vigna unguiculata*] and pigeon pea [*Cajanus cajan*] could be used in the design and formulation of microbial culture media in order to reduce the cost. To make use of locally cheap seeds as a basic nutrient medium for the isolation of different microorganisms. Solid culture media from locally available plants were designed to include three types, [i] simple; [ii] enriched with the addition of human blood; [iii] differential with lactose and phenol red as a pH indicator, and formulated to contain cowpea and pigeon pea flours in combination in a concentrations of 2%. The name DANIEL and SHAMSOUN [D and S] was used for the designed media. Twenty bacterial species and *Candida albicans* were inoculated for the observation of the growth response. On D and S simple medium all the organisms grew typically except, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* which did not grow and *Streptococcus pyogenes* and *Neisseria meningitidis* which revealed atypical colonies. On D and S human blood agar medium, all the organisms grew typically, but the beta- hemolysis of some of the [3-haemolytic species was not detected and some species revealed green pigmented colonies and green pigmentation on the medium. On D and S differential medium, all lactose-fermenting species revealed typical, yellow colonies and all non-lactose-fermenting species revealed typical, pink-red colonies, except, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Bacillus cereus* and *Candida albicans* which revealed typical, yellow colonies. The flours of cowpea and pigeon pea are good sources of protein, carbohydrates and minerals, so they can be used in the preparation of different types of culture media for the isolation of different species of bacteria and *Candida albicans* as shown in this study.

Cuminum

Cumin extract for symptom control in patients with irritable bowel syndrome: a case series.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 217-222 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Irritable Bowel Syndrome-drug therapy; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Pilot Projects; Questionnaires; Oils, Volatile-pharmacology

Abstract: Irritable bowel syndrome is one of the most common gastrointestinal disorders characterized by chronic abdominal pain, altered bowel habits or changes in stool consistency. Unfortunately, no specific treatments for relieving IBS symptoms have been suggested yet. This pilot study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of the Cumin extract, a kind of herbal used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders like bloating, and other symptoms of IBS. Fifty seven patients with IBS [according to the ROME II diagnostic criteria] with no nay other accompanying illness enrolled in study. Patients were advised to discontinue their other treatments during the study course, then 20 drops per day of Cumin essential oil was administered for included patients. IBS-associated symptoms including abdominal pain, nausea, painful defecation, presence of mucosa in stool, changes in stool consistency and defecation frequency were evaluated using a questionnaire before treatment, 2 and 4 weeks after beginning treatment and 2 and 4 weeks after stopping treatment. Abdominal pain, bloating, incomplete defecation, fecal urgency and presence of mucus discharge in stool were statistically significant decreased during and after treatment with Cumin extract. Stool consistency and defecation frequency were also both statistically significant improved in patients with constipation dominant pattern of IBS. Cumin extract can be effective in improving all IBS symptoms. Considering its low cost and easy availability Cumin administration in patients with IBS may have economic benefits.

Delivery of Health Care

Health care system in Bangladesh.

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 77-78 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Pharmacists; Drug Utilization-trends; Patient Care Team; Professional Role

Abstract: Pharmacists are Healthcare professionals who practice in pharmacy, the field of health sciences focusing on safe and effective medication use. The role of pharmacist has shifted from the classical [lick, stick and pour] dispensary role, to being an integrated member of the health care team directly involved in patient care. But, in our country pharmacists are mainly engaged with manufacturing of drugs, which is secondary responsibility of pharmacist.

Delivery of Health Care, Integrated

Knowledge of integrated management of neonatal and child illness [IMNCI] in final year medical students.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 204-211 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Primary Health Care; Infant, Newborn; Students, Medical

Abstract: To assess and compare the knowledge regarding Integrated Management of Neonatal and Child Illness [IMNCI] in final year medical students of two private and two public sector universities in Karachi, Pakistan. A cross-sectional Knowledge, Attitude and Practice [KAP] study was conducted in four different medical universities of Karachi using a self administered questionnaire, comprising of 20 questions. The sample size of 240 was selected, out of which 184 students responded positively. The mean age of students was M=22.9 [S.D= 0.88]. Basic knowledge was defined as students answering at least half of the questions correctly whereas partial knowledge was defined as students who could answer at least one option correctly. The Data was analyzed using SPSS 17. The study was commenced in July 2011 and completed by September 2012. Out of the respondents, 80.4% of the students had basic knowledge [being able to answer 50% or more of the questions correctly] of IMNCI. Of both the sectors, basic content knowledge was more in the public sector universities as compared to private sector universities. The hypothesis that more than 50 percent of the students will have basic knowledge of IMNCI was proven to be correct. It was shown that students of the public sector universities had relatively more knowledge; however more students have partial knowledge than complete knowledge. Although basic knowledge was found to be more in the students of public sector institutes, knowledge of IMNCI practice was correct in more students in the two private universities.

Dementia

epidemiology

Frequency of dementia in Parkinson's disease.

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Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 7-11 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Parkinsonian Disorders-complications; Questionnaires; Severity of Illness Index; Cognition Disorders

Abstract: To assess the frequency of dementia in Parkinson's disease. Study Design: Descriptive study Place and Duration: The study was performed in Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Quetta during Dec 2009 to Jun 2011 [One and half year]. Patients and Methods: The purpose of this study was to assess the frequency of dementia in Parkinson's disease. The outdoor patients presented with features of Parkinson's disease were evaluated by using 'UKPDBB' [United Kingdom Parkinson Disease Brain Bank] diagnostic criteria, disease severity assessed by [Hoehn and Yahr scale] and later on they will be assessed for dementia by using 'Mini-Mental Examination'. The exclusion criteria were history of repeated stroke, encephalitis, drug induced Parkinson's disease, drug addiction and brain tumour. The data was collected on structured questionnaire. For descriptive purpose patients were divided into two groups, Parkinson disease [PD] and Parkinson disease with dementia [PDD]. The data was analyzed by SPSS version 17.0. The frequency distribution in number and percentage was calculated. Results: There were 35 patients who presented with the clinical features of Parkinson disease. The features of dementia were found in 6 patients [17%], while 29 patients [83%] remained non-demented. Among demented patients 6 [100%] of Parkinson disease, there were five male [83.3%], while one patient [16.7%] was female. The entire demented patients had started symptoms after the 6th decade. Regarding functional disability PD group had Hoehn and Yahr score of < 3, while PDD group had > 3. Positive primitive reflexes common in both groups 4 out of 6 in PDD group, while 15 out of 29 in PD group. Mild cognitive impairment was found in 4 [11.4%] patients, not fulfilling the criteria of dementia. Dementia in PD was not quite high in our study. Most of the patients had cognitive impairment during their 6th or 7th decade of life.

Dental Casting Investment

Influence of high expansion dental stone used as investing medium on the changes in occlusal vertical dimension of complete dentures.

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SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (4): 135-140 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Denture, Complete; Dental Casting Technique; Vertical Dimension; Dental Models; Denture Design; Materials Testing; Surface Properties; Jaw Relation Record-instrumentation; Jaw, Edentulous-pathology; Dental Articulators

Abstract: Despite advances in materials and techniques, complete dentures made of acrylic resin experience an increase in the occlusal vertical dimension [OVD] during processing. Many factors that affect the OVD of complete dentures are known. However, no study has examined the effect of using high-expansion dental stone [type V] as an investing material on the OVD. This study investigated the effects of using a high-expansion dental stone as an investing material on changes in the OVD of complete dentures. Twenty sets of simulated upper and lower dentures were processed by the compression molding technique. Specimens were equally divided into 2 groups. In the dental stone type III [DST III] group, the lower, middle, and upper parts of a flask were filled with DST III. In the dental stone type V [DST V] group, the procedure was the same as in the DST III group, except that the middle layer was made of high-expansion DST V. Changes in the OVD were measured before and after denture processing. Collected data were analyzed with t-test statistics. Differences were considered statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Both groups showed a small increase in the OVD as a result of processing, but the OVD increase was significantly less in the DST V group compared to the DST III group. High-expansion DST V can be recommended as an investing material to reduce the increase in the OVD that may occur while processing complete dentures.

Dental Plaque

therapy

An in vitro assessment of antimicrobial and cytotoxic effects of nanosilver.

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Shahd University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Periodontics

JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (3,4): 44-52 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Plaque-microbiology; Silver-pharmacology; Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Nanoparticles; Fibroblasts-drug effects; Cell Line; Cell Survival; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Gingiva-drug effects

Abstract: The antimicrobial activity of silver nanoparticles has been investigated in medical fields in recent years, but there are few studies regarding its effect on oral microorganisms. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the in vitro antimicrobial and toxicity properties of nanosilver against two dental plaque microorganisms and Human Gingival Fibroblast [HGF] cell line. Antibacterial effects of nanosilver colloidal solution were determined by minimal inhibitory concentration [MIC] and minimal bactericidal concentration [MBC] using microdilution method. Standard strains of *Streptococcus sanguis* and *Actinomyces viscosus* were used. For toxicity assessment, MTT and LDH tests were performed under controlled conditions. Different concentrations of nanosilver were prepared and their toxic effects on HGF were determined after 24, 48 and 72 hours. The MIC of nanosilver solution for *S. sanguis* and *A. viscosus* were 16 and 4 microg/ml, respectively. The MBC of nanosilver was 64 microg/ml for *S. sanguis* and 16 microg/ml for *A. viscosus*. MTT results showed that after 24 hours the concentrations of > 0.5 microg/ml of nanosilver solution affected cell viability when compared with control group. After 48 and 72 hours only the concentration of > 5 microg/ml showed significant effect on cultured cell viability. LDH release test demonstrated toxic effect only after 48, 72 hours by 20 and 50 microg/ml of nanosilver. The results demonstrated that beside its antibacterial activity against *S. sanguis* and *A. viscosus*, nanosilver mediated a concentration and time dependent cytotoxicity on HGF.

Dentinogenesis Imperfecta

Clinical manifestations and dental management of dentinogenesis imperfecta associated with osteogenesis imperfecta: case report.

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Qatif Central Hospital - Pediatric Dentistry 2010, MOH

SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (4): 159-165 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Osteogenesis Imperfecta-complications; Dental Care for Chronically III; Dental Restoration, Permanent; Dental Caries

Abstract: Dentinogenesis imperfecta [DI] associated with osteogenesis imperfecta [OI] is a genetic disorder that affects the connective tissues and results in dentine dysplasia. This case report describes [DI]; discusses the systemic and dental manifestations of DI and OI in a 4-year-old child, with moderate presentation of both disorders, who was treated at King Fahd Military Medical Complex in Dhahran. Dental treatment included the use of strip and stainless-steel crowns under local anesthesia, as well as behavior modification techniques. Rigorous home care instructions, including reinforcement of the oral hygiene practice and avoidance of any episode that may lead to bone fracture, were discussed with the parents. The case was reevaluated at 3-month follow-up visits, wherein the medical and dental histories were updated, the child's growth was monitored, periodic clinical and radio-graphic examinations were performed, and the oral hygiene was evaluated via the debris index score and caries risk assessment. Further treatment of the permanent dentition may be needed in the future.

Depression

epidemiology

Depression, quality of life and primary care: a cross-sectional study.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 245-252 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Primary Health Care; Cross-Sectional Studies; Awareness; Chronic Disease; Quality of Life; Demography; Depression-complications

Abstract: To estimate the presence of depression and impairment of quality of life in primary care and identify correlations with demographics and chronic diseases. 500 people [220 men] that visited the Gytheio Health Center, Greece, participated in the study answering a study questionnaire that included demographic and somatometric data, medical history, the Zung self-rating depression scale [SDS-Zung] and the Short Form 12 [SF-12] scale for quality of life evaluation with a mental component scale [MCS] and a physical component scale [PCS]. 163 persons [32.6% of the study population] had SDS-Zung scores over 50 indicating depressive symptomatology. Of those 22% of the study population [70% women] had no awareness of their problem and were under no treatment; 80 (16% of the study population) had mild depressive symptoms [SDS-Zung: 53.12 +/- 0.6 [95% CI]] and physical impairment: MCS12: 44.32 +/- 1.9 [95% CI], PCS: 39.16 +/- 2.2 [95% CI] [p < 0.005] and 23 [4.6% of study population] had moderate symptoms [SDS-Zung: 63.82 +/- 1.34 [95% CI]], with mental and physical impairment: MCS12: 36.99 +/- 1.88 [95% CI], PCS: 34.83 +/- 5.12 [95% CI] [p < 0.005] adjusted for age, sex and co-morbidities. Arthritis and COPD were associated with depressive symptomatology and physical impairment [p < 0.05] and coronary heart disease and congestive heart failure with physical impairment [p < 0.005]. Patients under anti-depressive medication had significant depressive symptomatology and decreased quality of life [p < 0.0005]. The prevalence of both depressive symptomatology and impairment of quality of life is significant and primary care with simple, validated tools can be the setting for identifying and helping such patients.

Dermatitis, Atopic

microbiology

Bacterial skin colonization in patients with atopic dermatitis/ eczema syndrome.

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University of Basrah - College of Medicine Basrah - Department of Microbiology

Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2013; 21 (4): 173-178 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Dermatitis, Atopic-immunology; Allergens-immunology; Staphylococcus; Skin-microbiology; Eczema

Abstract: From a total of 286 cases of Atopic Dermatitis [AD] patients, 94.4% and 86.36% yielded positive cultures of eczematous lesions and healthy area of AD skin. Twenty various bacterial types and a total of 959 and 744 isolates were identified from each of above areas respectively. Staph. aureus was the predominant bacterial agent isolated from 60.48% of eczematous lesions, while Staph. epidermidis was predominantly from 57.34% of healthy areas of AD patients [P < 0.001]. The bacterial numbers ranged from [0.02-92.0]x10⁵ cell/cm² in eczematous lesions and [0.11-23.0]x 10³ cell/cm² in healthy areas of atopic skin [P < 0.001].

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes, antidiabetic drugs, and cancer: separating background risk from iatrogenesis.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 283-285 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Hypoglycemic Agents-pharmacology; Hypoglycemic Agents-therapeutic use; Iatrogenic Disease; Cell Proliferation; Drug Resistance, Neoplasm; Neoplasms

Diabetes, Gestational

Pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with abnormal glucose challenge test.

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Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 48-52 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Glucose Tolerance Test; Case-Control Studies; Infant, Low Birth Weight; Polyhydramnios-etiology; Pre-Eclampsia-etiology; Pyelonephritis-etiology

Abstract: Some studies have shown that pregnant women with abnormal glucose challenge test [GCT] and normal oral glucose challenge test [OGTT] have the chance of adverse pregnancy outcomes including macrosomia, pre-eclampsia and increase of cesarean section rate. This study was performed to determine the pregnancy outcomes in women with abnormal glucose challenge test. This case-control study was done on 60 pregnant women with abnormal GCT [more than 130 mg/dl] and normal OGTT and 67 pregnant women with normal GCT [less than 130 mg/dl] in Kermanshah, Iran during September 2010-March 2011. Delivery with Vacuum, polyhydramnios, pre-eclampsia pyelonephritis and low birth weight significantly was higher in cases than controls [P<0.05]. But there was a non significant difference in stillbirth, neonatal abnormality, neonatal respiratory distress and shoulder dystocia between case and control groups. Polyhydramnios, preeclampsia and pyelonephritis and low birth weight are more frequent in pregnant women with abnormal GCT and normal OGTT in compare to pregnant women with normal GCT.

Diagnostic Techniques, Ophthalmological

Angle Kappa and its importance in refractive surgery.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 151-158 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Refractive Surgical Procedures-methods; Fovea Centralis-physiology; Pupil-physiology; Refractive Errors-physiopathology

Abstract: Angle kappa is the difference between the pupillary and visual axis. This measurement is of paramount consideration in refractive surgery, as proper centration is required for optimal results. Angle kappa may contribute to MFIOL decentration and its resultant photic phenomena. Adjusting placement of MFIOLs for angle kappa is not supported by the literature but is likely to help reduce glare and halos. Centering LASIK in angle kappa patients over the corneal light reflex is safe, efficacious, and recommended. Centering in-between the corneal reflex and the entrance pupil is also safe and efficacious. The literature regarding PRK in patients with an angle kappa is sparse but centering on the corneal reflex is assumed to be similar to centering LASIK on the corneal reflex. Thus, centration of MFIOLs, LASIK, and PRK should be focused on the corneal reflex for patients with a large angle kappa. More research is needed to guide surgeons' approach to angle kappa.

Diet

standards

Diet in growing age a Unani validation.

Ali, Ferasat; Ashraf, S.M. Safdar

Aligarh Muslim University - A.K. Tibbiya College - Department of Kuliyat

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 15-19 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Age Factors; Nutritional Requirements; Growth and Development; Medicine, Unani

Abstract: Diet has been a big concern throughout the ages for medical scholars about the behaviour and kind of food useful for development of body in growing age and maintenance of health in general. In present time, the concept of balanced diet has finally resulted in the enrichment of the scientific use of nutrition. In Tibb, diet is one of the most important factor included in six essential factors which maintain body inter-relationship and continuously aims at readjustment of its various bio-chemical processes and physiological functions accordingly. A person of a particular habitat temperament, profession, and age requires a particular balanced diet so that it fulfils the special demands as required by every individual separately. Whenever, there is a change in climate and diet, the living body is affected. Therefore, the diet is to be balanced and taken according to the demand of the body in a given climate, habitat and seasonal variation. Diet in a growing age has been therefore taken into account for description of balanced or normalized temperament which could be maintained and so the health could be protected.

Dietary Supplements

Role of Ghizae Dawai [Nutraceuticals] during pregnancy.

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Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 63-68 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Maternal Health Services; Child Welfare; Medicine, Unani; Food Preferences

Abstract: Promotion of Maternal and Child Health is most important component of the reproductive and child health programme. Women's health is important during all phases of their lives, from childhood to adulthood. Some of the initiatives have been taken up such as increasing accessibility of service providers by an accreditation of private institutions as training center, improve quality of antenatal and post natal care and Integrated Nutrition and Health Project etc. Essential nutrition plays an important role during pregnancy, which helps the baby as well as mother growth. Nutraceutical, a portmanteau of nutrition and pharmaceutical, refers to extracts of foods claimed to have a medicinal effect on human health. The nutraceutical is usually a contained nutrition as well as medicinal portion essential to prevent problems like anaemia, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, hemorrhage, dizziness, and fatigue and also ensures that baby is getting essential nutrients growing inside the womb. Iron, protein, calcium as supplements and cereals, dairy foods, fruits, vegetables and nuts as nutrition have been recommended in various Unani Classics as single such as Zanjabeel, Isapghol and Soya or compound formulations such as Arq-e-Gaozaban, Arq-e-Mako and Jawarish Anarain help in various conditions throughout pregnancy.

Disabled Persons

Improving the health of people with disabilities: what must we do?

Gordon, David

World Federation for Medical Education

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 355-356 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Health

Dissertations, Academic as Topic

[Assessment of the methodological quality of these submitted to the faculty of medicine Fez]

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 340-346 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Methods; Faculty, Medical

Abstract: A thesis in medicine is a scientific work which allows a medical student to acquire a Doctor of Medicine degree. It is therefore recommended that theses presented by students fulfill essential methodological criteria in order to obtain scientifically credible results and recommendations. The aim of this study was to assess the methodology of theses presented to the Faculty of Medicine in Fez in 2008. We developed an evaluation table containing questions on the different sections of the IMRAD structure on which these theses were based and we estimated the proportion of theses that conformed to each criterion. There were 160 theses on various specialties presented in 2008. The majority of the theses [79.3%] were case series. Research questions were clearly expressed in 62.0% but the primary objectives were pertinent in only 52.0%. Our study shows that there were important deficiencies in the methodological rigor of the theses and very little representation of the theses in publications.

Distillation

methods

Effect of double glazing on the thermal performances of a solar still coupled to a condenser.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 2-8 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Drinking Water; Solar Energy; Thermal Conductivity; Water Purification

Abstract: The solar distillation is seen as a promising technique which gives an effective solution for disinherited regions where there is penury of drinking water. The solar still is an apparatus which produces a pure water from a briny water and it works with a solar energy. Several prototypes have been conceived in order to ameliorate their efficiency. In this paper, we have investigated the effect of a double cover on the thermal behaviour and on the daily production of a solar still coupled with a condenser.

Domestic Violence

Physical intimate partner violence, prevalence and risk factors among rural women in Missan governorate, Iraq, 2009.

Chitheer, Ahdulaa A.; Al Lami, Faris H.; Hasoon, Intisar J.; Kareem, Nawal; Alfatlawi, Ali A.; Abdulaziz, Wesan
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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 22-27 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Prevalence; Spouses; Family Characteristics; Data Collection; Logistic Models; Questionnaires; Rural Population; Women

Abstract: Intimate Partner Violence [IPV], a most common form of violence against women, is a worldwide serious problem as a public health and human rights' concern. Health consequences of IPV are numerous and may be fatal. It is a risk for unhealthy behaviors like smoking. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of lifetime physical IPV and potential risk factors among currently married women in rural Missan Governorate, south of Iraq 2009. A household population based cross sectional study was conducted in 2009 on a systematic random sample of 3345 households in rural Missan Governorate. One currently married woman aged 15-49 years was randomly selected from each sampled household. Physical IPV was defined as having any of the following experiences: was slapped or her arm twisted, pushed or shoved, kicked or dragged, punched, threatened or attacked with a weapon. Logistic regression models were used. Response rate was 96%; mean age 31.25 years [+/- SD 8.262]. Overall prevalence of lifetime physical IPV was [27.5%]. The most common form was pushing and shoving [23.2%]. Older women were significantly more prone to experience physical IPV. Those with 1 -6 live children had significantly higher risk of physical IPV. Experience of any husband's controlling behaviour increases the risk of physical IPV. Prevalence of physical IPV is high in rural Missan Governorate. A more in depth analytical study is recommended to determine other IPV risk factors and health consequences. Strengthening of the national programs aimed to empower women and community education regarding IPV is recommended.

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Antibiotics and the mechanisms of resistance to antibiotics.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2013; 21 (4): 138-142 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Multiple; Anti-Bacterial Agents; beta-Lactamases

Abstract: Microorganisms can develop resistance to antibiotics used in the treatment with a variety of mechanisms. In this article, the general mechanisms of resistance to antibiotics and resistance mechanisms that are frequently encountered in antibiotic groups were summarized.

Determination of antimicrobial resistance pattern and production of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases amongst *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* from clinical isolates.

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JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (3,4): 17-24 (19 ref.)

Keywords: beta-Lactamases-biosynthesis; Prevalence; *Klebsiella pneumoniae*-drug effects; *Klebsiella pneumoniae*-enzymology; *Escherichia coli*-drug effects; *Escherichia coli* Infections-drug therapy; *Escherichia coli* Infections-microbiology; Drug Resistance, Microbial

Abstract: The prevalence of antibiotic resistance among extended-spectrum beta-lactamase [ESBL] producing *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* has been increased markedly in recent years. The present study was done to know the prevalence of ESBL production among isolates of *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* and to study the susceptibility pattern of isolates against different antibiotics. Extended-spectrum P-lactamase producing *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* were isolated from various samples obtained from outdoor and indoor patients of the Prathima Institute of medical sciences, Andhra Pradesh, India. They were tested for ESBL production by double disc synergy test and resistance to various antibiotics like fluoroquinolones, cephalosporins, aminoglycosides and B-lactamase inhibitor combinations and susceptibility to carbapenems were determined by Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. A total of 94 ESBL producing isolates were obtained. Of them 60 were *E. coli* and 34 *K. pneumoniae*. They were obtained from urine, sputum, pus, wound swabs blood and tracheal aspirates. Urine [38.29%] was the main source of ESBL-producing isolates from all patients, followed by sputum [34.04%]. About 37.23% of these isolates were collected from medical wards and 27.65% were collected from outdoor. All isolates were susceptible to imipenem. The resistance to cephalosporins [1-4 generations] was almost 100%. Resistance to Aztreonam, Ampicillin and Co-amoxycylav was also 100%. A high degree of resistance was observed to other antibiotics. The highest prevalence of resistance to ESBL in *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* is associated with a multitude of infections in hospitalized patients with a significant longer duration of hospital stay, increased morbidity and greater hospital charges. Advanced drug resistance surveillance and molecular characteristics of ESBL isolates is necessary to guide the proper and judicious antibiotic use.

Ectopia Lentis

The query of ectodermal ectopia.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 210- (2 ref.)

Keywords: Choristoma; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Dermoid Cyst; Diagnosis, Differential; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: A 13-year-old girl presented with a slowly growing mass in the outer part of the right eye [Figure 1]. The parents, had noticed the mass since she was 2 years old. The mass was pink, soft in consistency, and hair were seen in it on slit lamp examination. Computed tomography [Figure 1] and magnetic resonance imaging [Figure 2] was done.

Electric Power Supplies

Optimization of new fuzzy logic controller by genetic algorithm for maximum power point tracking in photovoltaic system.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 9-16 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Fuzzy Logic; Algorithms; Renewable Energy; Solar Energy; Models, Theoretical

Abstract: Maximum power point tracking [MPPT] is the main solution to reduce the power loss in the photovoltaic [PV] system when temperature and solar ir-radiance variation occurs. This paper proposes a new intelligent control technique using fuzzy logic controller [FLC] and optimization of its parameters by Genetic Algorithm [GA] to obtain the maximum available power of PV module under unstable conditions. Performance of the conventional fuzzy logic controller is compared with new and optimized maximum power point tracker. Simulation results demonstrated better operation of the optimized fuzzy logic controller under variable weather conditions in comparison with conventional FLC.

Elephantiasis, Filarial

epidemiology

Surveillance of lymphatic filariasis 5 years after stopping mass drug administration in Menoufiya governorate, Egypt.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 295-299 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Immunochromatography; Reagent Kits, Diagnostic; Schools

Abstract: The World Health Organization recommends that before lymphatic filariasis elimination in an area can be confirmed, an additional survey should be performed at least 5 years after stopping mass drug administration. The current study aimed to determine the status of lymphatic filariasis 5 years after cessation of the mass drug administration in 3 sentinel Egyptian villages in Menoufiya Governorate. The rapid immunochromatographic card test [ICT] and a new commercial antibody detection kit [CELISA[registered sign]] were used. All 1321 primary-school children aged 6-7 years old were ICT negative but 27 children were antibody positive. All households surveyed in one village with the highest antibody prevalence were ICT negative, indicating an absence of lymphatic filariasis. The CELISA antibody kit needs more standardization and development to be useful under field conditions. We conclude that lymphatic filariasis is no longer a public health problem in these villages and other villages with similar epidemiological conditions.

Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated

diagnosis

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [ADEM] presenting as a multiphasic encephalopathy: a case report.

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Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University - Shifa College of Medicine, Shifa International Hospital - Department of Pediatrics

Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 31-34 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated-therapy; Demyelinating Autoimmune Diseases, CNS; Diagnosis, Differential; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [ADEM] is one of the demyelinating disorders of central nervous system [CNS] causing acute or relapsing-remitting encephalopathy. We report a male child, who presented with fever, fits and altered sensorium, with two identical events, 3 1/2 months apart. Neuroimaging showed high signal lesions on the T2 weighted images reflecting areas of demyelination and edema, consistent with ADEM. He responded with complete recovery after pulse steroids and intravenous immunoglobulin [IVIG] therapy.

Engineering

instrumentation

Valve with variable inherent characteristics.

Bayomi, Nazih N.; Abdel Maksoud, Rafea M.; Nawar, Mohamed A.; Heikal, Hasim A.
King Abdulaziz University

ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 39-48 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Pressure; Guideline Adherence

Abstract: Pipe line valves have been studied extensively to determine their inherent performance characteristics. However; some researches introduced different internal design for such valves to achieve a variety of inherent characteristics. Consequently, this is an obsolete way to achieve the required characteristic. The present paper introduces a new valve concept that consists of two parallel portions of globe type valves with different characteristics. The integration between the two valve portions, makes it possible to have an inherent flow coefficient range instead one performance curve according to the opening of the two valve portions. Experimental investigation is herein performed while studying the two valve portions individually and operating together while considering the variation of upstream pressure, Reynolds number, and valve direction. The results put guidelines for valve installation and performance on the basis of throttling and cavitation avoidance. The present work may be the first step for the new concept of valve type used for engineering systems.

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

methods

Development of a new indirect ELISA method for detection of anti-tuberculosis antibodies in human serum.

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JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (2): 37-43 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Antibodies, Bacterial-genetics; Antigens, Bacterial-immunology; Tuberculosis-immunology; Antibodies, Bacterial-blood

Abstract: Tuberculosis is a crucial health problem. Establishing a rapid, reliable and still inexpensive diagnostic method for tuberculosis seems to be substantial in developing countries where TB has very high incidence rate. An Indirect Enzyme-linked immunosorbent Assay [ELISA] was established to detect serum antibodies against Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Three kinds of antigens were used to prepare the solid phase for antibody assay including: purified protein derivative [PPD], M. tuberculosis Bacilli, and Mycobacterium bovis Bacillus Calmette Guerin [BCG]. Sera of two main following groups were investigated in this study: sera samples from smear-positive, culture-positive and Tuberculin Skin Test-positive TB patients and sera samples from smear-negative, culture negative and TST-negative healthy individuals. Among the antigens used, BCG produced higher sensitivity and specificity in the assay. With PPD as the solid phase, higher sensitivity, but lower specificity was observed in comparison with BCG. Both, low response and noise [non-specific binding] were observed with TB bacilli as the solid phase in the assay.

Using BCG solid phase system in this method resulted in higher sensitivity in comparison to single antigen solid phase systems. In addition, we were able to circumvent the problem of non-specific bindings in more popular multi-antigenic solid systems such as PPD. By using this new indirect ELISA, a rapid, reliable and still inexpensive diagnosis of tuberculosis might be possible. Although, further investigations are required to our result.

Ependymoma

surgery

Gamma knife radiosurgery for recurrent anaplastic ependymoma with intracranial disseminations: a case report.

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Kuwait Gamma Knife Center - Ibn Sina Hospital

KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 335-338 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Radiosurgery; Brain Neoplasms-surgery; Ependymoma-pathology; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local-surgery; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Intracranial ependymomas are relatively rare type of gliomas which have high recurrence rates after multimodal therapy with surgery, fractionated radiation therapy and chemotherapy. We report the case of a 15-year-old girl with recurrent anaplastic ependymoma [WHO grade III] who underwent multiple surgical excisions for a right temporoparietal tumor in 1998, followed by fractionated radiation therapy and chemotherapy. Eleven years after initial treatment, follow-up imaging of the brain demonstrated tumor recurrence with multiple intracranial dissemination. Clinically, the patient was asymptomatic. We managed her with gamma knife radiosurgery at our center. The recurrent ependymoma along with four intracranial disseminations were defined with gamma plan and a prescription dose of 16 Gy was delivered to the mean target volume of 1.56 ml [range 0.159 - 5.7 ml] with a mean isodose line of 54.3% [range 50 - 65%]. Images on post-radiosurgery follow-up at 21 months revealed complete remission of the recurrent ependymoma and significant decrease in size of all disseminations.

Epilepsies, Myoclonic

etiology

Dravet's syndrome; a catastrophic epileptic syndrome.

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The children Hospital - Department of Pediatric Neurologist

Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 252-256 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Epilepsies, Myoclonic-history; Epilepsies, Myoclonic-genetics; Seizures; Epilepsy; Social Change; Electroencephalography; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Abstract: It was first described by Charlotte Dravet in 1978 and has been recognized as a syndrome by the International League Against Epilepsy since 1989. It starts in the first year of life frequently with febrile seizures [FS] in an, otherwise, normal infant. This is followed by refractory and mixed type of seizures. [Dravet's syndrome] [DS] previously named severe myoclonic epilepsy of infancy [SMEI], or epilepsy with polymorphic seizures. DS is caused by a mutation in the neuronal sodium channel gene, SCN1A, that is also mutated in generalized epilepsy with FS+ [GEFS+].

Esophageal Atresia

surgery

Management of esophageal atresia and tracheoesophageal fistula - review of 05 years.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 231-235 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Tracheoesophageal Fistula-surgery; Tracheoesophageal Fistula-complications; Tracheoesophageal Fistula-mortality; Review Literature as Topic; Esophageal Atresia-complications; Esophageal Atresia-mortality; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To analyze the morbidity and mortality in 38 patients with variants of esophageal atresia and trachea-esophageal fistula who were treated between January 2007 and January 2012. This is a retrospective study. Data were collected from hospital records. The study was conducted at the Children Hospital Quetta from January 2007 to January 2012. The records of 38 patients of esophageal atresia and trachea-esophageal fistula were reviewed. The mean birth weight was 2.5 kg and mean gestational age was 38 weeks [range 30 to 38 weeks]. The risk classification was based on Waterston's classification and included 18 case of type[A] 12 cases of type [B] and 8 cases of type [C.] There were associated anomalies in many patients that included, cardiac, skeletal neurological and renal and anorectal defects. There was an anastomotic leak in 8 patients [21.05%], sepsis in 12 [13.5%], pneumothorax was recorded in 3 patients [7.8%].The results of this congenital malformation requiring surgical treatment, is less than optimal in our setup. The likely reasons are late presentation, and less than ideal neonatal services.

Esotropia

surgery

Evaluating a new surgical dosage calculation method for esotropia.

Agrawal, Siddharth; Singh, Vinita; Gupta, Sanjiv Kumar; Agrawal, Saurabh
King Georges' Medical University - Sukriti Eye Clinic - Department of Ophthalmology
Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 165-169 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Oculomotor Muscles-surgery; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate a simplified method for correction of ocular deviation in patients of infantile and acquired basic esotropia. Thirty-six consecutive patients of infantile and acquired basic esotropia were selected for this study. Patients underwent unilateral recession-resection surgery as per the new norm gram. Patients underwent 3.5-7 mm recession of medial rectus [MR] in one eye depending on the pre-operative deviation and patient's age. Together they also underwent 6 or 7 mm resection of the lateral rectus [LR] in the same eye depending on patient's age [6 mm for 3 years and below and 7 mm for older age]. In patients 3 years and below, a correction of 6, 7, or 8 PD/mm of recession of MR was expected when the pre-operative deviation was lesser than 30 PD, between 30 and 60 PD, or above 60 PD, respectively. Similarly, these values were 5,6, and 7 PD/mm of MR recession in patients above 3 years. A ratio between achieved and expected correction was calculated and the calculation was deemed successful for a patient if this ratio fell between 0.9 and 1.1. The calculation procedure was successful in 33 out of 36 patients [91%]. The two-tailed probability on paired Wilcoxon test was 0.187. This simplified method of surgical dosage calculation using MR recession as basis is predictable in patients of infantile and basic Esotropia. It may serve as a useful tool for minimizing variability of surgical results.

Eyeglasses

The impact of spectacle wear compliance on the visual function related quality of life of Omani students: a historical cohort study.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 199-202 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Compliance; Quality of Life; Refractive Errors-therapy; Vision, Ocular; Students; Vision Screening; School Health Services; Cohort Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Eye screening and refractive services to students are part of a school health initiative in Oman. We evaluated the impact of the compliance of spectacle wear on the vision related quality of life [VFQ] among 12-13 years old and 15-16 years old Omani students with refractive error. This historical cohort study was conducted in 2012. Students using spectacles and those not using spectacles after 1 year of prescribing/ providing spectacles were interviewed to assess their VFQ. The VQ 20 questionnaire with 5 graded close-ended responses was adopted for this purpose. The responses for the VFQ related to different visual functions of students who were/were not spectacle wear compliant, were compared. Our cohort had 124 students in each group. The overall VFQ was significantly higher among the compliant spectacle wearers [compliant group] compared with the non-complaint wearers [non-compliantgroup] [relative risk [RR] =4.7% [95%of the confidence interval [CI]: 2.8-6.6]]. The association of gender and the grade level was not significant [P > 0.05]. However, the variation of governorate was significantly associated to the difference of VFQ in both groups [x² = 16.6, degrees of freedom = 4, P = 0.0003]. The VFQ related to the near work [RR = 1.3] and school related activities [RR =1.3] was better in the compliant group. VFQ was better among those students who were spectacle wear compliant compared with those who were not. VFQ related to near work and school related activities seem to be the most influenced by spectacle wear compliance.

Fanconi Anemia

genetics

Chromosomal aberrations in patients suspected with the risk of Fanconi anemia.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 79-83 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Chromosome Aberrations; Cytogenetic Analysis; Mitomycin

Abstract: Fanconi anemia is the most prevalent inherited aplastic anemia. Diagnosis based solely on the recognition of clinical symptoms is not reliable. This study was done to determine chromosomal aberrations in patients suspected with the risk of Fanconi anemia in the Eastern Azarbaijan province- Iran. This descriptive study was conducted on 20 patients in the Eastern Azarbaijan province-Iran. The cytogenetic method was used to determine type and number of chromosomal disorders. Nine eight and nine patients had co-morbid anemia, platelet deficiency and 9 patients had hand and finger deformities, respectively. Using cytogenetic method, Fanconi anemia was confirmed in 5 [25%] of the cases. The percentage of mitotic abnormalities in the chromosomes without administration of mitomycin C varied between 5-30% in the cultures of the 5 affected and between 0-4% in the 15 unaffected patients with the administration of mitomycin C, the percentages were increased up to 35-78% and 0-20% in affected and unaffected patients, respectively. Fanconi anemia is confirmed precisely in 25% of suspected patients using cytogenetic method.

Fatty Liver

epidemiology

[Hepatic steatosis in chronic hepatitis B: Prevalence, risk factors, and impact on fibrosis and therapeutic response]

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 431-434 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B, Chronic-complications; Interferons-therapeutic use; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Treatment Outcome; Antiviral Agents-therapeutic use; Liver Cirrhosis-drug therapy; Hepatitis B, Chronic-drug therapy

Abstract: Steatosis is a common injury in chronic hepatitis C, but this association has not been sufficiently studied in chronic hepatitis B. To evaluate the prevalence of hepatic steatosis in chronic hepatitis B and determine its association with various histologic, biochemical, virological, and metabolic diseases, and its effect on fibrosis and therapeutic response. Our study was compiled 133 patients with chronic hepatitis B who received no antiviral therapy and who had a liver biopsy. Our patients were divided into 2 groups: 51 patients [38.3%] had steatosis [Group I], while 82 [61.7%] had no steatosis [Group II]. In group I, the average age, BMI, cholesterol, triglycerides, and glucose were significantly higher than the group without steatosis in univariate study [P <0.05]. In multivariate analysis, only high BMI and hypertriglyceridemia were included. No significant difference between the two groups was observed in the rate of transaminases, HBeAg status, viral load [P> 0.05]. Steatosis doesn't influence fibrosis stage and therapeutic response. During chronic hepatitis B, steatosis appears to be the result of metabolic factors of the host rather than the effect of the virus. Hepatic steatosis does not seem to influence the progression of liver fibrosis, or therapeutic response, however, the role of steatosis should be better studied by prospective longitudinal clinical studies on large populations of patients.

