

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

September 2016

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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>

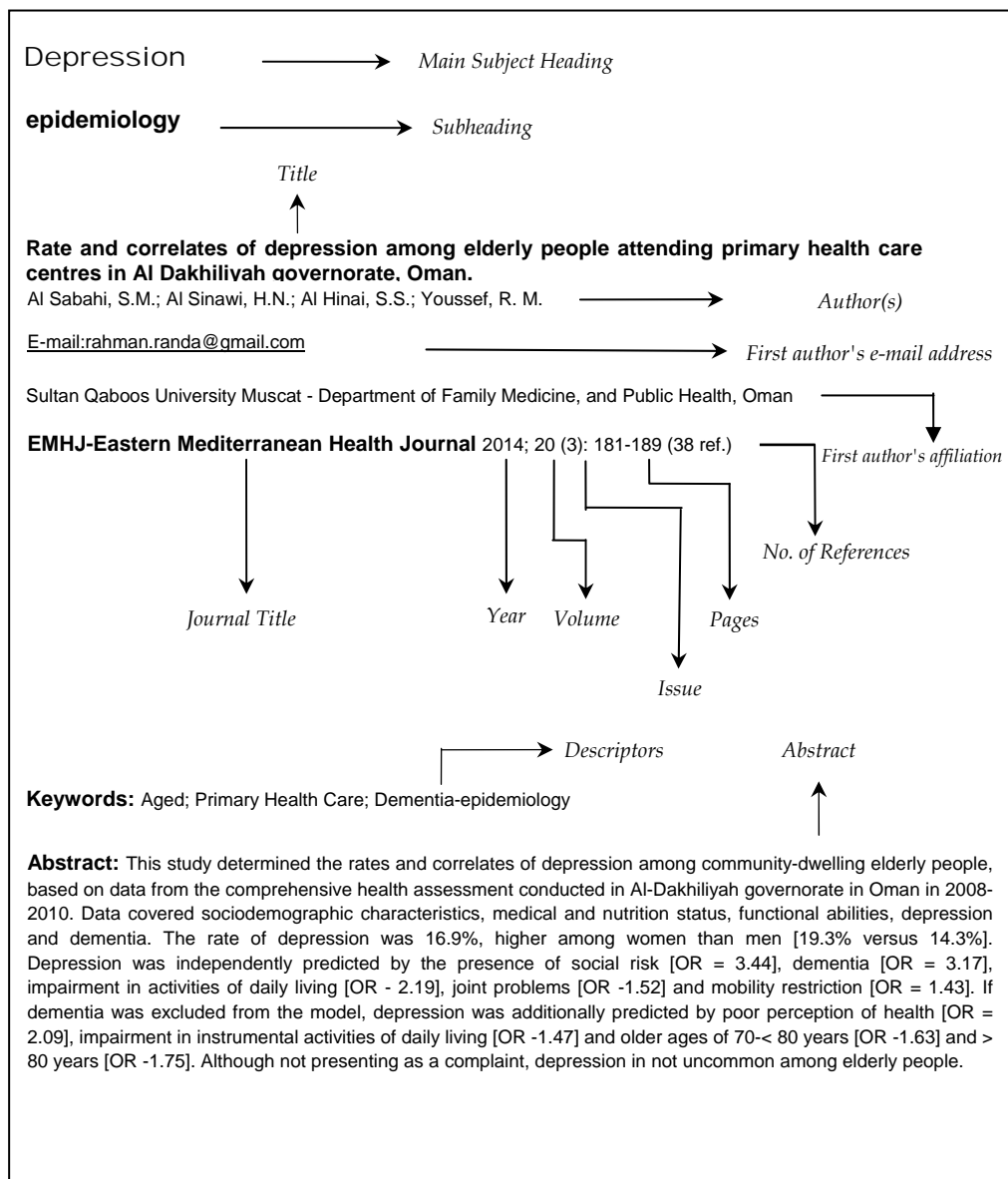


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Acne Vulgaris

diagnosis

Acne Vulgaris and high glycemic load diet.

Al Selaiti, Rola; DipDerm

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

Bahrain Defense Force - Department of Dermatology

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 251-252

Keywords: Diet; Glycemic Load; Acne Vulgaris-therapy

Abstract: A twenty-year-old Bahraini female complained of acne over the face and back, which exacerbated with high glycemic diet, such as potato chips and banana. The patient was advised to eat low glycemic diet and was treated with oral antibiotics, topical retinoid and topical bactericidal gel; her condition improved significantly.

Aloe

Potential effect of Aloe barbadensis and Salvadora persica [Miswak] Mixture Sap as a contraceptive therapy in female mice.

Helal, Eman G.; Jambi, Hanan A.; Elnemr, Gamal M.; Abu Taleb, Hoda M.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Science for Girls - Zoology Department

Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 445-450

Keywords: Salvadoraceae; Contraceptive Agents; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Liver Function Tests; Kidney Function Tests; Biomarkers, Tumor; Estrogens; Progesterone

Abstract: Background: Evaluation of herbs has been in progress worldwide for several decades to identify effective and safe substances for fertility regulation. This approach proved to be a good alternative to synthetic drugs as the chemicals of plant origin have limited side effects. Various medicinal plant extracts were investigated for their antifertility activity in female animal models. Aim of the work: This study was designed to investigate the toxic effects of Aloe barbadensis and Salvadora persica [Miswak] Mixture sap and to assess them as a contraceptive therapy. Material and Methods: Twenty female adult albino rats [Sprague dawley strain] were used in this study. Rats were divided into two groups [10 rats in each group]; Group I [control untreated group] and Group II [mix treated group]. Mixture of Aloe barbadensis and Miswak sap was orally administered [7 mg of Miswak + 7 mg of Aloe per 100 gram body weight] for 30 +/- 2 days, where females were in the diestrus phase. All animals were decapitated after 30 days and blood samples were analyzed for estrogen, progesterone, tumor markers CA-15.3 and CA-125, kidney and liver functions, proteins profile and lipids profile. Results: The mean serum level of estrogen was significantly increased [p<0.01], while that of progesterone was significantly decreased [p<-0.01], in the Aloe barbadensis and Miswak group when compared to the control group. No significant difference was found between the treated and control groups for the serum level of tumor markers CA-15.3 and CA-125. Also, no significant difference was found between the two groups regarding kidney and liver function tests and proteins profile. The results also showed marked significant decline [p<0.01] in levels of the serum total lipids, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and LDL-cholesterol [LDL-C] in the treated group when compared to the control group. While, there was a significant elevation in HDL-cholesterol [HDL-C] level in the mix group when compared to the control group. Conclusion: It could be concluded that Aloe barbadensis and Miswak extract can be used as a safe contraceptive therapy that can increase the estrogen level due to its phytoestrogen components such as beta sitosterol, without deleterious effects on the vital organs [liver and kidneys].

Studies on the use of Aloe vera extract as a contraceptive in female rats.

Helal, Eman G. E.; El sayed, Rasha A. A.; Abu Taleb, Hoda M.

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Al Azhar University [Girls] - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 271-281

Keywords: Contraceptive Agents; Plant Extracts; Rats; Biomarkers, Tumor; Kidney-drug effects; Liver-drug effects

Abstract: Background: The study on the natural herbal contraception has become one of the main interests of modern contraceptive studies. Herbs have been used by women since the beginning of time in an attempt to control their fertility. The development of new fertility regulating drugs derived from medicinal plants is an attractive proposition, Aloe Vera is a durable plant belonging to Sousanian family. Aim of the work: This work was assessed to

evaluate the probable contraceptive effect of the aqueous extract of Aloe vera plant and its effect on the some vital organs in the female albino rats. Materials and Methods: This study was performed on twenty female albino rats with an average 120-140g body weight. The animals were divided into two groups [5 /cage]; Group I [Control untreated group] and Group II [Aloe vera group that supplied orally with 7 mg/kg body wt/day of the plant extract for 30 +/- 2 days].Results A prolonged proestrus and estrus phases of the estrous cycle were observed in the Aloe vera group .The mean serum level of estrogen [estradiol] was significantly increased in the Aloe vera group as compared to the control group [P<0.01] while non significant difference was found for serum level of progesterone and the tumor markers, CA15-3 and CA-125.The results also showed a marked decline [p<0.01] in levels of the serum calcium, creatinine, urea, total proteins, albumin, globulin and ratio of TC/HDL accompanied with a marked elevation [p<0.01] in the serum phosphorus, total lipid, TC, TG, HDL and LDL levels in the Aloe vera group in comparison with those of control group. However, levels of uric acid, AST, ALT, GGT, VLDL and ratios of LDL/HDL [risk factors] and A/G were approximately as that of the control group. Conclusion: It could be concluded that Aloe vera can be used as a contraceptive drug that can increase the estrogen level due to its phytoestrogen components such as beta sitosterol and without deleterious effects on the other vital organ [liver and kidney], however it's use is to be restricted with women suffering from low ca++level as well as osteoporosis.

Alopecia Areata

drug therapy

Efficacy of topical tacrolimus 0.1% and clobetasol propionate 0.05% in the treatment of alopecia areata.

Hossain, Shakhawat; Miah, Titu; Khan, Zulfiquar Hossain; Khondker, Lubna; Hasan, Rashidul
Dhaka Medical College Hospital - Dermatology Department

JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 197-201

Keywords: Tacrolimus-therapeutic use; Clobetasol-therapeutic use; Administration, Topical

Abstract: Objective: To assess the efficacy of tacrolimus and clobetasol propionate in the treatment of alopecia areata. Methods A clinical trial was carried out in the department of Dermatology and Venereology, Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from May 2013 to April 2014. Total sixty patients were enrolled and divided into group A and group B. Thirty of group A patients were treated with topical tacrolimus and thirty of group B patients were treated with topical clobetasol propionate. Results: In group A, the duration of illness ranged from 2 months to 36 months and in group B, from 1 month to 24 months. Among the patients of group A and B, 25 [83.3%] and 27 [90%] patients improved, respectively. After 16th week of treatment, slight response in 6 [20%] and 4 [13.3%] and moderate response in 18 [59.4%] and 22 [63.2%] and marked response in 1 [3.3%] and 1 [3.3%] was seen in group A and group B, respectively. No significant difference was observed [p value = 0.648]. Conclusion: Both the drugs, clobetasol propionate and tacrolimus when used individually, were found to be equally effective in the treatment of alopecia areata and tacrolimus ointment 0.1% can be used as an alternate therapeutic modality.

Amino Acid Metabolism, Inborn Errors

diagnosis

[Diagnosis and Genetic analysis of Glutaric Acidaemia Type I; very rarely seen inborn error of metabolism]

Vasikarla, Madhavi; Pandita, Aakash; Sharma, Deepak; Pratap, Oleti T.; Murki, Srinivas
Fernandez Hospital - Department of Genetics

SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 508-509

Keywords: Amino Acid Metabolism, Inborn Errors-genetics; Brain Diseases, Metabolic-diagnosis; Brain Diseases, Metabolic-genetics; Glutaryl-CoA Dehydrogenase-deficiency; Metabolism, Inborn Errors

Anemia, Aplastic

[Hepatitis associated aplastic anemia in relation to liver cell injury]

EI Beih, Esam A.; Ameen, Nabila F.; Mekawy, Adel HM; Ibrahim, Eman M.

Assiut University Hospital - Department of Internal Medicine

Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 71-78

Keywords: Hepatitis; Liver Diseases; Hepacivirus; Hepatitis A virus; Cytomegalovirus; Liver

Abstract: Background: Aplastic anemia [AA] is a disorder characterized by pancytopenia and injury or loss of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells in the absence of infiltrative disease of the bone marrow. Hepatitis-associated aplastic anemia [HAAA] is a variant of AAA. Aim of the study: To investigate the possible etiology responsible for the development of HAAA. Patients and methods: 42 patients were admitted to Assiut university hospital diagnosed as having AA. Data from history, physical examination and laboratory investigations, including complete blood count [CBC], viral serology and liver function tests were collected and statistically analyzed. Results: Patients were divided into group A [HAAA, 9 patients] 7 of them had hepatitis C virus, one with hepatitis A virus and one with cytomegalovirus and group B [non-HAAA, 33 patients]. There was no significant difference as regard to CBC between HAAA patients and non-HAAA patients. There were significant negative correlations between alanine transaminase [ALT] and CBC findings in patients with HAAA. Conclusion: HAAA is caused by variable hepatotropic and non-hepatotropic viruses. The pathogenesis of hepatitis associated aplastic anemia HAAA may be attributed to liver cell injury, disturbed liver functions and its effects on hematopoiesis.

diagnosis

Pregnancy complicated by Aplastic Anemia.

Ali, Sharifa S.; Radhi, Hasan Ali Mohamed

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 267-269

Keywords: Pregnancy Complications; Pancytopenia

Abstract: A case of a 27-year-old Bahraini female, pregnant for the first time and was not known to have any medical illness presented with pancytopenia. She had an uneventful pregnancy up to 17 weeks when she was referred from local health center with an incidental finding of pancytopenia. She received a total of 32 units of platelets and 3 units of packed red blood cells. Bone marrow biopsy revealed severe hypoplastic bone marrow without infiltrates, and a diagnosis of severe aplastic anemia was confirmed. The pregnancy was terminated by cesarean section at 29 weeks of gestation. The patient remained stable during surgery and postoperatively while the preterm newborn was transferred to the neonatal intensive care unit for optimal care. The pancytopenia persisted post-partum, and the patient is currently being followed up.

Anemia, Iron-Deficiency

epidemiology

Iron deficiency anemia; prevalence in children of Lahore.

Kishwar, Farzana; Ashraf, Tahira; Hanif, Islam; Hanif, Asif; Kalsoom, Samia

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Govt. College of Home Economics

Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1122-1125

Keywords: Prevalence; Child; Hemoglobins

Abstract: Objective: The objective of this study was to determine prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in children of Lahore. Study Design: Cross sectional survey. Setting: Hospitals in different areas of Lahore. Period: 3 months. Methodology: A total sample of three hundred and sixty children was taken from different areas of Lahore. Simple random sampling technique was used. Data collection was done by using a cross sectional survey. An informed consent was taken from the parents of children selected for including in the study and using their data for research purpose. The complete demographic information like name, age, sex, address was obtained. Venous blood samples were obtained for analysis of their hemoglobin [Hb] level. All the data collected was entered and analyzed by using SPSS version 20. Results: A total of 360 children were selected for the study. The mean age of respondents was 9.87 +/- 2.67. Among all subjects there were 158 [43.89%] male and 202 [56.1%] were female patients. The mean Hb

in all subjects was 9.82 +/- 3.46. The overall prevalence of iron deficiency anemia was 224[62.2%]. Among anemic patients there 101 [45%] male and 123 [55%] female patients in this study, we found no significant association between anemia and gender, p-value >0.05. Conclusion: Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia is considerably higher in children of Lahore under study. We should take some defensive measure to cope with it as mathematical deficiency affect children's health, mental and physical activities.

Ankle Injuries

physiopathology

[The EMG activation of postural stabilizer muscles during sudden acceleration in base of support in patients with acute lateral ankle sprains]

Qorbani, Mehrangiz; Farahpoor, Nader; Yavarika, Alireza

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

Islamic Azad University - Young Researchers and Elite Club, Science and Research Branch - Department of Sport Physiology

Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 34-39

Keywords: Electromyography; Posture; Muscles; Acceleration; Acute Disease; Postural Balance

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Lateral ankle sprain [LAS] is the most common sport injury and routine activities of life. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the EMG activation of posture stabilizer muscles during sudden acceleration to provide clinicians biomechanical perspectives of acute ankle sprains on muscle response. Materials and Methods: In a semi experimental method with case and controls. The sinker-card protocol was used as a dynamic balance test with simulating fall upon 4 posture stabilizer muscles in two sides of the body after sudden acceleration in forward and backward directions study was done in 19 young adult men in two groups [9 LAS; 23.9 +/- 2.03 yrs and 10 normal person; 26.4 +/- 3.2 yrs]. The data were assessed by multivariate test and one-way ANOVA. Results: The results showed a significant muscle interaction. In forward direction higher bilateral TA activity was observed in LAS group than normal group. Higher MGR activity in normal group than LAS group in backward direction significantly showed. These findings suggest that compared two sides of the body in two directions for 4 muscles EMG activities between and within group for balance control recovery in simulating fall. EMG activations of two sides of the body in LAS patients were symmetric significantly. Conclusion: LAS not only create mechanical and functional instability, but also, have long-term biomechanical alternations for example different mechanisms of balance recovery on musculoskeletal system.

Anti-Bacterial Agents

[Antibacterial effects of the essential oils and ethanol extracts of the native plants; Ziziphora Clinopodioides on 3 species of urinary tract isolated bacteria in rats' experimental model]

Anzabi, Younes; Khaki, Arash

Islamic Azad University - Tabriz Branch - Department of Pathobiology

Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 18-25

Keywords: Oils, Volatile; Plant Extracts; Ethanol; Urinary Tract-microbiology; Bacteria; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Background and Objectives: After Staphylococcus aureus and E.coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been the third most common cause of nosocomial infections and their active opportunistic transport, occurs due to the disregarding public health. So this study was done in order to investigate the antibacterial effects of Essential oils and Ethanol extracts of the Native Plants, Ziziphora Clinopodioides on the isolated bacteria from the urinary tract of laboratory rats, as an experimental model. Materials and Methods: Under sterile conditions, required amount of urine collection was taken from 40 healthy Wistar rats and after identifying the isolates with standard microbiologic methods, to determine the antimicrobial effects of essential oils and ethanol extracts of that native plants on the isolates, MIC, MBC and antibiogram tests was performed. Results: The results showed that both essential oils and ethanol extracts of Ziziphora Clinopodioides have inhibitory and bactericidal effects on all isolated bacteria except for Pseudomonas aeruginosa and comparison of the inhibitory and bactericidal effects of these compounds revealed that the essential oils of this plant compared to its extracts is able to inhibit the growth isolated bacteria with low concentrations. Also, there was a significant difference between the antibacterial activity of these plants [P<0.05]. Conclusions: It seems that we can use the compounds of Ziziphora Clinopodioides as the appropriate antibacterial materials against bacteria such as opportunistic pathogens [except for Pseudomonas aeruginosa], that may cause the human infections.

Antibiotic Prophylaxis

[Improvement in adherence to surgical Antimicrobial Prophylaxis guidelines after implementation of a multidisciplinary quality improvement project]

Telfah, Shorouq; Nazer, Lama; Dirani, Manar; Daoud, Faiez

King Hussein Cancer Centre - Department of Pharmacy

SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 472-476

Keywords: Quality Improvement; Guideline Adherence; Surgical Procedures, Operative; General Surgery; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to show the impact of a multidisciplinary quality improvement project on adherence to antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines in oncological surgery. Methods: This pre- and post-intervention prospective observational study was carried out at the King Hussein Cancer Centre [KHCC] in Amman, Jordan, between August 2009 and February 2012. The quality improvement project consisted of revising the institutional guidelines for surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis, assigning a clinical pharmacist to the surgical department, establishing an operating room satellite pharmacy and providing education regarding the appropriate utilisation of antibiotics. The medical records of adult cancer patients who underwent surgery were evaluated one month before and one month after the project was implemented to assess adherence to the guidelines with regards to antibiotics prescribed, drug doses and timing and treatment duration. Results: A total of 70 patients were evaluated before and 97 patients were evaluated after the intervention, of which 57 [81.4%] and 95 [97.9%] patients received antibiotics, respectively. In comparing the pre- and post-intervention groups, an improvement was observed in the proportion of patients who received antibiotics at the appropriate time [n = 12 versus n = 79; 21.1% versus 83.2%; P <0.01], for the appropriate duration of time [n = 22 versus n = 94; 38.6% versus 99.0%; P <0.01] and in the appropriate dose [n = 9 versus n = 87; 56.3% versus 98.9%; P <0.01]. Conclusion: Adherence to the antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines at KHCC improved significantly after the implementation of a quality improvement project.

Antiprotozoal Agents

[Antiprotozoal potential of *Anethum graveolens* and *Punica granatum* plant extracts against *Giardia Lamblia*]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 207-214

Keywords: *Anethum graveolens*; Punicaceae; Plant Extracts; *Giardia lamblia*-drug effects

Abstract: Giardiasis is worldwide spread disease caused by the protozoan *Giardia* species. Its treatment includes drugs which may produce side effects and, in addition, onset of chemical resistance of this pathogenic protozoan. With the purpose of searching for new natural anti-protozoal chemotherapy, *Anethum graveolens* and *Punica granatum* two plants of the family Apiaceae, and Lythraceae respectively, are used in traditional medicine against intestinal disorders were selected to evaluate their petroleum[pet.] ether, ethyl acetate, methanol and aqueous leaves extracts activity against *G. lamblia* trophozoite. petroleum[pet.] ether extract from *A. graveolens* was strongly active against *G. lamblia* [IC₅₀] = 30.807 mg ml⁻¹] and no activity of *P. granatum*. Ethyl acetate extracts from *A. graveolens* and *P. granatum* showed no activity against *G. lamblia*. Methanol extracts from *A. graveolens* showed a good activity against *G. lamblia* [IC₅₀] = 11.248 mg ml⁻¹] and a strong activity of *P. granatum* [IC₅₀] = 0.719 mg ml⁻¹]. The aqueous extracts from *A. graveolens* showed no activity against *G. lamblia* and strong activity of *P. granatum* [IC₅₀] = 0.12 mg] Such results indicate *A. graveolens* methanol extracts and the aqueous extracts from *P. granatum* as possible candidates for further investigations to isolate and characterize their active principles as possible natural anti-protozoal agents.

Appendicitis

blood

Acute appendicitis mean platelet volume.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1212-1216

Keywords: Mean Platelet Volume; Acute Disease; Leukocyte Count; Case-Control Studies; Leukocytosis

Abstract: Objectives: To study mean platelet volume [MPV] in acute appendicitis and its correlation with leukocyte count
Study Design: Case control study
Place and Duration: Department of Surgery, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences Jamshoro/Hyderabad from January 2013 to February 2014
Subjects and Methods: Subjects with clinical suspicion of acute appendicitis were selected according inclusion and exclusion criteria. A sample of 49 acute appendicitis patients and 37 controls were studied. The Blood samples were collected in sodium citrate vacutainers and processed on Sysmex KX 21 analyzers. The main analysis was the comparison of the difference of MPV between acute appendicitis and controls. Data was analyzed on SPSS version 21.0 by student's t-test, Chi-square test and Pearson's correlation [r] was used to evaluate association of MPV with platelet counts and leukocytes. A p-value of ≤ 0.05 was taken significant. Results: The mean platelet volume and leukocytes were significantly elevated in patients with acute appendicitis. MPV and leukocytosis in controls and cases were noted as 7.93 ± 2.1 vs. 9.10 ± 2.9 [p=0.0001] and 6980 ± 120 vs. 13980 ± 340 micro L[-1] respectively. MPV was positively correlated with leukocytosis [r=0.419] [p=0.0001], while Platelets showed a negative correlation. Conclusion: Elevated MPV and leukocytosis are observed in acute appendicitis. MPV may be exploited for clinical diagnosis of acute appendicitis but in a proper clinical context along with leukocytosis.

Arbutin

pharmacology

[Effect of swimming training and arbutin supplement on cardiac antioxidant enzymes and oxidative stress in diabetic rats]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 39-45

Keywords: Swimmin; Antioxidants; Myocardial-enzymology; Oxidative Stress; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Diabetes Mellitus; Rats, Wistar; Exercise; Malondialdehyde; Superoxide Dismutase

Abstract: Background and Objective: Oxidative stress plays a major role in the structural and functional changes of the myocardium due to diabetes. This study was done to determine the effect of swimming training and arbutin supplement on cardiac antioxidant enzymes and oxidative stress in diabetic rats
Methods: In this experimental study, 42 male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into 6 groups including control, diabetes, Arbutin, diabetes+Arbutin, diabetes+exercise and diabetes+ exercise + Arbutin [combined]. Diabetes induced using alloxan [90 mg/kg/bw, intraperitoneally]. Arbutin [50 mg/kg/bw, ip] was administered for 5 days a week. The exercise consisted of swimming training at 5 min to 36 min per day, 5 days a week for 6 weeks. Renal Malondialdehyde, catalase level and superoxide dismutase [SOD] activity were evaluated in animals. Results: Diabetes significantly increased cardiac Malondialdehyde level and decreased cardiac SOD activity and catalase level [P<0.05]. Six weeks of supplementation with Arbutin, swimming training and combined intervention significantly increased catalase level and superoxide dismutase activity compared to the diabetes group [P<0.05]. Malondialdehyde level significantly reduced in combined and exercise groups in comparison with diabetic group [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Regular training [swimming] and Antioxidant supplement [Arbutin] protect the cardiac tissue against diabetes-induced oxidative stress through their antioxidants capacity and the combination of the two interventions have synergic effect.

Arterial Occlusive Diseases

radiography

[Comparative study between multi-detector Ct Angiography and digital subtraction Angiography in evaluation of Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 43-54

Keywords: Peripheral Arterial Disease-radiography; Angiography, Digital Subtraction; Angiography; Multidetector Computed Tomography; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objective: Evaluation of peripheral arterial occlusive disease with multidetector or multi-slice CT angiography [MDCTA] and comparison of the results with the results of digital subtraction angiography [DSA], a standard reference. Patients and Method: The written informed consent of the patients and ethics committee approval was obtained. The prospective study group consisted of 10 patients complaining of peripheral arterial disease. Using MDCT-A, the arterial tree of the lower extremity was evaluated for the presence of steno-occlusive lesions that might have led to luminal stenosis. The diagnostic accuracy of MDCTA was calculated and compared with that of DSA. Results: In the segment-based analysis, the sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of MDCT angiography in determining significant stenoses were 100%, 99.3%, and 99.6.3%, respectively. The compatibility between MDCTA and DSA methods in grading stenosis was calculated as 0.896 [$P < 0.007$] and it was statistically significant. Conclusion: MDCT angiography is significantly compatible with DSA method in the evaluation of peripheral arterial diseases. It is a non-invasive method and can be an alternative to DSA.

Arthritis, Juvenile

blood

Study of serum soluble transferrin receptors and Reticulocyte Hemoglobin content in patients with Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 60-65

Keywords: Receptors, Transferrin-blood; Reticulocytes; Hemoglobins; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Objectives: The present study was conducted to evaluate the levels of serum soluble transferrin receptors [sTfR] and reticulocyte hemoglobin content [CHr] in patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis [JIA] attending the pediatric rheumatology outpatient clinic of Alexandria University Children's Hospital [AUCH]. Study design: Forty three JIA patients whose age ranged from 3 to 16 years were enrolled in the study as well as 20 healthy children of matched age and sex as a control group. Complete blood count with CHr, iron profile, acute phase response parameters and sTfR levels were done in all patients and controls. Results: From the total 43 patients with JIA, 22 patients [51.2%] were anemic and 21 [48.8%] were non anemic. Hemoglobin level had negative correlation with illness duration in the anemic group [$p=0.007$]. No significant difference was found between these 2 groups as regards to any of the medications taken. The anemic group had significantly higher levels of CBC parameters of inflammation, acute phase response parameters and disease activity score than the non-anemic group [$p<0.001$]. In the non-anemic group, these parameters showed no significant difference from the controls. Anemic group had significantly higher ferritin level and sTfR. than the non anemic and the controls [$p.0.001$]. CHr was significantly lower in anemic group than the other 2 groups [$p=0.001$]. Conclusion: Anemia in JIA is associated with high levels of ferritin and sTfR. with lower CHr. Serum ferritin, being an acute phase reactant, is not reliable in diagnosing anemia in case of chronic disease necessitating the use of other markers as: sTfR. and CHr.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

[Effect of anti - cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody and Rheumatoid factor on clinical diseases activity index in patients with rheumatoid arthritis]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 101-107

Keywords: Peptides, Cyclic; Antibodies; Rheumatoid Factor; Prospective Studies; Cohort Studies

Abstract: Background and Objective: Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic, inflammatory and systemic disease with peripheral, symmetric polyarthritis symptoms. Several genetic, environmental, and immunological factors contribute greatly to the disease pathogenesis. This study was done to evaluate the effect of anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide [anti - CCP] and rheumatoid factor on clinical disease activity index [CDAI] in the patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Methods: This prospective cohort study was done on 64 rheumatoid arthritis patients according to ACR criteria [1978] whom referred to Rheumatology Clinic of Hajar Hospital in Shahrekord, Iran. Patients were clinically examined for primary CDAI and tested for anti - CCP and rheumatoid factor in the prior and six months after the initiation of the study. Results: 81.3% and 74% of the patients had high titers of anti - CCP antibody and positive rheumatoid factor, respectively. A non-significant reduction was observed in intensity of secondary clinical activity of the disease in compare to primary clinical activity in the patients with high antibody titer. Conclusion: This study indicated the important role of rheumatoid factor and anti- CCP antibody in the on time diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee

Does the implant design influence the outcome after total Knee Arthroplasty?

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Department of Orthopedics

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 246-249

Keywords: Prosthesis Design; Prostheses and Implants; Treatment Outcome; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Objective: To compare the outcome of the two different TKA implant designs used at SMC and to derive an estimate for the cost-effectiveness of using different implants. Design: A Retrospective Study. Setting: Department of Orthopedics, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Bahrain. Method: Two hundred ninety-eight patients who had TKA from January 2011 to June 2014 at SMC were reviewed. Patients with different implant designs were compared for pain severity, the range of motion [ROM], walking distance and satisfaction. Result: There were no significant statistical differences in pain severity, ROM, walking distance or patient's satisfaction between the two implant designs used at SMC. Conclusion: Selection of the implant design from the known manufacturers should be based on appropriate criteria.

Asthma

[The effect of using self management skills in improving Childhood Bronchial asthma outcome]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 241-260

Keywords: Self Care; Child; Treatment Outcome; Knowledge; Mothers

Abstract: Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways affecting more than 300 million people worldwide. It is the most common chronic lung disease in childhood. Aim: The study aimed to improve pediatric asthma outcome by using self management skills. Design: Quasi experimental was used in this study. Setting: study was conducted in the pediatric chest out-patient clinic, medical and emergency pediatric unit, at Assiut University Children Hospital and health insurance in Assiut city. Sample: A convenient sample of 60 mothers of asthmatic children aged from 6 to 14 years from both sexes. Two tools were developed by the researcher. Tool one: Interview sheet: used in the study. Tool two: Observation check list for mothers and children. Result: showed that more than two thirds of mothers [66.7%] were housewives and came from rural areas. Males constituted [66.7%]. while [33.3%] were females. There were significant improvement in knowledge and practice of the mother and their children and improvement in children outcome by using self management skills after the program. Recommendation. Future studies are recommended that would focus on the prevalence of bronchial asthma, methods of prevention and risk factors in some other nearby

communities in Assiut Governorate and periodical seminars in the village for the public about bronchial asthma by the directors of rural and urban health units shared with professors in medicine and nursing in the University.

therapy

Possible causes of treatment failure of asthmatic children attending the asthma clinic of Alexandria University Children's Hospital.

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Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 43-48

Keywords: Treatment Failure; Child

Abstract: Objectives: The present study was conducted to identify possible causes of treatment failure among asthmatic children attending asthma clinic of Alexandria University Children's Hospital [AUCH] Study Design: This study was carried out on a convenient sample of 100 asthmatic children attending the Asthma Clinic at Alexandria University Children's Hospital [AUCH]. Face to face interview with caregiver using an interviewing questionnaire include data about socio-demographic characteristics of both parents and child clinical data, environmental exposures and treatment behavior. Results: The mean age of studied children was 6.26 +/- 3.11 years and male children constituted two thirds [68%] of the study sample. Out of 100 asthmatic children only 42 children were controlled comparing to 43 children were partially controlled and 15 children were uncontrolled. Several variables were significantly associated with treatment failure include rural residency, school or daycare center attendance, in-appropriateness of asthma treatment, inadequate doses of drugs, poor compliance with the prescribed treatment and incorrect technique of inhaler intake. Continuous exposure to triggers [as smoking, URTI], associated co-morbid diseases and family history of asthma or other allergic conditions were not significant factors in this study; they are important factors that affect asthma control. Conclusion: The current study shows that asthma control remains unsatisfactory, with less than half of children having an acceptable level of control. Several variables were found to be associated with poor asthma control.

Astigmatism

surgery

Management of moderate and severe corneal astigmatism with AcrySof [registered sign] toric intraocular lens implantation - our experience.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 264-269

Keywords: Lens Implantation, Intraocular; Cornea; Disease Management; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Purpose: Visual performance following toric intraocular lens implantation for cataract with moderate and severe astigmatism Setting: Cataract services, Shroff Eye Centre, New Delhi, India Design: Case series Method: This prospective study included 64 eyes of 40 patients with more than 1.50 dioptre [D] of pre-existing corneal astigmatism undergoing phacoemulsification with implantation of the AcrySof [registered sign] toric IntraOcular Lens [IOL]. The unaided visual acuity [UCVA], best corrected visual acuity [BCVA], residual refractive sphere and refractive cylinders were evaluated. Toric IOL axis and alignment error was measured by slit lamp method and Adobe Photoshop [version 7] method. Patient satisfaction was evaluated using a satisfaction questionnaire at 3 months. Results: The mean residual refractive astigmatism was 0.57 D at the final follow-up of 3 months. Mean alignment error was 3.44 degrees [SD = 2.60] by slit lamp method and 3.88 degrees [SD = 2.86] by Photoshop method. Forty-six [71.9%] eyes showed misalignment of 5 degrees or less, and 60 [93.8%] eyes showed misalignment of 10 degrees or less. The mean log MAR UCVA at 1[st] post-op day was 0.172 [SD = 0.02], on 7th post-op day was 0.138 [SD = 0.11], and on 30th post-op day was 0.081 [SD = 0.11]. The mean log MAR BCVA at three months was -0.04 [SD = 0.76]. Conclusion: We believe that implantation of AcrySof [registered sign] toric IOL is an effective, safe and predictable method to correct high amounts of corneal astigmatism during cataract surgery.

Atorvastatin Calcium

pharmacology

Dual effect of atorvastatin on endothelium; reduction in LDL and TXA2 levels but unaltered HCY levels in obese hyperlipidemic rats.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1196-1202

Keywords: Endothelium-drug effects; Homocysteine; Thromboxane A2; Obesity; Hyperlipidemias; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

Abstract: Objective: The objective of the study was to observe the effect of lipid lowering therapy on homocysteine and TXA₂ concentration in obese hyperlipidemic Sprague Dawley rats. Design: Randomized Control Trial [RCT]. Place and Duration of study: The study was conducted in Department of Physiology and Centre for Research in Experimental and Applied Medicine [CREAM], Army Medical College, Rawalpindi; and National Institute of Health [NIH] Islamabad over a period of 12 months. Methodology: Ninety healthy Sprague Dawley rats divided into three equal groups. Group I [n=30] were healthy controls, group II [n=30] were made obese and group III [n=30] were obese treated [atorvastatin 10 mg/kg/day orally by gavage method for three weeks]. Body weight was recorded thrice weekly, lipid profile was measured by colorimetric method on microlab and homocysteine and TXA₂ were measured by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay. Results: Serum low density lipoproteins and TXA₂ decreased after three weeks of atorvastatin administration, elevated HCY concentration in obese hyperlipidemic rats however was not significantly affected. Conclusion: Atorvastatin apart from lowering lipid levels in the body also reduces TXA₂ concentration which is a vasoprotective. Elevated HCY concentration which is deleterious to the endothelium however is not affected.

Autoexperimentation

[Self-experimenting physicians; mavericks or martyrs?]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 401-404

Keywords: Physicians; History of Medicine; Heart

Bariatric Surgery

methods

Initial one year pioneering experience in advanced Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 226-229

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Biliopancreatic Diversion; Gastric Bypass; Gastrectomy; Retrospective Studies; Obesity

Abstract: Background: Obesity is a health and economic risk; individuals with a BMI of >/=30 kg/m² have 50%-100% increased risk of early death. Objective: To assess the outcomes of advanced bariatric procedures namely: Biliopancreatic Diversion [BPD], Mini Gastric Bypass [MGB] and Sleeve Gastrectomy. Design: A Retrospective Study. Setting: King Hamad University Hospital, Bahrain. Method: Eighty-five patients operated for bariatric surgery between July 2012 and August 2013 were reviewed. The following vitals were monitored: excess weight loss, diabetes mellitus [DM], hypertension [HTN], hypercholesterolemia, degenerative joint disease and obstructive sleep apnea [OSA]. Result: Forty-one [95.34%] BPD patients had complete resolution of dyslipidemia, 22 [88%] of DM and 15 [78.94%] of HTN. MGB resulted in complete resolution of HTN in 7 [87.5%] patients and DM in 10 [83.33%]. Dyslipidemia had improved in 2 [66.66%] patients who had Sleeve Gastrectomy and 4 [66.66%] patients with degenerative joint disease. Conclusion: From our experience, bariatric surgery is a feasible and reliable modality for treating obesity and its associated comorbidities. Long-term results may help to enlighten us on the most appropriate procedure for the Arabian Gulf population.

Behcet Syndrome

genetics

[Association of Higher Defensin Beta-4 Genomic copy numbers with Behcet's Disease in Iraqi Patients]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 440-444

Keywords: beta-Defensins; Genomics; Gene Dosage; Case-Control Studies; Polymorphism, Genetic

Abstract: Objectives: Behcet's disease [BD] is an immune-mediated small vessel systemic vasculitis. Human beta-defensins are antimicrobial peptides associated with many inflammatory diseases and are encoded by the beta-defensin family of multiple-copy genes. However, their role in BD necessitates further investigation. The aim of the present study was to investigate the possible association of BD in its various clinical forms with defensin beta-4 [DEFB4] genomic copy numbers. Methods: This case-control study was conducted from January to September 2011 and included 50 control subjects and 27 unrelated Iraqi BD patients registered at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq. Copy numbers of the DEFB4 gene were determined using the comparative cycle threshold method by duplex real-time polymerase chain reaction technology at the Department of Dermatology of Jena University Hospital, Jena, Germany. Results: DEFB4 genomic copy numbers were significantly higher in the BD group compared to the control group [P = 0.010]. However, no statistically significant association was found between copy numbers and clinical variables within the BD group. Conclusion: The DEFB4 copy number polymorphism may be associated with BD; however, it is not associated with different clinical manifestations of the disease.

Benzhydryl Compounds

Effect of prenatal exposure to Bisphenol A on the endometrium of albino rats: a histological and an immuno-histochemical study.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 217-226

Keywords: Phenols; Endometrium-drug effects; Rats; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: . Aim of the work: bisphenol A [BPA] is a synthetic monomer that is polymerized to manufacture polycarbonate plastic products and resins, including those used in food packaging and dental sealants. It is used in the manufacture of a great variety of products including: compact disks, food can linings, plastic windows, car parts, adhesives, protective coatings and powder paints. This work aimed to study the effect of prenatal exposure to BPA on the endometrium of female rats. Materials and Methods: thirty adult female albino rats were divided into three groups: rats in group 1 served as a control [G1] and received an equal amount of sesame oil to those of the treated groups; those in group 2 [G2] were administered by gavage 5.0 microg BPA/kg/day [low-dose group]; the third group [G3] received 50 microg BPA/kg/day [high-dose group]. The female offspring of each group were weaned at day 21 and maintained until 3 months old. The uteri were dissected for the histological and immuno-histochemical examination. Results: low-dose group showed degeneration of the epithelial lining of the endometrium with focal patches of increased epithelial cell layers. The high dose group revealed cytoplasmic hydropic degeneration and pyknotic nuclei of the epithelial cells. Estrogen receptors showed a significant decrease of positive cells in low dose treated group and this decrease markedly accentuated in the high dose one. Positive nuclei for Ki-67 were markedly increased with increasing doses of BPA. Conclusion: BPA showed obvious endometrial degenerative and proliferative histological changes. Therefore, the use of this substance in food packaging materials and in the manufacture of substances liable to come into contact with food and drink should be phased out.

Effects of recovery period and Tamoxifen on Bisphenol a treated female albino rats.

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AlAzhar University - Faculty of Science [Girls] - Department of Zoology

Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 529-534

Keywords: Tamoxifen; Rats; Phenols

Abstract: Background: Bisphenol-A [BPA] is an organic synthetic polycarbonate compound $[[CH_3]_2 C[C(6)H_4OH][2]]$ which is widely incorporated into many plastic industries worldwide. BPA is an endocrine disruptor that exhibits hormone-like properties which may promote adverse effects in humans, triggering estrogenic signals in target tissues, which raise concern about its suitability in some consumer products and food containers. Since 2008, several governments have investigated BPA safety, which prompted some retailers to withdraw polycarbonate products. A 2010 report from the United States [US] Food and Drug Administration [FDA] identified possible hazards of BPA to fetuses, infants, and young children. However, the FDA has ended its authorization of the use of BPA in baby bottles and infant formula packaging, based on market abandonment, not safety. Aim of the work: This study aimed to investigate the antitoxic effects of the anti-estrogen drug Tamoxifen [Nolvadex] and the recovery period on the female albino rats which received BPA. Materials and Methods: This study was performed on forty female albino rats with an average body weight of 140-160 grams. The animals were divided into four groups [10 rats per cage]; Group I [Control untreated for 30 days], Group II [BPA treated for 15 days, then sacrificed], Group III [BPA treated first for 15 days, then left to a recovery period of another 15 days], and Group IV [BPA treated first for 15 days, then treated with the anti-estrogen drug Nolvadex for another 15 days]. The following analyses were done to all groups; ALT [alanine aminotransferase], AST [aspartate amino-transferase], GGT [gamma glutamyl-transferase], total proteins, albumin, globulins, A/G ratio [i.e., liver function tests], creatinine, uric acid, A/C [albumin/creatinine] ratio [i.e., renal function tests], total lipids, total cholesterol, LDL-C [low density lipoprotein cholesterol], HDL-C [high density lipoprotein cholesterol], and triglycerides [i.e., lipids profile]. Results: In the BPA treated group II the biochemical results showed highly significant increase $[P<0.01]$ in the enzymatic activities of ALT, AST, and GGT with concomitant increase in globulins $[P<0.05]$, creatinine, uric acid, total lipids, total cholesterol, LDL-C, and triglycerides levels when compared to the control group. On the other hand, there was highly significant decrease $[P<0.01]$ in total proteins, albumin, A/G [albumin/globulin] ratio, A/C [albumin/creatinine] ratio, and HDL-C levels when compared to the control group. These results turned back to normal control values after stopping the use of BPA alone [Group III] or stopping BPA and treatment with the anti-estrogen drug Nolvadex in the recovery period, except for ALT which was elevated $[P<0.05]$ with Nolvadex [Group IV]. Conclusion: It could be concluded that BPA has dangerous toxic effects on the liver and kidney functions as well as on the lipids profile. Moreover, the recovery period [i.e., 15 days without treatment] is better than the use of the anti-estrogens [as Tamoxifen] which have no antitoxic effects to BPA, but caused hepatic toxicity instead which is noted by an increase in ALT levels. So, we recommend minimizing utilization of this compound [BPA] to protect people from its hazardous effects.

Historical and immunohistochemical study on the effect of Bisphenol A on the retina of female albino rat.

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Helwan University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 570-574

Keywords: Phenols; Retina-drug effects; Immunohistochemistry; Vitamin A; Rats

Abstract: Background: Bisphenol A [BPA] is a well-known endocrine disruptor used to manufacture polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Exposure of rats to low doses of BPA results in histopathological effects in their retina. Objectives: We used histological and immunohistological techniques for determining retinal pathological changes in response to low doses of BPA and the modulating effect of both vitamin A and stem enhancer. Methods: Twenty female albino rats orally administered with 20mg BPA/kgb.wt/day for 45 days and then divided to groups and treated with vitamin A and stem enhancer. Both eyes were examined histological and immunohistochemically to determine the histologically changes in retinal layers. Results: A remarkable degenerative histopathological changes in the ganglion cell layer and inner nuclear layer appeared with bis phenol treated rats and a clear improvement was seen after the treatment with both vitamin A and stem cell enhancer. Conclusion: Both of vitamin A and stem enhancer have amelorative effect on the degenerative changes in the retinal layers and damaged estrogen receptors by the action of bisphenol A.

beta-Thalassemia

[Efficacy of deferoxamine- deferiprone on cardiac function of patients with major thalassemia]

Mirbehbahani, NB.; Nikyar, B.; Behnampour, N.; Rashidbaghan, A.; Kiani, M.; Nikyar, A.

Golestan University of Medical Sciences - Ischemic Disorders Research Center - Pediatric Hematology and Oncologist
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 96-100

Keywords: Deferoxamine; Pyridones; Ferritins; Stroke Volume; Cohort Studies; Heart Function Tests

Abstract: Background and Objective: Deferoxamin is the current "gold standard" chelator in comparison with new chelators. Combined therapy of Deferiprone and deferoxamin reduces the cardiac iron overload in patients with major

thalassemia. This study was done to evaluate the effect of defriprone-deferoxamine on heart function in patients with major thalassemia. **Methods:** In this historical cohort study, 8 patients with major beta thalassemia treated by subcutaneous deferoxamine were randomly selected and LVEF [the rate of blood that exited from heart in each beat] and serum ferritin were measured. The patients were treated by deferiprone [50-100 mg/kg/day] combined with deferoxamine [30-50 mg/kg as 3 times in a week]. In the end of each year, LVEF and serum ferritin of patients were measured. **Results:** The ferritin level changed from 3243.12 in the first year to 2672.75 mg/kg at the end of third year. The mean of LVEF changed from 71.12% to 64.62 %. The correlation of serum ferritin and LVEF only at the end of third year was significant [P<0.05]. **Conclusion:** Combined therapy of deferiprone-deferoxamine during 3 years reduces ferritin and LVEF in patients with major thalassemia.

Blepharophimosis

Lost drill bit during medial canthoplasty for a blepharophimosis syndrome.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 317-318

Keywords: Lacrimal Apparatus

Blepharoptosis

surgery

[Evaluation of maximum levator resection in management of severe Blepharoptosis]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 181-188

Keywords: Disease Management

Abstract: Objective: To study the efficacy of maximal levator resection in patients with severe ptosis with poor levator function [LF]. **Patients and methods:** 31 patients with severe ptosis underwent maximal levator resection. Palpebral fissure height and LF were assessed preoperatively and postoperatively. **Results:** All patients showed an excellent reduction in ptosis with a single intervention resulting in a clear visual axis. Palpebral fissure height improved from mean [SD] 2.98 preoperatively to 7.70 postoperatively [P value <0.001]. No patients underwent additional surgery because of cosmetic issues. All patients showed a marked, consistent, and lasting improvement in LF, going from mean [SD] 2.60 preoperatively to 7.82 postoperatively [P value < 0.001]. **Conclusions:** Maximal levator resection is an effective surgical technique in management of patients with severe ptosis with good cosmetic appearance in terms of ptosis reduction in the majority of cases and with a significant increase of the levator palpebrae superioris function.

Body Dysmorphic Disorders

epidemiology

Prevalence of body dysmorphic disorder in medical versus nonmedical students: a questionnaire based pilot study.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 162-168

Keywords: Prevalence; Students, Medical; Students; Surveys and Questionnaires; Pilot Projects; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objective: To prepare a dermatologic version of body dysmorphic disorder [BDD] questionnaire and to ascertain and compare the prevalence of BDD among the medical students versus general university students in Pakistani community. **Subjects and Methods:** This was a prospective questionnaire-based pilot study conducted at

dermatology department of Nawaz Sharif Social Security Teaching Hospital affiliated with The University of Lahore. After informed consent, 400 students, half from medical college and half from non medical institutions, were interviewed with a self reporting questionnaire and evaluated for BDD by employing the clinical parameters as per DSM-5. Results: The age range of participant students was 18-26 years in both the groups and 97.5% were unmarried. In group A, 72 students were males and 128 were females while in group B, 77 were males and 123 were females. The top areas of concern in both the groups were density of scalp hair, acne and its sequelae, skin type and dark complexion of skin with female preponderance in both the groups. Although 35% students were preoccupied to some extent but the prevalence of subjective distress to the threshold of BDD was found in 5% medical students compared to 10% nonmedical students, with female dominance in both the groups. Conclusion: Our study reflects that BDD is relatively more frequent among general university students compared to medical students with overall predominance of female gender.

Books

[Survey of e-book databases with emphasis on metadata]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 33-41

Keywords: Databases as Topic; Electronics

Abstract: Introduction: With the exponential growth of electronic resources on the Web, the application of metadata has enhanced the precision of retrieval and facilitated the search of electronic resources. Hence, the aim of this study was to determine the metadata in e-book databases. Methods: This study is an applied work, which was carried through survey methods. The population consisted of 9 e-books databases, including Gale Virtual Reference Library, EBL - E-book Library, Credo Reference, MyiLibrary, Palgrave Connect, NetLibrary, Ebrary, Dawsonera, Taylor and Francis eBookstore which were selected by a intentional method. Data was collected from Academic Database Assessment Tool website [<http://adat.crl.edu>], which compares databases from different perspectives, through direct observation. The obtained data was analyzed using 'Excel' software. Results: Results showed that metadata used in e-books databases, were as follows, MARC metadata [100 per cent], Onix [55.55 per cent], Dublin Core [11.11 per cent] were and UK Lom was not used in any of the databases. Conclusion: Results suggested that information specialists and database designers should consider applying appropriate metadata in developing e-book databases.

[Survey of e-book databases status in terms of citation management tools application]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 57-64

Keywords: Electronics; Databases as Topic

Abstract: Introduction: Citation/Bibliographic management tools are used to facilitate research; management of information resources; citations to books, articles, and dissertations. Hence, the aim of this study was to determine ebook databases status in terms of citation management tools application. Methods: This study is an applied one performed in 2013, and was carried through survey methods. . Nine scientific databases have been selected using the targeted/intentional sampling method.. Data was collected from the relevant websites using Academic Database Assessment Tool [ADAT] [<http://adat.crl.edu>] and through direct observation. The obtained data was analyzed using 'Excel' software. Results: Results revealed that Email, RefWorks, and Endnote are the most widely used in scientific databases with 78 per cent each. This is followed by Reference Manager, and ProCite, representing 34 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. Conclusion: In order to enhance researchers' satisfaction with scientific databases in performing research, the application of citation managers, such as Reference Manager, ProCite, EndNote, RefWorks, BiblioExpress, and BiblioScope, should be seriously considered when designing scientific databases, specifically Persian ones.

Breast Neoplasms

Awareness, attitude, and practice of Breast Cancer screening women, and the associated Socio-Demographic characteristics, in Northern Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 7-12

Keywords: Awareness; Attitude; Mass Screening; Cross-Sectional Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires; Breast Self-Examination

Abstract: Background: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy among women, with a high rate of mortality. The burden of disease and its serious outcome could be prevented by early detection. Objectives: Thus, the objective of this study was investigation of the awareness, attitude and practice of breast cancer screening women. Patients and Methods: This cross-sectional study has conducted on 500 representative samples of women aged 20 - 65 years who referred to urban area of Babol health centers in 2012. The data have collected with standard questionnaire. The demographic data, the knowledge of risk factors and symptoms and sign, the health belief, and the practice of women in breast cancer screening have collected by interview. Results: The results show that only 14.8% of participants had a high level of knowledge for breast cancer risk factors and 33.8% at high level of awareness of symptoms and signs. The level of awareness has significantly associated with higher age [P = 0.03] and higher educational level [P = 0.04]. Only 10.2% and 8.4% of women have performed breast self-examination [BSE] monthly and breast clinical examination [BCE] annually respectively. The practice of women with BSE has significantly associated with aging [P = 0.005], higher educational level [P = 0.007], higher knowledge [P = 0.001] and positive attitude toward perceived benefits and confidence and health motivation [P = 0.001]. Conclusions: The low level of awareness and practice of breast cancer screening have found in this study, emphasized an extension of framework health educational program, particularly in younger and low educated women.

A Common SNP of IL-10 [-1082A/G] is associated with increased risk of Premenopausal Breast Cancer in South Indian Women.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 33-38

Keywords: Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Interleukin-10; Risk; Premenopause; Alleles; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Background: Evading the immune destruction and angiogenesis has been the two hallmarks of cancer. Interleukin-10 [IL-10] is a cytokine with immune suppressing [pro-tumorigenic] and anti-angiogenic [anti-tumorigenic] properties, thus making the role of IL-10 in tumorigenesis enigmatic. Previous studies have suggested a critical role of IL-10 altered expression in complex process of tumor-microenvironment, co-evolution and tumorigenesis. Objectives: Evaluating the role of IL-10 [-1082A/G] gene promoter polymorphism in breast cancer patients from South India. Patients and Methods: A case-control study was conducted with a total of 285 individuals, these include 125 histologically confirmed breast cancer patients and 160 age and sex matched controls. Genotypes were determined by allele-specific polymerase chain reaction [AS-PCR], followed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Statistical analysis was done to test the significance of results obtained. Results: Statistical analysis revealed that AA genotype of the IL-10 -1082A/G polymorphism is significantly associated with breast cancer [AA vs. AG: $\chi^2 = 14.46$, $P = 0.0001432$, OR = 2.854, 95% CI = 1.68 - 4.849]. Up on stratifying subjects based on cancer stage, age at onset, menopausal status, AA genotype has associated with all the sub groups, except for post-menopausal women. There was no significant association which was observed with respect to hormonal status [ER, PR] and Her2/neu status. Conclusions: The present study suggests that IL-10 AA genotype as a risk factor in the etiology of breast cancer in the South Indian population.

The Effect of stress management model in quality of life in Breast Cancer women.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 39-44

Keywords: Quality of Life; Stress, Psychological; Disease Management; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Background: Breast cancer associates with severe distress and stress. Since Because of that, the stress management program can train necessary skills to cope with stress; therefore, the current study investigates the effectiveness of stress management on enhancement of quality of life Objectives: The aim of the current study is to examine the effectiveness of stress management model in quality of life for breast cancer patients Patients and Methods: This research is a quasi-experimental study with pre and post-tests. The 21 subjects were selected from cancer institute of Imam Khomeini in Tehran in 2014. The participants were allocated to two matched groups based on their pre-test scores. They were assigned randomly to the control and experimental groups. Stress management was conducted with the experimental group during 10 sessions. Then the questionnaire was administered at post-test. Statistical analysis was conducted by using the independent t-test and analysis of variance. The research instrument was the core quality of life questionnaire QLQ-C30. Results: The results of the independent t-test showed that there is a significant difference between the pretest and post-test scores in the experimental group [$P < 0.05$]. Also, there is no significant difference between means of quality of life subscales and socio demographic of the patients such as; age, education and disease stage [$P < 0.05$]. Conclusions: The results indicate that stress management can change the irrational and distortion thoughts. So, it enhances the quality of life in breast cancer patients.

Bronchiolitis

drug therapy

Treatment of Bronchiolitis; role of inhaled beta-agonists in infants and children.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1126-1131

Keywords: Adrenergic beta-Agonists-therapeutic use; Administration, Inhalation; Sodium Chloride; Infant; Child

Abstract: Objective: To compare the efficacy of normal saline and inhaled beta-agonist in the treatment of bronchiolitis Study design: Randomized clinical trial Settings: The study was conducted in Paediatric Medicine Department, DHQ hospital/Punjab Medical College Faisalabad. Period: 06 months from 1[st] October 2013 to 31[st] march 2014. Results: In this study, 58.33%[n=21] in Group-A and 66.67%[n=24] in Group-B were between 0-9 months of age, mean and sd was calculated as 11.43 + 3.87 months in Group-A and 10.52 +/- 3.32 months in Group-B, 52.78%[n=19] in Group-A and 61.11%[n=22] in Group-B were male while 47.22%[n=17] in Group-A and 38.89%[n=14] were females, mean clinical score in both groups was recorded as 4.11+1.32 in Group-A and 5.65 + 1.89 in Group-B, comparison of efficacy in both groups was recorded which shows 58.33%[n=21] in Group-A and 25%[n=9] in Group-B were treated effectively while rest of 41.67%[n=15] in Group-A and 75%[n=27] in Group-B were not treated effectively, p value was calculated as 0.008, which is statistically significant. Conclusions: The results of this study reveal that inhaled beta-agonists are more effective than normal saline.

Calcitonin

Role of Procalcitonin in the diagnosis of Neonatal Sepsis.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 1-6

Keywords: Protein Precursors; Sepsis-diagnosis; C-Reactive Protein; Infant, Newborn; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Objectives: Early diagnosis of neonatal sepsis and appropriate treatment decreases the mortality and morbidity of these infants. The aim of this study was to assess the role of procalcitonin [PCT] as a marker in the early diagnosis of neonatal sepsis Study design: 35 neonates with early onset sepsis [admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Units at El-Minia Children University Hospital [from August 2012 to August 2013] were included in the study. Another 35 healthy neonates with no clinical and biological data of infection were taken as control, they were subjected to thorough history taking, routine laboratory investigations and serum Procalcitonin and C-reactive protein [CRP] were determined by ELISA. Results: Mean levels of procalcitonin and CRP in neonates with sepsis were significantly higher than the control. There was a significant moderate positive correlation between procalcitonin and C-reactive protein and insignificant correlation between procalcitonin and total leukocytic count among the neonates with sepsis. Also procalcitonin had high sensitivity, specificity, high positive predictive value and high negative predictive value. PCT showed higher sensitivity in comparison to that of CRP. Conclusion: Procalcitonin is a sensitive, independent and useful biomarker than CRP in early diagnosis of neonatal sepsis.

Camellia sinensis

Encapsulation of green tea extract in nanoliposomes and evaluation of its antibacterial, antioxidant and prebiotic properties.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 66-78

Keywords: Plant Extracts; Liposomes; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Antioxidants; Prebiotics

Abstract: Background: The application of natural compounds including green tea extract [GTE] in food and pharmaceutical industries is limited. Encapsulation in nanoliposomes could be used as a delivery system to protect these compounds during processing and storage. Objective: In this study encapsulation of green tea extract in nanoliposomes and evaluation of its antibacterial, antioxidant and prebiotic properties were evaluated. Methods: GTE was encapsulated in liposomes by thin film layer method and reached to nanoscale with sonication. The prebiotic activity of 1% nanoliposomal GTE was evaluated on the growth of *Lactobacillus casei* and *Bifidobacterium lactis* in MRS broth medium. Furthermore, the antioxidant activity of nanoliposomal GTE was estimated by DPPH assay. The antibacterial activity of nanoliposomal GTE against *Bacillus cereus* [ATCC11778], *Salmonella typhimurium* 138 phage type 2, *E. coli* O[157]: H[7] and *Listeria monocytogenes* [ATCC19118] was determined using well diffusion technique. Results: The mean diameter of nanoliposomes was about 44.7 +/- 1.9 nm and had 0.203 +/- 0.014 polydispersity index. Entrapment efficiency of nanoliposomal GTE under the optimum conditions was 97%. Antibacterial activity of GTE was significantly increased after encapsulation in nanoliposomes. The strongest antibacterial activity of nanoliposomal GTE was seen against *Listeria monocytogenes* with an inhibition zone of 16.2 mm while *E. coli* was the most resistance strain with an inhibition zone of 14 mm. Furthermore, the antioxidant activity of GTE was significantly increased after nanoliposome encapsulation since the IC[50] value of nanoliposomal GTE was decreased to 1.78 microg ml⁻¹. Moreover, addition of 1 % nanoliposomal GTE enhanced the growth rate of *Lactobacillus casei* and *Bifidobacterium lactis* to a significant extent. Conclusion: Nanoencapsulation effectively enhanced beneficial properties of GTE.

Canaliculitis

epidemiology

Primary canaliculitis: The incidence, clinical features, outcome and long-term epiphora after snip-punctoplasty and curettage.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 274-277

Keywords: Canaliculitis-diagnosis; Incidence; Treatment Outcome; Lacrimal Apparatus Diseases; Curettage; Retrospective Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Purpose: To study the incidence, clinical features and outcome of primary canaliculitis with special reference to long-term epiphora after Snip-punctoplasty and curettage. Methods: Single center, retrospective, telephonic questionnaire study. The medical records of patients who visited Orbit and Oculoplasty clinic, Tertiary Eye Hospital, India from 01 July 2011 to 31 June 2012 were analyzed. Records of the patients with primary canaliculitis were reviewed for clinical profile and management. Post-surgical patients thus identified were telephonically contacted in December 2012. Questionnaire was used to assess the postsurgical epiphora. Symptomatic patients were given clinic appointment, reassessed and managed. Results: 2245 patients visited Orbit and Oculoplasty clinic during the study period. The incidence of primary canaliculitis was 1.4% [31 patients]. The median age of the patients with canaliculitis was 65 years [range, 14-80 yrs]. Sixteen patients were male. All cases were unilateral and four eyes showed both upper and lower canalicular involvement. The commonest clinical presentations were pus or concretion from punctum [28], mucous discharge [23], epiphora [18] and conjunctival injection [18]. Three snip punctoplasty and canalicular curettage was performed in 30 of these patients. Twenty of the 25 available culture results were positive and streptococcus species was the most common isolated organism. Records revealed that five [22%] of these patients had persistence of symptoms. Twenty-three patients could be contacted telephonically. The median follow-up of these patients was 11 months. On telephonic communication we found that two [8.7%] patients had epiphora. Munk epiphora score in these patients was three and one respectively. Conclusions: Incidence of canaliculitis was 1.4%. Most common isolate was streptococcus species. Snip-punctoplasty and curettage is a safe and efficacious modality of treatment of canaliculitis. Post-operative epiphora occurred in 8.7% patients.

Candidiasis

Candida parapsilosis corneal graft infection from a single eye center: histopathologic report of 2 cases.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 303-306

Keywords: Candida; Corneal Transplantation; Keratitis

Abstract: Fungal keratitis accounts for 6-53% of all cases of ulcerative keratitis in variable studies. The majority of cases are due to septate fungi. The abnormal cornea in cases of dry eye syndrome, chronic ulceration, erythema multiform and possibly HIV infection is infected more commonly with Candida, most commonly Candida albicans. Candida parapsilosis affects neonates and intensive care unit [ICU] patients and it has been recently found with increasing frequency. In a previous study on mycotic keratitis in our tertiary eye hospital, filamentous fungi were more commonly isolated than yeasts. We are presenting 2 successive cases of corneal graft infection by Candida parapsilosis referred to us from another eye center to attract the attention of ophthalmologists and health workers to such an infection.

Capparis

Evaluation of antibacterial activity and flavonoid content of two capparis species from Iran.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 89-94

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Flavonoids; Plant Extracts; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Background: Due to multiple drug resistance against antimicrobial drugs for treatment of infectious disease, investigations to discovering new antibacterial compounds from natural sources have been designatedObjective: According to antimicrobial effects of some Capparis species, this study was carried out to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of the extract and fractions of Capparis cartilaginea and Capparis mucronifolia against 6 bacterial strainsMethods: Aerial parts of the Capparis species were extracted by maceration method using methanol and fractionated separately by liquid-liquid fractionation method. The antibacterial activity of the extract and fractions were studied against 6 bacterial strains using MIC microplate method. Total flavonoid content [TFC] of the extracts and fractions was determined using AIC[3] reagent. Results: The total extract and methanolic fractions of C. mucronifolia were the most effective fractions against the bacterial strains. Methanolic fraction of C. cartilaginea was the most effective fraction with MIC 10.42 microg/ml against Salmonella enterica. The highest antibacterial activity of C. mucronifolia was against Staphylococcus epidermidis with MIC 7.8 microg/ml. Methanolic fractions of Capparis species showed the highest TFC value in AIC[3] colorimetric assay. Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the extracts and fractions of Capparis cartilaginea and Capparis mucronifolia have antimicrobial effect against 6 gram positive and gram negative strains. According to the high amount of flavonoids in methanolic fraction of C. mucronifolia, the antibacterial activity may be related to the flavonoid compounds of this plant.

Carbamazepine

adverse effects

Teratogenic effect of Carbamazepine administration in pregnant rats.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 244-257

Keywords: Abnormalities, Drug-Induced; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Pregnancy, Animal; Chromosome Aberrations; Liver-drug effects; Kidney-drug effects

Abstract: Background: Carbamazepine "CBZ" [Tegretol] is an anticonvulsant and mood stabilizing drug used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder, as well as trigeminal neuralgia. It has been assigned to pregnancy category D by the U.S Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. CBZ can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Epidemiological data suggested that there may be an association between the use of CBZ during pregnancy and congenital malformations, specifically spina bifida and developmental disorders. The possible malformation-specific risks with CBZ use during pregnancy need to be considered, so the present work was conducted to evaluate the genotoxicity of two doses of CBZ [3.6 mg and 10.8 mg/ 100g body weight/ day] in pregnant female rats and their fetuses. Chromosomal aberration in bone marrow cells and histopathological examination of liver and kidney of pregnant rats were also determined. Materials and Methods: Forty five pregnant Sprague Dawley rats were randomly divided into the groups. The first was administered oral doses of distilled water and served as control. The other two groups were administered oral doses of CBZ suspended in distilled water equivalent to 3.6 mg and 10.8 mg/100g body weight/day respectively for 15 day from the 6[th] day to the 20[th] day of gestation. Females were sacrificed on the 20[th] day of gestation. Results: Administration of CBZ 3.6 mg and 10.8 mg /100g body weight to pregnant rats from the 6[th] till the 20[th] day of gestation. Decreased fetal body weight, crown-rump length, increased resorbed and dead fetuses were observed compared to the control ones. Moreover, CBZ-high dose group [10.8mg/100g] caused malformations that could be described as severe growth retardation. At the same time, bone marrow metaphases of CBZ-treated pregnant rats revealed structural chromosomal aberrations. Whereas, histopathological examination of liver and kidney of pregnant rats treated with both doses of CBZ showed cellular alterations. Conclusion: It has been found that usage of antiepileptic CBZ during gestational period may create risk, associated with maternal toxicity, hepato- and nephrotoxicity and chromosomal aberrations in pregnant rats, with intrauterine growth retardation which was manifested by low body weight, length reduction and malformations. These alterations were dose dependent. The benefits of taking CBZ must be weighed against the potential risks to both the developing fetus and the mother.

Carbon Dioxide

blood

Evaluation of central veno-arterial carbon dioxide difference as a valid resuscitation tool in pediatric septic shock.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 17-23

Keywords: Resuscitation; Pediatrics; Shock, Septic; Arteries; Veins; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objectives: To test the hypothesis that central venous to arterial carbon dioxide difference [Pcv-a CO₂] may help as a global marker of tissue perfusion in resuscitated pediatric septic shock patients when the central venous oxygen saturation [ScvO₂] goal has been reached. Study design: A prospective randomized observational study was conducted in a 9 -bedded pediatric intensive care unit. 49 patients aged from 1 month to 4 years with a new episode of septic shock were included. Patients were categorized into four predefined groups according to the Pcv-a CO₂ gap to a threshold of 6 mmHg evaluated on admission [T₀] and six hours after early goal-directed therapy [EGDT] resuscitation protocol [T₆]: [I] persistently high Pcv-aCO₂ [high at T₀ and T₆]; [II] increasing Pcv-aCO₂ [normal at T₀, high at T₆]; [III] decreasing Pcv-aCO₂ [high at T₀, normal at T₆]; and [IV] persistently normal Pcv-aCO₂ [normal at T₀ and T₆]. Patients were resuscitated according to the international guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock using a 6 hour EGDT and 1 ry, 2ry outcomes were evaluated. Results: There was a significant difference among groups as regard Pcv-a CO₂ at T₀, T₆ [both p <0.001], T₂₄ vasopressor inotrope score [VIS] among category I and II regarding failure to fulfill shock reversal [p <0.001] with T₂₄ VIS AUC on ROC curve 0.960, [p <0.001] to predict failure of shock reversal among category I, II with 88.89% sensitivity and 100% specificity to predict failure of shock reversal. No significant difference among categories concerning demographic data, clinical, ICU mortality, and 28 day mortality rates. Conclusion: Despite of near normalization of oxygen parameters, that does not guarantee adequate tissue perfusion, and still high mortality rates among pediatric septic shock patients. We would advise to measure continuously all parameters [i.e. clinical, oxygen markers, Pcv-aCO₂, lactate] until proper resuscitation by early goal-directed therapy [EGDT] and reversal of shock. Further investigations are recommended to look for other markers of impaired microcirculatory or mitochondrial dysfunction as well as therapeutic approaches targeting these deficiencies.

Carbon Tetrachloride

toxicity

Immunohistopathological studies on rats injected with CCl₄ and treated with propolis and honey bee.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 425-436

Keywords: Propolis-therapeutic use; Honey; Liver-drug effects; Kidney-drug effects; Rats, Wistar; Protective Agents; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: Background: liver and kidney play a pivotal role in metabolism of nutrients, drugs, hormones, metabolic waste products and thereby maintaining body homeostasis. The present study was conducted to demonstrate the protective effects of honey and propolis on liver and kidney tissues of rats injected with CCl₄. Material and method: rats were divided into 4 groups [10 rats in each group] Normal control group: received standard food and water; CCl₄ group: injected with CCl₄ 0.5 ml/kg b. wt. mixed in olive oil [v/v] twice a week for six weeks; CCl₄ and honey group: injected with CCl₄ 0.5 ml/kg b. wt. mixed in olive oil [v/v] twice a week for six weeks and 10% honey in drinking water; CCl₄ and Propolis: injected with CCl₄ 0.5 ml/kg b. wt. mixed in olive oil [v/v] twice a week for six weeks and 200 ml/kg b.wt/rat/day of propolis. After 6 weeks, rats were anesthetized, then liver and kidney organs were collected, washed in normal saline, fixed in 10% formalin, then processed for the histopathological and immunohistochemical examinations. Results: marked histopathological alterations were observed in CCl₄ group, the most common changes were cloudy swelling of hepatocytes, fatty changes, clear vacuolation of renal cells and congested blood vessels. Treatment with honey or propolis improved the histopathological changes induced by CCl₄ in liver and kidney tissues of rats. Conclusion: the present study indicated that CCl₄ has a toxic effect on liver and kidney tissues, but administration of honey and propolis can protect rats against from the toxic effect of CCl₄.

Carcinoma, Basal Cell

diagnosis

Bazex-Dupre-Christol syndrome - a memorable family.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 216-219

Keywords: Skin Neoplasms; Hypotrichosis

Abstract: Bazex-Dupre-Christol syndrome [BDCS] is clinically characterized by multiple basal cell carcinomas of the face occurring mainly during the second and third decade of life, follicular atrophoderma predominantly of the dorsum of hands and feet and generalized hypotrichosis, sometimes with pili torti and trichorrhexis nodosa. Common associated features are milia, hypohidrosis and calcifying epithelial tumours. We herein report four members of one family with BDC syndrome, a mother and her three daughters. In the mother and one daughter, the clinical picture was very typical with all major features, whereas in the others only follicular atrophoderma, milia and hypotrichosis were present. BDCS is a hereditary multiple BCC syndrome whose pattern of inheritance is thought to be X-linked dominant, which implies that all daughters of the affected mothers should have this disease. In this case three out of four daughters are suffering from BDCS but one is totally asymptomatic. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a family with BDC from Pakistan.

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular

[Risk factors predicting Hepatocellular Carcinoma recurrence after liver transplantation]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 151-160

Keywords: Liver Neoplasms; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Recurrence; Risk Factors; Liver Transplantation; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Liver transplantation [LT] has been the standard therapy for patients with HCC within Milan criteria on top of liver cirrhosis. Tumor recurrence rate [15%] is still a major concern. The implementation of reliable prognostic parameters of tumor biology into selection process prior to LT is mandatory. Furthermore, a multidisciplinary approach of pre, intraoperative, and post transplant modulation of the tumor and/or the patient has to be established for improving prognosis in this special of patients Aim of the study: We analyze the most important risk factors predicting tumor recurrence after liver transplant. We consider also adding biological criteria of the tumor to the morphological ones in the selection process of the tumors candidate for transplantation. Methods: A retrospective study included 298 HCC patients who underwent liver transplantation at Cleveland Clinic Foundation between 2000 and 2011. Pre, postoperative data collected. Primary end point was tumor recurrence and secondary one was patient survival. Results: Kaplan-Meier test revealed that overall survival rate was 91.8%, 80.5%, 74.4% at 1 year, 3 years and 5 years respectively. Cox regression showed that the most single important factor affecting the patient survival was the recurrence. Univariate analysis shows that Milan criteria, AFP value, tumor size, vascular invasion and degree of differentiation were among significant predictors of tumor recurrence [p value < 0.05]. In subgroup of patients within Milan and had alpha-fetoprotein [AFP] value less than 200 ng/dl, recurrence rate was 60.8% in compared to 33.3% in others who had AFP value more than 200 ng/dl with significant p value [0.02]. Conclusion: Strict application of Milan criteria, AFP level, vascular invasion and degree of differentiation are the most important predictors of tumor recurrence after transplant. Addition of biological factors of the tumor to morphological ones has better outcome as regard patient survival and tumor recurrence.

Cardiovascular Diseases

genetics

[Genes and Cardiovascular Disease; where do we go from here?]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 397-400

Keywords: Genes; Myocardial Ischemia

Cataract

blood

Senile cataract patients; serum electrolytes and calcium.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1186-1191

Keywords: Electrolytes-blood; Calcium-blood; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Purpose: The current study was aimed at finding out the significance of serum electrolytes and serum calcium levels in the development of senile cataract Study Design: Case control study Setting: Ghurki Trust Teaching Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan Period: Jan 2013 to June 2013 Methods: Total fifty patients with senile cataract and fifty controls were selected. Clinical history and clinical diagnostic tests were performed by an ophthalmologist. Blood samples were drawn and serum stored at -20o C. Serum potassium and sodium were measured by Flame photometry. Serum chloride levels were estimated by quantitative displacement of thiocyanate by chloride. The estimation of

calcium was done using photometry by CPC method. Statistical analysis was done by Statistical package for social sciences [SPSS version 16.0]. There were 31 females and 19 male [F: M = 1.63: 1] patients. In the control group, there were 32 females and 18 males [F: M = 1.77: 1]. The age was ≥ 40 years in both patients and control group. Results: Nuclear cataract was the commonest. Among all the analytes, only serum calcium levels were found to be significantly lower in patients [p value less than 0.05 as compared to controls]. While difference of sodium, potassium and chloride levels between cases and controls was insignificant. [p values 0.49, 0.36, and 0.45 respectively]. Conclusions: In Pakistan, serum electrolytes in cataract patients are not significantly different from the controls while serum Calcium of cataract patients is significantly low when compared with the control group, indicating the possible role of low calcium level as a risk factor in the development of senile cataract.

Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

therapy

Advances in the treatment of central serous chorioretinopathy.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 278-286

Keywords: Central Serous Chorioretinopathy-diagnosis; Central Serous Chorioretinopathy-physiopathology; Photochemotherapy; Light Coagulation; Adrenal Cortex Hormones

Abstract: Central serous chorioretinopathy is a disease that is partly understood. Novel advancements have led to further understanding of the disease, and have identified choroidal dysfunction as the principal element in CSCR development. New imaging tools have aided in better monitoring disease response to various treatment models. Enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography, in particular, has helped in observing choroidal thickness changes after various treatment models. To date, photodynamic therapy and focal laser remain the main stay of treatment. More understanding of disease pathophysiology in the future will help in determining the drug of choice and the best management option for such cases.

Central Venous Catheters

adverse effects

[Safety and complications of Double-Lumen Tunnelled Cuffed Central Venous Dialysis Catheters; clinical and radiological perspective from a tertiary centre in Oman]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 450-455

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Tertiary Care Centers; Retrospective Studies; Catheter-Related Infections; Thrombosis; Radiology, Interventional

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to assess the technical success, safety and immediate and delayed complications of double-lumen tunnelled cuffed central venous catheters [TVCs] at the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH], Muscat, Oman. Methods: This retrospective study took place between January 2012 and October 2013. The clinical records and radiological data of all patients who underwent ultrasound and fluoroscopy-guided TVC placement at SQUH during the study period were reviewed. Demographic data and information regarding catheter placement, technical success and peri- and post-procedure complications [such as catheter-related infections or thrombosis] were collected. Results: A total of 204 TVCs were placed in 161 patients. Of these, 68 were female [42.2%] and 93 were male [57.8%]. The mean age of the patients was 54.4 \pm 17.3 years. The most common reason for catheter placement was the initiation of dialysis [63.4%]. A total of 203 procedures were technically successful [99.5%]. The right internal jugular vein was the most common site of catheter placement [74.9%]. Mild haemorrhage which resolved spontaneously occurred in 11 cases [5.4%]. No other complications were observed. Subsequent follow-up data was available for 132 catheters [65.0%]; of these, thrombosis-related catheter malfunction was observed in 22

cases [16.7%] and catheter-related infection in 29 cases [22.0%]. Conclusion: Radiological-guided placement of tunnelled haemodialysis catheters can be performed safely with excellent technical success. The success rate of catheter insertion at SQUH was favourable in comparison with other studies reported in the literature.

Cephalometry

A cephalometric study in Southern Punjab.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1203-1207

Keywords: Skull; Cross-Sectional Studies; Head

Abstract: Background: Morphological characteristics of various races and population groups usually appear in geographical knots and clusters. Standardized cephalometric records are immensely valuable for clinical and forensic purposes. In spite of its clinical significance no data is available about the cephalic indices and prevalence of cephalic phenotypes in Southern Punjab. Objectives: This study was undertaken to record baseline cephalometric data, cephalic indices and craniotypes. Study design: A cross-sectional population study. Place and duration of study: The study was carried out at the Multan Medical and Dental College, Multan and took about fourteen months to complete. Material and Methods: The study was conducted on 672 adult individuals [430 males and 242 females] from in and around the city of Multan in Southern Punjab. Linear measurements of the head including maximum cranial length [glabella-inion length], maximum cranial breadth [maximum bi-parietal diameter] and maximum auricular head height were recorded using a digital spreading caliper. Results of measurements were expressed as mean \pm SD. Comparison of the mean values and various proportions between sexes was performed. The horizontal, vertical and transverse cranial indices were calculated using these measurements. Craniotyping was based on the ranges in various cephalic indices. Results: Differences regarding the mean of cranial length, cranial breadth and height were significantly larger in males as compared to females [$P < 0.001$]. The mean vertical, horizontal and transverse cephalic indices in the males and females were 79.13 \pm 5.56, 78.31 \pm 5.19, 103 \pm 7.78 and 78.32 \pm 6.40, 78.32 \pm 4.67, 100 \pm 8.67 respectively. Most of the samples depicted craniotypes as mesocephalic and dolichocephalic both in the males and the females. Conclusion: The study provides baseline cephalometric data from a population of Southern Punjab that may have its potential in clinical application and future research.

Cerebellar Diseases

diagnosis

[Magnetic resonance imaging abnormalities in a child with acute cerebellitis]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 499-500

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Child; Acute Disease

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

methods

Closure of the cystic duct comparison ultrasonic Harmonic Scalpel versus clip application in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 564-569

Keywords: Cystic Duct; Surgical Instruments; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy [LC] is usually performed using titanium clips [TC] for occlusion of the cystic duct and cystic artery. The use of Harmonic scalpel [HS] in LC has been reported. Aim: This study aimed to compare effect of HS and clips application for closure of the cystic duct and artery in patients undergoing LC. Patients and Methods: Totally 50 patients were operated using LC technique from April 2010 to April 2012. Patients were retrospectively, divided into 2 groups according to the instruments used for division of the cystic artery and duct as well as for dissection of the liver bed. On the one hand, group 1 consisted of 30 patients who were all treated with the ultrasonic harmonic scalpel as the sole instrument used in the whole procedure. On the other hand, group 2 comprised 20 patients in whom dissection and coagulation were performed using monopolar coagulation, and occlusion of the artery and duct with clips. The operative time, postoperative hospital stay, morbidity, and mortality for each group were analyzed and compared with each other. Results: The 2 groups were comparable for age, sex, indication for cholecystectomy, and combined procedures. Patients were randomly treated either with the ultrasonic HS or with clips. Postoperative hospital stay of all patients in the group 1 and group 2 was 2 days. Superficial wound infection seen in one patient [2%] in group 2 which was treated by oral antibiotics. During the follow-up period, one port-site hernia was detected in one patient [2%] in group 2. One case [2%] of peritoneal fluid collection seen in [group 1] and treated with percutaneous drainage was found. Conclusions: The use of harmonic scalpel was accepted as a reasonable alternative for closure of cystic ducts < 4 mm in diameter. This Study has shown that the HS is an effective and safe tool for the closure of both the cystic duct and artery in patients who undergo LC.

Cholesteatoma

surgery

[Scutumplasty with glass ionomer cement [GIC] after cholesteatoma surgery]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 235-240

Keywords: Glass Ionomer Cements; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the value of glass ionomer cement in repair of scutum defect after cholesteatoma surgery. Patients: Prospective study was performed on consecutive patients undergoing combined approach tympanoplasty [CAT] in 34 patients with attic cholesteatoma in ENT department of Assiut University Hospital, Assiut, Egypt, from October 2012, to June 2015. Results: In this study, recurrence of cholesteatoma at the last follow-up was found in 6 % and no retraction pocket was seen. Permanent epithelialization of the bone replacement material was achieved in 30 cases [88.2 %]. Conclusion: The GIC aided scutumplasty is simple, safe and effective way of reconstruction of the attic wall in terms of cholesteatoma recurrence and further hearing restoration.

Cholesterol

Association between worldwide dietary and lifestyle patterns with total cholesterol concentrations and DALYs for infectious and cardiovascular diseases: an ecological analysis.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 315-325

Keywords: Diet; Life Style; Communicable Diseases; Cardiovascular Diseases; Ecology; Obesity; Life Expectancy; Smoking

Abstract: Global dietary and lifestyle trends are primary risk factors for communicable and non-communicable diseases. An ecological analysis was conducted to examine the association of global dietary and lifestyle patterns with total cholesterol concentrations. This study also investigated whether total cholesterol modified the association between dietary and lifestyle habits with disability-adjusted-life-years lost [DALYs] for infectious and cardiovascular diseases [CVDs]. Country-specific mean total cholesterol concentrations and DALYs for infectious and CVDs were obtained. Data were then matched to country specific food and energy availability for consumption and information on obesity, physical inactivity, urbanization, gross domestic product [GDP], life expectancy and smoking. Stepwise multiple regression models were developed to identify significant predictors of total cholesterol concentrations and DALYs for infectious and CVDs. Life expectancy and egg and meat consumption were significantly associated with cholesterol concentrations. DALYs for infectious diseases were associated with smoking, life expectancy and per

capita GDP. Smoking was the only predictor of DALYs for CVDs. The improvement of socio-demographic conditions and economic growth is likely to reduce the burden of communicable diseases in developing countries. A concurring increase in non-communicable diseases is expected, and these results have, yet again, identified smoking as a primary risk factor for CVDs.

Clarithromycin

adverse effects

Histological and immunohistochemical studies on the kidneys of pregnant rats treated with Clarithromycin.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 591-614

Keywords: Kidney-drug effects; Rats; Immunohistochemistry; Pregnancy, Animal-drug effects; Anti-Infective Agents

Abstract: Background: clarithromycin is a semisynthetic macrolide antibiotic, exhibits broad-spectrum activity against gram-positive and gram-negative aerobes. Macrolides are bacteriostatic antibiotics that inhibit protein biosynthesis via reversible binding to the bacterial 50S ribosomal subunit. Macrolides are able to cross placenta and reach the fetus. Aim of the work: the present study is focused on evaluating the effects of antimicrobial drug, clarithromycin on the kidneys of pregnant rats. Material and Methods: clarithromycin is orally given to the treated groups of the pregnant rats once daily at different periods of gestation by gastric tube at a dose of 45 mg/kg/day. The excised kidneys were dissected, processed and stained with H and E, PAS, Masson's trichrome, Feulgen reaction and anti-CD68 immunohistochemical stain then followed by morphometric measurements and statistical analysis. The kidneys were also preserved for DNA fragmentation assay. Results: this study revealed that clarithromycin administration especially to pregnant rats showed different histopathological and histochemical changes in kidney tissues and cellular DNA. Also immunohistochemical anti-inflammatory marker CD68 showed positive reactivity in all treated groups. Conclusion: The presence of histopathological and histochemical changes revealed nephrotoxicity in the pregnant rats after administration of the antimicrobial drug, clarithromycin.

Histological study and DNA changes in the kidneys of rat fetuses maternally treated with Clarithromycin.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 575-590

Keywords: Kidney-drug effects; DNA-drug effects; Rats; Fetus; Anti-Infective Agents

Abstract: Introduction: macrolide antibiotics are a class of potent and well established antimicrobials that also possess anti-inflammatory and/or immunomodulatory properties. Because of their size, lower levels of macrolides are able to reach the developing fetuses. Materials and method: the pregnant rats were orally administered with clarithromycin at early and late gestational periods. The 20 day-old fetuses were dissected for excision of the kidney. Half of the kidney was processed and stained with H and E, PAS, Masson's trichrome and Feulgen techniques then followed by morphometric measurements and statistical study. The other half of the kidney was preserved for DNA fragmentation assay. Results: This study revealed that clarithromycin administration to pregnant rats showed different histopathological, histochemical and DNA changes in the kidneys of their fetuses. Conclusion: Administration of the antimicrobial agent; clarithromycin at early and late gestational periods exhibits nephrotoxicity in the developing fetuses.

pharmacology

The Effect of Clarithromycin administration on pregnant albino rats during the cleavage period of gestation and on their embryos.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 499-513

Keywords: Pregnancy, Animal-drug effect; Rats; Cleavage Stage, Ovum-drug effects; DNA Fragmentation; Liver; Musculoskeletal System

Abstract: Background: Clarithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic used to treat common infections including respiratory tract, skin and *Helicobacter pylori*. This work investigates whether the administration of clarithromycin to pregnant females during the cleavage phase of gestation was associated with a risk of miscarriages and offspring morphological malformation and skeletal anomalies, histological changes and DNA fragmentation of embryos and liver of pregnant rats. Two major groups of pregnant albino rats were used. The animals of the control group received distilled water from the 1[st] to 7[th] days of gestation. One subgroup [C1] was sacrificed on the 8[th] day; and the other [C2] was sacrificed on the 20[th] day of gestation. The treated group was drenched 45 mg/kg clarithromycin [therapeutic dose] suspension from 1[st] to 7[th] day of gestation. The first subgroup [T1] was sacrificed on the 8th day and the other [T2] was sacrificed on the 20th day of gestation. Results: The obtained results showed a decrease in maternal body weight gain, increase in the rate of abortion, resorption and growth retardation of fetuses and some malformation in the skeletal system of the treated group. Histopathological studies of pregnant and fetal rats revealed congestion and dilatation of the central vein, fatty degeneration of the hepatocytes and severe DNA fragmentation.

Effect of Clarithromycin administration during late gestational period on the pregnant albino rats and their fetuses.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 303-313

Keywords: Pregnancy, Animal-drug effects; Rats; DNA Fragmentation; Liver; Fetus; Bone and Bones

Abstract: Background: Clarithromycin, a new macrolide antibiotic, is effective in the management of a wide range of clinical problems including outpatient treatment of community-acquired pneumonia, shortening the course of peptic ulcer disease associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infection and curing previously resistant respiratory infections in immune-compromised patients. The present study is planned to study the effect of clarithromycin on the pregnant female rats and their fetuses during the last gestational period stage. This study includes the effect of clarithromycin on the rate of abortion, malformation of fetuses, skeletal, histological changes and DNA fragmentation of liver cells of pregnant rats and their fetuses. In the present study two groups of pregnant animals were used. The first group received distilled water from 15[th] to 19[th] days of gestation and used as control and sacrificed at 20[th] day of gestation. The other group is orally administered with 45mg/kg clarithromycin from 15[th] to 19[th] days and sacrifices at 20[th] day of gestation [the therapeutic dose]. The obtained results showed a significant decrease in maternal body weight gain and increase in the rate of abortion, resorption and growth retardation of fetuses. Fetuses of the treated group showed severe lack of ossification on the skull bones, phalanges and sternum bone as well as shortness in the ulna and radius bones. Histological studies of pregnant rats revealed congestion and dilatation of the central vein of the liver lobules and fatty degeneration of the hepatocytes with severe DNA fragmentation. In 20 day-fetuses, there were a marked increase of necrotic hepatocytes associated with increased average of megakaryocytes and periportal leukocytic infiltration.

Colorectal Neoplasms

Synchronous Colorectal Neoplasias: a single hospital study.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 377-382

Keywords: Neoplasms, Multiple Primary; Retrospective Studies; Colonoscopy

Abstract: Background and the aim of the study: The presence of more than one primary tumor in the colon at time of presentation is diagnosed as colorectal synchronous neoplasias [SN] and the largest one is considered the index tumor. The aim of this study is to identify the magnitude of synchronous colorectal neoplasias and its relation to different variables as pattern of presentation, age, gender and histopathology in addition to evaluation of different methods of diagnosis in patients presented to King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital, Taif, Saudi Arabia. Patients and methods: This is a retrospective chart review study. The hospital records and the files of all patients diagnosed to have colonic neoplasms were reviewed from January 2008 to August 2014. Results: The study involved 87 patients, 53 males and 34 females. Ten of the 87 patients [6 males and 4 females] had synchronous colonic neoplasms [11.5%]. Intestinal obstruction was the presenting symptom in 4/10 patients [40%, Vs 35.6% in patient with single lesion], rectal bleeding in 4/10 patients [40%] and in 20% mass in right lower quadrant was the presenting symptom. In obstructed patients, SN was diagnosed after examination of the operative specimen, however; intra-operative palpation detected multiple colonic polypi in one patient and intra-operative colonoscopy detected SN in another 2 patients. In the non obstructed patients preoperative colonoscopy and biopsy diagnosed multiple lesions in 5/6 of the patients [83.3%]. Pre

and intra-operative colonoscopy helped to guide accurately the extent of resection in 83.3% of non obstructed patients and in 75% of obstructed patients respectively. Mean period of follow up was 3.4 +/- 0.8 years. Conclusion: The incidence of SN is significantly higher in this study than that recorded in English literature, so a larger study involving all regions of Saudi Arabia is strongly recommended as the presence of SN worsens the prognosis entailing modification of the treatment options. Thorough pathological examination is mandatory of any doubtful colonic lesions, and the study verified the effectiveness of preoperative colonoscopy in patients with non obstructed colorectal cancer and intra-operative colonoscopy in obstructed patients for visualization and biopsy of these lesions.

surgery

Recurrence and five -year survival in Colorectal Cancer patients after surgery.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 13-18

Keywords: Recurrence; Survival Rate; Cohort Studies

Abstract: Background: Colorectal cancer [CRC] is a common malignancy worldwide and its outcome is most closely related to the extent of disease at presentation. Early diagnosis of an asymptomatic recurrence increases the likelihood of a complete surgical resection. Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the incidence of colorectal cancer recurrence and survival rate within 5 years, after surgery. Patients and Methods: During the 9-year period since 21st Mar, 2004 to 20th Mar, 2013, patients whose primary colorectal cancer were resected in Taleghani hospital, Tehran, Iran were selected in a historical cohort. The necessary data such as demographic, age, gender, family history of CRC, site and size of tumor, stage of tumor, operation details, histological results, treatment method, histopathologic, etc. were collected. Then the recurrence and survival of colorectal cancer within 5 years after operation and their risk factors were evaluated. P value less than 0.05 were considered significant. All analysis was done using SPSS software. Results: A total of 107 patients underwent resection for colorectal cancer during the study period, with mean age of 53.50 +/- 12.68 years [range 24 - 76 years], survival rate of 73.8% [rectum 70.0% and colon 75.9%], and mean survival time of 142.17 +/- 21.60 month. The recurrence rate of CRC patients, during five years after surgery was 5.7%. Regional lymph nodes, Distance metastasis and Adjuvant therapy were significant prognosis factors of survival after surgery. Conclusions: The rate of recurrence in Iranian patients was low, which could be due to improvement of exactness and expertise of surgeons or better adjuvant therapy. The significant association between survival and adjuvant therapy clarifies this finding. Early diagnosis and primary detection could increase the rate of survival.

Conjunctivitis, Allergic

microbiology

Is there is an association between the presence of Staphylococcus species and occurrence of vernal keratoconjunctivitis?.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 255-258

Keywords: Staphylococcus; Staphylococcus aureus; Staphylococcus epidermidis

Abstract: Purpose: The aim of this study was to identify the association of normal bacterial flora with vernal keratoconjunctivitis [VKC] occurrence in VKC and non-VKC groups. Methods: Conjunctival specimens were collected from 18 VKC patients and 22 healthy controls, cultured and identified following standard methods. The association between the presence of bacteria and occurrence of VKC was analyzed using Chi square statistic. Results: Comparable bacterial growth was observed in VKC [77.8%] as well as control group [77.2%] [p = 0.970]. Analysis of individual bacterial revealed that Staphylococcus aureus was detected more frequently in VKC [27.78% vs. 4.55% in control, p = 0.041] and Staphylococcus epidermidis was found much more commonly in the control eyes [45.45% in control vs. 5.56% in VKC, p = 0.005]. Conclusions: An aggravating role of S. aureus colonization in the occurrence of VKC, and a possible role of S. epidermidis against the occurrence of VKC were concluded.

Coronary Sinus

Optimization of coronary sinus lead position in cardiac resynchronization therapy guided by three dimensional Echocardiography.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 167-171

Keywords: Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy; Echocardiography, Three-Dimensional; Heart Ventricles; Heart Failure

Abstract: Background: Cardiac resynchronization therapy [CRT] is now an established effective treatment for patients with advanced heart failure. One approach to improve CRT outcome may be determination of the degree of dyssynchrony before CRT as a predictor for CRT response. Conversely, the focus may be on an improved positioning of CRT left ventricular [LV] lead. Aim of the study: We aimed at our study to define the rule of three-dimensional echocardiography in determining the optimal site of LV pacing lead. Patients and Methods: The current study was conducted on 30 patients with heart failure who had received CRT in Ain Shams University Hospitals in the period from 2012 to 2014. All patients were subjected to thorough history taking, complete general and local examination, conventional 2D echo and 3D echo analysis. The latest wall to reach the minimal volume was determined. The patients were classified after CRT insertion into group A with concordance between the delayed LV area and LV lead position and group B with discordance between them. Our patients were followed up for 6 months duration. Results: Our findings demonstrated that the response to CRT resulted in improvement of NYHA class [p-value 0.04], LV EF by 2D and 3D echocardiography [P value <0.001 for both] with significant increase in LV 3D SV [p value 0.001], and significant reduction of LA diameter [p-value 0.03], LVESD diameter, 2D and 2D LVESV [P value 0.026, 0.026 respectively], however there was no any statistically significant difference between both groups. Conclusions: No additional benefit of selecting LV lead position pre CRT insertion to be concordant with the latest myocardial segment in reaching the minimal systolic volume assessed by 3D echocardiography.