Feeding Behavior

Fostering the development of healthy eating behaviors during childhood.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 257-258 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Child Development; Food Preferences; Parenting; Nutrition Policy

Abstract: Preferences are a strong driver of children's dietary intake. Young children show innate preferences for sweet, salty, and savory tastes and aversion to bitter tastes, but also a strong propensity to learn from experience. Healthy eating behaviors can be promoted by repeatedly exposing children to healthy foods, pairing novel healthy foods with familiar, preferred foods, and introducing new foods in a positive social context.

Ferula

Effect of aqueous and alcoholic extracts of roots of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. on the growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 18-22 (16 ref.)

Keywords: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*-growth and development; Plant Preparations-pharmacology; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*-drug effects; Plant Structures-chemistry

Abstract: *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. [Barije.] contain medical and antimicrobial properties. This study was done to determine the effect of aqueous and alcoholic extracts of roots of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. on the growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. In this laboratory study, the plant was dried in dark place and aqueous, alcoholic extracts of Barije's root, powder were prepared using Soxhlet method. The efficacy of 0.1 dilution of different values of extracts of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. on the strain of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [PTCC 1430] were evaluated by disk diffusion, Agar-well diffusion, minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] and minimum bactericidal concentration [MBC] methods. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was completely resistant to the aqueous extract, and the MIC for the methanol and ethanol extracts was 1.25×10^4 microg/ml and 6.25×10^3 microg/ml, respectively. Methanolic and ethanolic extracts of *Ferula gummosa* Boiss. have antimicrobial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in in-vitro model.

Fever

Knowledge and management of fever among Moroccan parents.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 397-402 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Disease Management; Parents; Perception; Child; Acetaminophen; Questionnaires

Abstract: Parents often have misperceptions about childhood fever, and little information is available about the home management of feverish children in Morocco. In this study of the perceptions, knowledge and practices of families regarding children's fever, the parents of 264 febrile children aged 0-16 years were interviewed in a paediatric emergency department in Rabat in 2011. Only 3.5% of parents knew the correct temperature definition for fever, 54.4% determined their children's fever using a thermometer, and the preferred site was rectal. Most of them [96.8%] considered that fever was a very serious condition, which could lead to side-effects such as brain damage [28.9%], seizures [18.8%] paralysis [19.5%], dyspnoea [14.8%] and coma [14.8%]. Paracetamol was used by 85.9% and traditional treatments by 45.1%. Knowledge about the correct definition of fever was significantly associated with parents' profession, educational level and receipt of previous information and advice from health professionals.

Fixatives

chemistry

Effect of fixatives' temperatures on subsequent histochemical staining.

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Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 147-150 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Histocytochemistry; Tissue Fixation-methods; Temperature; Coloring Agents; Formaldehyde-chemistry; Rabbits

Abstract: Fixation is complex series of chemical events which differs for the different group of chemical substances found in tissues. Some chemical reactions, including those involved in fixation occur more rapidly at higher temperature. To assess the effect of varying fixatives' temperature on the quality of subsequent histochemical staining. Rabbit samples were collected including tongue tissue to demonstrate collagen fibers using Van Geison's stain, and liver tissue to demonstrate cell morphology using Ehrlich's haematoxylin. Specimens were divided into pieces; each sample was fixed in the following fixatives: formal saline, neutral buffer formalin [NBF], Carnoy's and Bouin's fixative in different temperatures as follow 4°C, 25°C, 37°C and 60°C. There after, tissues were embedded in paraffin and cut sections into 5 micron and stained with Ehrlich's hematoxylin and Van Gieson histochemical stains. For Ehrlich's hematoxylin, formal saline gave the best result for tissues fixed at 60°C; NBF gave the best results at 37°C and 60°C. For Van Geison stain, formal saline and NBF the best results obtained at 37°C. The study concluded that using 10% NBF, 10% Formal saline, Carnoy's and Bouin's fixatives applying different temperatures include 4°C, 25°C, 37°C and 60°C affect the subsequent histochemical staining of Ehrlich's hematoxylin, and Van Gieson.

Flank Pain

etiology

Non-infectious causes of recurrent flank pain in older children.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 155-160 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Ultrasonography; Retrospective Studies; Child; Flank Pain-diagnosis

Abstract: To find out the etiology of non-infectious recurrent flank pain in older children. The medical records of 84 consecutive children older than 5 years of age with non-infectious flank pain were retrospectively reviewed. Data checked included history, physical examination, laboratory investigations [serum creatinine, uric acid, and calcium], 24 hour urine collection for creatinine, calcium, oxalate, and uric acid, in addition to imaging studies. Those with systemic disease and urinary tract infection [UTI] were excluded. The most common causes of recurrent non-infectious flank pain in older children were crystalluria [59.5%] and urolithiasis [17.8%]. Amongst the crystalluria, hyperoxaluria was the most frequent. Other etiologies included constipation [6.0%], sterile vesicoureteral reflux [6.0%], and pelviureteric junction obstruction [4.7%]. Family history was positive for stones in 45% of urolithiasis cases. Renal ultrasonography was adequate for diagnosing all kidney stones and unenhanced helical computed axial tomography [UHCT] diagnosed ureteral stones with typical renal colic pain radiating to the groin. Constipation was found to be an important, yet overlooked cause of extraurinary flank pain. The most important non-infectious causes of recurrent flank pain in older children were crystalluria, urolithiasis, constipation, pelviureteric junction obstruction, and sterile vesicoureteral reflux. A positive family history of stones played a key role in initiating workup for crystalluria and urolithiasis. Focused histories and physical examinations were important in those cases with constipation as a cause of reversible flank pain.

Food Hypersensitivity

complications

Two cases of food-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis with different culprit foods.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 42-44 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Anaphylaxis-etiology; Allergens-adverse effects; Hypersensitivity; Review Literature as Topic; Exercise; Radioallergosorbent Test; Skin Tests

Abstract: Food-dependent exercise-induced anaphylaxis [FDEIA] is one of the severe allergic reactions in which symptoms develop only if exercise takes place within a few hours of eating a specific food. It is important to consider FDEIA in cases of unexplained anaphylaxis as reactions can occur several hours after ingesting the culprit food [s]. We herein report the first two cases of FDEIA in the Middle East. The first one is induced by wheat, while the other by peanut. The pathophysiology, predisposing factors, diagnosis, and treatment of FDEIA are also summarized here.

Food Industry

standards

Cooperative scheduling in an agro-food production under machine availability constraints.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 70-76 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Food Industry-instrumentation; Equipment and Supplies; Life Cycle Stages; Algorithms

Abstract: In this paper, we propose two methods for the optimization of the total duration of production in an agro-food industry by considering the account constraints of availability of machines. The first method applied, the Branch and Bound method, is a method of optimization based on a checked enumeration that supplies, generally, an optimal solution [1]. In the second part, an approached method is applied which is the genetic algorithm. Finally, a comparative study between both methods and their results will be presented.

Foreign Bodies

diagnosis

A foreign body of a different kind: pill aspiration.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 1-2 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Airway Obstruction-etiology; Foreign-Body Reaction-etiology; Bronchoscopy; Respiratory Aspiration

Fracture Fixation, Internal

methods

Stability after close reduction and stabilization by two percutaneous pinning technique in type-III supracondylar fracture of humerus.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 243-248 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Wires; Humeral Fractures-surgery; Elbow Joint; Ulnar Nerve-injuries; Fracture Fixation-adverse effects

Abstract: The objectives of this study were to compare the stability of fixation in Supracondylar fracture humerus in children between two techniques of pin fixation [cross K wires and two parallel wires] at four weeks and to compare Ulnar Nerve injury. Study design was Quasi experimental and done at Orthopaedic Complex, Bahawal Victoria Hospital Bahawalpur. The study period was one and half year. Two groups A and B of thirty patients each formed after convenience non-probability sampling technique. Group A was treated by medial lateral cross K wire fixation after close reduction. Group B was treated by lateral two pins placed parallel to each other. In-group A there was 23 male and 7 female children. In-group B there was 24 male and 6 female children. All treated patients were evaluated clinically on next day for distal neurovascular status especially for ulnar nerve in group A. Reduction checked on plane AP and Lat elbow X-rays. On AP Bauman's angle and on lateral X-ray shaft condyl angle measure and compare with normal side X-rays. After four weeks X-ray again done and compared with the first post-op X-rays. A difference of 5 degree noted as mild stability loss and change of 5-10 degree taken as major stability loss. Three patients treated by lateral k wires and one in patients treated with cross k wires had a mild loss of reduction. No patient in either group had a major loss of reduction. No ulnar nerve injury noted in both groups. Cross k wire fixation method is more stable than lateral parallel wires. Cross K- wire fixation method is also safe with no iatrogenic ulnar nerve injury when medial wire pass after lateral wire and extending the elbow beyond the 90 degree with medial incision on epicondyle.

Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage

etiology

The causes of the lower intestinal bleeding in childhood.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 34-39 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-diagnosis; Purpura, Schoenlein-Henoch; Abdominal Pain; Prognosis

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the most common causes of lower intestinal bleeding [LIB] in childhood period for correct diagnosis, and to reach to the best management that achieve good prognosis. One hundred ninety eight [198] patients with lower intestinal bleeding were studied in Children Hospital of Damascus University. This study involved ages between the neonatal period and the adolescent. We found that polyps, necrotizing colitis [NEC], intestinal intussusceptions and enteritis are the most common causes of LIB. The commonest causes of LIB are: NEC in neonatal period, intestinal intussusceptions in infants, polyps in childhood, Henoch-Schönlein purpura and rectal lesions in adolescent. LIB was more common in males than females. The commonest symptoms and signs associated with LIB are: anemia, pallor, abdominal pain, mucous stool and diarrhea. We conclude that appropriate approach for LIB leads to correct diagnosis and management which achieve lower mortality and good prognosis.

Upper gastrointestinal bleeding in Khorramabad city in 2011 a single referral center experience.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 223-229 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Peptic Ulcer-complications; Risk Factors; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal-adverse effects; Chi-Square Distribution; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding [UGIB] is a common medical emergency and is known as one of the main causes of mortality and morbidity. This research was conducted to study the causes and risk factors for UGIB, in a referral center. In this cross sectional study, carried out in a one year period, all patients with acute UGIB living in Khorramabad city and surrounding area, entered the study. A control group with age and sex matched was selected from outpatient visits and their relatives who had referred to hospital clinics. Data collecting tool was a self-made questionnaire, demographic, clinical manifestations and endoscopic findings. The data was analyzed using chi-square test, Fisher exact test and Odds ratio estimation. Sixty-two patients with acute UGIB were studied, 67.7% of them were males. The mean age of patients was 54.5 +/- 12.1. The most common causes of acute UGIB were peptic [42.7%], erosive gastritis [19.8%] and esophageal varices [19.8%]. 29%, and 9.7% of patients, and control group had a history of regular consumption of Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs [Odd' s ratio 3.8, CI: 1.3-4.8]. 35.5% of episodes of acute UGIB were in age more than 60 years. Peptic ulcer disease is the most common cause of acute UGIB in our region. Episodes of acute UGIB were correlated with regular NSAIDs use, but not with alcohol consumption, smoking, and gender. Identifying people who are at risk and providing preventive strategies can reduce the rate of this disease and its complications.

Gastrointestinal Neoplasms

surgery

Surgical outcome in patients with gastrointestinal malignancies; a report from a large referral hospital, 2008-2010.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 201-208 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Neoplasm Staging; Survival Rate; Mass Screening; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: A considerable portion of gastrointestinal malignancies undergoes surgery without curative resection. This study was conducted to assess surgical outcome in patients with gastrointestinal cancers. We reviewed individuals with esophagus, stomach, colon and rectum cancers admitted for surgical treatment after initial preoperative evaluations. Surgical outcome, stage of tumors and 1 and 5 years survival rate were assessed and analyzed. Two hundred and fifty five patients with esophagus, stomach and colorectal malignancies, who were admitted for surgical resection, were reviewed. Two hundred and twenty two patients were underwent surgery but tumor was not resected in 41 cases [18.6%]. Based on pathological assessment, stage of tumors was III or IV in 108 individuals [48.9%]. The proportion of tumor with advanced stage was significantly higher in patients with gastroesophageal cancers than those with colorectal malignancies [62.6% versus 31.6%], $p < 0.0001$. The proportion of non-resectable tumor was also significantly higher in patients with esophageal and gastric cancers [$p = 0.0001$]. Palliative surgery was done in 26.1% of patients treated by surgical resection. The proportion of palliative surgery was significantly lower in patients with gastric cancer [$p = 0.001$]. 1 and 5-year survival were significantly longer in colorectal cancer and those with curative surgery [$p = 0.001$]. Survival of patients with palliative resection was the same as patient without tumor resection. Despite preoperative evaluations, there are still a considerable proportion of patients who are diagnosed as inoperable during surgery. Further researches seem to be necessary in order to provide more precise preoperative staging. Screening programs should also be considered for GI cancers in high-risk areas. It seems that palliative resection would not improve survival of patients with advanced GI malignancies.

Glomerular Filtration Rate

Serum cystatin-C is not superior to serum creatinine in predicting glomerular filtration rate in cirrhotic patients.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 209-216 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Cystatin C-blood; Creatinine-blood; Reference Standards; Technetium Tc 99m Pentetate; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Assessment of glomerular filtration rate [GFR] by common creatinine-based methods is potentially inaccurate in patients with cirrhosis. Cirrhotic patients have several underlying conditions that contribute to falsely low serum creatinine concentrations, even in the presence of moderate to severe renal impairment. Therefore creatinine-based methods usually overestimate true GFR in these patients. Cystatin-C is a low molecular weight protein and an endogenous marker of GFR. We compared the accuracy of plasma cystatin-C and creatinine in assessing renal function in cirrhotic patients. We serially enrolled cirrhotic patients with stable renal function admitted in our ward if they met the inclusion criteria and consented to participate. Child-Pugh [CP] score was calculated for all patients. GFR was calculated using serum creatinine, serum cystatin-C, and 99m TC-DTPA clearance with the last one serving as the gold standard. The area under curve [AUC] on receiver-operating characteristic curves [ROC] were used to assess the diagnostic accuracy of each calculated GFR with that measured by DTPA. Forty-eight patients were enrolled [32 males, 66.7%]. Nine were in class-A, 20 in class-B and 19 in class-C of CP. Cystatin-C did not perform well in predicting the true GFR, while serum creatinine performed relatively accurately at GFR<80ml/min [AUC=0.764, p=0.004]. Serum creatinine at a cutoff of 1.4 mg/ dl was 20% sensitive and 92% specific and with a cutoff of 0.9 mg/dl was 77% sensitive and 72% specific for diagnosis of impaired renal function. Cystatin-C could not predict GFR effectively even after stratification for CP score, gender, and BMI. Serum creatinine could predict GFR<65ml/min in females [ROC curve AUC=0.844,p=0.045]. In those with BMI>20 kg/m² a GFR<80 ml/min could also be predicted by serum creatinine [ROC curve AUC=0.739,p=0.034]. It also could predict GFR<80ml/min in patients with CP class A and B [ROC curve AUC=0.795, /7=0.01], but not in patients with CP class C. Neither serum creatinine nor Cystatin-C are good predictors of GFR in cirrhotic patients, although serum creatinine seems to perform better in selected subgroups.

Groundwater

Investigation of hydrogeological characteristics of Ardabil plain aquifer, northwest of Iran.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 63-69 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Water Supply; Geology; Earth Sciences; Health Resources

Abstract: In this paper, the hydrogeology of Ardabil plain has been investigated. The hydrogeologic properties of the study area were investigated based on geophysical, geological, water level and pumping test data. Also 65 wells were sampled and analyzed for hydrochemical investigation. Physical and chemical characteristics of groundwater such as temperature, EC, pH, TDS, Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, HCO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, [2]Cl⁻ and CO₃²⁻ were determined. Hydrochemical studies indicated that geological units have the greatest effect on the groundwater quality in this plain. According to the results obtained, the Ardabil plain has two aquifers, which one of them is located on top of the other. The upper aquifer is multi-layer with varying thickness [20 to 40 m] across the plain and is extracted for different kind of water supply. The number of penetrating wells to the lower aquifer is very low and may not be extracted because of its poor water quality. General direction of groundwater flow is from other directions to the north-west of the plain. The estimated hydraulic parameters of transmissivity and specific yield varies spatially from 50 to 2200 [nr/day] and 0/021 to 0.14, respectively.

Guideline Adherence

Evaluation of adherence to guidelines-based management-of osteoporosis in Syrian patients undergoing long-term glucocorticoid treatment.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 47-64 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Glucocorticoids-adverse effects; Osteoporosis-chemically induced; Bone Diseases, Metabolic; Body Mass Index; Absorptiometry, Photon; Health Planning Guidelines; Cross-Sectional Studies; Disease Management

Abstract: Long-term glucocorticoid [GC] therapy has been instrumental in decreasing morbidity and mortality in a variety of diseases. One of the most serious side effects of chronic glucocorticoid [GC] therapy is secondary osteoporosis. Recommendations stemmed from international guidelines concerning GC induced osteoporosis [GIOP] are currently inadequately implemented in underdeveloped health care systems. This study aimed at evaluating GC induced osteoporosis [GIOP] prevalence, and implementation of current guidelines in a cohort of Syrian patients undergoing long term systemic GC therapy. This cross-sectional study was conducted in Al Mouassat teaching hospital in Damascus. Patients on GC for over three months were interviewed and their medical records were thoroughly reviewed. Information comprised age, BMI [kg/m²], past medical history, underlying disease, smoking, dietary calcium intake, GC indication, past and current dose and duration of GC therapy. Implementation of guidelines was assessed based on bone mineral density [BMD] testing prior to this study, and practice of prevention and treatment of GIOP. BMD at lumbar spine [L2-L4] and femoral neck were prospectively measured using Dual energy X-ray Absorptiometry [DXA]. A total of 81 patients were evaluated [age 42.1 +/- 14.2 years; mean body mass index [BMI] 25.93 +/- 5.01 kg/m²; and 74.1% females]. Rheumatoid arthritis, Pemphigus Vulgaris, and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus were the top indications for GC prescription. Average duration of GC was 48.0 +/- 14.2 months, and average daily dose was

18.0 +/- 21.07 mg equivalent of prednisolone. Only 33.3% of the patients underwent a previous BMD testing. Bisphosphonate was prescribed for 35.8% of the patients. Despite that 60% of the patients received calcium or vitamin D supplementation, only 2% had calcium intake of > 1000 mg, and 37% received Vit D dose according to guidelines [> 800 IU]. Moreover, prevalence of osteopenia/osteoporosis was as high as 87.7% and 61.7% at lumbar spine and femoral neck, respectively, osteoporosis/osteopenia was similarly prevalent in men and women; however it was higher in older patients [51-70]-year-old, patients with BMI <19 kg/m², and inpatients when compared with outpatients [p<0.05]. This study proves the high prevalence of osteoporosis/osteopenia in a cohort of Syrian patients on chronic systemic GC therapy, and reveals that GIOP is overlooked and undertreated. Enforcement of current guidelines is expected to improve GIOP management.

Hamartoma

diagnosis

Mammary hamartoma- a clinical dilemma.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 87-90 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms; Mastectomy, Segmental; Metaplasia; Carcinoma, Ductal; Fibroadenoma; Hamartoma Syndrome, Multiple

Abstract: Mammary hamartoma is an uncommon benign lesion. The frequency of the tumor is reported between 0.04 -1.15% and it accounts for 4.8% of all benign breast tumors. The lesion may be under-diagnosed by the clinician because of the varied clinical presentation or by the pathologist, as the microscopic appearance is not distinctive. A case of left sided mammary hamartoma in a 46-year-old female who presented with a freely mobile mass is reported. A clinical diagnosis of fibroadenoma was made and lumpectomy performed. Histopathology and gross diagnosis confirmed it to be a case of mammary hamartoma. Extensive area of adenosis, focal cystic change, apocrine metaplasia and columnar cell change was noted. Identification of hamartoma is important because there are the problems of recurrence, co-existent carcinomas and association with Cowden syndrome.

Health Behavior

Self-reported differences between oral health attitudes of pre-clinical and clinical students at a dental teaching institute in Saudi Arabia.

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SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (4): 149-152 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Oral Health; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Students, Dental; Self Care; Questionnaires; Attitude to Health

Abstract: To compare the attitudes of preclinical and clinical dental students toward their own oral health using the Hiroshima University-Dental Behavioral Inventory [HU-DBI]. The English-language version of the 20-item HU-DBI was distributed to all preclinical and clinical students at the College of Dentistry, University of Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Dichotomized [agree/disagree] responses to 12 HU-DBI items were used in this study, with a maximum possible score of 12. Responses to the remaining eight statements reflected general oral health attitudes and were excluded from the analysis. Data were analyzed statistically. The overall response rate was 72.2% [preclinical, 72.5%; clinical, 72%]. The mean HU-DBI score was significantly higher among clinical than among preclinical dental students [7 vs. 5.8; P < 0.05]. Higher proportions of preclinical than clinical students did not worry about visiting the dentist but postponed dental visits until they experienced toothache. Furthermore, more preclinical than clinical students reported that their gums bled upon brushing, used a child-sized toothbrush, had observed white, sticky deposits on their teeth, and used strong strokes for toothbrushing. More clinical than preclinical students reported that they did not feel that the condition of their teeth was worsening despite brushing, worried about the color of their teeth, brushed each of their teeth carefully, and checked their teeth in the mirror after brushing. Dental health awareness programs should be implemented and information about positive oral health attitudes should be provided to the students at an initial stage of dental training.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Knowledge, attitudes and practices of health-care personnel towards waste disposal management at Ain Shams university hospitals, Cairo.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 347-354 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Waste Management; Hospitals, University; Cross-Sectional Studies; Physicians; Nurses; Housekeeping, Hospital; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study assessed knowledge, attitudes and practices of health-care providers towards waste management at Ain Shams University Hospitals, Cairo, Egypt. In this cross-sectional study 110 physicians, 151 nurses and 89 housekeepers were interviewed using a pre-designed questionnaire. Housekeepers were significantly more knowledgeable than physicians or nurses about hospital policies and systems for waste disposal, but less so about specific details of disposal. Housekeepers also had the highest overall scores for attitudes to waste disposal among the 3 groups. Significantly more nurses had satisfactory practice scores [84.0%] than did physicians [67.3%] [housekeepers were not assessed]. Training and duration of work experience were not significantly associated with knowledge, attitude and practice scores, except for nurses with longer work experience, who were more likely to have satisfactory knowledge about waste disposal than less experienced nurses.

Health Services

Prospects for the sustainability of delivering the basic package of health services in Afghanistan: a stakeholder analysis.

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Ministry of Public Health - Ghazanfar Institute of Health Sciences

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 300-308 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Public Health; Delivery of Health Care

Abstract: This study explored the readiness of stakeholders in Afghanistan for sustaining delivery of the Basic Package of Health Services [BPHS] without external technical and financial assistance. A stakeholder analysis was applied using qualitative methods. Fifteen stakeholders were purposively drawn from the Afghanistan ministries of public health and finance, political representatives, development partners, nonprofit organizations and public health experts. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with the stakeholders and desk review of pertinent documents. We found that sustainability of the BPHS in Afghanistan is questionable as stakeholders are suboptimally organized to come up with effective alternatives. Uneven ownership and divisive positioning are bottlenecks to the evolution of a realistic continuation plan. Those with the most significant influence are lukewarm, while those who are most supportive have the least influence. Sustainability needs to be tackled at the start in designing the BPHS rather than in the wake of eventual donor withdrawal.

Heart Defects, Congenital

epidemiology

Congenital heart disease in children with Down syndrome in Duhok city.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 212-216 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Down Syndrome-complications; Heart Septal Defects, Ventricular-epidemiology; Heart Septal Defects, Atrial-epidemiology; Ductus Arteriosus, Patent; Chromosome Aberrations; Echocardiography

Abstract: To find out the most common types of congenital heart defects among Down syndrome children in Duhok/Kurdistan and the effects of parental consanguinity on the pattern of congenital heart defects. Down syndrome is the most common chromosomal abnormality due to a trisomy of chromosome number 21, commonly associated with congenital heart defects. A study was done in Heevi Pediatric Teaching Hospital and Early Detection Childhood Disability Center in Duhok city, from the period of January 2010 to January 2011. Congenital heart defects were detected in 44/80 [55%] children. Ventricular Septal Defect was the most common 18/44, followed by atrioventricular septal defect 12/44, atrial septal defect 7/44, Tetralogy of Fallot 4/44, patent ductus arteriosus, hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy 2/44. Consanguinity was found in 22 [27%] of all parents. Slightly higher frequency of congenital heart defects was documented in Down syndrome children from the population of Duhok city with a high consanguineous marriage rate. The frequencies of specific lesions were differing to those reported internationally; ventricular septal defect was the most frequently detected in this study.

Heart Failure

drug therapy

Clinical profile of patients hospitalized with heart failure in Bharatpur, Nepal.

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JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 103-105 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Practice Guidelines as Topic; Adrenergic beta-Antagonists-therapeutic use; Evidence-Based Practice; Heart Failure-diagnosis; Heart Failure-etiology; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Heart failure [HF] is a common cardiovascular condition whose incidence and prevalence are increasing. Being a common reason for urgent hospital admission, it is a major cause of morbidity and mortality for the patients. In the developed countries coronary artery disease remains the leading cause of HF, whereas, in the underdeveloped countries, rheumatic heart disease leading to valvular lesion still remains the commonest causes of HF admission. The current study was designed to evaluate the clinical profile and medications prescribed reflecting the extent to which evidence based medicine is being practiced at our community. Clinical profile and prescribed medications of patients with diagnosis of HF who were admitted in the cardiology department of College of Medical Sciences and Teaching Hospital [CMS-TH], Bharatpur, Nepal, April 2010 to May 2012, were analyzed. A total of 255 patients presented with HF during the studied period were included. Coronary artery disease, rheumatic heart disease, dilated cardiomyopathy, hypertensive heart failure, cor-pulmonale, and congenital heart disease leading to HF were found in 93 [36.5%], 65 [25.5%], 37 [14.5%], 22 [8.6%], 31 [12.2%], and 7 [2.7%] patients respectively. The commonest presenting symptom was shortness of breath [81%] and the commonest sign was bilateral basal crepitations [68%]. From all patients, 89%, 64%, 51%, 16%, 48%, and 32% received loop diuretics, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor, digoxin, angiotensin receptor blocker, spironolactone, and beta-blocking agents respectively. Coronary artery disease leading to HF was the commonest cause of HF admission in our centre. Despite current guidelines suggesting the use of beta-blocking agent in patients with HF, only 32% of our patients received this class of medications. Thus, many patients were not being managed fully in accordance with the evidence-based guidelines.

Heart Rate, Fetal

physiology

[Prospective study of the relationship between heart rate fetal anomalies, pH umbilical cord at birth and Apgar]

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 468-470 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Fetal Distress-physiopathology; Fetal Blood-chemistry; Apgar Score; Acidosis-congenital; Prospective Studies; Parturition-physiology; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration

Abstract: The search for an acute fetal distress during labor remains one of the objectives of obstetrical surveillance. To find a relationship between different aspects of fetal heart rate [FHR] occurring during labor, Apgar score at first minute and the pH blood at birth. A prospective study which involved 170 single-fetal pregnancies to term. In our population, by comparing the APGAR score in the first minute and umbilical pH, it was found that only 25.7% of newborns with Apgar at 1st minute less than 7 had an umbilical arterial pH <7.15. Thus in our study, the Apgar score did not predict umbilical acidosis and the difference was significant [p = 0.02]. In the same population, by comparing the analysis of FCR and umbilical PH, we found that fetal bradycardia was associated with pH umbilical lowest with an average of 7008 and the difference was significant [p = 0.008]. Other types of ERCF were also significantly associated with neonatal acidosis. Recording fetal heart rate is a limited review to assess the exact condition of the fetus. It has a good negative predictive value but there is little specific consideration. Combination with other techniques to better assess the fetal state.

Heart Septal Defects, Atrial

surgery

Percutaneous closure of using Occlusion DeviceOstium Secundum Septal defect amplatzer occlusion device: Experience of cardiology department, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 453-457 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Septal Occluder Device; Catheter Ablation-instrumentation; Therapeutic Occlusion-instrumentation; Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To report our clinical experience with transcatheter closure of ostium secundum atrial septal defects [OS ASDs] using Amplatzer septal occluder. It's a retrospective study conducted between October 2005 and April 2010 and involving 34 patients. The procedures were conducted in the hemodynamic laboratory under general anesthesia with transthoracic [TTE] and transoesophageal echocardiographic [TEE] monitoring. Clinical and echocardiography assessments of the patients were conducted within 24 hours post procedure and several months after the procedure. From the 34 patients, 28 [82%] were females. The middle age was 27.5 years. The mean ASD diameter was 19.4 mm by TTE; 18.1 mm [12-38] by TEE, and 23.4 by angiography. The average size of the implanted devices was 23.2 mm ranging from 10 to 34 mm. The final success rate of the procedure was 90.9% [30/33]. One patient was excluded from transcatheter occlusion and three patients [8,6%] had complications including two prosthesis migrations and one large residual shunting. A total of 4 patients [11.7%] underwent surgery. No major complication [thromboembolic events, obstruction of intracardiac structures, cardiac perforation, device embolization and endocarditis] or death has occurred during follow-up and all devices were securely anchored without any persistent residual shunts. Compared to previous data of the literature, percutaneous closure of OS ASDs using Amplatzer device appears safe and effective according to our experience of the cardiology department of Hedi Chaker Hospital.

Hepatitis B Vaccines

Assessment of the immunization status of individuals vaccinated by hepatitis B virus vaccine in Khartoum state.

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Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 127-130 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B-prevention and control; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Immunoglobulin M; Immunoglobulin G; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Hepatitis B virus [HBV] is widely distributed all over the world. Quite a large number of the population worldwide is exposed to the virus. It is estimated that 378 million are chronically infected and at risk of developing serious complications like liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma leading to death. Fortunately, an effective vaccine has been introduced to prevent infection with the virus. The rate of infection by HBV has been effectively reduced by universal vaccination with that vaccine. Post-vaccination concentration of vaccine induced neutralizing antibodies against HBsAg above 10 mIU is considered protective against the virus. To assess the state of immunization of Sudanese individuals previously vaccinated by HBV vaccine in Khartoum State. A total of 90 individuals previously vaccinated with HBV vaccine and 70 unvaccinated persons [control] had their blood tested anti-HBsAg. Specimens negative for anti-HBs Ag were further tested for total [IgM and IgG] anti-HBcAg and HBsAg by ELISA. Specimens positive for total anti-HBcAg were further tested for IgM anti-HBcAg. The majority 76 [88.4%] of the vaccinated subjects and 4.28% of the control were found to be positive for anti-HBsAg. Out of the 76 subjects with positive antibody response; 68.4% showed good antibody response [protected against the virus]. The remaining [31.6%] showed low antibody response and are therefore at risk of infection. In general 42.2% of the vaccinated subjects and all the control group revealed low or no antibody response and are at risk of infection. The results of this study showed statistically significant difference in the antibody response between those who received three vaccine doses [72.7%] and one dose [18.8%] with P value < 0.05. Two [2.22%] of the vaccinated subjects have developed HBV infection, compared to four [5.71%] of the control group. Antibody response to HBV vaccine was found 88.4% of the vaccinated subjects, however, considerable number of the vaccinated subjects revealed low or no antibody response. Individuals, who received three doses of the vaccine, had statistically significant antibody response than those who received only one dose.

Hepatitis, Autoimmune

drug therapy

Cyclosporine-A versus prednisolone for induction of remission in auto-immune hepatitis: interim analysis report of a randomized controlled trial.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 193-200 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Cyclosporine-therapeutic use; Prednisone-therapeutic use; Remission Induction; Treatment Outcome; Insemination, Artificial, Homologous; Reference Values

Abstract: Corticosteroids are used to induce remission in auto-immune hepatitis. They are not universally effective; therefore, alternative treatments are needed. In this study Cyclosporine-A has been compared with prednisolone as an alternative treatment in a randomized controlled trial. This paper is an interim analysis of an ongoing clinical trial. Sixteen years and older consenting patients were enrolled. Group-A received prednisolone and group-B cyclosporine-A according to a preset protocol and followed at regular intervals for 48 weeks. Final assessment was done at week 48. Primary outcome was response rate as defined below. [Complete response] was defined as achieving AST and ALT in the normal range and absence of any clinical signs of deterioration, and partial response was defined as a decrease in AST and ALT by less than half of their original values but not to within normal limit. Non-responding ones at week eight were switched to the other arm. Thirty-nine patients were enrolled [24 group-A, 9 male]. Mean AST and ALT at baseline were higher in group-B, but other variables were comparable. At week 12, 34.8% and 64.3% of group-A and B had achieved AST and ALT in the normal range less than 40 IU/L]respectively [P=0.081]. Corresponding figures at week 48 were 50.0% and 47.6% O=0.62 and 48 respectively]. At week 12, 86.9% and 85.7% of patients had AST and ALT levels less than twice upper normal limit in groups-A and B respectively [p=0.54 and 0.42]. Corresponding figures at week 48 were 90.0% for both groups. There was one treatment failure in group-B which did not respond to prednisolone either. Serious adverse events [death and liver transplantation] occurred in group-A only. Serum creatinine did not change during the study period in either group. According to our data, Cyclosporine-A is as effective as prednisolone for induction of remission in AIH. Adverse event and serious adverse were more common with prednisolone.

HIV Infections

epidemiology

HIV/AIDS outbreak investigation in Jalalpur jattan [JPJ], Gujrat, Pakistan.

Ansari, Jamil Ahmad; Salman, Muhammad; Safdar, Rana Muhammad; Ikram, Nadeem; Mahmood, Tabassum; Zaheer, Hassan Abbass; Walke, Henry; Asghar, Rana Jawad

aTraining Programme, Field Epidemiology and Laboratory

Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 261-268 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Health Behavior; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome-transmission; Questionnaires; Blood Transfusion-adverse effects; Risk Factors

Abstract: In June-July 2008 a non-governmental organization [NGO] in Jalalpur Jattan [JPJ], Gujrat, Pakistan arranged two voluntary HIV screening camps after numerous HIV-infected persons reported to their treatment center in Lahore; 88 [35.8%] of 246 persons screened in those camps were positive by rapid test. Intense media coverage made the residents of JPJ hostile to further inquiries. The Pakistan Field Epidemiology Training and Laboratory Training Program [FELTP] was requested by the Provincial AIDS Control Program to carry out an epidemiological investigation. HIV-positive persons or family members of patients who died of AIDS and consented to be interviewed during the period 15 December 2008 to 2 January 2009 were investigated. Enhanced contact tracing was done to identify additional cases. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data regarding clinical history, risk factors, and HIV knowledge and practices. The national HIV/STI Referral Laboratory collected blood samples for HIV serology and molecular studies independently following pre- and post-counseling. A total of 53 HIV-infected persons were investigated. Out of these, 47 [88.7%] were alive at the time of investigation and 27 [50.9%] of the cases were female with 6 children aged 10 years or less. Median age was 35 years [mean 34.7, range 3-70]. Most frequent symptoms were unexplained fever 42 [79.2%], diarrhea 34 [64.15%] and skin infections 27 [50.9%]; 13 [24.5%] had co-infection with tuberculosis [TB] and 10 [18.9%] with hepatitis [B or C]. Use of injections 51 [96.2%], dental procedures 21 [40%] and barber shop visits among males 18 [72%] were common risk factors. Extramarital sex was reported by 4 [9.4%]. Only 19 [35.8%] were aware that HIV can be sexually transmitted and 18 [34%] were aware of HIV transmission by blood transfusion. Phylogenetic analysis revealed HIV infection in this group was HIV-1 Subtype A, transmitted over a decade, and the situation is endemic rather than an outbreak. The investigation indicates high rates of HIV infection in JPJ. Unlike other studies from Pakistan, a high proportion of cases in females and children less than 10 years of age were observed. Socio-cultural norms and stigmatization limited in-depth investigation of sexual and behavioral practices and history of drug abuse. A shift of HIV infection from high-risk groups to the general population was seen and requires vigilant surveillance besides targeted health education, clinical management, lab facilities for diagnosis and monitoring, and voluntary counseling and testing services to limit disease spread.

HLA-B Antigens

blood

Analysis of the serological reactivity and haplotypes of HLA-B*37:02 allele.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 27-32 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Serologic Tests; Histocompatibility Testing; Alleles; Haplotypes; Genetics, Population

Abstract: Of 73355 subjects HLA typed in our laboratory, 644 were positive for B37 with only 2 positive for B37:02. The serological reactivity of both cells and probable haplotypes was analyzed. The serological reactivity was similar for both cells with BW4 positivity. Both cells reacted positively to poly specific sera with B37, B*27, B47 and B*13 reactivity. Interestingly, neither of the cells reacted to operationally monospecific sera with B27, B37, or B47 reactivity or to poly specific sera with B27 and 837 reactivity. No poly-specific sera with B37 and B47 reactivity were available for testing. A population genetics approach based on reported haplotypes frequencies suggest that the most probable haplotypes for both cells are A 24:02 B* 18:01 C*05:01 DRB1* 03:01 and A*01: OJ B*37:02 C*02:02 DRB1*11:04 for the first cell and A*29:02 B* 14:02 C*02:02 DRB1* 07:01 and A*30 8*37:02 ! C*02:02 ORB 13 for the second cell. The former haplotype is similar to that of the first described B*37:02 allele in 1995 in a Syrian father and one of his sons during routine HLA typing.

Hydatidiform Mole

Twin pregnancy with a complete hydatidiform mole and surviving co-existent fetus: a case report.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 344-347 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Complications, Neoplastic; Twins; Uterine Neoplasms; Prenatal Diagnosis; Ovulation Induction; Ultrasonography, Prenatal; Chorionic Gonadotropin, beta Subunit, Human-blood

Abstract: A 27-year-old woman conceived following six cycles of ovulation induction with clomiphene citrate. Successive ultrasound [US] examinations documented a normally growing live fetus with a normal placenta and an additional intrauterine echogenic mass with features of molar pregnancy. Follow-up serum beta-hCG estimation and genetic amniocentesis was done. Fetus revealed normal female 46XX karyotype. The pregnancy was continued till 28[th] weeks. Labor was induced at 28 week gestation due to vaginal bleeding, which resulted in the delivery of a live normal female infant and two adjoining placentas. One placenta was normal and the other placenta was composed of vesicles of various sizes. Microscopic examination of the abnormal placenta documented complete hydatidiform mole [HM]. The baby was well and serial maternal serum beta-hCG levels showed a declining trend and were undetectable by 8 weeks after delivery. The prenatal diagnosis of twin pregnancy with complete HM and coexistent fetus was based on US findings, abnormally elevated beta-hCG levels and normal fetal karyotype [46XX]. The pregnancy should be continued with close follow-up to detect potential maternal and fetal complications.