Critical Illness

Chronic diseases and outcome in critically ill elderly admitted to ICU.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 214-216

Keywords: Chronic Disease; Patient Outcome Assessment; Aged; Intensive Care Units; Prospective Studies; Mortality

Abstract: Background: Elderly patients are a significant and increasing proportion of ICU patients. With advancing age, the comorbidities critically ill elderly patients have substantial mortality. The early recognition of patients at high risk of mortality is needed to plan care in advance and to control healthcare costs. Aim: To find out the relation between chronic diseases and outcome in critically ill elderly admitted to ICU. Study design: A prospective study. Participants: seventy elderly patients aged 60 years and above. Method: This study was performed in Geriatric ICU in Ain Shams University Hospitals including 70 critically ill elderly patients admitted for 24 hours or more. Each patient was subjected to on admission clinical assessment including detailed history taking, in addition to laboratory investigations. Results: The results of our study showed that ischemic heart disease was the only chronic diseases that had significant statistical effect on mortality in critically ill elderly admitted to ICU with p. value= 0.002. Conclusion: In the current study we found that mortality was associated with history of ischemic heart disease.

Crocus

A Review on the effects of saffron extract and its constituents on factors related to neurologic, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 9-28

Keywords: Plant Extracts; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Nervous System Diseases; Cardiovascular Diseases

Abstract: Background: Saffron [*Crocus sativus* L.] provides a variety of promising preventive and therapeutic effects with non-considerable side effects Objective: Based on our knowledge, this is the first study that simultaneously has reviewed the effect of saffron extract and its constituents on the factors associated with neuropsychological, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal tract diseases Methods: To search studies, an open-ended, language-restricted [English] search of MEDLINE [PubMed] and Science direct databases were conducted [up to 28 October 2014] using specific search criteria to identify all related studies. In addition the SID and Magiran databases were also searched for Persian articles. Results: Results show that the saffron and its constituents can be beneficial for prevention and treatment of diseases related to memory and eye. However, studies about analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-seizure effects of saffron are few, the results are promising. The effects of saffron and its constituents on anxiety and insomnia have been only studied in animal models and the results are promising. Their antidepressants effects are also very evident. On the other hand, the effects of saffron and its active constituents in prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases have also been observed in previous studies. Although the studies about saffron effects on gastrointestinal diseases are few and only in animal models, they have shown potential benefits in prevention and treatment. Conclusion: It seems that saffron and its constituents have preventive and therapeutic roles in neurologic, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases. These functions are contributed to antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic properties of saffron.

Cryptosporidium

isolation and purification

[Comparative study between Triage Micro Parasite Panel and Immunofluorescent Assay in diagnosis of Cryptosporidium Protozoan in Sohag Governorate]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 29-36

Keywords: Cryptosporidiosis-diagnosis; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Oocysts; Diarrhea; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Direct; Immunoenzyme Techniques

Abstract: The zoonotic intracellular protozoan parasite *Cryptosporidium* is highly infectious and as low as 30 sporulated oocysts can cause infection in healthy volunteers. *Cryptosporidium* oocysts are shed in large numbers in the faeces of infected people or animals. *cryptosporidium* oocysts are resistant to environmental conditions and are able to resist standard disinfection e.g. chlorination of drinking water. Stool samples of 72 persons [9-64 years old] in rural areas of Sohag Governorate, Egypt, attending the out patients clinic of cancer institute of Sohag Governorate [Ministry of Health] and complaining of diarrhoea [immunocompromized patients], were examined for detection of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts using modified acid-fast staining. Only 25 patients stool samples were positive for *Cryptosporidium* oocysts. Detection of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts using modified acid-fast staining is time consuming and need expert individual. The sensitivity and specificity of the test are improved by newer tools, such as immunofluorescent assays and antigen-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays which are now commonly used in diagnostic laboratories. Polymerase-chain-reaction [PCR] - based techniques are available as research tests. In the present study the sensitivity of Direct Fluorescent Antibody [DFA] Test [100%] was found to be higher than that of Triage rapid qualitative enzyme immunoassay [EIA] [96%] and the specificity of both tests reached 100% as all members of the control group gave negative results. Aim of the work: Comparison between Triage Micro Parasite Panel and Immunofluorescence Tests in diagnosis of *Cryptosporidium* protozoan in Sohag Governorate.

Cytoskeletal Proteins

[Expression of Ezrin and intercellular adhesion Molecule-1 [Icam-1] In Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Non-Neoplastic Liver Lesions of Hcv infected patients]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 11-28

Keywords: Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Liver Neoplasms; Liver Diseases; Hepatitis C; Hepatitis C, Chronic

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the expression of ezrin and ICAM-1 proteins in hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] and non-neoplastic liver lesions on top of HCV infection. Methods: This study was carried out on a total number of 95 specimens; they were grouped as: Group I: 47 HCC specimens, Group II: 19 HCV related liver cirrhosis specimens. Group III: 18 chronic hepatitis C [CHC] specimens. The specimens of these groups were obtained from HCV positive patients. Group IV: 11 normal liver specimens obtained from donors for liver transplantation proved to be negative for HCV and HBV infection by serological tests [as controls]. The expression of ezrin and ICAM-1 in all groups was examined by immunohistochemical method and scored as Immunoreactivity score [IRS]. Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences [SPSS version 16.0; SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA]. Results: Both ezrin and ICAM-1 protein expressions were low in normal liver [means of IRS +/- SE were 0.36 +/- 0.15 and 0.64 +/- 0.15, respectively], with significant increase in the mean of ezrin IRS in CHC group [3.89 +/- 0.65], while mean of ICAM-1 IRS was insignificantly increased [0.94 +/- 0.29]. Both ezrin and ICAM-1 IRS showed significant increase with transition from cirrhosis [1.31 +/- 0.42 and 0.94 +/- 0.31, respectively] to HCC [4.74 +/- 0.45 and 3.21 +/- 0.41, respectively] [p < 0.001]. There were significant positive correlations between ezrin and ICAM-1 expression and both elevated serum AFP [r = 0.539 and 0.777, respectively, p < 0.001] and vascular invasion in HCC specimens [r = 0.395 and 0.425, respectively, p < 0.01]. Conclusions: Ezrin and ICAM-1 were over expressed in HCC, and correlated with elevated serum AFP and vascular invasion in HCC specimens. In cirrhosis and HCC groups, there was positive correlation between ezrin and ICAM-1 staining. It indicates that ezrin may increase the expression of ICAM-1 to promote the development and advancement of HCC.

Dermatitis, Contact

epidemiology

Clinico-epidemiological study on metal-induced contact dermatitis from North India.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 169-176

Keywords: Metals; Prevalence

Abstract: Objective: To determine the prevalence of metal sensitization and different clinical patterns in suspected patients of metal induced contact dermatitis. Methods: This was an epidemiological study during which a total of 100 patients suspected and provisionally diagnosed as having contact dermatitis to metals were subjected to a patch test with Indian Standard Battery developed by CODFI [Contact and Occupational Dermatoses Forum of India]. Results were read after 48hrs of application and a second reading, if required, was taken after 72-96hrs. Results: Most of the patients in this series presented with hand eczema [40%], which was followed by dermatitis localized to site of contact with metal [20%] and facial dermatitis including eyelid dermatitis [15%]. Twenty-seven patients showed positive reactions to metal allergens. Crosssensitivity was low and three patients or 11.11% showed sensitization to two metal allergens. No patient showed sensitization to all the three metals. Conclusion: Nickel was the commonest metal allergen identified and it was relevant in 100% of the cases. It showed a strong female preponderance. Patch testing is hence a helpful diagnostic aid in identifying the agents responsible for contact dermatitis and a sincere effort should be made to determine clinical relevance of the test results in every case.

Dermatitis, Irritant

Irritant dermatitis and postinflammatory depigmentation following application of 'sexual massage oils' - a case report.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 237-239

Keywords: Pigmentation Disorders; Skin Pigmentation; Inflammation; Oils; Penis

Abstract: There has been a new hard selling product in the Southeast Asian market - the so called 'sex massage oil'. A variety of such preparations are available freely and are claimed to have sexaugmenting properties. Various effects are claimed upon usage, ranging from enlargement of the male organ to substantial increases in intercourse time. Also is claimed, that, these products being 'herbal' have no side effects. These attractively packaged oils are sold over the counter in large volumes to the unsuspecting public. We present here a case of a young man who suffered from chronic irritant dermatitis from usage of the same. We believe this to be the first case report where irritant dermatitis had resulted from usage of such 'sex massage oils'.

Dermoid Cyst

diagnosis

An unusual eyelid mass: Tarsal dermoid cyst.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 312-314

Keywords: Eyelid Neoplasms; Eyelids-pathology

Abstract: We report the case of a 15-month-old boy who presented with a mass lesion of the right upper eyelid that had been present since birth and had slowly enlarged over the last 3 months. The lesion had minimal surrounding erythema simulating the appearance of a chalazion. Intraoperatively the lesion was noted to be firmly adherent to the underlying tarsus. The lesion was excised completely through an eyelid crease approach leaving the tarsus intact. The histopathology was consistent with dermoid cyst. To our knowledge, this is the third case of a tarsal dermoid cyst reported in the literature. Dermoid cyst should be included in the differential diagnosis of eyelid mass lesions, and particularly differentiated from a chalazion to avoid mismanagement that may lead to scarring, recurrence and inflammation. The excision of these lesions sparing the underlying tarsus can be possible.

Descemet Membrane

Spontaneously resolving descemet's membrane detachment caused by an ophthalmic viscosurgical device during cataract surgery.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 301-302

Keywords: Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Cataract Extraction-adverse effects; Phacoemulsification

Abstract: We present a case of a central Descemet's membrane detachment [DMD] induced by an Ophthalmic Viscosurgical Device during phacoemulsification surgery that resolved spontaneously, leaving a best spectacle corrected visual acuity of 20/20. The detachment was monitored with serial anterior segment optical coherence tomography images. Most cases of central DMD reported in the literature have been managed surgically to facilitate rapid visual recovery and minimize the risk of scarring. Our case adds to the literature in providing an alternative management strategy where surgical intervention may not be possible.

Diabetes Mellitus

Physician's compliance with diabetic guideline.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 237-242

Keywords: Guideline Adherence; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Physicians; Blood Glucose; Primary Health Care; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Objective: To assess the blood sugar control of type 2 diabetic patients at primary health care [PHC] setting and physician's compliance to the diabetic guideline Setting: Bahrain Defense Force Hospital, Primary Health Care, Bahrain Design: A Retrospective Study Method: A retrospective analysis of type 2 diabetic patients from January to December 2009 and from January to December 2014 was performed. The following were documented: personal characteristics, history intake, physical assessment, investigations and patients' education. Physician's compliance and glycemic control were assessed Result: One hundred ninety-four patients in 2009 and 100 in 2014 were reviewed. In 2009, 123 [63.4%] had two visits to the diabetes clinic, compared to 43 [43%] patients in 2014. In 2009, 18 [9.3%] patients had HbA1c </-6.5% and 14 [14%] patients in 2014. In 2009, the following were assessed: weight in 175 [90.2%], blood pressure in 187 [96.4%], feet in 185 [95.4%], fundus in 173 [89.2%] and neurological examinations in 157 [80.9%], compared to 2014, 77 [77%], 95 [95%], 47 [47%], 78 [78%] and 44 [44%] respectively. In 2009, the following investigations were performed: creatinine in 177 [92.1%], lipids in 189 [97.4%], microalbuminuria in 166 [85.6%] and HbA1c in 166 [85.6%] compared to 2014, 100 [100%], 100 [100%], 100 [100%], and 100 [100%] respectively. Conclusion: Overall physician's compliance with PHC diabetic guideline is 73.2% in 2009 compared to 47% in 2014. The majority of patients had poor glycemic control. Smoking history was rarely documented and foot care advice was given to 11% of the patients.

epidemiology

Frequency of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in patient with herpes zoster.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 182-185

Keywords: Herpes Zoster; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Objective: To determine frequency of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in patients with herpes zoster. [HZ] Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed at PNS Shifa hospital, Karachi from June, 2013 to December, 2013. A total of 89 patients suffering from HZ from age 40-70 years were included in this study after taking informed consent. All patients underwent fasting blood sugar evaluation from hospital laboratory. Results: 34 [38.2%] patients were of 40-55 years of age while 55 [61.8%] were of 56-70 year age group. Mean age was 56.93 +/- 8.24 years, 48 [53.9] were male and 41 [46.1%] were females while undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in patients with HZ occurred in 36 [40.5%] while 53 [59.5%] had no findings of the morbidity. Conclusion: Frequency of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus is higher among patients with herpes zoster. So, it is recommended that every patient who present with HZ, should be evaluated for diabetes mellitus.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Type II Diabetic patients; use of camel milk in Karachi: a cross sectional survey.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1159-1163

Keywords: Camels; Milk; Cross-Sectional Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires; Blood Glucose

Abstract: Objectives: To determine the frequency of camel milk users as a dietary adjunct therapy in Diabetes Type 2 Study Design. A cross sectional questionnaire based survey Period: May to August 2013 Setting: Liaquat National Hospital and Jinnah Medical College Hospital] and one public sector hospital [Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre] in Karachi Methods: Minimum sample size using 11.1% prevalence of type II diabetes mellitus, confidence interval of 95% and 5% margin of error and finite population correction for large population was calculated to be 152. Using purposive

sampling, type II diabetes patients [taking oral hypoglycemic medication or insulin to control serum blood glucose] visiting outpatient departments for diabetes management at two private and one public sector hospital in Karachi, were requested to participate. After obtaining informed consent, a structured pre-coded questionnaire was filled by trained interviewer. Two laboratory assessed fasting blood [FBG] readings from previous three months were also recorded from their files. Those who affirmed the use of camel milk were asked further questions on reasons and consumption pattern. All responses were entered into SPSS version 17.0 and descriptive frequencies and statistics were obtained for camel milk users and non-users. Results: 300 patients consented to participate and filled the questionnaire. 36 forms did not have two FBG lab reports from previous three months and were excluded. In the remaining sample size of $n = 264$, camel milk use frequency was 35.98% [$n=95$]. In the preceding three months, the median FBG of users was 121.0 mg/dl as compared to median FBS of non-users [64.01%; $n = 169$] of 202.06 mg/dl. 90.5% [$n=86$] of all users considered oral medications as main modality for control and only 15.8% of these patients attributed blood glucose control solely to use of camel milk. Camel milk users were found to use more of home remedies [13.7%, $n = 13$], homeopathic medicine [15.8%, $n = 15$] and exercise [45.3%, $n=43$] as adjunct modalities to control their blood glucose as compared to 6.5%, 8.9% and 31.4% of non-users. 71.6% [$n= 121$] of nonusers used dietary modification to manage diabetes as compared to 47.4% [$n = 45$] users. 71% [$n = 121$] non-users were regularly measuring their blood glucose levels as compared to 56.8% [$n=54$] users of camel milk. Conclusions: Diabetics drinking camel milk showed a marked decrease in mean Fasting Blood Sugar values as compared to non-users. More experimental studies should be conducted on a larger scale and on different regions so as to ascertain the biological plausibility.

[Effect of aerobic exercise and alpha lipoic acid supplement on insulin resistance in females with type 2 diabetes]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 75-80

Keywords: Exercise; Thioctic Acid; Insulin Resistance

Abstract: Background and Objective: Alpha lipoic acid [ALA] is a powerful biological antioxidant which is involved in metabolism and energy production as a co-factor in mitochondrial dehydrogenase enzyme complex. This study was done to evaluate the effect of aerobic exercise and alpha lipoic acid supplement on insulin resistance in females with type 2 diabetes. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 44 females with type 2 diabetes divided into four groups including: control, supplementation, training and supplementation + training groups. Patients of supplementation and complex [supplementation + training] groups took three 100mg ALA capsules per day for eight weeks. The training program consisted of 8 weeks and three sessions per week. In each session, the subjects warmed up for 10-15 minutes, ran on a treadmill with the intensity of 40-50% of maximum heart rate for 30 minutes and then cooled down for 5-10 minutes. Blood samples were taken after 12-14 hours fasting in two stages - the beginning and the end of the eighth week. Results: Eight weeks of taking ALA supplements significantly reduced patients' insulin resistance [$P<0.05$]. Eight weeks of running on a treadmill with an intensity of 40-50% of maximum heart rate nonsignificantly reduced insulin resistance in the training group compared to the controls. In the supplementation + training group a significant reduction of insulin resistance was observed [$P<0.05$]. Conclusion: Alpha lipoic acid supplementation reduces insulin and insulin resistance. While, reduction in fasting blood glucose level causes reduction in insulin resistance in the combination of supplementation and training.

[Effect of eight weeks aerobic exercise on plasma level of agouti-related protein, glycated hemoglobin and glucose in non-active type II diabetic women]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 89-95

Keywords: Exercise; Agouti-Related Protein-blood; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Blood Glucose

Abstract: Background and Objective: Diabetes mellitus is the most common type of metabolic diseases which is characterized with hyperglycemia due to implicit or relative insulin deficiency. Diabetes mellitus is acutely related to obesity. Agouti-related protein [AGRP] has 132 amino acids and increases appetite in humans. This study was done to determine the effect of eight weeks aerobic exercise on plasma level of agouti-related protein, glycated hemoglobin and glucose in non-active type II diabetic women. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 30 female diabetic patients were divided into exercise and control groups. The training program was performed 3 sessions a week in course of 8 weeks, each session was last for 60 minutes, and the controls did not have any exercise. The plasma level of agouti-related protein, glycated hemoglobin and glucose were measured. Results: There was no significant alteration in the level of AGRP, HbA1c and glucose in either exercise or control groups. There was no significant relation between AGRP with glucose, AGRP with HbA1c and HbA1c with glucose in the exercise and control groups. Conclusion: Eight weeks of aerobic exercise is not enough for making any changes on plasma level of AGRP, HbA1c and glucose in non-active type II diabetic women.

Diabetes, Gestational

[Effect of short-term dietary approaches to stop hypertension on pregnancy outcomes in gestational diabetes]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 1-10

Keywords: Diet; Hypertension; Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnant Women

Abstract: Background and Objective: Modification of life style, nutritional regiment and insulin therapy is used for improvement of pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM]. This study was done to evaluate the effect of the dietary approaches to stop hypertension [DASH] eating plan on pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus. Methods: In this clinical trial study, 52 women with GDM were randomly divided into DASH and control groups for 4 weeks. The control diet contained 45-55% carbohydrates, 15-20% protein and 25-30% total fat. The DASH was rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and low-fat dairy products, and contained lower amounts of saturated fats, cholesterol and refined grains with a total of 2400 mg/day sodium. The numbers of women whom commenced insulin therapy after dietary intervention, the mode of delivery and prevalence of polyhydramnios were assessed. The length, weight and head circumference of infants were measured during the first 24 h after birth. Results: 46.2% of women in the DASH group needed to have a cesarean section, this rate for the control group was 80.8% [P<0.05]. The percentage of those who needed to commence insulin therapy after intervention was 23% for DASH group vs 73% for controls [P<0.05]. Infants born to mothers on the DASH group had significantly lower body weight [3222.7 vs 3818.8 g, P<0.05], head circumference [34.2 vs 35.1 cm, P<0.05] and ponderal index [2.50 vs 2.87 kg/m³, P<0.05] compared to those born to mothers on the control diet. Conclusion: Consumption of dietary approaches to stop hypertension for 4 weeks among pregnant women with GDM resulted in improved pregnancy outcomes.

epidemiology

[Gestational and Pregestational Diabetes Mellitus in Omani women; comparison of obstetric and perinatal outcomes]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 445-449

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Pregnancy Outcome; Obstetrics; Prevalence; Perinatal Care

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM] and pregestational diabetes mellitus [PGDM] among pregnant women in Oman and compare their obstetric and perinatal outcomes. Methods: This retrospective study assessed the obstetric and perinatal outcomes of pregnant Omani women with GDM or PGDM who delivered at the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital in Muscat, Oman, between January 2009 and December 2010. Results: There were a total of 5,811 deliveries during the study period. Of the 5,811 women who gave birth, 639 women were found to have diabetes mellitus [11.0%]. A total of 581 of the diabetic women had GDM [90.9%] and only 58 [9.1%] had PGDM. Women with PGDM had a significantly higher incidence of pre-eclampsia [P = 0.022], preterm deliveries [P <0.001] and Caesarean sections [P <0.001]. Neonatal complications, such as respiratory distress syndrome [RDS], neonatal hypoglycaemia, neonatal jaundice and subsequent admission to a neonatal intensive care unit [NICU] were significantly higher for neonates born to mothers with PGDM compared to those born to mothers with GDM [P <0.001]. The corrected perinatal mortality rates for women with PGDM and GDM were 34.5 and 13.7 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Conclusion: In this Omani cohort, women with PGDM were at higher risk of developing obstetric and perinatal complications such as pre-eclampsia, preterm delivery and Caesarean delivery compared to women with GDM. In addition, neonates who had mothers with PGDM had higher rates of RDS, neonatal hypoglycaemia, neonatal jaundice and admission to the NICU.

Diabetic Nephropathies

diagnosis

Urinary markers for early detection of Diabetic Nephropathy in type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 479-488

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Acetylglucosaminidase-urine; gamma-Glutamyltransferase-urine; beta 2-Microglobulin-urine; Malondialdehyde-urine; Oxidative Stress

Abstract: Background: diabetic nephropathy [DN] is a serious complication of diabetic mellitus associated with increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Diagnostic markers to detect DN at early stage are important as early intervention can slow loss of kidney functions and improve patient outcomes. N-acetyl Beta d-glucosaminidase [NAG] is a lysosomal enzyme, present in high concentrations in renal proximal tubular cells, Gamma-glutamyltransferase [GGT] is an enzyme which located along the proximal tubular brush border, Malondialdehyde [MDA] is a highly toxic product, formed in part by lipid oxidation derived free radicals, Reactive carbonyl derivatives [RCD[S]] is an oxidative stress marker in urine, as a measure of the oxidative modification of proteins and beta-2-microglobulin is filtered by the glomerulus, absorbed and catabolized by the proximal tubules. The aim of this study is to investigate the urinary outcome of these markers as early detectors of diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetic children. Subjects and methods: This case-control study included 67 children with type 1 diabetes mellitus [33 male; 34 female], age [11.03 +/- 1.05 years] and thirty one age [10.58 +/- 1.11 years] and sex [13 male; 18 female] matched healthy children [13 male; 18 female]. Type 1 diabetic children were further subdivided into microalbuminuric and normoalbuminuric subgroups according to microalbuminuria concentration [30 mg/ g creatinine]. Age, sex, diabetic duration and the current daily insulin dose, and family history of diabetes, weight, height, body mass index, systolic and diastolic blood pressure were recorded. Fasting plasma glucose, glycated hemoglobin, blood urea nitrogen, plasma creatinine, urinary creatinine, microalbumin, N-acetyl-B-D glucosaminidase [NAG], Gama glutamyl transferase [GGT], Beta-2-microglobulin, Malondialdehyde [MDA] and Reactive carbonyl groups [RCDS[S]] were measured in all subjects. Results: a significant increase in tubular injury markers of diabetes [NAG, GGT, beta-2-microglobulin] and oxidative stress parameters [MDA, RCDS[S]] as compared to control subjects was found. Microalbuminuric subjects showed a significant elevation in the urinary markers including NAG, GGT, beta-2-microglobulin, MDA, RCDS[S] as compared to normoalbuminuric subjects. The studied urinary tubular enzymes [NAG, GGT], oxidative stress markers [MDA, RCDS[S]] and Beta-2- microglobulin showed positive correlations with one another. Conclusion: The results of this study introduced the possibility of depending on tubular enzymes [NAG, GGT], oxidative stress markers [MDA, RCDS[S]] and Beta2 microglobulin as early, reliable, and sensitive predictors for diabetic nephropathy. The NAG activity index proved to be the most sensitive biomarker, then beta-2- microglobulin for early discovering the tubule cells damage.

Diving

[Otoneurological and postural assessment in blind scuba divers]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 505-507

Keywords: Blindness; Neurotology; Posture

Drinking Water

chemistry

Drinking water studies: A review on heavy metal, application of biomarker and health risk assessment [a special focus in Malaysia]

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 297-310

Keywords: Metals, Heavy; Biomarkers; Risk Assessment

Abstract: Malaysia has abundant sources of drinking water from river and groundwater. However, rapid developments have deteriorated quality of drinking water sources in Malaysia. Heavy metal studies in terms of drinking water, applications of health risk assessment and bio-monitoring in Malaysia were reviewed from 2003 to 2013. Studies on heavy metal in drinking water showed the levels are under the permissible limits as suggested by World Health Organization and Malaysian Ministry of Health. Future studies on the applications of health risk assessment are crucial in order to understand the risk of heavy metal exposure through drinking water to Malaysian population. Among the biomarkers that have been reviewed, toenail is the most useful tool to evaluate body burden of heavy metal. Toenails are easy to collect, store, transport and analysed. This review will give a clear guidance for future studies of Malaysian drinking water. In this way, it will help risk managers to minimize the exposure at optimum level as well as the government to formulate policies in safe guarding the population.

Electronic Health Records

[Factors influencing nurses' readiness to implementation of electronic health records]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 51-56

Keywords: Nurses; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals, Teaching; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Introduction: Personnel readiness is the major factor for implementation of Electronic Health Records [EHR]. On the other hand, nurses play an important role to the delivery of care. This study aimed to determine factors influencing nurses' readiness to implement EHR. Methods: This descriptive - cross sectional study was conducted on the nurses in the teaching hospital affiliated to Golestan University of Medical Sciences in 2013. The data was collected by a valid and reliable structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed using Descriptive statistics. Results: Data analysis indicated that the factor of perception and awareness of the characteristics and advantages of EHR [4.76 +/- 0.45] had the highest score, whereas the factor of ensuring the security and confidentiality in the EHR [4.21 +/- 0.81] and participation in the design and implementation phase of EHR [4.29 +/- 0.71] had the lowest score. Conclusion: The most obvious finding to emerge from this study is that most nurses believe that awareness of benefits and understanding of EHR concepts, increases their readiness to implement EHR. Thus, this issue should be considered by policy makers of information technologies.

Endotoxemia

physiopathology

Effect of Endotoxemia on Cardiac Disease in high and low flux Hemodialysis patients.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 620-630

Keywords: Heart Diseases; Renal Dialysis

Abstract: Background : endotoxemia can be the missing link between ESRD and cardiac disease, the first cause of death in hemodialysis patients. Patients and methods : patients were recruited from Ain Shams University Hospitals,

hemodialysis units. 120 patients on prevalent HD were enrolled in the study : 31 cardiac patients on high flux HD [group A], 29 cardiac patients on low flux HD [group B], 32 non-cardiac high flux HD [group C], and 28 non cardiac low flux HD [group D] . For all patients we measured : Hb, URR, serum albumin, HsCRP, predialysis and postdialysis endotoxin, endotoxin delta change, echocardiography, and ECGResults : we found that cardiac high flux and low flux groups had higher endotoxemia levels than non cardiac high flux and low flux groupsConclusion : High flux hemodialysis patients had higher accumulated endotoxin than low flux hemodialysis patients, within either cardiac or non - cardiac groups.

Enterocolitis, Necrotizing

surgery

Surgical management of Necrotizing Enterocolitis following Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Repair.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 253-255

Keywords: Hernias, Diaphragmatic, Congenital; Herniorrhaphy-adverse effects; Postoperative Complications; Disease Management

Abstract: Necrotizing Enterocolitis [NEC] is a significant cause of in-hospital mortality. The pathogenesis remains unclear, but may be associated with Staphylococcus epidermidis related sepsis, hypertonic feeds or other stress. It is also associated with Abdominal Compartment Syndrome [ACS] as documented after complete closure of gastroschisis. While the incidence of NEC is rare, the associated mortality is significant. We report a case of NEC following the repair of a congenital diaphragmatic hernia [CDH]; an unusual yet serious complication. A literature search revealed only one similar case which resulted in mortality. The possibility of serious postoperative complications following the repair of CDH must be considered in any neonate who exhibits deterioration in their general condition.

Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli

[Detection of heat-labile toxin in enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli using PCR-ELISA technique]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 114-121

Keywords: Bacterial Toxins; Enterotoxins; Escherichia coli Proteins; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Background and Objective: Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli [ETEC] are the most common agent which causes diarrhea, worldwide. ETEC is colonized along the cells and then producing heat-labile [LT] and heat-stable enterotoxigenic which enter into intestinal epithelial cells and causes water and electrolyte loss from intestinal epithelial cells and eventually cause diarrhea. This study was done to detect the heatlabile toxin in Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli using PCR-ELISA technique. Methods: In this descriptive study, DIG-labeled PCR products were bounded to streptoavidin-coated wells of a microtiter plate and detected by anti-DIG-peroxidase conjugate. The biotin-labeled internal probe was used for verification of PCR products. Results: Heat-labile toxin was detected by PCR-ELISA method. The sensitivity of heat-labile toxin was 1.9 ng. This method did not cross-react with bacteria from this variety. Conclusion: PCR-ELISA method is 100 times more sensitive than conventional PCR method and due to lack of agarose gel and electrophoresis device it can be a good alternative to traditional method.

Ergocalciferols

therapeutic use

Efficacy of intravenous vitamin-D selective receptor activator [Paricalcitol] in management of secondary Hyperparathyroidism in Hemodialysis patients, single center experience.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 522-528

Keywords: Hyperparathyroidism, Secondary-drug therapy; Renal Dialysis; Disease Management; Administration, Intravenous; Receptors, Calcitriol; Vitamin D

Abstract: Background: secondary hyperparathyroidism [SHPT], a complication of chronic kidney disease [CKD] and is characterized by not only increased serum levels of intact parathyroid hormone [iPTH], but also may cause skeletal and cardiovascular complications. Deficiency of calcitriol [1, 25-hydroxy vitamin D] caused by impaired renal function, a main factor in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of secondary hyperparathyroidism [SHPT] is associated with poor outcomes in hemodialysis patients. Therapy with vitamin D receptor [VDR] activators, including calcitriol or the selective VDR activator paricalcitol, has been associated with improved survival in patients with CKD on hemodialysis. Patients and Methods: single center cross over observational study of 28 patients on regular Hemodialysis in nephrology unit in Dubai hospital, the patient stopped all vitamin-D supplementations and calcium containing phosphate binder for 2 weeks prior to initiation and for the whole study period, non calcium based phosphate binder was continued. Initial dose of selective VDRA [PARICALCITOL] is 0.04 to 0.1 mcg/kg body weight [average total dose 2.8-7 mcg] administered as a bolus dose post hemodialysis twice to three times per week according to initial parathyroid hormone level Titration weekly dose [micrograms] calculated by dividing most recent i-PTH level [pg/ml]/80. Results : analyzing the data at start and end of trial period 48 weeks showed that there was significant reduction of serum I-PTH from [491.210 +/- 144.690 pg/dl] at start of the trial to [142.610 +/- 41.519pg/dl] at 48 weeks with P- value [<0.001]. Serum calcium increased from [8.343 +/- 0.654mg/dl] at the start of the study to [8.629 +/- 0.534mg/dl] at 48 weeks but without statistical significance P- value [0.006], same occurred with serum phosphate which showed insignificant rise with phosphate level at start of the test [7.264 +/- 1.695mg/dl] and at 48 weeks [7.279 +/- 1.800mg/dl] with P-value [0.975]. Conclusion: It could be concluded that use of intravenous vitamin D selective receptor activator [Paricalcitol] is effective in reducing serum I-PTH level in hemodialysis patients. Serum Ca⁺⁺ and phosphorus levels were statistically insignificant.

Erythropoietin

Comparison of efficacy of Continuous Erythropoietin Receptor Activator [CERA] In chronic kidney disease patients versus patients on Hemodialysis, single center experience.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 514-521

Keywords: Polyethylene Glycols; Renal Insufficiency, Chronic; Renal Dialysis; Anemia

Abstract: Background : prior to the availability of recombinant human erythropoietin [r-EPO, epoetin], patients on dialysis frequently demanded blood transfusions and excessive iron therapy, exposing them to the risks of iron overload, transmission of viral hepatitis, and sensitization, which reduced the chances of successful transplantation . Recombinant human erythropoietin has been used for more than 20 years for the treatment of renal anemia, Epoetin-Alfa and -beta representing the common traditional preparations. By the modification of the molecule's carbohydrate moiety or structure a longer duration of erythropoietin receptor stimulation was achieved. The continuous erythropoietin receptor activator C.E.R.A. once or twice a month was found sufficient to achieve serum hemoglobin target levels. This study was aimed to identify the efficacy of C.E.R.A [Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta] in achieving and maintenance of hemoglobin level in patients with chronic kidney disease and patients on regular Hemodialysis therapy. Patients and methods: 145 patients with either CKD stage 4 and 5 [e GFR <45 ml/min] on follow up in nephrology outpatient department or on regular Hemodialysis in nephrology unit Dubai hospital. In this center, the CERA approved by the local pharmacy authority was used for treatment of anemia in chronic kidney disease monthly dose of [100 mg for 70 kg patient] and adjusted according to monthly HB level during the trial period for reaching and maintaining target HB level of 11-12.5 g/dl. Results : Patients on HD 78 patients [53.8%] and CKD patients 67 patients the mean HB level at the end of study period showed statistically significant rise in whole patient cohort with HB START [8.882 +/- 1.272 g/dl] and at the end of 24month [11.119 +/- 1017 g/dl] With P-value [<0.001]. HB at start was [9.013 +/- 1.298 g/dl] and [8.769

+/- 1.246] g/dl for CKD and HD respectively slightly higher in CKD group however without statistical difference [P-value 0.250]. HB level at the 24 month period [end of trial period] was found statically higher in HD group [11.305 +/- 1.197g/dl] than CKD group [10.903 +/- 1.116g/dl] again without statistical significance P value [0.038]. Conclusion: It could be concluded that the long acting erythropoietin stimulating therapy using continuous erythropoietin receptor activator [CERA] as once monthly dose is effective and safe in maintaining target HB level in both CKD patients and patients on maintenance hemodialysis and there was no recorded side effects of its use either by intravenous or subcutaneous use.

Exercise

[Effect of a session resistance exercise on mRNA expression of NT-3 and TrkC proteins in soleus muscle of Wistar rats]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 63-68

Keywords: Resistance Training; RNA, Messenger; Gene Expression; Neurotrophin 3; Receptor, trkC; Muscle, Skeletal; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Background and Objective: Skeletal muscle expresses several neurotrophin and their receptors which providing the basis for neurotrophin signaling within the muscle compartments. This study was done to evaluate the effect of a session of resistance exercise on mRNA expression of NT-3 and TrkC proteins in soleus muscle of Wistar Rats. Methods: In this experimental study, 16 male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into exercise and control groups. The resistance training protocol consisted of climbing a 1-meter-long ladder, with a weight attached to a tail sleeve. Expressions of NT-4/5 and P75, quantitatively were measured using RT-PCR. Results: There was not any significant alteration in NT-3 mRNA in soleus muscle after resistance exercise. However, one session of resistance exercise significantly increased mRNA expression of TrkC [1.7 Folds] in soleus muscle [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Resistance exercise increases TrkC expression in soleus muscle of wistar rats.

Eye

radiation effects

Toxicological effects of generated radiations on the eye among computer users.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 631-642

Keywords: Computers; Radiation; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Background: Nowadays computers being used in every aspect of life in both developed and developing countries. These electronic devices generate a form of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation which exerts negative influence on human health. Eyes are particularly vulnerable; thus computer vision syndrome or dry eye disease is the most frequent health problems among computer users. This study aims to assess toxic effects of computer generated radiation on eyes among a sample of Egyptian computer users. Subjects and Methods: this is a cross-sectional study conducted on 100 volunteers from both sexes who worked daily on a computer. All participants were subjected to a self-filling questionnaire including questions about personal information, work and workplace related information as well as, Ocular Surface Disease Index [OSDI] with 12 questions about symptoms of eye and vision problems. Results: this study revealed that more than three fourths [79.0%] of the studied computer workers suffered from symptoms of dry eye disease, 40.5% of them had severe eye affection, 26.6 % had moderate and 32.9 % had mild eye affection. Those with severe eye affection of participants with dry eye disease were using the computer for a mean duration of 10.3 +/- 2.4 hour/day and 70.9 % of them not taking regular rest during computer work. Wearing visual aids showed a significant association with dry eye disease [P = 0.002]. Conclusion: the majority of participants had symptoms of dry eye disease. The most vulnerable persons were those who wearing medical glasses or lenses and use the computer for around 10 h / day without regular rest. Occurrence of eye dryness was relevant to the presence of fan and air conditioner in the workplace. These results indicated the valuable role and the essential need for visual assessment of computer workers for early and proper diagnosis of dry eye disease in order to minimize its impact on their productivity and quality of life.

Eye Foreign Bodies

diagnosis

Foreign body in ocular coats causing a pseudo optic nerve head Shadow.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 315-316

Keywords: Optic Nerve; Ultrasonography

Abstract: Small intraocular foreign body in the outer coats of the eye may be wrongly interpreted as optic nerve head on ultrasound imaging. Such errors can be avoided by performing multiple sonography scans in different axes.

Femoral Artery

[Mid-Term result of superficial femoral artery angioplasty versus open surgery]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 1-10

Keywords: Angioplasty; Prospective Studies; Peripheral Arterial Disease

Abstract: Objective: to report our mid-term results of superficial femoral artery angioplasty versus open surgery. Patients and Methods: This study was conducted prospectively on 50 patients with peripheral arterial diseases [Fontaine IIB-IV, Rutherford category 3-6]. The patients were included according to the following inclusion criteria: Disabling intermittent claudication [Fontaine IIb, Rutherford 3] or critical limb ischemia [Fontaine. III-IV, Rutherford 4-6] caused by long total occluded segment of the superficial femoral artery [>15 cm]. Protocol: After complete clinical examination and investigations, enrolled patients were classified into two groups, group [a]: in which 25 patients were subjected to open vascular procedures, and group [b] in which the other 25 patients were subjected to endovascular procedures. Conclusion: our mid-term results of management of superficial femoral artery occlusion is a trial to detect some predictive variables in relation to primary patency such as stenting, state of distal run off 'graft anatomy and graft material which may help in taking the decision to perform angioplasty or open surgery.

Fibrin Fibrinogen Degradation Products

Validation of new D-Dimer cutoff values to increase its diagnostic utility as biochemical marker in acute venous Thromboembolic Disease.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 363-370

Keywords: Venous Thromboembolism-diagnosis; Acute Disease; Biomarkers; Venous Thrombosis-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Diagnosis of venous thromboembolic disease [deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism] is often inaccurate because signs and symptoms are nonspecific. Numerous clinical management trials using D-dimer which is one of the coagulation markers have shown that it has a sufficient specificity to assist in the diagnosis of venous thromboembolic disease. Aim of the work: This study was done to validate the utility of D-dimer as a diagnostic biomarker for DVT using a higher cutoff values which may improve the test specificity. Material and method: In this retrospective chart review study, we reviewed the hospital records of all patients for whom D-dimer assay was done in King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital, Al Taif - Saudi Arabia from January 2011 to October 2013. The study involved 141 individuals; 25 who were proved to be normal were chosen to serve as control group [Group I], 61 patients who were positive for DVT by duplex scanning [Group II] and 55 patients who had symptoms of DVT but showed negative results on duplex ultrasound [group III]. Results: The demographic data revealed statistically insignificant difference between all studied groups. No significant differences were detected between the studied groups, except for hemoglobin level which was significantly lower in patients of groups II and III than in control group. However, highly significant differences were detected between different studied groups as regards D-dimer. Analysis of

the receiver operator characteristic [ROC] curve to establish the cutoff level of the studied marker in the diagnosis of DVT, verified that D-dimer value of 0.92 mg/L can accurately differentiate patients who were positive for DVT on duplex scanning from control group. Level of 2.81 mg/L for D-dimer was considered as a cutoff point that can differentiate patients who were duplex negative and free from thrombosis from those who eventually developed thrombosis. Conclusion: This study suggests the importance of the use of modified D-dimer cut-off values that can safely differentiate patients who are free from venous thromboembolic disease from others who are positive for the disease sparing patients the unnecessary risks of anticoagulation. In addition it can detect the patients who will eventually develop thrombosis regardless their primary duplex ultrasound scanning results, so, they could receive anticoagulation treatment.

Fibroma

diagnosis

Large irritation fibroma of palate - a rare presentation.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 233-236

Keywords: Palatal Neoplasms; Palate; Palate, Hard

Abstract: A 65-year-old lady presented with large, asymptomatic normal coloured pedunculated growth of 3.5 centimeter in length over hard palate since last two years. Patient had a history of betel leaf and nut ingestion with other irritant agents for several decades. All hematological investigations were within normal limit but radiographic imaging revealed soft tissue shadow. After excision, histopathological examination revealed bundles of spindle cells producing extensive collagen in both radiating and circular pattern in lower dermis with focal pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia in mucosal epithelium and chronic inflammatory infiltrates in submucosa. All these features were consistent with irritation fibroma with unusual size. It was located in palate which was very unusual location.

Foxes

Age Structure of a Red Fox [*Vulpes vulpes*] Sample from Egypt.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 347-353

Keywords: Age Factors; Dentin

Abstract: Background: the Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes* is the most common and wide spread wild carnivore in Egypt. Materials and Methods: we examine a museum sample of 179 specimens from different parts of Egypt to determine age structure using dentine layers counting method. Specimens were grouped into three population groups according to their geographical region of origin. Results: the average age of foxes in the sample was 1.46 years and ranging from 1 to 7 years of age. Differences in age structure of populations from the three geographical regions and differences between sexes are presented and discussed.

Glioblastoma

diagnosis

Pituitary Glioblastoma: a case report.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 45-48

Keywords: Pituitary Neoplasms

Abstract: Introduction: Pituitary adenomas have been the most common sellaturcica tumors. There have been many unusual types of pituitary tumors that might neglect by radiologists and clinicians. One of these tumors would be the malignant glioma. Case Presentation: A 62-year-old male has complained from sudden frontal headache, nausea, vomiting, decreased vision, blurred vision and double vision. In skull radiographic, there was an expansion of sellaturcica and a lesion with clear border on T1; heterogeneous; iso - to hypotense; size about 3/5 × 2/5 cm with no surrounding edema that it has homogeneously attracted contrast. Lesion, that shown a signal hypointensity on T2 with heterogeneous enhancement. In the coronal sections, the tumor expanded to the suprasellar region and optic chiasmatic that has compressed especially on the left side. Partial tumor resection has conducted. The surgery has done by a transsphenoidal approach. The pathologist has diagnosed a glioblastoma. This diagnosis has confirmed using immunohistochemistry technique. Conclusions: There have been many unusual types of pituitary tumors that might neglect by radiologists and clinicians. One of these tumors would be the malignant glioma.

Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency

diagnosis

[Comparison of fluorescent spot test, decolorization test and quantitative enzyme assay in detection of G6PD enzyme deficiency]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 108-113

Keywords: Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Enzyme Assays; DNA; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Background and Objective: The national screening program for G6PD enzyme deficiency is not able to detect all affected neonates. This study was done to compare the fluorescent spot test [FST], decolorization test, and quantitative enzyme assay [QEA] for detecting G6PD enzyme deficiency in neonates. Methods: In this descriptive study, cord blood samples of 365 neonates were collected. Decolorization test, QEA and DNA test was done for each sample. All of the neonates were tested by FST as a part of national screening program on heel-prick blood sample collected on day 3-5 after birth. QEA was considered as the gold standard. According to QEA test results, neonates with <20% and 20-60% of mean normal enzyme activity were considered as total deficient and partial deficient, respectively. Results: Fluorescent spot test detected 13 male neonates with G6PD enzyme deficiency while decolorization test identified 18 male and 1 female neonates. Using QEA, 19 of male and 28 of female neonates with G6PD enzyme deficiency [26 cases with partial and 2 cases with total deficiency] were diagnosed. DNA analysis detected 34 female case as heterozygote and 14 male neonates as hemizygote for the disease. Conclusion: Fluorescent spot test do not have required sensitivity for screening of neonates with G6PD enzyme deficiency. QEA test is recommended to replace the fluorescent spot test in national screening program.

Glyburide

pharmacology

Evaluation of role of Glibenclamide and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract on Lymph Node and Spleen of Diabetic rats.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 700-720

Keywords: Aphanizomenon; Lymph Nodes-drug effects; Spleen-drug effects; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats

Abstract: Background: diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder in the endocrine system with a common biochemical manifestation, thus hyper-glycemia is a disturbed carbohydrate metabolism. This work aimed to evaluate the role of antidiabetic and hypoglycemic drug glibenclamide as a chemical agent and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract as a natural agent on lymphoid organs such as lymph nodes and spleen in the diabetic [type-2] white male albino rats. Material and Methods: Fifty male albino rats were used and categorized into five groups; group 1: control [C], group 2: Alloxan induced diabetic rats [D] [150 mg/kg b.wt]; group 3: diabetic rats treated with daonil [D+Do][daonil 5 mg/kg b.wt/day]; group 4: Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract [AFA][94.5mg/kg b.wt/day] and group 5: diabetic rats treated

with Aphanizomenon flos -aquae extract[94.5mg/kg b.wt/day] [AFA+D]. All groups were dissected after 30 days of treatment. Lymph nodes and spleen samples were taken for histological and histochemical studies. Blood samples were taken for measurement of serum glucose and serum insulin level. Results: Diabetic male rats showed very highly significant increase in the serum glucose level, while non significant increase was recorded in the other treated groups in comparison with the control group. Diabetic male rats showed highly significant decrease in the serum insulin level as compared to the control group. Conversely, treatment of diabetic rats with daonil showed a significant increase in the levels of serum insulin. On the other hand non significant increase in the serum insulin was observed in AFA or AFA+D groups in comparison with the control group. Many histopathological and histochemical changes were observed in the lymph nodes and spleen of the diabetic rats, but using AFA extract succeeded to minimize the drastic changes which were observed in the lymph nodes and spleen of the diabetic rats more than that observed with glibenclamide. Conclusion: glibenclamide [daonil] as asynthetic drug and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract as a natural product ameliorated biochemical, histopathological and histochemical changes in the lymph nodes and splenic tissues of the diabetic rats. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract proved to be antidiabetic agent better than daonil drug and its antidiabetic action may be due to its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and hypoglycemic action.

Head and Neck Neoplasms

epidemiology

Epidemiological evaluation of head and neck Sarcomas in Iran [the study of 105 cases over 13 years]

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 23-26

Keywords: Sarcoma; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Head and neck sarcomas are exceedingly rare and they include 4% - 10% of all sarcomas and less than 1% of all neoplasm of head and neck. Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the epidemiological characteristics of head and neck sarcomas of patients in Isfahan, Iran. Patients and Methods: In this retrospective study, from the 16000 patients whose files were evaluated, the total number of 105 head and neck sarcomas were collected. They were evaluated with due attention to age, gender of the patients and the most common location of the lesion. Results: From the total number of 105 [0.6%] patients with sarcomas, 56 were men [53.33%] and 49 women [46.66%]. The most common head and neck sarcomas among this population were Osteosarcoma [32 cases, 30.47%], Chondrosarcoma [14 cases, 13.33%], and Ewing sarcoma [11 cases, 10.47%]. The most common soft tissue sarcoma was Rhabdomyosarcoma. Mandible was the most common location for these lesions. Conclusions: In this study, the hard tissue sarcomas were more prevalent than soft tissue ones. Hence, special attention should be paid to the patients when being diagnosed.

Health

Leveraging "big data" to enhance the effectiveness of "one health" in an era of health informatics.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 311-314

Keywords: Public Health Informatics; Zoonoses; Informatics

Abstract: Zoonoses constitute 61% of all known infectious diseases. The major obstacles to control zoonoses include insensitive systems and unreliable data. Intelligent handling of the cost effective big data can accomplish the goals of one health to detect disease trends, outbreaks, pathogens and causes of emergence in human and animals.