Hydrocortisone

blood

Serum cortisol levels as a predictor of neurologic survival in successfully resuscitated victims of cardiopulmonary arrest.

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JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 107-111 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation; Heart Arrest-mortality; Heart Arrest-therapy; Cohort Studies; Prospective Studies; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); ROC Curve; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: Out-of-hospital cardiac arrest [OHCA] is the most stressful lifetime event for the victims and an important issue for the emergency physicians. The status of the hypothalamic pituitary-adrenal axis [HPA] function in successfully resuscitated victims of Cardiopulmonary arrest has been recently of an interest for the researchers. In a prospective cohort study, 50 successfully resuscitated OHCA victims' serum cortisol levels were measured 5 minutes and 1 hour after return of spontaneous circulation [ROSC]. The data were analyzed comparing the one-week neurologic survival. Fifty blood samples were obtained for serum cortisol levels after 5 minutes of ROSC. Fourteen patients [28%]

pronounced death during one hour after CPR. Blood sample from living 36 patients after one hour post-CPR were obtained for second cortisol assay. Eleven patients [22%] were neurologically survived after one week. Seven patients [14%] were discharged finally from hospital with good neurologic recovery. The serum cortisol levels in both the neurologically surviving and the non-surviving after 5 minutes of ROSC patients were 63.4 +/- 13.6 and 43.2 +/- 25.5[microg/ml], [mean +/- S.D., respectively] and after 1 hour of ROSC patients' serum cortisol levels were 64.9 +/- 13.1 and 47.3 +/- 27.1[microg/ml], [mean +/- S.D., respectively]. The difference was significantly higher in neurologically survived group in both 5 minutes and 1 hour after ROSC [$P = 0.015$ and 0.013 respectively]. serum cortisol levels after 5 minutes and one hour of ROSC in victims of Cardiopulmonary arrest are significantly higher in neurologically survived than non-survived patients.

Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors

therapeutic use

Electrophysiologic effects of statins in patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy and ventricular tachyarrhythmia.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 307-312 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiomyopathies-prevention and control; Tachycardia, Ventricular-prevention and control; Electrophysiologic Techniques, Cardiac; Death, Sudden, Cardiac-prevention and control; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Statin therapy may be beneficial not only to reduce the risk of vascular events but also to reduce the risk of ventricular arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death. We evaluated the effects of statins on electrophysiologic parameters in patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy and established ventricular tachyarrhythmia. Prospective study. Eleven patients [all male, mean age 57.9 +/- 6.64 years], with ischemic cardiomyopathy and ventricular tachyarrhythmia on admission were included in the study. Two academic tertiary care centers. A baseline electrophysiologic study was performed before implantable-cardioverter defibrillator [ICD] implantation. Forty milligram of atorvastatin was started and electrophysiologic study was repeated one month later and results were compared. Basic intervals, corrected sinus node recovery time [cSNRT], sino-atrial conduction time [SACT], atrio-ventricular node refractory period [AVNRP], atrio-ventricular Wenckebach period [AVWP], ventricular refractory period [VRP], ventriculo-atrial dissociation measurement, corrected QT [QTc] interval and QT dispersion were measured. Also, ventricular arrhythmia inducibility was evaluated with various techniques. Although, QTc interval and QT dispersion decreased significantly with statin treatment [$p < 0.05$], there were no statistically significant differences in the measurements of basic intervals, cSNRT, SACT, AVNRP, AVWP, VRP and ventriculo-atrial dissociation compared to pretreatment measurements [$p > 0.05$]. Additionally, while induction of ventricular tachyarrhythmia occurred in 72.7% of patients before statin therapy, this rate decreased to 36.4% with treatment [$p = 0.13$]. Statin treatment led to significant decreases in QTc interval and QT dispersion, but it did not change other electrophysiologic parameters significantly.

Hyperhomocysteinemia

etiology

Frequency of raised plasma homocysteine levels in patients of ischemic stroke.

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Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 12-14

Keywords: Stroke-blood; Stroke-complications; Homocysteine-blood; Epidemiology; Brain-radiography; Hyperhomocysteinemia-prevention and control

Abstract: This descriptive study was conducted at Mayo Hospital, Lahore. A total number of 37 continuous patients with ischemic stroke were registered in one month. Imaging of the brain was done in each case. Both male and female patient of all age groups were included. Among these, 27 were males and 10 were females with the age range from 20 to 90 years. Nineteen patients [51.35%] had raised plasma homocysteine levels more than 15umol/l. Among patients with raised homocysteine levels, 14 [73.6%] were males and 5 [26.3%] were females. Eighteen [48.64%] patient fell in to group between 41-60 years of age. Eleven patients were younger than 40 and 8 were more than 60 years of age at the time of presentation. Out of 19 patients with raised plasma homocysteine levels 5 [26.3%] were also smokers and others were either non smokers or had stopped smoking more than 5 years back from the time of presentation. Four out of 19 [21.04%] patients had no other known cause of their stroke except raised plasma homocysteine. These patients were all males and were 23, 42, 60 and 68 years old. From our study we conclude that in our population, plasma homocysteine levels are raised commonly in patients of ischemic strokes, and it has already been established, as risk factor for all vascular events. We recommend routine measurements of Homocysteine levels in all Ischemic stroke patients and administration of Folic acid and Vitamin B12 as secondary preventive therapy.

Hypertension

Anthropometric risk factors and predictors of hypertension among Saudi adult population - A national survey.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 197-204 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Anthropometry; Body Height; Predictive Value of Tests; Waist-Hip Ratio; Waist Circumference; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Data Collection

Abstract: This cross-sectional study aimed at determining the anthropometric predictors of hypertension among adults in Saudi Arabia. Multi-stage stratified sampling was used to select 4758 adult participants. The average of three blood pressure measurements using an automatic sphygmomanometer was considered the real blood pressure. Anthropometric measurements and socio-demographics were obtained from participants. The overall prevalence of hypertension was 25.5%. Hypertension was significantly positively associated with selected anthropometric measurements. Selected anthropometric measures were significant predictors of systolic and diastolic blood pressures except for hip measurements. Waist for height ratio was a significant predictor for isolated diastolic hypertension and combined systolic and diastolic hypertension. Waist circumference was the significant predictor for isolated systolic hypertension. Body mass index was a significant predictor for the combined systolic diastolic type. Waist for Hip Ratio was not a significant predictor for any of the hypertension subtypes. Waist for height ratio is the most important predictor for blood pressure level and hypertension disease.

history

Concept of hypertension in Unani Medicine.

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Literary Research Institute of Unani Medicine, [CCRUM, New Delhi]

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 11-14 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Medicine, Unani; History, Medieval; Literature, Medieval

Abstract: Hypertension is thought to be a disease recognized only in 19th century A.D. However, there are references in the classics of Unani Medicine, which indicate that the physicians of Medieval and pre-Medieval period were well acquainted with this health problem and have discussed it under the headings which are presently included in the list of signs, symptoms and complications of this disease. We have tried to collect all the related data available in Unani medical literature in their original form to prove our statement.

Hypertension, Pulmonary

Author reply to the editor.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 49-50 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Ventricular Dysfunction; Lung Diseases, Interstitial; Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis; Sarcoidosis

epidemiology

[Pulmonary hypertension in Saudi Arabia: a single center experience] which was published in the previous issue of Annals of Thoracic Medicine.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 49- (6 ref.)

Keywords: Echocardiography; Lung Diseases, Interstitial; Health Planning Guidelines

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype

Predictors of protective behaviors among American travelers to the 2009 Hajj.

Balaban, V.; Stauffer, W. ; Hammad, A. ; Afgarshe, M. ; Abd Alla, M.; Ahmed, Q. ; Memish, Z. ; Saba, J.; Harton, E.; Palumbo, G.; Marano, N.

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Centers for disease control and prevention

Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 189-190 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Influenza, Human-prevention and control; Respiratory Tract Diseases-prevention and control; Travel; Islam; Health Education

Intestinal Obstruction

etiology

An acute intestinal obstruction as a key to diagnose a cystic fibrosis disease.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 40-42 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Cystic Fibrosis-diagnosis; Cystic Fibrosis-complications; Laparotomy

Abstract: Cystic fibrosis is the most common lethal genetic disease and the most common cause of malabsorption among white American or European children. We report a case of acute intestinal obstruction in a three year old girl, a laparotomy was performed, but the real diagnosis was an unknown cystic fibrosis.

Iris Neoplasms

pathology

Review of cystic and solid tumors of the iris.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 159-164 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Hyphema; Nevus, Pigmented-pathology; Cell Transformation, Neoplastic

Abstract: Iris tumors are broadly classified into cystic or solid lesions. The cystic lesions arise from iris pigment epithelium [IPE] or iris stroma. IPE cysts classically remain stable without need for intervention. Iris stromal cyst, especially those in newborns, usually requires therapy of aspiration, possibly with alcohol-induced sclerosis, or surgical resection. The solid tumors included melanocytic and nonmelanocytic lesions. The melanocytic iris tumors include freckle, nevus [including melanocytoma], Lisch nodule, and melanoma. Information from a tertiary referral center revealed that transformation of suspicious iris nevus to melanoma occurred in 4% by 10 years and 11% by 20 years. Risk factors for transformation of iris nevus to melanoma can be remembered using the ABCDEF guide as follows: A=age young [<40 years], B=blood [hyphema] in anterior chamber, C=clock hour of mass inferiorly D=diffuse configuration, E=ectropion, F= eathery margins. The most powerful factors are diffuse growth pattern and hyphema. Tumor seeding into the anterior chamber angle and onto the iris stroma are also important. The nonmelanocytic iris tumors are relatively uncommon and included categories of choristomatous, vascular, fibrous, neural, myogenic, epithelial, xanthomatous, metastatic, lymphoid, leukemic, secondary, and non-neoplastic simulators. Overall, the most common diagnoses in a clinical series include nevus, IPE cyst, and melanoma. In summary, iris tumors comprise a wide spectrum including mostly iris nevus, IPE cyst, and iris melanoma. Risk factors estimating transformation of iris nevus to melanoma can be remembered by the ABCDEF guide.

Iron-Dextran Complex

toxicity

Leg amputation following intramuscular injection of iron dextran in a 32 year old woman.

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Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Iranian Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Center

JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 74-76 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Amputation; Injections, Intramuscular; Questionnaires; Leg

Abstract: To inform healthcare professionals of a rare serious reaction leading to leg amputation following intramuscular injection of iron dextran and report comments for preventing such reactions. A case of leg amputation following intramuscular injection of iron dextran reported to Iranian Pharmacovigilance Center was reviewed. Patient and reaction data was collected by assessing the reported yellow card, patient chart review and interviewing with patient and physicians. World Health Organization definition for serious reactions was used to determine the seriousness of the reaction. Naranjo algorithm was used to determine probability scale. The probability of the reaction was determined based on questionnaire of Schumock et al. The studied case is classified as a rare and serious but preventable reaction induced by intramuscular injection of iron dextran in a 32 year old woman. The probability of the reaction is appeared to be [probable] based on Naranjo algorithm. It seems that Iron dextran could cause serious and life threatening adverse effects. It is necessary for healthcare professionals to be informed of such rare but serious reaction in order to apply preventive actions.

Keratitis

microbiology

Alternaria keratitis after deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 92-94 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Keratoplasty, Penetrating; Eye Infections, Fungal; Risk Factors; Keratitis-drug therapy

Abstract: To describe a case of Alternaria keratitis in a 30-year-old male patient who presented with bilateral vascularised central corneal opacity and underwent deep anterior lamellar keratoplasty [DALK] in the left eye. Patient was treated for recurrent epithelial defect with a bandage contact lens in the follow-up visits after DALK. Subsequently, patient presented with pigmented fungal keratitis, which on culture examination of the corneal scraping demonstrated Alternaria species. Patient had to undergo a repeat DALK as the keratitis did not resolve with medical therapy alone. Patient did not have a recurrence for 11 months following the re-graft. This case report highlights the importance of considering the Alternaria species as a possible cause of non-resolving fungal keratitis after DALK.

Keratoconjunctivitis

Prickly pear spine keratoconjunctivitis.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 61-65 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Opuntia; Occupational Exposure-prevention and control; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To study the ocular and extra-ocular features, clinical presentation, and treatment of prickly pear glochids. This retrospective study included 23 eyes of 21 patients with ocular prickly pear spines who were seen between August and October 2011 in the outpatient ophthalmic clinic at Prince Rashid Bin Al Hassan military hospital in Jordan. Medical records of patients including age, gender, history of exposure to prickly pear plants, and ocular examination were reviewed. All glochids were localized and removed with forceps under topical anesthesia with the patient at the slit lamp. Patients were followed up after one week. The mean age of patients was 37.1 years with a male to female ratio of 1.6- 1. Involvement of the right eye was seen in 61.9% patients, left eye in 28.6% patients, and bilateral involvement in 9.5% patients. Glochids were most commonly found in the upper sub tarsal conjunctival space [47.6%] followed by inferior palpebral conjunctiva in 23.8% eyes. The most common complaint was eye irritation in 95.2% patients. Pain was a complaint in 57.1% patients. Superior corneal epithelial erosions or ulcer were found in 33.3% patients, inferior corneal epithelial erosions in 19.1% patients, and diffuse epithelial erosions in 9.5% patients. Glochids were found in other parts of the body in 38.1% patients. Although prickly pear glochid ocular surface injury is not uncommon in the region during summer, it should be considered in patient with eye pain during that period. Farmers who are in close contact with prickly pears should use protective eyeglasses and gloves.

Keratoconus

drug therapy

Modulatory effect of different riboflavin compositions on the central corneal thickness of African keratoconus corneas during collagen crosslinking.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 66-71 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Linking Reagents-therapeutic use; Photosensitizing Agents-pharmacology; Riboflavin-therapeutic use; Corneal Pachymetry; Corneal Stroma-metabolism; Pilot Projects

Abstract: A pilot investigation to transfer the established corneal collagen crosslinking [CXL] procedure in European eyes into clinically affected African eyes and to optimize the treatment by adapting the riboflavin composition. CXL was performed in 15 eyes [11 patients] with advanced stages of keratoconus in the Eye Clinic of Bafoussam in the West Region of Cameroon. The following six riboflavin compositions with different portions of active swelling additives were applied-Solution 1 [0.5% methylhydroxypropylcellulose [MHPC]], solution 2 [1.0% MHPC], solution 3 [1.7% MHPC], solution 4 [5% dextran], solution 5 (10% dextran) and solution 6 [no active swelling ingredient]. The central corneal thickness [CCT] was measured by ultrasound pachymetry before and after de-epithelialization and at least every 10 min during CXL. The application of the riboflavin solutions resulted in the following mean final CCT values: 172 +/- 15% using solution 1 [60 min/n = 5]; 183 +/- 8% using solution 2 [60 min/n = 5]; 170% using solution 3 [60 min/n = 1]; 80% using solution 4 [45 min/n = 1]; 99% using solution 5 [45 min/n = 1] and 150 +/- 13% using solution 6 [50 min/n = 2]. The combination of riboflavin compositions with swelling and stabilizing effects on the corneal stroma seems necessary in African eyes with advanced keratoconus. Further studies are required to confirm these primary results.

therapy

Rose-K versus Soper contact lens in keratoconus: a randomized comparative trial.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 50-55 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Contact Lenses; Patient Satisfaction; Visual Acuity; Questionnaires; Contrast Sensitivity

Abstract: To perform a comparative evaluation of the efficacy and acceptability of Rose-K and Soper contact lenses in Keratoconus. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Center for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. A randomized comparative clinical trial was performed in keratoconic eyes fitted with Rose-K [Rose-K group] and Soper [Soper group] contact lenses. Patients data were evaluated for best spectacle corrected visual acuity, best contact lens corrected visual acuity [BCLCVA], corneal topography, glare acuity, contrast sensitivity, tear function tests and specular microscopy. Patients were also asked to complete a self-reported comfort questionnaire at each visit. Sixty eyes were randomized to the Rose-K and Soper groups. The two groups were comparable in all the baseline parameters. There was a statistically significant improvement in BCLCVA in both groups at 3 months [P < 0.01, both groups]. The difference between in BCLCVA in both groups was not statistically significant. In both groups, there was a significant improvement in the comfort score at 3 months compared to baseline [P< 0.05, both groups]. The Rose-K group had statistically significantly better scores at 1 and 3 months compared with the Soper group [P= 0.006 and P< 0.001 respectively]. Both groups were associated with a significant [P< 0.01], but comparable improvement in glare acuity at 3 months. There was a significant improvement in contrast sensitivity at 3 months in both groups [P< 0.01]? the Rose-K group was significantly better than the Soper group at 1 and 3 months [P= 0.001 and 0.002 respectively]. The mean number of trial lenses required for fitting Rose-K lens [2.00 +/- 0.59] was significantly lower than the Soper lens [3.43 +/- 0.82; P< 0.001]. Both the contact lens designs provide an equal improvement in visual acuity in patients with Keratoconus. However, Rose-K contact lens provides greater comfort, better quality of vision and requires less chair time compared with the Soper lens and hence may possibly have a greater acceptability.

Kidney Transplantation

adverse effects

Predictors of quality of life in renal transplant recipients.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 324-328 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Kidney Failure, Chronic-psychology; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Cross-Sectional Studies; Biological Markers; Questionnaires; Data Collection

Abstract: The presence of end stage renal disease [ESRD] has a negative impact on patients' quality of life [QOL]. Renal transplantation is well-recognized to provide a better QOL than other modalities of renal replacement therapy. To evaluate the QOL in our renal transplant recipients and to determine the factors that influences it at our institution. Cross-sectional observational study. University Kebangsaan Hospital, Malaysia. Renal transplant recipients between 18 and 75 years who have been transplanted more than one year. QOL was assessed using the Short Form-36 questionnaire that has been validated in the Malay language. Thirty nine patients [29 male, 10 female] were enrolled. The SF-36 scores were physical functioning [47.85 +/- 6.93], role physical functioning [49.51 +/- 11.08], general health [51.43 +/- 6.22], vitality [60.53 +/- 6.61], social functioning [50.85 +/- 9.26], mental health [55.74 +/- 7.16], bodily pain [58.55 +/- 7.51], role emotional functioning [49.09 +/- 12.01], physical component summary [49.37 +/- 6.87] and mental component summary [55.23 +/- 6.66]. Predictors of QOL were education [p < 0.001], serum albumin [p = 0.017] and hemoglobin [p = 0.02]. Increasing age negatively impacted physical functioning [p = 0.029]. We also found those who received a commercial transplant had a lower mental health compared to those done locally [p = 0.031]. Predictors of QOL in our renal transplant cohort were age, education, serum albumin and hemoglobin.

methods

Renal artery anastomosis to internal and external iliac artery in kidney transplant patients.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 18-21 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic-surgery; Iliac Artery-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Renal Artery; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Cohort Studies; Anastomosis, Surgical

Abstract: To verify what is the best technique, we performed a comparison between two techniques of renal artery anastomosis in kidney transplant patients, including end-to-end and end-to-side anastomosis. A cohort study has been performed including 76 patients suffering from end-stage renal disease, who have been undergone kidney transplantation from living donors in our kidney transplantation unit. We divided the patients randomly into two groups, the first one contained the patients with end-to-end anastomosis to internal iliac artery, the second contained end-to-side anastomosis to external or common iliac artery. Clinical and surgical complications in addition to graft and patient survival have been evaluated. No differences in clinical and surgical complications were noted between the two groups in the primary hospitalization period [p=0.42, p=0.65], creatinine clearance was similar also [p=0.88]. One-year postoperative analysis showed similar results regarding graft and patient survival [p=0.25, p=0.82], and creatinine clearance [p=0.75]. Erectile dysfunction rate was higher in end-to-end anastomosis. The follow up demonstrated similar results in the two groups with one exception regarding erectile dysfunction [ED] rate which was higher in end-to-end anastomosis group. We think that a larger double blinded prospective study is more capable, if it is done in the future, to answer the main question in this study [what is the best technique?], in the meantime we recommend doing end-to-side renal artery anastomosis.

Latent Tuberculosis

Providing detailed information about latent tuberculosis and compliance with the PPD test among healthcare workers in Israel: a randomized controlled study.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 253-260 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculin Test; Personnel, Hospital-statistics and numerical data; Mass Screening; Control Groups; Compliance; Delivery of Health Care

Abstract: The compliance of screening for latent tuberculosis [TB] with the tuberculin purified protein derivative [PPD] test is very low among health-care workers [HCWs] in Israel. This randomized controlled study uses the Health Belief Model [HBM] as a conceptual framework to examine whether providing more information about latent TB and the PPD test increases the response rate for PPD screening among HCWs. All candidate HCWs for latent TB screening were randomly allocated to one of the following two invitations to perform the PPD test: regular letter [control group, n = 97], and a letter with information about latent TB and the PPD test [intervention group, n = 196]. 293 HCWs were included [185 nurses, and 108 physicians]. Overall, 36 [12.3%] HCWs were compliant with the PPD test screening. Compliance with PPD testing in the intervention group was not statistically different from the control group, RR 0.87 [95% CI, 0.46-1.65]. Compliance for latent TB screening is low among HCWs in northeastern Israel. Providing detailed information about latent TB was not associated with increased test compliance. Understanding existing disparities in screening rates and potential barriers to latent TB screening among HCWs is important in order to move forward and successfully increase screening rates.

Leeching

Irsale Alaq [leech therapy] everything old is new again.

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Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 25-28 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Hirudo medicinalis; Bloodletting; Leeches

Abstract: Leeching [Irsale 'Alaq] is one of the oldest methods of treatment to cure the diseases. It has survived for more than 2000 years since the beginning of the scientific medicine. It is nothing but a unique method of removal of Mawaad-e-Fasidah [morbid matters] from the body. It draws blood from deeper tissues thus helping to treat ailments. The best leech should be used in order to get maximum benefits. To fully understand why leech therapy works in such a wide range of applications, one must realize that the therapeutic activity of leech therapy is not based on a single mechanism of action, but on a combination of multiple effects. During the process of feeding, leeches secrete a mixture of different biologically and pharmacologically active substances into the wound that deliver these main therapeutic benefits. It is used effectively in the management of non-healing ulcerative lesions like Diabetic ulcer, leprotic wound etc., as it helps to improve the local blood circulation. Besides these advantages this therapy is also useful in various skin disorders like eczema, pimples, and psoriasis etc. and used to treat abscess, cellulites, thrombophlebitis and varicose veins. Leech therapy rarely ever leads to serious complications. The local pain of treatment and short-term itching are regular side effects. Leech therapy should never be performed in patients suffering from diseases that affect the blood coagulation system, patients on immunosuppressive drugs, the elderly and immune deficient persons. For centuries leeches were the common tool of physicians, who believed that many disease were the result of imbalance in the body that could be stabilized by releasing blood.

Lens Implantation, Intraocular

Gradient refractive index optics IOL: theoretical background and clinical results.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 32-39 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Refractometry; Refraction, Ocular; Lenses, Intraocular; Questionnaires; Patient Satisfaction; Contrast Sensitivity; Phacoemulsification

Abstract: To present the theoretical optical background and clinical results of a new multifocal intraocular lens [MIOL] concept-gradient refractive index optics [Gradiol]. Original mathematical modeling software was used to calculate optimal construction of the MIOL optic constructed from two polymer materials with different refractive indices. Gradiol lenses were manufactured from hydrophobic acrylic utilizing original step-by-step polymerization technology with the final power difference of 3.5 D between optic components. Non-comparative prospective clinical study included 26 patients [29 eyes] who were candidates for MIOL implantation. All surgeries were performed at the S. Fyodorov Eye Microsurgery Complex State Institution, Moscow, Russia. After implantation of the Gradiol lenses, the postoperative evaluations included distance (best corrected visual acuity [BCVA]) and near visual acuity [NVA], contrast sensitivity [CS], and amplitude of pseudoaccommodation. Subjective patient's satisfaction was assessed using a questionnaire [VF-14]. The mean age of the patients was 62.5 +/- 5.7 years [range 27-82 years]. All surgical procedures were uneventful. At 6 months postoperatively, the mean uncorrected distance VA was 0.73 +/- 0.18, mean uncorrected near VA was 0.57 +/- 0.19, mean corrected distance VA was 0.89 +/- 0.15, mean corrected near VA was 0.84 +/- 0.07, and amplitude of pseudoaccommodation was 4.75 +/- 0.5 D. Eighty-six percent of patients were spectacle independent for daily activities and reading. Optical disturbances that were functionally significant were reported by 10.7% of patients postoperatively. The clinical outcomes of this study confirmed the theoretical calculations of constructing MIOL optics from materials with different refractive indices.

Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Chronic, B-Cell

genetics

Detection of cytogenetics abnormalities in chronic lymphocytic leukemia using FISH technique and their prognostic impact.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 68-75 (46 ref.)

Keywords: In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence; Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Chronic, B-Cell-pathology; Cytogenetic Analysis; Chromosome Aberrations; Genes, p53; Survival Rate; Prognosis

Abstract: Chronic lymphocytic leukemia [CLL] is a clonal lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by progressive accumulation of morphologically and immunophenotypically mature lymphocytes. Characterization of genomic aberrations may help to understand the pathogenesis of CLL and may give prognostic information independent from conventional clinical markers for a risk-adapted management of CLL patients. The aim of the present study is to determine the most common cytogenetics abnormalities between patients with CLL and its prognostic impact. The present study was carried out on 20 adult patients presented with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. The patients were diagnosed on the basis of standard clinical [lymph node involvement and/or hepatosplenomegaly], hematological and immunophenotypic criteria for diagnosis of B-CLL. All cases were studied at the time of their diagnosis. FISH technique was successfully performed on PB samples using CLL LSI probes for ATM [11q22] / GLI [12q13] and 13q14/ p53 [17p13]. For comparative statistical studies, the patients were divided into group I [patients with favorable outcome] and group II [patients with unfavorable outcome]. All patients showed one or more cytogenetic abnormality with the prevalence of p53 in 16 patients out of 20 that perfectly correlated with the poor outcome of the patients. This is followed by deletion in the 13q14 and to a lesser extent deletion in ATM gene, but no one has exhibited amplification in the 12q13 locus. p53 deletion as a sole abnormality has a higher prognostic power than other cytogenetics abnormalities. The cytogenetics study using FISH panel for CLL patients in a complementary fashion to the other clinical and laboratory findings may overcome the pitfalls in the diagnosis and may also assess the assignment of therapeutic protocols for CLL patients according to the results of their cytogenetic analysis at the time of diagnosis.

Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute

complications

Spontaneous remission in acute myeloid leukemia: a case report.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 84-86 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Remission, Spontaneous; Recurrence; Bone Marrow Examination; Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor

Abstract: Spontaneous remission of Acute Myeloid leukaemia [AML] is an uncommon event, temporary and its mechanism is yet to be determined. We report here a case of spontaneous remission of AML in a 35 years old male who was diagnosed with AML [M4] in Jan 2011. He presented very ill with fever, bleeding tendency and oral candidacies. He received supportive care only and chemotherapy was withheld. His general condition improved and fever subsided. White blood cell [WBC] count started to drop spontaneously and gradually until he became leukopenic and developed febrile neutropenia. After the second recovery, his full blood count [FBC] and bone marrow examination showed haematological remission. He was followed up for six weeks after which relapse occurred. Chemotherapy was started immediately, but unfortunately was not continued because of sepsis. The patient died four weeks after relapse. Other reports on the spontaneous remission of AML showed a similar temporary period of remission with different duration, and then followed by relapse. Possible mechanisms of spontaneous remission in AML are discussed with a review of the literature.

Lip Neoplasms

surgery

The depressor anguli oris flaps neither with the mental nerve nor the marginal mandibular nerve.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2013; 21 (4): 149-154 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures-methods; Surgical Flaps; Lip-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Skin Transplantation; Mandibular Nerve

Abstract: A series of 25 cases of lower lip reconstruction with flaps including depressor anguli oris muscle were presented. Depending on the general conditions of each patient, operations were performed under local or general anesthesia. In 4 of the patients, by elevating the flap bilaterally a complete lower lip reconstructions were performed. In three cases, since the defects existed without mucosal involvement, the flaps were elevated only as musculocutaneous flaps. The other cases were repaired by a flap including three layers of skin-muscle and mucosa. In some cases, full thickness skin grafting were necessary, as the mucosa with the flap was not enough for lining. Although not seen in all cases, some fatty appearance on the flap peninsula was observed following the reconstruction. No attempts were made to preserve the so-called flap and mental nerve relationships, except for the first three cases among this series. No patient suffered from any sensorial loss on the newly reconstructed lower lips. Taking into consideration the oral sphincteric functions, although the new oral sphincter was not competent as much as a healthy one, no patient showed incompetence. On the last 5 patients, the flap peninsula was elevated by direct cutting without caring the so-called

motor nerve of the flap, too. In an earlier short article of us, it was argued that the depressor anguli oris flap's sensorial innervation did not come from mental nerve but buccal nerve. Now, I would like to add one more discussion about the flap anatomy and this is to say that the flap can be elevated without any attempts to protect neither mental nor marginal mandibular nerve since it may have some cross innervations. This conclusion may make us think that the depressor anguli oris flap is an easy flap to elevate with very little morbidity and can be useful to reconstruct the lower lip defects, except those that are located centrally.

Listeriosis

diagnosis

Pigmented hypopyon in association with monocytogenes endophthalmitis: an interesting case report following refractive surgery procedure with literature review.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 40-43 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Endophthalmitis-microbiology; Listeriosis-pathology; Listeria monocytogenes-pathogenicity; Intraocular Pressure; Review Literature as Topic; Refractive Surgical Procedures; Pigment Epithelium of Eye-microbiology; Ocular Hypertension-microbiology; Eye Infections, Bacterial; Anterior Chamber-pathology

Abstract: Listeria monocytogenes is an aerobic, motile, gram positive bacillus recognized as an intercellular pathogen in human where it most frequently affects neonates, pregnant women, elderly patients, and immunosuppressed individuals as well as healthy persons. Ocular listeriosis is rare, most frequently in the form of conjunctivitis, but has been also shown to cause rarely endophthalmitis with pigmented hypopyon and elevated intraocular pressure such as in our case. We are reporting one immunocompetent patient presenting with dark hypopyon following laser refractive procedure. His clinical findings, investigations, and further management are all described with relevant literature review of similar cases. Diagnosis of ocular listeriosis was confirmed by positive culture of anterior chamber [AC] aspirate with identification of the above organism. His visual outcome was satisfactory with good preserved vision. We believe that his ocular infection was exogenous and that ophthalmologists should be aware of the causative organisms of colored hypopyon to avoid delayed diagnosis.

Liver Transplantation

Liver transplantation for hepatocellular carcinoma: past, present and future.

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 181-192 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Hepatocellular-surgery; Liver Transplantation-history; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular-mortality; Treatment Outcome; Living Donors

Abstract: Hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] represents one of the most common neoplasms worldwide. Liver transplantation [LT] is the treatment of choice for selected group of patients with HCC. LT is actually a consolidated therapeutic option for HCC because it cures both tumor and underlying cirrhosis. In 1996, the publication of a pivotal prospective study on less than 50 patients, transplanted for HCC under predefined criteria [single HCC < 5 cm or 3 HCC < 3 cm each], the so called [Milan criteria], showed a 4-year survival of 75%. However, the indication of LT for HCC treatment has evolved over recent years. The possibility of an extension of Milan criteria as indication for LT is already a debated issue. Living donor LT [LDLT] is an alternative option if waiting list is long and offers the possibility of a LT after a short time. In this review, the current indications and results of liver transplantation for HCC have been discussed.

Lung Diseases

rehabilitation

Pulmonary rehabilitation: a regional perspective evidenced-based review.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 3-7 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive-rehabilitation; Dyspnea-rehabilitation; Treatment Outcome; Chronic Disease; Quality of Life

Abstract: Pulmonary rehabilitation [PR] is an integral component of the comprehensive management plan of patients with chronic lung diseases by addressing their functional and psychological deficits. PR is generally recommended to symptomatic patients with chronic lung diseases who develop shortness of breath on their own pace at level ground while receiving optimum therapy. From a regional perspective, this review covers the description of a PR program, its establishment and outcome assessment.

Lung Neoplasms

epidemiology

Lung cancer correlates in Lebanese adults: a pilot case-control study.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 235-244 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Smoking-adverse effects; Risk Factors; Questionnaires; Pilot Projects; Case-Control Studies; Tobacco Smoke Pollution

Abstract: Lung cancer is one of the most prevalent types of cancers. However, there are no epidemiological studies concerning lung cancer and its risk factors in Lebanon. This study was carried out to determine the association between lung cancer and its most common risk factors in a sample of the Lebanese population. A hospital-based case - control study was conducted. Patients were recruited in a tertiary health care center. A questionnaire in Arabic was designed to assess the possible risk factors for lung cancer. For females, cigarette smoking [ORa = 9.76] and using fuel for heating [ORa = 9.12] were found to be the main risk factors for lung cancer; for males, cigarette smoking [ORa = 156.98], living near an electricity generator [ORa = 13.26], consuming low quantities of fruits and vegetables [ORa = 10.54] and a family history of cancer [ORa = 8.75] were associated with lung cancer. Waterpipe smoking was significantly correlated with lung cancer in the bivariate analysis. In this pilot study, it was found that in addition to smoking, outdoor and indoor pollution factors were potential risk factors of lung cancer. Additional studies would be necessary to confirm these findings.

Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

diagnosis

A case of infantile systemic lupus erythmatosis [iSLE] sharing the experience.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 249-251 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Autoimmune Diseases; Remission Induction; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-therapy

Abstract: A 3 month old Omani boy developed fever with skin rash. He was taken to many local health centers, got treatment but without any lasting benefit. At the age of eight months he developed status epilepticus and was brought to Royal Hospital, Muscat, Oman, for further management. He was thoroughly investigated and diagnosed as infantile Systemic Lupus Erythmatosis [iSLE]. He responded very well to the treatment and is now in complete remission. iSLE is a rare disorder; this made us to search and review the experience of the experts worldwide.

Lymphoma, Large B-Cell, Diffuse

epidemiology

Anaplastic thyroid cancer: a retrospective analysis of 120 cases.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 32-37 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphoma, Large B-Cell, Diffuse-diagnosis; Disease-Free Survival; Chi-Square Distribution; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Anaplastic Thyroid Cancer [ATC] is one of the most lethal malignancies with very short survival and extremely poor treatment outcome. ATC accounts for 2-5% of all thyroid cancers worldwide with an annual incidence of about 2/million. To review the natural history and treatment outcome of ATC patients treated at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre [KFSH and RC] located at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Retrospective review of 120 Saudi cancer patients collected from registry data at KFSH and RC from 1976-2008. Search key words included: thyroid cancer, anaplastic, undifferentiated and not otherwise specified. Search was not restricted to particular age, gender, treatment or tumor size. Demographic information, baseline patient characteristics including date of diagnosis, type of treatment and date of death were obtained from KFSH and RC registry data and Saudi death registry. A total of 120 cases were identified at our cancer centre from 1976 to 2008. Of these total, 73 were females [60.8%] and 47 were males [39.2%]. The average age at diagnosis was 63.34 +/- 12.8 years. Thirty-four patients underwent surgery [28.3%], 52 had a palliative radiation treatment [43.3%] and only 5 had chemotherapy [4.2%]. The median survival was 53 days [0-457]. Our review proves that ATC is rapidly fatal cancer and is unresponsive to currently available therapeutic options. More research is needed to understand the tumor biology and novel treatment options.

Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin

epidemiology

Primary testicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma. A 10-year Tunisian single-institute experience.

Kerkeni, Walid; Selmi, Mohamed Slim; Bouzouita, Abderrazak; Znaidi, Nadia; Cherif, Mohamed; Derouiche, Amine; Zermani, Rachida; Ben Slama, Mohamed Riadh; Chebil, Mohamed
University of Tunisia El Manar

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 449-452 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-therapy; Testicular Neoplasms-epidemiology; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-pathology; Retrospective Studies; Anthracyclines-therapeutic use; Antibiotics, Antineoplastic-therapeutic use; Disease Progression; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: Primary testicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma [NHL] is an uncommon extra nodal presentation, accounting for 1% of all NHL and 1 to 9% of testicular neoplasms. Median age at time of presentation is 60 years old. Anthracycline based chemotherapies are most frequently used. To analyze baseline characteristics, treatment modalities and survival of six cases of primary testicular non-Hodgkin lymphoma. We screened 46 testicular neoplasm cases registered from January 1999 to January 2009 and found six primary testicular lymphoma patients. These six cases were analyzed for baseline clinical features, investigations, treatment and outcome variables. Median age was 50 years old and median duration of symptoms was 4 months. All patients had testicular swelling. Four patients had abdominal lymphadenopathy. Most patients had diffuse large B-cell histology. All patients underwent high inguinal orchiectomy and five were treated with anthracycline based chemotherapy. Four patients completed therapy and one of them relapsed two years later. Primary testicular NHL is an uncommon entity and with current combined modality treatment, the outcome may be as good as nodal NHL.

Macular Edema

pathology

Spontaneously resolving macular cyst in an infant.

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Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Ophthalmology

Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 203-205 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, Optical Coherence; Infant, Newborn-growth and development; Intraocular Pressure; Blood-Retinal Barrier-growth and development; Retinal Pigment Epithelium-pathology

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to describe transient macular cysts in an infant and correlate their occurrence with normal development events. A newborn Caucasian girl presented with a protruding corneal mass in her left eye at birth. She underwent a complete ophthalmic examination. A keratinized staphylomatous malformation involving the entire cornea and precluding further visualization of the anterior and posterior segment was observed in the left eye. Spectral domain optical coherence tomography [SD-OCT] of the right eye performed when the child was approximately 6-week-old had revealed an unexpected finding of macular cysts involving the inner nuclear and outer retinal layers. Corneal transplant in the left eye was performed a month later. Ocular examination under anesthesia just prior to surgery revealed normal intraocular pressure, anterior segment and retina in the right eye. SD-OCT was normal in both eyes and showed complete resolution of the cysts in the right eye. The patient had not been on any medications at that time. Although clinical retinal examination might be unremarkable, SD-OCT may reveal cystic spaces in the macula. In the absence of conditions known to be associated with macular edema, transient macular cysts may arise due to a developmental incompetence of the blood-retinal barrier or may represent transient spaces created during normal migration of retinal cells. Further study is warranted to delineate the entity of transient macular cysts in infancy.

Malaria

World Malaria Day 2014: invest in the future. Defeat malaria.

Atta, Hoda; Reeder, John

World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 219-220 (11 ref.)

Keywords: World Health Organization

diagnosis

Study on validity of a rapid diagnostic test kit versus light microscopy for malaria diagnosis in Ahmedabad city, India.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 236-241 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Reagent Kits, Diagnostic; Microscopy; Plasmodium falciparum; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Light microscopy of blood smears for diagnosis of malaria in the field has several limitations, notably delays in diagnosis. This study in Ahmedabad in Gujarat State, India, evaluated the diagnostic performance of a rapid diagnostic test for malaria [SD Bioline Malaria Ag P.f/Pan] versus blood smear examination as the gold standard. All fever cases presenting at 13 urban health centres were subjected to rapid diagnostic testing and thick and thin blood smears. A total of 677 cases with fever were examined; 135 [20.0%] tested positive by rapid diagnostic test and 86 [12.7%] by blood smear. The sensitivity of the rapid diagnostic test for malaria was 98.8%, specificity was 91.5%, positive predictive value 63.0% and negative predictive value 99.8%. For detection of Plasmodium falciparum the sensitivity of rapid diagnostic test was 100% and specificity was 97.3%. The results show the acceptability of the rapid test as an alternative to light microscopy in the field setting.

drug therapy

Knowledge and perceptions of prescribers regarding adherence to standard treatment guidelines for malaria: a comparative cross-sectional study from Pakistan.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 221-228 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Prescription Drugs; Knowledge; Perception; Guideline Adherence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Malaria, Vivax; Malaria, Falciparum

Abstract: Despite the availability of standard treatment guidelines for malaria in Pakistan adherence to protocols by prescribers is poor. This descriptive, cross-sectional study aimed to explore the perceptions and knowledge of prescribers in Islamabad and Rawalpindi cities towards adherence to standard treatment guidelines for malaria. A questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 360 prescribers; 64.7% were satisfied with the available antimalarial drugs and 41.3% agreed that antimalarial drugs should only be prescribed after diagnostic testing. Only half the prescribers had the guidelines available in their health facility. Almost all the prescribers [97.7%] agreed that there was a need for more educational programmes about the guidelines. Most prescribers were unaware of the correct standard treatment regimen for Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax malaria. There were no differences in knowledge between males and females, but prescribers having more experience, practising as general practitioners and working in private health-care facilities possessed significantly better knowledge than their counterparts.

Mediastinal Diseases

ultrasonography

Rapid on-site evaluation with BIOEVALUATOR during endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for diagnosing pulmonary and mediastinal diseases.

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Okayama University Hospital - Department of Respiratory Medicine

Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 14-17 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lung Neoplasms-pathology; Lymph Nodes-ultrasonography; Retrospective Studies; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Sensitivity and Specificity; Bronchoscopy; Lung Diseases-diagnosis

Abstract: Rapid on-site evaluation [ROSE] is used widely during endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration [EBUS-TBNA]. BIOEVALUATOR is a device used for determining whether the tissues obtained by EBUS-TBNA are appropriate for a pathological diagnosis. This study describes our experience with ROSE using BIOEVALUATOR during EBUS-TBNA for diagnosing pulmonary and mediastinal diseases. We retrospectively evaluated the results of 35 patients who underwent EBUS-TBNA with BIOEVALUATOR between December 2011 and February 2013. For the diagnosis, the tissue areas were appearing white and red through BIOEVALUATOR are considered to be appropriate and inappropriate, respectively. We examined their medical records to obtain information concerning the examination of BIOEVALUATOR results of the patient's materials [white/red], the diagnosis yield, site and size of lymph nodes and number of needle passes. The median longest diameter of 40 lymph nodes [21 #7,13 #4R, 4 #4L and 2 #11] from 35 patients was 27.9 [range 12.4-50.6] mm and the median number of needle passes was 2 [range 1-5]. The definitive diagnosis was made by EBUS-TBNA in 28 of 35 patients, by thoracotomy in one patient and BIOEVALUATOR results were white and lymphocytes were seen in the rest six patients. The BIOEVALUATOR results of other patients without accurate diagnosis were left indefinite. Finally, the six patients were judged as having benign lymphadenopathy because the lymph node size on computed tomography decreased or remained stable after for at least 8 months. Checking aspirated samples using BIOEVALUATOR appears useful for determining their adequacy for pathological diagnosis.

Mental Disorders

Challenges posed by mental disorders, substance abuse and neurological disorders: need for a joint action by psychiatrists and neurologists.

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College of Physicians and Surgeons - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society Dean of Psychiatry

Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 1-3 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Nervous System Diseases; Substance-Related Disorders; Psychiatry

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

isolation and purification

Detection of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus directly by loop-mediated isothermal amplification and direct cefoxitin disk diffusion tests.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 273-279 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Disk Diffusion Antimicrobial Tests; Cefoxitin; Sensitivity and Specificity; Coagulase; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: We evaluated the utility of 2 methods for detection of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] directly from signal-positive blood culture bottles: loop-mediated isothermal amplification [LAMP] assay, and direct cefoxitin disk diffusion [DCDD] test using a 30 microg cefoxitin disk. In parallel, standard microbiological identification and oxacillin susceptibility testing with MecA PCR was performed. Of 60 blood cultures positive for Gram-positive cocci in clusters, LAMP [via detection of the FemA and MecA genes] showed 100% sensitivity and specificity for identification of MRSA/MSSA. When coagulase-negative staphylococci were tested, sensitivity for detection of methicillin resistance was 91.7% and specificity was 100%. DCDD along with direct tube coagulase assay detected only 80.6% of MRSA/MSSA. LAMP showed higher diagnostic accuracy although DCDD was more cost-effective and did not require additional reagents or supplies.

Molluscum Contagiosum

Giant Molluscum contagiosum - a clue to the diagnosis of Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 289-291 (7 ref.)

Keywords: HIV Infections-diagnosis; Child; Immunocompetence; Awareness

Abstract: Molluscum contagiosum [MC] is a benign cutaneous viral infection, affecting mainly children and young adults. Though the disease is self-limiting in immunocompetent individuals, a severe and prolonged course is associated with Human Immunodeficiency Virus [HIV] infection. The following reports an apparently healthy 2-year-old

boy with extensive MC without any systemic illness. His parents died of tuberculosis. Investigations revealed him to be a case of HIV infection with severe immunosuppression. The fact that awareness of this condition as being the first sign of HIV infection should prompt diagnostic investigation, especially in India where access to healthcare facilities is limited.

Mortality

Conflict and diarrheal and related diseases: a global analysis.

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University of Maryland - School of Public Health - Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics
Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 269-277 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Quality-Adjusted Life Years; Terrorism; Violence; Nematode Infections-epidemiology; Civil Disorders; Disabled Persons; Schistosomiasis-epidemiology

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the association between deaths owing to terrorism, civil war and one-sided violence from 1994-2000 and disability-adjusted life years [DALYs] attributable to diarrheal and related diseases, schistosomiasis, trachoma and the nematode infections [DSTN diseases] in 2002 among World Health Organization Member States. Deaths resulting from terrorism, civil war and one-sided violence were significantly related to DSTN DALYs across the majority of sex-age subgroups of the populace, after controlling for baseline levels of improved water/sanitation and a variety of economic measures: overall, a 1.0% increase in deaths owing to terrorism and related violence was associated with an increase of 0.16% in DALYs lost to DSTN diseases. Associations were greatest among 0-to-4-year olds. The results of the present study suggest that DSTN disease control efforts should target conflict-affected populations with particular attention to young children who suffer disproportionately from DSTN diseases in these settings. In view of the evidence that terrorism and related violence may influence DSTN DALYs in the longer term, control strategies should move beyond immediate responses to decrease the incidence and severity of DSTN diseases to seek solutions through bolstering health systems infrastructure development among conflict-affected populations.

Mosaicism

Mosaicism 47, XXY / 46, XX and abnormal sexual differentiation: report of a case.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 403-404 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Sex Chromosome Aberrations; Sex Differentiation; Chromosomes, Human, X; Chromosomes, Human, Y

Mucositis

drug therapy

The effect of olive leaf extract in decreasing the expression of two pro-inflammatory cytokines in patients receiving chemotherapy for cancer. A randomized clinical trial.

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SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (4): 141-147 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Benzylamine-therapeutic use; Head and Neck Neoplasms-radiotherapy; Olea; Mouthwashes-therapeutic use; Mucositis-etiology; Radiation Injuries-prevention and control; Treatment Outcome; Cross-Over Studies; Double-Blind Method; Cytokines; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Antineoplastic Agents; Neoplasms

Abstract: Oral mucositis is the most common side effects of chemotherapy of all cancer with intensive treatments regimen, and is the most common side effects of head and neck radiation therapy. For stem cell transplantation, its also regarded as the most debilitating side effects. The objectives of this study were to assess the effect of a mouth rinse containing olive leaf extract [OLE] in preventing severe oral mucositis in patients receiving chemotherapy, and to estimate its effect in decreasing pro-inflammatory cytokine production after chemotherapy. This study utilized a placebo-controlled, randomized, double-blind, and cross-over design. Twenty-five patients undergoing intensive chemotherapy were randomly assigned to receive a mouth wash containing OLE, benzylamine hydrochloride, or placebo in 3 different cycles of chemotherapy. Oral mucositis severity was assessed using the World Health Organization criteria and Oral Mycositis Assessment Scale. Patients were evaluated weekly until 15 days after chemotherapy for each cycle. Salivary levels of interleukin-1 beta [IL-1[beta]] and tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF-alpha] were evaluated by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Oral mucositis rates and severity after 2 weeks were

significantly lower in the OLE and benzydamine groups compared to the placebo group. The IL-1beta and TNF-alpha levels were significantly decreased in the OLE group compared to the other groups. Preliminary findings indicate that OLE is effective in reducing IL-1 beta and TNF-alpha levels after chemotherapy and exert a therapeutic effect and prevent development of severe oral mucositis.

Multiple Sclerosis

Characteristics of a series of multiple sclerosis [MS] patients observed at the National MS Beta-Interferon Committee in Jordan over a one-year period [August 2009-August 2010]

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 120-130 (52 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Cord Diseases; Incidence; Interferon-beta

Abstract: To study the characteristics of multiple sclerosis [MS] in a series of Jordanian patients observed at the Beta-Interferon Committee and compare them with those from other Arab/Middle Eastern or Western countries. Data from 101 patients with MS attending the Jordanian National MS Beta-Interferon Committee over a one-year period, from August 1, 2009 to August 1, 2010, were collected. Mean age at MS onset was 27.1 years, with 70 females and 31 males [F/M ratio=2.26:1] with a peak incidence in the 3rd decade. Ten patients, all female, had early onset [below 18 years of age]. The mean disease duration was 3.3 years, with almost 1/2 of the patients having a short duration below one year. The most common clinical manifestation was limb weakness with pyramidal signs related to myelopathy followed by optic neuritis and brainstem symptoms. The most common MS pattern was relapsing-remitting [RR] in 66 patients with a relatively high number of clinically isolated syndromes [CIS] in 28 patients. There were 34 new cases in 2009 and 23 new cases over the study year [August 2009-August 2010], showing a trend toward an increase in incidence compared to previous years. All 101 patients were born and/or live in the center/north of Jordan and none in the South, with 69 patients in the capital Amman. Beta-Interferon was used in 81 patients. The general characteristics of MS in Jordan were similar to most Arab countries and Western reports. There is a possible north/south gradient of MS in Jordan and a trend toward an increase in incidence in recent years.

genetics

Variant analysis of the Sirtuin [SIRT1] gene in multiple sclerosis.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 313-318 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Sirtuin 1; Autoimmune Diseases; Risk Factors; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Multiple sclerosis [MS] is an inflammatory demyelinating disease affecting the central nervous system. Although the exact pathogenesis of MS is unknown, it is generally considered to be an autoimmune disease, with numerous genetic and environmental factors determining disease susceptibility and severity. Sirtuin 1 [SIRT1] is a neuroprotective enzyme in MS patients. The aim of our study was to investigate the relationship between a genetic variant of SIRT1 and MS. Controlled prospective study Department of Neurology, Bulent Ecevit University Medical Faculty, Zonguldak, Turkey. We determined SIRT1 genotypes by polymerase chain reaction [PCR] and confronting two-pair primers [CTPP] methods in 93 MS patients and 100 healthy controls. For genetic analysis, 5 ml of venous blood was drawn from each patient into tubes containing EDTA. SIRT1 gene polymorphisms and recorded expanded disability status scale [EDSS] for MS patients. We found a significant difference between the rs2273773 polymorphism of the SIRT1 gene of MS and the control group [p = 0.011]. We also found an association between MS disease and the haplotypes of rs7895833, rs7069102 and rs2273773 polymorphisms. We have shown that rs2273773 polymorphism of the SIRT1 gene might be a risk factor for MS disease in the Turkish population. Also, additional studies are needed to clarify the role of the SIRT1 gene in the pathogenesis of MS disease.

Muscle, Smooth, Vascular

Establishing vascular smooth muscle from coronary arteries.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 113-120 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Myocytes, Smooth Muscle; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Potassium Channels, Calcium-Activated; Coronary Vessels

Abstract: Vascular smooth muscle cells [VSMCs] have the ability to transform into non-contractile, proliferating cells which can either be reversible or irreversible [such as that occur in some diseases] and can be accompanied by a change in the function of VSMCs. Isolation and culturing of VSMCs is important to address the mechanisms of such

transformation. In the present study, VSMCs were isolated from porcine coronary arteries. RT-PCR, Western blot and immunofluorescence techniques were employed to confirm the identity of the cells. The large- and small-conductance calcium activated potassium channels [BKCa and SK3, respectively] were clearly present in the cells. Data from the present study demonstrate the method of developing VSMCs model from blood vessels which can be used to investigate mechanisms that are involved in the change of cells function in different diseases and identification of pharmacology of several drugs that are of significant importance in the treatment of vascular dysfunction.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

isolation and purification

Isolated pancreatic tuberculosis: a medical disease causing surgical dilemmas: case report and review of literature.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 339-343 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreatic Diseases-microbiology; Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Review Literature as Topic; Radiography, Abdominal

Abstract: Tuberculosis [TB] affecting the pancreas is rare even in endemic countries for tuberculosis. The occurrence may pose a diagnostic problem in differentiating it from carcinoma of the pancreas. Clinical examination, laboratory data and imaging are all non-specific. Diagnosis is frequently misguided towards neoplasia requiring surgical intervention. We present one case of isolated pancreatic tuberculosis that was diagnosed by CT guided fine needle aspiration cytology [FNAC] illustrating the value of FNAC in such a situation, thus obviating the need for unnecessary surgery [laparotomy / laparoscopy] with its accompanying morbidity. The patient/s response to antituberculous drugs [quadruple therapy] was excellent. TB should be considered in the differential diagnosis of a pancreatic mass and most patients have an excellent response to standard antituberculous regimen. Thus, maintaining a high index of suspicion can assist in avoiding unnecessary laparotomies. We report this case as it is rare along with review of relevant literature.

Neoplasms

prevention and control

Cancer control: a reminder of the need for a balanced approach between prevention and treatment.

Wild, Christopher P.

International Agency for Research on Cancer

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 360-362 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Breast Neoplasms

Nephrostomy, Percutaneous

Laparoscopic assisted percutaneous nephrolithotomy for renal pelvis stone in a crossed fused ectopic kidney: a case report.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 183-188 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney-abnormalities; Nephrolithiasis-surgery; Laparoscopy

Abstract: Crossed Renal Ectopia [CRE] is a relatively rare congenital renal anomaly. Management of stones formed within such anomalous renal architecture is a challenge for urological surgeons especially in the fused form of the anomaly [CFRE]. There is an increasing trend for using percutaneous nephrolithotomy [PCNL] in such complicated cases. However, certain anatomical variants of this anomaly will make PCNL technically difficult especially when the path to the diseased kidney is blocked by the normal one. In this clinical report, we present a case of renal pelvis stone in a CFRE patient whose target pelvis position was technically difficult to reach by the fluoroscopy guided PCNL technique alone. To circumvent this difficulty, we successfully made use of the laparoscopic technology to visually navigate our way while creating the tract for the PCNL scope sheath in to the target renal pelvis.

Nerve Block

methods

The effect of transversus abdominis block on decreasing pain following inguinal hernia repair.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 151-154 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Hernia, Inguinal-surgery; Pain, Postoperative-therapy; Abdominal Muscles-innervation; Random Allocation; Analgesics, Opioid-therapeutic use; Patient Satisfaction; Pain Measurement

Abstract: This study was to evaluate the transversus abdominis plane block for treating pain after inguinal hernia repair operations. This study included 60 patients who were allocated into 2 groups in a random manner r: group b [transversus abdominis plane block, 30 patients received transversus abdominis in addition to an intravenous single-injection of morphine 5 mg] and group m [control group, 30 patients received morphine 5mg intravenously]. The patients' degrees of pain were evaluated postoperatively. There were 60 patients, 30 in each group. Postoperatively, pain scores were significantly less in group b than group m. Transversus abdominis block given before operation improves postoperative pain after inguinal hernia.

Neurofibroma, Plexiform

diagnosis

Plexiform Neurofibroma in a 16 year old boy.

Shaikh, Bilquees Begum; Memon, Manzoor Ahmed; Pitafi, Karim Dad

Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro - Department of Physiology

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 52-55 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Neurofibromatoses; Cafe-au-Lait Spots; Arm-pathology; Biopsy

Abstract: Plexiform Neurofibroma appeared at the age of 5 years, with little pain and itching at the site. Increase in size and weight of Plexiform was gradual with age. In this case the Plexiform developed on lower right arm. All over the body, the patient also showed other signs of NFI, Caf-au-lait spots [CLSs] and sessile neurofibroma. Freckles were seen in the arm pits and over the stomach skin. The Lisch nodules were also present in the eyes of the subject. Pedigree of the patient confirms that the case is familial one where his mother had NFI but no Plexiform. Biopsy confirms that neurofibromatosis tumors were benign.

Neutropenia

chemically induced

Neutropenia induced by ceftriaxone sodium.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 356-357 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Ceftriaxone-adverse effects; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Hematologic Tests; Early Diagnosis

Nevus, Blue

complications

Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus Syndrome as a rare cause of iron deficiency anemia: a case report and review of literature.

Zahedi, Mohammad Javad; Moghadam, Sodaif Darvish; Mirzaei, Seyed Mahdi Seyed; Dehghani, Masood; Shafiei pour, Sara; Rasti, Atefe

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Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases 2013; 5 (4): 235-239 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Iron-Deficiency-etiology; Vascular Malformations-etiology; Review Literature as Topic; Skin Neoplasms; Gastrointestinal Neoplasms

Abstract: Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus Syndrome is a rare disorder that is characterized by multiple recurrent vascular malformations of skin and gastrointestinal tract. The affected patients may present with diverse manifestations including iron deficiency anemia. We report this syndrome in a 22-year-old man that was referred to our hospital for iron deficiency anemia with unknown cause and vascular malformations in the skin and gastrointestinal tract. Because of stable hemoglobin level, we decided to treatment him by iron supplementation and close follow up. We report this case along with a review of literature.

Nigella sativa

chemistry

Effect of alcoholic extract of Nigella sativa seed on alpha motor neurons density of spinal cord following sciatic nerve compression in rats.

Jalali, M.; Tehrani-pour, M.; Shahri, N. Mahdavi

Islamic Azad University - Mashhad Branch - Department of Biology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 29-34 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Motor Neurons-drug effects; Sciatic Nerve-drug effects; Spinal Cord-drug effects; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Rats, Wistar; Anterior Horn Cells; Seeds

Abstract: Compression or sciatic axotomy induces neuronal death in spinal cord alpha motor neuron. This study was carried out to determine the effect of Nigella sativa seed alcoholic extract on spinal motor neuron density in anterior horn after sciatic nerve compression in rat. In this experimental study 24 wistar rats were divided into four groups A: control, B: compression, C: compression+treatment with 75 mg/kg alcoholic extract, D: compression+treatment with 50 mg/kg alcoholic extract. In control group muscle was exposed without any injury to sciatic nerve. In compression and treatment group, the right leg sciatic nerve compressed for 60 sec. After four weeks of post operation, L2-L4 and S1, S2 and S3 segments of spinal cord were sampled, processed, serially sectioned and stained with toluidine blue. The number of alpha motor neurons was counted using dissector method. Neuronal density in compression group [650 +/- 32] significantly decreased in comparison with control group [1803 +/- 24]. Neuronal density in C treated group [1581 +/- 47] and D treated group [1543 +/- 49] significantly increased compare to compression group [P<0.001]. Alcoholic extract of Nigella sativa seed increased the density of alpha motor neurons in spinal cord after sciatic nerve compression in rats.

Optic Neuritis

diagnosis

Chronic relapsing inflammatory optic neuropathy [Crion]

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Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 4-6 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Optic Nerve Diseases; Vision, Ocular; Glucocorticoids-therapeutic use; Chronic Disease; Recurrence

Abstract: This newly recognized entity named chronic relapsing inflammatory optic neuropathy [CRION] is a form of inflammatory optic neuropathy which is frequently bilateral and often painful, and is characterized by relapses and remissions. There is no evidence of acquired demyelinating disorders and systemic collagen vascular or granulomatous diseases. To study the clinical features and response to treatment in patients with recurrent optic neuritis consistent with diagnosis of chronic relapsing inflammatory optic neuropathy [CRION]. Materials and. This is retrospective cross sectional study carried out at department of Neurology, King Edward Medical University, Lahore. Patients with history of recurrent episodes of acute or subacute loss of vision accompanied by pain consistent with optic neuritis, unilateral or bilateral, but, without evidence of an acquired demyelinating disorders, systemic collagen vascular organolomatous diseases were included in the study. The response to various treatments was also analyzed. A total of 4 patients were identified. All were females with mean age at presentation 35.50±8.10 years and mean age at onset of first episode was 28±10.92 years. Mean duration of illness was 7.25 ± 4.57 years. The number of episodes varied from 3-6 [mean 4±1.41 episodes]. Mean episodes of right optic neuritis were 2.25±0.95 and left side 1.50± 0.57. Only one patient had an episode of simultaneous bilateral optic neuritis. All patients experienced severe pain with loss of vision to finger counting at less than one meter. MRI brains, detailed vasculitis profile, serum angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] inhibitor level, and X-ray chests were normal in all patients. The CSF for oligoclonal band was also negative. All patients received pulse therapy with methylprednisolone 1 gm daily for three days followed by two weeks oral taper. Most patients improved after first episode but there was partial recovery after the second and subsequent episodes. Only one patient had complete loss of vision in one eye. Two patients received long term oral steroids and azathioprine with prevention of further relapses. One patient received beta interferon with

complete remission so far. One patient received cyclosporine and oral steroids with remission for 6 years but subsequently relapsed after immunotherapy was discontinued. Chronic relapsing inflammatory optic neuropathy [CRION] should be considered in patients with history of recurrent optic neuritis after exclusion of acquired demyelinating disorders, and systemic collagen vascular or granulomatous diseases.

Origanum

Determining the minimum inhibitor concentration of the essential oil of *Origanum syriacum* that inhibits the growth of *Candida albicans*.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 31-36 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Oils, Volatile; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; *Candida albicans*-drug effects

Abstract: Three samples of the wild *Origanum syriacum* during the vegetative period of the plant were collected from the following Syrian areas: Talkalakh- Kasab- Omal-toyor, plus a fourth sample planted in a house in Alforolloq forests. Three other wild samples of the plant were also collected during the flowering period from the mentioned areas. The essential oil was extracted from the samples to study its effect against the growth of *Candida albicans* fungus in the lab. The MIC ranged from 5 micron/ml to 10 micron/ml. This study shows the importance of this plant in inhibiting the growth of *Candida albicans* in vitro.

Orthodontic Appliances

Nickel and chromium levels in the saliva of a Saudi sample treated with fixed orthodontic appliances.

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SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (4): 129-133 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Nickel-analysis; Chromium-analysis; Saliva-chemistry; Hypersensitivity-etiology

Abstract: The aim of this study was to measure the amount of nickel [Ni] and chromium [Cr] released into the saliva of Saudi patients treated with fixed orthodontic appliances. Ninety salivary samples were collected in a cross-sectional manner. Forty samples were collected from patients [17 males, 23 females] with fixed orthodontic appliances after different periods of orthodontic treatment ranging from the first month and up to 32 months into treatment. The fixed orthodontic appliance consisted of 4 bands, 20 stainless steel brackets, and upper and lower nickel titanium or stainless-steel arch wires. The other 50 samples were collected from people without appliances [24 males, 26 females]. Samples were analyzed using Inductive Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy to measure Ni and Cr levels, respectively. Student's t-test was used to compare Ni and Cr levels in the treated and untreated control groups. The mean Ni level was 4.197 microg/L in the experimental group and 2.3 ug/L in the control group [p < 0.05]. The mean Cr level was 2.9 microg/L in the experimental group and 3.3 microg/L in the control group [p < 0.05]. Fixed orthodontic appliances resulted in a non-toxic increase in salivary levels of Ni, but no change in Cr levels. Duration of orthodontic treatment did not affect Ni and Cr levels in the saliva.

Ottoman Empire

Science in Ottoman Turks from the critical point of view.

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Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 69-78 (58 ref.)

Keywords: History, 19th Century; Science-history

Abstract: According to Dr. Adivar, the positive science in Ottoman Turkey until the XIX Century was sometimes deficient and sometimes wrong continuation of the science in Persian and Arabic languages and was no more different from the transition of the Greek miracle to East neither on account of content or method, besides if there were any phases in which these sciences were innovated, they will be importantly specified.

Pacemaker, Artificial

Multiple mobile clots in right atrium and ventricle following insertion of temporary pace maker :a case report.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 115-119 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Embolism-etiology; Venous Thrombosis-etiology; Fibrinolytic Agents; Echocardiography; Postoperative Complications-etiology; Pulmonary Embolism-radiography

Abstract: Temporary pace marker [TPM] usually has been used in emergency conditions. Insertion of TPM is accompanied with vein thrombosis and pulmonary Emboli. TPM was inserted via right femoral vein in 73 years male due to complete heart block. Thereafter, he was suffered from deep vein thrombosis. Echocardiography revealed multiple mobile clots in right atrium, ventricle and impending pulmonary thromboemboli following insertion of permanent pacemaker. Despite of contraindication for the application of thrombolytic agents due to surgical incision for permanent pacemaker and presence of patent foramen oval, the patient survived from massive pulmonary thromboemboli and death due to rapid diagnosis and on time treatment with anticoagulation agents without performing surgery.

Palatal Obturators

Obturator with soft liner in the management of hard palate defect: a case report.

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Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 151-153 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Palatal Neoplasms-surgery; Palate, Hard-surgery; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Maxillary defects are created following surgical treatment of patients with congenital defects, trauma, or neoplasm. Oral cancer is one of the more common malignancies if detected lately massive tissues will be excised surgically and correction will be challenging. One of the treatment strategies is obturator, the retention of which is a major problem. 70 years old female presented with complaint of difficulty in chewing, speech and unlike her appearance. Hemimaxillectomy [or transectomy] was done 6 months ago as surgical treatment of squamous cell carcinoma resulted in a huge hole on the right side of the remaining maxilla. The size of the defect was about 3.0X1.5 cm. Acrylic obturator was made. Soft liner [Mucopren, Germany] was added to the fitting surface of the obturator. The patient's speech, swallowing, mastication and facial appearance were improved. The use of hard acrylic base obturator with soft liner rendered the obturator more retentive and comfortable to the patient. To the best of our knowledge this is the first case to be reported in Sudan in a method different from those used by others worldwide.

Papillomavirus Infections

genetics

Detection and genotyping of human papillomavirus in breast cancer tissues from Iraqi patients.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 372-377 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-genetics; Genotyping Techniques; Genotype; In Situ Hybridization; Retrospective Studies; Human papillomavirus 16; Human papillomavirus 18; Human papillomavirus 31

Abstract: Studies have suggested a possible link between breast cancer pathogenesis and human papillomavirus [HPV] infection. This study in Iraq used in situ hybridization to detect the frequency and genotyping of HPV in tissue specimens from 129 patients diagnosed with malignant breast cancer, 24 with benign breast tumours and 20 healthy controls. In the breast cancer group, cocktail HPV genotypes were detected in 60 [46.5%] archived tissue blocks. Of these, genotypes 16 [55.5%], 18 [58.4%], 31 [65.0%] and 33 [26.6%] were detected. Mixed HPV genotypes 16 + 18, 16 + 18 + 31, 16 + 18 + 33, 18 + 33, 16 + 31 and 18 + 31 were found in 5.0%, 25.0%, 8.3%, 7.7%, 10.0% and 13.3% of cancer cases respectively. Only 3 benign breast tumour tissues [12.5%] and none of the healthy breast tissue specimens were HPV-DNA-positive. The detection of high-oncogenic HPV genotypes in patients with breast cancer supports the hypothesis of an etiologic role for the virus in breast cancer development.

Patient Compliance

Compliance with antimicrobial therapy: evaluating the related factors.

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 60-64 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Cross-Sectional Studies; Patient Education as Topic; Treatment Failure; Questionnaires; Chi-Square Distribution; Treatment Outcome; Drug Prescriptions-standards

Abstract: Uncontrolled and irrational use of antibiotics increases the rate of antimicrobial resistance and treatment failure. Compliance with antibiotics is an important indicator to show how patients use their prescribed drugs and it can explain the relationship between drug administration and treatment outcome that needs to be monitored and promoted. We decided to evaluate compliance to antimicrobial drugs in this study. In a cross-sectional study, 100 patients referring to 4 different specialists' offices were enrolled. The rate and type of non prescribed antibiotic administration were evaluated using predesigned questionnaires. The data were analyzed by SPSS 17.0 software using descriptive statistics and chi-square test for categorical data. Our results showed that 62.4% of the study population had poor compliance and 37.6% had good compliance with their prescribed regimen. [Feeling better] and [getting worse] on prescribed regimen were major reasons for drug discontinuation. About 70% of our study population get non prescribed antibiotic from pharmacies at least once a year. Most of the requested antibiotics were not first line options. Level of education was the only factor significantly related to the rate of patient compliance. This study shows the high rate of non prescribed antibiotic administration and low rate of compliance among the study population that emerge the need for particular patient education and putting restrictive rules to bound non-prescribed and unsupervised antibiotic marketing.

Patient Readmission

Incidence and predictors of readmission to the cardiac surgery intensive care unit: a retrospective cohort study in Greece.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 8-13 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Bypass; Intensive Care Units; Incidence; Length of Stay; Questionnaires; Cohort Studies; Retrospective Studies; Hospital Mortality

Abstract: Readmission in the intensive care unit [ICU] is a significant morbidity index, which has been related to poor patient outcomes. To identify the preoperative and intraoperative risk factors for readmission in the cardiac surgery ICU. We conducted a retrospective cohort study of 595 consecutive patients who were admitted to the cardiac surgery ICU of a tertiary hospital of Athens - Greece during the one-year period [September 2011-September 2012]. Data collection was carried out, retrospectively, by the use of a short questionnaire and based on the review of medical and nursing patient records at December 2012. The incidence of ICU readmission was 3.7% [22/595]. Respiratory disorders were the main reason for readmission [45.4%]. Readmitted patients had a significantly higher in-hospital mortality compared to those requiring no readmission [P< 0.001]. Multivariate analysis revealed that female gender [for males odds ratio [OR] 0.37, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.15-0.89], high logistic EuroSCORE [OR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00-1.04], prolonged cardiopulmonary [CPB] duration [OR 1.01, 95% CI 1.00-1.02] and preoperative renal failure [OR 1.02, 95% CI 1.00-1.05] were the independent risk factors for readmission to the cardiac surgery ICU. One intraoperative and three preoperative variables are associated strongly with higher probability for ICU readmission. Shorter CPB duration could contribute to lower ICU readmission incidence. In addition, the early identification of high risk patients for readmission in the cardiac surgery ICU could encourage both the more efficient healthcare planning and resources allocation.

Patient Satisfaction

Association between patients' sociodemographic characteristics and their satisfaction with primary health care services in Turkey.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 291-299 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Primary Health Care-standards; Quality of Health Care; Demography; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: To investigate the influence of patient's socio-demographic features on patient's satisfaction with primary health care [PHC] services in the Turkish population. Cross-sectional and population-based study. Forty-five family health centers from 15 cities throughout Turkey. One thousand two hundred and ten patients were randomly selected.

The self-administered study survey was applied. Association between patients sociodemographic features and patient satisfaction with primary care settings. The mean age of subjects was 37.4 +/- 14.7 years. When mean total score for incisions of sociodemographic features was evaluated, it was observed that the patient satisfaction level was high in female than male patients, married than unmarried patients, patients with high income than low income, in employed and unemployed than officers [$p = 0.028$, $p = 0.043$, $p = 0.001$, and $p = 0.006$, respectively]. The patients with high income level had significantly higher level of satisfaction than those with low income in all domains of patient satisfaction. Female patients were more satisfied with communication, medical care, and support and information domains. Married patients were more satisfied with communication and medical care. The officers were less satisfied than other status of occupation. The patients with university level of education were more satisfied than those with middle and high school level of education. Income level, marital and occupational status of patient's sociodemographic features had significant influence on satisfaction levels in the Turkish population.

Penis

injuries

Penile constraining metallic ring: an unusual presentation of penile incarceration in an adult male.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 43-47 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Foreign Bodies; Emergencies; Urinary Retention; Pain Measurement; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: Incarceration or strangulation of the penis by an encircling object is an uncommon clinical presentation. This paper describes a simple method to deal with such an emergency in which no special skill is required and no immediate or long-term morbidity related to the treatment occurs. An unusual case of penile incarceration in a 27-year-old adult male is presented to our department, with lessons to be learned for Accident and Emergency Department doctors in particular and for all doctors in general. The presentation was penile painful constraining metallic object since 5 hours before reaching the emergency department. The need for development of necessary history taking and examination techniques among Emergency Department doctors and staff is highlighted. Recalling the basics, this case report emphasizes the importance of thorough physical examination. With early diagnosis and treatment, lifelong disabilities can be prevented.

Periodontitis

radiography

Non invasive and surgical measurement of length of soft tissue from the tip of interdental papilla to the alveolar crest.

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SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2013; 25 (4): 153-157 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Radiography, Dental-methods; Gingiva-pathology; Gingiva-radiography; Contrast Media; Chronic Disease; Dental Implantation, Endosseous

Abstract: Various methods, including clinical and radiographic techniques, can be used to assess periodontal regeneration in interproximal areas. The goal of the present study was Periodontal regeneration; to compare the papilla length relative to the alveolar bone crest measured by clinical, intrasurgical, Radiographic bone length; and radiographic techniques. Bone probing length; Materials and The study sample included 250 interproximal papillae in 68 patients with Actual papilla length generalized chronic periodontitis. The papilla length from the alveolar bone crest was measured clinically [as the actual papilla length, APL], intrasurgically [as the bone probing length, BPL], and radiographically [as the radiographic bone length, RBL]. Measurements were standardized by using acrylic resin stents, XCP rinn, a paralleling technique, and/or a radiographic grid. The mean [+/- standard deviation] for RBL was 4.9 +/- 0.8 mm, BPL was 5.1 +/- 0.6 mm, and APL was 5.1 +/- 0.6 mm. Correlations between RBL and APL and between BPL and APL were 0.918 and 0.943, respectively [both $P < 0.01$]. If the clinical recordings are appropriately standardized, then noninvasive radio-graphic methods can be used to evaluate the papilla length with good accuracy.

Pesticides

Pesticide exposure as a risk factor for lymphoproliferative disorders in adults.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 363-371 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphoproliferative Disorders; Adult; Leukemia; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin; Retrospective Studies; Case-Control Studies; Hepatitis C; Neoplasms; Smoking

Abstract: In view of the widespread use of pesticides in Egypt and the increasing incidence of leukaemia and lymphoma we aimed to assess pesticide exposure and other selected variables as risk factors for lymphoproliferative disorders [leukaemia and non-Hodgkin lymphoma]. In a hospital-based, retrospective, case-control study in 2011-2012, adult cases of lymphoproliferative disorders [n = 130] were recruited from outpatient clinics in Menoufia, Egypt, while controls [n = 130] were age- and sex-matched fracture patients. Family history of cancer, exposure to X-rays, smoking and use of hair dyes were not risk factors for lymphoproliferative disorders in univariate analysis. History of exposure to pesticides and HCV infection were significant risk factors for lymphoproliferative disorders in multivariate analysis [OR = 2.24; 95% CI: 1.22-4.11 and OR = 2.67; 95% CI: 1.50-4.80 respectively]. The risk was significant for cases of non-Hodgkin lymphoma but not chronic lymphocytic leukaemia.

Phacoemulsification

adverse effects

Intraoperative fracture of phacoemulsification tip.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 86-88 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Intraoperative Complications; Cataract Extraction-methods; Anterior Chamber-physiopathology; Treatment Outcome; Visual Acuity

Abstract: Phacoemulsification [phaco] is an established procedure for cataract extraction and has undergone a significant advances in techniques, machines and phaco tips. The Aspiration Bypass System [ABS] phaco tip was introduced for phacoemulsification in 1998. The ABS tip allows fluid to be drawn through the opening when the phaco tip is occluded by nuclear material. The ABS tip allowed the safe use of high vacuum and flow rates and improved chamber stability by decreasing surge and therefore reducing intraoperative complications. To date, no disadvantages of ABS tips have been reported. We report a unique case of an intraoperative break of an ABS phaco tip during routine cataract surgery.

Pharmaceutical Services

Barriers to pharmaceutical care in Iran.

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 39-40 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Medication Errors; Patient Compliance; Pharmacists; Public Policy; Health Resources; Hospitals, Community

Photorefractive Keratectomy

Severe bilateral paralimbal sterile infiltrates after photorefractive keratectomy.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 83-85 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Keratitis; Postoperative Complications; Refractive Surgical Procedures; Antigen-Presenting Cells; Corneal Diseases

Abstract: This study presents a case report of the clinical presentation and management of a 47-year-old male myope who underwent photorefractive keratectomy [PRK] and developed bilateral sterile corneal infiltrates at 1 day post-operatively. The patient was successfully treated with aggressive topical antibiotic and topical steroid therapy. The final corrected distance visual acuity [CDVA] was 20/25 with faint corneal scarring. Peripheral sterile corneal infiltrate can occur after PRK with excellent prognosis. Infectious causes should be suspected in all cases of corneal infiltrate. The most likely cause of peripheral sterile corneal infiltrate in this case was pooling of the tear film containing antigens under the bandage contact lens.