Health Care Costs

[The comparison of the cost of patient records in a global system with corresponding retrospective reimbursement system: a case study in Iran]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 65-74

Keywords: Inpatients; Prospective Payment System; Length of Stay

Abstract: Introduction: The reimbursement mechanism of the cost of treatment is an important factor which directly or indirectly affects the financial management and control of hospitals costs, hence different countries use different reimbursement systems. This study evaluated the prospective reimbursement system [global system]; at one of the hospitals in Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences. Methods: This descriptive-analytical study evaluated 1286 Global inpatient records in Fekri hospital affiliated to Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences. First the actual cost of care and length of stay for each of the global records was extracted using the hospital information system. Then the average cost and patient's stay for each of global procedures were compared with the cost and length of stay determined by Iran global system. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and T-test was used to test the research questions. Results: One quarter of all inpatient records belonged to global payment system. 62% of global records belonged to OB/GY operations, 20% to general surgery and 18% to ophthalmic surgery. The analysis of the cost of 86% of surgery global records showed to be beneficial for the hospital, where 91% of these cost differences were found to be significant. For more than 99% of cases in global system, the average length of stay was less than average standard length of stay, and for 64% cases this difference was found to be statistically significant. Conclusion: Regarding the reduction of length of stay of patients in global payment system, the review and implementation of global payment system for other diagnoses and operations is highly recommended.

Heart Failure

etiology

[Heart failure in children: etiology and outcome [Hadhramout University Teaching Hospital of child and mother]]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 79-88

Keywords: Heart Failure-mortality; Child; Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Congestive heart failure [CHF] is an important, growing public health problem causing substantial morbidity and mortality in pediatric patients. The causes vary between developed and developing countries, age and geographical location. Congenital heart diseases and cardiomyopathy are the most common offenders in developed countries, while infections and anemia are more common in developing areas. Objective: To determine the causes and mortality rate of CHF in the Hadhramout University Teaching Hospital of child and mother in Mukalla city-Yemen. Methods: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional retrospective study using medical records of the included patients [diagnosed with heart failure], from January 2010 to December 2012. Results: The mean age at presentation of these patients was 13.72 months. The female: male ratio was 1.1: 1 with mild female dominance. Most of the patients were from Hadhramout Governorate; [62.2%], then Shabaw; [34.1%] and Almahra; [3.7%]. Most of the patients were in the first year of life 75.6%. Conclusion: We found that common causes of heart failure were heart diseases; representing [87.8%], while non cardiac causes were 12.2%. Congenital heart diseases were detected in 77.8%, while acquired heart diseases represented 22.2%. The most common congenital cause of heart failure in the study was ventricular septal defect followed by patent ductus arteriosus [PDA], dilated cardiomyopathy [DCM] then myocarditis and anemia with chest infection. overlapping causes were present in 16 cases [19.5%]. Twelve patients died during the study; this constituted a mortality rate of 14%.

Heart Valve Diseases

epidemiology

[Prevalence of Doppler-significant valvular regurgitation in children with subclinical rheumatic carditis and in those not fulfilling Jones criteria]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 89-98

Keywords: Aortic Valve Insufficiency; Mitral Valve Insufficiency; Prevalence; Child; Rheumatic Heart Disease; Rheumatic Fever; Myocarditis; Asymptomatic Infections; Case-Control Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Echocardiography, Doppler

Abstract: Background: Acute rheumatic fever [ARF] is still a major public health problem in developing countries. A significant number of patients with suspected rheumatic carditis have no clinical murmurs with documented regurgitation on echocardiography. As there is a risk of missing, up to three quarters of patients of rheumatic heart disease [RHD]; a new category of subclinical carditis has emerged. Aim of work: To detect the prevalence of significant Doppler valvular regurgitation in patients with rheumatic fever and no clinical evidence of carditis and in cases with rheumatic complaints not fulfilling Jones criteria of diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Patients and methods: This case-control cross-sectional study included 161 children [5-16 years] attending Assiut University Children hospital from August 2009-August 2010, 70 patients of them [G1] [34 males, 36 females] were fulfilling Jones criteria without clinical evidence of rheumatic carditis and 91 patients [G2] [37 males, 54 females] were not completely fulfilling the criteria. Both groups had no audible murmurs. Control group included 161 age and sex matched normal children. Full history, physical examination, CBC, ESR, CRP, ASOT, ECG, CXR and echocardiography were done. Significant regurgitation was diagnosed by Doppler-echocardiography in patients when mitral [MR] and aortic [AR] regurgitation is present in at least two planes, length of the jets > 1cm, peak flow velocities >2.5m/sec. The significance of regurgitation and degree of severity was assessed according to WHO criteria. Results: There was a significant increase in RVAW thickness, RV, LA, LVED, LVES and Ao root diameters in G1 than controls [P = 0.003, 0.002, 0.005, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000 respectively] and in LA diameter in G2 than controls [P = 0.005]. Mitral leaflet thickened tips and prolapse were detected in 31.4% in G1 and 18.7 % and 17.6% respectively in G2, with no significant difference between groups. All patients with valve abnormalities showed grade 1 or 2 regurg. There were no morphologic abnormalities in the aortic valve. MR was absent in 20% and 30.8% and insignificant in 7.1% and 11% in G1 and G2 respectively with no significant difference between groups. Left-sided valve regurg [grade \geq 1] was significantly higher in G1 and G2 than controls. Conclusion: Doppler significant valve regurgitation is an important finding that denotes cardiac affection in patients with rheumatic fever and no clinical evidence of carditis and in cases with rheumatic complaints not fulfilling Jones criteria of diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Careful Doppler Echocardiography with application of scientific criteria should be performed in these groups of children with proper prophylactic considerations.

Helicobacter Infections

epidemiology

The Prevalence of Helicobacter Pylori infection in obese and non-obese subjects attending the Endoscopy Unit.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 234-236

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori; Obesity; Prevalence; Endoscopy; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Obesity is a rising public health problem and has steadily become a worldwide epidemic. The prevalence of H. pylori infection in obese patients is still controversial. Many studies reported a lower prevalence of H. pylori in obese patients compared to non-obese patients, others reported reverse relation. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence of H. pylori infection in obese and non-obese subjects. Design: A Prospective Randomized Clinical Trial. Setting: Endoscopy Unit, King Hamad University Hospital, Bahrain. Method: One hundred obese and 100 non-obese subjects attending the endoscopy unit were tested for the presence of H. pylori infection using rapid urease test. Result: There was a significant increase in H. pylori infection in obese patients compared to nonobese patients. Conclusion: There was a high prevalence of H. pylori infection in obese patients.

Hemangioma, Cavernous

diagnosis

An Unwelcome invitee of newborn -strawberry hemangioma.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 240-243

Keywords: Skin Neoplasms; Infant, Newborn; Neck

Abstract: Infantile hemangiomas [IH] or strawberry hemangioma are benign vascular neoplasms that have a characteristic clinical course marked by early proliferation and followed by spontaneous involution. Hemangiomas are the most common tumours of infancy and usually are medically insignificant. Cutaneous hemangioma at particular sites is more common at head and neck followed by trunk and extremities. Extracutaneous hemangiomas were more common in liver, gastrointestinal tract, larynx, central nervous system, pancreas and lungs. We represent a 4-month-old boy presented with a small but growing, strawberry-colour tumour over the right side of neck since birth.

Hemorrhoidectomy

Post Hemorrhoidectomy pain relief; outcome of Local Anesthesia.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1107-1110

Keywords: Pain, Postoperative; Anesthesia, Local; Treatment Outcome; Length of Stay

Abstract: Background: The aim of my study is to evaluate post-operative pain relief on patients who had hemorrhoidectomy. Materials and Methods: 300 patients who had hemorrhoidectomy were divided equally in to three groups, according to anesthesia type, group 1 [local anesthesia and sedation], while spinal anesthesia was group 2 and general anesthesia was considered to be group 3. Pain relief, post-operative complications, hospital staying time were measured and compared between the three groups. Period: Study was performed between Jan 2012 to Dec 2014. Results: The study showed that patients who had local anesthesia infiltration and sedation a significant decrease of post-operative total pain scores at 6/12/18/24 hours of more than 50%,200/240/300/320 out of 1000 points in group II as compared to 420/500/540/580,700/680/660/660 in 3rd groups respectively. The total postoperative analgesia doses in the 3 groups were 120: 140: 180 respectively, total hospital staying time were 130: 210: 260 days, headache in the ratio of 0: 8: 1, urine retention in 0: 6: 1 patients, nausea and vomiting in 0: 1: 5 patients were reduced by 30 % P-value < 0.05. On the other hand, spinal anesthesia which is group 2 showed slight decline of patients numbers who had respiratory symptoms, hypotension and urticarial. Conclusion: Post-operative pain, analgesia, total cost, hospital staying time, nausea and vomiting have been significantly reduced by local anesthesia infiltration compared to non-infiltrated groups while spinal anesthesia had a higher rate in post-operative urine retention, headache and hypotension compared to local anesthesia with sedation and general anesthesia. Respiratory symptoms, urticaria, were slightly reduced in local anesthesia with sedation compared to spinal and general anesthesia.

Hepatitis B

[Hepatitis B and C infection as a part of hospital acquired infection at the Renal Dialysis Unit in Assiut University Hospital]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 225-234

Keywords: Hepatitis C; Cross Infection; Renal Dialysis; Hospitals, University; Seroconversion; Risk Factors; Surveys and Questionnaires; Hepatitis B virus; Hepacivirus

Abstract: Background: Hospital-acquired hepatitis B [HBV] and C virus [HCV] infections continue to occur despite increased awareness of this problem among the medical community. Infection with hepatitis viruses continues to be a major concern for hemodialysis patients, who are recognized as a high-risk groupObjectives: To measure the HBV and

HCV seroconversion in hospitalized patients at the hemodialysis unit in Assiut University hospital and to assess the potential risk factors for infection with these viruses in this unit. **Methods:** This study was performed in Assiut University Hospital at the renal dialysis unit. A total of 63 patients on regular hemodialysis who should be negative for anti HCV, HBsAg and IgG anti HBe with normal liver enzymes and abdominal ultrasound were included in this study between June 2011 and August 2014. An identification questionnaire for possible risk factors for HBV and HCV was done at the start of study. Then follow up after 3 months with another questionnaire for the risk factors and screening by anti HCV, HBsAg and IgM anti HBe were done. Then another follow up after 6 months with other questionnaire for the risk factors and screening by anti HCV and HBsAg. Qualitative PCR test for HCV was used for patients whose results were positive for anti HCV either at 3 months or 6 months follow up. The study also include 12 health care workers and they were screened for anti HCV and HBsAg. Their history of vaccination for HBV was also assessed. Assessment of adherence to infection control measures was also done. **Results:** Twenty one patients were anti HCV positive, seven of them were positive after 3 months follow up and 14 were positive after 6 months follow up with seroconversion rate of 33.3%. No patient was positive for HBV throughout the study period. All these positive for anti HCV were negative for qualitative PCR for HCV. All the included health care workers were negative for HBV and HCV markers. Furthermore all of them had complete vaccination for HBV. The potential risk factors for HCV seroconversion were duration and frequency of dialysis, blood transfusions, dialysis with patients positive for HCV in the same room, lack of strict adherence to infection control measures by the health care workers. **Conclusion:** Regular screening of all patients and health care workers in hemodialysis units for HBV and HCV with improvements in infection control practices should be done. Therefore health education of the health care workers and their vaccination against HBV infection should be considered.

Hepatitis B virus

HBV and HCV patients; psychiatric comorbidity and coping strategies.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1150-1158

Keywords: Hepacivirus; Comorbidity; Psychology; Gender Identity; Age Factors; Adaptation, Psychological; Cross-Sectional Studies; Anxiety; Depression

Abstract: Objectives: The main purpose of this research was to compare the level of psychological distress between HBV and HCV patients and to determine the effect of gender and age on psychological distress. Determine the relationship between coping strategies and psychological distress. **Method:** For the present study 100 HBV patients [50 male and 50 female] and 100 HCV patients [50 male and 50 female] were selected. The sample was selected from Liver Centre, district headquarter hospital Faisalabad. This was a cross sectional study. MHI-38 was used to measure the psychological distress and CRI was used to measure the copying styles among HBV and HCV patients. **Result:** HCV patients have higher levels of psychological distress $t [198] = 6.54, p < .05$ compared to HBV patients. Female hepatitis patients were suffering from high levels of psychological distress $t [198] = 3.90, p < .05$ as compared to male hepatitis patients, with male, age is positively correlated with psychological distress, $r = .32, p < .01$ but with female age is negatively correlated with psychological distress $r = -.49, p < .01$. Approach coping is negatively correlated with psychological distress in male and female hepatitis patients, respectively, $r = -.45, p < .01$ and, $r = -.29, p < .01$. **Conclusion:** HCV and female patients have higher levels of psychological distress comparatively of HBV and male patients. Age is correlated with psychological distress. The approach coping styles play an important role in controlling the psychiatric comorbidity in HBV and HCV patients.

Hepatitis C

epidemiology

Prevalence and Risk factors of overt- and occult Hepatitis C virus infection among Chronic Kidney Disease patients under regular Hemodialysis in Egypt.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 653-669

Keywords: Renal Insufficiency, Chronic; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Renal Dialysis; Surveys and Questionnaires; Hepacivirus; RNA

Abstract: Background: hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection is a major health problem. It is more prevalent among chronic kidney disease [CKD] patients. Occult HCV infection, a new, entity has been described. Aims: to find out prevalence of occult HCV infection among CKD patients under regular hemodialysis [RHD] and to define epidemiology of HCV infection among them. Patients and Methods: a sample of 100 CKD patients under RHD was recruited. A questionnaire form was used to collect data. HCV-RNA was tested in serum to detect overt HCV infection patients. HCV-RNA was tested in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of undetected HCV-RNA patients' serum to determine those with occult HCV infection. Rest of the patients was considered HCV free. Biochemical tests were done to all patients. Results: prevalence of overt and occult HCV infection among CKD patients under RHD was 34.0% and 27.3%, respectively. Liver and renal function tests were significantly higher among the overt and occult HCV patients compared to negative HCV patients. Liver function tests were significantly lower among the occult compared to overt HCV patients. Overt HCV patients had significant risk factors compared to negative HCV patients; age group 40-59 years [OR=9.34] and rural residence [OR=3.14]. Also, significant clinical risk factors were the overweight, history of blood transfusion ≥ 5 times/year, history of nonmedical bloody manipulations, and history of IV drug abuse [OR=3.23, 5.96, 8.28, 7.08, respectively]. Occult HCV patients had significant risk factors compared to negative HCV patients; age group ≥ 60 years and rural residence [OR=6.25 and 6.73, respectively]. Significant clinical risk factor was the history of nonmedical bloody manipulations [OR=11.5]. Conclusions and Recommendations: prevalence of overt- and occult HCV infection is high in CKD patients under RHD; this has important clinical and public health implications. There are many significant socio-demographic and clinical risk factors for these infections. A close monitoring of the HD patients and testing them for HCV-RNA in PBMCs yearly to adopted a proper management. Also, more studies on bigger number of patients are required to understand real epidemiology of this health problem.

Hepatitis C, Chronic

genetics

IFN-stimulated genes upregulation pattern in Chronic Hepatitis C.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 389-405

Keywords: Chemokine CXCL9; Chemokine CXCL10; Chemokine CXCL11; Receptors, CXCR3; Up-Regulation; Genes; Chemokines; Immune System

Abstract: Background: The development of effective tools for the large-scale analysis of gene expression has provided new insights into the involvement of gene networks and regular pathways in various disease processes. The chemokine receptor CXCR3 is a G protein-coupled receptor found predominantly on T cells that is activated by three ligands as follow: CXCL9 [Mig], CXCL10 [IP-10] and CXCL11 [I- TAC], and play a key role in immune and inflammatory responses by promoting recruitment and activation of different subpopulations of leukocytes. . Aim of the work: The study is a logical functional approach for the development of serum markers chemokines that bind to CXC chemokine receptor 3 to determine whether they play a role in the future of immune system to clear HCV, these chemokines: CXCL9, CXCL10 and CXCL11. Patients and methods: 131 male and female patients with chronic hepatitis C virus [CHCV] infection, their age ranges between 22 and 55 years, selected from the National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute. The included patients were divided to two groups, the first group: 80 patients were investigated for the predictive values of CXCL9,10,11 and CXCR3 chemokines in peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMCs], the second group were fifty one patients analyzed for the expression of surface markers on CD8+T cells. Twenty healthy individuals were included to serve as controls for each group. All the patients and controls were subjected to the following: history, clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and collection of blood samples for routine laboratory investigation and serological assay. Results: Chemokine CXCL9, CXCL10, CXCL11 and their receptor CXCR3 expression levels are induced in PBMCs during CHCV infection, associated with increased the expression levels of CD8+T cells in CHCV patients. Conclusion: The interaction between chemokines and their receptors is essential in recruiting HCV-specific T cells to control the infection. Recommendations: The regulation of chemokines and their receptors could be a future potential therapeutic target to decrease liver inflammation and to increase specific T cell migration to the infected liver, the blocking of chemokines and chemokine receptor engagement is a therapeutic strategy that should be explored in the near future for non-responders to current anti-HCV therapy.

Herbal Medicine

Herbal medicine for women's health.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 1-8

Keywords: Women's Health; Menopause

Abstract: The treatments used by most doctors are considered conventional medicine. Complementary and alternative medicine [CAM] consists of a group of health care practices and products that are considered out of the mainstream. An "out-of-the-mainstream" treatment is considered complementary if you use it along with conventional medicine. Research shows that 40 percent of women in the United States use some form of CAM. People try CAM for a variety of reasons, including: conventional medicine has not helped solve their medical problem. They believe that products derived from nature are healthier and safer than prescription drugs, even though they may not be. They like the holistic approach taken by CAM therapists. A holistic approach involves paying attention to all of a client's needs to help her regain and maintain her health. These include not just physical but also emotional, social, and spiritual needs. In this review we summarize some indications of herbal medicine in women's health.

Hidradenitis Suppurativa

complications

Hidradenitis suppurativa complicated with secondary lymphedema and lymphangioma of the scrotum.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 230-232

Keywords: Lymphedema; Lymphangioma; Scrotum; Sweat Glands

Abstract: Hidradenitis suppurativa is a chronic relapsing inflammatory skin condition affecting the apocrine sweat glands. Among the complications of this rare condition are local lymphedema and lymphangioma. A case of scrotal lymphedema and lymphangioma following chronic hidradenitis suppurativa in the genital area is described. Excisional skin biopsy was compatible with secondary lymphangioma. A resection of the scrotal mass was performed with reconstruction of the scrotum, penis and perineum.

Hookworm Infections

Hookworm infection among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis: Impact of co-infection on the therapeutic failure of pulmonary tuberculosis.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 318-322

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-therapy; Coinfection; Treatment Failure; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objective/background: The aim of this study is to determine the rate of hookworm infection among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] and to find out if there is a relation between hookworm infection and the therapeutic failure of pulmonary TB. Methods: We carried out a prospective, hospital-based study. The study included 231 naive patients with pulmonary TB, consecutively. Patients were evaluated at the 4th month of therapy for persistence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. All patients had clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations [including sputum culture and stool microscopic examination], and imaging studies [abdominal ultrasonography and chest radiography]. Results: The study population mean age was 42.7 +/- 13.9 years old with 26.8% of them 40 years old or more. Out of 231 patients, 133 [57.6%] were men. Therapeutic failure rate of pulmonary TB was 29.4%. Hookworm infection was diagnosed among 16.5% of patients and 27.7% had diabetes mellitus [DM]. Using multivariate analysis, it was found that age of 40 years or more [odds ratio [OR] 8.4; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.7-41.3; p = .009], hookworm infection

[OR 7.6; 95% CI 1.2-49.9; $p = .034$], and DM [OR 5.9; 1.2-28; $p = .027$] were independently associated with therapeutic failure of pulmonary TB among the study population with pulmonary TB. Conclusion: In conclusion, the rate of therapeutic failure of pulmonary TB is high. Besides older age and DM, hookworm infection can reduce the therapeutic response of pulmonary TB. Screening for and control of DM and hookworm infection among patients with pulmonary TB may improve their therapeutic response.

Hospital Information Systems

[Progress of hospital information systems in Kerman teaching general hospitals in 2012]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 42-50

Keywords: Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals; Information Systems

Abstract: Introduction: Health care facilities have intended to mechanize their information systems. The rate of mechanization of information systems is not similar within these organizations. The study aimed to assess the mechanization rate of hospital information system among four teaching- general hospitals in Kerman in 2012. Methods: This applied research was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in four teaching general hospitals. A Ministry of Health and Medical Education checklist on "Health Information System evaluation" was used for data gathering. Data was analyzed using SPSS 13 and Excel through descriptive statistics. Results: The Findings of this study revealed that the highest and the lowest mechanization progress rate of hospital information system were concerned to medical record information system and decision support with 91.66 per cent, and 15.62 per cent, respectively. Conclusion: It is recommended that executives establish a committee to plan, organize, supervise and hold training courses and conduct periodic assessment of hospital information system in order to identify and amend weaknesses and also allocate adequate budget to hospital information system.

[Ranking of hospital information systems based on requirements of Iran in 2013]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 1-8

Keywords: Hospitals; Information Systems

Abstract: Introduction: Hospital information system is comprehensive software to integrate patient information in order to send and exchange information between departments and other medical centers. Since according to the users' needs, some changes such as modifications, improvements or conformity to changes in the organization are applied and also some requirements and performance characteristics are added in these systems, they should be constantly assessed and ranked. The aim of this research is to rank hospital information systems. Methods: This descriptive study was conducted in 2013. Research population was hospital information systems of the country. The sample size was 16 companies. Data were collected from check lists which included information related to research purposes, and its validity was confirmed by experts. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and SPSS software. Results: In the overall rating of hospital information systems, "Rayavran" with 72.7% ranked the highest and "BuAli designers" with 47.1% ranked the lowest. In rating functional requirements, only three softwares were efficient. Most of these systems were efficient regarding technical requirements and the ability to use the capabilities of the vendor of the systems, and most hospital information systems were inefficient in improving the quality of patient care. Conclusion: In general, hospital information systems in Iran had a moderate performance regarding the studied requirements and this requires system managers and designers' consideration and attention.

Hypertension

Hypertension in the Lebanese adults: impact on health related quality of life.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 327-336

Keywords: Adult; Quality of Life; Health; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, hypertension being one of their most prevalent risk factors. Information on health related quality of life [QOL] of hypertensive individuals in

Lebanon is lacking. Our objectives were to evaluate QOL of hypertensive patients compared with nonhypertensive subjects and to suggest possible predictors of QOL in Lebanon. We conducted a case control study among individuals visiting outpatient clinics. Quality of life was assessed using the eight item [SF-8] questionnaire administered face to face to the study population, applied to hypertensive [N = 224] and non-hypertensive control [N = 448] groups. Hypertensive patients presented lower QOL scores in all domains, particularly in case of high administration frequency and occurrence of drug related side effects. Among hypertensive patients, QOL was significantly decreased with the presence of comorbidities [$\beta = -13.865$, $p = 0.054$], daily frequency of antihypertensive medications [$\beta = -8.196$, $p < 0.001$], presence of drug side-effects [$\beta = -19.262$, $p = 0.031$], older age [$\beta = -0.548$, $p < 0.001$], female gender [$\beta = -21.363$, $p = 0.05$], lower education [$\beta = -22.949$, $p = 0.006$], and cigarettes smoked daily [$\beta = -0.726$, $p < 0.001$]; regular sport activity [$\beta = 23.15$, $p < 0.001$] significantly increased quality of life. These findings indicate the necessity for health professionals to take these factors into account when treating hypertensive patients, and to tackle special subgroups with attention to their deteriorated QOL.

epidemiology

Essential hypertension among Egyptian adults.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 643-652

Keywords: Risk Factors; Hypertension-complications; Adult

Abstract: Background: hypertensive diseases represent a major disease burden in Egypt. The prevalence of hypertension in Egypt in 2008 among adults of age ≥ 25 was 17.6%. In 60% of patients, hypertension is usually associated with cardiovascular risk factors. This leads to increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Management of hypertension in Egypt is not easy because of treatment costs and inefficient primary health care system. There is a need for developing national hypertension guidelines to improve the rates of awareness, treatment and control of hypertension with the final goal of preventing and decreasing mortality and morbidity. Aim of work: to assess the essential hypertension status among the Egyptian adult population of age ≥ 25 and to study the modifiable social and environmental risk factors, health consequences, and assess the cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular complications to help disease prevention and limitation of complications. Patients and methods: this study was conducted on 312 patients of age ≥ 25 with essential hypertension. All patient were subjected to full medical history and physical examination that including measurement of blood pressure [BP] and fundus examination. Anthropometric measurements including height, weight, waist circumferences, and hip circumferences were also measured. Waist to hip ratio and body mass index [BMI] were calculated. Laboratory investigations were performed including complete blood count [CBC], fasting blood glucose, measurement of creatinine, uric acid and lipid profile. Microalbuminuria was also assessed. Other investigations including electrocardiogram and echocardiograph were done. Results: Male patients were 134 [42.9%], while females were 178 [57.1%]. Their ages ranged from 30 to 85 years with a mean \pm SD of 55.16 \pm 9.4 years. Dyslipidemia was found in 152 [49%] patients. Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction [LVDD] was represented in 160 [51%] patients. Uncontrolled BP was represented in [73%], [66%] and [55%] of non-educated, mild to moderate educated and high educated patients respectively. Retinopathy was found in 121 [38.8%] patients, 76 [60%] patients were hypertensive diabetic and 45 [24%] patients were hypertensive non-diabetic. Albumin in urine was present in 20% of patients. Conclusion: strategies that enhance public awareness of hypertension and increase access to affordable medications are urgently needed. Prevention of hypertension needs both a population strategy and an intensive strategy focused on individuals at high risk. The complications of hypertension can be prevented by adequate blood pressure control with screening programs to identify the population at risk.

Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular

epidemiology

Left ventricular hypertrophy; haemodialysis patients.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1132-1137

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Echocardiography

Abstract: Cardiovascular system diseases are playing the outstanding role in the cause of morbidity and mortality in

dialysis patients. Left ventricular hypertrophy is one of the universal structural abnormalities in patients on regular dialysisObjective: The target of the study was to search out the frequency of left ventricular hypertrophy in end stage renal disease patients on maintenance hemodialysisStudy design: Single center case-series studySetting: Department of Nephro-Urology, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences JamshoroPeriod: Begin from 1[st] March, 2013 to 30[th] August 2013. Results: Total numbers of patients were seventy three. Thirty three patients were male and 40 were female. Mean age of the patients was 44.19 years. High blood pressure was the most typical cause of nephropathy that is as certain in twenty 9[39.7%] cases pursue by Diabetes and Chronic Glomerulonephritis in twenty [27.4%] in each, renal stone in four [5.5%], unresolved acute renal failure four[5.5%] and Chronic Tubulointerstitial nephritis in two[2.7%] patients. Left ventricular hypertrophy was ascertained in nineteen [26%] patients. Conclusion: Our study concedes the high frequency of left ventricular hypertrophy in dialysis patients.

Hypopigmentation

Progressive macular hypomelanosis: a report of three cases.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 227-229

Keywords: Skin Pigmentation; Skin Diseases; Ultraviolet Rays; Phototherapy

Abstract: Progressive macular hypomelanosis [PMH] is an acquired disorder of skin pigmentation, of uncertain etiology, characterized by asymptomatic hypopigmented macules, predominantly located on the trunk. There are several treatment options available, although topical clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide have been used traditionally. Good results have recently been achieved using narrow-band ultraviolet B [NB-UVB] phototherapy. Herein three cases one male and two females, belonging to ethnic Kashmiri population with progressive macular hypomelanosis are reported in view of the clinical rarity of this condition.

Ibuprofen

adverse effects

Comparative protective effect of Moringa and dandelion extracts against hepatic disorders and oxidative stress associated with prolonged use of Brufen drug in rats.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 336-346

Keywords: Moringa; Taraxacum; Plant Extracts; Liver Diseases; Liver-drug effects; Oxidative Stress; Rats; Protective Agents

Abstract: Background: The nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] are the most frequently used medications worldwide for the treatment of a variety of common chronic and acute inflammatory conditions. The association between NSAIDs and liver disease is poorly documentedAim: the current study was carried out to investigate the hepatic disorders associated with prolonged use of Brufen drug and evaluate the role of both moringa and dandelion extracts as hepatoprotective agents against these disordersMethods: rats were divided into six groups [six rats/ each] as follow: group 1: rats did not receive any treatment and served as control; group 2 : rats orally administrated moringa extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for 12 weeks; group 3: rats orally administrated dandelion extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for 12 weeks ; group 4: rats orally administrated Brufen [18mg/kg b.wt] daily for 12 weeks.;group5: rats orally administrated moringa extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for one week alone then concomitant with Brufen [18mg/kg b.wt] for 11 weeks ;group 6: rats orally administrated dandelion extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for one week alone then concomitant with Brufen [18mg/kg b.wt] for 11 weeks. Results: the present results showed that the administration of Brufen led to significant increases in the levels of TL, TC, TG, LDL-C, ALT, AST, ALP, GGT, MDA and XO. While significant decreases in HDL-C, TP, ALP, GSH, TAC, SOD, CAT and GSH-Px, were recorded in Brufen treated rats group. On the other hand, the administration moringa or dandelion extracts succeeded to alleviate these abnormalities resulted from Brufen drug as indicated by the clear amelioration of occurred hepatic metabolic disorders, oxidative stress and histopathological changes in addition to improvement of the antioxidant status. Conclusion: it could be concluded that moringa or dandelion extracts have a remarkable role in management the hepatic disorders and

oxidative stress associated with prolonged use of Brufen. Additionally it was recorded that moringa extract was more beneficial than dandelion extract in alleviating the occurred adverse effects of Brufen.

Immunoglobulin A, Secretory

analysis

[Evaluation of Salivary Secretory Immunoglobulin A Levels in Diabetic patients and association with Oral and Dental Manifestations].

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 456-460

Keywords: Saliva-immunology; Diabetes Mellitus; Mouth; Cross-Sectional Studies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Tooth

Abstract: Objectives: Oral and dental manifestations in diabetic patients can arise due to numerous factors, including elevated salivary secretory immunoglobulin A [s-IgA] levels. This study aimed to evaluate s-IgA concentrations in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [T2DM] and to investigate the association between s-IgA levels and oral and dental manifestations of T2DM. Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out between October 2011 and September 2012 in Kerman, Iran, and included 260 subjects [128 patients with T2DM and 132 healthy controls]. Unstimulated salivary samples were collected from all subjects and s-IgA levels were determined using the immunoturbidimetric method. The oral cavities and teeth of T2DM patients were evaluated for oral and dental manifestations. Results: Both diabetic and control subjects with higher concentrations of s-IgA had significantly higher numbers of decayed, missing or filled teeth [DMFT] and periodontal index [PDI] scores [$P < 0.050$]. s-IgA levels were significantly higher in subjects with oral candidiasis [$P < 0.050$]. Among diabetic patients, significantly higher s-IgA levels were concomitant with xerostomia and denture stomatitis [$P < 0.050$]. There were no significant differences between s-IgA concentrations and other oral or dental manifestations in either group. Conclusion: Individuals with a greater number of DMFT, a higher PDI score and oral candidiasis had significantly higher s-IgA levels. s-IgA levels were not significantly higher among diabetic patients in comparison to the control group. However, significantly higher s-IgA levels occurred with xerostomia and denture stomatitis in diabetic patients. In addition, s-IgA was significantly higher in patients with uncontrolled diabetes compared to those with controlled diabetes.

Indans

pharmacology

[Rasagiline protective effect On Rotenone-Induced Neurotoxicity in mice]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 261-274

Keywords: Protective Agents; Rotenone-toxicity; Nervous System-drug effects; Mice; Neuroprotective Agents; Parkinson Disease; Antioxidants; Oxidative Stress

Abstract: Background: Rasagiline is a selective monoamine oxidase [MAO] B inhibitor which has been approved for treatment of Parkinson's disease [PD]. Objectives: This study was performed to evaluate rotenone neurotoxicity in mice and to investigate the possible neuroprotective effect of rasagiline and its mechanism. Methods: Thirty six male mice were used and divided into three equal groups. The first group, the control group, received only sunflower oil intraperitoneally [IP] once daily at a volume of 4 ml/kg for 49 days. The second group was given rotenone [2 mg/kg/day; IP] for 49 days. The third group was given rasagiline [1 mg/kg, IP] which was administered 30 min prior to rotenone [2 mg/kg/day; IP] for 49 days. Behavioral tests were performed a day prior to drug administration and then once weekly along the duration of drugs or vehicle administration. At the end of the 49 days all animals were sacrificed and their midbrains were subjected to immunohistochemical analysis for dopaminergic neurons staining for anti-tyrosine hydroxylase [TH] antibodies. Midbrain tissues were also isolated for biochemical measurements. Results: Rasagiline administration significantly improved the mice activity. Pretreatment with rasagiline significantly attenuated rotenone-induced midbrain dopamine loss. Moreover, rasagiline treatment also significantly prevented the loss of TH

immunoreactive neurons within the substantia nigra pars compacta [SNpc]. Furthermore, rasagiline inhibited the remarkable decrease in total antioxidant capacity as well as the increase in the malondialdehyde [MDA] level and nitric oxide generation induced by chronic rotenone administration. Conclusion: These results suggest that chronic intraperitoneal administration of rotenone induced PD-like disorder in mice. Moreover, these results suggest that rasagiline had neuroprotective effect against the rotenone-induced PD. This neuroprotective effect was mediated even in part by the antioxidant properties of rasagiline.

Infant Mortality

Rates of Neonatal Morbidity and Mortality in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Alexandria University Children's Hospital: one year study.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 49-54

Keywords: Morbidity; Infant, Newborn; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Objectives: To determine the rates of neonatal morbidity and mortality in neonatal intensive care unit of Alexandria University Children's Hospital. Study Design: Hospital records of neonatal admissions at neonatal intensive care unit [NICU] of Alexandria University Children's Hospital [AUCH] from 1st January 2012-31st December 2012 were analyzed retrospectively. Percent neonatal mortality and morbidity were calculated from the record, along with the causes of neonatal morbidity. The data were collected and statistically analyzed. Results: Out of 2063 neonates, 1098 [53.2%] were males while 965 [46.8%] were females with a male to female ratio of 1.3: 1. Majority, 1633 out of 2063 [79.2%], of the neonates was admitted during the 1st day of their life, mean age 2 days. Of total neonates included in the study 635 neonates [30.8%] died during their hospital stay. Significant risk factors [P<0.05] associated with neonatal mortality were: Caesarean delivery, multiple births, maternal infection, neonatal respiratory distress, prematurity, and low birth weight [LBW]. The mortality rate decreased with the increase in birth weight, as well as gestational age. Prematurity, neonatal jaundice, Respiratory distress and sepsis were the most common causes of neonatal morbidities contributing 70.4%, 70%, 65.4% and 48.2% respectively. Overall mortality was 30.8%. The three most common causes of neonatal mortalities were Respiratory distress [29.2%], Prematurity [27.8%] and neonatal sepsis [23.1%]. Conclusion: Majority of patients were admitted in the first day of life which indicates that improvement in the prenatal, natal and nursery care as a whole can reduce the neonatal mortality and morbidity in preterm as well as full term neonates.

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

diagnosis

Role of multi-detector CT in assessment of patients suspected with Chronic Inflammatory Bowel Disease.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 182-190

Keywords: Multidetector Computed Tomography; Crohn Disease-diagnosis; Colitis, Ulcerative-diagnosis

Abstract: Background: Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis evolve with a relapsing and remitting course. Determination of inflammatory state is crucial for the assessment of disease activity and for tailoring therapy. Computed tomography enterography [CTE] has become a main modality for the evaluation of inflammatory bowel disease [IBD]. It simultaneously offers visualization of the small bowel and extra intestinal status, which is helpful for diagnosing IBD. Crohn disease has long segmental enhancing wall thickening related with the eccentric longitudinal distribution. In addition, mural stratification, fibrofatty proliferation, positive comb sign by increased mesenteric vascularity and internal/perianal fistula are characteristics of Crohn disease and can be identified on CTE. Each of CTE findings for the IBDs is helpful for differential diagnosis. The main disadvantage of this technique is the requisite radiation exposure of patients, particularly in young patients. However, recent development of advanced CT techniques is promising for radiation dose reduction without compromising diagnostic image quality.

Information Dissemination

[Inter-organizational knowledge sharing: a comprehensive model]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 10-23

Keywords: Knowledge; Organizations; Biomedical Research; Knowledge Management

Abstract: Introduction: The dynamism of new economy requires researchers in different disciplines including medicine, not only to create knowledge quickly but also to acquire and apply knowledge through knowledge sharing [KS]. So, determining factors that may influence knowledge sharing among organizations has become an important area of research. The purpose of this paper is to identify and determine factors that positively affect knowledge sharing for inter-organizational collaboration among medical research centers and universities in Iran and propose a comprehensive model for it. Methods: The method of this paper in data collection is mixed methods and applied research that was conducted in 2012. The faculty members of medical universities and research centers supervised by the Ministry of Health Treatment and Medical Education formed the population of the research and "stratified random sampling" was used and a minimum required capacity of 423 people was provided. The software Spss15 was utilized for testing the hypotheses and also the software Amos Graphics and modeling methods of structural equation were utilized for assessing the model. Results: With respect to the statistical results and the factor analysis from amongst three studied factors, results showed that only the effect of organizational factor on the frequency of inter-organizational knowledge sharing was recognized significant and the two individual and technical factors did not indicate significant effects on knowledge sharing. Eventually the inter-organizational knowledge sharing model was presented with the results obtained from the quantitative section. Conclusion: The results of this Study will provide empirical basis for planning and implementing knowledge sharing mechanisms.

Internet

Problematic internet use among Al Azhar University students in Cairo.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 535-547

Keywords: Students; Universities

Abstract: Background: the Internet has become an important tool for social interaction, information, and entertainment. Studies have shown that the percentage of students using the Internet has increased dramatically. However, as the Internet has moved into homes, schools, Internet cafes, and businesses, there has been a rapidly growing public awareness of the potential adverse effects arising from excessive, maladaptive or addictive Internet usage, which are a condition also known by terms such as problematic Internet use [PIU], Internet dependence and pathological Internet use. Aim of the study: 1- To determine the general characteristics of Internet users among Al-Azhar under graduate university students in Cairo. 2- To explore the problematic Internet use [PIU] among under graduate university students based on the Internet activities. 3- To investigate the difference between males and females regarding PIU. Materials and Methods: a cross sectional study was conducted on a sample of 600 undergraduate university students including both scientific and literary collages of Al-Azhar Universities for girls and boys in Cairo. This sample was chosen randomly through on line questionnaire. All participants voluntarily participated in the present study to identify the extent of problematic Internet use among university students. On line self-administered questionnaire that designed to include different items. Results: female students had significantly lower PIU levels on all dimensions [i.e., social comfort, loneliness/depression, diminished impulse control and distraction] than those of males. Furthermore, the results reveal that the students who use internet frequently [3-6 hours/day] and those who use it for entertainment [e.g., game], chat, news [policy or sports news] and social networking purposes have significantly higher PIU levels on all dimensions than the students who use it for less than 3 hours/day or for scientific purposes. Moreover, multiple regression analyses reveal that gender and time spent online daily are significant predictors of PIU and its all dimension except for diminished impulse control only time spent online daily is the predictor.. Conclusion: males are more at risk than females in terms of problematic Internet use. The effect of duration of daily internet use on cognitions about PIU was found to be significant in all analyses. Recommendation: the students should be informed about the association between long use of internet /day and PIU to protect them from negative consequences PIU.

Iodine

Iodine status of primary school children in different Egyptian environments.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 451-458

Keywords: Schools; Child; Environment; Sodium Chloride, Dietary

Abstract: Background: iodine deficiency is the main cause of potentially preventable mental retardation in childhood. It is still prevalent in large parts of the world. Mild iodine deficiency can affect cognitive development of the child. Aim of study investigated iodine status of primary school children and consumption of iodized salt. Subjects and methods: this study included 2105 households, urine analysis for 1879 primary school children aged [6 - 12 years] from urban and rural sites [975 and 904], seven governorates in Egypt [Behera, Menoufia, Dakahlia, Beni Suif, Minya, Wadi Jedid and South Sinai]. Results: showed that more than 50% of household used iodized salt. In addition, they were adding iodized salt [65.8%] during the process of cooking food. Beni Suif recorded the highest prevalence of mild iodine deficiency in both urban and rural sites. Conclusion: iodized salt program in the seven governments faces some problem/barriers for use of iodized salt at household level. Government has required the use of iodized salt in processed foods. Recommendation: Surveillance systems need to be strengthened to monitor both low and excessive intakes of iodine to improve the iodine nutritional status of the population without risks of iodine excess or deficiency.

Islets of Langerhans

[Effect of Islet Cell Autoantibodies on clinical course of children with newly diagnosed type 1 diabetes mellitus: a one year follow up].

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 113-120

Keywords: Autoantibodies; Child; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Follow-Up Studies; Prospective Studies; Diabetic Ketoacidosis; Insulin; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated

Abstract: Background: Type 1 diabetes mellitus [T1DM] is an autoimmune disease identified by the presence of several autoantibodies to islet and/ or /beta-cell antigens, among which is islet cell autoantibodies [ICA]. The positivity of ICA in newly diagnosed patients with T1DM, may predict the course of the disease. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify the ICA positive patients with newly diagnosed T1DM and to verify how the ICA positivity could influence the course of disease during one year follow up as regard clinical improvement [frequency of diabetic ketoacidosis [DKA] and insulin dose requirement] and glycemic control [glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1c] level]. Methods: A prospective study was conducted over a period of two years at Assiut University Children Hospital; including 34 newly diagnosed T1DM children; 20 females and 14 males; the mean age was 9.14 +/- 3.52 yr. Work up for the patients included complete clinical assessment, CBC, liver and kidney function tests, lipid profile, ICA and HbA1c levels at first presentation. We followed up patients for one year with assessment of episodes of DKA, HbA1c levels quarterly, and the mean of insulin doses were calculated and assessed at the end of the study. Results: Out of 34 newly diagnosed T1DM children; 22 [64.7%] were ICA positive. The mean insulin requirement at the end of follow up was significantly greater in ICA positive group [P<0.04]. Out of 34 patients, 13 [38.2%] presented by DKA as a first manifestation of T1DM, while during the follow up period there was no significant difference [P>0.05] between both ICA positive and negative groups. The HbA1c levels were significantly greater in ICA positive group than those with negative results throughout the follow up period [P<0.02]. At the time of presentation 27.3% and 63.6% of ICA positive cases had total cholesterol and LDL-Cholesterol levels which were significantly greater than ICA negative cases [P<0.03 and P<0.001] respectively. Conclusion: Follow up of newly diagnosed children with T1DM with positive ICA had poor glycemic control [greater HbA1c level], during the course of follow up, and higher insulin requirement at the end of follow up.

Isoniazid

therapeutic use

Efficacy and safety of isoniazid preventive therapy in light of increasing multi-drug resistance in tuberculosis.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 354-355

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant-prevention and control; Tuberculosis; Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Keratoconus

therapy

Corneal collagen crosslinking for progressive keratoconus in Saudi Arabia: one-year controlled clinical trial analysis.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 249-254

Keywords: Collagen-therapeutic use; Cornea; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Aims: To determine the short-term efficacy of corneal collagen crosslinking [CXL] treatment in patients with progressive Keratoconus [KCN] in comparison with no treatment. Settings and design: This controlled clinical trial study was carried out at a tertiary eye hospital, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia. Methods and material: A prospective controlled clinical study of patients being treated for Keratoconus at a tertiary eye care hospital in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia. 51 eyes of 43 patients with progressive KCN who received corneal collagen crosslinking [treatment group] and 50 eyes of 34 patients with KCN and no treatment [control group] were included in our study. A one year clinical data were collected preoperatively as well as at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months postoperatively for the treatment group patients. A baseline and 1 year clinical data were collected for the control group patients. The short-term efficacy of the treatment in preventing progression of KCN in comparison with no treatment was analysed at one year. Results: At one year after crosslinking, there was significant flattening of the average keratometry by 0.61 D [$p = 0.001$] [95% CI: 0.25, 0.97] compared to 0.40 D [$p = 0.210$] steepening in the control group; difference between treatment and control was 1.01 D [$p = 0.006$] [95%CI: 0.29, 1.72]. Pachymetry in treatment group thinned by 20.21 microm [$p < 0.0001$] [95% CI: 12.77, 27.66] compared to 0.32 microm [$p = 0.912$] in the control group. Visual acuity remained stable at the preoperative level of 20/30 [$p = 0.397$] in the treatment group and 20/40 [$p = 0.553$] in the control group at one year. Conclusions: Corneal CXL is an effective treatment for halting the progression of KCN as shown by reduced keratometry and stability of vision.

Keratomileusis, Laser In Situ

Is LASIK an effective treatment modality for hyperopia or hyperopic astigmatism?.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 354-362

Keywords: Hyperopia-surgery; Astigmatism-surgery

Abstract: Purpose: To assess the efficacy, safety and stability of LASIK surgery for treatment of low to moderate degree hyperopia and hyperopic astigmatism. Patients and methods: The study included 34 eyes in 17 patients [7 males, and 10 females] with bilateral low to moderate degree hyperopia or hyperopic astigmatism. Their mean age +/- SD was 26.7 +/- 4.1 years. Range of hyperopia was between +1.75 to +5.50 D, astigmatic errors range was 0.00 to -1.50 D while the spherical equivalent refraction ranged from +1.4 to + 4.8 D. Patients included in this study had a stable refraction for at least one year. All patients underwent bilateral LASIK surgery in the same session in Dr Soliman Faqeeh Hospital [DSFH] and the Eye Subspecialty Center [ESC] using the ALLEGRETTO EYE - Q Excimer Laser

machine. Results: UCVA after one year was 20/20 or better in 30 eyes [88.2%], 20/30 or better in 32 eyes [94.1%] and 20/40 or better in 34 eyes [100%], while BCVA was 20/20 or better in 33 eyes [97.1%] and 20/40 or better in 34 eyes [100%]. There was no decrease in UCVA after LASIK surgery. One eye [2.9%] showed 2 lines drop in BCVA after LASIK surgery due to broad wrinkles of the flap. The flap was lifted after one day; trial to flatten the wrinkles showed incomplete resolution. One eye [2.9%] showed diffuse lamellar keratitis [DLK] at one week after LASIK surgery. There was regression in the manifest spherical equivalent refraction one year after LASIK surgery as compared with that at one month, but the difference was statistically insignificant [$P=0.46$]. The mean score of patient satisfaction was 9.4 at one year postoperatively. Conclusion: LASIK surgery is a safe, predictable, stable and effective for treatment of mild to moderate degree hyperopia and hyperopic astigmatism. No significant regression in UCVA, BCVA or manifest refraction was reported up to 12 months follow up.

Kidney

drug effects

The Therapeutic Role of Proximol and Lasilactone in rat model of renal stress.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 233-243

Keywords: Furosemide; Spironolactone; Drug Combinations; Plant Extracts; Stress, Psychological; Rats

Abstract: Background: High salt intake induces renal-stress. The present study was carried out to examine the therapeutic effects of proximol[Halfa bar extract], lasilactone[Spironolactone+Furosemide] and their combination on renal-stressed rats. Material and Methods: Thirty five male rats were used and divided into five groups. The first group served as negative control and received fresh tap water orally for four weeks. The animals in the other four groups drank hypertonic saline solution [2% NaCl] as a sole source of drinking water for four weeks to induce the animal model of renal stress. Then the renal-stressed rats were further divided into: positive control, renal-stressed rats treated daily with proximol [7.8 mg/kg b.wt], renal-stressed rats treated daily with lasilactone [3.9 mg/kg b.wt], and renal-stressed rats treated daily with a combination of proximol and lasilactone for four weeks. The levels of aldosterone, sodium, potassium, calcium, urea, uric acid and creatinine were measured in the sera of rats. Nitric oxide [NO], reduced glutathione [GSH] and lipid peroxidation [MDA] levels were also measured in the homogenate of renal tissue. Results: In the renal-stressed group, there was a significant increase in levels of aldosterone, sodium, calcium, urea, uric acid, NO and MDA and a significant decrease in potassium and GSH as compared to control group. Although the treatment of renal stressed rats with proximol, lasilactone and their combination reduced the increased level of aldosterone induced in renal stressed rats, aldosterone level was still higher than the control value. In addition, the treatment with proximol, lasilactone and their combination restored the significant increase in sodium, NO and lipid peroxidation to non significant changes as compared to control group. Also the decreased levels of GSH induced in renal-stressed rats returned to non significant changes. However, potassium decreased significantly below the control and the model groups with the combined treatment. Furthermore, treatment with proximol, lasilactone and their combination reduced the elevated levels of uric acid and urea induced by hypertonic saline solution to control-like values in the case of uric acid and to a significant decrease in the case of urea. Conclusion: In conclusion, proximol, lasilactone and their combination have an effective role in ameliorating the changes in the levels of aldosterone, serum electrolytes, oxidative stress and consequently the disturbance in kidney functions in renal-stressed rats induced by hypertonic saline solution.

[Effect of Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn nanoparticles on serum urea-uric acid and creatinine in male rat]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 6-11

Keywords: Zinc Oxide; Iron; Nickel; Nanoparticles; Urea-blood; Uric Acid-blood; Creatinine-blood; Blood Urea Nitrogen; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Regarding to the increasing of zinc oxide-iron-nickel nanoparticles and their applications in the biological systems, it seems that there are less investigations on their side effects in the organisms. In this research the effect of Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn nanoparticles on renal function was investigated. Materials and Methods: Twenty four Wistar rat were studied. They were divided into three groups: 1] control group [2,3] treated groups, These groups received. . /5cc of saline, /5cc of solution containing 100, 200 ppm Fe[2]NiO[4] for 7 successive days, respectively. Then renal parameters such as uric acid, creatinine and BUN [blood urea nitrogen] were evaluated at [2, 7 and 14 days]. Results: Mean uric acid levels, at 7 day after the intervention, were significantly increased in both

doses. Also, in group 2 [Fe[4] NiO[4]Zn 100 ppm], mean uric acid, levels at 7, 14 day after the intervention were significantly increased. Mean BUN levels showed significant decrease in comparison with control group [at 2-7-14 days] in both doses. In high dose [Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn 200 ppm], mean creatinine levels showed significant decrease. Conclusion: Results of this study showed that Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn can influence the renal function. The difference in tissue distribution, penetration, and damage of nanoparticles in various studies is probably due to the difference in their synthesis method that leads to the changes in size, shape, and other physical and chemical properties of nanoparticles. It seems that the application of Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn nanoparticles in the biological system has no stable and long-term toxic effects on the animal body. Probably the reticuloendothelial system excretes the nanoparticles from the body.

Lavandula

[Effect of intravenous and intraperitoneal injection of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil on normal blood pressure in rats]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 32-38

Keywords: Plant Oils; Blood Pressure; Injections, Intravenous; Injections, Intraperitoneal; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Background and Objective: Several studies have shown that inhalation of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. [Lavender] reduces hypertension, while systemic effects and mechanism of action of lavender oil on blood pressure is not clear. This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of intravenous and intraperitoneal injection of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil on normal blood pressure in male rats. Methods: In this experimental study, 70 male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into 10 groups [n=7]. Following anesthetizing the animals with sodium thiopental, femoral artery and vein were cannulated respectively for recording blood pressure and injection of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil. Lavender oil or its vehicle [Propylene glycol] was injected by intravenous [25, 50 and 100 mg/kg/bw] or intraperitoneal injection [500mg/kg/bw]. For the evaluation of the mechanism of Lavender oil, L-NAME [4mg/kg/bw], atropine [1mg/kg/bw], indomethacin [5 mg/kg/bw] or saline was injected intraperitoneally before intravenous administration of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil. Results: Intravenous injection of Lavender oil of 25 and 50 mg/kg/bw reduced arterial blood pressure in compare to control group [P<0.05] and dose of 50 mg/kg/bw was more effective than dose of 25 mg/kg/bw [P<0.05]. 100 mg/kg/bw of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil caused serious fall of blood pressure and resulted in animal death. Intraperitoneally injection of Lavender *angustifolia* L. oil at dose of 500 mg/kg reduced arterial blood pressure that this reduction was longer than intravenously administration of Lavender oil [P<0.05]. Intraperitoneal injection of L-NAME, atropine or indomethacin had no significant effect on baseline of blood pressure and hypotensive effect of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil. Conclusion: Intravenous injection of *Lavandula angustifolia* L. oil in doses of 25 and 50 mg/kg/bw reduced arterial blood pressure in rat, but intraperitoneally injection of Lavender oil at dose of 500 mg/kg/bw prolonged the reduction of blood pressure in animals.

Learning Disorders

[Comorbidity of learning disorders and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in a sample of Omani Schoolchildren]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 477-482

Keywords: Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivit; Comorbidity; Schools; Child

Abstract: Objectives: The estimated worldwide prevalence of learning disorders [LDs] is approximately 2-10% among school-aged children. LDs have variable clinical features and are often associated with other disorders. This study aimed to examine the comorbidity of LDs and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] among a sample of schoolchildren in Oman. Methods: This study was conducted between January 2014 and January 2015 at the Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman. The Learning Disabilities Diagnostic Inventory [LDDI] and the 28-item version of the Conners' Teacher Rating Scale was completed by classroom teachers to determine the existence of LD and ADHD symptoms in 321 children in grades 1-4 who had been referred to a learning support unit for LDs from elementary schools in Muscat. Results: The mean age of the students was 8.5 years. Among the cohort, 30% were reported to have symptoms of ADHD, including conduct problems [24%], hyperactivity [24%] and inattentive/passive behaviours [41%]. Male students reportedly exhibited greater conduct problems and hyperactivity than females. However, there

were no gender differences noted between LDDI scores. Conclusion: This study suggests that Omani schoolchildren with LDs are likely to exhibit signs of ADHD. The early identification of this disorder is essential considering the chronic nature of ADHD. For interventional purposes, multidisciplinary teams are recommended, including general and special educators, clinical psychologists, school counsellors, developmental or experienced general paediatricians and child psychiatrists.

Leg Ulcer

etiology

Etiology and management of leg ulcers - an Enigma.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 211-215

Keywords: Leg Ulcer-therapy; Disease Management; Varicose Ulcer; Diabetes Mellitus

Abstract: Chronic leg ulcer is defined as a defect in the skin below the level of knee persisting for more than six weeks and shows no tendency to heal after three or more months. Leg ulcers are debilitating and greatly reduce patients' quality of life. The common causes are venous disease, arterial disease and neuropathy. Management of patients with chronic ulcers has to be multidisciplinary and should include detailed history, physical examination, investigations, basic and newer treatment modalities, and educating patients on issues of correct foot care and the importance of seeking early medical advice.

Lens Implantation, Intraocular

Intraocular lens implants: do they come with a life time guaranty?.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 247-248

Keywords: Lenses, Intraocular

Leprosy

diagnosis

New cases and types of leprosy in Interior Sindh: an analysis of 3 years [2012-2014]

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 186-190

Keywords: Leprosy, Tuberculoid; Leprosy, Paucibacillary; Leprosy, Borderline; Leprosy, Multibacillary; Leprosy, Lepromatous

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the new cases and clinical types of leprosy in interior Sindh. Methods: Data analysis and evaluation of 3-year record of leprosy centers/clinics in Interior Sindh. Results: Of total 238 new registered cases, 98 [41%] were diagnosed after a delay of 1 year. The types of disease found were tuberculoid 59 [25%], borderline tuberculoid 100 [42%], borderline 13 [5%], borderline lepromatous 53 [22%] and lepromatous 13 [5%] cases. Multibacillary cases were 179 [75%] and paucibacillary 59 [25%]. Conclusion: The 3-year analysis of Interior Sindh shows endemic regions of leprosy in Pakistan which will help in devising strategy for an effective leprosy control program.

epidemiology

Epidemiological indicators and clinical profile of leprosy cases in Dhaka.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 191-196

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Leprosy, Paucibacillary; Leprosy, Tuberculoid; Leprosy, Lepromatous; Leprosy, Multibacillary; Leprosy, Borderline

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate epidemiological indicators and clinical profile of leprosy patients in Dhaka City. Methods: In this cross-sectional observational study 722 new leprosy patients registered in six different clinics of The Leprosy Mission International - Bangladesh, Dhaka program over two and half year [January 2011 to June 2013] were included. Demographic details and clinical characteristics during diagnosis were recorded. Results: Out of 722 patients, 390 [54%] were males and 332 [46%] were females. Proportion of cases under 15 year age was 8.7%. Borderline tuberculoid was the most common form of the disease [81.0%] followed by tuberculoid [9.3%], lepromatous [4.3%], borderline lepromatous [3.5%], borderline [1.8%] and pure neural [0.1%]. Proportion of multibacillary leprosy was 22.4%. Most of the patients had duration of symptoms from 6 months to 1 year [53.0%]. 12% of patients had history of contact with leprosy patients. Type 1 reaction was more prevalent than type 2 [7.6% and 2.9%, respectively]. Proportion of cases with grade 2 disability was 5.9%. Most common presentation was with hypopigmented macule with obvious margin, marked anesthesia and mild infiltration. Ulnar nerve was the most common nerve to be involved [15.8%]. Conclusion: Leprosy cases are being frequently diagnosed in Dhaka city. Epidemiological indicators reflect that there may be ongoing disease transmission and relative delay in diagnosis despite a strong surveillance program.

Lice Infestations

epidemiology

Risk factors and effects of infestation with *Pediculus Capitis* and *Scabies* among primary school students in Cairo, Egypt.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 191-207

Keywords: Scalp Dermatoses; Scabies-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Schools; Students; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Background: *Pediculus capitis* [PC] and scabies are an important public health problem in childhood. They have a worldwide distribution. Also, they have many effects on the infested students. Objectives: To define the prevalence of PC and scabies, to find out the socio-demographic, environment, and health care behavior risk factors, and to determine the effects on the studied students in Cairo, Egypt. Subjects and Methods: A cross-section, analytical study design was chosen to conduct this work. Three primary schools were the field of this study. Total number of the students was 1987. The students were clinically examined; for each infested case with PC and/ or scabies a control student was chosen. Results: Prevalence of PC and scabies was 10.2% and 3.4%, respectively. These infestations were more common significantly among students in the public school. Significant social risk factors of infested students were the low level of head of the family education, occupation, and social status. Also, significant personal hygiene risk factors were poor hair, body, and environment hygiene. While significant health care behavior risk factors were student never received skin examination, no early consultation for skin diseases, and no compliance with therapy. Also; female gender, the last birth order child, had previous infestation with PC, had sibling[s] with PC, and had parents with history of infestation with PC were significant risk factors. On the other hand; male gender, the last birth order child, had previous infestation with scabies, had sibling[s] with scabies, and had parents with history of infestation with scabies were significant risk factors. Further, the PC cases with crowding index >1, had no sun access, had shared water supply and bathing facilities, co-sleeping, had no short cut hair, and sharing hair brushes were significant risk factors. On the other hand, the scabitics with crowding index >1, had no sun access, had shared water supply and bathing facilities, and co-sleeping were significant risk factors. Lastly, presences of psychiatric, sleep, and peers' relations disturbances were significantly more common among the infested students. Conclusions: Many risk factors of PC and scabies can be manipulated, so these infestations can be prevented, so many health hazards on the students could be prevented. Recommendations: Improving students' hygiene, health education, and regular dermatological screening and treatment of students are important essentially. Also, dermatological health component should be integrated in school health program. Lastly, further studies in different rural and urban areas in Egypt are recommended.

Lipids

blood

[Lipid profile in patients with Cancer before and after receiving Xeloda]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 12-17

Keywords: Neoplasms; Capecitabine; Hypertriglyceridemia; Hypercholesterolemia; Gastrointestinal Neoplasms

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Capecitabine [Xeloda] is an orally administered pro-drug of 5-fluorouracil, which is used as chemotherapeutic agent. Some studies have raised concerns about the lipid profile changes following Xeloda. In this study we examined such probable changes in patients before and after receiving Xeloda. Materials and Methods: Lipid profile changes were measured before and after administration of Xeloda in 100 patients with gastrointestinal cancers. Serum levels of triglyceride; total cholesterol; low-density lipoprotein [LDL]; and high-density lipoprotein [HDL] were measure at baseline and 3 months after starting Xeloda. Hypertriglyceridemia was defined as serum triglyceride>200 mg/dl and hypercholesterolemia was defined as serum total cholesterol>200 mg/dl. Results: A total of 64 male and 36 female patients with a mean age of 61.11 +/- 12.51 years [range: 31-68] were recruited. The mean serum level of triglyceride increased significantly from 148.51 +/- 39.28 mg/dl at baseline to 194.17 +/- 78.88 mg/dl 3 months after taking Xeloda [p<0.001]. Similar trends were observed for serum levels of total cholesterol [from 190.29 +/- 51.56 mg/dl to 197.86 +/- 56.44 mg/dl; p<0.001] and HDL [from 44.35 +/- 9.94 mg/dl to 45.94 +/- 9.13 mg/dl; p=0.001]. Change of serum LDL was not significant [p=0.10]. We found that forty-two percent and 15% of patients developed hypertriglyceridemia and hypercholesterolemia 3 months after treatment, respectively. Conclusion: Xeloda increases serum levels of triglyceride; total cholesterol and HDL.

Lipomatosis

[Appearance of Renal Replacement Lipomatosis on Computed Tomography; Rare pseudotumour]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 503-504

Keywords: Kidney Diseases; Kidney; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Granuloma, Plasma Cell

Lipoprotein Lipase

genetics

Association of lipoprotein lipase gene with coronary heart disease in Sudanese population.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 405-407

Keywords: Coronary Disease; Risk Factors; Lipids; Case-Control Studies; Genotype

Abstract: Cardiovascular disease is stabilizing in high-income countries and has continued to rise in low-to-middle-income countries. Association of lipid profile with lipoprotein lipase gene was studied in case and control subject. The family history, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking and alcohol consumption were the most risk factors for early-onset of coronary heart disease [CHD]. Sudanese patients had significantly [P < 0.05] lower TC and LDL-C levels compared to controls. Allele frequency of LPL D9N, N291S and S447X carrier genotype was 4.2%, 30.7% and 7.1%, respectively. We conclude that lipoprotein lipase polymorphism was not associated with the incidence of CHD in Sudan.

Lippia

Comparison in chemical compositions of the essential oil from leaves of *Lippia citriodora* H.B.K. plantlets produced from micro-propagation and stem cutting.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 79-88

Keywords: Oils, Volatile-chemistry; Plant Leaves; Plant Stems; Monoterpenes; Terpenes; Cyclohexenes; Sesquiterpenes

Abstract: Background: Lemon verbena [*Lippia citriodora* H.B.K.] is an aromatic and medicinal plant of family Verbenaceae, which cultivated in the North region of Iran Objective: This comparative study was carried out on essential oil content and composition of *Lippia citriodora* H.B.K. from micro-propagated and rooted apical stem cutting plantlets Methods: The micro-propagated plantlets were obtained by use of synthetic medium containing basal MS medium supplemented with 1 mg.l⁻¹ BAP, 0.5 mg.l⁻¹ IBA, 1 g.l⁻¹ activated charcoal, 30 g.l⁻¹ sucrose, and 7 g.l⁻¹ agars. Pre-acclimated plantlets were transferred to the research greenhouse. To determine the essential oil content and its components in two types of plantlets, leaves of *L. citriodora* were collected in August 2013 before flowering stage. The essential oils were extracted by Clevenger apparatus and their constituents were determined by GC-MS. Results: The results indicated that thirty-two components were determined in the stem cutting derived plantlets. The main components of stem cutting plantlets were geranial [13.81%], limonene [11.41%], spathulenol [11.22%], and neral [11.21%]. Thirty-five components were also obtained in the micro-propagated plantlets. The main components of micro-propagated plantlets were consisted of geranial [17.26%], neral [14.48%], 6-methyl-5-hepten-2-one [10.75%], and limonene [8.93%]. Conclusion: In general, the essential oil content of stem cutting plantlets was higher than micro-propagated plantlets, while the number of compounds and amount of geranial and neral in stem cutting plantlets was lower than micro-propagated plantlets.

Liver Cirrhosis

diagnosis

[Assessment of liver fibrosis by magnetic resonance spectroscopy in asymptomatic children with Chronic Hepatitis C Viral Infection]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 55-62

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Asymptomatic Diseases; Child; Hepatitis C, Chronic; Liver-pathology; Biopsy; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Background: Chronic hepatitis C is the most common cause of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Egypt is the highest affected country with a prevalence of 22%. In children, seroprevalence of HCV is 0.2% in children less than 11 years of age and 0.4% in children ≥ 11 years of age. Aim of the work: The purpose of this study was to assess the value of liver biopsy in diagnosis of activity grading and fibrosis staging in early asymptomatic children with chronic hepatitis C virus infection. We also aim to evaluate the use of 1H MRS and DW-MRI in assessment of some metabolic components [Glx/lipid, PME/lipid and Glyc/lipid ratios] and ADC of liver tissues and its correlation to the histopathological changes found in liver biopsy Subjects and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of two years, included thirty children with asymptomatic chronic hepatitis C virus infection [mean age \pm SD 14.1 \pm 2.8 years] and twenty healthy children as controls were included. Anti HCV antibodies, HCV RNA PCR, liver function tests, abdominal ultrasonography, MRS and DW-MRI were done for all cases and controls, Liver biopsy was done for all cases. Results: The results showed that HCV infection was more common in males [83.3%] and 16.7% of patients were obese. There were two significant risk factors for HCV infection in our patients: positive family history of HCV infection [56.7% of patients] and history of previous operation [26.7%]. There were significant differences in the results of all liver enzymes [ALT, AST and ALP] in cases than controls. The results of METAVIR grades showed 29 cases [96.6%] had activity while 17 cases [56.7%] had fibrosis and TGF- β 1 in liver tissues was positive in 19 cases [63.3%]. The results of MRS and DW-MRI showed significant differences between cases and controls and positive correlations between the results of 1H MRS with the results of liver biopsy [METAVIR Grades, METAVIR Stages and TGF- β 1]. Conclusion: Early diagnosis of asymptomatic chronic hepatitis C is essential to prevent or delay end stage chronic parenchymal liver disease. TGF- β 1 in liver tissue may be considered as a useful and

better tool than METAVIR score in the assessment of hepatic fibrosis. ¹H MRS may be a potential non-invasive helpful diagnostic tool in assessing the staging of asymptomatic chronic hepatitis C as the increase of its metabolites were correlated with histopathological changes. DW-MRI can be considered an effective method in evaluating liver disease activity in chronic hepatitis C. Recommendation: we recommend the use of larger sample size to assess different stages of liver fibrosis and the use of ¹H MRS in monitoring treatments.

Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

[Double negative T cells correlate with disease activity in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus patients]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 37-42

Keywords: T-Lymphocytes; Leukocytes, Mononuclear; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] is a complex multisystem autoimmune disease. It is characterized by multisystem affection with remission and relapse course. T lymphocytes characterized as TCR alpha beta CD4[-] CD8[-] CD56- cells are known as 'double-negative' [DN] T cells and have been described in both human and rodent models. The present study included thirty patients with SLE and sixteen healthy blood donor females. All cases and controls subjected to clinical assessment and DNT cells percentage measurement in peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMCs]. Our findings suggest that DN T cells subset; appear to play an essential role in SLE as it was correlated with disease, activity.

Lycium

[Effect of Lycium ruthenicum L. aqueous extract on morphometric and histopathologic indices in mice lymphatic organs]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 24-31

Keywords: Plant Extracts; Mice; Lymphatic System; Thymus Gland; Spleen; Lymph Nodes

Abstract: Background and Objective: Several studies reported the immunological activity of *Lycium barbarum*. This study carried out to determine the effect of aqueous extract of fruits of *Lycium ruthenicum* L. on morphometric and histomorphometric indices in mice lymphatic organs. Methods: In this experimental study, 36 adult mice were randomly allocated into six experimental and control groups. The experimental groups were received *Lycium ruthenicum* L. fruit aqueous extract in the doses of 50, 100, 200, 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw, daily by feeding tube for 21 days. In the control group animals were received 100 mg/kg/bw of saline using feeding tube. After the treatment, the relative increase in the body weight, morphometric, histomorphometric and histopathologic indices in thymus, lymph node and spleen were measured. Results: The administration of extract in doses of 50 and 100 mg/kg/bw did not effect on body weight of mice but in the doses of 200, 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw significantly reduced the body weight [P<0.05]. Thymus index in 800 mg/kg/bw of extract significantly reduced in comparison with controls [P<0.05]. Thickness of thymus medulla in low doses significantly increased while it was not visible in higher doses [P<0.05]. Thickness of capsule in lymph node and spleen in dose of 800 mg/kg/bw significantly increased in comparison with control group [P<0.05]. Low doses of the *Lycium barbarum* extract increased stimulation and infiltration of the immune cells and hematopoiesis in the lymphoid organs while in doses of 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw caused pathological changes including fibrosis in capsule, degeneration in follicles and stromal cell apoptosis. Conclusion: Aqueous extract of fruits of *Lycium ruthenicum* L. in doses of 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw causes histopathological alterations in the lymphoid organs.

Lymphangioma, Cystic

diagnosis

[Case Report; Giant Bilateral Cervical Cystic Hygroma with airway obstruction in a Yemeni female neonate]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 275-282

Keywords: Head and Neck Neoplasms; Airway Obstruction; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Background: Cervical cystic hygroma [CCH] also known as cystic lymphangioma and macrocystic lymphatic malformation is a rare congenital malformation of the lymphatic system. Incidence of cystic hygroma is 1/6000 live births. Most cases occur as a unilateral cervical swelling, rarely as a bilateral cervical involvement. We present an eleven days old female neonate suffers from bilateral neck mass that appears at birth which was initially asymptomatic and later has increased rapidly in size and eventually causes difficulty of breathing and problems with feeding. Diagnosis of a cystic lymphangioma was made clinically and confirmed by ultrasonography, computed tomography of the neck, and by biopsy after surgery. Complete surgical excision of the mass was carried out, without doing any other modalities of treatment. Post-operative recovery was uneventful. A follow-up revealed rapid recurrence of the lesion with increasing respiratory distress and unfortunately death of the patient due to airway obstruction.

Lymphoma, Large-Cell, Anaplastic

diagnosis

Association of systemic Anaplastic large cell Lymphoma and active Toxoplasmosis in a child.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 49-51

Keywords: Toxoplasmosis; Child; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: Introduction: Anaplastic large cell lymphoma is a subset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and an unusual disease in children. Case Presentation: Herein we have reported a 7-year-old girl with a large necrotic skin ulcer on the chest caused by systemic form of anaplastic large-cell lymphoma and simultaneous active toxoplasmosis diagnosed by PCR on lymph node specimen. There were few reports showing a role for toxoplasma infection to cause some malignancies such as lymphoma in adults. Conclusions: Based on our knowledge, this has been the first report of simultaneous systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma and active toxoplasmosis, documented by positive PCR on tissue biopsy in a child. This case report has suggested more attention to the accompanying *Toxoplasma gondii* infection as a probable cause of some types of lymphomas.

Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin

blood

[Angiogenesis in Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 121-132

Keywords: Neovascularization, Pathologic; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Copper; Nitric Oxide; Zinc; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Background: Lymphomas are heterogeneous group of lymphoid disorders that have in common clonal expansion of malignant lymphocytes. Angiogenesis is important in the proliferation of hematopoietic neoplasms. Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] plays an important role in the initiation of angiogenesis. Moreover, Lymphoma progression may be enhanced by angiogenesis. Physiologically, angiogenesis helps in regulation of

reproduction and wound healing, but the unregulated angiogenesis may result in tumor growth as the growing tumor needs an extensive network of capillaries to provide nutrients and oxygen. Angiogenesis is a prerequisite for growth of tumors whether solid or liquid tumors. Aim of the work: In the current study we determine the serum levels of some known angiogenic stimulators as VEGF, copper and nitric oxide and serum level of zinc as one of the angiogenic inhibitors and determine copper/zinc ratio in newly diagnosed and relapsed patients with NHL to study the significance of the previous factors in relation to disease progression and staging. Methods: Serum levels of VEGF, Nitric oxide, Copper, Zinc and Copper/zinc ratio were determined in 114 patients of NHL classified into four groups according to the disease stage investigated before the start of chemotherapy and 40 healthy controls. Results: Patients in 1[st] group [stage I and II] showed significant elevation in serum levels of VEGF, copper, and insignificant changes occurred in serum levels of zinc, nitric oxide and in copper/zinc ratio in comparison with the control group. On the other hand; patients in 2nd group [stage III] and 3rd group [stage IV] showed highly significant increase serum levels of copper and copper/zinc ratio; while insignificant changes occurred in serum levels of VEGF and nitric oxide. Conversely, highly significant decrease occurred in serum levels of zinc in 2nd group only. Patients in the 4[th] group [relapsed cases] showed highly significant increase in serum levels of copper, significant increase in serum levels of VEGF and in copper/zinc while insignificant changes occurred in serum levels of zinc, and nitric oxide. The comparison between different patients groups revealed no significant differences in all special investigations except for zinc where there was a significant lower level of zinc in 2nd group than 1[st] group, and for copper and copper/zinc ratio; there were significant rise of each in 4[th] group in comparison to 1[st] group. Conclusion: Serum VEGF and copper levels play an important role in early detection of NHL increased significantly in early stages, the highest levels were found in advanced cases together with low zinc level suggesting their role in follow up of NHL together with consideration of copper/zinc ratio while limited role of nitric oxide had been observed.

Macular Edema

drug therapy

Posterior sub-tenon's bevacizumab injection in diabetic macular edema; a pilot study.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 270-273

Keywords: Bevacizumab-therapeutic use; Tenon Capsule; Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetic Retinopathy

Abstract: Purpose: To evaluate the short-term results of sub-tenon's injection of bevacizumab in patients with clinically significant macular edema [CSME]. Methods: In this prospective non comparative interventional case series, sub-tenon's injection of 2.5 mg/0.1 ml bevacizumab was performed for eyes with CSME. Macular thickness and best corrected visual acuity measurements were performed before and one month after injections. Results: Nineteen eyes of twelve patients with a mean age of 59.8 +/- 5.7 years were evaluated. Thirteen eyes [68.4%] had center-involving macular edema. No significant difference was observed between pre- and post-injection central subfield retinal thickness measurements [P = 0.3]. Central subfield thickness measurements improved or remained unchanged in 13 eyes [68.4%]. Baseline BCVA of 0.48 +/- 0.35 LogMAR improved to 0.36 +/- 0.26 LogMAR after injection [P = 0.01]. Improvement of >2 lines in BCVA was found in 5 eyes [26.3%], and no eye lost >2 lines of BCVA. No complication associated with sub-tenon's injection was observed. Conclusion: Sub-tenon's injection of bevacizumab resulted in significant short-term visual improvement in eyes with CSME. Retinal thickness changes were not significant.

Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

[Value of magnetic resonance spectroscopy in diagnosis of patients with focal brain lesion]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 215-224

Keywords: Brain Diseases-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Objective: To describe the spectrum of Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy in focal brain lesions and determine its diagnostic accuracy in comparison to conventional MRI using histopathology as gold standard in differentiating various types of focal brain space occupying lesions. New line. Patients and methods: 52 patients [21

males and 31 females] with single focal brain space occupying lesion diagnosed by post contrast CT or MRI are included in this study. Complete clinical evaluation, MRI, and MRS examination were performed for all these patients before surgical biopsy and/or resection. Correlation of all these findings was done with histopathology obtained in all these patients. Results: The most important markers in differentiating and grading various types of single focal brain space occupying lesion were choline level and choline/N-acetyl aspartate ratio. There is statistically significant difference between mean of Cho/NAA in high grade glioma as it was 23.13 and low grade glioma where mean of choline/NAA was 6.21 [P value = 0.02]. Lipid and lactate peaks were more frequent in high grade tumors and lipid peak together with Choline/N-acetyl aspartate ratio could differentiate between metastasis and metastasis with delayed radiation necrosis. Alanine peak appear to be pathognomonic for meningioma. Perilesional MRS metabolites could detect actual histopathological [subclinical] extension and so differentiate between high grade and low grade tumors and between high grade tumors and metastasis. Conclusion: MRI+MRS is more sensitive than MRI alone in diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and grading of focal brain space occupying lesion. MR spectroscopy could differentiate various types of focal brain space occupying lesion with sensitivity of 92.3% while sensitivity of MRI alone was 76.9%.

Mandibular Nerve

[The success rate of inferior alveolar nerve and mandibular foramen anesthesia with and without panoramic radiography]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 40-43

Keywords: Nerve Block; Mandible; Anesthesia; Radiography; Panoramic

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Inferior alveolar nerve block [IANB] is commonly applied for anesthesia of lower jaw but because of its anatomical location. The success rate of IANB is low. According to the fact that most of patients have radiography when refer to the dentists, we compared the success rate of anesthesia with or without using radiography to make IANB. Materials and Methods: In this study the patients referred to the maxillofacial department of Tabriz faculty of dentistry between 2011-2012 were included. At the first stage IANB was performed without using radiography and at the second stage we used radiography. Finally the success rate of this two methods were compared. Results: Thirty one [12 female -19 male] patients with mean age of 37.16 +/- 10.47 were included in this study. We found statistically significant difference between the success rate of this two methods [p=0.02]. Conclusion: Using radiography significantly success rate of IANB injection.

[Assessment of visibility and extension rate of incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve in cone beam computed tomography imagings].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 122-126

Keywords: Cone-Beam Computed Tomography

Abstract: Background and Objective: Many surgeries are performed on anterior region of mandible. Incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve is located in the anterior region of mandible. The identification of various form of nerve is important for diagnosis and treatment plan. This study was carried out to the assessment of visibility and extension rate of incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve in cone beam computed tomography [CBCT] imagings. Methods: This descriptive - analytic study was performed on 105 CBCT images. The presences or absence of incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve and assessment of visibility and extension rate of mandibular incisive canal were studied. Results: In 79% extension of the incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve were observed. 18.07% of extensions were observed in one-side and 78.31% were bilateral. Extension of the incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve was observed to central, lateral and canine tooth in 59%, 26.5% and 14.5% respectively. There was no significant relation between gender and age of subjects with extension of the incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve. Conclusion: Regarding the high visibility of the incisive nerve branches in the lower dental CBCT images this method can be used to evaluate the anterior region of mandible.

Maternal Health

[Maternal health care indicators, causes of maternal mortality and quality of medical records; at Women's Health Hospital, Assiut University, 2012]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 189-198

Keywords: Health Status Indicators; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Maternal Mortality; Medical Records

Abstract: Introduction: Maternal mortality is a preventable tragedy; measuring maternal mortality and identifying its causes is essential, and should be calculated regularly for the purpose of planning, monitoring, and evaluation of provided maternal health care Objectives: To calculate maternal mortality ratio, identify causes of maternal mortality, quality of care indicators such as maternal mortality index, case fatality rate and direct obstetric case fatality rate and to identify the main its in medical records Methodology: A descriptive study was done through reviewing the records maternal mortality cases in the hospital using validated specific criteria published in WHO bulletin [2000] and data of cases that were admitted to the hospital's intensive care unit was collected for one [2012], followed by performing dissemination meetings. Results: In year 2012, there were 479 vaginal deliveries and 9, 908 caesarean sections, and 20,887 live births. The Maternal mortality ratio was [225/100,000]. The Leading causes of maternal death were obstetric hemorrhage [38.3%], complications after caesarean sections, [27.7%] and pre-eclampsia/ eclampsia [23.4%]. The age of maternal mortality was 29.3 +/- 8.5. Nearly half [42%] of the deaths occurred during vacation days. Quality indicators revealed poor quality of health care. The main deficits in the medical records included no recording of time of informing staff members and start of management, observational chart and management plan Conclusions and recommendations: Maternal mortality is alarmingly high. Obstetric hemorrhage and complications after caesarean section were the two main causes of death that require strict and quick management protocols.

Measles

Measles; review of cases admitted in paediatric department Benazir Bhutto Hospital Rawalpindi during epidemic 2013.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1116-1121

Keywords: Pediatrics; Pneumonia; Gastroenteritis; Malnutrition; Cross-Sectional Studies; Nutritional Status

Abstract: Background: Despite efforts to promote widespread vaccination, measles still remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality in children especially in developing countries. The aim of this study was to review the pattern and outcome of measles patients admitted at Benazir Bhutto Hospital [BBH] Rawalpindi during measles epidemic 2013 Study Design: Cross sectional descriptive study Period: Three months during measles epidemic 2013 [March - May] Setting: Pediatric department BBH Rawalpindi. Materials and Methods: Data regarding demographic profile, clinical presentation, complications and outcome of measles patients was collected and analyzed using SPSS 15. Results: A total of 192 patients of both sexes were included with mean age of 35.48 +/- 32.71 months. Majority of patients [71.4%] were unvaccinated and 88% had history of contact with measles patients. The common complications observed were pneumonia and pneumonia with gastroenteritis and both were found statistically significant in patients with malnutrition and low socioeconomic status. Conclusion: The current study concluded that improving measles immunization and nutritional status in children is essential for reducing morbidity and mortality of measles.

Medicine, Traditional

Traditional bone setters; preference and patronage.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1181-1185

Keywords: Bone and Bones; Orthopedics; Fractures, Bone

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the factors for preferring the traditional bone setters by people Study Design: Observational study Setting: Department of Orthopedics and Spine Surgery Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar Period: October, 2013 to March, 2014. Materials and Methods: Sixty consecutive patients who presented at orthopedics out-patient clinic after attending Traditional Bone Setting Centers were recruited for the study. Information about the patients' bio data, mechanism of injury, who advised them to contact TBS and what are the factors that compelled them to attend TBS were obtained and filled into prepared proforma. The data obtained was recorded and analyzed on SPSS version 17. Results: The mean age was 25.57 years with minimum age 5 years and maximum 65 years. Sixteen patients were females and 44 were male. Two [3.3%] patients first attended Modern orthopedic service [MOS] and 58[96.7%] patients attended TBS. 47[78.3%] patients were taken by their own immediate family members to TBS, 20% were referred by friends and 1.7% were self-referral. Thirty seven [61.7%] opted for TBS because of their belief, 11[18.3%] considered this service cheap, 7[11.7%] attended it because it is quick service and 5 [8.3%] reverted to TBS because of attitude of hospital personals. Conclusion: A considerable of people still have great trust on TBS regarding management of musculoskeletal problems. Belief is the most leading cause of consulting traditional bonesetters, other causes include low cost, quick service and attitude of hospital personnel.

Melatonin

pharmacology

[Effect of combination of Melatonin and All-Trans retinoic acid on maturation, fertilization and embryonic development of immature mouse oocytes]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 46-54

Keywords: Tretinoin-pharmacology; Oocytes; Fertilization; In Vitro Oocyte Maturation Techniques; Embryonic Development; Mice

Abstract: Background and Objective: With respect to the antioxidant role of melatonin and retinoic acid, it seems to be effective both in the maturation and embryonic development. This study was done to investigate the effect of combination of melatonin and All-Trans retinoic acid [RA] on maturation, fertilization and embryonic development of immature mouse oocytes Methods: In this experimental study, cumulus - oocyte complex [COCs] were recovered from 4-6 week old female mice NMRI and were divided into 6 maturation medium groups including control, sham, experiment 1[melatonin 100 nM, 1 and 2 microM], experiment 2 [retinoic acid 1, 2, 4, 6 microM], experiment 3 [melatonin 2 microM+RA 4 microM], experiment 4 [Mel 100nM + retinoic acid 4 microM]. The maturation rate was recorded after 24 hours of culture in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ at 37°C. The matured oocytes were fertilized with sperm. Fertilization and embryonic development rates to the blastocyst stage were recorded. Results: Maturation rate in the control and sham groups were 50.6% and 49.4%, respectively. Maturation rate were 54.3%, 54.8%, 59.9% in melatonin group with concentrations of 100 nM, 1 and 2 microM, respectively. Maturation rate were 51.6%, 51%, 59% and 49.6% in t-RA group with concentrations of 1, 2, 4, 6 microM. Maturation rate were 60.4% and 54.2% in the experiment 3 and 4 groups, respectively. The maturation rates in the melatonin 2 microM, retinoic acid 4 microM and experiment 3 significantly increased in compare to control [P<0.05]. The embryonic development rate in the melatonin with 100nM concentration and 4 microM of retinoic acid increased significantly compared to controls [P<0.05]. Although, embryonic development rate in experiment 3 was higher than control, but lower in compare to melatonin 100 nM and the retinoic acid 4 microM. The embryonic development rate in experiment 4 significantly increased in compare to control [P<0.05] . Conclusion: Combination of melatonin and All-Trans retinoic acid in medium culture increase maturation rate and improved embryonic development in dose dependent manner.

Melissa

Phytochemical and Morpho-physiological responses of lemon balm [Melissa officinalis L.] to biostimulants application.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 29-42

Keywords: Citrus; Amino Acids; Oils, Volatile

Abstract: Background: Biostimulants are amino acids and organic components, which can play main role in the plant growth and dry matter accumulationObjective: Determine the influence of foliar application of active amino acids on quality and quantity yield of *Melissa officinalis* LMethods: This study was conducted in a research farm at the institute of medicinal plants on the base of randomized complete blocks design [RCBD] with three replications. The treatments were control [foliar application with distilled water] and commercial formulations of aminolforte, kadostim, fosnutren, and humiforte [each of them 2 L ha⁻¹], and chemical fertilizer [70 kg ha⁻¹ N.P.K]. Results: The results indicated that a significant increase in the content of citronellal, neral, deltatadinene, germacrene, and geranial, were found in response to aminolforte and fosnutren application. The essential oil content was also increased through using kadostim and chemical fertilizer. A significant improvement in the plant height, number of flowers per stem, and SPAD value were observed in response to the foliar application of aminolforte. Moreover, foliar application of fosnutren improved leaf length, leaf number, leaf area, leaf dry weight, and shoot dry weight, accordingly. There was no variation in the number of branches per plant among the treatments of kadostim and aminolforte; both of these treatments improved the attribute. Conclusion: The foliar application of free amino acids based on commercial formulations including aminolforte, kadostim, humiforte, and fosnutren can be effective on the quality and quantity yield of lemon balm.

Menopause

physiology

[Impact of educational intervention on physiological and psychological problems for menopausal women]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 167-180

Keywords: Menopause-psychology; Psychology; Health Education; Education

Abstract: Menopause, known as climacteric, is the time in a woman's life when her menstrual period stop and she is no longer able to have children. It is said to have occurred when a woman has not had a period for a yearObjective: This study aimed to identify the physiological and psychological problems; for menopausal women at Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and to evaluate the effect of an educational intervention on the improvement of physiological and psychological health problemsMethods: A quasi-experimental design was utilized for the study [i.e. pre and posttest design]. Setting A convenient sample conduction of 40 women at 2 dispensary "Sharq and Gharb dispensary" Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, was included in the study at the time of research conduction. Where a pre and posttest with no control group was designed and adopted. The study was conducted from [October 2014 to April 2015]. A total of 40 menopausal women were selected in the study, all of them were interviewed, and descriptive analysis was used for demographic data. The investigators assess menopausal woman knowledge and practices regarding the menopause before giving the educational booklet. Results: the study revealed that category of [51-56] years of old age of menopause women were more than third of the sample [40 . %] According marital status about half [52.5%] of the sample were married. It was found that majority of physical symptoms improved post program and there was a highly significant differences pre and post program specifically for hot flushes [0.025*], night sweating [0.000*], difficult sleeping [0.016*] and dry skin [0.045*]. Also study indicated that knowledge of menopause women improved and became more enough post program than preprogram. In addition, the study revealed that the Majority of psychological symptoms improved post program.. Conclusions: This study was conducted to assess the physiological and psychological needs for menopausal women at Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. In addition, to evaluate effect of an educational intervention on the improvement of physiological and psychological health problems in menopausal women at Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The study revealed that the majority of physical and psychological symptoms improved post program and there was a highly significant differences pre and post program. Also study indicated that knowledge of menopause women improved and became more enough post program than preprogram. The study findings showed that an appropriate training to menopausal women could improve health standards in menopausal women and promote their health.

Mental Disorders

therapy

Severe psychiatric illnesses; effectiveness of illness management and recovery program as a group intervention in patients suffering.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1170-1175

Keywords: Psychiatry; Disease Management; Bipolar Disorder; Personality Disorders; Schizophrenia, Paranoid; Schizophrenia; Psychotic Disorders

Abstract: Objectives: To find out the effectiveness of "Illness management and Recovery [IMR]" program as a group intervention for improving daily functioning of clients suffering from severe psychiatric illnesses. Setting: The Recovery House, a Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center in Karachi, Pakistan. Period: Dec 2012 to Sep 2013. Methodology: Fifteen [15] patients were enrolled in the study. They were randomly divided into two groups, one group with 7 patients and the second with 8 patients. Informed consent was obtained from the patients and their family. A semi-structured Proforma was used to record the demographic details of patients. Before Starting the IMR program, 15 points rating scale was administered on patients [pre-IMR assessment] and after 9-month program implementation, the scale was again administered [post-IMR assessment] to evaluate the effectiveness of Illness management Program as a group intervention. After each IMR session patients received sheets to work as homework assignments from the handouts. Patients received IMR program with, supportive, educational, motivational and cognitive behavior interventions in group and individual sessions with practitioner. Data collected was entered into and analyzed by using statistical package for the social science - seventeenth version [SPSS 17]. Results: Out of the total 15 patients, 12 [80%] were male and 3 [20%] were female. Age range 15 to 67 years with mean age was 37+8.5 years. Education status of the patients revealed that all patients were educated; 04 [26.7%] had achieved education to the graduation level; 04 [26.7%] were matriculate; 04 [26.7%] were primary passed; and 03 [20%] were educated up to intermediate level. Patients with severe psychiatric illnesses were bipolar disorder 2 [13.3%] cases, personality disorder 3 [20%] cases, delusional disorder 1 [6.7%] case, schizophrenia 8 [53.3%] cases and schizoaffective 1 [6.7%] cases. Total number of WMR [Wellness management and recovery] session attended by each patient ranged from 30 to 62 sessions. Results in 15 areas of assessment on the rating scale before the application of illness management and recovery sessions [Pre-IMR sessions] and after the application of sessions [Post-IMR sessions]. Conclusion: Illness management and recovery program is an effective tool to bring about a significant improvement in several domains of life among patients suffering from severe psychiatric illnesses.

Mesenchymal Stromal Cells

[Mesenchymal stem cells proliferation exposed to hypoxia]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 69-74

Keywords: Cell Proliferation; Anoxia; Cobalt; Rats

Abstract: Background and Objective: Some problems such as low viability and apoptosis after injection to the body because of exposure to toxic factors such as hypoxia, thermal stress, oxidative stress and food deprivation are encountered with stem cell application. It is suggested that preconditioning of the cells with cytotoxic factors before injection could enhance their efficiency. This study was done to determine the mesenchymal stem cell proliferation exposed to hypoxia by cobalt chloride. Methods: In this experimental study, Mesenchymal stem cells were isolated from rat bone marrow and cultured at least for four times. The cells were cultured in 96 well plates and treated with different concentration [0, 5, 10, 20, 50, 70, 90, 100, 120, 150 and 200 microM] of cobalt chloride for 6, 12, 24 and 46 hours. Cell proliferation was detected by MTT assay [3-[4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-Yl]-2,5- Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide]. Results: The cells isolated from bone marrow were propagated easily in culture condition. The cells morphology was not altered after exposure to cobalt chloride. Preconditioning of mesenchymal stem cells with 120 microM for 6 hours, 20 microM for 12 and 24 hours and 5 microM for 48 hours significantly improved cell proliferation after hypoxia in cell culture [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Hypoxia preconditioning increases proliferation of mesenchymal stem cell.

Metformin

adverse effects

Metabolic Acidosis and Rhabdomyolysis with Metformin overdose.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 256-259

Keywords: Drug Overdose; Acidosis; Rhabdomyolysis

Abstract: Metformin is a biguanide oral hypoglycemic agent used as first-line or as a part of multi-drug therapy in the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus [DM]. Lactic acidosis is a well-known but relatively uncommon adverse effect of Metformin, especially in patients with co-existing renal failure. There are several case reports of inadvertent or intentional Metformin overdosage resulting in severe metabolic acidosis with hyperlactatemia and often fatal outcome. Continuous hemodiafiltration with other supportive therapies have resulted in successful management of the metabolic derangements and is presently the accepted standard therapy of Metformin intoxication. A twenty-two-year-old female presented with Metformin over-dosage of 50g and developed severe metabolic acidosis and rhabdomyolysis. Metabolic acidosis was prolonged; the pH level was 6.72, bicarbonate level <4 mmol/L and lactate level was more than 25 mmol/L. The patient was managed with crystalloids, bicarbonate infusions and continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration. The blood gas parameters normalized 48 hours after initiation of the treatment. Hemodiafiltration was continued for longer than usual due to the prolonged metabolic acidosis and until the elevated Creatine Kinase [CK] levels returned to normal. She made an uneventful recovery, without residual sequelae.

Methotrexate

therapeutic use

[Suction evacuation with Methotrexate as a successful treatment modality for caesarean scar pregnancies; case series]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 488-494

Keywords: Vacuum Curettage; Cesarean Section; Pregnancy, Ectopic; Pregnancy; Cicatrix

Abstract: Pregnancy resulting from the implantation of an embryo within a scar of a previous Caesarean section is extremely rare. The diagnosis and treatment of Caesarean scar pregnancies [CSPs] are challenging and the optimal course of treatment is still to be determined. We report a case series of six patients with CSPs who presented to the Royal Hospital in Muscat, Oman, between October 2012 and April 2014. All of the patients were successfully treated with systemic methotrexate and five patients underwent suction evacuation either before or after the methotrexate administration. The patients were followed up for a period of 6-9 weeks after treatment and recovered completely without any significant complications. Suction evacuation with methotrexate can therefore be considered an effective treatment option with good maternal outcomes.

MicroRNAs

Sequence comparison of six human microRNAs genes between tuberculosis patients and healthy individuals.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 341-346

Keywords: Base Sequence; Tuberculosis-genetics; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-genetics

Abstract: Objective/Background: MicroRNAs [miRNAs] play an important role in diseases development. Therefore, human miRNAs may be able to inhibit the survival of Mycobacterium tuberculosis [Mtb] in the human host by targeting critical genes of the pathogen. Mutations within miRNAs can alter their target selection, thereby preventing them from

inhibiting Mtb genes, thus increasing host susceptibility to the disease. **Methods:** This study was undertaken to investigate the genetic association of pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] with six human miRNAs genes, namely, hsa-miR-370, hsa-miR-520d, hsa-miR-154, hsa-miR-497, hsa-miR-758, and hsa-miR-593, which have been predicted to interact with Mtb genes. The objective of the study was to determine the possible sequence variation of selected miRNA genes that are potentially associated with the inhibition of critical Mtb genes in TB patients. **Results:** The study did not show differences in the sequences compared with healthy individuals without antecedents of TB. **Conclusion:** This result could have been influenced by the sample size and the selection of miRNA genes, which need to be addressed in future studies.