Piperidines

administration and dosage

Effectiveness of high dose remifentanyl in preventing coughing and laryngospasm in non-paralyzed patients for advanced bronchoscopic procedures.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 23-28 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Piperidines-therapeutic use; Bronchoscopy; Chi-Square Distribution; Laryngeal Masks; Anesthetics, Combined; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Hemodynamics

Abstract: Anesthesia for bronchoscopy presents unique challenges, as constant stimulus due to bronchoscope needs to be obtunded using drugs with a minimal post-procedure residual effect. Remifentanyl for maintenance is an ideal choice, but optimal doses are yet to be determined. Bronchoscopic procedures were prospectively evaluated for 4 months studying the frequency of complications and anesthesia techniques. Anesthesia was maintained on remifentanyl/propofol infusion avoiding neuromuscular blockers. Laryngeal mask airway was used for the controlled ventilation [with high oxygen concentration] that also served as a conduit for bronchoscope insertions. Anesthesiologists were blinded to the study [avoiding performance bias] and the Pulmonologist was blinded to the anesthesia technique [to document unbiased procedural satisfaction scores]. Procedures were divided into 2 groups based on the dose of remifentanyl used for maintenance: Group-H [high dose -0.26 to 0.5 micro g/kg/min and Group-NH [non-high dose <0.25 micro g/kg/min]. Observed 75 procedures were divided into Group-H [42] and Group-NH [33]. Number of statistical difference was found in demography, procedural profile, hemodynamic parameters and total phenylephrine used. Chi-square test showed Group-NH had significantly higher frequency of laryngospasm [P= 0.047] and coughing [F= 0.002]. The likelihood ratio of patient coughing and developing laryngospasm in Group-NH was found to be 4.56 and 10.97 times respectively. Minimum pulse-oximeter saturation was statistically higher in Group-H [98.80% vs. 96.50% P= 0.009]. Pulmonologist satisfaction scores were significantly better in Group-H. High dose of remifentanyl infusion is associated with a lower incidence of coughing and laryngospasms during bronchoscopy. Simultaneously, it improves Pulmonologist's satisfaction and procedural conditions.

Poliomyelitis

Risk of polio reintroduction to border regions of Islamic Republic of Iran: seroprevalence study of children with at least 5 doses of oral polio vaccine

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 287-294 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Seroepidemiologic Studies; Child; Poliovirus Vaccine, Oral; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Movements of populations from countries where polio has not been eradicated is a concern in the Islamic Republic of Iran. A cross-sectional, community-based study was implemented in 2010 in 2 districts in Sistan-va-Baluchestan Province near the south-east border. The aim was to determine the seroprevalence of antibodies in children aged 20 [+/- 2] months who had received at least 5 doses of trivalent oral polio vaccine. Using cluster sampling, 365 children were enrolled for serological testing. Antibody titres $\geq 1:10$ were considered positive. Seropositive rates for antibody against poliovirus serotypes 1, 2 and 3 were 94.1%, 96.7% and 78.3% respectively. The lowest seropositive rate was for antibody against polio serotype 3 [PV3] among boys [58.3%]. Exclusive breastfeeding showed a direct relationship with antibody response to PV3 [OR = 2.0; 95% CI: 1.1-3.6]. Improving community protection against PV3 is an urgent programme priority.

Politics

The politics of health take centre stage in Geneva.

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World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 285-286

Keywords: Health; World Health Organization

Postprandial Period

The postprandial glycemic and insulinemic effects of three cooked vegetables: *Corchorus olitorius*, *Spinacia oleracea*, and *Daucus carota* on steamed white rice.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 161-175 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Glucose-metabolism; *Spinacia oleracea*; *Daucus carota*; *Corchorus*; Dietary Fiber; Sensitivity and Specificity; Vegetables; Glucose Tolerance Test; Glycemic Index

Abstract: Eating cooked vegetables with rice is quite common in Jordan and worldwide. Dietary fibers of vegetables are expected to play a role in the glycemic control of meals. To study the postprandial glycemic and insulinemic effect of three cooked vegetables: mulukhiyah leaves [*Corchorus olitorius*], spinach [*Spinacia oleracea*] and carrots [*Daucus carota*]. The postprandial glycemic and insulinemic effect of the three cooked vegetables on steamed rice were studied by running the oral glucose tolerance tests on apparently healthy young adults, each of who served as his own control, using white bread as the reference. Insulin sensitivity was measured by calculating the composite insulin sensitivity index. The glycemic index [GI] of rice [84.2 +/- 10.5%] ingested with chicken broth was significantly lowered only by eating 120 g of mulukhiyah leaves [ML] and not by either carrots or spinach. The insulinemic index [II] of steamed white rice eaten with broth was significantly lowered by 120 g of ML [61.7 +/- 9.2%] and 150 g of spinach [42.9 +/- 9.0%]. Insulin sensitivity was only improved by spinach. All results are expressed as means +/- SEM and are considered statistically significant at P<0.05. The results also suggested that there was no significant difference between the calculated relative GI and relative II responses of the three cooked vegetables at the two assigned levels, each eaten with rice and broth compared to the corresponding GI or the II values of the individual foods from which they were composed of. Eating a relatively high portion of mulukhiyah leaves improves the glycemic response to white rice whereas only higher levels of carrots tended to improve the glycemic response of white rice, and spinach at either level had no apparent effect. While insulin level was lowered by the three tested vegetables, its sensitivity was improved by eating spinach only.

Posture

Comparison of head and shoulder posture in blind, deaf and ordinary pupils.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 72-78 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Blindness-complications; Deafness-complications; Pupil Disorders-etiology; Postural Balance; Sensation Disorders

Abstract: Proprioceptive, vestibular and visual senses control human movements. This study was carried out to compare the posture of head and shoulder in blind, deaf and ordinary pupils. This descriptive and analytic study was done on 16 blind, 30 deaf and 60 ordinary pupils in Ardabil city, North-west of Iran. Sagittal and frontal planes Photos for each child was used for determination of head and shoulder deviation. Forward head in blind group significantly was lower than deaf and ordinary pupils [P<0.05]. Rounded shoulder in blind and deaf pupils significantly was lower than ordinary pupils [P<0.05]. Uneven shoulders in deaf pupils significantly was lower than ordinary and blind children [P<0.05]. Lateral flexion of the head in blind and deaf pupils significantly was higher than ordinary children [P<0.05]. There is a relationship between sensory impairment and postural problems particularly in blindness Pupils.

Poverty

prevention and control

Women empowerment and gender equity for poverty reduction in Adamawa state Nigeria.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 86-89 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Gender Identity; Women; Economic Development; Healthy People Programs-standards; Developing Countries; Educational Status; Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors; Africa South of the Sahara

Abstract: High levels of poverty, characterized by a poor record of economic growth and high inequality in income and asset ownership, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, have become major development challenges. This study is focused on how women empowerment and gender equity can be used as tools for poverty reduction. Data were collected from randomly sampled 230 households in Adamawa State Nigeria, using structured questionnaires. The data were analyzed using the Logit Regression model. The result of the study revealed that there is a negative and statistically significant relationship between the education of household-head and the poverty status of the household. This suggests that the level of poverty can be reduced with improvement in the educational status of the household-heads. The result also showed that the gender of the household-head had a positive and significant relationship with poverty status. Female-headed households showed a considerable tendency towards poverty. It is recommended that the design of poverty reduction programme should focus more on improving access to education of the rural poor. Also poverty reduction strategies in Nigeria should be engendered to ensure that women are targets and beneficiaries of poverty alleviation programmes.

Pregnancy, Ectopic

drug therapy

[Medical treatment of ectopic pregnancy]

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 435-439 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Methotrexate-therapeutic use; Abortifacient Agents, Nonsteroidal-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Abortifacient Agents, Nonsteroidal-adverse effects; Injections, Intramuscular; Pelvic Pain-chemically induced; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The ectopic pregnancy [EP] is a public health problem and its frequency has doubled in most industrialized countries in 20 years. To evaluate the effectiveness of medical treatment of ectopic pregnancy with methotrexate [MTX] intramuscularly [IM], prospective study supported between October 2006 and December 2010. The selected patients received methotrexate IM [1 mg per kg]. The monitoring was based on: the kinetics of plasma HCG, clinical examination and ultrasound. A second injection was performed if hCG on day 4 was increased by more than 25% or J7> the initial rate. Healing corresponded to obtain a zero rate of HCG in a stable manner. We used the first-line medical treatment in 122 patients. The average age of patients was 31.94 years. A haematosalpinx was found in 87.70% of cases. The initial rate of HCG plasma varied between 40 IU/ml and 4088 IU / ml, with an average of 805.88 m IU / ml. The primary success rate obtained after a single injection of intramuscular MTX was 67%. The high success rate obtained after two injections of MTX was 27%. The overall success rate after 1 or 2 injections of MTX was 82%. 17 patients underwent surgical treatment after a first injection of methotrexate. 5 patients underwent surgery after receiving two doses of methotrexate. The period of normalization of plasma levels of h CG was 24 days on average, with extremes ranging from 4 to 43 days for 67 patients cured after a single injection of MTX. This period was 33 days on average, with extremes ranging from 8 to 62 days for patients healed after two injections of MTX. Medical treatment applied to 38% of ectopic pregnancies diagnosed in our department is effective in 82% of cases if the inclusion criteria are strictly adhered to. Successful treatment is limited by patient compliance and demanding nature of monitoring.

Prenatal Care

utilization

Determinants of access to antenatal care and birth outcomes in Kumasi, Ghana.

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University of Alabama at Birmingham [UAB] - School of Public Health - Department of Epidemiology

Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 279-288 (31 ref.)

Keywords: National Health Programs; Prenatal Care-economics; Logistic Models; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Pregnancy Outcome; Health Services Accessibility; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate factors that influence antenatal care utilization and their association with adverse pregnancy outcomes [defined as low birth weight, stillbirth, preterm delivery or small for gestational age] among pregnant women in Kumasi. A quantitative cross-sectional study was conducted of 643 women aged 19-48 years who presented for delivery at selected public hospitals and private traditional birth attendants from July-November 2011. Participants' information and factors influencing antenatal attendance were collected using a structured questionnaire and antenatal records. Associations between these factors and adverse pregnancy outcomes were assessed using chi-square and logistic regression. Nineteen percent of the women experienced an adverse pregnancy outcome. For 49% of the women, cost influenced their antenatal attendance. Cost was associated with increased likelihood of a woman experiencing an adverse outcome [adjusted OR = 2.15; 95% CI = 1.16-3.99; p = 0.016]. Also, women with >5 births had an increased likelihood of an adverse outcome compared with women with single deliveries [adjusted OR = 3.77; 95% CI = 1.50-9.53; p = 0.005]. The prevalence of adverse outcomes was lower than previously reported [44.6 versus 19%]. Cost and distance were associated with adverse outcomes after adjusting for confounders. Cost and distance could be minimized through a wider application of the Ghana National Health Insurance Scheme.

Presbyopia

surgery

Current management of presbyopia.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 10-17 (76 ref.)

Keywords: Refractive Surgical Procedures; Keratomileusis, Laser In Situ; Patient Satisfaction; Visual Acuity; Keratectomy, Subepithelial, Laser-Assisted; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Presbyopia is a physiologic inevitability that causes gradual loss of accommodation during the fifth decade of life. The correction of presbyopia and the restoration of accommodation are considered the final frontier of refractive surgery. Different approaches on the cornea, the crystalline lens and the sclera are being pursued to achieve surgical correction of this disability. There are however, a number of limitations and considerations that have prevented widespread acceptance of surgical correction for presbyopia. The quality of vision, optical and visual distortions, regression of effect, complications such as corneal ectasia and haze, anisometropia after monovision correction, impaired distance vision and the invasive nature of the currently techniques have limited the utilization of presbyopia surgery. The purpose of this paper is to provide an update of current procedures available for presbyopia correction and their limitations.

Propolis

pharmacology

Propolis attenuates oxidative injury in brain and lung of nitric oxide synthase inhibited rats.

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 45-50 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Brain-drug effects; Lung-drug effects; Nitric Oxide Synthase; Antioxidants; Rats, Wistar; Arginine-analogs and derivatives

Abstract: The blocking of nitric oxide synthase [NOS] activity may reason vasoconstriction with formation of reactive oxygen species. Propolis has biological and pharmacological properties, such as antioxidant. The aim of this study was to examine the antioxidant effects of propolis which natural product on biochemical parameters in brain and lung tissues of acute nitric oxide synthase inhibited rats by Nco-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester [L-NAME]. Rats have been received L-NAME [40 mg/kg, intraperitoneally], NOS inhibitor for 15 days to produce hypertension and propolis [200mg/kg, by gavage] the lastest 5 of 15 days. There were the increase [P<001] in the malondialdehyde levels in the L-NAME treatment groups when compared to control rats, but the decrease [P<001] in the catalase activities in both brain and lung tissues. There were statistically changes [P<001] in these parameters of L-NAME+propolis treated rats as compared with E-NAME-treated group. The application of L-NAME to the Wistar rats resulted in well developed oxidative stress. Also, propolis may influence endothelial NO production. Identification of such compounds and characterisation of their cellular actions may increase our knowledge of the regulation of endothelial NO production and could provide valuable clues for the prevention or treatment of hypertensive diseases and oxidative stress.

Prostate-Specific Antigen

metabolism

Cellular distribution and heterogeneity of PSA and PSMA expression in normal, hyperplasia and human prostate cancer.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 458-463 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Glutamate Carboxypeptidase II-metabolism; Antigens, Surface-metabolism; Prostatic Hyperplasia-diagnosis; Prostatic Hyperplasia-pathology; Prostatic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Prostatic Neoplasms-pathology; Tissue Distribution; Adenocarcinoma-diagnosis

Abstract: As promising targets for in vivo diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic approaches, the distribution and staining pattern of prostate specific antigen [PSA] and prostate specific membrane antigen [PSMA] in tumors are of significant interest. To compare the cellular distribution and heterogeneity of PSA and PSMA expression in normal prostate [NP], benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH] and primary prostatic tumors and to analyze their relation with the angiogenic activity according to Gleason grade [low, medium and high] in primary PC. The study was carried out in 6 NP, 44 BPH and 39 PC. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed. Monoclonal antibodies 3E6 and ER-PR8 were used to assess PSMA and PSA expression respectively. The evaluation of angiogenesis was made by CD34 immune marker. In our study we noticed differences in the intracellular localization of the PSMA immunostaining which seem to be related to the normal and pathological context. A significant number of primary tumors presented with apical pattern of PSMA [28/39]; whereas a relevant part of NP samples and BPH samples showed cytoplasmic localization [4/6 and 30/44, respectively] in luminal epithelial cells. Compared to PSMA, PSA was preferentially localized in cytoplasmic compartment in all type of prostate. A direct correlation between histological grade, PSMA expression and angiogenic activity could be demonstrated in primary PC. Simultaneous stains with PSA and PSMA in individual prostate tissue will greatly improve the detection rate and identify a high risk PC that could progress to metastatic phenotype. Our findings clearly support the feasibility but also direct the potential of PSMA-targeted in vivo therapeutic approaches in PC patients rather than PSA especially those with poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma.

Protein-Energy Malnutrition

blood

Assessing protein energy malnutrition in children: biochemical markers serum total protein, serum albumin and serum protein electrophoresis.

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 236-242 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Blood Proteins-diagnostic use; Serum Albumin-diagnostic use; Electrophoresis; Hypoalbuminemia; Nutritional Status; gamma-Globulins

Abstract: Protein Energy Malnutrition [PEM] is a global problem among children. Worldwide 27% under five children are malnourished. PEM is more prevalent in India where almost half [47%] the children are underweight. Assessment of PEM has traditionally been clinical which is time consuming and skill dependent, with considerable inter-observer variability. Hence, biochemical markers like serum protein and albumin measurements may be used for the assessment of nutritional status. At the same time, there is a controversy, whether edema can be considered as a reliable clinical marker of hypoalbuminemia. Readily available and reliable tests and can often detect nutritional deficiencies before they have an adverse effect on biological functions and certainly before deficiencies can be detected by physical examination. The study was designed to assess PEM in children using biochemical markers like serum protein, albumin and protein electrophoresis and establishing a correlation between edema and

hypoalbuminemia. This analytical case control study was done in the Narayana Medical College and Hospital from September 2007 to September 2009. The material for the study consisted of 50 cases of PEM and 20 normal healthy children. In PEM cases, total protein and serum albumin were found to be significantly lower in comparison to normal healthy controls. Thus total protein and serum albumin may become useful indicators of the nutritional status of the malnourished children and good markers of PEM. Albumin and beta fractions of Serum Protein Electrophoresis were significantly lower while alpha 1, alpha 2 and gamma globulin fractions were significantly higher in malnourished children in comparison to controls.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

genetics

Identification of class-1 integron and various b-lactamase classes among clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at Children's Medical Center Hospital.

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JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (3,4): 25-36 (55 ref.)

Keywords: Integrons; beta-Lactamases-genetics; Genes, Bacterial; Molecular Sequence Data; *Pseudomonas* Infections-microbiology; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*-drug effects; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*-enzymology; Child

Abstract: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is one of the most important opportunistic pathogens responsible for various types of infections. Children suffer significant morbidity and mortality due to nosocomial infections. The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of Class-1 integron, bla[BEL], bla[PER], bla[kpc], bla[VIM], bla[IMP] and bla[OXA] A-group-1 genes among *P. aeruginosa* isolates at Children's Medical Center Hospital in Iran and to determine phenotypic evidence of ESBL and MBL production. Antibiotic susceptibility tests were analyzed for 72 *P. aeruginosa* clinical isolates. Isolates were identified by using biochemical tests and confirmed by PCR assay for oprL gene. ESBL and MBL producer isolates were identified by phenotypic tests [double disc synergy tests]. Detection of beta-lactamase genes and class-1 integron were performed by PCR method. All of the isolates were susceptible to ceftazidime / clavulanate, meropenem, imipenem and ciprofloxacin. About 83.3% and 16.7% of isolates were resistant to ceftazidime and amikacin respectively. Approximately, 83.3% of isolates were considered as potential ESBL producers. None of the clinical isolates showed above P-lactamase genes. It seems that, the reason is the absence of class-1 integron in all of isolates. About 16.7% of strains were identified as multidrug resistant. Fortunately, all of the isolates were susceptible to meropenem and imipenem which are effective against ESBL producing strains. The absence of class-1 integron decreases the probability of acquired beta-lactamase especially MBL. Thus, absolute susceptibility to carbapenems and ciprofloxacin among *P. aeruginosa* isolates in pediatric hospital has important implications for empirical antimicrobial therapy. It seems that these properties help to decrease mortality of nosocomial infections within children.

Pseudomyxoma Peritonei

diagnosis

Extraperitoneal presentation of pseudomyxoma peritonei as a pleural effusion: a case report.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 329-331 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Pleural Effusion, Malignant; Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous; Neoplasm Metastasis; Lung Neoplasms

Abstract: Pseudomyxoma peritonei [PMP] can occur in the pleural cavity presenting as pleural effusion, either as a primary disease of mucin producing adenocarcinomas of the lung or as a metastasis from PMP originating in the peritoneum. We report the case of a 64-year-old male with metastatic poorly differentiated mucinous adenocarcinoma of the lung who progressed and developed a pleural effusion that proved to be hemorrhagic pseudomyxoma in the pleura in the absence of abdominal manifestations.

Psoriasis

microbiology

Trail to induce psoriatic skin lesion in the skin of BALB/C mice by injection of *Staphylococcus aureus* exotoxin.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2013; 21 (4): 163-172 (55 ref.)

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*-immunology; Superantigens-biosynthesis; Bacterial Toxins; Mice, Inbred BALB C; Models, Animal

Abstract: An In Vivo attempt to induce psoriatic lesions in the skin of BALB/C mice by injection of bacterial superantigen. *Staphylococcus aureus* that was isolated from skin lesions of psoriatic patients was subjected to gel filtration chromatography for extraction and purification of their exoproteins. The skin of BALB/C mice was injected by 0.2 ml of the extracted purified exo toxin. The induced lesions were markedly similar to that of human psoriatic lesions, although the histopathological changes were not completely mirrored to that of human psoriatic skin lesions. There is an important role of *Staph. aureus* exotoxin [superantigen] in induction, triggering and maintenance of psoriatic lesions.

Psychodidae

Ecological characteristics of sand flies in Golestan province, Iran [2011]

Bagheri, A.; Sofizadeh, A.; Ghezel, A.H.; Ghanbari, M.R.; Fadaei, E.; Gharavi, M. Yapang; Cherabin, M.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 84-89 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis-transmission; Species Specificity; Insect Vectors

Abstract: Leishmaniasis is one of the main Zoonotic Vector-Born disease which is transmitted by sand flies to human and animals. This study was carried out to determine the ecological characteristics of sand flies in Golestan province, North of Iran. In this descriptive study, 3 villages in Aliabad Katul district in north of Iran were selected according to rural geography distribution and positive detected samples of human infection during 2010-02. Sand flies were collected by sticky traps. Three places were sampled in each village and in indoor and outdoor places 10 traps were installed. Sand flies were collected and their species was determined. Totally 299 sand flies [160 from indoors and 139 from outdoors] were collected and consequently, 7 species of sandflies were identified including 4 species of phlebotomus genus and 3 species of Sergentomyia genus *Ph. papatasi* [55%] and *S. sintoni* [51%] were predominant species in indoor resting places and outdoor places, respectively. Sand flies seasonal activity extended from mid May through early October. Sand flies had one peak of activity in early August. Among the detected species, *S. hodgsoni* reported for first time from Golestan province. *Ph. papatasi* was recognized as predominant species in Aliabad Katul district, Golestan province in northern Iran.

Pulmonary Embolism

mortality

Outcome of pulmonary embolism and clinico-radiological predictors of mortality: Experience from a university hospital in Saudi Arabia.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 18-22 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Echocardiography; Risk Factors; Blood Coagulation; Hospitals, University; Shock, Cardiogenic

Abstract: The objective of this study is to determine the outcome of pulmonary embolism [PE] and the clinico-radiological predictors of mortality in a university hospital setting. A Prospective observational study conducted at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh Saudi Arabia between January 2009 and 2012. A total of 105 consecutive patients [49.9 +/- 18.7 years] with PE diagnosed by computed tomography pulmonary angiography were followed until death or hospital discharge. Overall in hospital mortality rate was 8.6%, which is lower than other international reports. Two-thirds of patients developed PE during the hospitalization. The most common risk factors were surgery [35.2%], obesity [34.3%] and immobility [30.5%]. The localization of the embolus was central in 32.4%, lobar in 19% and distal in 48.6%. A total of 26 patients [25%] had evidence of right ventricular strain and 14 [13.3%] were hypotensive. Multivariate analysis revealed that heart failure [Beta = -0.53, P< 0.001], palpitation [Beta = -0.24, P= 0.014] and high

respiratory rate [Beta = 0.211, P < 0.036] were significant predictors of mortality. There was no significant difference in the localization of the embolus or obstruction score between survivors and non-survivors. The outcome of PE is improving; however, it remains an important risk factor for mortality in hospitalized patients. Congestive heart failure, tachypnea and tachycardia at presentation were associated with higher mortality. These factors need to be considered for risk stratification and management decisions of PE patients. Radiological quantification of clot burden was not a predictor of death.

Pulmonary Surfactants

administration and dosage

Comparison outcome of surfactant administration via tracheal catheterization during spontaneous breathing with insure.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2013; 21 (4): 143-148 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn-therapy; Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia; Catheters; Continuous Positive Airway Pressure; Infant, Premature

Abstract: Surfactant administration via thin endotracheal catheter [Tec] seems to be less invasive than InSurE method. We analyzed data obtained from multicenter hospitals. This multi center randomized clinical trial study was conducted concomitant within NICU of three university hospitals of Tabriz, Isfahan and Mashhad for a period of 20 months on neonates with gestational age of 27-32 weeks. All infants received nCPAP before administration of surfactant. If we required fio2> 30%to maintain spo2 >85% then surfactant was administered. A 5f vascular catheter was placed through 1 to 2 cm below the vocal cords and surfactant was administered slowly. Mean gestational age in TEC was 29.6 weeks and in InSurE was the same. Mean weight in TEC was 1339 grams and in InSurE was 1304 gram. Surfactant was administered to 66preterm via TEC method and to 70 infant via InSurE. Mortality in TEC group was significantly lower than InSurE. P<0.01RR=0.56, CI, 95[0.42-0.76]. NEC reduced in TEC. CPAP duration decreased in two centers, p<.05 but increased in another center. Fio2 decreased rapidly and HCO3 increased 2 hours after surfactant P<0.03 in TEC. The average mean of Oxygen supplementation, BPD, Mechanical ventilation between two groups was not statistically significant. TEC method was effective in treating RDS. Mortality was significantly decreased in TEC group. As TEC procedure is a new method of surfactant administration and there are few studies about it, so it is too early to be certain about all aspects of this procedure.

Pulmonary Veins

abnormalities

Isolated right sided anomalous pulmonary venous connection associated with significant right ventricular enlargement and intact interatrial septum.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Rajaie Cardiovascular Medical and Research Center

JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 123-124 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertrophy, Right Ventricular-etiology; Heart Septal Defects, Atrial; Heart Defects, Congenital-ultrasonography; Echocardiography, Transesophageal; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Pulmonary Veins-surgery; Vena Cava, Superior

Abstract: Partial anomalous pulmonary venous connection [PAPVC] is a very rare congenital heart disease where one or more of the pulmonary veins are connected to the venous circulation. Although initially suspected with inexplicable right ventricular enlargement on transthoracic echocardiography, other modalities such as transesophageal echocardiography, CT angiography or cardiac Magnetic resonance [CMR] imaging are able to diagnosis the anatomical abnormalities. We present a 29-year-old female with moderate right ventricular enlargement and isolated right upper and middle pulmonary vein anomalous return to superior vena cava.

Punicaceae

Evaluation of Punica granatum peel against diabetic wound infection.

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Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 117-126 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Wound Healing-drug effects; Diabetic Foot-drug therapy; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Foot infections are a common and serious problem in diabetic patients. To investigate the antibacterial activity of some medicinal plants used by traditional healers for diabetic wounds and to examine in-vivo wound healing activity of active extracts. An experimental study in which fifteen plant extracts subjected to preliminary antibacterial screening against six standard organisms [*Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*] using cup-plate agar diffusion method and the result was compared with activity of commonly used antibiotics. The minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] was determined for active extracts using agar plate dilution method. The two extracts were screened against 180 clinical isolates obtained from diabetic wound infection. In this study the wound healing effect of methanolic extracts of *Punicagranatum* peels was tested on open skin wound model on Swiss Wistar Albino rats. Fourteen extracts [93.3%] exhibited inhibitory activity against one or more of the six organisms. The MICs of the methanolic and aqueous extracts of *Punica granatum* were very low against all organisms. 180 clinical isolates were obtained from diabetic wound infection, the results of identification showed that 30 were *Escherichia coli*, 15 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 45 *Proteus* spp, 15 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 60 *Staphylococcus aureus* and 15 *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. The methanolic extract of *Punica granatum* peels had inhibitory effect against 99.4% of the isolates at concentration 100mg/ml. The aqueous extract has inhibitory effect against 91.7% of the isolates. Results were obtained by measuring the wound healing percentage. In the first group, healing was completed in 15 days. In the second group and third group, 13 days were required for the completion of healing. The results of this study indicated that the methanolic extract of *Punica granatum* had high antibacterial activity and have wound healing activity.

Radicular Cyst

metabolism

Cholesterol detection and assay in radicular cyst fluid, the correlation between its existence and concentration and the inflammatory features.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 65-74 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Cholesterol-metabolism; Cyst Fluid; Inflammation; Hemosiderin

Abstract: It is known that radicular cyst is one of the most important odontogenic inflammatory cysts and the existence of cholesterol needles in the wall of radicular cyst, raises the question about the probability of its existence in the cyst fluid and the relationship between the presence and concentration and the degree of inflammation occurring in the cyst. 20 radicular cysts from 20 patients were obtained, histological study was conducted for each tissue sample and study standardized testing and dosage of cholesterol in the fluid. After evaluating the results, cholesterol was found in 65% of the cysts and its concentration in the fluid was medium [$m = 188$ mg/dl] to high [$m = 297$ mg/dl] in 55% of them. The correlation between the cholesterol concentration in the cyst fluid and all of the presence of cholesterol needles and hemosiderin granules in the wall of the same cyst and also the degree of inflammation in the same cyst was positive [$p=0.002$], [$p < 0.001$] and [$p=0.002$] respectively. There was not a significant correlation between the presence of cholesterol needles and the degree of inflammation in the cyst [$p=0.716$]. The cholesterol concentration in the radicular cyst fluid can be used as an indicator for the presence of cholesterol needles and hemosiderin granules in the cyst, and it might be a feature of the degree of inflammation in the cyst.

Receptors, N-Methyl-D-Aspartate

metabolism

A mechanism hypothesis for NMDA receptor antagonists induces schizophrenia.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 358- (6 ref.)

Keywords: Schizophrenia-chemically induced; Receptors, Glutamate

Refractive Errors

epidemiology

Magnitude and determinants of refractive error among school children of two districts of Kathmandu, Nepal.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 175-178 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Vision Disorders-epidemiology; Visual Acuity; School Health Services; Mass Screening; Students

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to assess the magnitude and determinants of refractive error among school children of Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts in Kathmandu Valley of Nepal. A descriptive study was carried out in 2003 in four schools; two in each district. A detailed ocular examination was conducted of all children attending these schools and that included visual acuity testing, slit lamp examination, fundus evaluation, retinoscopy cycloplegic refraction and subjective refraction. Myopia was defined as more than -0.5 D and hypermetropia was defined as error of more than +1 D. A total of 2000 students of 5-16 years of age were examined. The prevalence of refractive error was 8.60% [95% confidence interval [CI] 7.37-9.83]. The prevalence of myopia was 6.85% [95% CI 5.74-7.96]. The best-corrected visual acuity was 6/9 or less in the eye of 12.8% children with refractive error. Refractive error is of public health magnitude among school children of 14-16 years of age. School screening program in countries like Nepal for early detection of treatable disease is useful to detect and correct refractive error in older students.

Refractive Surgical Procedures

Refractive surgery: the never-ending task of improving vision correction.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 1-2 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Biocompatible Materials; Refractive Errors-therapy; Visual Acuity; Visually Impaired Persons; Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Vision, Ocular

Refractive surgery in systemic and autoimmune disease.

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 18-24 (76 ref.)

Keywords: Refractive Errors-therapy; Autoimmune Diseases-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Diabetic Retinopathy; Diabetes Mellitus; HIV; Pregnancy; Keloid

Abstract: Patients with underlying systemic disease represent challenging treatment dilemma to the refractive surgeon. The refractive error in this patient population is accompanied by a systemic disease that may have an ocular or even a corneal component. The literature is rather sparse about the use of laser refractive surgery [LRS] and such procedure is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration [FDA] in this patient population. Patients with collagen vascular disease, diabetes mellitus [DM], allergic and atopic disease, or human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] are never ideal for LRS. Patients with uncontrolled systemic disease or ocular involvement of the disease should not undergo LRS. However, a patient with well-controlled and mild disease, no ocular involvement, and not on multidrug regimen may be a suitable candidate if they meet stringent criteria. There is a need for a large, multicenter, controlled trial to address the safety and efficacy of LRS in patients with systemic disease before such technology can be widely adopted by the refractive surgery community.

Retinal Detachment

surgery

Outcome of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment repair: experience of a tertiary center in Oman.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 179-182 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Recovery of Function; Treatment Outcome; Macula Lutea; Retinal Perforations; Visual Acuity; Vitrectomy; Prognosis; Tertiary Care Centers

Abstract: To study the outcome of repair of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment [RRD] in a tertiary center. Retrospective study. Review of electronic medical records within a period of 29 months of consecutive patients who underwent surgical repair for RRD in Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH]. We included 33 consecutive patients [36 eyes]. Males constituted 70% of them. The average age was 47 years. Seven eyes out of the 36 had macula-on RRD at presentation. The primary success rate with a single procedure was 86%. However, redetachment occurred in five eyes [14%]. Visual acuity was either same as preoperative or better in 81% of the eyes. Giant retinal tear was found in three eyes [8%]. The average follow-up period for all patients was 10.25 months [range: 3-25 months]. Rhegmatogenous RD is not uncommon disorder. It occurs more frequently in males. However, it has a good prognosis if an intervention was performed in early stages.

Retinal Telangiectasis

physiopathology

Successful outcome of adult-onset Coats' disease following retinal laser photocoagulation.

Koh, Yan Tong; Sanjay, Srinivasan
National Healthcare Group

Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 206-207 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Retinal Detachment; Retina-pathology; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Laser Coagulation; Tomography, Optical Coherence

Rheumatic Fever

radiography

Clinical and echocardiographic features of children with rheumatic carditis: correlation with high sensitivity C-reactive protein.

Khalifa, M.; Ali, K.M.S.
Ministry of Health

Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences 2013; 8 (3): 131-134 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Rheumatic Heart Disease-radiography; Child; C-Reactive Protein; Prospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Rheumatic fever [RF] and rheumatic heart disease [RHD] are leading causes of cardiovascular mortality and morbidity in developing countries. To describe the clinical and echocardiographic features of children with RF and RHD and compare these features with their serum C-reactive protein in 2 pediatric cardiology centers in Khartoum. It was a prospective cross sectional study. Patients were examined clinically and by echocardiography. Serum high sensitivity C-reactive protein [hsCRP] was measured from children with Acute RF as well as from healthy age and sex matched controls selected from children attending the clinics. Statistical Analysis Used: Mean and standard deviation, P value using Fisher's exact test. Sixty six patients [45% males] were enrolled. Mitral regurgitation [MR] was found in 65 patients [98%], it was severe in 42 patients [64%], combined with aortic regurgitation [AR] in 27 patients [41%] and with Mitral stenosis [MS] in 3 patients [4.5%]. For patients with carditis, hsCRP ranged between 1.10 and 15 mg/l [mean 8.0817, SD 4.47]. In the control group it was 0.6-1.3 mg/l [mean 0.93 SD 0.23] $P < 0.0001$. Patients with Acute RF had hsCRP mean of 12.35 mg/l [SD 2.11] while those with chronic RHD had hsCRP mean of 7.34 mg/l [SD 4.16], $P < 0.0001$. RHD is manifested in our patients with severe valve damage dominated by MR and there is evidence of an ongoing inflammation during the chronic phase. RHD is manifested in a severe form in Sudan. High sensitivity CRP is elevated in acute phase as well as in the chronic phase.

Sarcoidosis, Pulmonary

idagnosis

Reply to the editor.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 48- (1 ref.)

Keywords: Lung-radiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Diagnosis, Differential

radiography

The reversed halo sign extending the spectrum of atypical radiological manifestations in sarcoidosis.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 48- (5 ref.)

Keywords: Lung-radiography; Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonia; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Radiographic Image Enhancement

Schistosomiasis

diagnosis

Rapid diagnosis of schistosomiasis in Yemen using a simple questionnaire and urine reagent strips.

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University of Alexandria - High Institute of Public Health - Department of Tropical Health

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (4): 242-249 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Reagent Strips; Urine; Child; Schistosomiasis haematobia; Dysuria; Hematuria

Abstract: Schistosomiasis ranks second to malaria in terms of socioeconomic and public health importance in Yemen. This study assessed the validity of a morbidity questionnaire and urine reagent strips as a rapid tool for screening schoolchildren for urinary schistosomiasis as compared with the presence of eggs in urine as the gold-standard parasitological diagnosis. The study examined urine samples and interviewed 696 children [mean age 12.5 years] attending a primary-preparatory school in south Yemen. Urinary schistosomiasis was confirmed in 126 [18.1%] children. Diagnostic performance was poor for 2 items in the morbidity questionnaire [self-reported history of previous infection and self-reported history of antischistosomal treatment]. However, self-reported dysuria, self-reported haematuria in the questionnaire and microhaematuria by reagent strips [alone or with macrohaematuria] revealed good diagnostic performance. The results indicated that reagent strips are a valid method for detection of microhaematuria for identifying individuals and communities infected with *Schistosoma haematobium*.

Sclera

surgery

Primary and secondary implantation of scleral-fixated posterior chamber intraocular lenses in adult patients.

Tahniz-Aktcaya, Zuleyha; Burcu, Ayse; Uney, Guner O.; Abay, Iskan; Eksioğlu, Umit; Acar, Mehmet Akif; Ornek, Firdevs

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MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology 2014; 21 (1): 44-49 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Aphakia-surgery; Lens Implantation, Intraocular-methods; Lens Subluxation; Anterior Chamber-surgery; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome; Corneal Transplantation

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to evaluate and to compare the results of primary and secondary scleral-fixated posterior chamber intraocular lens (PCIOL) implantations in adult patients. A retrospective analysis of scleral-fixated PCIOLs-implanted during [primary group] or after [secondary group] cataract surgery was performed. The median follow-up time of 96 patients was 6 months [minimum- 6 maximum: 35 months]. Outcome measures were indications, corrected distance visual acuity (CDVA), change in visual acuity and complications. A total of 37 patients [38.5%] had primary implantations and 59 [61.5%] had secondary implantations. Penetrating keratoplasty was combined with secondary implantation in 13 cases. The median post-operative CDVA was 0.5 in decimal notation in both groups [P = 0.576]. The CDVA improved by at least one Snellen line or remained unchanged in 35 eyes [94.6%] in the primary group and in 52 eyes [88.1%] in the secondary group [P = 0.263]. Eyes with CDVA of 0.5 or higher were 62.2% [n = 23] in the primary group and 67.8% [n = 40] in the secondary group post-operatively [P = 0.066]. The difference in early and late complications were not statistically significant between groups [P = 0.637, P = 0.154, respectively]. Regarding late complications, 30 eyes [81%] in the primary group and 40 eyes [67.9%] in the secondary group had no complications [P = 0.154]. Both primary and secondary scleral-fixated PCIOL implantations can provide favorable visual outcomes with lower complication rates. An important consideration is the appropriate timing for scleral fixation, taking into account the patient's characteristics and the course of the operation.

Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy

Evaluation of diagnostic value of sentinel lymph node biopsy in breast cancer.

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Surgical Oncology Research Center

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 101-105 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-diagnosis; Lymph Nodes-pathology; Evaluation Studies as Topic; Sensitivity and Specificity; Reproducibility of Results; Neoplasm Metastasis-diagnosis

Abstract: Dissection of the axillary lymph nodes is considered as one of the common measures in management of breast cancer. Edema and limitation in hand movement are accompanied with dissection of axillary lymph nodes. Sentinel lymph node biopsy can be used to evaluate axillary metastasis. This study was carried out to evaluate the diagnostic value of sentinel lymph node biopsy in patients with breast cancer. This descriptive study was performed on 30 selected patients with breast cancer less than 5 cm without any involvement of axillary lymph nodes in Ghaem Hospital in Mashhad, North-East of Iran during 2009 -10. Initially, the lymphoscintigraphy was performed. Subsequently, prior, to the surgery, the blue dye as a marker was injected for detecting sentinel lymph node and with the use of probe gamma counter and observing blue color on lymph nodes, the sentinel node was determined and separated. Finally, axillary dissection was performed for removing the lymph nodes of I and II level in all patients. Among 30 patients who were evaluated for sentinel lymph nodes and axillary dissection, false negative were observed only in two cases [6.6%]. The sensitivity rate was determined to be 84.6%. Considering the high success rate of detection of sentinel lymph node and limited false negative cases, sentinel lymph node biopsy is recommended in cases of breast cancer without axillary involvement.

Septo-Optic Dysplasia

diagnosis

Septo-optic dysplasia complex: clinical and radiological manifestations in Omani children.

Al Senawi, Rana; Al Jabri, Bushra; Al Zuhaibi, Sana; Al Azri, Faisal; Al Yarubi, Saif; Harikrishna, Beena; Al Futaisi, Amna; Ganesh, Anuradha

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 193-198 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Nystagmus, Congenital-diagnosis; Olfactory Pathways; Retrospective Studies; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Hypopituitarism; Septum Pellucidum-pathology; Child

Abstract: Septo-optic dysplasia [SOD], also known as de-Morsier's syndrome, is a rare disorder characterized by any combination of optic nerve hypoplasia [ONH], pituitary gland hypoplasia, and midline abnormalities of the brain including absence of septum pellucidum and corpus callosum dysgenesis. It is typically diagnosed in infancy and has a variable presentation that includes visual, neurologic, and/or hypothalamic-pituitary endocrine deficits. To demonstrate the ophthalmic, endocrine, and neurologic spectrum of SOD in five Omani children and address the crucial role of high-resolution neuroimaging for its early and accurate diagnosis. A retrospective chart review was performed in 2010 of all children in the pediatric ophthalmology database of Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH] who were diagnosed to have ONH. All relevant demographic, ophthalmic, neurologic, endocrine, and neuro-radiological manifestations were recorded in a data collection form. All previous neuroimaging results were reviewed by a neuro-radiologist. Five patients [four males, one female] with the diagnosis of ONH were included in the study. They presented during the period 1998-2008. All patients were born at term, with normal birth weights to healthy mothers with insignificant antenatal history. Age at presentation ranged from three months to one year. Manifestations at presentation included severe visual impairment [5/5], neonatal hypoglycemia [3/5], seizure disorder [2/5], and failure to thrive [4/5]. ONH was bilateral in 3/5 patients and unilateral in [2/5]. Brain and orbit imaging revealed varying anomalies in all patients. These included absent septum pellucidum [3/5], severe corpus callosum agenesis [1/5], ectopic pituitary [5/5], falx cerebri deficiency [1/5], optic nerve hypoplasia [5/5], optic chiasmal hypoplasia [5/5], and olfactory tract hypoplasia [1/5]. Endocrine deficits were detected in 4/5 patients [3 with panhypopituitarism, and 1 with growth hormone deficiency] and necessitated replacement therapy. SOD is a clinically heterogeneous disorder with a wide spectrum of ophthalmic, endocrine, and neurologic manifestations. All features might not be present in a single patient. A high consanguinity rate and lack of history of alcohol and drug use were observed in our cohort. Most affected children present first to the pediatrician with failure to thrive. Radiological confirmation of ONH necessitates high-resolution imaging and interpretation by an experienced neuro-radiologist. In our cohort, all patients with ONH had associated optic chiasmal hypoplasia. Early detection and treatment reduces disease-related morbidity, and can be life saving.

Sexual Dysfunction, Physiological

etiology

Sexual dysfunction and sperms abnormalities in individuals suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Memon, Badaruddin A.; Bhatti, Khalid

Shah Abdul Latif University - Department of Microbiology

Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 79-91 (84 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Complications-physiopathology; Spermatozoa-abnormalities; Infertility, Male-etiology

Abstract: This paper aims to put light on sexual dysfunction [disorder] and sperms abnormalities in individuals suffering from diabetes mellitus and also to reveal the relationship of sexual dysfunction with diabetes mellitus, both type-1 and type-2, in diabetic patients. This paper also describes and enlightens the complications developed in such individuals who are first diabetic and then become vulnerable to sexual dysfunction.

Sleep Disorders

drug therapy

Sleep medicine services in Saudi Arabia: The 2013 national survey.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 45-47 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Specialization; Residence Characteristics; Medicine-trends; Health Surveys; Questionnaires; Sleep Medicine Specialty

Abstract: We conducted this national survey to quantitatively assess sleep medicine services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA] and to identify obstacles that specialists and hospitals face, precluding the establishment of this service. A self-administered questionnaire was designed to collect the following: General information regarding each hospital, information regarding sleep medicine facilities [SFs], the number of beds, the number of sleep studies performed and obstacles to the establishment of SFs. The questionnaire and a cover letter explaining the study objectives were mailed and distributed by respiratory care practitioners to 32 governmental hospitals and 18 private hospitals and medical centers in the KSA. The survey identified 18 SFs in the KSA. The estimated per capita number of beds/year/100,000 people was 0.11 and the per capita polysomnography [PSG] rate was 18.0 PSG/year/100,000 people. The most important obstacles to the progress of sleep medicine in the KSA were a lack of trained sleep technologists and a lack of sleep medicine specialists. The sleep medicine services provided in the KSA have improved since the 2005 survey; however, these services are still below the level of service provided in developed countries. Organized efforts are needed to overcome the identified obstacles and challenges to the progress of sleep medicine in the KSA.

Smoking

adverse effects

Enhancement of radon exposure in narghile [water pipe] smoking areas.

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Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences 2013; 21 (4): 155-162 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Radon-adverse effects; Lung Neoplasms-etiology; Tobacco-adverse effects; Social Control, Formal; Tobacco Smoke Pollution; Radioactivity

Abstract: Narghile, one of the names for water pipe, is an instrument for tobacco smoking that has become a trend among the youth in Saudi Arabia. The mistaken opinion that smoking narghile is not as dangerous as smoking cigarettes makes the youngsters and their parents take it lightly and contributes to the expansion of its use. The link between tobacco smoke and cancer has long been established. Smokers are ten times at greater risk of developing lung cancer than that of non-smokers. Narghile smoking has become fashionable worldwide. Its tobacco pastes generally contains 30-70% tobacco. Tobacco contains minute amounts of radiotoxic elements which are inhaled via smoking. Radim-226 is a significant source of radon-222, an inert radioactive gas, which enters buildings through soil, construction materials or water supply. When tobacco smoke is present, the radioactivity attached to airborne smoke particles and the radioactivity concentration in the room, increases very much compared to a smoke-free room. It

remains suspended and available until inhaled as 'secondhand'smoke by anyone in the room. Thus, smoking indoors greatly increases lung cancer risks to all inhabitants. To investigate whether the narghile tobacco itself is a potential source of indoor radon, the level of radon and thoron from radioactive decay were measured in fifteen different brand narghile tobacco paste samples using CR-39 solid state nuclear track detectors [SSNTDs]. The results showed that the [222]Rn and [220] Rn concentrations in these samples ranged from 129 to 273 Bqm[-3] and 55 to 142 Bqm[-3] respectively.

epidemiology

Predictors of transition in smoking stages in Iranian adolescents: latent transition analysis.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 330-339 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Health Transition; Adolescent; Prevalence; Schools; Students; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study determined the prevalence of smoking stages in adolescents, the probability of transition across stages and the personal and environmental predictors of transition. A school-based study was conducted in 2010-11 using a random sample of 5197 students [mean age 15.7 years] in Tabriz city. The students were evaluated twice, 12-months apart. The latent transition analysis model revealed 9 interpretable statuses for the measurement of smoking stages. Prevalence data showed that at the first and second assessments 75.1% and 66.8% of students respectively were in the committer stage, while 4.8% and 7.1% respectively were daily smokers. Over 12 months, 10.1% of the never smokers became experimenters and 1.7% became regular smokers, while 17.0% of experimenters became regular smokers. The analysis also showed factors associated with transitions in cigarette smoking stages. Although the prevalence of smoking was low in our adolescents, the rate of becoming a smoker over 1 year was high.

Results of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey and implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region [EMR] countries.

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Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2013; 3 (4): 217-234 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Population Surveillance; Smoking-trends; World Health Organization; Mediterranean Region; Tobacco, Smokeless

Abstract: We used Global Youth Tobacco Survey [GYTS] data collected over time to monitor articles of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control [WHO FCTC] in WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region [EMR]. The GYTS is a school-based survey, conducted in 23 countries in WHO EMR countries from 1999-2008. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was high compared to cigarette use in all countries. In general, the following changes were observed between baseline and repeated surveys: in five countries fewer youth supported a ban on smoking in public places. In four countries more youth saw actors smoking on TV and were exposed to second-hand smoke [SHS] outside of home. Fewer youth were offered free cigarettes in ten countries; in eight countries youth saw less advertisement on TV; in seven countries youth had fewer items with a tobacco logo, discussed more reasons for smoking and dangers of smoking, and were less exposed to SHS at home; in six countries youth saw less advertisement at sports events. The GYTS data can be used for monitoring, evaluation of national tobacco control plans and defining future directions for tobacco control.

Smoking Cessation

Utilization of a telephone interactive voice-response tobacco cessation support service in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Heydari, G.; Ebn Ahmady, A.; Lando, H.A.; Almasinia, B.

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 324-329 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Telephone; Voice; Counseling; Tobacco Use Cessation; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Telephone smoking cessation counselling is a very cost-effective means of reaching dependent smokers in a population. We investigated the frequency of contacts and the types of topics that people accessed after a national telephone helpline was set up in the Islamic Republic of Iran at the beginning of 2011. From a total of 23 979 calls received over a 24-month period, 26.5% of callers hung up without selecting any menus. The most frequently accessed menu was addresses of smoking cessation support services [23.9%], followed by methods of smoking cessation [14.0%], self-help materials for quitting smoking [11.8%] and nicotine dependence assessment [10.4%]. The average number of contacts decreased dramatically after the first month of the service but there was a significant increase in the 2 months preceding the feast of Ramadan. Religious messages provide a good opportunity to engage individuals in smoking cessation and may be useful in the planning of media campaigns.

Specimen Handling

Use of human surplus biospecimens in research: a survey from a cancer centre.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 378-384 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Biomedical Research; Research; Neoplasms; Questionnaires; Blood Specimen Collection

Abstract: Little is known about the public's views on the use of human biospecimens for research in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. A study at a cancer centre in Amman, Jordan, assessed patients' perceptions about the use of blood and tissue samples obtained during clinical care and the use of these in research. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 205 adult cancer patients. Almost all patients [98.0%] accepted the use of their surplus blood samples and archived tissue in research if they consented, with about one-third requesting a specific opt-in consent. Most patients [82.9%] also agreed to donate a blood sample for research purposes only, 84.9% were interested to know the results of that research, but with a specific opt-in consent, and 81.0% accepted sending their samples to research laboratories abroad, even without specific consent. Patients' views on the potential use of the surplus biospecimens in research were largely concordant with the international literature.

Spectrophotometry, Ultraviolet

Development and validation of UV- spectrophotometer method for determination of fosinopril sodium in raw material and tablets.

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University of Damascus - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutic Chemistry

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 25-29 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Fosinopril-chemistry; Validation Studies as Topic; Sensitivity and Specificity; Tablets

Abstract: The effective Angiotensine Converting Enzyme inhibitors Fosinopril is widely used in the treatment of hypertension and congestive Heart Failure. Specific sensitive and rapid UV method have been developed for assaying Fosinopril sodium in raw material and in tablets. The assay was performed using wave length at 220 nm, methanol and water [4/1] V/V as solution. The method was validated according to the parameters [Linearity, Accuracy, Precision, Specificity, Raptness, Limit of detection, Limit of quantification], all validation parameters were within the acceptance range.

Stomach Rupture

epidemiology

Gastric perforation in the newborn.

Ghribi, Ali; Krichene, Imed; Hassen, Amjed Fekih; Mekki, Mongi; Belghith, Mohsen; Nouri, Abdellatif

Tunis El Menar University - Yunis Medical School - Department of Paediatric Surgery

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 464-467 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Rupture, Spontaneous-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Infant, Premature, Diseases-surgery; Infant, Newborn, Diseases; Gestational Age

Abstract: Gastric perforation in neonates is an uncommon condition. It could be spontaneous but a contributing cause should be sought. To review our experience of treating 8 neonates with gastric perforation over the past 20 years. We reviewed the records of all newborns admitted to our hospital between 1990 and 2010 with regard to gender, age at admission, contributing factors, associated anomalies, site of perforation, type of operation, and outcome. Of the eight neonates, five were female and three male. The average weight was 2130 g. Four babies were premature. Three infants were ventilated for respiratory difficulty. Five patients had associated anomalies. Perforation occurred in the lesser curvature in 4, at the greater curvature in 3, and at the anterior antrum surface in 1. All patients were treated with gastrorrhaphy. Four neonates required additional gastrostomy. Mortality was 75% [6 infants]. Active perinatal management, early treatment of primary pathologies, and protection of the stomach against distension in neonates at risk are essential in the management of neonatal gastric perforation.

Superior Vena Cava Syndrome

radiotherapy

Superior vena cava obstruction [SVCO] in patients with advanced non small cell lung cancer [NSCLC]

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STM Cancer Research Institute - Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust - Radiation Oncology

GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 56-62 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung-complications; Superior Vena Cava Syndrome-drug therapy; Lung Neoplasms-complications; Radiotherapy Dosage; Chemotherapy, Adjuvant; Survival Rate; Prognosis

Abstract: To report on prognostic and treatment factors influencing the response of SVCO and related survival outcomes in advanced non small cell lung cancer. From November 2008 through December 2011, 18 consecutively diagnosed NSCLC patients with SVCO were included in this study. The patient, tumor and treatment related factors were analyzed. Median overall survival [OS], Kaplan -Meier survival plots, T-test, Cox Proportional Hazards models were generated by multiple covariates [MVA] and analyzed on SPSS software [version 19.0; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL]. Thirteen patients [72%] had presented with SVCO before the pathological diagnosis of underlying lung malignancy, while 5 [28%] progressed to SVCO after initiating treatment with chemotherapy. Twelve [68%] patients achieved subjective relief from the obstruction at the completion of palliative radiation therapy. Treating oncologists preferred 4 Gy per fraction in 11 [62%], while the median biologically equivalent dose delivered was 28 Gy. Six [33%] patients received chemotherapy during the course of treatment. Median OS of the entire cohort was 3 +/- 1.85mths and 1-year survival rate of 7%. Univariate analysis confirmed that SVCO patients with good performance score [p=0.02], and partial response to chemotherapy [p= 0.001] have superior OS. However, Cox regression modeling for MVA demonstrated only good performance SVCO patients [p = 0.05] have a better OS. RT effectively relieves SVCO but overall poor survival associated in our clinical scenario needs to be improved with multimodality approach. Adjuvant chemotherapy is to be considered after initial radiation therapy in good performance patients.

Surgical Wound Infection

epidemiology

Risk factors incidence of surgical wound infection following abdominal hysterectomy.

Yazdani, Sh.; Bouzari, Z.; Abedi Samakoosh, M.; Nazari, A.; Daryabari, A.

Babol University of Medical Sciences - Department of Gynecology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 90-95 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hysterectomy-adverse effects; Risk Factors; Risk Assessment; Regression Analysis; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: Surgical wound infection is the most common complication following surgery. This study was done to determine the incidence risk factors of surgical wound infection following abdominal hysterectomy. This descriptive study was done on 400 patients who underwent abdominal hysterectomy in Babol, North of Iran, during 2008-10. Age, underlying disease, BMI, use of immunosuppressive drugs hospitalization period prior to surgery, shaving and bath time, prophylactic antibiotic, duration of surgery, diagnosis and pathology were recorded for each patient. Evidence of surgical location of infection including surgical discharge, erythema and dehiscence of surgical wound with and without fever during 10 days after surgery were recorded. Surgical wound infection was seen in 26 patients [6.5%] following abdominal hysterectomy. Regression analysis determined, use of immune-suppressive [95% CI: 1.71-480.30, P=0.020, OR: 28.70] and emergency operation [95% CI: 1.42-14.39, P=0.011, OR: 4.52], diabetes [95% CI: 1.23-11.26, P=0.020, OR:3.72] were risk factors for surgical wound infection. Immuno-suppressive agents, emergency operation and diabetes increased surgical wound infection in post- abdominal hysterectomy.

Sympathectomy

Microscopic study of rat pancreas after sympathectomy.

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University of Jordan - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy and Histology

Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 142-150 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreas-innervation; Pancreas-blood supply; Islets of Langerhans Transplantation; Microscopy, Electron; Rats

Abstract: The aims of the study are to monitor the structural changes in the rat pancreatic tissue after surgical sympathectomy and assess its effect on the pancreatic endocrine function. Twelve animals were used in this study. All animals had surgical sympathectomy. The morphological changes of the islets of Langerhans and the pancreatic acini were studied under the light microscope, 2 and 3 weeks after surgery. Glucose tolerance test and fasting blood sugar levels were monitored at different intervals of time after sympathectomy. The microscopic examination of the pancreatic tissue after sympathectomy showed histological changes, in the form of general atrophy and pancreatic cell degeneration. Furthermore, the fasting blood glucose levels and the glucose tolerance tests were significantly increased. The results of this study demonstrated that the pancreatic function in rats is dependent on the sympathetic innervations, and the metabolic and histological abnormalities were observed after surgical sympathectomy. The structural changes in the pancreatic acini and the islets of Langerhans after vagotomy and sympathectomy may explain the failure of pancreatic cell transplantation and the metabolic abnormalities that accompany the neurogenic shock in humans.

Taxoids

therapeutic use

Role of taxanes in the treatment of advanced NHL patients: a randomized study of 87 cases.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 7-11 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-drug therapy; Paclitaxel-therapeutic use; Case-Control Studies; Treatment Outcome; Survival Rate; Antineoplastic Agents-pharmacology

Abstract: NHL is a highly chemo-sensitive as well as radiosensitive disease. From May 2005 to June 2010, 87 patients were randomised into 2 arms. The control arm received the standard CHOP regimen + IFRT, whereas the study arm received Paclitaxel, 135/m² additionally. The results showed a better Overall Response [87% vs 78%] in the study arm. The 5yr and 3yr overall survival were significantly better in the study arm [89% vs 77%, p-value <0.05; 83% vs 67%, p-value <0.05]. However, the incidence and severity of the side effects, haematological and nonhaematological were enhanced but manageable in the study arm.

Tea

Effect of Kombucha tea on rat liver histopathological alterations due to thioacetamide.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 35-41 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Phytotherapy; Thioacetamide-toxicity; Rats, Wistar; Liver-drug effects; Liver-enzymology; Liver-pathology

Abstract: Kombucha [fungal] tea is a sugar sweetened black tea obtained through a fermentation process containing symbiotic culture of acetic acid bacteria and yeasts. This study was done to determine the effect of Kombucha tea on rat liver histopathological alterations due to Thioacetamide [TAA]. In this experimental study, 20 adult male Wistar rats randomly allocated into four groups as follow: 1) control, 2) TAA group, treated with [TAA], [400 mg/kg/bw] for two weeks, 3) treated with [TAA], [400 mg/kg/bw] and then with Kombucha tea [50 mg/kg] and finally 4) preventive, treated with Kombucha tea, [50 mg/kg] and then [TAA], [400 mg/kg] for three weeks. The serum level of aminotransferase [AST], Alanine transaminase [ALT], Alkaline phosphatase [ALP], Lactate dehydrogenase [LDH] and total bilirubin were measured and liver tissue samples were stained by hematoxylin and eosin. Serum level of AST, ALT, ALP, LDH and total bilirubin significantly increased in TAA group compare to control group [P<0.05]. Serum level of AST, ALT, ALP, LDH and total bilirubin significantly reduced in treated and protective groups in comparison with TAA group [P<0.05]. Mitosis and apoptosis increased in TAA group. These liver histopathological alterations reduced in treated and protective groups. Kombucha tea contains therapeutic and protective effects on enzymes and liver histopathological damage due to Thioacetamide in rat.

Technology, Pharmaceutical

methods

Spray drying of aqueous dispersions containing active ingredients for pharmaceutical purposes.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 89-102 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Powders; Pharmaceutical Preparations-chemistry; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical; Serum Albumin, Bovine; Temperature

Abstract: The aim of this work was to prepare and characterize spray- dried pharmaceutical powders, and to optimize the variables of the spray drying [SD] process in order to obtain effective and stable drugs being released at the site of action. Two drugs were spray- dried, first bovine serum albumin [BSA], a protein model, was atomized in aqueous dispersions with ethyl cellulose [EC], second drug was sulfasalazine [SSZ] which atomized with eudragit [Eud] [gastro-resistant coating agent]. Particle size distribution, shape and morphology, residual moisture, differential scanning calorimetry DSC thermograms, drug release profiles, yields, and encapsulation rate were studied. The best suitable conditions for the preparations of BSA were: solution feed rate of 4.38 ml/min, inlet temperature [Tin] of 160 C, outlet temperature [Tout] of 70 C, solid concentration content of 5.5%, and aspiration rate [Asp] of 80%. Microparticles [MP] produced by SD had spherical morphology but also there were disk- shaped particles of smooth surface with about 5 microm in dimension. The moisture content was 3.9%. BSA release profile in phosphate buffer showed sustained release, but almost perfect; 90% released after 8 hours, the yield of the process was about 69%, and the encapsulation efficiency [EE] was nearly 90%. The best conditions for the preparations of SSZ were: solution feed rate of 4.38 ml/min, inlet temperature [Tin] of 160 C, outlet temperature [Tout] of 80 C, solid concentration content of 2.8%, and aspiration rate of 80%. produced by SD had spherical morphology and there were some aggregations of smaller size, the particle median size was about 6.1 microm. The moisture content was 2.4%. SSZ release profile showed little drug release in the simulated stomach medium 15.9% after 2.5 hours, whereas it gave great release in the simulated intestine medium 93.1% for the same period of time. The yield of the process was about 65%, and the encapsulation efficiency [EE] was nearly 90%. These results confirmed that the spray drying methodology is an efficient, promising process for obtaining dried micro particles with specific and defined properties for pharmaceutical uses.

Text Messaging

Use of short message service reminders to improve attendance at an internal medicine outpatient clinic in Saudi Arabia: a randomized controlled trial.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (5): 317-323 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Reminder Systems; Internal Medicine; Outpatients; Cellular Phone

Abstract: Non-attendance at outpatient appointments is a major problem. This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy of sending short message service [SMS] reminders to patients' mobile phones in reducing non-attendance at scheduled appointments. A randomized clinical trial was conducted in 2011 in an internal medicine outpatient clinic at a hospital in Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia. Eligible patients [n = 502] were randomly allocated to receive an SMS reminder of their appointment [intervention group] or no reminder [control group]. The non-attendance rate was significantly lower in the reminder group [26.3%] than the non-reminder group [39.8%]. In multivariate logistic regression, age, sex and nationality did not affect attendance rates but having their first contact with the hospital [OR = 7.40] and not receiving an SMS reminder [OR = 0.56] were significant factors in non-attendance. All patients surveyed about their perceptions of the SMS reminder [n = 76] reported they would like to continue to receive SMS reminders in the future.

Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted

The usefulness of two-port video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery in low-risk patients with secondary spontaneous pneumothorax compared with open thoracotomy.

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Annals of Thoracic Medicine 2014; 9 (1): 29-32 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumothorax-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Thoracotomy-methods; Video-Assisted Surgery; Pain, Postoperative; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Secondary spontaneous pneumothorax is difficult to treat and has been thought to have high morbidity and mortality rate due to the underlying diseases and presence of comorbidities in the patients. However, early surgical intervention will be beneficial if it is tolerable by the patient. In the surgical approach for treating pneumothorax, video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery [VATS] may reduce the postoperative drainage period and hospital stay compared with open thoracotomy. A retrospective review of the clinical data of 40 patients with secondary spontaneous pneumothorax who underwent open thoracotomy [n = 20] or two-port VATS [n = 20] between January 2008 and December 2012 was performed. Postoperative drainage period of open thoracotomy group and two-port VATS group was 9.85 +/- 5.28 and 6.75 +/- 2.45, respectively, with a significant inter-group difference. Postoperative hospital stay was 11.8 +/- 5.12 in the open thoracotomy group and 8.25 +/- 2.88 in the two-port VATS group, with a significant inter-group difference. Recurrence rate and postoperative complication rate were not significant between the two groups. In selected patients with secondary spontaneous pneumothorax treated with surgical approach, two-port VATS resulted in shorter postoperative drainage period and hospital stay compared with open thoracotomy.

Thrombosis

physiopathology

Evaluation of protein C and protein S in young patients with thrombosis.

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Jordan Medical Journal 2013; 47 (2): 113-119 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Protein C Deficiency; Protein S Deficiency; Pulmonary Embolism-blood; Venous Thrombosis; Electrocardiography; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Abstract: The current study aims to evaluate protein C and protein S levels in young patients with thrombosis and compare our results with others in surrounding countries. The measurement of protein C, total protein S, and free protein S were done for one hundred young patients [younger than thirty years] who had thromboembolic disease either deep venous thrombosis [DVT], pulmonary embolism [PE], acute myocardial infarction [AMI], or stroke who were referred to Ibn-Sina and Al-Salam Teaching Hospitals in Mosul between December 2009 and December 2011. The diagnosis was confirmed by ultrasound with Doppler, magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], electrocardiography [ECG], cardiac enzymes, and angiography according to the case. Family history was taken to establish a familial occurrence of thrombosis. The measurement was done by enzyme linked immunoassay using kits from HELENA. Protein C deficiency was detected in 4 cases [4%], female to male ratio was 3:1, and their ages ranged from 16 to 28 year with a mean of 21 years. About 50% of the protein C deficient patients were presented in the form of deep venous thrombosis, 25% as stroke and 25% as acute myocardial infarction. Free protein S deficiency was detected in 6 cases [6%], with female to male ratio of 1:1. Their ages were in the range of 14-30 years with a mean of 22 years. About 33.3% of the protein S deficient subjects had repeated deep venous thrombosis, 33.3% had pulmonary embolisms, 16.7% had strokes, and 16.7% had deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolisms. It appears from this study that protein C and protein S deficiency play a role in young patients with thromboembolic disease. Screening tests for PC and PS should be done in young subjects less than thirty years with thromboembolic disease in our locality because the diagnosis of these deficiencies has a clinical implication for the prevention of recurrent thromboembolic illness. The incidence was comparable to the surrounding areas.

Ticlopidine

administration and dosage

Investigating the resistance state to clopidogrel the antiplatelet agent in the type ii diabetic patients.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2013; 4 (10): 37-45 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Platelet Aggregation; Ticlopidine-therapeutic use

Abstract: Platelet aggregation of 24 patients with type 2 diabetes on clopidogrel therapy for 7 days was evaluated. The effect of clopidogrel was assessed using system which measures platelet aggregation by light transmittance [optical aggregometry] in platelet-rich plasma in response to an ADP [2X10⁻⁴] M. Clopidogrel non-responders were defined by an inhibition of ADP [2X10⁻⁴] M induced platelet aggregation that was less than 10% when compared to baseline values 7 days after clopidogrel intake. Patients with an inhibition over 30% were regarded as responders. We found that 25% of the patients were non-responders and 75% were responders. Patients with the highest pretreatment platelet reactivity remained the most reactive at 7 days after treatment. Compared with clopidogrel-resistant patients, patients who demonstrated effective clopidogrel inhibition had a significantly lower BMI and had statistically significant impact on clopidogrel resistance. We conclude that a subgroup of patients with type 2 diabetes not adequately respond to clopidogrel, which may correspond to the occurrence of thromboischemic complications.

Tissue Scaffolds

Preparation of decellularized three dimensional scaffolds as the model for tissue engineering and their functional assessments in vitro application of blastema tissue.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 8-17 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Tissue Engineering-methods; Models, Biological; Regenerative Medicine; Extracellular Matrix

Abstract: Tissue engineering is based on three main factors including scaffolds, cells and growth factors. Natural scaffolds derived from decellularized tissues and organs have been successfully used in tissue engineering. Decellularization studies have shown that natural scaffolds which maintain their main structure and properties could be a suitable tool for studying cellular behaviors and preparation of such scaffolds is an important part of future research in biology that may have extensive applications in regenerative medicine and tissue engineering. Blastema tissue which is produced after injuries in some organisms has embryonic cell characteristics, and can be a suitable model for evaluation of cell behaviors in various tissues. In this review, the process of decellularization, process involved in preparation of 3D scaffolds derived from extracellular matrix of various tissues including cartilage, bone, gingiva, aorta and bladder, and assessment of their interactions with blastema tissue under in vitro conditions are discussed.

Tobacco, Smokeless

Smokeless tobacco consumption in a multi-ethnic community in Pakistan: a cross-sectional study.

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EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 385-390 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Tobacco Use; Cross-Sectional Studies; Smoking; Questionnaires; Ethnic Groups

Abstract: Smokeless tobacco is commonly used in south Asia. In addition to causing oral and pharyngeal cancers, its harmful effects are comparable to smoking tobacco. A cross-sectional survey with systematic sampling was conducted in 2010-2011 to investigate smokeless tobacco use in a multi-ethnic, semi-urban population in Islamabad, Pakistan [n = 2030]. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was 16.0% [21.6% among males and 8.8% among females]; 51.7% of smokeless tobacco users were also cigarette smokers. The rate of smokeless tobacco use was comparatively high among Pakhtun males [38.2%] and Sindhi females [22.4%]. The associations between smokeless tobacco use and ethnicity, age group, income level and cigarette smoking were statistically significant among male smokeless tobacco users. Of the sample 41.4% [840/2030] had inadequate knowledge about the health problems associated with smokeless tobacco. Appropriate interventions are needed to raise awareness of the health risks and to prevent smokeless tobacco use.

Tomography, Emission-Computed, Single-Photon

methods

Physical filtering yields scatter compensation in single photon emission computed tomography [SPECT] at some degree.

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Hamdard Medicus 2012; 55 (4): 35-40 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Thallium Radioisotopes-diagnostic use; Phantoms, Imaging

Abstract: In Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography [SPECT] scattering of gamma Photons are considered to be inherent drawback of SPECT because in currently detecting systems mostly NaI [TI] sodium Iodide activated Thallium detectors are used, which has poor energy resolution as compared to other solid state detectors. Due to poor energy resolution some noticeable amount of scattered photons are registered in primary photo peak of single standard energy window 20% [centered at 140 keV] for Tc-99m radio nuclide. The registration of scatter gamma photons may affect the primary data and results in the poor contrast and quality images. To overcome this problem in SPECT material based physical filter of suitable thickness are imposed in conjunction with single standard electronic energy window. In this method the role of physical filter is to prevent low energy gamma photons prior to register in the crystal of the detecting device.

Tomography, Optical Coherence

methods

Communications between intraretinal and subretinal space on optical coherence tomography of neurosensory retinal detachment in diabetic macular edema.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 183-188 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Macular Edema-diagnosis; Diabetic Retinopathy-diagnosis; Epiretinal Membrane-pathology; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Visual Acuity; Retrospective Studies; Fluorescein Angiography

Abstract: The pathogenesis of development and progression of neurosensory retinal detachment [NSD] in diabetic macular edema [DME] is not yet fully understood. The purpose of this study is to describe the spectral domain optical coherence tomography [SD-OCT] morphological characteristics of NSD associated with DME in the form of outer retinal communications and to assess the correlation between the size of communications and various factors. This was an observational retrospective nonconsecutive case series in a tertiary care eye institute. We imaged NSD and outer retinal communications in 17 eyes of 16 patients having NSD associated with DME using SD-OCT. We measured manually the size of the outer openings of these communications and studied its correlation with various factors. Statistical analysis [correlation test] was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences [SPSS] software [version 14.0]. The main outcome measures were correlation of the size of communications with dimensions of NSD, presence of subretinal hyper-reflective dots, and best-corrected visual acuity [BCVA]. The communications were seen as focal defects of the outer layers of elevated retina. With increasing size of communication, there was increase in height of NSD [$r = 0.701$, $P = 0.002$], horizontal diameter of NSD [$r = 0.695$, $P = 0.002$], and the number of hyper-reflective dots in the subretinal space [$r = 0.729$, $P = 0.002$]. The minimum angle of resolution [logMAR] BCVA increased with the increasing size of communications [$r = 0.827$, $P < 0.0001$]. Outer retinal communications between intra and subretinal space were noted in eyes having NSD associated with DME. The size of communications correlated positively with the size of NSD and subretinal detachment space hyper-reflective dots, and inversely with BCVA.

Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography findings in chronic solar retinopathy.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 208-209 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Retinal Diseases-diagnosis; Retinal Diseases-etiology; Retinal Pigment Epithelium; Retina-radiation effects; Visual Acuity

Tuberculosis, Central Nervous System

transmission

Tuberculosis affecting the nervous system: can we trace the source of infection?

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Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences 2013; 8 (4): 15-20 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Meningeal; Optic Nerve Diseases; Spinal Cord Diseases; Sinus Thrombosis, Intracranial

Abstract: To trace the source of tuberculous infection of patients with CNS tuberculosis. We analyzed clinical records of 100 patients with tuberculosis affecting the central nervous system, who presented to Department of Neurology Civil Hospital Karachi, between Jan 2007 To June 2010. All patients with confirmed diagnosis of CNS tuberculosis, supported by clinical, laboratory, and radiological evidence were included. Case histories were analyzed and notes were made in each case of past history of tuberculosis, history of affected family members at that time and in past, and presence or absence of concurrent extra-neural tuberculosis. All patients with disseminated tuberculosis were investigated for immunocompromised states like HIV. Patients with positive contact history were divided into those with tuberculosis affected person within their household, those with their first degree relatives with history of tuberculosis, and those with workmates or other regular contacts with tuberculosis. Contacts of all these patients were also investigated to find out the new cases amongst them according to the WHO guidelines. Results were analyzed on SPSS. Among the total of 100 patients, male to female ratio was 1:3 with ages ranging from 8 to 82 years. Mean age was 34. Fifty six people had tuberculosis affecting brain and 44 had spinal involvement. Thirty five patients had tuberculous meningitis, 13 had tuberculous meningitis with tuberculomas, and 8 had tuberculomas only. Major complications of tuberculous meningitis, like stroke [60%], hydrocephalus [40%] and optic neuropathy [1.5%] were seen in 20 patients. One patient had sagittal sinus thrombosis in addition to tuberculous meningitis. 44 patients had

spinal cord involvement, they presents with compressive myelopathy, [tuberculous abscess and/or prolapsed vertebrae] and/or myelitis. Twelve patients showed involvement of cervical spine, 16 dorsal spine and 15 had lumbar spine involvement. One patient had disease of dorsolumbar spine. Neurosurgical procedures were required in those who developed hydrocephalous and epidural spinal cord abscesses. At the time of presentation, 20 patients had tuberculous infection in extra-neural tissues /organs as well. Four patients had abdominal tuberculosis, 6 had disseminated tuberculosis, and 10 had pulmonary tuberculosis. Baseline chest xray was abnormal in 20% of patients [10% with active concurrent pulmonary tuberculosis while other 10% were asymptomatic. Fourteen patients had history of tuberculosis in past. Six had pulmonary tuberculosis in past but x-ray evidence of tuberculosis was available in other two, 2 were diagnosed with abdominal tuberculosis, 3 had tuberculous lymph adenitis, and one patient was diagnosed as tuberculous meningitis. Twenty six percent of patients could trace the source of infection among their relatives, while majority [74%] did not give history of any affected family member, relative or contact, at that time or in past. Fourteen percent had an affected household [parent, sibling], and 12% gave history of an affected first degree relative. Tracing the source of infection with clinical methods alone was not very much beneficial. We need advance strategies to supplement our clinical methods to find out the source of transmission of this illness and to eradicate and manage effectively the spread of infection in our community.

Tumor Markers, Biological

blood

The dilemma of serum tumor marker [STM] flares.

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GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] 2014; (15): 63-67 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Progression; Neoplasms-blood; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Serum tumor marker [STM] estimation is often used in clinical practice in monitoring response to treatment and as a predictor of treatment failure and relapse. However, there are pitfalls in interpretation, particularly in the immediate post treatment period, when a rise in titre could be observed, the phenomenon being termed as [flare]. A literature search was done to examine this phenomenon for some of the commonly used serum tumor markers in malignancies. This phenomenon has been documented with respect to AFP, beta HCG, CEA, AC 15.3, PSA, CA 19.9 and CA 125 with or without other evidence of progression. Based on this review, a practical approach is suggested so that the clinician is not misled into changing a potentially effective treatment regime. A practical approach would be to correlate serum tumor marker values with other clinical and radiological parameters, and not to rely exclusively on serum marker values to guide therapy.

Tumor Suppressor Protein p53

genetics

P53 expression in glioma: an immunohistochemical study.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 11-17 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Glioma-genetics; Astrocytoma-genetics; Gene Expression; Base Sequence; Brain Neoplasms-genetics; Mutation; Glioblastoma-genetics; DNA, Neoplasm; Genes, p53

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency of immunohistochemical [IHC] expression of p53 protein in different types of glioma in Mosul city, and to correlate p53 expression with the histological types and grades of gliomas, and compare the results of this study with those of others. This study was performed on 50 cases of glioma. Samples were obtained in a prospective and retrospective fashion [cross-sectional study]. The samples were collected during the period extending from October 2010 to May 2011. All cases were obtained from Al-Jamhuri Teaching Hospital in Mosul city, Northern Iraq and some private laboratories. Typing and grading of the glioma were done according to World Health Organization [WHO] classification system. P53 expression was assessed immunohistochemically. Fifty cases of gliomas were collected; they included 37 cases of astrocytomas, 8 ependymoma 4 oligodendrogliomas and 1 oligoastrocytoma. p53 expression was detected in 25 cases of glioma [50%]. The positive cases included 59.45% of astrocytomas, 50% of oligodendrogliomas, and one case of oligoastrocytoma which was positive also. On the other hand, all of the ependymomas were negative for p53 protein. p53 was significantly related to the grades of glioma, but not significantly related to the type of glioma. P53 expression was expressed in 50% of gliomas in Mosul city. P53 expression is common among high grade astrocytomas and mixed gliomas, less among oligodendrogliomas, and lacking in cases of ependymomas. Statistically, p53 expression was not significantly correlated with the type of glioma. p53 index is directly correlated with the grade of glioma, and so it is of prognostic value.

Ultrasonography, Doppler, Transcranial

Extracranial and transcranial doppler sonography alterations in diabetic and non-diabetic patients with thrombotic stroke.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 42-47 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Stroke-ultrasonography; Diabetes Complications-ultrasonography; Vertebrobasilar Insufficiency-ultrasonography; Diabetes Complications-mortality; Diagnostic Techniques, Cardiovascular; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Diabetes is a major risk factor for stroke. Some studies have shown that difference between clinical signs and prognosis in diabetic patients with stroke compared to non-diabetic patients with stroke is due to difference in pattern of cerebral vascular involvement. This study was done to compare the findings of extracranial and transcranial doppler sonography in diabetic and nondiabetic patients with thrombotic stroke. This case - control study was done on 70 diabetic patients and 70 non-diabetic patients with thrombotic stroke. All patients were new cases. Extracranial and transcranial Doppler sonography was performed for all subjects. Basilar artery stenosis was significantly more frequent in diabetic cases in comparison with non-diabetic patients [$P < 0.05$]. The prevalence of posterior circulation stenosis in diabetic patients was significantly higher than non-diabetic patients [$P < 0.05$]. In diabetic patients, stenosis in vertebrobasilar circulation was more frequent. Higher morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients may be due to vascular stenosis pattern.