Mindfulness

education

[Effect of mindfulness training on reduction of depressive symptoms among students]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 81-88

Keywords: Depression; Students

Abstract: Background and Objective: In psychotherapy, mindfulness is intended as a mode promotion of selfawareness think to improve well-being. This study was done to determine the effect of mindfulness training on reduction of depressive symptoms among students. **Methods:** In this quasi-experimental study, 40 female students with depressive symptoms were divided into mindfulness training and control groups. Subjects in experimental group received training mindfulness-based stress reduction and the control group did not receive any training. Training was performed eight sessions for experimental group. Subjects completed the beck depression questionnaire prior and after the training. **Results:** The mean +/- SD of depression symptoms was 21.10 +/- 5.6 but after mindfulness training significantly reduced to 11.5 +/- 3.70 [P<0.05]. **Conclusion:** Mindfulness training reduces depression symptoms among female students.

Misoprostol

[Effectiveness of Misoprostol for induction of first-trimester miscarriages; experience at a single tertiary care centre in Oman]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 483-487

Keywords: Abortion, Induced; Pregnancy Trimester, First; Pregnancy; Abortion, Spontaneous-drug therapy; Tertiary Care Centers; Prospective Studies; Dilatation and Curettage; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Objectives: Non-invasive methods of inducing a miscarriage are now considered an effective alternative to surgical evacuation [dilatation and curettage]. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of misoprostol in the termination of first-trimester miscarriages. **Methods:** This prospective study was conducted between October 2009 and September 2010 and assessed all patients admitted to the Royal Hospital in Muscat, Oman, for the termination of first-trimester miscarriages during the study period. All patients received misoprostol and the rates of successful termination were measured. Patient satisfaction was assessed using a short questionnaire. **Results:** A total of 290 women were included in the study. Termination with misoprostol was successful in 61.38% of the subjects. Of the remaining subjects requiring additional surgical evacuation [n = 112], 58.93% required evacuation due to failed termination with misoprostol and 65.18% underwent early evacuation [≤24 hours since their last misoprostol dose]. The majority of patients experienced no side-effects due to misoprostol [89.66%]. Pain was controlled with simple analgesics in 70.00% of the subjects. A high satisfaction rate [94.83%] with the misoprostol treatment was reported. **Conclusion:** Misoprostol was a well-tolerated drug which reduced the rate of surgical evacuation among the study subjects. This medication can therefore be used safely in the management of incomplete miscarriage.

Morus

A Study on the preventive effect of Mulberry [Morus alba L.] fruits in rats exposed to gamma radiation.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 15 (October): 383-388

Keywords: Gamma Rays; Rats; Fruit; Oxidative Stress; Antioxidants

Abstract: Background: Ionizing radiation is known to generate and reactive oxygen species. This study was carried out to investigate the efficacy of mulberry fruit against -irradiation induced oxidative stress in rats. Materials and Methods: Male albino rats were divided into four groups, Group [I]: [control group] rats fed on balanced diet for 4 weeks, Group [II]: rats fed on balanced diet contained 5% mulberry fruits powder [MFP], Group [III]: rats were exposed at the 1st week of the experiment to fractionated Gamma-irradiation dose of 8 Gy administered as 2 Gy, every other day and fed on balanced diet for 4 weeks, and Group [IV]: irradiated rats fed on balanced diet contained 5% mulberry fruits powder, at the end of the experiment, animals from each group were sacrificed, 24 hrs post the last dose of treatment, six rats from each group were sacrificed. Blood samples were taken and analyzed for Lipid peroxides as malondialdehyde [MDA] level, Xanthine Oxidoreductase system [XO and XDH], Glutathione [GSH] content, Superoxide dismutase [SOD], catalase [CAT], Aspartate Transaminase [AST], Alanine Transaminase [ALT], Gamma Glutamyl Transferase [GGT], Alkaline Phosphatase [ALP] activities and total bilirubin in rats. Results: The results showed that, irradiation induced high significant decrease in hepatic Glutathione contents [GSH], Xanthine Dehydrogenase [XDH], Superoxides Dismutase [SOD] and Catalase [CAT] activity. Moreover, a remarkable increase in the Malondialdehyde [MDA] concentration, xanthine oxidase activity [XO], the activity of some liver enzymes was observed in Gamma-irradiated rats. In contrast, administration of Mulberry Fruit Powder [MFP] to Gamma-irradiated rats was found to offer protection against Gamma-irradiation induced oxidative stress, by elevating the activity of antioxidant enzymes, enhancing liver function. All results in this study suggested that mulberry fruit had high potential to be developed as radio protective agent. Conclusion: Therefore, MFP could have a beneficial role in modulating oxidative stress by improving the natural antioxidant mechanism.

Mycobacterium leprae

isolation and purification

Comparison of four DNA extraction methods for the detection of Mycobacterium leprae from Ziehl-Neelsen-stained microscopic slides.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 284-289

Keywords: DNA; Staining and Labeling; Genomics; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Leprosy-diagnosis

Abstract: Objective/background: The diagnosis of leprosy has been a challenge due to the low sensibility of the conventional methods and the impossibility of culturing the causative organism. In this study, four methods for Mycobacterium leprae nucleic-acid extraction from Ziehl- Neelsen-stained slides [ZNS slides] were compared: Phenol/chloroform, Chelex 100 resin, and two commercial kits [Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit and QIAamp DNA Mini Kit] Methods: DNA was extracted from four groups of slides: a high-codification-slide group [bacteriological index [BI], ≥ 4] a low-codification-slide group [BI = 1], a negative-slide group [BI = 0], and a negative-control-slide group [BI = 0]. Quality DNA was evidenced by the amplification of specific repetitive element present in M. leprae genomic DNA [RLEP] using a nested polymerase chain reaction. Results: This is the first report comparing four different extraction methods for obtaining M. leprae DNA from ZNS slides in Cuban patients, and applied in molecular diagnosis. Good-quality DNA and positive amplification were detected in the high-codification-slide group with the four methods, while from the low-codification-slide group only the QIAGEN and phenol-chloroform methods obtained amplification of M. leprae. In the negative-slide group, only the QIAGEN method was able to obtain DNA with sufficient quality for positive amplification of the RLEP region. No amplification was observed in the negative-control slide group by any method. Patients with ZNS negative slides can still transmit the infection, and molecular methods can help identify and treat them, interrupting the chain of transmission and preventing the onset of disabilities. Conclusion: The ZNS slides can be sent easily to reference laboratories for later molecular analysis that can be useful not only to improve the diagnosis, but also for the application of other molecular techniques.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Virtual screening studies to identify novel inhibitors for Sigma F protein of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 330-336

Keywords: Bacterial Proteins; Sigma Factor; Gene Expression; Computer Simulation; Ligands

Abstract: Tuberculosis [TB] is one of the oldest threats to public health. TB is caused by the pathogen *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [MTB]. The Sigma factors are essential for the survival of MTB. The Sigma factor Sigma F [SigF] regulates genes expression under stress conditions. The SigF binds to RNA polymerase and forms a holoenzyme, which initiates the transcription of various genes. The Usfx, an anti-SigF protein, binds to SigF and alters the transcription initiation and gene expression. In the present work, virtual screening studies are taken up to identify the interactions between SigF and small molecular inhibitors which can inhibit the formation of holoenzyme. The studies reveal that ARG 104 and ARG 224 amino acid residues of SigF protein are forming important binding interactions with the ligands. The in silico ADME properties for the ligand data set are calculated to check the druggability of the molecules.

drug effects

Study of mechanism of interaction of truncated isoniazid-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide adduct against multiple enzymes of Mycobacterium tuberculosis by a computational approach.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 276-283

Keywords: Mycobacterium tuberculosis-enzymology; Isoniazid-analogs and derivatives; NAD-analogs and derivatives; Computers

Abstract: Objective/Background: Isoniazid [INH] is one of the effective antituberculosis [TB] drugs used for TB treatment. However, most of the drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [MTB] clinical strains are resistant to INH, a first-line antituberculous drug. Certain metabolic enzymes such as adenosylhomocysteinase [Rv3248c], universal stress protein [Rv2623], nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [reduced]-dependent enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase [Rv1484], oxidoreductase [Rv2971], dihydrofolate reductase [Rv2763c], pyrroline- 5-carboxylate dehydrogenase [Rv1187] have been identified to bind INH-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [INH-NAD] and INH-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate adducts coupled to Sepharose resin. These enzymes are reported to be involved in many important biochemical processes of MTB, including cysteine and methionine metabolism, mycobacterial growth regulation, mycolic acid biosynthesis, detoxification of toxic metabolites, folate biosynthesis, etc. The truncated INH-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [oxidized] adduct, 4-isonicotinoylnicotinamide, isolated from urine samples of human TB patients treated with INH therapy is proposed to have antimycobacterial activity. Methods: To understand the mechanism of interaction of the truncated INH-NAD adduct, binding energy studies were carried out on the aforementioned six enzymes with known three-dimensional structures using AutoDock4.2. Results: In silico docking analysis of these MTB enzymes with the truncated INH-NAD adduct showed favorable binding interactions with docking energies ranging from -5.29 to -7.07 kcal/mol. Conclusion: Thus, in silico docking study revealed that the INH-NAD adduct, which is generated in vivo after INH activation, may undergo spontaneous hydrolysis to form the truncated INH-NAD adduct and further binds and inhibits multiple enzymes of MTB, in addition to InhA, confirming that INH is an effective anti-TB drug acting at multiple enzymes. Further analysis of amino acid residues in the active site of INH-NAD-binding proteins showed the probable presence of catalytic triad in four enzymes possibly involved in INH binding to the enzyme.

[Determining the drug susceptibility of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains to the Pyrazinamide]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 56-62

Keywords: Pyrazinamide; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Pyrazinamide[PZA] is an important first anti tuberculosis medication and PZA resistance can affect the successful tuberculosis [TB] control program. The aim of this study was to determine the PZA resistance among Mycobacterium tuberculosis[MTB] isolated strains. Materials and Methods: These strains were isolated from foreigners and Iranian patients. 100 MTB strains collected at the reserach center for TB and Pulmonary diseases in Tebriz and for detections of PZA 7H10 agar medium by porportion method was used. Results: Out of 100 MTB strains, 60 isolated strains were resistant to at least one of the main drugs [isoniazid, rifampin, streptomycin, ehambuthol] and 40 isolated strains were susceptible to all of these drugs. One strain[2.5%]from 40 susceptible and 22strains [36%] from 60 MTB resistant strains was found to be resistant to PZA. Out of 21 MDR[Multi Drug Resistant] strains, 11 isolates ere resistant to PZA [57%] The most of the PZA resistant strains were isolated from the foreigner patients [72%]. Conclusion: The rate of PZA resistance among East Azerbaijan province patients is low and the sensitivity test of this drug is not necessary as a routine method for MTB susceptible strains..

genetics

Genetic diversity of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains isolated in Algeria: results of spoligotyping.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 290-295

Keywords: Genetic Variation; Molecular Typing-methods; Tuberculosis; Genotype; Genomics

Abstract: Objective/background: Molecular typing tools, including spoligotyping, are currently widely used in the monitoring and study of the dynamics of tuberculosis epidemicsMethods: A study of the molecular profile of a sample of 129 Myobacterium tuberculosis strains isolated during 2011 was carried out in the National Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis and Mycobacteria at the Pasteur Institute of Algeria. This sample was selected at random from a set of 350 strains isolated from tuberculosis patients from central and eastern areas of the country. Results: Genotypic analysis helped to clarify the frequencies of the different genotypes in the current study population: H family, 29%; LAM family, 26%; T family, 25%; S family, 5%, and other genomic families, including orphan strains, 15%. Conclusion: The study of strains isolated between January and December 2011 has allowed insight into the frequency of different genomic families and the importance of existing clusters in the population of central and eastern Algeria.

Nested reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reactions targeting the messenger RNA of icl[2], hsp_x, and rRNAP1 genes to detect viable Mycobacterium tuberculosis directly from clinical specimens.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 312-317

Keywords: Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Antigens, Bacterial; Bacterial Proteins; Genes, rRNA

Abstract: There is an urgent need for a rapid and reliable test to detect actively multiplying Mycobacterium tuberculosis directly from clinical specimens for an early initiation of the appropriate antituberculous treatment. This study was aimed at the optimization and application of nested reverse transcriptase-PCR [nRT-PCR] targeting the messenger RNA of the icl[2], hsp_x, and rRNAP1 genes directly from sputum specimens, and their evaluation against the culture by the BACTEC MicroMGIT mycobacterial culture system. 203 Sputum samples from clinically suspected tuberculosis patients and 30 control specimens [clinically proven viral or bacterial infections other than tuberculosis] were included in this study. The mycobacterial culture was performed by the BACTEC MicroMGIT system following the manufacturer's instructions. The primers for nRT-PCRs targeting icl[2], hsp_x, and rRNAP1 genes were indigenously designed using the Primer-BLAST software, and optimized for sensitivity and specificity. The icl[2], hsp_x, and rRNAP1 genes were able to pick up 63.9%, 67.2%, and 58.75%, respectively, of culture-negative sputum specimens collected from clinically suspected tuberculosis patients. However, three [1.4%] were negative for nRT-PCR, but M. tuberculosis culture positive. All the 30 controls were negative for culture by the BACTEC MicroMGIT method and all three nRT-PCR. The novel nRT-PCRs targeting icl[2], hsp_x, and rRNAP1 genes developed in this study are rapid and reliable diagnostic tools to detect viable M. tuberculosis directly from sputum specimens. However, further study by including a larger number of sputum specimens needs to be carried out to ascertain the diagnostic utility of the novel nRT-PCRs optimized in the study.

Nasal Mucosa

[Rate and severity of nasal mucosal tear in internal and external lateral nasal osteotomy]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 44-49

Keywords: Osteotomy; Rhinoplasty; Endoscopy

Abstract: Background and Objectives: There is an ongoing debate on the appropriateness of internal or external osteotomy in rhinoplasty. This study aimed to compare these two techniques in terms of nasal mucosal tear. Materials and Methods: In this study, 30 candidates for elective nasal surgery were studied in a 12-month period. Each patient underwent an external lateral osteotomy performed on one side and an internal lateral osteotomy performed on the other side by a trained specialist. In a blinded manner, another investigator performed the nasal endoscopy to detect the nasal mucosal tears and the results were reported in millimeter [mm]. Results: A total of 30 patients, 10 males and 20 females with the mean age of 26.47 +/- 7.36 years [20-30] were enrolled in this study. Nasal mucosal tear was reported in all patients with internal lateral osteotomy, whereas this rate was 90% in the other group [p=0.24, odds ratio=1.11, 95% confidence interval=0.99-1.25]. The median length of the mucosal tears was 9 mm in the cases with internal osteotomy vs. 4 mm in the patients with external approach. The difference was statistically significant [p<0.001]. The data analysis stratified by the patients' age and sex revealed a significant association neither with frequency nor with severity of the nasal mucosal tears. Conclusion: This study showed that internal osteotomy, as compared with external technique, is accompanied with significantly more severe nasal mucosal damage in patients undergoing elective nasal surgery.

Needs Assessment

An assessment of the occupational and environmental health needs in seven Southeastern European and West-Central Asian countries.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 375-384

Keywords: Environmental Health; Occupational Health; Hydrobiology; Food Safety; Zoonoses

Abstract: Eastern European and Central Asian countries are undergoing rapid socioeconomic and political reforms. Many old industrial facilities are either abandoned, or use outdated technologies that severely impact the environment. Emerging industries have less regulation than in developed countries and environmental and occupational problems seem to be increasing. Under a US National Institutes of Health pilot grant, we developed an interdisciplinary One Health research network in Southeastern Europe and West-Central Asia to identify environmental and occupational problems. From 2012 to 2014, this GeoHealth Hub engaged 11 academic centers and 16 public health institutions in eight different countries: Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, and the United States with a goal of strengthening environmental and occupational research and training capacities. Employing face-to-face interviews and large group meetings, we conducted an evidenced-based needs and opportunities assessment focused on aquatic health, food safety, and zoonotic diseases. Comprehensive reviews of the published literature yielded priority research areas for each of the seven GeoHealth Hub countries including heavy metal and pesticide contamination, tick-borne diseases, rabies, brucellosis, and inadequate public health surveillance.

Neoplasms, Germ Cell and Embryonal

Germ cell tumor's survival rate in young patients.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 19-22

Keywords: Recurrence; Survival Rate; Teratoma; Ovarian Neoplasms

Abstract: Background: Germ cell tumors are neoplasms that originate from multi potential germ cells and can be intra or extra gonadal. According to pathologic classification, they have different subtypes. They account for 3% of pediatric malignancies and most commonly happen in children before the age of 15 years old. Epidemiologic evidence about pediatric germ cell tumors is scant in our region Objectives: The aim of current study was to determine demographic characteristics, recurrence and survival rate of germ cell tumor patients under the age of 21 years Patients and Methods: During a 10-year period [1996 - 2006], 106 patients under the age of 21 years suffering from germ cell tumor were admitted to our centers. We extracted the data needed for our study from patients' medical records in the hospitals. Results: Thirty seven boys and 69 girls with a mean age of 8.4 +/- 7.8 years were included. Most tumors were diagnosed before the age of one year [37%]. The most common pathologic subtype was mature teratoma [44%]. Ovary [35%] was the most common primary site. Surgery plus chemotherapy were used to treat 54 patients and BEP was the most common chemotherapy regimen. Metastasis and recurrent tumor were seen in 22% and 8% of cases, respectively. Four-year overall survival was 89%. Conclusions: Our study showed that demographic characteristics of GCT patients in our population are similar to patients of other geographic regions in the world. Primary tumor site, histologic subtype and metastasis were significant prognostic factors for survival.

Neurodegenerative Diseases

Diogenes syndrome in a patient suffering from neurodegenerative disease.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 220-222

Keywords: Skin Diseases; Skin; Syndrome

Abstract: Discontinuation of the normal skin cleansing in geriatric or self-neglected patients can result in accumulation of keratinous scales, crusts on the skin and its most severe form has been named as Diogenes syndrome. The usual affected sites are upper central chest, back and the groins. These patients may have psychiatric or mood disorders or temporofrontal dementia. Alcohol abuse is a co-factor. Subjects are mainly the elderly, but a few cases in younger age group of patients have also been recorded who showed lesions on the scalp, face or arms. We report a case of Diogenes syndrome in a 20-year-old girl who was suffering from familial neurodegenerative disease.

Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

[Association of insulin resistance with alanine aminotransferase activity in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 63-70

Keywords: Insulin Resistance; Alanine Transaminase; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Background: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] is a term with a wide spectrum of disorders ranging from simple steatosis to progressive nonalcoholic steatohepatitis [NASH], cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Serum alanine aminotransferase [ALT] level is a well-recognized clinical marker of liver injury and may represent a consequence of the proinflammatory process accused in the pathogenesis of NAFLD. Insulin resistance seems to predispose lipid accumulation within the liver and progress to fibrosis in NAFLD Aim of the study: to investigate the association of insulin resistance with ALT activity in NAFLD patients Patients and Methods: 50 patients with NAFLD, diagnosed by abdominal ultrasonography, were included in this study. Full history, clinical evaluation, body mass index [BMI], waist circumference and laboratory tests including liver function tests, lipid profile, random blood glucose [RBG] and glycated Hemoglobin [HbA1c] were done. Also, fasting blood glucose and fasting insulin levels were determined for calculation of Homeostasis Model Assessment-Insulin Resistance [HOMA-IR] Results : Patients were divided into two groups; group I included 28 patients with elevated serum ALT level and group II included 22 patients with normal serum ALT level. There was significant difference between the two groups as regard to prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus, elevated RBG level, HbA1c, HOMA-IR and waist circumference but no significant difference between the two groups regarding age, sex, BMI, lipid profile and incidence of hypertension and ischemic heart disease Conclusion : Our findings suggested that increased ALT activity was associated with insulin resistance in patients with NAFLD.

physiopathology

Relation between non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and epicardial fat in metabolic syndrome.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 314-323

Keywords: Adipose Tissue; Pericardium; Metabolic Syndrome X

Abstract: Background: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] is becoming recognized as a component of the metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance. There has been recent interest in the association between epicardial fat and atherosclerotic disease with increased risk of cardiovascular mortality and morbidity. Aim of the work: In this study we investigated the relationship between the metabolic syndrome with liver involvement and epicardial fat. Patients and methods: 85 patients who had the criteria of metabolic syndrome are subjected to thorough clinical evaluation. Abdominal circumference, body mass index and waist/hip ratio were recorded for all patients. Laboratory investigations including urine, complete blood picture, fasting and postprandial blood glucose, uric acid, blood urea and creatinine, C-reactive protein [CRP], lipid profile, liver enzymes and bilirubin were done to all patients. Ultrasonography was used to grade fatty liver and measure the thickness of epicardial fat. Results: Patients with high ALT levels have significantly higher [$p < 0.01$] AST, fasting blood glucose [FBG], uric acid, triglyceride [TG] level, more epicardial fat and waist circumference [$p < 0.05$] compared to those with normal levels. Patients with high grade of fatty liver have significantly higher total cholesterol, TG, FBG, AST, ALT, uric acid levels, more epicardial fat and waist circumference [$p < 0.01$] compared to those with mild and moderate. ALT, FBG and TG are significantly higher in patients with detectable epicardial fat than those without [$p < 0.01$]. There were significant direct correlations between epicardial fat thickness with FBG [$r = 0.324$; $p < 0.01$], TG [$r = 0.217$; $p < 0.05$], AST [$r = 0.493$; $p < 0.01$], ALT [$r = 0.561$; $p < 0.01$], and grade of fatty liver [$r = 0.479$; $p < 0.01$]. Also there were significant direct correlations between FBG with waist circumference [$r = 0.422$; $p = 0.01$], TG level [$r = 0.370$; $p < 0.01$], HDL-C [$r = 0.284$; $p < 0.05$] and grade of fatty liver [$r = 0.533$; $p = 0.01$]. There were significant direct correlations between grade of fatty liver with waist circumference [$r = 0.264$; $p < 0.05$], TG [$r = 0.407$; $p < 0.01$], uric acid [$r = 0.288$; $p < 0.05$], and AST levels [$r = 0.642$; $p < 0.01$]. CRP was found correlated only with liver enzymes [$r = 0.481$; $p < 0.05$]. Simple logistic regression analysis revealed that epicardial fat thickness [mm] showed a trend in patients with NAFLD and metabolic syndrome. Conclusion: Echocardiographic assessment of epicardial adipose tissue, abdominal ultrasound assessment of NAFLD and transaminase level might serve as a reliable marker of visceral adiposity and more severe degree of metabolic syndrome.

Occupational Therapy

The Need for an advanced occupational therapy service in Bahrain.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 223-225

Keywords: Health Services Needs and Demand; Activities of Daily Living; Pressure Ulcer; Patient Discharge; Cognition

Olea

Ameliorative Effect of Olive Leaf Extract on the Fetal Lung Tissue of Diabetic pregnant rats.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 670-684

Keywords: Plant Leaves; Plant Extracts; Lung-drug effects; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats; Pregnancy, Animal; Fetus

Abstract: Aim of the work- Diabetes mellitus is a common metabolic disease not only affecting the individual, but also imposes adverse effects on the offsprings. Besides increasing congenital malformations, maternal diabetes is suggested to be associated with early pregnancy loss, altered sex ratio in the offspring and long-term postnatal diseases. Antidiabetic plants are used as supportive therapy in the treatment of diabetes during pregnancy, so the present study aims to investigate the protective effect of olive leaf extract on the fetal lung of the diabetic pregnant rats. Material and methods - Forty pregnant albino rats were used and categorized after mating into four groups; group

1: control group[C], group 2: rats treated with olive leaf extract during the period of pregnancy [O] [1 ml/100gm. b .wt], group 3: streptozotocin induced diabetic rats [D][STZ 35 mg/kg b.wt], group 4: diabetic rats treated with olive leaf extract [D+O] [as in groups 2 and 3]. The pregnant females of different groups were dissected during the 19th day of pregnancy. Lung samples of fetuses were taken for the histological and histochemical studies. Results- Histopathological and histochemical observations of fetal lung tissue showed that the olive leaf extract succeeded to minimize the drastic changes which were observed in the fetal lung of diabetic rats. Conclusion: It is recommended that the use of the olive leaf extract has the ability to minimize the adverse effects in the fetal lung tissue of diabetic rats.

Therapeutic effects of olive leaf extract or bone marrow Mesenchymal stem cells against lung damage induced in male albino rats exposed to gamma radiation.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 685-699

Keywords: Plant Leaves; Plant Extracts; Mesenchymal Stromal Cells; Bone Marrow; Lung-radiation effects; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Gamma Rays

Abstract: Aim of the work- This study aimed to investigate the histological and histochemical changes in the lung tissue of male albino rats post exposure to gamma radiation and the possible therapeutic effect of both olive leaf extract and bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. Material and methods- The current study was carried out on 40 adult male albino rats [Sprague dawley strain]; they were divided equally into 5 groups [C group: control rats; O group : rats treated with olive leaves extract [15 mg /kg body weight/daily] ; R group: rats exposed to a single dose of gamma-radiation [3 Gy]; RO group: rats of this group treated with olive extract 15 mg /kg body weight/daily one week before and one week after irradiation; RS group: rats of this group irradiated with 3Gy then treated with bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells [BMSCs] 3x10⁶ cells/ml suspension through caudal vein about 5h post radiation exposure. Histopathological and histochemical changes were studied. Results: Rats exposed to gamma radiation showed numerous histological and histochemical changes, these changes were ameliorated by using either olive leaf extract or bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. BMSCs showed more obvious therapeutic effect than olive leaf extract. Conclusion: The present work showed that olive leaf extract or bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells [BMSCs] have lung tissue radiotherapeutic effects against whole body gamma radiation in male albino rats.

Olive Oil

pharmacology

Protective effect of olive oil against Teratogenicity induced by Mancozeb in albino rats.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 415-424

Keywords: Abnormalities, Drug-Induced; Maneb; Zineb; Rats; Protective Agents

Abstract: Aim: this study aimed to investigate the protective effect of extra-virgin olive oil [EVOO] against teratogenicity of the fungicide mancozeb. Methods: after pregnancy confirmation, 32 pregnant rats were divided into 4-groups [n=8]. The 1st group orally administered tap water [-ve control], the 2nd group [+ve control] was administered EVOO [0.5ml/dam] from the 1st to 20th day of pregnancy. The 3rd and the 4th groups were administered 200 mg/kg mancozeb during the period of organogenesis, from the 6th to 15th day of pregnancy. The 4th group received the mentioned dose of EVOO prior to the pesticide administration. Cesarean section was performed on day 20 of pregnancy and the maternal and fetal parameters were recorded. Results: mancozeb induced maternal toxicity manifested as lower body weight gain of dams, increased number of late resorption sites/litter in comparison with the control group and mancozeb group pretreated with EVOO. Mancozeb evoked a decrease in fetal body weight, altered sex ratio [M/F] as well as increased incidence of fetal external, visceral and skeletal abnormalities. Treatment with virgin oil reduced the congenital malformations. Conclusively, the present study elucidates the protective role of EVOO as a result of antioxidant activity which scavenges the reactive oxygen species which induced cytotoxicity and increased prenatal mortalities..

Optic Nerve Diseases

diagnosis

Clinical variability in hereditary optic neuropathies: two novel mutations in two patients with dominant optic atrophy and Wolfram syndrome.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 307-311

Keywords: Optic Atrophy, Autosomal Dominant-diagnosis; Wolfram Syndrome-diagnosis; Mutation; Phenotype

Abstract: Dominant optic atrophy [DOA] and Wolfram syndrome share a great deal of clinical variability, including an association with hearing loss and the presence of optic atrophy at similar ages. The objective of this paper was to discuss the phenotypic variability of these syndromes with respect to the presentation of two clinical cases. We present two patients, each with either DOA or Wolfram syndrome, and contribute to the research literature through our findings of two novel mutations. The overlapping of several clinical characteristics in hereditary optic neuropathies can complicate the differential diagnosis. Future studies are needed to better determine the genotype-phenotype correlation for these diseases.

Optic Neuritis

diagnosis

Bilateral optic neuritis in a patient with Behcet's disease who respond to therapeutic plasma exchange.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 298-300

Keywords: Behcet Syndrom; Plasma Exchange

Abstract: Bilateral optic neuritis has been reported very rarely as a manifestation of neuro-Behçet's disease. We present a 50 year old woman who had 20-year history of Behçet's disease presented with acutely blurred vision associated with orbital pain in both eyes. Visual acuity was 0.4 in the right eye and light perception in the left eye; afferent pupillary defect was detected in the left eye. Bilateral swelling of the optic disk was found. The cerebrospinal fluid sample tests were within normal limits. Brain magnetic resonance imaging, magnetic resonance venography and fundus fluorescein angiography were normal. She was diagnosed with bilateral optic neuritis and treated with intravenous methyl prednisolone for 10 days. As there was no response to the treatment, therapeutic plasma exchange was started and the patient's visual acuities improved moderately. We suggest that when high dose steroid is failed to treat ON in BD, treatment with TPE may be considered.

Oral Health

Relationship between oral clinical conditions and daily performances among young adults in India - a cross sectional study.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 347-357

Keywords: Adult; Cross-Sectional Studies; Health Status

Abstract: Objective of the present study was to investigate relationship between oral health-related quality of life using Oral Impacts on Daily Performances [OIDP] scale and specific clinical dental measures. A cross sectional descriptive survey was conducted among 800 students. Oral health status and impacts were assessed using WHO

guidelines and OIDP index respectively. Chi square test and multiple logistic regressions were employed for statistical analysis. Participants with caries were significantly [$p < 0.05$] more likely to have an impact on cleaning [OR = 2.487] and sleeping and relaxing [OR = 8.996]. Similarly participants with oral mucosal conditions were more likely to have an impact on eating [OR = 3.97], cleaning [OR = 2.966] and physical activities [OR = 11.190]. Dental Aesthetic Index [DAI] impacted on cleaning [OR = 2.134], emotional stability [OR = 3.957] and social contact [OR = 3.21]. OIDP Index showed acceptable psychometric properties in the context of an oral health survey. Subjects presented a strong and consistent relationship between dental status and perceived impacts.

Osteogenesis Imperfecta

physiopathology

[Echocardiographic evidence of early diastolic dysfunction in Asymptomatic children with Osteogenesis Imperfecta]

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SQUJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 405-411

Keywords: Echocardiography; Diastole; Asymptomatic Diseases; Child; Cardiovascular System-physiopathology

Abstract: Objectives: Structural and functional cardiovascular abnormalities have been reported in adults with osteogenesis imperfecta [OI]; however, there is a lack of paediatric literature on this topic. This study aimed to investigate cardiovascular abnormalities in children with OI in comparison to a control group. Methods: This case-control study was conducted at the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital in Muscat, Oman, between May 2013 and August 2014. Data from eight patients with OI and 24 healthy controls were compared using conventional and tissue Doppler echocardiography [TDE]. Results: The OI group had significantly lower peak early mitral valve flow velocity [$P = 0.027$], peak a-wave reversal in the pulmonary vein [$P = 0.030$] and peak early diastolic velocity of the mitral valve and upper septum [$P = 0.001$ each]. The peak late diastolic velocities of the mitral valve [$P = 0.002$] and the upper septum [$P = 0.037$] were significantly higher in the OI group; however, the peak early/late diastolic velocity ratios of the mitral valve [$P = 0.002$] and upper septum [$P = 0.001$] were significantly lower. Left ventricular dimensions and aortic and pulmonary artery diameters were larger in the OI group when indexed for body surface area. Both groups had normal systolic cardiac function. Conclusion: Children with OI had normal systolic cardiac function. However, changes in myocardial tissue Doppler velocities were suggestive of early diastolic cardiac dysfunction. They also had increased left ventricular dimensions and greater vessel diameters. These findings indicate the need for early and detailed structural and functional echocardiographic assessment and follow-up of young patients with OI.

Osteoma, Osteoid

diagnosis

Proximal Thumb Osteoid Osteoma - a rare site of affection.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 260-262

Keywords: Bone Neoplasms; Thumb; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: A twenty-two-year-old right-handed male with rare affection of osteoid osteoma of the left thumb was presented. CT was performed revealing a characteristic nidus. Resection of the tumor was performed and histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of osteoid osteoma. At 4-month postoperative follow-up visit, the patient had complete return of functions with full range of motion of the interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints without pain or neurological deficit. Classical symptoms include nighttime pain and effective pain response to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDS]. Complete resection is necessary for complete resolution.

Osteopontin

blood

Is there a place for Plasma Osteopontin as Key Mediator in patients with Diabetic Nephropathy?

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 548-563

Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Albuminuria

Abstract: Background: micro- and macro-vasculopathies, such as nephropathy and coronary artery disease [CAD], respectively, are common in diabetes and constitute the major causes of death for in these patients. Pro-inflammatory cytokines play a critical role in the pathogenesis of diabetic complications through various biochemical and cellular pathways. Osteopontin [OPN] has been identified as a key regulator of many metabolic and inflammatory diseases including obesity, diabete and diabetic nephropathyThe aim of this study was to evaluate plasma level of osteopontin in different stages of diabetic nephropathy in type II DM, and to correlate it with the stage of nephropathy and with other measured parametersPatients and Methods: the study was conducted on 58 patients with diabetic nephropathy as well as 15 apparently healthy subjects as a control group. Patients were classified into 2 main groups according to the level of glycosylated hemoglobin [H[b]A[1c]] Group I: controlled type II DM [H[b]A[1c] 5.55%-7.6%]. Group II: uncontrolled type II DM [H[b]A[1c] 7.6 %].Each group was subdivided into two subgroups [A and B] according to the presence of microalbuminuriaor macroalbuminuria [degree of nephropathy]. In addition to, Group III: DM type II with end stage renal disease [serum creatinine \geq 5mg/dl] and just starting hemodialysis [1-3 sessions Only] plasma osteopontin was measured by ELISA. Results of the study revealed significant increase of serum osteopontin in all studied groups. Results: compared to normal control subjects [P<0.001].There was a statistically positive correlation between serum osteopontin versus all variables in group I and II; except HBA1C in group I, and FBS in group II. But, no statistical correlation change between serum osteopontin versus all variables in group III [P>0.05].Cut ROC curve of osteopontin levels of all cases of diabetic nephropathy indicates high validity of OPN to detect positive cases of diabetic nephropathy with accuracy of 100%, and OPN is considered a high validity test in prediction of end-stage renal disease [ESRD] more than prediction of microalbuminuria. Conclusion: plasma level of osteopontin increases with the progression of diabetic nephropathy and osteopontin may be useful as a biomarker to trace disease progression as well as a potential diagnostic biomarker for the prediction of diabetic ESRD.

Ovarian Neoplasms

Expression of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor [VEGF] and Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor [EGFR] in patients with serous Ovarian Carcinoma and their clinical significance.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 1-6

Keywords: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Receptor, Epidermal Growth Factor; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] has an essential role in tumor metastasis by inducing the construction of abnormal blood vessels. Epidermal growth factor receptor [EGFR] is involved in different parts of cancer growth such as tumor initiation, angiogenesis and metastasisObjectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the expression of VEGF and EGFR in ovarian cancer in southern Iran and to assess the correlation between expression of these two markers and patients' age, tumor stage, and gradePatients and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 50 paraffin blocks of serous ovarian adenocarcinomas and 50 paraffin-embedded specimens from control individuals operated for reasons other than malignancy were immunohistochemically stained using anti-human VEGF and EGFR antibodies. Results: A significant difference in the frequency of positive expression of VEGF was observed in ovarian cancer patients [25.0%] compared with the control group [8.0%] [P = 0.023]. A significant difference between EGFR expression in patients [56.8%] and controls [24.0%] was also obtained [P = 0.001]. No significant correlation between VEGF and EGFR expression and patients' age, tumor grade and stage were detected [P > 0.05]. Conclusions: The significant increase in both VEGF and EGFR in the patients with ovarian cancer compared to healthy individuals could have prognostic value. Identifying these markers may be useful for chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic strategies for patients with serous ovarian cancer.

Parkinson Disease

[Comparison of the intranasal and intraperitoneal injection of MPTP on density of dark neurons in pars compacta of substantia nigra in animal model of Parkinson's disease]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 55-62

Keywords: 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-pharmacology; Neurons; Pars Compacta; Substantia Nigra; Models, Animal; Administration, Intranasal; Injections, Intraperitoneal; Mice, Inbred BALB C

Abstract: Background and Objective: Parkinson disease [PD] is the second most common neurologic disorder that results following degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the pars compacta of substantia nigra [SNc]. The 1-methyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine [MPTP] is a chemical neurotoxin that widely used in animal models of PD. This study was carried out to evaluate the numerical density of dark neurons [DNs] in the SNc in mice subjected to intraperitoneal and intranasal injection of different doses of MPTP. Methods: In this experimental study, 90 male adult BALB/c mice were randomly allocated into four experimental groups including: group 1 [MPTP was injected via i.p. at the dose of 20mg/kg per 2 hours for 4 times], group 2 [MPTP was injected via i.p. at the dose of 30mg/kg for 5 consecutive days], group 3 [MPTP was injected via i.n. at a single dose of 1mg/kg], group 4 [MPTP was injected via i.n. at a single dose of 1mg/kg], four sham and one normal groups. 20 days after the final injection, the animal's brain were removed and stained by toluidine blue. Numerical density of DN was counted. Results: Intranasal injection of MPTP significantly increased density of dark neurons in the pars compacta of substantia nigra in compare to intraperitoneally injection of MPTP [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Intranasal injection of MPTP is more effective manner to induce degeneration of neurons in substantia nigra in animal model of Parkinson's disease.

Patient Admission

[The changing pattern of hospital admission to medical wards; burden of non-communicable diseases at a hospital in a developing country]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 466-471

Keywords: Patients' Rooms; Developing Countries; Patient Outcome Assessment; Hospitals, Teaching; Retrospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; International Classification of Diseases; Hospital Mortality

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to determine the pattern of hospital admissions and patient outcomes in medical wards at Atbara Teaching Hospital in River Nile State, Sudan. Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted from August 2013 to July 2014 and included all patients admitted to medical wards at the Atbara Teaching Hospital during the study period. Morbidity and mortality data was obtained from medical records. Diseases were categorised using the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases [ICD] coding system. Results: A total of 2,614 patient records were analysed. The age group with the highest admissions was the 56-65-year-old age group [19.4%] and the majority of patients were admitted for one week or less [86.4%]. Non-communicable diseases constituted 71.8% of all cases. According to ICD classifications, patients were admitted most frequently due to infectious or parasitic diseases [19.7%], followed by diseases of the circulatory [16.4%], digestive [16.4%] and genito-urinary [13.8%] systems. The most common diseases were cardiovascular disease [16.4%], malaria [11.3%], gastritis/peptic ulcer disease [9.8%], urinary tract infections [7.2%] and diabetes mellitus [6.9%]. The mortality rate was 4.7%. Conclusion: The burden of non-communicable diseases was found to exceed that of communicable diseases among patients admitted to medical wards at the Atbara Teaching Hospital.

Patient Outcome Assessment

Role of patient-reported outcomes and other efficacy endpoints in the drug approval process in Europe [2008-2012]

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 385-395

Keywords: Endpoint Determination; Drug Approval

Abstract: The present study aimed at systematically reviewing the role and extent of patient-reported outcomes [PROs] usage within the package of scientific evidence considered for marketing authorization [MA]. All regulatory information published by the European Medicines Agency [EMA] for products authorized between January 2008 and December 2012 and appearing in the European Public Assessment Report [EPAR] database was examined for efficacy endpoints. The endpoints here considered included: PROs, clinician reported outcomes [CROs], and laboratory reported outcomes [LROs]. LROs were the most frequently reported endpoints. Out of the 180 products here selected, 99 [55%], 67 [37%], and 30 [17%], respectively, used LROs, CROs and PROs as primary endpoints [PEs]. PROs as any endpoints were used in 82 [46%] products. Out of these, PROs were documented as PE in 30 [37%], with 27 [33%] products having used PROs both as primary and non-PEs. PRO usage was most frequently identified with nervous system and antineoplastic agents. During the study period, the use of all the three types of endpoints appeared to be static. Both the regulatory bodies and the industry should ensure complete and clear reporting of all endpoints used, including PROs, to improve transparency.

Peganum

Bio-elicitation of beta-carboline alkaloids in cell suspension culture of Peganum Harmala L..

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 43-57

Keywords: Carbolines; Alkaloids; Cell Culture Techniques; Harmaline; Harmine

Abstract: Background: Sustainable and commercial production of secondary metabolites is a critical issue when dealing with its clinical application. Efforts are still being made to look for biotic or abiotic elicitors with more efficient and universal effects on the improvement of secondary metabolitesObjective: In order to evaluate the suitability of different biotic elicitors on *P. harmala* L. cell suspension cultures was established to enhance the beta-carboline alkaloids [harmaline and harmine] productionMethods: The elicitation of cell suspension cultures of *Peganum harmala* L. was done by adding various fungal mycelium homogenates [*Aspergillus flavus*, *Alternaria alternate*, *Coriolus versicolor*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Mucor* sp, *Penicillium notatum*, and *Rhizopus stonifer*], Casein hydrolysate and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* at different concentrations. The cell cultures of *P. harmala* L. were subcultured on MS medium with optimal treatment of biotic elicitor. CAMAG analytical HPTLC system was used for estimation of harmaline and harmine after extraction of beta-carboline alkaloids. Results: The maximum harmine production [91.2 +/- 1.8 microg g⁻¹ DW] was observed at 1000 mg l⁻¹ *S. cerevisiae* in cell suspension culture of *P. harmala* L. [1.68 fold over than the control]. Also the results showed that supplement of 75-100 mg l⁻¹ casein hydrolysate in cell cultures media increased biomass of cell culture and harmaline and harmine production [1.61 and 1.46 times over than the control, respectively]. Conclusion: The conclusion of the research showed that by applying biotic elicitors, we can reach to higher secondary metabolites [harmaline and harmine] in cell suspension culture of *P. harmala* L. We suggest future investigation on using other elicitors like bacterial extract or signal transduction compounds in cell suspension culture of *P. harmala* L. in order to increase the production of different kind of secondary metabolites.

Pemphigus, Benign Familial

diagnosis

Exudative, macerated, fissured flexures in a young female.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 244-246

Keywords: Pemphigus, Benign Familial-pathology; Skin Diseases; Skin

Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A

genetics

[Association of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme and Glutathione S-Transferase Gene Polymorphisms with body mass index among Hypertensive North Indians]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 426-434

Keywords: Glutathione Transferase-genetics; Polymorphism, Genetic; Body Mass Index; Hypertension; Case-Control Studies; Obesity

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to examine the association of angiotensin-converting enzyme [ACE] and glutathione S-transferase [GST] gene polymorphisms with body mass index [BMI] in hypertensive North Indians. Methods: This case-control study was carried out between May 2013 and November 2014 at the Era's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow, India, and included 378 subjects divided into three groups. One group constituted 253 hypertensive individuals [sustained diastolic blood pressure of >90 mmHg and systolic blood pressure of >140 mmHg] who were subcategorised according to normal [$<25 \text{ kg/m}^2$] or high [$\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$] BMI. The third group consisted of 125 age-, gender- and ethnically-matched normotensive controls with a normal BMI. Gene polymorphisms were evaluated by polymerase chain reaction. The genotypic and allelic frequency distribution among both groups were analysed. Results: A significant difference was found between GST theta 1-null and GST mu 1-positive genotype frequencies among the hypertensive overweight/obese individuals and controls [P = 0.014 and 0.033, respectively]. However, no difference was observed in the frequency of ACE polymorphisms. ACE insertion/insertion genotype [P = 0.006], insertion and deletion alleles [P = 0.007 each] and GST theta 1-null and GST theta 1-positive genotypes [P = 0.006 each] were found to differ significantly between hypertensive cases and controls, regardless of BMI. Conclusion: ACE and GST gene polymorphisms were not associated with BMI but were significantly associated with hypertension among the studied group of North Indians.

Peritoneal Dialysis

adverse effects

Pleuroperitoneal leak in a patient on automated Peritoneal Dialysis.

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Department of Internal Medicine

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 263-266

Keywords: Pleura; Peritoneum; Dyspnea; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Pleurodesis

Abstract: A forty-year-old Bahraini female with a known case of End Stage Renal Disease [ESRD] on Peritoneal Dialysis [PD] presented with a complaint of shortness of breath. She was found to have right side pleural effusion on a chest X-ray. The effusion was managed initially with Intercostal Drainage [ICD] insertion. The patient was investigated for the cause of the effusion and she was found to have hydrothorax secondary to pleuroperitoneal leak. She was initially treated with pleurodesis and temporary cessation of PD. However, this maneuver failed and the patient had to be shifted to hemodialysis as a permanent solution.

Peroneal Neuropathies

etiology

[Common Peroneal Nerve Mononeuropathy due to an Amniotic constriction band]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 501-502

Keywords: Mononeuropathies; Peroneal Nerve; Amniotic Band Syndrome; Constriction, Pathologic

Plants, Medicinal

In vitro antimycobacterial activity of six Cameroonian medicinal plants using microplate alamarBlue assay.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 306-311

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Oxazines; Xanthenes; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-drug effects; Antitubercular Agents; In Vitro Techniques; Plant Extracts

Abstract: Objective/background: The latest incidence of tuberculosis [TB] [per 100,000 people] in Cameroon was 243.00 as of 2011. Over the past 21 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between 112.00 in 1990 and 320.00 in 2003. Worldwide, this incidence has also increased, bringing back TB as a reemerging disease. On the same note, resistance to anti-TB drugs has increased, urging the search for new molecules. Methods: This study was carried out to evaluate the antimycobacterial activity of six medicinal plants on the virulent strain, H37Rv, using the microplate alamarBlue assay. Mycobacterium tuberculosis [H37Rv strain] was incubated with decreased concentrations of six plant extracts, ranging from 250 microg/mL to 31.25 microg/mL. After 7 days of incubation at 37 degree C, the effects of these plant extracts on the viability of the mycobacteria were evaluated. For each plant extract, the minimal inhibitory concentration was determined. Results: The results showed that the compounds MBC1, MBC24, MBC68, MBC81, MBC117, and MBC118 were the best candidates with minimal inhibitory concentrations of 31.25, 62.5, 125, 62.5, and 125 microg/mL, respectively. Conclusion: These results confirm and validate the traditional use of these plants to treat respiratory diseases, which could be good sources and alternatives of plant metabolites for anti-TB-drug development.