Ultrasonography, Prenatal

Antenatal ultrasound diagnosis of fetal anomalies at a university hospital.

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KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal 2013; 45 (4): 300-306 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Fetal Diseases-ultrasonography; Congenital Abnormalities-ultrasonography; Sensitivity and Specificity; Early Diagnosis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals, University

Abstract: Antenatal ultrasound is an essential tool for detection of fetal anomalies. Early detection of congenital anomalies can reduce the expected morbidity and mortality. To highlight the role of antenatal ultrasound in detection and characterization of fetal anomalies, and to study the incidence and distribution of congenital anomalies at King Abdulaziz University Hospital [KAUH], Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA] Cross-sectional observation study. Department of Diagnostic Radiology and Fetal Medicine Unit at KAUH, Jeddah, KSA during the period 2008-2011. Antenatal ultrasound. Five thousand and thirty pregnant females were subjected to antenatal ultrasound [US] at KAUH diagnostic radiology department and fetal medicine unit from January 2008 to September 2011. The age of participating females ranged from 16 to 49 years. Data were collected and statistically analyzed using SPSS 10.0 program. Statistical significance was accepted if p -value < 0.05 . The incidence of congenital anomalies. Cardiac and umbilical cord anomalies have statistically significant relation with maternal age [p -value < 0.05]. The most frequent abnormalities detected are of the brain [40.6%], the urinary system [39.4%] and the cardiovascular system [37.5%]. The high prenatal detection rates for common congenital anomalies of the CNS, cardiovascular and urinary systems are similar to those found in previous reports. Unexpectedly, abdominal anomalies were the fourth largest anomalies detected. By using more sophisticated, highly sensitive machines in addition to greater expertise, well-trained radiologists and sonographers specialized in obstetrics, more specific and early detection of different anomalies can be possible in the future.

Unsafe Sex

statistics and numerical data

[Determinants of risky sex practices among consultants of a Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre]

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Tunisie Medecine [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 444-448 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; HIV Infections-transmission; Hospital Auxiliaries; Risk-Taking; Socioeconomic Factors; HIV Infections-epidemiology; Counseling

Abstract: Thirty years after the discovery of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], knowledge and practices must be improved. Contribute to reducing the risk of virus transmission. A study about the determinants of risky practices was conducted among the consultants of the Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing Centre [VCTC] in Monastir University

Hospital. We performed a cross sectional descriptive study with a total of 241 consultants who used the services of the VCTC during the period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2011. Data gathering was based on a self-administered questionnaire. Consultant's mean age was 27.4 +/- 8 years with a male predominance. Three patients out of four were single and 65% have at least secondary-level education. Knowledge about the risk of HIV infection after an unprotected sex and drug use by injection were reported by 94.3% and 76.7% of the participants respectively. Risky sex practices were adopted by 89.3% of the subjects. At least secondary school level, knowledge of risk factors of contamination and fear of the virus transmission were identified as determinants of safe sexual practices [0.004 < p < 0.032]. Improving knowledge of populations at risk for HIV is a privileged axis to lead to a reduction of infectious risk in our country.

Urinary Tract Infections

prevention and control

A new approach for designing a potentially vaccine candidate against urinary tract infection by using protein display on lactobacillus surface.

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JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (3,4): 10-16 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Lactobacillus reuteri-genetics; Lactobacillus reuteri-immunology; Urinary Tract Infections-genetics; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Anti-Infective Agents, Urinary; Probiotics-therapeutic use; Escherichia coli-genetics

Abstract: The prevalence of Urinary Tract Infection [UTI] is really high in the world. Escherichia coli is a major agent of UTI. One of the strategies for decreasing UTI infections is vaccine development. As the attachment is a really important stage in colonization and infection, attachment inhibition has an applied strategy. FimH protein is a major factor during bacterial colonization in urinary tract and could be used as a vaccine. Thus, it was considered in this research as a candidate antigen. The sequences of fimH and acmA genes were used for designing a synthetic gene. It was cloned to pET23a expression vector and transformed to E. coli [DE3] Origami. To confirm the expression of recombinant protein, SDS-PAGE and western blotting methods were used. Subsequently, recombinant protein was purified. On the other hand, Lactobacillus reuteri was cultured and mixed with FimH / AcmA recombinant protein. The rate of protein localization on lactobacillus surface was assessed using ELISA method. It was showed that the recombinant protein was expressed in E. coli [DE3] Origami and purified by affinity chromatography. Moreover, this protein could be localized on lactobacillus surface by 5 days. In current study, a fusion recombinant protein was prepared and displayed on L. reuteri surface. This strain could be used for animal experiment as a competitor against Uropathogenic E. coli [UPEC]. Using manipulated probiotics strains instead of antibiotic therapy could decrease the antibiotic consumption and reduce multi-drug resistant strains.

ultrasonography

Should we do renal ultrasonogram in every child with urinary tract infection?

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Pakistan Paediatric Journal 2013; 37 (4): 222-225 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care); Child; Vesico-Ureteral Reflux; Sensitivity and Specificity; Retrospective Studies; Analysis of Variance; Hospitals, Pediatric

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess renal ultrasound in pediatric patients admitted with uncomplicated urinary tract infection. This retrospective study was carried out in Abuzar pediatric hospital. Duration of study was 3 year from March 2006. Cases with positive urinary culture were included in this study. Positive urinary culture was defined as 100,000 CFU/ml of midstream sample or urine bag or 10,000 CFU/ml in suprapubic sample. Sex, age, sonographic findings, VCUG, and DMSA scan findings were recorded. T-Test, chi-square, and ANOVA was used for comparison. SPSS ver 13.0 [SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA] used for analysis. In our study 625 cases were included. Hydronephrosis [56.40%]; bladder wall thickness 33 [23.57%]; hydroureter 13 [9.29%]; parenchymal echogenicity 8 [5.71%], and stone 6 [4.29%] were the most common findings. Of 538 renal ultrasonogram, 398 [73.97%] were normal and 140 were abnormal [26.03%] [P0.0001]. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predicative value of RUS for VUR were 42.68%, 78.96%, 38.04%, and 81.99% respectively. In cases with UTI, most of the renal ultrasound was normal. Hydronephrosis was the most common identified abnormality among cases with VUR.

Urolithiasis

epidemiology

Evaluation of urolithiasis in Crohn's disease in Tunisian patients.

Boussorral, Houda; Sallami, Sataa; Saidl, Yosra; Chebil, Mohamed; Najjarl, Taoufik

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2013; 91 (8-9): 440-443 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Crohn Disease; Lithotripsy-statistics and numerical data; Incidence; Urolithiasis-prevention and control; Urolithiasis-therapy

Abstract: To investigate the characteristics of urolithiasis associated with Crohn's disease [CD] in a sample of Tunisian population. We retrospectively studied 184 patients with CD to reveal any urolithiasis during evolution. Evidence for the presence of renal calculi was obtained from plain films, ultrasonography or intravenous urography and computed tomography. Renal calculi were found in only three patients with CD. All patients were woman. Mean time from diagnosis of CD to diagnosis of calculi was 22 months [range 6 to 48 months]. Clinical features were not specific. Calculi were bilateral in two cases. The rate of concurrent urolithiasis was very low in the present series of Tunisian patients. Although rare, efficient treatment and prevention of calculi formation are mandatory in CD patients'.

Uveitis

Pediatric uveitis: an update.

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Department of Uvea and Intraocular Inflammations

Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 140-150 (80 ref.)

Keywords: Arthritis, Juvenile-complications; Pars Planitis; Behcet Syndrome-complications; Sarcoidosis; Nephritis

Abstract: Because of their varied spectrum of clinical presentation and difficulty in management, pediatric uveitis remains a challenge to the ophthalmologist. Variations in clinical presentation, difficulties in eye examination, extended burden of the inflammation over quality of life, limited treatment modalities, risk of amblyopia are the main challenges in the management of pediatric uveitis. Pediatric uveitis is a cause of significant ocular morbidity and severe vision loss is found in 25-33% of such cases. This article summarizes the common causes of uveitis in children with special approach to the evaluation and diagnosis of each clinical entity.

Vancomycin

Vancomycin utilization evaluation in a teaching hospital: a case- series study in Iran.

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JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care 2013; 1 (2): 51-54 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Utilization-standards; Hospitals, Teaching; Guideline Adherence; Vancomycin Resistance

Abstract: Increasing antimicrobial resistance is now a critical point of human being in the world. Especially wide spectrum antibiotics resistance germs like vancomycin-resistant enterococci [VRE] should be dealt as soon as possible as an emergency conflict. Our study tries to reveal the amount of irrational use of vancomycin in a teaching hospital in Iran. We elected the whole inpatients that received vancomycin between February 2007 and May 2008. Forty four out of those 45 patients had inappropriate indication and dosing regimen of vancomycin [97.7%]. The most use of vancomycin was recorded in hematology - oncology ward and then Intensive Care Unit [ICU]. Culture responses were negative despite great clinical evidence of infection. Vancomycin irrational use was high compared to other countries and it could be concerned as a major health problem by health policy makers and physicians to deal. However more detailed researches are needed to reveal the other aspects of this problem. Implementation of antibiotic protocols and standard treatment guidelines are recommended.

Vancomycin Resistance

High-level vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus [VRSA] in Iran: a systematic review.

Askari, Emran; Zarifian, Ahmadrza; Pourmand, Mohammad Reza; Naderi Nasab, Mahboobeh

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Mashhad Medical Microbiology Student Research Group

JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology 2012; 1 (2): 53-61 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Microbial; Staphylococcus aureus-drug effects; Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: *Staphylococcus aureus* is a major human pathogen worldwide. Vancomycin has been used for decades to treat multidrug resistant *S. aureus*. Ten years has passed since the first report of vancomycin resistant *S. aureus* [VRSA]. The objective of this systematic review was to determine the total number of VRSA isolates that have been reported from Iran. Search terms reflected [Iran], [vancomycin] and [*S. aureus*] were searched in the ISI web of knowledge, PubMed, SciVerse, and Google scholar. Also two Persian scientific databases and 13 recent national congresses were investigated. Articles / abstracts working on *S. aureus* in Iran, evaluating vancomycin MIC and / or PCR of vanA/B were included in this systematic review. Out of the 3484 records found in mentioned resources, 13 related studies were included in the final analysis. The result showed that at least 24 VRSA isolates which have been reported from Iran up to September 2012. It seems that many Iranian researchers did not follow a specific guideline for reporting and confirming VRSA. Establishing an Iranian reference center where studies on VRSA can be registered, evaluated and confirmed is strongly recommended.

Vena Cava Filters

Successful thrombolysis of occluded inferior vena cava filter with IVC syndrome.

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Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences and Research - Department of Cardiology

JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 119-122 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Thrombolytic Therapy-methods; Venous Thrombosis-therapy; Pulmonary Embolism-prevention and control; Catheterization; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Thrombosis of Inferior Vena Cava [IVC] following filter insertion can occur in up to 30% of the cases. The optimal management of such cases is unknown. We describe a simple and less expensive method of achieving successful recanalization of the IVC in a 40 year old hypertensive man who developed recurrent pulmonary embolism after his orthopedic treatment. An IVC filter was inserted, which developed extensive thrombosis of the whole IVC and venous system of the lower limbs. Catheter directed thrombolysis using a multiple side-hole multipurpose catheter and balloon angioplasty was carried out in order to [crush and lyse] the IVC thrombi.

Ventricular Dysfunction, Left

epidemiology

Association between diabetic retinopathy and left ventricular dysfunction in diabetic patients with unstable angina.

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JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research 2012; 4 (4): 113-117 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetic Retinopathy; Diabetes Complications-pathology; Ventricular Dysfunction, Left-physiopathology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Angina, Unstable-complications

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus [DM] is associated with serious complications including macro- and microvascular problems such as diabetic retinopathy. Coronary involvement in diabetic patients is believed to be a consequence of microvascular complications. However, the available data are inconclusive and scarce. This study aimed to evaluate the probable association between diabetic retinopathy and left ventricular dysfunction in diabetic patients with unstable angina [UA]. In this cross-sectional study, 200 diabetic patients with UA [100 cases with diabetic retinopathy and 100 cases without diabetic retinopathy] were enrolled in a teaching hospital. Left ventricular ejection fraction [LVEF] as well as the frequency of cases with left ventricular dysfunction [LVEF<50%] were compared between the two groups and different degrees of diabetic retinopathy [proliferative and non-proliferative]. Patients' demographic variables were comparable between the two groups. Mean diagnosis time of DM was significantly higher in the patients with diabetic retinopathy [8.40 +/- 6.60 vs. 3.81 +/- 3.58 years; P=0.001]. Mean LVEF was significantly lower in the retinopathy group [50.50 +/- 6.91% vs. 53.07 +/- 4.87%; P=0.003]. Frequency of cases with left ventricular dysfunction was significantly higher in the group with diabetic retinopathy [31% vs. 12%; P=0.001, OR=3.33, 95%CI: 1.58-7.14]. The frequency of cases with left ventricular dysfunction was significantly yet independently higher in patients with proliferative vs. non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Left ventricular dysfunction is more common in diabetic patients with unstable angina and diabetic retinopathy compared with their counterparts without diabetic retinopathy.

Visually Impaired Persons

rehabilitation

Impact of low vision rehabilitation on functional vision performance of children with visual impairment.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2013; 6 (3): 170-174 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Disability Evaluation; Vision Disorders-diagnosis; Vision Tests-instrumentation; Questionnaires; Severity of Illness Index; Chi-Square Distribution; Visual Acuity

Abstract: To evaluate the impact of low vision rehabilitation on functional vision of children with visual impairment. The LV Prasad-Functional Vision Questionnaire, designed specifically to measure functional performance of visually impaired children of developing countries, was used to assess the level of difficulty in performing various tasks pre and post visual rehabilitation in children with documented visual impairment. Chi-square test was used to assess the impact of rehabilitation intervention on functional vision performance; a $P < 0.05$ was considered significant. LogMAR visual acuity prior to the introduction of low vision devices [LVDs] was 0.90 ± 0.05 for distance and for near it was 0.61 ± 0.05 . After the intervention, the acuities improved significantly for distance [0.2 ± 0.27 ; $P < 0.0001$] and near [0.42 ± 0.17 ; $P = 0.001$]. The most common reported difficulties were related to their academic activities like copying from the blackboard [80%], reading textbook at arm's length [77.2%], and writing along a straight line [77.2%]. Absolute raw score of disability pre-LVD was 15.05 which improved to 7.58 post-LVD. An improvement in functional vision post visual rehabilitation was especially found in those activities related to their studying lifestyle like copying from the blackboard [$P < 0.0001$], reading textbook at arm's length [$P < 0.0001$], and writing along a straight line [$P = 0.003$]. In our study group, there was a significant improvement in functional vision post visual rehabilitation, especially with those activities which are related to their academic output. It is important for these children to have an early visual rehabilitation to decrease the impairment associated with these decreased visual output and to enhance their learning abilities.

Volatile Organic Compounds

analysis

Volatile organic compounds [VOCs] pollutants in two contrastive industrial areas in Lagos - state, southwestern - Nigeria.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 77-85 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Air Pollutants-analysis; Air Pollution; Principal Component Analysis; Environmental Monitoring; Volatile Organic Compounds-chemistry; Industrial Waste

Abstract: VOCs are important class of air pollutants because they are ubiquitous and associated with increased short- and long-term health risks in the industrial areas and environs. The air samples were collected by passive sampler [ORSA 5] from two contrastive industrial areas such as Ikeja and Isolo industrial areas. The air samplers were exposed to a height of 1.5-2.0 m and sampling was carried out four times a month for a period of 12 months. The adsorbed VOCs were desorbed with carbon disulphide [CS₂] and the solution analysed using Gas Chromatography [GC] fitted with Flame Ionization Detector [FID]. Twenty-Six [26] VOCs were captured in the Atmosphere of each of the studied areas. The VOCs were classified thus: aromatics 37-42%, halogenated 37-38%, esters 2-3%, ketones 7-11%, alcohols 5-11%, ethers 4%, dienes 0-2%, nitrites 0-2%. Seven [7] VOCs each were the major contributors to ambient air pollution in Ikeja and Isolo industrial areas. VOCs pollutants in Ikeja industrial areas are xylenes 61.90%, Isopropyl benzene 20.90%, Isopropyl Acetate 8.47%, n-Butylbenzene 5.53%, Toluene 1.34%, n-propyl-benzene 0.58% and methyl-ene chloride 0.56% [eigen value > 1] while in Isolo they are Ethylbenzene 66.36%, Ethanol 13.39%, chloroform 6.60%, 2,2 Dichloropropane 5.15%, xylene 3.89%, Isopropyl Acetate 1.77% and Tetra-chloro methane 1.66%. There is a significant difference [Pvalue < 0.05] between the levels of VOCs in the studied areas. The meteorological significant correlations with the ambient concentrations of VOCs. The monthly mean concentrations of the atmosphere total volatile organic compounds [TVOCs] in the studied areas show significant difference. The Principal Component Analysis [PCA] showed that the major sources of VOCs are mainly anthropogenic and four factors each were identified as sources of VOCs in each of the studied industrial areas with industrial emissions dominating in industrial areas.

Woodfordia

Anti-hyperglycemic and Anti-nephropathic effects of *Woodfordia fruticosa* linn. in alloxan-induced diabetic rats.

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ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology 2013; 9 (15): 33-38 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental-drug therapy; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Blood Glucose; Hypoglycemic Agents-pharmacology; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Alloxan

Abstract: Diabetes is a serious medical problem and affects millions of people worldwide. In Indian folk medicine, many plant species are suggested to be antidiabetic but lack concrete scientific proof. The present study investigated the antidiabetic potential of one plant species namely *Woodfordia fruticosa* [Linn]. Crude extract was administered acutely [3 g/kg b.w] and chronically [142 mg/kg b.w/day for 21 days] to alloxan monohydrate -induced diabetic rats. Controls were treated with DM SO and glibenclamide. Glucose levels were estimated at 0, 1, 3 and 5 hrs [for acute] and at day 1, 7, 14 and 21 [for chronic]. At end of treatments rats were sacrificed. Serum samples were evaluated for creatinine, urea, liver enzymes, ALT, AST ALP, cholesterol and triglycerides. Histology of pancreas was done to assess histomorphology. Results showed that *Woodfordia fruticosa* extract caused a greater reduction [$P < 0.001$] in plasma glucose concentration in both acute and chronic treatments. ALT: AST and ALP and serum urea were significantly reduced in the extract treated diabetic rats [$P < 0.001$]. Cellular deformities in diabetic rat pancreas demonstrated restoration of pancreatic architecture. The present study demonstrates that *Woodfordia fruticosa* extract contains glucose lowering activity and can prove useful in diabetic and diabetes related pathologies.

Yoga

Effect of 12 weeks of yoga practice on glucose, insulin and triglycerides serum level in women with diabetes type II.

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2014; 15 (4): 1-7 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-therapy; Blood Glucose; Mind-Body Therapies; Triglycerides-blood; Lipoproteins-blood; Insulin-blood; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is one of the most common serious metabolic disorders. This study was done to determine the effect of 12-week yoga intervention on glucose, insulin and triglyceride serum levels in women with type II diabetes mellitus. In this clinical trial, 26 women with Type II diabetes were divided into interventional [$n=16$] and control groups [$n=10$]. Program of yoga exercise including: 75 minutes daily, three sessions in a week, and for 12 weeks. The level of glucose, insulin, leptin, HDL-C, LDL-C, triglyceride, total cholesterol were measured prior and post - training period. The levels of glucose, insulin and triglycerides in the interventional group significantly reduced compared to control group following the training period [$P<0.05$]. The level of leptin, HDL-C, LDL-C, total cholesterol was not significantly altered in intervention group in compare to controls. 12 weeks of yoga exercises can improve blood glucose, insulin and triglyceride in women with type II diabetes.

Zinc

blood

Serum zinc level in children with nephrotic syndrome.

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JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations 2013; 14 (3): 2-10 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Nephrotic Syndrome-metabolism; Zinc-deficiency; Case-Control Studies; Spectrophotometry, Atomic; Child

Abstract: Abnormalities of zinc metabolism are well documented in patients with chronic renal disease. We aim to study changes in serum zinc level in children with nephrotic syndrome [NS]. A hospital based case control study conducted in pediatric nephrology clinic in Al-Kadhymia Teaching Hospital for the period between 1 January 2010 to 31 October 2010. Forty children with NS were studied. Patients were divided into two groups: 24 patients with relapse [with proteinuria] constitute group A, and 16 patients with remission [without proteinuria] were in group B. Both groups were further subdivided into subgroups according to treatment with or without corticosteroid. Control group consisted of 40 healthy children. Serum and urine albumin was measured for all children. Serum zinc level was estimated by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Patients aged 2-14 years, girls were 23 and boys were 17. Patients maintained a

significant low serum albumin level in group A which was normalized in group B. The mean serum zinc level in group A 57.2 ± 15.286 microg/dl, was significantly lower than that of controls 96.2 ± 7.501 microg/dl. An increase in the level was observed in group B, however still significantly lower from that of controls. Low serum zinc level was noted in all treatment groups with or without steroid therapy. The serum zinc-albumin ratio in group B, 1.6260 ± 0.28864 microg/g was significantly lower than controls. These changes reflect actual lower zinc level in spite of normal serum albumin. Zinc deficiency is present in children with NS, both during relapse and remission. Both serum albumin and corticosteroid had no effect on low serum zinc levels in children with NS. Other probable factors for hypozincemia need to be highlighted in further studies.

therapeutic use

Effect of zinc supplementation in children with asthma: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial in northern Islamic Republic of Iran.

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Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Antimicrobial Resistant Nosocomial Infection Research Center - Department of Paediatrics

EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2014; 20 (6): 391-396 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma; Child; Placebos; Double-Blind Method; Cough; Respiratory Sounds; Dyspnea; Spirometry

Abstract: There are conflicting reports about the benefits of zinc supplements in childhood asthma. This study examined the effect of zinc supplementation in children with asthma attending an outpatient clinic in Sari, Islamic Republic of Iran. In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial over 8 weeks, 284 children on inhaled steroids were allocated to receive zinc supplements [50 mg/day] [n = 144] or placebo [n = 140]. Cases and controls had low initial serum zinc concentrations [61.8 [SD 7.3] microg/dL and 60.9 [SD 4.3] microg/dL]. After treatment, mean serum zinc level in the case group was significantly higher [129 [SD 20.4] microg/dL] than in the controls [63 [SD 8.6] microg/dL]. There were no significant differences in IgE levels before and after treatment. The case group showed significant improvements in clinical symptoms such as cough, wheezing and dyspnoea and in all spirometry parameters [FVC, FEV1 and FEV1/FVC].

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Al Sineedi, Faisal
DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

Al Swailem, Samar A.
REFRACTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Al Tararwa, Abeer Ahmed
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)

Al Waleedi, A.A.
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Al Yarubi, Saif
SEPTO-OPTIC DYSPLASIA (diagnosis)

Al Zamel, Ersan
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI (diagnosis)
BRONCHIAL FISTULA (etiology)

Al Zien, H.
CHLORPHENIRAMINE (chemistry)

Al Zuhaibi, Sana
SEPTO-OPTIC DYSPLASIA (diagnosis)

Al-Abboh, Hanan
BLOOD COAGULATION FACTORS

Al-Rajhi, N.
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE
(epidemiology)

Al-Swailem, Samar A.
CATARACT EXTRACTION

Alam, A.Y.
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS

Alam, M.J.
CHICKENS (growth and development)

Aldehaim, M.
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE
(epidemiology)

Alekkdeh, Laurea
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)

Alfatlawi, Ali A.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Alhamad, Esam H.
HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY

Ali, Ferasat
DIET (standards)

Ali, K.M.S.
RHEUMATIC FEVER (radiography)

Ali, S.H.M.
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (genetics)

Ali, Shatha Hussain
ZINC (blood)

Ali, Zulfiqar
FRACTURE FIXATION, INTERNAL (methods)

Alio, Jorge L.
CORNEAL STROMA (surgery)

Alizadehasl, Azin
PULMONARY VEINS (abnormalities)

Alkatan, Hind M.
LISTERIOSIS (diagnosis)

AlKharashi, Majed
REFRACTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Almani, F.
ACACIA

Almasinia, B.
SMOKING CESSATION

Alnahwi, Hasan H.
ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES

Alorainy, Hassan
LUNG DISEASES (rehabilitation)

Alsaeed, Mashni
SLEEP DISORDERS (drug therapy)

Alsafi, Aliaa
CAREER CHOICE

Alsheikhly, Ahmad Subhy
PENIS (injuries)

Alvarez Garriga, Carolina
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Alwan, Ala
POLITICS

Anbari, Khaterreh
GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE (etiology)

Andriopoulos, Panos
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)

Angmo, Dewang
PHACOEMULSIFICATION (adverse effects)

Ankarali, Handan
PATIENT SATISFACTION

Ansari, Abid Ali
LEECHING

Ansari, Jamil Ahmad
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Aoun, Joseph
LUNG NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Aounallah Skhiri, H.
CAUSE OF DEATH

Ara, A.
CHICKENS (growth and development)

Arabi, Yaseen M.
ASTHMA

Arora, Priyanka
VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS (rehabilitation)

Arrifin, Norhayati
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)

Asghar, Rana Jawad
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Ashraf, S.M. Safdar
DIET (standards)

Askar, Medhat
HLA-B ANTIGENS (blood)

Askari, Emran
VANCOMYCIN RESISTANCE

Asundep, N. Ntui
PRENATAL CARE (utilization)

Atta, A.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Atta, Hoda
MALARIA

Attia, Leila
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Awooda, E.M.
PALATAL OBTURATORS

Ayzouki, M.
CORTICOSTERONE (adverse effects)

Azab, Asmaa Farag
BLOOD COAGULATION FACTORS

Azami, Saber
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Azarfarin, Rasoul
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT
(epidemiology)

Aziz, Irene Yousef
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)

Babahajian, A.
CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN (therapeutic use)

Bagheri, A.
PSYCHODIDAE

Bahammam, Ahmed S.
SLEEP DISORDERS (drug therapy)

Bahou, Yacoub G.
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Bahrami, A.R.
TISSUE SCAFFOLDS

Bakr, I.
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,
PRACTICE

Bakr, Sundis S.
DERMATITIS, ATOPIC (microbiology)

Bakr, Sundus S.
PSORIASIS (microbiology)

Balaban, V.
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Balila, Masomeh
PULMONARY SURFACTANTS (administration
and dosage)

Baltaci, Davut
PATIENT SATISFACTION

Banasr, Ahmed
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (metabolism)

Barech, Muhammad Saleem
DEMENTIA (epidemiology)

Barguil, S.
CADMIUM (toxicity)

Barraquer, Rafael I.
CORNEAL STROMA (surgery)

Bashashati, M.
CANDIDA (radiation effects)

Bashir, Hafsa
CATARACT EXTRACTION (methods)

Bassiouny, H.K.
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Basu, Sriparna
MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

Batool, Farwa
COLIC (etiology)

Bayat, M.
CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)

Bayomi, Nazih N.
ENGINEERING (instrumentation)

Bayona, Manuel
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Behrens, Ashley
CATARACT EXTRACTION

Beiranvand, Asghar
CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY (methods)

Belghith, Mohsen
STOMACH RUPTURE (epidemiology)

Belkacem, Draoui
DISTILLATION (methods)

Bello, B.
ANACARDIACEAE (chemistry)

Ben Jemaa, Awatef
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (metabolism)

Ben Mansour, N.
CAUSE OF DEATH

Ben Salah, Arwa
UNSAFE SEX (statistics and numerical data)

Ben Slama, Mohamed Riadh
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Ben Temime, Riadh
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Benjelloun, B.D.S.
FEVER

Betari, N.
SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ULTRAVIOLET

Bhargava, Rahul
CATARACT EXTRACTION (methods)

Bhatt, G.
MALARIA (diagnosis)

Bhatti, Khalid

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL
(etiology)

Bidari, Ali

HYDROCORTISONE (blood)

Bilal, Sabahat

DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Biswas, Jyotirmay

UVEITIS

Boly, A.

DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC AS TOPIC

Boroumand, Bersabeh

ASTHMA (drug therapy)

Bouanene, Ines

UNSAFE SEX (statistics and numerical data)

Bouraoui, Yosra

PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (metabolism)

Boussorral, Houda

UROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)

Bouzari, Z.

SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)

Bouzouita, Abderrazak

LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Bower, Kraig S.

REFRACTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Brokalaki, Hero

PATIENT READMISSION

Bukhari, S.A.A.S.

TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED,
SINGLE-PHOTON (methods)

Burcu, Ayse

SCLERA (surgery)

Buturak, Ali

HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA
REDUCTASE INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Cakir, Oguz

PROPOLIS (pharmacology)

Cakmak, Nazmiye

HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA
REDUCTASE INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Carson, April P.

PRENATAL CARE (utilization)

Celer, Ahmet

PATIENT SATISFACTION

Celik, Sevim Karakas

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (genetics)

Cesur, Saljh

DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL

Chaabane, Kais

HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Chaaya, M.

BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)

Chachia, Abdellatif

PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Chakroun, Mohamed

UNSAFE SEX (statistics and numerical data)

Chaudhary, Amrita

VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS (rehabilitation)

Chauhan, N.

SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME
(radiotherapy)

Chaurasia Amit Kumar

HEART FAILURE (drug therapy)

Chebil, Mohamed

UROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)

LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Cherabin, M.

PSYCHODIDAE

Cherednik, Valentin

LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR

Cherif, Mohamed

LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Chitheer, Ahdulaal A.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Choukaife, A.

RADICULAR CYST (metabolism)

Ciftci, Osman

PROPOLIS (pharmacology)

Dagogo Jack, Samuel

DIABETES MELLITUS

Daneshmandi, H.

POSTURE

Daoud, Yassine J.

REFRACTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Darabi, M. Ahangar

TEA

Daryabari, A.

SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)

Dayangac, M.

CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (secondary)

Degirmencioglu, Aleks

HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA
REDUCTASE INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Dehghani, Masood

NEVUS, BLUE (complications)

Dehghani, Sanaz

ACTINOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)

Demjroz, Ali P.

DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL

Derouiche, Amine

LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Desse, A.

SYMPATHECTOMY

Diktas, Husrev

NEUTROPENIA (chemically induced)

Dorostkar, F.

POLIOMYELITIS

Dubey, Laxman

HEART FAILURE (drug therapy)

Dursun, Ahmet

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (genetics)

Ebn Ahmady, A.

SMOKING CESSATION

Ebrahimi, A.

CHOLECYSTITIS (parasitology)

Edelstein, Hana

LATENT TUBERCULOSIS

Edgunlu, Tuba Gokdogan

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (genetics)

Edward, Deepak P.

LISTERIOSIS (diagnosis)

Eid, M.M.

LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL (genetics)

Eid, O.M.

LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL (genetics)

Eksioglu, Umit

SCLERA (surgery)

El Achhab, Y.

DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC AS TOPIC

El Khouley, E.A.

PESTICIDES

El Mhamdi, Sana

UNSAFE SEX (statistics and numerical data)

El Nimr, N.

ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY

El Nimr, N.A.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

El Sebaie, M.

LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE (epidemiology)

El Setouhy, M.

ELEPHANTIASIS, FILARIAL (epidemiology)

Elias, Mazen

LATENT TUBERCULOSIS

Elnima, E.I.

PUNICACEAE

Elsayed, Naglaa Mostafa

ULTRASONOGRAPHY, PRENATAL

Elsheikh, N.

PALATAL OBTURATORS

Eltayeb, A.

LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (complications)

Eltheni, Rokeia

PATIENT READMISSION

Elzabal, MHE

FIXATIVES (chemistry)

Emre, Ufuk

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (genetics)

Erdem, Ozgur

PATIENT SATISFACTION

Eroz, Recep

PATIENT SATISFACTION

Esfahani, Bahram Nasr

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (genetics)

Eslami, S.

PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL

Esperanza, Santiago

CORNEAL STROMA (surgery)

Estiar, M. Asghari

FANCONI ANEMIA (genetics)

Etezadpour, M.

SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY

Ezimah, A.C.U.

ANEMIA

Fadaei, E.

PSYCHODIDAE

Fahimi, Fanak

VANCOMYCIN

Fakhari, A.

SMOKING (epidemiology)

Fakhrizadeh, Ahmad

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (ultrasonography)

Fakhrizadeh, Ehasan Valavi Ahmad

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (ultrasonography)

Fancy, M.

MALARIA (diagnosis)

Faqih, Ahmad
POSTPRANDIAL PERIOD

Farajollahi, Mohammad Morad
ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (methods)

Farhat, Kulsoom
ANDROSTANOLS (pharmacology)

Farheen, Nazema
LEECHING

Farid, Syed M.
SMOKING (adverse effects)

Farooq, Imran
HEALTH BEHAVIOR

Fatahian, Afsaneh
AMLODIPINE (pharmacology)

Fatehi, B.B.
CLAVICLE (surgery)

Fatimo, Adekola O.
CAPSICUM (growth and development)

Favaedi, R.
CHOLECYSTITIS (parasitology)

Fazeli, Hossein
PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (genetics)

Ferchichi, Amira
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Fereidoni, M.
TISSUE SCAFFOLDS

Feyzi, S.S.
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (epidemiology)

Fotouhi, A.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Fotouhi, Akbar
CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY (methods)

Frikha, Imed
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (surgery)

Furqan, Dr Ahmad
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

Ganekal, Sunil
CORNEAL ENDOTHELIAL CELL LOSS (etiology)

Ganesh, Anuradha
SEPTO-OPTIC DYSPLASIA (diagnosis)
MACULAR EDEMA (pathology)

Ganesh, Suma
VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS (rehabilitation)

Ganguly, Anasua
PHACOEMULSIFICATION (adverse effects)

Ganji, Mohamad-Reza
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

Gaouzi, A.
MOSAICISM

Garjees, Nadir Abdullah
HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (epidemiology)

Gezelbash, Z.
BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS

Ghaffari, J.
ZINC (therapeutic use)

Ghafouri, Hamed Basir
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Ghanadi, Koroush
GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE (etiology)

Ghanbari, M.R.
PSYCHODIDAE

Ghannam, M.
ORIGANUM

Gharavi, M. Yapang
PSYCHODIDAE

Ghavidel, Ali
COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (complications)

Ghezel, A.H.
PSYCHODIDAE

Ghodpage, Pallavi S.
PERIODONTITIS (radiography)

Ghojzadeh, Morteza
PULMONARY SURFACTANTS (administration and dosage)
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Gholami, Kheirollah
PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES
AMLODIPINE (pharmacology)
IRON-DEXTRAN COMPLEX (toxicity)

Gholamian, S. Asghar
ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES

Ghosn, N.
BRUCELLOSIS (epidemiology)

Ghribi, Ali
STOMACH RUPTURE (epidemiology)

Giakoumidakis, Konstantinos
PATIENT READMISSION

Gilal, R.
ACACIA

Gill, Dr Adnan Hameed
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

Gogn, Urmi P.
EYEGLASSES

Gomaa, N.
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (isolation and purification)

Gordon, David
DISABLED PERSONS

Gorji, Narjes
CUMINUM

Goudarzi, Gholamreza
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Goudra, Basavana Gouda
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Guermazi, M.
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Guimaraes, Marcos Duarte
SARCOIDOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)

Gul, R.
HEALTH SERVICES

Guler, N.
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (secondary)

Gunay, Y.
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (secondary)

Gupta, Aditi
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE (methods)

Gupta, Hira Lal
CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION

Gupta, M.
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME (radiotherapy)

Gupta, Pulkit
CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION

Gupta, Raghav
ALPHA 1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY (genetics)
KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Gupta, Sanjiv Kumar
ESOTROPIA (surgery)

Haas, Andrew R.
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Habib, Sehrish
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Habibi, Minoo
ASTHMA (drug therapy)

Habibi, N.
YOGA

Hadjati, Marziyeh
ACTINOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)

Hadjibabaie, Molouk
AMLODIPINE (pharmacology)

Haghigh, Zahra Ojaghi
PULMONARY VEINS (abnormalities)

Haidar, S.
SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ULTRAVIOLET

Haidari, A.M.
HEALTH SERVICES

Haider, Zia
CONSCIOUS SEDATION (utilization)

Hajjem, S.
CAUSE OF DEATH

Hakim, S.A.
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

Hamadeh, R.R.
AIR

Hamdi, Khalil I.
PSORIASIS (microbiology)

Hamdy, D.M.
ELEPHANTIASIS, FILARIAL (epidemiology)

Hamid, Hassan
ASTHMA (history)

Hammad, A.
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Hammersmith, Kristin
MACULAR EDEMA (pathology)

Hammouri, Eman Hussein
KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS

Hamta, A.
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (epidemiology)

Hamzehlou, Sepideh
ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (methods)

Hana, Mohammed Sulaiman
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (isolation and purification)

Hanafi Bojd, A.A.
BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS

Hani, Ibrahim Bani
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (pathology)

Haque, Khalid N.
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (diagnosis)

Harikrishna, Beena
SEPTO-OPTIC DYSPLASIA (diagnosis)

Harris, Kassem
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Harton, E.
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Hasab, A.A.
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)

Hasan, Yasmin
TUBERCULOSIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM (transmission)

Hashemi, Hassan
CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY (methods)

Hasheminasab, R.
ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER,
TRANSCRANIAL

Hasoon, Intisar J.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Hassali, M.A.A.
MALARIA (drug therapy)

Hassan, R.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (mortality)
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS
AUREUS (isolation and purification)

Hassen, Amjed Fekih
STOMACH RUPTURE (epidemiology)

Hatamabadi, Fatemeh Farahani
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (prevention and
control)

Hedari, M. Asghar
FERULA

Hegazy, M.M.
PESTICIDES

Heidari, Ebadollah
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT
(epidemiology)

Heidarzadeh, Mohammad
PULMONARY SURFACTANTS (administration
and dosage)

Heikal, Hasim A.
ENGINEERING (instrumentation)

Heydari, G.
SMOKING CESSATION

Hmaied, Hmida
FOOD INDUSTRY (standards)

Hochhegger, Bruno
SARCOIDOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)

Hoggan, Ryan N.
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES,
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL

Horchani, Ali
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (metabolism)

Hosseini, Mohammad B.
PULMONARY SURFACTANTS (administration
and dosage)

Hosseini, V. Nesar
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (epidemiology)

Hotta, Katsuyuki
MEDIASTINAL DISEASES (ultrasonography)

Houssein, B.
TECHNOLOGY, PHARMACEUTICAL (methods)

Hsairi, M.
CAUSE OF DEATH

Hussain, A.
MALARIA (drug therapy)