Platelet Count

methods

[Accuracy of platelet counting by optical and impedance methods in patients with Thrombocytopaenia and Microcytosis]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 412-417

Keywords: Electric Impedance; Thrombocytopenia; Erythrocyte Indices; Optical Devices

Abstract: Objectives: Obtaining accurate platelet counts in microcytic blood samples is challenging, even with the most reliable automated haematology analysers. The CELL-DYN[™] Sapphire [Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois, USA] analyser uses both optical density and electronic impedance methods for platelet counting. This study aimed to evaluate the accuracy of optical density and electrical impedance methods in determining true platelet counts in thrombocytopaenic samples with microcytosis as defined by low mean corpuscular volume [MCV] of red blood cells. Additionally, the impact of microcytosis on platelet count accuracy was evaluated. Methods: This study was carried out between February and December 2014 at the Haematology Laboratory of the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital in Muscat, Oman. Blood samples were collected and analysed from 189 patients with thrombocytopaenia and MCV values of <76 femtolitres. Platelet counts were tested using both optical and impedance methods. Stained peripheral blood films for each sample were then reviewed as a reference method to confirm platelet counts. Results: The platelet counts estimated by the impedance method were on average 30% higher than those estimated by the optical method [P <0.001]. The estimated intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.52 [95% confidence interval: 0.41-0.62], indicating moderate reliability between the methods. The degree of agreement between methods ranged from -85.5 to 24.3 with an estimated bias of -30, suggesting that these methods generate different platelet results. Conclusion: The impedance method significantly overestimated platelet counts in microcytic and thrombocytopaenic blood samples. Further attention is therefore needed to improve the accuracy of platelet counts, particularly for patients with conditions associated with microcytosis.

Platelet-Derived Growth Factor

antagonists and inhibitors

Platelet derived growth factor inhibitors: a potential therapeutic approach for ocular neovascularization.

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University of Nebraska Medical Center - Stanley M. Truhlsen Eye Institute

SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 287-291

Keywords: Neovascularization, Pathologic; Choroidal Neovascularization; Diabetic Retinopathy; Macular Degeneration; Retinal Diseases

Abstract: Retinochoroidal vascular diseases are the leading causes of blindness in the developed world. They include diabetic retinopathy [DR], retinal vein occlusion, retinopathy of prematurity, age-related macular degeneration [AMD], and pathological myopia, among many others. Several different therapies are currently under consideration for the aforementioned disorders. In the following section, agents targeting platelet-derived growth factor [PDGF] are discussed as a potential therapeutic option for retinochoroidal vascular diseases. PDGF plays an important role in the angiogenesis cascade that is activated in retinochoroidal vascular diseases. The mechanism of action, side effects, efficacy, and the potential synergistic role of these agents in combination with other treatment options is discussed. The future of treatment of retinochoroidal vascular diseases, particularly AMD, has become more exciting due to agents such as PDGF antagonists.

Platelet-Rich Plasma

Effect of platelet-rich plasma intra articular injection on patients with primary knee osteoarthritis.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 227-232

Keywords: Injections, Intra-Articular; Osteoarthritis, Knee-therapy

Abstract: Background: Osteoarthritis [OA] is the most common type of arthritis. It is a degenerative joint disease. OA is usually defined according to radiographic changes. Conventional radiographs [CR] were considered the most relevant outcome measure to assess the progression of OA in clinical trials and epidemiological studies. Many modalities are used in treatment of knee OA. There is a distinct need for new procedures that are cost effective by reducing the need for pharmaceutical and surgical management, while targeting the biochemical process of OA. Platelet-rich plasma [PRP] is one of these new procedures. PRP was found to increase hyaluronic acid [HA] concentration, stabilizing angiogenesis in patients with osteoarthritic knees Aim of the study: Was to assess the value of intra articular injection of autologous platelet rich plasma in management of knee osteoarthritis Patients and methods: This study was conducted on 40 patients with primary knee osteoarthritis, divided into 2 groups; study group treated with 3 injections of PRP, and control group treated with single dosed high-molecular weight HA. Clinical assessment and visual analogue scale [VAS] scoring were done pretreatment and 3 months post treatment. Results: Clinical improvement and reduction of VAS in both groups which is significant at the study group. Conclusion: PRP injection could be considered as a simple, safe, effective and non-palliative treatment that may promote cartilage healing in knee osteoarthritis as it improve the clinical condition and the function of the joint. Hence, it may represent a useful addition to the available therapeutic options for knee osteoarthritis.

Pneumonia, Mycoplasma

[Rapid detection of Mycoplasma pneumonia by Loop mediated isothermal amplification [LAMP]]

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Islamic Azad University - Science and Research Branch [Kordestan]- , Cell and Molecular Biology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 127-133

Keywords: Mycoplasma pneumoniae-isolation and purification; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures

Abstract: Background and Objective: *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* bacteria, is one of the most important factor in causing of respiratory infections. Serological and molecular detection methods have their own limitation. Due to this limitation, the application of these methods in all diagnostic laboratories is not possible. Therefore this study was done to determine the rapid detection of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* by loop mediated isothermal amplification [LAMP]Methods: In this descriptive laboratory study, nasopharynx samples were collected from 92 patients with atypical pneumonia. DNA sample were extracted by boiling method. Six specific primer pairs were designed for LAMP technique by primer explorer ver 4 software. LAMP product identified by adding SYBR Green. Limit of detection and specificity tests have been done for optimizing LAMP test and optimized test carry out for each sample. Results: The LAMP test was optimized using the large *Bst* enzyme fragment at 66 degree temperature for 1 hour. The detection limit of the test obtained 1 CFU and the DNA replication does not observed in non of the examined pathogenic factors. Out of 92 clinical samples using LAMP technique, 73 cases were negative [80%] and 19 cases were positive [20%]. Conclusion: The loop-mediated isothermal amplification technique is simple, convenient and available method for detection of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.

Pneumothorax

epidemiology

Study of Pneumothorax in Alexandria University Pediatric Intensive Care Unit: a 5 year retrospective study.

EINawawy, Ahmed A.; AlHalawang, Amina S.; Antonios, Manal A.; Gamal, Reem M.
Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 24-32

Keywords: Incidence; Intensive Care Units, Pediatric; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this work is to estimate the incidence of pneumothorax among Pediatric Intensive Care Unit admissions in five years period 1[st] of January 2008-31[st] December 2012] and to study the risk factors that may affect the development of pneumothorax in these casesStudy design: The medical records of all children admitted to Alexandria University Pediatric Intensive Care unit from 1[st] of January 2008 to 31[st] of December 2012 were reviewed retrospectively. Results: In this study, of 1298 admitted cases, 135 [10.4%] developed 151 episodes of pneumothorax. The most common cause for pneumothorax was found to be barotrauma related to mechanical ventilation [about 70% of cases of pneumothorax and central venous catheterization coming next [13.2% of cases of pneumothorax]. Mechanical ventilation was needed in 92.5% of cases of pneumothorax compared to 52.7% of cases without pneumothorax .We found significant statistical difference between cases with and without pneumothorax as regards age, weight, PIM2 score, PELOD score, Length of stay, mortality rate, diagnostic category[p<0.001], need for mechanical ventilation, duration of mechani ventilation, ventilator settings [PEEP,PIP ,Fio[2][P<0.001]. There was no significant statistical difference among cases with and without pneumothorax as regards sex and referral site. Conclusion: Iatrogenic pneumothorax is the most common cause of pneumothorax. Need for mechanical ventilation, high ventilator settings and longer duration of ventilation are considered as risk factors in addition to underlying illness, so it is very important to strictly apply protective lung strategies to minimize risk of pneumothorax in ventilated cases.

Portoenterostomy, Hepatic

A prospective study of the predictors of the clinical outcome after Kasai portoenterostomy done for cases with biliary atresia.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 7-16

Keywords: Biliary Atresia-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the predictors of the clinical outcome after Kasai portoenterostomy done for cases with biliary atresia [BA]Study design: a prospective clinical study involving twenty patients with billay atresia that underwent Kasai operation. All patients underwent a detailed history taking, clinical examination and were investigated for liver function tests. US abdomen was also done in addition to preoperative liver biopsy and intra-operative cholangiogram. Patients were followed up for a period of 6 months post operatively and complications such as cholangitis, progress to liver failure and cirrhosis was noted. The schedule and indications for liver transplantation were also followed. Results: There were no mortalities within the 6 months of follow up, 11 patients

showed gradual reduction of serum bilirubin [$<2\text{mg/dl}$] as well as liver enzymes [Non-icteric] and 9 patients' maintained high levels of serum bilirubin [$>2\text{mg/dl}$] and liver enzymes [Icteric]. There was statistically significant difference between the two groups regarding age at operation, presence of preoperative ascites, hepatomegaly and patients' child-Pugh score. Preoperative total serum bilirubin and its direct fraction, preoperative liver enzymes [AST-ALT-GGT-alkaline phosphatase], preoperative serum albumin and total proteins, advanced pathological changes in preoperative liver biopsy showed statistically significant difference between the two groups. However; sex, splenomegaly, associated anomalies, bleeding profile, presence of preoperative TC sign and operative duration didn't show statistically significant difference between the two groups. Conclusion: Kasai portoenterostomy showed better results with short term follow up if done at an early age. Presence of ascites, hepatomegaly and advanced Child-Pugh score adversely affect the clinical outcome, Better outcome is predicted also by lower preoperative serum bilirubin with its direct fraction, lower levels of liver function tests and higher levels of plasma proteins and serum albumin. Advanced liver fibrosis and pathological changes in preoperative liver biopsy are predictors of bad outcome after Kasai portoenterostomy.

Postoperative Hemorrhage

epidemiology

The Incidence of Post-septoplasty Bleeding in patients without Nasal Packing.

Salem, Ahmed Saad Farhan; Idrees, Zahra A. Hussain; Saad, Yousif Ahmed

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 243-245

Keywords: Nasal Septum-surgery; Nose; Incidence; Hematoma; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the incidence of post-septoplasty hemorrhage and hematoma formation in patients without anterior nasal packs Design: A Retrospective Study Setting: ENT Department, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain Method: Fifty-one patients with a symptomatic deviation of nasal septum who had septoplasty with/without inferior turbinoplasty were included in the study from August 2008 to April 2015. Patients who underwent septoplasty combined with endoscopic sinus surgery were excluded. Septoplasty was performed without postoperative anterior nasal packing, and the patients were assessed for postoperative bleeding and hematoma formation. All patients were followed-up for 4 weeks Result: Two [3.9%] patients had postoperative bleeding on the day of operation. Forty-nine [96.1%] patients had no nasal bleeding during the hospital stay and no patient had hemorrhage after discharge. No patients had septal hematoma during the follow-up period. Conclusion: Incidence of bleeding following septoplasty without anterior nasal packing is very low and nasal packing should not be routinely used for this procedure.

Pregnancy, High-Risk

Features of high risk pregnancy among women attending a district hospital in Greater Cairo. a case control study.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 282-290

Keywords: Pregnancy; Prenatal Care; Hospitals, District; Pregnancy Outcome; Case-Control Studies; Pregnant Women

Abstract: Background: A high-risk pregnancy [HRP] refers to any medical condition or pathology that puts the mother, fetus, or neonate at increased risk for morbidity or mortality during pregnancy or childbirth Objectives: The current study aimed to detect main features of high risk pregnancy among women attending antenatal care clinics at a district hospital in Greater Cairo to achieve finally safe motherhood and better outcome of the pregnancy Methods: A case control study was used where pregnant women attending antenatal care at gynecological outpatient clinics of [Abol-Monagga district hospital [MOH], Shobra El-Khema district, Greater Cairo] were investigated three days weekly during January and February 2015 for being at high risk pregnancy using a modified form of Morrison and Olsen scoring tool to form the case group [141 women], while women whose pregnancy was proved to be normal or at low risk were included as a control group [181 women] Results revealed that the main current associated morbidities of the high risk pregnancy women included anemia in [17%], gestational DM [14%], pregnancy induced hypertension [13%] and gynecological disorders in [27%]. The most prominent features which were significantly related to development of HRP among studied women included obesity [31.2%], history of previous pregnancy associated morbidities [24.8%],

previous delivery with CS [24.1%], multigravidae [32.6 , %]multiparity [19.9 , %]recurrent abortions [14.2 %] and complicated previous pregnancy outcome in [31.9%], while insignificantly detected factors included un-optimal maternal reproductive age [<18 and >35 years], working during pregnancy, illiteracy, [+ve] husband consanguinity, non practicing regular physical activities during pregnancy, [+ve] past history of infertility and family history of morbiditiesConclusion and recommendations: Comparing [HRP] women with normal and low risk group revealed a higher prevalence of current morbidities such as anemia, DM and HTN among [HRP] women in addition to other risk factors such as obesity, multigravidae, multiparity, past history of delivery with CS, recurrent abortions and complicated previous pregnancy outcome. The study recommended proper screening techniques to be used for all pregnant women attending antenatal care clinics to pick up the factors that qualify the pregnant women to be at high risk. Preconception assessment and counseling are strongly encouraged and should include the provision of specific information concerning the risk factors which predispose to risky pregnancy.

Psoriasis

[Subclinical Involvement of hands and feet joints in psoriasis patients: ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging study]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 199-206

Keywords: Hand Joints; Foot Joints; Ultrasonography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Musculoskeletal System; Arthritis, Psoriatic; Arthritis

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate musculoskeletal ultrasound [MSUS] in the detection of subclinical hands and feet joint involvement in psoriasis patients by comparison with magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] Methods: Thirty Patients with plaque psoriasis with no clinical or radiological signs of arthritis attending outpatient dermatology clinic of Assiut University Hospitals were enrolled in the study. All patients underwent clinical examination [including dermatological and rheumatological examination], MSUS, RI, X-ray evaluation of the hands and feet joints. Results: Both MSUS and MRI were sensitive in detecting subclinical joint inflammation [synovitis], and bone abnormalities in psoriatic patients with normal conventional radiographs. Of the total examined is [2520], synovitis was detected by MSUS in 23.69%, erosions in 9.04%, and bone proliferation in 22.14%. MRI detected synovitis in 15.83%, erosions in 0.75%, and bone marrow edema in 1.35%. A significant correlation was found between the subclinical psoriatic arthritis detected by MSUS with the presence of nail psoriasis. Conclusion: Both MSUS and MRI were sensitive in detecting significant prevalence of subclinical involvement in hands and feet joints of psoriasis patients, this suggests that PsA could be a much more common disorder than was previously suspected. When comparing MSUS with MRI, MSUS identified more synovitis and erosions, and osteoproliferation was only detected by MSUS, whereas bone marrow edema was detected only by MRI.

Pulmonary Eosinophilia

diagnosis

[Eosinophilic Pneumonia in a patient with Bronchial Myiasis; case report and literature review]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 495-498

Keywords: Myiasis; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Pulmonary myiasis is an unusual form of myiasis in humans and has been recently identified as a cause of eosinophilic pneumonia. We report the case of a 13-year-old Omani boy who presented to the Royal Hospital, Muscat, Oman, in October 2014 with respiratory distress. Bronchial aspirates revealed features of eosinophilic pneumonia. Possible larvae identified in the cytology report, a high immunoglobulin E level and the patient history all indicated bronchial myiasis. The patient was treated with steroids and ventilation and has since been diseasefree with no long-term side-effects. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first case of bronchial myiasis in Oman.

Purpura, Thrombocytopenic, Idiopathic

diagnosis

Evaluation of mean platelet volume and platelet distribution width in the diagnosis of Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 66-70

Keywords: Mean Platelet Volume; Blood Platelets

Abstract: Objectives: Bone marrow examination is the gold standard test in discriminating between hyper destructive thrombocytopenia and hypo productive thrombocytopenia. However, this procedure is invasive. Mean platelet volume [MPV] and platelet distribution width [PDW] are simple, inexpensive and noninvasive methods that may be used in discriminating between these two types of thrombocytopenia. Aim of the study: The present study investigated the significance of the platelet indices, mean platelet volume and platelet distribution width in the diagnosis of ITP. Subjects and methods: The present study compared the mean platelet volume and platelet distribution width in 15 patients with hyper destructive thrombocytopenia and 15 patients with hypo productive thrombocytopenia. The sensitivity and specificity of these platelet indices to diagnose ITP were also measured. Results: The MPV showed a sensitivity of 93.3% and a specificity of 66.7% at cut off of 7.7 fL and the PDW showed a sensitivity of 86.7% and specificity of 73.3% at a cut off of 40.6%. Conclusions: The study concluded that although MPV and PDW can be used as an initial hint for predicting the type of thrombocytopenia, it has limited sensitivity and specificity.

drug therapy

Comparison of low-dose versus conventional-dose prednisolone in the treatment of Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura [ITP]

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 230-233

Keywords: Prednisolone-administration and dosage; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objective: To assess the efficacy of low-dose prednisolone in patients with ITP. Design: A Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial. Setting: Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain. Method: A randomized controlled trial was conducted comparing the conventional-dose to a low-dose of prednisolone [0.25 mg/kg/day]. Forty-one patients with ITP were enrolled in the study; 21 patients were randomized to low-dose prednisolone [group I] and 20 patients received the conventional-dose [group II]. Result: The overall remission rate [OR] for both groups was 78.05%. There was no statistically significant difference between both groups in terms of group overall remission 17 [81%] versus 15 [75%], group complete remission 11 [52.4%] versus 10 [50%] or partial remission rate 6 [28.6%] versus 6 [25%]. In addition, failure rate, relapse rate, and splenectomy rate were similar and not statistically significant. Two [10%] patients developed complications related to steroids therapy, both were in group II, but were not statistically significant. Conclusion: Although the study had a small number of patients, it revealed that low-dose of prednisolone [0.25 mg/kg/day] is as effective as the conventional-dose [1 mg/kg/day] and probably, safer. Accordingly, we recommend the use of low-dose prednisolone as initial therapy for ITP rather than the high-dose.

Pyrethrins

toxicity

Evaluation of DNA damage in vivo by comet assay and chromosomal aberrations for pyrethroid insecticide and the antimutagenic role of curcumin.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 172-181

Keywords: Insecticides; DNA Damage-drug effects; Comet Assay; Chromosome Aberrations-drug effects; Antimutagenic Agents; Curcumin; Mutagenicity Tests; Protective Agents; Rats

Abstract: Background: Esfenvelerate a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide, is widely used in the home environment and in agriculture because of its high activity against a broad spectrum of insect pests and its low animal toxicity. Objective of this study was to evaluate the genotoxicity of esfenvelerate and the possible protective role of curcumin against this genotoxicity. Material and Methods: Forty male albino rats were divided into 8 groups of 5 rats each: G1 served as control and G2 served as positive control received [100mg/kg curcumin], G3, G4 and G5 were orally administered with [1/20 LD50, 1/40 LD50 and 1/60 LD50 of esfenvelerate] respectively and the last three groups [G6, G7 and G8] were received the same doses of pesticide plus 100mg /kg curcumin for 28 days daily. Animals were sacrificed and bone marrow samples were collected for chromosomal aberration assay test and liver samples were used for DNA damage detection by comet assay. Results: chromosome aberration assay revealed that all the tested doses induced chromosomal aberrations [CA] such as centromeric gaps, chromatid gaps, chromatid deletion, dicentric chromosome, and ring chromosome. The alkaline comet assay showed significantly increased tail moment, tail length and tailed DNA % in liver cells of animals treated with esfenvelerate alone compared to control group. On the other hand, oral curcumin significantly ameliorated the genotoxicity induced by esfenvelerat. All these results clarified the efficacy of curcumin in amelioration of chromosomal aberrations of structures as well as DNA damage which may result from its antioxidant properties.

Quadriceps Muscle

anatomy and histology

Quadriceps Tendon and Patellar Ligament; a morphometric study.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1192-1195

Keywords: Tendons; Patellar Ligament-anatomy and histology; Cadaver; Anterior Cruciate Ligament; Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction

Abstract: Background: Anterior cruciate ligament [ACL] is commonly injured especially in sportsmen. Autografts using tissue from various sources including the quadriceps tendon and patellar ligament are popular but still controversial due to varying degree of success. The morphological characteristics of the quadriceps tendon and the patellar ligament are of prime importance for this purpose. Objectives: This cadaveric study was undertaken to evaluate the morphometric characteristics of the quadriceps tendon and patellar ligament as an autograft for ACL reconstructive surgery. Study design: Qualitative cadaveric study. Material and Methods: The morphometric observations of the quadriceps tendon and patellar ligament on 36 [18 male and 18 female] adult formalin fixed cadavers were recorded by dissection. The observations included the length, breadth and thickness of the quadriceps tendon and the patellar ligament and were recorded on both sides separately in the male and female subjects. The data were tabulated, compared and statistically analyzed. Results: There was no significant difference in measurements on the right and left sides both in the male and in the female specimens. However the length and width of the quadriceps tendon was more in the males as compared to the females. The patellar ligament was significantly longer in the male specimens as was its width. Thickness of the patellar ligament, however, was not significantly different in the two genders. Conclusion: Both the quadriceps tendon and the patellar ligament are safe and convenient sources of autograft tissue for reconstruction of the ACL.

Ranitidine

pharmacology

Histological, histochemical and immunohistological comparative study between Ranitidine and Rebamipide in Gastric Mucosal protection after Dexamethasone induced injury in adult male albino rats.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 721-744

Keywords: Alanine-analogs and derivatives; Quinolones; Gastric Mucosa-drug effects; Dexamethasone-adverse effects; Rats; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: Background: Gastritis can be caused by many factors, one of them is drugs, and among these drugs is dexamethasone that has many uses in medicine. Dexamethasone prevent synthesis of gastric mucous barrier by surface epithelial cells, so the stomach wall will be injured by digestive enzymes and stomach HCl. Treatment of gastritis can be done by antisecretory drugs like H2 receptors blocker as ranitidine or by drugs that stimulate prostaglandins synthesise by surface epithelial cells of gastric mucosa to form the mucous barrier like rebamipide. Aim of the work: Comparison between ranitidine and rebamipide to detect which mechanism is better in gastric mucosal protection after dexamethasone administration. Material and Methods: Twenty male albino rats were included in this study, they were divided into four groups, control group, dexamethasone administrated group, dexamethasone and ranitidine administrated group, dexamethasone and rebamipide administrated group, each group contained five rats. The examined samples were stained with hematoxylin and eosin stain, PAS and Alcian blue stains and TdT reaction, all of the results were statistically analyzed. Results: The result showed improvement of the gastric mucosa by using both of ranitidine and rebamipide as protective agents against injury induced by dexamethasone but the improvement was better in the group that was administrated rebamipide as indicated by better number of healthy cells, low numbers of damaged cells and better formed mucous barrier. Conclusion: The drug that stimulates mucous barrier formation is better than antisecretory drug in gastric mucosa protection.

therapeutic use**Study of benefits and hazards of Ranitidine on patients admitted in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit.**

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 55-59

Keywords: Ranitidine-adverse effects; Intensive Care Units, Pediatric; Stress, Psychological

Abstract: Objectives: Patients admitted in intensive care unit [ICU] are at high risk of developing stress gastric ulceration and so are liable to be exposed to ulcer prophylaxis drugs side effects. The aim of the present study was to study the benefits and possible side effects of Ranitidine as acid suppressive drug used in pediatric ICU [PICU]Methods: This study was carried out on forty patients admitted in PICU at Alexandria University Children's Hospital [AUCH]. patients were divided into 2 groups each was 20 in number, Ranitidine was given only to one group. Both were subjected to full clinical evaluation. Duodenal aspirate was obtained via upper gastrointestinal [GI] endoscopy and examined for bacterial overgrowth in patients received Ranitidine. Stool was examined for occult blood to detect possible mucosal injury for all patients in both groups. Results: Out of 20 children received Ranitidine 9 [45%] showed bacterial colonization in their duodenal aspirate. Fifty five percent of cases who did not receive Ranitidine suffered from stress gastric injury in our study. Mechanical ventilation and shock are possible risk factors for stress gastric injury. Conclusion: Patients admitted to PICU are at high risk to develop stress gastric injury, so acid suppressive therapy is needed. Ranitidine is a good prophylactic drug against stress gastritis with possibility to develop small intestinal bacterial overgrowth [SIBO].

Receptors, Adrenergic, beta-2**genetics****[Frequencies of the Arg16Gly, Gln27Glu and Thr164Ile Adrenoceptor Beta 2 Polymorphisms among Omanis]**

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 435-439

Keywords: Polymorphism, Genetic; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Alleles; Genotyping Techniques; Genotype

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to assess the distribution of missense mutations in the adrenoceptor beta2 [ADRB2] gene in an Omani cohort. Methods: This study was carried out between May 2014 and March 2015 at the

Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman. Blood samples were taken from 316 unrelated Omani subjects. Genotyping for rs1042713 [c.46A>G, p.Arg16Gly], rs1042714 [c.79C>G, p.Gln27Glu] and rs1800888 [c.491C>T, p.Thr164Ile] polymorphisms was performed by real-time polymerase chain reaction using single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP] genotyping assays. The allelic frequencies of these polymorphisms were estimated on the basis of the observed numbers of specific alleles from the genotype data for male and female subjects. The genotype frequencies for each polymorphism were tested for deviation from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Results: Gly16 and Glu27 were the most frequent variants found among the cohort [63% and 75%, respectively]. The Ile164 variant was not detected in the study population. There was a significant linkage disequilibrium between the rs1042713 and rs1042714 SNPs [$r^2 = 0.209$; $P < 0.001$]. The most observed haplotypes were Gly16-Gln27 and Arg16-Gln27 [0.37 and 0.38, respectively]. The frequency of Gly16-Glu27 was 0.25, comprising all Glu27 carriers. Conclusion: The allelic distribution of variants in this Omani cohort was similar to distributions reported among Caucasian populations.

Renal Insufficiency, Chronic

Chronic kidney disease; study on patterns of anemia in relation to glomerular filtration rate [GFR] in patients.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1138-1143

Keywords: Anemia; Glomerular Filtration Rate; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Chronic kidney disease is usually related with anemia and the level of anemia correlates with the severity of renal failure. A chronic kidney disease is complicated by anemia and anemia may contribute to adverse clinical outcomes. No large-scale population data are available for patients with chronic kidney disease regarding prevalence of anemia, subpopulations at risk, and relationships between anemia and renal dysfunction. Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the frequency of different patterns of anemia in relation to glomerular filtration rate in patients suffering from chronic kidney disease stage II and above. Patients. Material and Methods: Study Design: Cross sectional study. Setting: Medical and Nephrology wards of Liaquat University Hospital Hyderabad / Jamshoro. Period: 20[th] January 2013 to 19[th] December 2013. Results: During the study period, total 339 patients of chronic kidney disease with stage II and above patients were enrolled. The mean age +/- Standard Deviation and range of patients was 50.65 +/- 11.86 [16 to 80 years, n = 339]. 211[62.2%] were male and 128[37.8%] were female. [Male to Female Ratio 1: 0.6]. Mean Hemoglobin +/- SD was 7.16 +/- 3.89 [3.0 to 17.0 g/dL]. The frequency of anemia was present in 285[84.1%] patients with mean Hb +/- SD 6.02 +/- 2.1 [g/dL]. The mean weight +/- SD was 56.50 +/- 9.84 [40 to 81 kg]. The mean serum creatinine +/- SD was 5.63 +/- 2.48 [0.9 to 12.0 mg/dL] and we observed that most frequent pattern of anemia was normocytic-normochromic anemia in 216[77.0%] patients, hypochromic-microcytic in 61[18.0%] and macrocytic in 17[5.0%] patients. We also found that as anemia increased progressively with declining GFR with mean hemoglobin concentration of 11.78 +/- 2.8 g/dL in CKD stage 2, 10.14 +/- 3.6 g/dL in CKD stage 3, 6.8 +/- 3.6 g/dL in CKD stage 4, 7.44 +/- 4.0 g/dL in CKD stage 5. Conclusion: Frequency of anemia increases with the progression of stage of chronic kidney disease [decreased GFR] and anemia was most common in stage 5 patients of chronic kidney disease. Most frequent pattern of anemia is normocytic normochromic anemia.

blood

[Fetuin-A and high sensitivity-CRP in children with chronic kidney diseases]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 99-112

Keywords: alpha-2-Glycoprotein; C-Reactive Protein; Child; Kidney Failure, Chronic

Abstract: Background: Fetuin-A is a circulating calcium- regulatory glycoprotein that inhibits vascular calcification. In end stage renal disease [ESRD], fetuin -A has been demonstrated to be reduced and inversely related to cardiovascular mortality. The present study aimed to determine the effect of renal function on serum levels of fetuin-A in patients with chronic kidney disease [CKD] and to investigate the relationship between fetuin-A serum level and vascular calcification which represents a risk factor for the development of endothelial dysfunction[ED]. Methods: 20 CKD patients on conservative treatment, 20 ESRD patients on regular hemodialysis [HD] treatment, as well as 40 apparently healthy controls of matchable age and sex were enrolled in the study. All the patients and controls were subjected to the following investigations: estimation of serum levels of fetuin-A, high sensitivity-CRP [hs-CRP], creatinine, calcium [Ca], phosphorus [Po4], alkaline phosphatase [ALP], and parathormone [PTH]. In addition, glomerular filtration rate was estimated for cases and controls. Results: There was significant reduction in fetuin-A

serum levels in CKD and ESRD patients compared to controls. A significant decrease was also detected in ESRD group when compared to CKD group. The inflammation marker hs-CRP was significantly increased in CKD and ESRD patients in comparison to controls. The increase was also significant on comparing ESRD group with CKD group. A strong inverse correlation was found between serum fetuin-A and hs-CRP, Significantly increased serum levels of ALP and PTH were found in CKD and ESRD patients compared with controls. The increase was also significant in ESRD patients compared with CKD patients. In ESRD patients, Serum levels of fetuin-A showed significant inverse correlations with each of: duration of iga1ysis, ALP and PTH serum levels, while hs-CRP serum levels showed significant positive correlations with CaxPo4 ratio and PTH serum levels. Conclusion: Results of the present study demonstrate that inflammatory processes are increased among CKD and ESRD patients and linked to low fetuin-A serum levels and vascular calcification which represents a risk factor for the development of ED. The interaction of these incidents may be responsible for the development and progression of thrombogenesis in such cases.

Reproductive Health

Reproductive health issues of mothers; a study in Faisalabad.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1164-1169

Keywords: Mothers; Maternal Mortality; Prenatal Care; Postnatal Care; Birth Intervals

Abstract: In Pakistan maternal mortality rate is very high as compared to other low income countries. Maternal mortality rate in Pakistan 260/100,000 is the highest in South Asia. In developing countries one woman dies in sixteen from pregnancy related diseasesObjective: This study was aimed to explore reproductive health issues of mothers in FaisalabadStudy Design: A sample of 200 respondents was obtained from Faisalabad city through multistage sampling techniquePeriod: 2013-2014Setting Area: Urban Area of district FaisalabadMaterial and Method: Uni-variate [frequency distribution and percentage] and Bi-variate analysis [Chi square and Gamma Statistics] was carried out. Results: It was found that antenatal and postnatal care utilization services were poor. Majority of the respondents 79% got at least one antenatal care service but only more than one third 34% got the four recommended checkup during pregnancy. It was also investigated that only 60% women got postnatal visits and only 18% deliveries took place at homes. Two third of the respondents 66% had the positive attitude towards the contraceptive methods for birth spacing. The bi-variate analysis shows that age [p=.003], education [p=.013], income [p=.001], type of family [p=.002] were significantly associated with the positive attitude towards the contraceptive for birth spacing. Conclusion: It is suggested that mothers should be aware of the importance of antenatal and postnatal recommended visits to overcome the reproductive health issues through LHW's visits mass media compaigns and easy assess towards the health care centers.

Respiration, Artificial

methods

Evaluation of volume-targeted versus pressure-limited ventilation for Preterm Neonates with respiratory distress.

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Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics 2014; 28 (1): 33-42

Keywords: Respiratory Insufficiency; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn; Infant, Premature; Infant, Newborn; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the efficiency of volume targeted versus pressure-limited ventilation for preterm infants with respiratory distressMethods: 60 newborn infants with gestational age 28-34 weeks in the NICU at Alexandria University Children's Hospital randomly divided in to 2 groups ventilated with either volume targeted ventilation [VTV] or pressure limited time cycled ventilation [PLV] as primary mode or secondary to failure of NCPAP using SLE 4000 or 5000 ventilators. Results: The demographic and clinical characteristics, values of tidal volume [VT], peak inspiratory pressure [PIP], mean airway pressure [MAP], fraction of inspired oxygen [Fio2], alveolar arterial oxygen gradient [A-aDo2], carbon dioxide tension, and pH were similar for all participating infants initially. During the follow-up, the PIP, MAP and FIO2 levels were significantly decreasing in the VTV group during the first 48 hrs. Moreover, The VTV group showed significantly lower incidence of hypocarbia and non-permissible hypercarbia. The VTV group showed significantly shorter duration of ventilation. There was no statistical significant difference between both groups as regards IVH, air leaks BPD, PDA or nosocomial infection. Conclusion: The use of VTV achieves

adequate gas exchange using lower MAP and with less variability in tidal volume reducing the risk of hypocarbia and non-permissible hypercarbia. The use of VTV also shortens the duration of ventilation in premature infants with respiratory distress.

Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn

therapy

[A comparative study of the use of continuous positive airway pressure with or without surfactant in management of preterm with respiratory distress]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 133-142

Keywords: Continuous Positive Airway Pressure; Pulmonary Surfactants; Infant, Premature; Disease Management; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Abstract: Background: Respiratory Distress Syndrome [RDS] is a clinical manifestation due to a deficiency or dysfunction of pulmonary surfactant. The use of continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP] for RDS produces a more regular breathing pattern, establishes and maintains functional residual capacity, decreases upper airway resistance, results in progressive alveolar recruitment, inflates collapsed alveoli and reduces intrapulmonary shunting, promotes the release of and conservation of surfactant on the alveolar surface. Objectives: The aim of the study was comparing nasal continuous positive airway pressure [NCPAP] with and without surfactant therapy in the management of preterm neonates with RDS. Patients and methods: This is a randomized, controlled clinical trial that performed on 100 newborns [28-32 weeks] who were born in Assiut University Hospital [Egypt] from 1st of January 2011 to the end of December 2011 with evidence of mild to moderate respiratory distress syndrome. They were treated with supplemental oxygen in the delivery room and randomly assigned within the 48 hours of life to intubation, early surfactant, extubation, and nasal continuous positive airway pressure [treatment group] or nasal continuous airway pressure only [control group]. Results: within one year 100 infants were randomly assigned, 50 to the treatment group and 50 to the control group. The need for mechanical ventilation, intraventricular hemorrhage and mortality were significantly lower in the treatment group; however PDA was higher in the treatment group. All other outcomes were comparable between both groups. Conclusion: NCPAP is a safe protocol for RDS in preterm neonates and it decreased the need for subsequent mechanical ventilation and decreased the incidence of air-leak syndrome especially when combined with early surfactant therapy. Reduction in the need for mechanical ventilation is an important achievement when medical resources are limited and may result in less chronic lung disease in both developed and developing countries.

Retinal Detachment

diagnosis

Idiopathic multiple retinal pigment epithelial detachments - a case report.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 295-297

Keywords: Fundus Oculi; Asymptomatic Diseases; Indocyanine Green; Angiography; Fluorescein Angiography

Abstract: Retinal pigment epithelial detachment, often asymptomatic is a common retinal finding. Multiple serous retinal pigment epithelial detachment especially in a female is very uncommon. We describe a case of multiple retinal pigment epithelial detachments throughout the fundus in a 51-year old female otherwise asymptomatic. Indocyanine green angiography and fundus auto fluorescence showed abnormalities with a normal systemic work-up. This is the first report of an asymptomatic patient correlating angiogram with auto fluorescence in multiple serous retinal pigment epithelial detachments.

Retinal Vessels

abnormalities

Intravitreal bevacizumab in congenital retinal macrovessel with retinal arteriolar macroaneurysm.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 292-294

Keywords: Retinal Diseases-congenital; Aneurysm; Retinal Artery-pathology; Bevacizumab-therapeutic use; Intravitreal Injections

Abstract: Congenital retinal macrovessel [CRM] refers to an aberrant vessel, usually a vein, which traverses the macula and supplies both sides of the horizontal raphe. It is a rare condition, mostly asymptomatic and discovered on routine examination. We describe a case of both arterial and venous CRM with a macroaneurysm along the arterial CRM that presented with decreased vision due to prominent lipid exudation at the macula. Treatment with intravitreal bevacizumab resulted in a favourable anatomical as well as functional outcome. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of this unusual presentation of CRM, and its successful management with intravitreal bevacizumab.

Rhinitis, Allergic

epidemiology

Study for assessing prevalence and phenotypes of local Allergic Rhinitis.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 258-270

Keywords: Prevalence; Phenotype; Immunoglobulin E

Abstract: Background: Rhinitis is a global health problem that affects 20-40% of the population in developed countries and whose incidence is rising. Rhinitis is characterized by one or more of the following symptoms: nasal congestion, rhinorrhea, sneezing and itching. It can be induced by different mechanisms and involves several etiological agents. Noninfectious rhinitis has traditionally been classified as allergic rhinitis [AR] and nonallergic rhinitis [NAR]. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence and phenotypes of local allergic rhinitis in patients with clinical manifestations of AR without evidence of systemic IgE sensitization. Methods: This cross sectional, case-control, and nonrandomized study was conducted on 120 patients with clinical manifestations suggestive of allergic rhinitis [selected from the allergy outpatient clinic at Ain Shams university hospitals and 20 healthy controls]. Results: Local allergic rhinitis was diagnosed in 80% of females and 20% of males. While the patients with systemic allergic rhinitis reached 37.5% for males, and 62.5% were females. Regarding the persistence of symptoms in local allergic rhinitis it reached 88% in comparison to 67.5% in systemic allergic rhinitis. The symptoms were intermittent in 12 % of cases with local allergic rhinitis in comparison to 32.5% in systemic allergic rhinitis. The severe symptoms outweighed the mild symptoms by nearly 50%. The skin prick test reached 80% positive in cases of LAR. Those with normal levels of total IgE level, the nasal provocation test was positive in 12.5% of cases and 7.5% negative. Conclusion: Local allergic rhinitis is a prevalent entity in patient evaluated with rhinitis.

Rosa

Effects of Rosa Canina L. fruit on glycemia and lipid profile in type 2 Diabetic Patients: a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled clinical trial.

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Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 95-104

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Lipids; Blood Glucose; Fruit; Plant Extracts; Medicine, Traditional; Cholesterol

Abstract: Background: Rosa canina L. [rose hip] has been traditionally used to treat diabetes mellitus in Iran. However, no scientific human study has determined its efficacy in diabetic patients Objective: This study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of R. canina fruit aqueous extract in type 2 diabetic patients Methods: Sixty patients with type 2 diabetes, aged 35 - 60 years with fasting blood glucose levels between 130 to 200 mg/dL and HbA1c between 7 - 9% despite using conventional oral hypoglycemic drugs were divided randomly to two groups. Two groups of 25 and 23 patients completing the trial received 750 mg R. canina fruit extract and 750 mg toast powder as placebo two times a day respectively for three months. Fasting blood glucose [FBG] and glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1c] as primary outcomes and postprandial blood glucose [PBG], lipid profile and hepatic and renal function tests as secondary outcomes were determined at baseline and at endpoint of treatment. The patients were asked to note down any gastrointestinal or other side effects during the study. Results: The FBG level decreased significantly [P = 0.002] in R. canina group after 3 months compared to the baseline. In addition total cholesterol/HDL-C was significantly [P = 0.02] decreased in the R. canina group compared to the baseline. Other blood parameters were not significantly changed during the study compared with placebo and baseline. No serious side effects were reported in both groups during the study. Conclusion: Rosa canina 3-month administration to type 2 diabetic patients may reduce fasting blood glucose and total cholesterol/HDL-C without any side effect.

Schistosoma mansoni

immunology

Immunohistochemical studies in mice liver immunized by attenuated Schistosoma Mansoni Schistosomules by gamma radiation.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 406-414

Keywords: Immunohistochemistry; Mice; Vaccines, Attenuated; Gamma Rays

Abstract: Background: Schistosomiasis is an important cause of hepatic fibrosis in man. As etiological therapy alone is not enough to treat hepatic fibrosis, finding other strategies that can control the disease is important. Considering the dominant role of vaccination, research on gamma radiation- attenuated vaccine has become a new focus and has very promising value. Aim of the work: The objective of this study was to detect the effect of vaccination with attenuating dose of gamma radiation of schistosomules in controlling immunohistochemical changes in mice model of human schistosomiasis mansoni. Materials and Methods: Forty mice were divided into four groups [ten each]. Group A served as normal control, group B was infected by subcutaneous [S. C.] injection with 100 S. mansoni cercariae/mouse [infected control], group C was vaccinated by [S.C.] injection with 500 schistosomulae irradiated with 20 Krad gamma-radiation [vaccine control] and group D was vaccinated by [S.C.] injection with the same dose of irradiated schistosomules and then challenged after 4 weeks by S.C. injection with 100 S. mansoni cercariae. Expression of alpha-smooth muscle actin [alphaSMA], desmin, collagen type-1 and transforming growth factor-beta1 [TGF-beta1] in the extracellular matrix [ECM] using immunohistochemistry were done. Results: exhibited in infected control group B marked expression of alpha-SMA, desmin, collagen type-1 and TGF-beta1. These changes were moderate in vaccinated-control group C while few changes were detected in vaccinated-challenged group D. Conclusion: It was concluded that using 20 Krad-gamma irradiated schistosomules as vaccine is effective in controlling liver pathology and reduces immunohistochemical changes.

Scleroderma, Localized

diagnosis

Generalized morphea and hypothyroidism: case report of a rare association.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 223-226

Keywords: Hypothyroidism

Abstract: Morphea is a localized form of scleroderma in which there is predominant skin involvement, with occasional involvement of subjacent muscles and usually spares the internal organs. Thyroid dysfunction has been reported in systemic sclerosis but it has been rarely reported in morphea. There are few case reports of plaque-type morphea associated with autoimmune thyroiditis but generalized morphea with hypothyroidism has been rarely reported. We report a 55-year-old female with generalized morphea involving trunk and proximal limbs who revealed hypothyroidism on laboratory screening. Due to the rarity of this association we were obliged to report the same.

Sclerotherapy

methods

[Color duplex ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy: an approach in the of lower extremity management of patients with superficial varicosities]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 143-150

Keywords: Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex; Varicose Veins-therapy; Lower Extremity; Disease Management

Abstract: Background: Duplex ultrasonography guided foam sclerotherapy is now considered as standard option in varicose vein treatment; it is conducted as an outpatient procedure, does not require general anesthesia and compared with surgery results in an earlier return to normal activities. However, for treatment several sessions may be required Aim of Work: The objective of this study is to cribe the efficacy, results and safety of DCU foam sclerotherapy for treating superficial venous ase of the lower limbs Patients and Methods: 80 patients [28 males, 52 females] who were diagnosed to have clinical and radiological evidence of lower extremities venous diseases in the department of Vascular Surgery AT Assiut University Hospital from March 2012 to May 2014 were included. Their ages ranged from 18 to 57 years. Local ethics committee approval and written informed consent were obtained. To be considered suitable for UGFS all patients treated with UGFS the foam was prepared by Tessari's method. Any residual veins treated with another session. Results: Eighty patients presenting with symptomatic varicose veins of superficial system. There were 52 females [65%], and 28 males [35 %] with a mean age of 55.76 +/- 9.67. CEAP grades of patients were as follows; [60.0%] in C2, [10.0%] in C3, [21.25%] in C4 [2.5%] in C5 and [6.25%] in C6. The affected segments of the superficial system which were treated were ; [70.0%] great saphenous, [17.5%] small saphenous, [6.25%] were great saphenous vein and varies and [6.25%] small saphenous vein and varies. The numbers of sessions needed to eradicate the affected segment were one session in [70%], two sessions in [18.75%] and three in [11.25%]. Minor complications encountered were skin discoloration in 30% of patients, superficial thrombophlebitis in 16% and an allergy to the foam sclerosant in 2.5%. After one year follow up by CDU [70%] had complete occlusion, [15%] had partial occlusion and [80%] of patients showed improvement of CEAP classification. Conclusions: UGFS is a safe and effective treatment as an alternative to surgical treatment for superficial system varicosities. One and infrequently two to three treatment sessions, to complete eradication of superficial reflux in virtually 100% of cases. It is considered as an outpatient procedure. Complications are few, and appear mostly self-limiting.

Seizures, Febrile

etiology

Relation between IL-1Beta and IL1-ra in pathogenesis of febrile convulsions.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 745-753

Keywords: Interleukin-1beta-blood; Interleukin 1 Receptor Antagonist Protein-blood; Cytokines

Abstract: Background: febrile seizures are the most common form of childhood seizures. Fever is induced by proinflammatory cytokines during infection. The cytokine network may contribute to the generation of febrile seizures in children. Interleukin beta [IL-1Beta] and Interleukin receptor antagonist [IL-1ra] have been implicated in the pathogenesis of febrile seizures. Aim of the work: was to estimate the role of IL-1Beta and IL-Ra in febrile convulsions and their relation to pathogenesis of febrile convulsions. Methods: serum interleukin I beta [IL-1Beta] and interleukin 1 receptor antagonist [IL 1ra] were measured by ELISA technique in twenty five children with febrile seizure and twenty five age matched controls children with febrile illness without convulsion within 24 hours from onset of fever. Results: serum IL-1Beta and IL 1ra levels were significantly higher in febrile seizure patients than in fever in controls. Serum IL-1Beta and IL 1ra levels were highly significant higher in complex febrile seizures than in simple febrile seizures. Serum levels of IL-1Beta and IL 1ra were significantly positive correlated with duration of seizure in patients group. Conclusions: serum levels of IL-1Beta and IL 1ra were significantly higher in febrile seizure children. Our study suggest that the inflammatory cytokine may play role in the generation of febrile seizures in children. These information may allow the development of anti- inflammatory therapy targeting these cytokines to prevent febrile seizures or subsequent epileptogenesis.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted infections and syndromic management.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 159-161

Keywords: Disease Management; Infection

epidemiology

Clinico-epidemiological study of sexually transmitted infections in a tertiary centre at Aligarh.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 202-205

Keywords: HIV Infections; Retrospective Studies; Herpes Genitalis; Condylomata Acuminata

Abstract: Objective: To highlight the pattern of sexually transmitted infections [STIs] and the profile of patients with HIV infection in STI patients as seen at our hospital. Methods: A retrospective analysis of records of patients attending the STD clinic during the period of September 2013 till August 2014 was done. Results: A total of 90 patients attended the STD clinic, out of which 63 were males and 27 were females with the male: female ratio of 2.3: 1. Maximum patients belonged to the age group of 20-30 years. Herpes genitalis was the most common ulcerative STI, 19 [21.1%] out of 90 patients had herpes genitalis. Genital warts were the most common non-ulcerative STI, 25 [27.8%] out of 90 patients had genital warts. HIV seropositivity was seen in 7 patients. Conclusion: Herpes genitalis was the most common ulcerative STI, while genital warts was the most common nonulcerative STI in our study. The prevalence of HIV among STI clients in India has been on the rise, which was also seen in our study.

Shiga-Toxigenic Escherichia coli

genetics

[Prevalence of Shiga toxin-producing genes in Escherichia coli isolated from patients with urinary tract infections in Khorramabad]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 50-55

Keywords: Shiga Toxin-genetics; Escherichia coli; Urinary Tract Infections; Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction; Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome; Prevalence; Genes

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Shiga toxins [verotoxin] is one of the most important bacterial toxin produced by the Escherichia coli [O157: H7 and nonO157: H7], and is responsible for various diseases in humans and animals. Hemolytic uremic syndrome [HUS] is serious human diseases that occur because of these toxins. There is no comprehensive information in this regard, here will studied the prevalence of these genes among the E- coli isolated from urine samples in KhorramabadMaterial and Method: The study is based on 146 Escherichia coli isolates of Patients with symptoms of urinary tract infection referred to clinical laboratories in Khorramabad during 90-1389. We used we identified the isolates by biochemical tests .The Multiplex PCR Multiplex PCR method were used to presence of genes. Results: A total of 117 [13/80%] of the women and 29 [86/19] of the men and none of them carried both stx1and stx2. Conclusion: Shiga toxin-producing E. coli isn't responsible for urinary tract infection in KhorramabadAlthough the frequency of these genes in urine samples is low, but evaluation of the other human and animal samples in different parts of the country is essential.