Hussain, F.
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE
(epidemiology)

Hussain, Mudassar
COLIC (etiology)

Ibrahim, A.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (mortality)

Ibrahim, Gehan F.
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (mortality)

Ibrahim, Mohsina
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Ibrahim, N.Y.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (radiotherapy)

Idrees, Majdy
HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY (epidemiology)

Ikram, Nadeem
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Ilyas, Salim
TUBERCULOSIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM (transmission)

Inoue, Hirofumi
MEDIASTINAL DISEASES (ultrasonography)

Iranmanesh, F.
ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER,
TRANSCRANIAL

Ismail, M.M
LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC,
B-CELL (genetics)

Ismail, M.T.
ORIGANUM

Issaoui, Dhilel
FATTY LIVER (epidemiology)

Izadi, S.
POLIOMYELITIS

Jabar, Raji Awad
ZINC (blood)

Jabbari, H.
BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS

Jabbari, Mosadegh
ACINETOBACTER INFECTIONS (genetics)

Jaber, Mohammad
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Jacob, Nya Joe
BIOMASS

Jahangard, Zahra
AMLODIPINE (pharmacology)

Jain, N.
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME
(radiotherapy)

Jalali, M.
NIGELLA SATIVA (chemistry)

Jamal, Anwar
DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Jasim Uddin, M.
CHICKENS (growth and development)

Jassim, Hanadi A.
PSORIASIS (microbiology)

Javad Moosavai, Seied Ali
ACINETOBACTER INFECTIONS (genetics)

Javaid, Raheela
ADIANTUM

Javaid, Rasikh
ADIANTUM

Javed, Muhammad Athar
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

Javidnikou, Naghmeh
IRON-DEXTRAN COMPLEX (toxicity)

Jolly, Pauline E.
PRENATAL CARE (utilization)

Jumroendararasame, Chaisiri
IRIS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Kabiri, M.
FEVER

Kabiri, N.
TEA

Kafi, S.K.
HEPATITIS B VACCINES
CULTURE MEDIA

Kakar, Ammanullah
DEMENTIA (epidemiology)

Kalamizadeh, Maryam
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS
(ultrasonography)

Kalantari, M.R.
SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY

Kalaskar, Anand
DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL

Kammoun, Samir
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (surgery)

Karakus, Gultekin
HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA
REDUCTASE INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Kareem, Nawal
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Karimian, Saied
HEPATITIS, AUTOIMMUNE (drug therapy)

Karuie, S.M. Hashemi
FERULA

Kasem, M.
CORTICOSTERONE (adverse effects)

Kashif, Saima
TUBERCULOSIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM (transmission)

Kashikar, Shivali V.
ECTOPIA LENTIS

Kashmoola, Muna A.
THROMBOSIS (physiopathology)

Katebi, M.
CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN (therapeutic use)

Kawo, A.H.
ANACARDIACEAE (chemistry)

Kayed, H.F.
LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC,
B-CELL (genetics)

Kazemi, A.
ASPERGILLOSIS (drug therapy)
CANDIDA (radiation effects)

Kebaili, Sahbi
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Kedlaya, Prashant G.
ACIDOSIS (drug therapy)

Kenari, Seyed Kamran Hejazi
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Kerkeni, Walid
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Kerridge, Bradley T.
MORTALITY

Khabazkhoob, Mehdi
CORNEAL TOPOGRAPHY (methods)

Khajah, Hasan
EPENDYMOMA (surgery)

Khalid, Sarah
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Khalifa, M.
RHEUMATIC FEVER (radiography)

Khalighi, Misha
MACULAR EDEMA (pathology)

Khalil, E.
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE
(epidemiology)

Khalil, S.S.O.
HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Khalilian, A.
ZINC (therapeutic use)

Khalkhali, H.
CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)

Khan, Aftab A.
EPENDYMOMA (surgery)

Khan, Asim Ali
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Khan, Ejaz Ahmed
ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, ACUTE
DISSEMINATED (diagnosis)

Khan, Maria R.
MORTALITY

Khan, N.A.
CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS (chemistry)

Khan, Zarmast
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DISSEMINATED (diagnosis)

Khandekar, Rajiv
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Khandekar, Rajiv B.
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Khashayar, Patricia
HEPATITIS, AUTOIMMUNE (drug therapy)

Kheirabadi, M.
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Khemasuwan, Danai
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Khoe, Seyed Hamid
AMLODIPINE (pharmacology)

Khokhar, Sudarshan K.
PHACOEMULSIFICATION (adverse effects)

Khorasani, E.
ZINC (therapeutic use)

Khosa, Noor Ahmed
DEMENTIA (epidemiology)
BOTULINUM TOXINS (therapeutic use)

Kiura, Katsuyuki
MEDIASTINAL DISEASES (ultrasonography)

Kochari, Mohammad Reza
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

Koh, Yan Tong
RETINAL TELANGIECTASIS (physiopathology)

Kolsi, Kamel
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (surgery)

Kolte, Abhay P.
PERIODONTITIS (radiography)

Kolte, Rajashri A.
PERIODONTITIS (radiography)

Konioukhova, Svetlana
AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION (etiology)

Kord, Mehdi
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Korkut, Yasemin
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Kosari, Farid
ACTINOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)

Kotb, R.
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Krichene, Imed
STOMACH RUPTURE (epidemiology)

Ksiaa, Mehdi
FATTY LIVER (epidemiology)

Kuduvalli, Manoj
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Kulkarni, S.
MALARIA (diagnosis)

Kulothungan, Vaitheeswaran
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE
(methods)

Kumar, Ashok
MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

Kumar, Chandra Mohan
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION (blood)

Kumar, Prachi
CATARACT EXTRACTION (methods)

Laghari, M.G.H.
ACACIA

Lando, H.A.
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LANFRANCO, Anthony R.
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Lari, Abdolaziz Rastegar
ACINETOBACTER INFECTIONS (genetics)

Lee, H.N.
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME
(radiotherapy)

Levin, Alex V.
MACULAR EDEMA (pathology)

Lim, Hyun Sul
BRUCELLOSIS

Lotti Lykousa, Maria
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)

Louati, Dolira
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Lyhyaoui, O.
MOSAICISM

Maarouf, I.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Magdalene, K.F.
HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)

Mahar, Fayaz H.
TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED,
SINGLE-PHOTON (methods)

Mahfoud, Z.
BRUCELLOSIS (epidemiology)

Mahmood, R.
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE
(epidemiology)

Mahmood, Shahid
FRACTURE FIXATION, INTERNAL (methods)

Mahmood, Tabassum
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Mahmoud, W.M.
LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC,
B-CELL (genetics)

Mahzooni, P.
TEA

Majdzadeh, R.
POLIOMYELITIS

Majumder, Parthopratin Dutta
UVEITIS

Maka, G.A.
ACACIA

Makhlouf, Tahar
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Makki, Khizer Hayat
FRACTURE FIXATION, INTERNAL (methods)

Malekzadeh, Reza
HEPATITIS, AUTOIMMUNE (drug therapy)

Malik, M.
MALARIA (drug therapy)

Malik, Marium Zahoar
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Malik, Praveen K.
CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION

Mallek, Souad
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (surgery)

Malyugin, Boris
LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR

Mamat, Rafidah
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Manalac, Janet
IRIS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Manjunath, Amit K.
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Marandi, S.M.
YOGA

Marano, N.
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Marchiori, Edson
SARCROIDOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)

Mark, Timo
KERATOCONUS (drug therapy)

Marouf, Rajaa
BLOOD COAGULATION FACTORS

Marx Gross, Susanne
KERATOCONUS (drug therapy)

Mashaqbeh, Mohammad
NERVE BLOCK (methods)

Masood US Syed, Sahibzada Syed
COLIC (etiology)

Masood, Qurratulain
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Mataika, Ismail
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (pathology)

Mathlauthi, Nabil
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Mathlouthi, Nabil
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Matin, M. Moghaddam
TISSUE SCAFFOLDS

Matta, Jaime
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Mayet, Ahmed Y.
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (mortality)

McMichael, John
HLA-B ANTIGENS (blood)

Mehdi, I.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)

Mehdi, Mubasher
AGGRESSION

Mehrabadi, Jalil Fallah
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Mehrez, M.
ELEPHANTIASIS, FILARIAL (epidemiology)

Mehta, Atul C.
FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

Mekki, Mongi
STOMACH RUPTURE (epidemiology)

Memish, Z.
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Memon, A.
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE (epidemiology)

Memon, A.H.
ACACIA

Memon, Badaruddin A.
SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, PHYSIOLOGICAL (etiology)

Memon, Manzoor Ahmed
NEUROFIBROMA, PLEXIFORM (diagnosis)

Metwally, L.
METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (isolation and purification)

Miah, M.Y.
CHICKENS (growth and development)

Min, Young Sun
BRUCELLA

Minami, Daisuke
MEDIASINAL DISEASES (ultrasonography)

Mirinazhad, Mir Mousa
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Mirnia, Kayvan
PULMONARY SURFACTANTS (administration and dosage)

Mirzaei, Hedroosha Molla Agha
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Mirzaei, Seyed Mahdi Seyed
NEVUS, BLUE (complications)

Mishra, Anurag
CATARACT EXTRACTION (methods)

Mobayed, Hassan M.S.
FOOD HYPERSENSITIVITY (complications)

Mobini, M.
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Moeini, Reyhane
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Moghadam, Sodaif Darvish
NEVUS, BLUE (complications)

Moghaddam, Asghar Asghari
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Moghimi, A.
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Mohamed, A.
PALATAL OBTURATORS

Mohamed, Fawzy
AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION (etiology)

Mohammadi Barzelighi, Hajar
ACINETOBACTER INFECTIONS (genetics)

Mohammadpoorasi, A.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Mohammed, Benhammou
DISTILLATION (methods)

Mohan, Kanwar
CORNEAL ULCER (surgery)
ALOPECIA (chemically induced)

Mohana, KP
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE (methods)

Mohd, Rozita
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)

Moheet, Imran Alam
HEALTH BEHAVIOR

Mohsen, A.
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Mokdad, Ali H.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Monem, A.A.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)

Moradi, Mandana
PATIENT COMPLIANCE

Morales, Luisa
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Morozova, Tatiana
LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR

Moshirfar, Majid
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES, OPHTHALMOLOGICAL

Moshtaghian, Sh
PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL

Mouhammad, M.A.
TECHNOLOGY, PHARMACEUTICAL (methods)

- Mousafa, S.S.**
LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC,
B-CELL (genetics)
- Mousavi, Sarah**
ARGININE VASOPRESSIN (therapeutic use)
- Moustafa, M.A.**
ELEPHANTIASIS, FILARIAL (epidemiology)
- Mughal, U.R.**
ACACIA
- Muhsin, Abdulrahman Abdullah**
HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (epidemiology)
- Muraligopal, P.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Murta, Joaquim**
CORNEAL STROMA (surgery)
- Musa, H.A.**
HEPATITIS B VACCINES
CULTURE MEDIA
- Mushtaq, Hina**
TUBERCULOSIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM (transmission)
- Mustafa, Mahmoud**
NEPHROSTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS
- Mustafa, Yassin**
BRONCHIAL FISTULA (etiology)
- Muthappan, Valliammai**
DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES,
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- Nabati, M.**
PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL
- Naderi Nasab, Mahboobeh**
VANCOMYCIN RESISTANCE
- Naderi, S.**
TISSUE SCAFFOLDS
- Naeem, Muhammad**
HYPERHOMOCYSTEINEMIA (etiology)
- Nagarajappa, Ashwini**
CORNEAL ENDOTHELIAL CELL LOSS (etiology)
- Naghavi Behzad, Mohammad**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
- Naik, Mekhla**
KERATITIS (microbiology)
- Najafi, Sarah**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (prevention and
control)
- Najjari, Taoufik**
UROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)
- Najmeddin, Farhad**
PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES
- Nakhaeei, Mohammad**
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- Namini, M.A.**
TISSUE SCAFFOLDS
- Naqvi, Haider A.**
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- Nasar, Ghulam Nabi**
ESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA (surgery)
- Naseri, F.**
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- Nasser, Assem**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (methods)
- Nasseri Moghaddam, Siavosh**
HEPATITIS, AUTOIMMUNE (drug therapy)
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- Nawar, Mohamed A.**
ENGINEERING (instrumentation)
- Nazari, A.**
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)
- Nedjat, S.**
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- Nejjari, C.**
DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC AS TOPIC
- Nematipoor, Ebrahim**
AMLODIPINE (pharmacology)
- Nepal, Bhagwat P.**
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- Ngounou, Faustin**
KERATOCONUS (drug therapy)
- Niakas, Dimitris**
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- Nikbakht, Hajar**
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- Nikfam, Sepideh**
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- Nikpoor, F.**
BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS
- Nirankari, Verinder S.**
CORNEAL ULCER (surgery)
ALOPECIA (chemically induced)
- Nobakht, M.**
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- Norasteh, A.A.**
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- Nouira, Yassine**
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (metabolism)
- Nouri, Abdellatif**
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- Nowrozi, H.**
ASPERGILLOSIS (drug therapy)
CANDIDA (radiation effects)
- Obeidavi, Zia**
GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE (etiology)
- Odat, Thabit Ali Mustafa**
KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS
- Ojiodu, C.C.**
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (analysis)
- Okuo, J.M.**
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (analysis)
- Olayanju A.O.D.**
ANEMIA
- Olonitola, S.O.**
ANACARDIACEAE (chemistry)
- Olumayede, E.G.**
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (analysis)
- Omran, A. Nasrolahi**
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- Ornek, Firdevs**
SCLERA (surgery)
- Ortiz, Carmen**
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- Osman, I.**
BUTANONES (therapeutic use)
- Osman, M.**
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- Osman, R.E.**
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- Oueslati, Ridha**
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- Owlia, Parviz**
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- Ozdemir, Ilknur**
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- Pakdel, Sanaz Nematzadeh**
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- Palumbo, G.**
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- Pandit, P.N.**
TAXOIDS (therapeutic use)
- Papadopoulos, Alexandros P.**
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- Papadopoulos, Angelos A.**
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- Papadopoulos, Pandelis A.**
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- Pappa, Evelina**
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- Park, Kyoung Taek**
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- Parvizi, Sh**
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- Pasha, Anwar Kamal**
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- Patel, V.**
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- Patelarou, Athina**
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- Patris, Vasileios**
PATIENT READMISSION
- Payer, Mushtaq Ahmad**
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- Perez-Mayoral, Julyann**
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- Pitafi, Karim Dad**
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- Pourmand, Gholamreza**
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- Pourmand, Mohammad Reza**
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- Preussner, Paul-Rolf**
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- Puwar, B.**
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- Qader, Tahseen M.**
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- Qadir, Khaqan**
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- Quddusi, Neelam**
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- Qureshi, Irfan Zia**
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- R Mohana, D.S.**
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- Raeisi, A.**
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- Rafique, Bushra**
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (diagnosis)
- Rajan, B.**
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- Ramadhan, F.A.**
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- Raman, Rajiv**
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- Ramirez, Jonathan**
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- Rana, Mowadat H.**
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- Rasool, Farooq**
CONSCIOUS SEDATION (utilization)
- Rasool, Mohammad T.**
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- Rasouli, H.**
CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN (therapeutic use)
- Rassi, Y.**
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- Rassouli, M. Behnam**
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- Rasti, Atefe**
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- Reeder, John**
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- Rehm, Jurgen**
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- Rehmat, Zoha**
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- Reihmer, Joel W.**
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- Rekik, Noomen**
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- Rezaei, Alireza**
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- Rezaei, E.**
SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY
- Rezaei, R.**
SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY
- Rezaii, M.S.**
ZINC (therapeutic use)
- Rezamand, A.**
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- Rezayee, Haleh**
ASTHMA (drug therapy)
- Rezayee, Mahdiyeh**
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- Rezazadeh, F.**
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- Rifaat, Amre Ahmed**
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- Rind, F.M.A.**
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- Riyad, Mohammed Nabil Y.M.**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (isolation and purification)
- Rkain, I.**
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- Rkain, M.**
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- Robin, G.**
HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)
- Saad, E.S.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (radiotherapy)
- Saad, G.A.**
ELEPHANTIASIS, FILARIAL (epidemiology)
- Saba, J.**
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- Sadeghi, B.**
FANCONI ANEMIA (genetics)
- Sadeghi, R.**
SENTINEL LYMPH NODE BIOPSY
- Sadeghi, Rokhsareh**
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- Sadeghnia, Alireza**
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- Sadeghpour, Anita**
PULMONARY VEINS (abnormalities)
- Sadighian, Hooman**
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- Sadik, I.A.**
FIXATIVES (chemistry)
- Saeed, Abdalla Abdelwahid**
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- Saeed, Muhammad**
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- Safdar, Rana Muhammad**
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- Saffari, S.**
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- Safi, M.**
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- Saha, Dibyajyoti**
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- Said, Raed**
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Saidi, Reza F.
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Saidl, Yosra
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Saini, M.
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(radiotherapy)

Saini, S.
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME
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Sakhinia, E.
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Salameh, Pascale
LUNG NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Salamzadeh, Jamshid
ASTHMA (drug therapy)

Salamé, Joseph
LUNG NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Saleh, Nadine
LUNG NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Salehi, M.
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Salehifar, E.
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Salem, E.A.
PESTICIDES

Salem, M.A.
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Saliba, Walid
LATENT TUBERCULOSIS

Sallam, Mohammed Alaa
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (isolation
and purification)

Sallami, Sataa
UROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (metabolism)

Sallem, M.
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Salloum, Alaa'a M.
DENTAL CASTING INVESTMENT

Salman, Ahmed
HLA-B ANTIGENS (blood)

Salman, Muhammad
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Samadikhah, Jahanbakhsh
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT
(epidemiology)

Samar, Al Mahmood
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Sani, U.
ANACARDIACEAE (chemistry)

Sanjay, Srinivasan
RETINAL TELANGIECTASIS (physiopathology)

Sapkota, Amir
MORTALITY

Sapna, M.
HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)

Sarangzai, Amanullah Khan
BOTULINUM TOXINS (therapeutic use)

Saravani, Shahzad
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Sarveazad, A.
CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN (therapeutic use)

Savioli, Lorenzo
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Selmi, Mohamed Slim
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Seoudi, Tarek M.M.
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)

Sethi, Sumita
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Sfandiary, M.
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Shabbir, Nadeem
EPILEPSIES, MYOCLONIC (etiology)

Shadvar, Kamran
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT
(epidemiology)

Shafie, A.A.
MALARIA (drug therapy)

Shafiei pour, Sara
NEVUS, BLUE (complications)

Shahbaaz, Mohd
KERATITIS (microbiology)

Shahbaz, Naila
TUBERCULOSIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM (transmission)

Shahed, Shirien Raj
HYDATIDIFORM MOLE

Shahmahmoodi, S.
POLIOMYELITIS

Shahosaini, Gh.R.
CLAVICLE (surgery)

Shahraki, Soudabeh Hamed
PATIENT COMPLIANCE

Shahri, N. Mahdavi
NIGELLA SATIVA (chemistry)
TISSUE SCAFFOLDS

Shahsavari, S.
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Shaikh, Bilquees Begum
NEUROFIBROMA, PLEXIFORM (diagnosis)

Shalviri, Gloria
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Shammout, Khaled
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Sharba; Yasir Fathi
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Sharaddha, R.
TAXOIDS (therapeutic use)

Sharif, Fatemeh
DENTAL PLAQUE (therapy)

Sharif, Munir M.
SLEEP DISORDERS (drug therapy)

Sharifian, R.
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (epidemiology)

Sharma, Ashish
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE
(methods)

Sharma, Ashok
CORNEAL ULCER (surgery)
ALOPECIA (chemically induced)

Sharma, Namrata
KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Sharma, Rajan
CORNEAL ULCER (surgery)
ALOPECIA (chemically induced)

Sharma, Sanjib Kumar
HEART FAILURE (drug therapy)

Sharma, Shiv Kumar
CATARACT EXTRACTION (methods)

Sharma, Tarun
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE
(methods)

Sheth, Jay
KERATITIS (microbiology)
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE
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Shields, Carol L.
IRIS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shields, Jerry A.
IRIS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shields, Patrick W.
IRIS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shokrane, Farhad
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Shrestha, Jeevan Kumar
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Siddiqi, K.
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS

Siddiqui, Aisha
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Siddiqui, Khalid M.
DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Siddiqui, S. Shakir
DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Singh, Ajit Pal
VENA CAVA FILTERS

Singh, Naorem Gopendro
HYDATIDIFORM MOLE

Singh, Pooja
KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Singh, Preet Mohinder
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Singh, Shweta
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION (blood)

Singh, Vinita
ESOTROPIA (surgery)

Sinha, Ashish C.
PIPERIDINES (administration and dosage)

Sinha, Rajesh
KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Sipahi, Ilke
HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL-COA
REDUCTASE INHIBITORS (therapeutic use)

Sirag, N.
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Skhiri, H.
CAUSE OF DEATH

Slimani, Olfa
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (drug therapy)

Smaoui, Mohamed
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (surgery)

Smerglia, Alan
HLA-B ANTIGENS (blood)

Sofizadeh, A.
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Soleimani, M.
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Soleymani, Fatemeh
VANCOMYCIN

Soltani, Mohamed Soussi

UNSAFE SEX (statistics and numerical data)

Soroush, Ahmadreza

GASTROINTESTINAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Souguir, Ahlem

FATTY LIVER (epidemiology)

Sridhara, Srilekha

ALPHA 1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY (genetics)

Sriha, Badreddine

FATTY LIVER (epidemiology)

Srinivas, B.C.

VENA CAVA FILTERS

Srivastav, Sonia

VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS (rehabilitation)

Stark, Walter J.

REFRACTIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURES

Stauffer, W.

INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Sunderamoorthy, S.K.

KERATITIS (microbiology)

Tabiban, S.

PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL

Tabriz, Jafar Sadegh

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Tachfouti, N.

DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC AS TOPIC

Taghipour, M.

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (epidemiology)

Taheri, Mehri

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS
(ultrasonography)

Tahniz-Akrcaya, Zuleyha

SCLERA (surgery)

Takigawa, Nagio

MEDIASINAL DISEASES (ultrasonography)

Talas, Zeliha Selamoglu

PROPOLIS (pharmacology)

Taleb, Amir Mehdi

CUMINUM

Talebi Taher, Mahshid

ACINETOBACTER INFECTIONS (genetics)

Taleghani, Ferial

DENTAL PLAQUE (therapy)

Talic, Nabeel F.

ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCES

Tameru, Berhanu

PRENATAL CARE (utilization)

Tamim, Hani M.

ASTHMA

Tamon, James

KERATOCONUS (drug therapy)

Tandon, Radhika

KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Tangour, Fatma

FOOD INDUSTRY (standards)

Tanimoto, Mitsune

MEDIASINAL DISEASES (ultrasonography)

Tariq, Muhammad

ANDROSTANOLS (pharmacology)

Taubman, Danielle

LATENT TUBERCULOSIS

Taura, D.W.

ANACARDIACEAE (chemistry)

Tavakoli Ardakani, Maria

VANCOMYCIN

Tavakoli, Nader

HYDROCORTISONE (blood)

Tayeb, Mohamad Abdulrahman

PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI (diagnosis)
BRONCHIAL FISTULA (etiology)

Tehranipour, M.

NIGELLA SATIVA (chemistry)

Teimorian, Sh.

ASPERGILLOSIS (drug therapy)

Temorian, Sh.

CANDIDA (radiation effects)

Teresi, Gary

HLA-B ANTIGENS (blood)

Teshfam, M.

ASPERGILLOSIS (drug therapy)
CANDIDA (radiation effects)

Teus, Miguel A.

CORNEAL STROMA (surgery)

Thabet, H.S.

ELEPHANTIASIS, FILARIAL (epidemiology)

Thomas, Dawn

HLA-B ANTIGENS (blood)

Thuruthel, S.

BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Titiyal, Jeewan S.

KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Titler, Nava

LATENT TUBERCULOSIS

Tiwana, M.S.
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME
(radiotherapy)

Tofangchiha, Shahnaz
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

Tokat, Y.
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (secondary)

Trabelsi, Aida Ben Slama
FATTY LIVER (epidemiology)

Trigui, K.
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Turpin, Cornelius Archer
PRENATAL CARE (utilization)

Unal, Aysun Eroglu
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (genetics)

Uney, Guner O.
SCLERA (surgery)

Usman, M.
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS

Usman, Mohammad
ASTHMA (history)

Usman, A.S.
CAPSICUM (growth and development)

Usmanova, Gulnoza
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Vahdati, Samad Shams
HYDROCORTISONE (blood)

Vakilian, A.
ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER,
TRANSCRANIAL

Valavi, Ehasan
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS
(ultrasonography)

Vargas, Wanda
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Vatandoost, H.
BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS

Vazirynajad, R.
ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER,
TRANSCRANIAL

Vega Estrada, Alfredo
CORNEAL STROMA (surgery)

Vejdani, M.
CHOLECYSTITIS (parasitology)

Velayudhan, Raman
BITES AND STINGS

Velioglu, Murat
NEUTROPENIA (chemically induced)

Venniyoor, A.
TUMOR MARKERS, BIOLOGICAL (blood)

Ventura, lison K.
FEEDING BEHAVIOR

Verdi, Mohsen
PATIENT COMPLIANCE

Vergne, Yeidyly
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Verma, S.K.
SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME
(radiotherapy)

Vidhya, Nadahalli
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE
(methods)

Vramana, Kandi
DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL

Vyas, S.
MALARIA (diagnosis)

Wahdan, A.
ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY

Wahdan, I.
ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGY

Waheed, Akbar
ANDROSTANOLS (pharmacology)

Waked, Mirna
LUNG NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Walke, Henry
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Waqar, Talal
ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM (diagnosis)

Wild, Christopher P.
NEOPLASMS (prevention and control)

Wood, John A.
ALPHA 1-ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY (genetics)

Xu, Chao Jin
RECEPTORS, N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE
(metabolism)

Yaghoubi, Alireza
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Yamini, K.
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Yaprak, O.
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (secondary)

Yaraee, Roya
DENTAL PLAQUE (therapy)

Yazdani, K.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Yazdani, Sh.
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)

Yeganeh, A.
CLAVICLE (surgery)

Yenidunya, Mehmet O.
LIP NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Youssef, A.
TEXT MESSAGING

Youssef, L.
GUIDELINE ADHERENCE

Yusha'u, M.
ANACARDIACEAE (chemistry)

Yusuf, Hayatu
POVERTY (prevention and control)

Yuzer, Y.
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (secondary)

Zahedi, Mohammad Javad
NEVUS, BLUE (complications)

Zaheer, Hassan Abbass
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Zaheer, Mohsin
HYPERHOMOCYSTEINEMIA (etiology)

Zahid, Onaiza
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE, INTEGRATED

Zahra, Tehreem
ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, ACUTE
DISSEMINATED (diagnosis)

Zahraei, S.M.
POLIOMYELITIS

Zaidi, S.
HEALTH SERVICES

Zaiyada, Khaldoun
GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE (etiology)

Zanetti, Glaucia
SARCOIDOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)

Zare, M.
ULTRASONOGRAPHY, DOPPLER,
TRANSCRANIAL

Zarifian, Ahmadreza
VANCOMYCIN RESISTANCE

Zermani, Rachida
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Zhang, Kui
PRENATAL CARE (utilization)

Zia, M.A.
CANDIDA ALBICANS (drug effects)

Ziaei Kajbaf, Tahere
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS
(ultrasonography)

Znaidi, Nadia
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (epidemiology)

Zohoungbogbo, I.S.S.
DISSERTATIONS, ACADEMIC AS TOPIC

Zouazi, Fatma
HEART RATE, FETAL (physiology)

Zulkifle, M.
ASTHMA (history)

Appendix II

List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR

(by country)

Journal	ISSN
Afghanistan (2)	
Afghan Medical Journal	N/A
AFJPH-Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	N/A
Bahrain (3)	
Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
Egypt (140)	
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
Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A

Journal	ISSN
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

Journal	ISSN
Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529
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

Journal	ISSN
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
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 (213)	
ABJS-Archives of Bone and Joint Surgery [The]	2345-4644
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
Archive of Breast Cancer	2383-0425
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]	2228-7930
Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	2228-7442
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

Journal	ISSN
Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies	2345-5829
Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182
Govaresh	1560-7186
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
IJHPM-International Journal of Health Policy and Management	N/A
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
IJN-Iranian Journal of Neonatology	2251-7510
IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
IJP-International Journal of Pediatrics	2345-5047
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

Journal	ISSN
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
International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243
International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	N/A
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 Nursing Research	1735-7012
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 Psychiatric Nursing	2345-2501
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587

Journal	ISSN
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 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
JCR-Journal of Craniomaxillofacial Research	5489-2345
JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117
JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
JMR-Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962
JNE-Journal of Nursing Education	3812-2322
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	ISSN
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 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	2008-7748
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

Journal	ISSN
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 Laboratory Journal	1735-9007
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709
Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
Novelty in Biomedicine	2345-3346
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
RMM-Research in Molecular Medicine	2322-1348
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

Journal	ISSN
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
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
Kuwait (6)	
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
Lebanon (10)	
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

Journal	ISSN
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
Libya (6)	
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
Morocco (7)	
Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077
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 (83)	
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

Journal	ISSN
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-Abbottabad-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
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

Journal	ISSN
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
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
POJ-Pakistan Orthodontic Journal	2074-0069
Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A

Journal	ISSN
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
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

Journal	ISSN
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
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941
Syrian Arab Republic (10)	
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
Tunisia (9)	
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

Journal	ISSN
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958
SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
United Arab Emirates (5)	
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
Yemen (8)	
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
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A
YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
YJMRH-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A
YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A

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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	ABJS-Archives of Bone and Joint Surgery [The]	2345-4644
3	ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
4	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
5	Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174
6	Afghan Medical Journal	N/A
7	AFJPH-Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	2308-2895
8	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
9	Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
10	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030
11	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
12	AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A
13	AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068
14	AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
15	AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X
16	AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	2090-598X
17	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751
18	Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
19	Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X
20	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920
21	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
22	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945
23	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792
24	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science [AJVS]	1110-2407
25	Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849
26	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
27	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993
28	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A
29	Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863
30	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
31	Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A
32	Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523
33	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
34	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635
35	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A

S/N	Journal	ISSN
36	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
37	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
38	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
39	Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446
40	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
41	APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919
42	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
43	Arab Dental Journal	N/A
44	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A
45	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
46	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
47	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
48	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
49	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
50	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
51	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
52	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A
53	Archive of Breast Cancer	2383-0425
54	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
55	Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345
56	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
57	Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X
58	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
59	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
60	Asia Oceania Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	2322-5718
61	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X
62	ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193
63	ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858
64	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
65	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
66	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A
67	Audiology	1735-1936
68	Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	2228-7930
69	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
70	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840

S/N	Journal	ISSN
71	Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	2228-7442
72	Basrah Journal of Surgery	1683-3589
73	BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527
74	BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522
75	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
76	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
77	Biomedica	1992-4852
78	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
79	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	1687-997X
80	Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845
81	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
82	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
83	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036
84	Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A
85	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052
86	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619
87	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
88	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
89	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
90	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342
91	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291
92	Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806
93	Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
94	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681
95	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
96	Community Medicine	0301-7265
97	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265
98	DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115
99	DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
100	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470
101	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
102	Dirasat	1026-3764
103	DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A
104	DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
105	DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327

S/N	Journal	ISSN
106	EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503
107	EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
108	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
109	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144
110	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558
111	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
112	Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A
113	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
114	Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090
115	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A
116	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
117	Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis [The]	0422-7638
118	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865
119	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650
120	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
121	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192
122	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X
123	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
124	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
125	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902
126	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
127	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
128	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179
129	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
130	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
131	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
132	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235
133	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950
134	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881
135	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
136	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
137	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642
138	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068
139	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660
140	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105

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141	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
142	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
143	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712
144	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
145	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218
146	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278
147	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x
148	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
149	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
150	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	1110-1156
151	Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164
152	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
153	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
154	EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
155	EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
156	EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
157	EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
158	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
159	Esculapio	2309-3080
160	Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
161	Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies	2345-5829
162	FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
163	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
164	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
165	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638
166	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182
167	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386
168	GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
169	GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101
170	Govaresh	1560-7186
171	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A
172	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865
173	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
174	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
175	HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215

S/N	Journal	ISSN
176	Health [The]	2218-3299
177	Health Information Management	1735-7853
178	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterreanean Region	1014-9899
179	Heart Views	1995-705X
180	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
181	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
182	HJMS-Hadramout Journal of Medical Sciences	2224-1806
183	HMJ-Hamdan Medical Journal	2227-2437
184	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
185	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
186	Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982
187	IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
188	IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
189	IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A
190	IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
191	IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306
192	IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595
193	IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
194	IJCBNM-International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery	2322-2476
195	IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
196	IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
197	IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
198	IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X
199	IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207
200	IJHPM-International Journal of Health Policy and Management	N/A
201	IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
202	IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
203	IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
204	IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289
205	IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
206	IJN-Iranian Journal of Neonatology	2251-7510
207	IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
208	IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
209	IJP-International Journal of Pediatrics	2345-5047
210	IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802

S/N	Journal	ISSN
211	IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328
212	IJRM-Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433
213	IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
214	IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
215	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
216	International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
217	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
218	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
219	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
220	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
221	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
222	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639
223	International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
224	International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
225	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
226	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
227	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
228	International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243
229	International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	N/A
230	IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
231	IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
232	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923
233	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133
234	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
235	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
236	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866
237	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
238	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
239	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
240	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
241	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
242	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
243	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
244	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
245	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X

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246	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
247	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
248	Iranian Journal of Nursing Research	1735-7012
249	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
250	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993
251	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
252	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
253	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
254	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142
255	Iranian Journal of Psychiatric Nursing	2345-2501
256	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
257	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
258	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315
259	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
260	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
261	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
262	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
263	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A
264	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645
265	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A
266	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382
267	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579
268	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A
269	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-3597
270	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
271	IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
272	ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077
273	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
274	JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
275	JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbotabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
276	JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
277	JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
278	JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
279	JCR-Journal of Craniomaxillofacial Research	5489-2345
280	JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117

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281	JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
282	JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
283	JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
284	JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A
285	JIMDC-Journal of Islamabad Medical and Dental College	2227-3875
286	JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
287	JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633
288	JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
289	JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
290	JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
291	JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	2079-1216
292	JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
293	JMR-Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962
294	JNE-Journal of Nursing Education	3812-2322
295	JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
296	JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292
297	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
298	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
299	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667
300	Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232
301	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
302	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
303	Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057
304	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085
305	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
306	Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
307	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
308	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X
309	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A
310	Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150
311	Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
312	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X
313	Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
314	Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
315	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568

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316	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
317	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
318	Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006
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320	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949
321	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
322	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
323	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048
324	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200
325	Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X
326	Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
327	Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
328	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
329	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
330	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
331	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053
332	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
333	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
334	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428
335	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993
336	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410
337	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
338	Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068
339	Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Medical Sciences	1319-1004
340	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783
341	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468
342	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286
343	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260
344	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
345	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998
346	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438
347	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
348	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
349	Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022
350	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576

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351	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	1606-9331
352	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly-Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
353	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
354	Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482
355	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	2008-7748
356	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666
357	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
358	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
359	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482
360	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
361	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676
362	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765
363	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
364	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
365	Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594
366	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health services	1562-272X
367	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
368	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517
369	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
370	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
371	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
372	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A
373	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756
374	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
375	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411
376	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
377	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446
378	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes The]	1110-1245
379	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216
380	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
381	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A
382	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
383	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419
384	Journal of the Medical Research Institute-Alexandria University	1110-0133
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386	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315
387	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
388	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
389	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X
390	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
391	JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
392	JPC-Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A
393	JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care	2322-4630
394	JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
395	JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928
396	JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
397	JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472
398	JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
399	JRH-Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395
400	JRMS-Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
401	JRRS-Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519
402	JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A
403	JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
404	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645
405	Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780
406	Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x
407	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237
408	Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A
409	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	1816-5168
410	Kidney Forum	1369-3050
411	KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
412	KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763
413	KOOMESH-Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
414	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A
415	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A
416	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
417	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
418	LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820
419	LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
420	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X

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421	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
422	Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590
423	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
424	Maroc Medical	0253-4053
425	MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010
426	MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233
427	Medical Arabization	N/A
428	Medical Channel	1681-5491
429	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
430	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A
431	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
432	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
433	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
434	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013
435	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
436	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039
437	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430
438	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A
439	Medical Laboratory Journal	1735-9007
440	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
441	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
442	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534
443	Medicine Today	1813-9876
444	MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709
445	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
446	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
447	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
448	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
449	MJFCT-Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437
450	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
451	Mother and Child	0379-2617
452	Neonatology	1687-0492
453	Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
454	Neurosciences	1319-6138
455	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946

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456	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
457	Novelty in Biomedicine	2345-3346
458	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
459	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
460	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
461	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X
462	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
463	PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
464	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
465	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185
466	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
467	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
468	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A
469	Pakistan Journal of Health	0030-9834
470	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195
471	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
472	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
473	Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences	1990-6269
474	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	1990-6269
475	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
476	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X
477	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
478	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193
479	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
480	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
481	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
482	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
483	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885
484	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical sciences	2221-6413
485	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421
486	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X
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488	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
489	Pakistan Pediatric Journal	0304-4904
490	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995

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491	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
492	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A
493	Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132
494	Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626
495	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
496	PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
497	PJMR-Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
498	PJO-Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
499	PJPH-Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891
500	PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
501	PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
502	POJ-Pakistan Orthodontic Journal	2074-0069
503	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914
504	Population Researches and Studies	0255-898X
505	Population Sciences	N/A
506	Population Studies	1110-1342
507	Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A
508	Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
509	PUJ-Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
510	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
511	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799
512	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374
513	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
514	Quarterly Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
515	Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544
516	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043
517	Rehabilitation International	N/A
518	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335
519	Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572
520	Research Journal of Aleppo University-Medical Sciences Series	N/A
521	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
522	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie-Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
523	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
524	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758
525	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A

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526	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958
527	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A
528	RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
529	RMM-Research in Molecular Medicine	2322-1348
530	Salmand-Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
531	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	1993-3584
532	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
533	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X
534	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499
535	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767
536	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491
537	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308
538	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
539	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences-JAUMS	1727-1789
540	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381
541	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
542	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
543	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520
544	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
545	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
546	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388
547	SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
548	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
549	SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X
550	SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
551	SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567
552	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X
553	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191
554	Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529
555	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
556	SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
557	SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
558	SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
559	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
560	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051

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561	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481
562	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
563	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941
564	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
565	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A
566	Tanaffos	1735-0344
567	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415
568	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
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570	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764
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572	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
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574	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
575	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947
576	Urology Annals	0974-7796
577	Urology Journal	1735-1308
578	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
579	WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914
580	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
581	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A
582	YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
583	YJMRH-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A
584	YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A
585	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
586	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089
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589	Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A
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