Skin

Common birth marks; to identify the frequency in infants presenting to out patient of Tertiary Care Hospital.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1208-1211

Keywords: Infant; Outpatients; Tertiary Care Centers; Awareness; Cross-Sectional Studies; Nevus, Pigmented

Abstract: Objectives: To identify the frequency of common birthmarks presenting in outpatients department of dermatology until and to increase awareness among doctor about the common phenomenaPatients and Study Design: A cross sectional studySetting: OPD of Dermatology department of Dow University HospitalPeriod: January 2014 till October 2014Methods: During a year, by using non-probability convenient sampling only 100 patients of both genders were enrolled in the study after ensuring inclusion, exclusion criteria. Complete history was recorded and a thorough general physical and cutaneous examination was performed. Information was collected on predesigned questionnaire after taking informed consent. Data Analysis was carried out on SPSS statistics software. Results: Out of 100 patients, 43% were males and 57% were females. In 69.6% patients, the birthmarks were noticed around time of delivery, 28.3% patients were noticed within 1[st] year of life and 2.2% later in 5 year. Pigmented birthmarks were identified in 65.2% patients while 34.8 % have vascular birthmarks.71.1% had no changes in color during life span. While 37.8% had 1-3 cms birthmark and 45.7% have reported an increase in birthmark. Conclusions: We found birthmarks benign; they may grow with age but they do not need treatment unless there is concern either cosmetically or they have pain and discharge.

Skin and sports.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 206-210

Keywords: Sports; Skin Diseases; Infection; Friction; Wounds and Injuries; Ultraviolet Rays

Abstract: This review focuses on conditions associated with sports, which directly or indirectly affect athletes' health and their performances during competitions. These include wide spectrum of dermatoses ranging from infections, frictional and trauma induced dermatoses, UV light and performance enhancing drugs related problems.

Social Capital

[The relationship between social capital and organizational citizenship behavior among teaching hospitals staff at Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences]

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Journal of Modern Medical Information Science 2015; 1 (1): 24-32

Keywords: Organizations; Behavior; Medical Staff, Hospital; Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Introduction: Organizational citizenship behavior [OCB] and social capital constitute Organizational behavior, which have immense effect on performance and productivity. This study was conducted to analyze the relationship between social capital and [OCB] among employees at teaching hospitals in Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences. Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed in 2011. Standardized questionnaires of Podsakoff and Nahapeit were used to gather data on OCB and social capital, respectively. The validity of questionnaires was approved and its reliability was measured by calculating Cronbach's alpha which was shown to be 0.72, 0.84, respectively. Sampling was done through classified random sampling method. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 19 software and to analyze the relationship between above mentioned variables ANOVA and Pearson tests were used. Results: The mean value of organizational citizenship behavior and social capital were found to be 3.1 +/- 0.53 and 2.7 +/- 0.58, respectively. A statistically significant relationship between OCB and social capital was observed. In addition, There was significant relationship between demographic variables such as education, organizational position, shift work and gender with social capital and OCB [P<0.01]. Conclusion: Considering the importance of organizational citizenship behavior for Institutions, to improve efficiency it is suggested that administrators of hospitals and health care institutes adopt policies to enhance these two issues among staff.

Sodium Glutamate

pharmacology

[Effect of Monosodium glutamate on rat cerebellum]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 18-23

Keywords: Cerebellum-drug effects; Rats, Wistar; Neurons

Abstract: Background and Objective: Monosodium glutamate [MSG] is used as a food additive. Several studies have reported the adverse effects of Monosodium glutamate on the testis and brain. This study was performed to determine the effect of Monosodium glutamate in rat cerebellum. Methods: In this experimental study, 24 adult wistar rats randomly allocated into three groups including experiment A, experiment B and control [C]. The animals in experiment A and B were received 3g and 6g of MSG thoroughly mixed with their feeds for 14 days, respectively. Animals in control group were received MSG free diet. Food and water for rats to be free in all of experimental time. The rats were sacrificed on fifteen day. The cerebellum dissected and fixed with formalin 10% buffer and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Results: Disorders and detachment were observed in Purkinje and granular cell layers. Neural cell distribution in granular layer reduced in the experimental groups. Cellular degenerative changes in the granular layer of the

experimental B were more severe than experimental group A. The mean number of neuron of the granular layer in the experimental A, B and control groups were 2750, 2140 and 3150, respectively. Conclusion: The consumption of monosodium glutamate dose dependly causes histopathological changes and reduces the number of the cerebellumllar neurons in adult rat.

Status Epilepticus

therapy

Status Epilepticus: an intractable case with a successful outcome.

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Department of Anesthesia

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2015; 37 (4): 270-273

Keywords: Epilepsy, Tonic-Clonic; Drug Resistant Epilepsy; Treatment Outcome; Anticonvulsants

Abstract: A thirty-two-year-old male patient with a history of fever presented with generalized tonic-clonic convulsions and a low Glasgow Coma Score [GCS]; an endotracheal tube was inserted to secure his airway. The patient had malignant generalized tonic-clonic convulsions for six weeks, he was diagnosed as status epilepticus [SE] on the electroencephalogram [EEG]. Achieving control was very difficult even with various antiepileptic medications. More than six antiepileptic drugs were used in addition to continuous infusion of anesthetic medications to control the convulsions. After four-months in the ICU, the patient became fully conscious with no residual neurological deficit and good control of convulsions but with generalized muscle weakness. The patient was eventually transferred to the regular ward and was discharged after few days.

Steroids

therapeutic use

Caudal epidural steroids; outcome in lumbar disc herniation.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1111-1115

Keywords: Injections, Epidural; Cauda Equina; Intervertebral Disc Displacement; Lumbar Vertebrae; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Introduction: About 85% of the population experience low back pain during adulthood and annual incidence is 5 to 15% with no gender discrimination Design: Quasi intervention experimental study Setting: DHQ teaching Hospital and at Fazil Memorial Hospital Gujranwala Period: November 2010 to November 2012 [two years]. Material and Methods: Hundred patient fulfilling the inclusion criteria with SYMPTOMATIC LUMBER DISC herniation were selected. Efficacy was determined by improvement in Denis Pain scale and Mcnab's functional criteria. Safety was determined by absence / rareness of complications i.e spinal anesthesia, transient hypotension, and paresthesia, difficulty in voiding, infection and meningitis. Follow up was weekly for 6 weeks. Results: Out of hundred cases 53 were gents and 47 were ladies. Mean age was 37.56 [22-50 yrs]. Maximum cases 72% were in third decade of life. Maximum pain relief was noted after three weeks of first injection, 72% of the cases were either having no or mild pain. Functional recovery was excellent in 44% and good in 40% of the patients. Complications were fewer and mild, Spinal anesthesia in 2%, transient hypotension in 3%. Paresthesia in 8% and 10% of the patient developed supra pubic fullness but only one needed catheterization. Infection and meningitis was not observed in any case. Conclusions: Caudal epidural steroids injection is safe and effective mode of treating lumbar disc herniation.

Stomach Ulcer

chemically induced

Effects of Aloe vera, Camellia sinensis, Hibiscus sabdariffa and Sophora alopecuroides in rat model of indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer.

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ACECR - Institute of Medicinal Plants - Medicinal Plants Research Center

Journal of Medicinal Plants 2015; 14 (55): 58-65

Keywords: Aloe; Camellia sinensis; Hibiscus; Sophora; Rats, Wistar; Indomethacin; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Protective Agents

Abstract: Background: Evidences show that Aloe vera [A. vera], Camellia sinensis, Hibiscus sabdariffa and Sophora alopecuroides may prevent gastric ulcer induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs]Objective: To examine the protective potential of these plants against indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer in the ratMethods: Saline, A. vera leaf gel powder and 70% alcoholic extracts of the other 3 plants [100, 400, 800 mg/kg] and omeprazole [30 mg/kg] were gavaged to the groups of 10 animals for 4consecutive days. Gastric ulcers were induced by the onetime gavage of indomethacin [30mg/kg]. On the fifth day, each group was pretreated with physiological saline as control, extract[100, 400 or 800 mg/kg] or omeprazole [30 mg/kg] 30 min before the indomethacin administration. The animals were killed 6 h after the indomethacin administration. The stomachs were removed, opened along the greater curvature and washed in physiological saline. A person unaware of the type of treatment received by the animals examined the stomachs under a 3-fold magnifier. The areas and lengths of hemorrhagic lesions induced by indomethacin were measured using a dial caliper and the sum of measurements for each animal was referred to as the ulcer index. Results: All doses of the A. vera leaf gel powder and extracts reduced the ulcer index significantly compared to the control group [p < 0.05]. Conclusion: These plants have protective effect against NSAID-induced gastric ulcer in the rat. The A. vera leaf gel seems noticeably more effective than the other 3 plants in this respect.

Taenia solium

isolation and purification

Challenges and opportunities in detecting Taenia solium tapeworm carriers in Los Angeles County California, 2009-2014.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 359-363

Keywords: Carrier State; Taeniasis; Neurocysticercosis; Cysticercosis

Abstract: Carriers of the pork tapeworm, Taenia solium, are the sole source of neurocysticercosis, a parasitic tissue infection that can be chronic and severe. Identifying T. solium tapeworm carriers is challenging. Many are asymptomatic and go undetected and unreported. In addition, T. solium is difficult to distinguish from other Taenia species of less concern. From 2009 to 2014, 24 taeniasis cases were reported to the Los Angeles County [LAC] Department of Public Health. Twenty reports were received solely from our automated electronic laboratory reporting system [ELR], two from health care providers, and two were generated internally from investigation of households with a reported neurocysticercosis case. Further investigation identified one T. solium carrier originally reported by ELR and one identified from a neurocysticercosis case investigation. These results suggest that T. solium tapeworm carriers can be identified from investigation of ELR reports of unspesiated Taenia cases as well as from households of neurocysticercosis cases.

Tenosynovitis

diagnosis

Tuberculous flexor tenosynovitis of the hand.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 347-349

Keywords: Tuberculosis; Fingers; Hand; Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Abstract: Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in developing countries. Flexor tenosynovitis of the fingers constitutes an exceptional tuberculosis localization [Gabl et al., 1997; Senda et al., 2011] [1,2]. Unusual presentations, such as tuberculous tenosynovitis, often go undetected and are associated with a diagnostic and therapeutic delay, especially when bacteriological research proves to be negative. Here, we report a case of tuberculous flexor tenosynovitis of the hand.

Thioctic Acid

pharmacology

Role of Alpha Lipoic acid on metabolic Hepatosteatois: an experimental, biochemical, and microscopic study.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 489-498

Keywords: Fatty Liver; Lipids-blood; Rats, Zucker; Lipid Metabolism

Abstract: Background and aim of work: metabolic hepatosteatois is a common serious prevalent condition in KSA. The current study investigated alpha lipoic acid [ALA] effects on hepatic lipid accumulation in severely fatty rats and secondarily on blood lipid profile. Materials and Methods: sixty male Zucker rats were selectively used half of which [Lean] weighed 200 +/- 25g and others weighed 375 +/- 30g. Fatty animals were allowed free access to food and water for one week before experiment. The animals were divided into lean untreated [group I], lean ALA - managed [group II], fatty untreated [group III] and fatty ALA managed [group IV] [fifteen animals per each group]. ALA was taken orally [20 mg/kg/day] for six months. Animals were sacrificed and weighed [BW]. Their liver was weighed [LW] and its portion was sliced to study its lipid content. Right tibia length [TL] was measured and LW: TL ratio was calculated. Results: ZF ALA-untreated rats showed high LW: TL ratio. ALA therapy significantly reduced BW, TL, LW and LW: TL ratio in managed ZF rats compared to untreated ones while it didn't affect these parameters significantly in lean [ZL] rats. ZF rats exhibited significant hepatosteatois evidenced by excessive liver triglyceride [TG] and total cholesterol [TC] contents and microscopically by large cytoplasmic vacuoles. Interestingly, 6-months' ALA therapy in ZF caused significantly diminished serum triglycerides and cholesterol levels as well as diminished hepatic triglycerides and TC component in addition to decreased its lipid vacuoles compared to untreated ZF rats. The results were insignificantly changed between managed and untreated lean groups. Conclusion: our findings support effectiveness of ALA therapy in excessive hepatosteatois and in hyperlipidemia via improving abnormal lipid metabolism.

Thoracic Neoplasms

therapy

Management challenge in chest wall neoplasms; a 2 year experience.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1176-1180

Keywords: Thoracic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Thoracic Wall-pathology; Disease Management; Lipoma; Chondrosarcoma

Abstract: Introduction: Chest wall neoplasms are rare and represent only about 5% of all thoracic neoplasm. We present our 2 years analysis of the clinical features, presentation, diagnosis and treatment of chest wall neoplasms. Study design: Case series study. Place and duration of study: Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases, Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, Pakistan from Nov 2012- Oct 2014. Methodology: Between 2012 and 2014, 39 patients with solid chest wall masses were enrolled in the study. Tumors were categorized as benign and malignant, including primary and secondary, after histopathological diagnosis with tissue biopsy. Data on patients' characteristics, symptoms, tumor type and management was recorded and analysed. Results: The study included 39 patients [20 males and 19 females] with age range 18-71 years [mean 36.3]. 21 [53.8%] patients had benign chest wall tumors while 18 [46.1%] patients had malignant tumors. Among malignant tumors, 14 [77%] patients had primary malignancy where as 4 [22%] patients had chest wall tumor secondary to primary tumor elsewhere. Among these 4, the primary tumor remained unknown in 1 patient. The most common benign solid lesion was chest wall lesion lipoma in 8/21 patients [38%]. Among malignant tumors, chondrosarcoma [4/14, 29%] was the most common. Conclusion: Preoperative needs careful assessment of the patient, radiological imaging and histopathological examination for diagnosis of the tumor in the chest wall. Using a multidisciplinary team approach, excellent results can be available with complete surgical resection, reconstruction of the chest wall and appropriate or neo adjuvant treatment where necessary.

Thyroid Gland

physiopathology

[Incidence of Thyroid Dysfunction among chronic hepatitis C Egyptian patients treated with Interferon/Ribavirin therapy]

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Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 161-166

Keywords: Hepatitis C, Chronic; Interferons-therapeutic use; Ribavirin-therapeutic use; Prospective Studies; Incidence; Interferon-alpha-therapeutic use

Abstract: Background/Aim: The use of pegylated interferon-alpha [IFN-alpha] and ribavirin is still an integral part of the standard of care treatment of chronic hepatitis C [CHC] in Egypt until the present time, even after introducing the new era of direct acting antiviral drugs. Such regimens are accompanied by the production of autoantibodies that carries the risk of development of thyroid dysfunction [TD]. The study tries to describe the incidence, long-term outcome, and predictors of TD among Egyptian patients with CHC receiving IFN-based treatment. Patients and Methods: Between January 2013 and August 2014, a prospective study design was conducted to include naive CHC patients [virologically and histopathologically proved] enrolled for INF based therapy with normal thyroid function profile. Results: A total of 400 patients [mean age was 37.4±9.6 years, 18% were females] were included. At the end of the study period, 12.3% of patients [n=49] developed biochemical TD [TSH<0.3 or >5.0 mIU/L]. At the 12th week after the end of antiviral therapy, 67.3% of them [n=33] were spontaneously normalized. At the 24th week, 14.3% of the remaining [n=7] had spontaneously normalized. Female gender was significantly associated with the development of TD. Conclusions: The incidence of TD among the Egyptian patients treated by INF-based antiviral therapy for CHC is not low and more predominant in females. Spontaneous recovery after the end of treatment was common however, it entails a strict follow up.

Thyroid Neoplasms

pathology

[Clinical and pathological findings and prognostic factors in a long term follow up of patients with differentiated Thyroid Cancer]

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Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2015; 37 (3): 26-33

Keywords: Thyroid Neoplasms-diagnosis; Prognosis; Follow-Up Studies; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Thyroid Cancer is the most common endocrine malignancy, and its incidence is increasing all over the world. It seems that patients' characteristics, distribution of different histopathological types, its clinical presentation, prognostic factors, and patients' outcome are significantly from study to study. In this study we examined the above factors in a group of patients with thyroid cancers. Materials and Methods: In a retrospective setting, medical records of 450 patients with thyroid cancer diagnosed between 1993-2014 in Tabriz Endocrinology Centre were studied and patient's demographic information, clinical/histopathological findings, treatments, and long-term outcome were recorded. Results: From total number of 450 patients 80.4% were female, the mean age of patients at the time of diagnosis were 37.15+/-11.72 years [range: 11-74]. Solitary thyroid nodule was the most common initial presentation [77.5%], followed by multiple thyroid nodules [20.9%], cervical lymphadenopathy [9.3%], and hoarseness [0.3%]. Fine-needle aspiration was carried out in 79.8% of the patients with the following findings: papillary carcinoma in [56.5%], benign nodule [15.3%], follicular carcinoma [12%], suspicious [9.7%], medullary carcinoma [2.2%], Hurtle cell carcinoma [2.2%], unsatisfactory [1.7%], and anaplastic carcinoma [0.3%]. In the future workups that were performance the distribution of the final diagnosis was papillary carcinoma [92%], medullary carcinoma [3.8%], hurtle cell carcinoma [2%], follicular carcinoma [2%], and anaplastic carcinoma in [0.2%]. Postoperative follow-up was achieved in 90.9% of patients, with a mean duration of 7.40 years. Cure was reported in 91.4%, local metastasis in 5.9%, concomitant local and distant metastases in 2%, and pare distant metastasis in 0.7%. Conclusion: Most aspects of thyroid cancers in the present study were compatible with previous reports. Excellent postoperative survival was an outstanding finding in our study.

Tobacco, Smokeless

analysis

[Characterisation of nicotine and Cancer-Enhancing Anions in the common smokeless tobacco Afzal in Oman]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 418-425

Keywords: Nicotine; Neoplasms; Anions; Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry; Chromatography, Ion Exchange; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Carcinogens

Abstract: Objectives: Afzal is a common smokeless tobacco product [STP] available illegally in Oman. This study aimed to assess pH and moisture levels and determine cancer-enhancing factors in a randomly selected sample of Afzal. Methods: This study was carried out at the Sultan Qaboos University in Muscat, Oman, between April and December 2013. A package of Afzal was purchased from a single provider and divided into samples. The pH and moisture content of the samples were measured according to the protocols of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry was used to analyse nicotine levels and ionexchange chromatography [IC] was used to determine concentrations of nitrate, nitrite, chloride, fluoride, bromide, sulphate and phosphate anions. Results: The samples had an alkaline pH of 10.46 with high levels of total [48,770.00 micro per g of STP [microg/g]] and unionised [48,590.00 microg/g] nicotine. The concentration of nitrate [8,792.20 microg/g] was alarmingly high. The chloride concentration [33,170.80 microg/g] showed a surge on IC chromatography. The moisture content percentage was 52.00%. Conclusion: The moisture content percentage and chloride concentration of Afzal was consistent with those of other STPs. In contrast, nitrite, sulphate and phosphate concentrations were below reported levels of other STPs. All anion concentrations were below the maximum daily limit set by international health organisations. However, the high concentrations of nitrite, nitrate and nicotine and the elevated alkaline pH observed in the analysed Afzal samples suggest that STP users will face health risks as a result of their use.

Tuberculosis

Analyzing seasonality of tuberculosis across Indian states and union territories.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 337-346

Keywords: Seasons; Temperature

Abstract: A significant seasonal variation in tuberculosis [TB] is observed in north India during 2006-2011, particularly in states like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. To quantify the seasonal variation, we measure average amplitude [peak to trough distance] across seasons in smear positive cases of TB and observe that it is maximum for Himachal Pradesh [40.01%] and minimum for Maharashtra [3.87%]. In north India, smear positive cases peak in second quarter [April-June] and reach a trough in fourth quarter [October-December], however low seasonal variation is observed in southern region of the country. The significant correlations as 0.64 [p-value < 0.001], 0.54 [p-value < 0.01] and 0.42 [p-value < 0.05] are observed between minimum temperature and seasonality of TB at lag-1 in north, central and northeast India respectively. However, in south India, this correlation is not significant.

Morphological changes in experimental tuberculosis resulting from treatment with quercetin and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 296-301

Keywords: Quercetin-therapeutic use; Povidone-therapeutic use; Mice; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Epithelioid Cells; Antitubercular Agent

Abstract: Research objective: Morphological study of tissue necrosis stages in experimental organpreserving tuberculosis pharmacotherapy using Quercetin and Polyvinylpyrrolidone [QP]Background and methods: 32 laboratory mice of C57BL/6JLacSto strain were used in the experiment. The animals were divided into five groups, six to seven mice in each: group1- Mycobacterium tuberculosis [MBT] uninfected mice; group 2- MBT infected mice; group 3- MBT infected and treated with antituberculosis preparation [ATP] ; group 4- MBT infected and QP treated; group 5- MBT infected and treated with ATP and QP. The mice were infected through caudal vein injection with MTB H37Rv strain. The preparation QP, which belongs to the capillary-stabilizing-remedy group, was used for the research. The ATP were izoniazid and streptomycin. Results: QP produced a strict delineation of caseous necrosis from the unaffected parts of the connective tissue with fibrosis in the center and a large number of Langerhans cells, which was not observed in the control groups without QP. The combination of QP and ATP had more pronounced effects. In MBT-infected mice, where QP was not used, unlike the group where QP was used, adipose dystrophy of hepatocytes was observed. Thus, the hepatoprotective effect of QP against TB can be suggested. Conclusion: QP produces a clear delineation of caseous necrosis from an uninfected tissue by connective-tissue formation, and by forming fibrotic tissue in the center of epithelioid cells that prevents further TB dissemination by enhancing TB pharmacotherapy.

Seasonality and trend analysis of tuberculosis in Lahore, Pakistan from 2006 to 2013.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 397-403

Keywords: Seasons; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Incidence; Temperature

Abstract: Tuberculosis [TB] is a respiratory infectious disease which shows seasonality. Seasonal variation in TB notifications has been reported in different regions, suggesting that various geographic and demographic factors are involved in seasonality. The study was designed to find out the temporal and seasonal pattern of TB incidence in Lahore, Pakistan from 2006 to 2013 in newly diagnosed pulmonary TB cases. SPSS version 21 software was used for correlation to determine the temporal relationship and time series analysis for seasonal variation. Temperature was found to be significantly associated with TB incidence at the 0.01 level with $p = 0.006$ and $r = 0.477$. Autocorrelation function and partial autocorrelation function showed a significant peak at lag 4 suggesting a seasonal component of the TB series. Seasonal adjusted factor showed peak seasonal variation in the second quarter [April-June]. The expert modeler predicted the Holt-Winter's additive model as the best fit model for the time series, which exhibits a linear trend with constant [additive] seasonal variations, and the stationary $R[2]$ value was found to be 0.693. The forecast shows a declining trend with seasonality. A significant temporal relation with a seasonal pattern and declining trend with variable amplitudes of fluctuation was observed in the incidence of TB.

epidemiology

Mapping the epidemiology and trends of extra-pulmonary tuberculosis in Saudi Arabia.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 261-269

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Central Nervous System; Tuberculosis, Lymph Node; Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal; Tuberculosis, Pleural; Tuberculosis, Osteoarticular

Abstract: An extra-pulmonary tuberculosis [EPTB] infection rate of 30% in Saudi Arabia remains above the global rate. A variable rate of infection in each province has been reported and the involvement of most organs has been cited. Nationwide collective data on the current trends of infection are scarce and the factors behind the increased rate of EPTB are perplexing. This review endeavors to shed light into the epidemiology of EPTB, various types of infections sites, geographical differences in the infection rate, known risk factors, and challenges in the diagnosis and management of EPTB in Saudi Arabia.

therapy

Tuberculosis management; how well do our medical practitioners know in Lahore Hospitals?.

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Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The] 2015; 22 (9): 1144-1149

Keywords: Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Disease Management; General Practitioners; Cross-Sectional Studies; Knowledge

Abstract: Background: Medical practitioners are the main source of health care for patients in Pakistan due to their availability at all times. Limited information is available related to the management of Tuberculosis [TB] among the practitioners Study Design: Cross sectional study Setting: Through stratified random sampling among the practitioners of Lahore, Punjab Period: May 2014 to August 2014 Methods: They were presented with a questionnaire and their answers examined according to the international designed strategy for TB management. Results: TB management has a positive relationship with experience, awareness, source of awareness and continuing medical education and a negative relationship with qualification. 95 % of doctors agreed to go for further investigation but only 40% knew that 2 sputum samples were required for proper diagnosis. Only 32% doctors knew TB resistant drugs were to be given in drug resistant cases. Conclusion: Most doctors in Pakistan lack sufficient knowledge regarding tuberculosis management and prompt measures shall be taken to improve it.

Tuberculosis, Cutaneous

diagnosis

A 7-year-old girl with multiple skin ulcers: case report and literature review.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 350-353

Keywords: Skin Ulcer; Elbow; Tuberculin Test; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Interferon-gamma Release Tests

Abstract: Introduction: There has been an increase in the number of tuberculosis [TB] cases worldwide, but TB of the skin remains rare Case presentation: A case of 7-year-old girl with multiple ulcerating nodules who presented with four ulcers in the skin of the left elbow. The patient was unresponsive to broad-spectrum antibiotics treatment initially. Because of poor clinical response to conventional therapy, TB was suspected. Although tuberculin skin test was negative, positive QuantiFERON TB Gold test and clinical picture strongly indicated TB. Clinical diagnosis was confirmed by positive culture for Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Conclusion: A high index of clinical suspicion is necessary to suspect TB of the skin. Positive culture remains the gold standard for diagnosis.

Tuberculosis, Lymph Node

diagnosis

Diagnosis of lymph node tuberculosis using the GeneXpert MTB/RIF in Tunisia.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 270-275

Keywords: Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Mycobacterium bovis

Abstract: Introduction: GeneXpert MTB/RIF is a fully-automated diagnostic molecular test which simultaneously detects tuberculosis [TB] and rifampicin [RIF] drug resistance. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance of the GeneXpert MTB/RIF test for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex [MTBC] in lymph node specimens and to show the place of Mycobacterium bovis as a major cause of TB lymphadenitis. Material and Methods: This study was conducted simultaneously in the National Reference Laboratory for Mycobacteria of Ariana and the Central Laboratory of Sfax, from January to December 2013. In total, 174 lymph node specimens were processed simultaneously for Ziehl-Neelsen, auramine and immuno-histochemical staining. Conventional culture on both Lowenstein-Jensen and liquid medium [Bactec MGIT 960 BD system] and the new molecular-based GeneXpert MTB/RIF assay system were performed. Positive cultures were confirmed using molecular identification [Genotype MTBC Hain Lifescience]. Results: Among the 174 samples tested, the GeneXpert detected the DNA of MTBC in 134 samples [77%]. Standard bacteriological assays, including AFB microscopy and culture, were positive, respectively, in 41 [23.6%] and 79 [45.4%] specimens. M. bovis was isolated in 76% of positive cultures. GeneXpert sensitivity and specificity results were assessed according to smear and culture results, clinical and histological findings. The sensitivity and specificity of the Xpert assay were 87.5% [126/144] and 73.3%, respectively. Conclusion: The implementation of the GeneXpert MTB/RIF assay may dramatically improve the rapid diagnosis of lymph node TB.

Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant

Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistance pattern against first-line drugs in patients from urban area.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 302-305

Keywords: Mycobacterium tuberculosis-drug effects; Tuberculosis; Antitubercular Agents; Urban Population

Abstract: Objective/Background: Tuberculosis [TB] infection is still a major public health burden in Indonesia. TB cases in Indonesia constitute 35% of all the TB cases detected worldwide and the prevalence of TB drug resistance in this country is approximately 3%. The aim of this study was to evaluate the resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis to first-line TB drugs among isolates from clinical specimens from a hospital in an urban area. Methods: This laboratory-based study was conducted in Tangerang District, Indonesia, from January 2011 to December 2014. Sputum and other clinical specimens were obtained from patients with pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB. The specimens were stained with Ziehl-Neelsen, inoculated on Lowenstein-Jensen media for 6-8 weeks, and tested for sensitivity against first-line TB drugs [isoniazid [INH], rifampicin [RIF], ethambutol [EMB], and streptomycin [SM]]. Results: All TB patients in this study lived in urban areas with male preponderance. Of the 127 M. tuberculosis isolates collected, 22% showed resistance to first-line TB drugs. Among these resistant isolates, 20.5% showed resistance to at least one of the first-line TB drugs and 0.8% showed multidrug resistance [MDR]. Resistance to EMB, INH, RIF, and SM was seen in 6.3%, 4.7%, and 1.6% of isolates, respectively. Polyresistance to EMB and INH, EMB and RIF, and EMB, INH, and RIF was seen in 0.8% of the isolates, respectively. Conclusion: Our study confirms that drug resistance, including MDR, observed against all first-line TB drugs was a real threat in the management of TB infection in Indonesia. The resistance pattern identified in this study could assist clinicians in providing appropriate treatment regimen to TB patients and improve their clinical outcome.

Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

Diabetes mellitus and its influence on sputum smear positivity at the 2nd month of treatment among pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: a case control study.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 323-329

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Sputum; Risk Factors

Abstract: Objective/background: Many studies have suggested that sputum smear conversion after 2 months of antituberculosis treatment is an important determinant of treatment success and can be a predictor for relapse. The objective of this study is to determine the factors that influence sputum smear conversion after 2 months of treatment among pulmonary tuberculosis patients receiving treatment in the Institute of Respiratory Medicine in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Methods: A total of 75 cases and 75 controls were interviewed, and their medical records were retrieved in order to extract the information needed. All analyses were conducted using SPSS version 17, and binary logistic regression analysis was used to determine the predictors of sputum smear nonconversion. Results: Results showed that the following factors were associated with sputum smear positivity after 2 months of intensive treatment: diabetes mellitus [$p = .013$, odds ratio [OR] = 2.59, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.27-5.33], underweight body mass index [$p = .025$, OR = 1.67, 95% CI 0.80-3.49], nonadherent to tuberculosis treatment [$p = .024$, OR = 2.85, 95% CI 1.21-6.74], and previous history of tuberculosis [$p = .043$, OR = 2.53, 95% CI 1.09-5.83]. Multivariable analysis identified diabetes mellitus [$p = .003$, OR = 4.01, 95% CI 1.61-9.96] as being independently associated with the risk of persistent sputum smear positivity after 2 months of intensive treatment. Conclusion: Based on the findings, identification of these factors is valuable in strengthening the management and treatment of tuberculosis in Malaysia in the future. This study emphasizes the importance of diabetes screening and integration of diabetic controls among tuberculosis patients in achieving better treatment outcome.

Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis during cancer treatment.

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International Journal of Mycobacteriology 2015; 4 (4): 337-340

Keywords: Antineoplastic Agents; Lung Neoplasms; Radiotherapy; Cisplatin; Deoxycytidine-analogs and derivatives; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

Abstract: Reactivation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis can occur in patients with latent tuberculosis [TB] with risk factors including chronic disease [i.e., malignancy]. We herein describe the case of an immigrant from Hong Kong with lung cancer and no known TB disease who presents with reactivation of TB in the setting of chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

blood

Adiponectin levels as a marker of inflammation in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 59 (April): 208-213

Keywords: Adiponectin-blood; Inflammation; Latent Tuberculosis; Leptin-blood; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Background: tuberculosis [TB] is a multisystem disease with myriad presentations and manifestations that may be pulmonary or extra-pulmonary. It is the most common cause of infectious diseases related mortality worldwide. Mechanisms underlying host defense to TB infection are poorly understood. Adiponectin is a protein produced exclusively in adipose tissue; it is lower in obese subjects than their lean counterparts. Another adipocyte hormone is leptin which is higher with fat mass and body mass index [BMI]. Wasting is a known feature of TB with a decrease in BMI. Patients with pulmonary TB disease often suffer from weight loss and BMI and leptin are known to be inversely correlated with adiponectin. Thus, increased adiponectin may be a promising marker for severity of the disease independent of the BMI and leptin. Aims of the work: the work aimed to evaluate the levels of serum adiponectin in patients with pulmonary TB in both active and latent TB patients as a diagnostic marker for tuberculous inflammation. Also, levels of serum leptin and measured BMI were evaluated and compared to make a relationship among active TB, latent TB, and healthy control groups. Subjects and Methods: the subjects were divided into 3 equal groups. The 1st [s]

group included 25 patients with active pulmonary TB. The 2nd group included 25 patients with latent TB after 6 months of diagnosis. The 3rd group included 25 healthy control volunteers. Serum levels of adiponectin and leptin were measured and BMI values were calculated to all groups. Results: Serum adiponectin levels in patients with active pulmonary TB were very highly significantly increased compared to both latent TB patients and healthy subjects [$P < 0.0001$], while serum adiponectin levels in patients with latent pulmonary TB were only significantly increased compared to the healthy subjects [$P < 0.05$]. On the other hand, serum leptin levels in patients with active pulmonary TB were very highly significantly decreased compared to both latent TB patients and healthy subjects [$P < 0.0001$], while serum leptin levels in patients with latent pulmonary TB were only significantly decreased compared to the healthy subjects [$P < 0.05$]. Also, BMI in patients with active pulmonary TB were very highly significantly decreased compared to both latent TB patients and healthy subjects [$P < 0.001$], while BMI in patients with latent pulmonary TB were only significantly decreased compared to the healthy subjects [$P < 0.05$]. Conclusion: the higher levels of adiponectin with lower levels of leptin in association with lower BMI measurements might indicate activity and severity of the TB disease. On the other hand, the lower levels of adiponectin with higher levels of leptin in association with higher BMI measurements might indicate stability and latency of the TB disease. Thus, increased adiponectin in the serum of pulmonary TB patients may be promising markers for severity of the disease independent of the BMI and leptin levels.

drug therapy

First and second line drug resistance among treatment naive pulmonary tuberculosis patients in a district under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme [RNTCP] in New Delhi.

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Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health 2015; 5 (4): 365-373

Keywords: Drug Resistance; Antitubercular Agents; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant; Prospective Studies; Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis; Anti-Bacterial Agents

Abstract: There is limited information of level of drug resistance to first-line and second line anti-tuberculosis agents in treatment naive pulmonary tuberculosis [PTB] patients from the Indian region. Therefore, the present prospective study was conducted to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility to first-line and second line anti-TB drug resistance in such patients. Sputum samples from consecutive treatment naive PTB cases registered in Lala Ram Sarup [LRS] district, under RNTCP containing 12 Directly Observed Treatment Centre's [DOTS], were enrolled using cluster sampling technology. A total of 453 samples were received from July 2011 to June 2012. All samples were cultured on solid medium followed by drug susceptibility to first and second line anti-tubercular drugs as per RNTCP guidelines. Primary multi-drug resistance [MDR] was found to be 18/453; [4.0%]. Extensively drug resistance [XDR] was found in one strain [0.2%], which was found to be resistant to other antibiotics. Data of drug resistant tuberculosis among treatment naive TB patients are lacking in India. The presence of XDR-TB and high MDR-TB in small population studied, calls for conducting systematic multi-centric surveillance across the country.

Tuberculosis, Spinal

epidemiology

A Multi-Level Noncontiguous Vertebral Tuberculosis in Taif Province, Saudi Arabia: a center study single.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 371-376

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Spinal-diagnosis; Incidence; Risk Factors; Hepatitis B virus

Abstract: Background and aim of the study: Multilevel noncontiguous spinal tuberculosis is an atypical form of the spinal tuberculosis, which leaves not less than two adjacent vertebrae intact between the two foci. The aim of this study is to record the incidence, pattern of presentation, risk factors; and diagnostic tools of multi-level noncontiguous vertebral tuberculosis in a single center [King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital] Taif, Saudi Arabia. Patients and method: In this retrospective chart review study, we reviewed the records and data of all patients presented to King Abdul Aziz

Specialist Hospital, Taif, Saudi Arabia from January 2009 to January 2014 and their diagnosis were proved to be spinal tuberculosis. Results: the study included 76 patients with spinal tuberculosis; multilevel noncontiguous tuberculosis was detected in 18.4% and a single spinal lesion was identified in the other 81.6% of patients. There was no statistically significant difference between the 2 groups regarding their demographic, clinical, and their laboratory findings except for the hepatitis B virus [HBV] positivity and elevated serum transaminases which were significantly higher in the multilevel non contagious group of patients. Plain film detected multiple non contagious lesions in 64.3% of patients, and in 35.7% of them, they were first diagnosed as single lesion but MRI detected the multiplicity. The thoracic and lumbar vertebrae were involved in 85.7% of the multilevel lesions and in the other 14.3% of patients the cervical and lumbar involvement was detected. In the single focus group the thoracic and thoracolumbar vertebrae were involved in 75.8% of cases. Diagnosis was confirmed by culture and histopathology. Conclusion: This study suggested a strong relation between hepatitis B and spinal tuberculosis, specially the multilevel non contagious form, however, till similar results of larger series of patients are obtained, the orthopedic surgeon must be with high index of suspicion in patients with spinal tuberculosis to detect multiplicity by MRI and any co infection with hepatitis B virus.

Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

genetics

Tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF - alpha] gene expression in chronic hepatitis B virus infection.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 324-335

Keywords: Gene Expression; Hepatitis B, Chronic; Hepatitis B virus; Polymorphism, Genetic; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: Background: Tumor necrosis-alpha [TNF-alpha] is produced by macrophages, neutrophils, T-cells and NK-cells after stimulation. In turn, TNF-alpha can stimulate secretion, increase the expression of adhesion molecules as well as active neutrophils. Hence, it fulfills the role as a principal mediator of cellular immune response and inflammation, and may play an important role in non-cytopathic and cytolytic clearance of hepatitis B virus [HBV]. The clearance of HBV is a complex process which may be influenced by many factors including polymorphisms in the tumor necrosis <alpha> [TNF-<alpha>] gene promoter. Aim of the work: The study aimed to determine the TNF-alpha as a gene expressed in chronic hepatitis B virus infection and its role in outcome of the virus. Patients and methods: Ninety four patients with chronic HBV infection, their age between 19 and 59 years, selected from the National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute were included in this study, during treatment and twenty healthy individuals were included to serve as controls. All the patients and controls were subjected to the following: history, clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and collection of blood samples for routine laboratory investigation, and serological assay for HBsAg, HBsAb, HBeAg, HBeAb, HBV DNA [quantitative], and TNF-alpha promoter polymorphisms in two sites 238 and 308. Results: The prevalence of the variant at position -308 GA was similar in all investigated groups [patients and controls]. An association was found between the TNF-alpha promoter polymorphism at position -238 and the development of chronic HBV infection with sensitivity of 93% and specificity of 75%. Conclusion: TNF-alpha-308 GA was significantly associated with clearance, showing protective antibody and persistent HBV infection. The promoter variant of TNF-alpha at position 238 GA, GG appears to be linked to defective viral clearance, controls had higher TNF-alpha-238 GG, GA, AA as compared to cases with significant difference. Recommendations: The variation in the genes governing the levels of constitutive and inducible TNF-alpha might be an important factor, which might explain the variable outcome of HBV infection.

Uterine Cervical Neoplasms

In Situ hybridization and light and electron microscopes of cervical squamous cell carcinoma infected with human Papillomavirus.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 459-478

Keywords: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; Papillomaviridae; In Situ Hybridization; Microscopy, Electron; Microscopy

Abstract: Aim of the work-In Egypt cervical carcinoma is ranked as a number 6 of all malignant tumors. There is growing evidence that the human papillomavirus [HPV] is associated with the development of cervical cancer. Patients and Methods-The present study hunted HPV in Egyptian biopsies of cervical cancer by using in situ hybridization [ISH] technique .Light microscopy and ultra-structural features accompanied by squamous cell carcinoma [SCC] of the cervix were monitored. Results-The ultra structural study revealed viral particles in some epithelial cell nuclei and cytoplasm in the moderately-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. These were suggested to be Herpes Simplex Virus [HSV]. Conclusion-The potential relation between HPV and HSV in the incidence of Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma is discussed.

therapy

Evaluation of survival and treatment toxicity with High-Dose-Rate Brachytherapy with cobalt 60 in Carcinoma of Cervix.

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Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention 2015; 8 (4): 27-32

Keywords: Brachytherapy; Cobalt Radioisotopes; Cross-Sectional Studies; Disease-Free Survival; Survival Rate

Abstract: Background: Cervical cancer remains to be a major health problem and cancer-related cause of death among women in developing countries such as Iran where the most cases are diagnosed in locally advanced stage. Objectives: This cross sectional-analytic study aims to report outcome 154 patients with carcinoma of cervix were treated with external beam radiation therapy [EBRT] and high-dose-rate [HDR] brachytherapy with cobalt 60 [Co-60] remote after loading system. Patients and Methods: A total of 154 patients with the international federation of gynecologist and oncologist [FIGO] stages I-IVA with histopathologically confirmed carcinoma of cervix, followed by the radiation-oncology ward of Shohada-e-Tajrish Hospital in Tehran, Iran, between February 2008 and March 2015. They were completed their scheduled EBRT and HDR brachytherapy with Co-60 remote after loading system. Out of this, 132 patients completed their standard follow up protocol. They were analyzed for 3-year disease-free survival [DFS], 3-year overall survival [OS] incidence of acute and late complications for HDR brachytherapy. Results: Fourteen patients [9.1 %] were in stage I [FIGO classification], 8 [5.2%] were in stage IIA, 26 [16.9%] were in stage IIB, 100 [64.9%] were in stage III, and 6 [3.9 %] were in stage IVA. The follow up duration was between 6 - 60 months with a median of 38 months. Overall rectal and bladder treatment toxicity rates were 33.7%. The 3-year DFS rate was 85.7%, 70.7 %, 41% and 16.6% for stages I, II, III, IVA respectively. Favorable prognostic factors in univariate and multivariate analysis were early stage, tumor size < 4 cm [after adjusting for the residual disease after radiation], no pelvic lymph node involvement and 1 week Gap between EBRT and HDR brachytherapy in 3-year DFS [P = 0.001, P = 0.012, P = 0.005, P = 0.005, respectively]. The 3-year OS rate was 85.7%, 76.4%, 42%, and 33.3% for stages I, II, III, and IVA, respectively. Favorable prognostic factors in univariate and multivariate analysis were early stage, tumor size < 4 cm, no pelvic lymph node involvement, 1 week gap between EBRT and HDR brachytherapy and no distant metastasis [during the follow up] in 3-year OS [P = 0.001, P = 0.002, P = 0.002, P = 0.002, P = 0.001, respectively]. Conclusions: HDR brachytherapy with Co-60 remote after loading system was successful and it showed HDR brachytherapy in treating patients with carcinoma of cervix was effective after EBRT with acceptable rectal and bladder complications.

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A

blood

Effect of altitude on Vascular Endothelial growth factor levels with validation of its prognostic significance in patients with non-small cell Lung Carcinoma.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 615-619

Keywords: Altitude; Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Lung Neoplasms; Prognosis; Oxygen

Abstract: Background and . Aim of the work: Recent studies revealed that hypobaric hypoxia stimulates release of vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] and other studies found that high levels of this angiogenic factor are correlated with poor prognosis in patients with non-small cell lung cancer [NSCLC]. In this study we will measure the

serum levels of VEGF in both healthy individuals and in patients with operable non small cell lung carcinoma living in hypobaric oxygen environment [Taif] and validate the prognostic significance of its pretreatment level in those patients. Patients and methods: Thirty one patients with operable [stage I, II and III A] non-small cell lung cancer [the patient group] and 15 healthy volunteers with matched gender and age [control group] were enrolled in this study from January 2010 to March 2015. The pretreatment level of VEGF was measured in patients in addition of its level in controls. All patients had the same diagnostic and therapeutic protocols. Mean follow up of patients was 30.4 +/- 7.8 months. Results: The mean level of VEGF was high in control group, however, it was significantly lower than that in patient group [P value 0.041]. The median survival of stage I patients was 13 months, stage II was 9 months, and of stage III A was 6 months. Univariate analysis showed a significant correlation between survival and pretreatment level of VEGF in patients with small lung cancer. Conclusions: Our results revealed that hypobaric hypoxia significantly increases the circulating levels of VEGF in healthy individuals without remarkable effect on its level in patients with NSCLC. Our study verified also that the pretreatment mean serum level of VEGF showed a highly significant increase in NSCLC patients than that in control group and it was significantly correlated with patient survival in levels above 618 pg/ml.

genetics

Genetic polymorphisms of vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] in Egyptian women with breast cancer.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 60 (July): 291-302

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-genetics; Polymorphism, Genetic

Abstract: Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] was considered to have an association with breast cancer because it regulates endothelial cell proliferation, migration and differentiation. Subjects and methods: One hundred and fifty two women with breast cancer were compared to 100 healthy control Egyptian women recruited from the same locality. VEGF gene polymorphisms were assessed using the PCR-RFLP analysis of DNA samples obtained from peripheral blood. SNP scanning was performed using MnlI, BsmfI, CviAII, BsmfI, MnlI restriction enzymes for VEGF 1154 G/A, 634 G/C, 405 C/G, 936 C/T, 1612 G/A polymorphisms, respectively. Results : Breast cancer among Egyptian women was strongly associated with the mutations related to VEGF gene polymorphism as follows: VEGF 1154 G allele frequency was significantly higher than the A allele [P = 0.0007, O.R = 2.4], VEGF 634 C allele frequency was significantly higher than the G allele [P = 0.012, O.R = 0.62], VEGF 405 C Allele frequency was significantly higher than G Allele [P = 0.009, O.R = 1.67], VEGF 936 C Allele frequency was significantly higher than the T Allele [P = 0.0057, O.R = 1.72], VEGF 1612 G Allele frequency was significantly higher than A allele [P = 0.0148, O.R = 1.62]. For VEGF 1154 GA: AA vs. GA+GG [Recessive] P = 0.10, O.R = 6.23, C.I [1.0-38.9], GA vs. AA+GG [over dominant] P = 0.01[*], O.R = 2.13, C.I [1.2-3.8], AA+GA vs. GG [dominant] P = 0.0015[*], O.R = 2.57, C. I [1.5-4.5]. For VEGF 634 GC : CC vs. GC+GG [Recessive] P = 0.1852, O.R = 0.64, C.I [0.4-1.2], GC vs. CC+GG [over dominant] P = 0.2669, O.R = 0.71, C.I [0.4-1.2], CC+GC vs. GG [dominant] P = 0.0002[**], O. R = 0.05, C.I [0.0-0.2]. For VEGF 405 CG : GG vs. CG+CC [Recessive] P = 0.0013[*], O.R = NA, C.I = NA, CG vs. GG+CC [over dominant] P = 0.877, O.R = 1.08, [0.6-1.9], GG+CG vs. CC [dominant] P = 0.0323[*], O. R = 1.93, C.I [1.1-3.4]. For VEGF 936 CT : TT vs. CT+CC [Recessive] P = 0.1833, O.R = 1.63, C.I [0.9-3.1], CT vs. TT+CC [over dominant] P = 0.1379, O.R = 1.55, C.I [0.9-2.6], TT+CT vs. CC [dominant] P = 0.0075[**] , O.R = 2.08, C.I [1.2-3.5]. For VEGF 1612 GA: AA vs. GA+GG [Recessive] P = 0.0000[**], O.R = NA, C.I = NA, GA vs. AA+GG [over dominant] P = 0.0002[**], O.R = 0.36, C.I [0.6-0.2], AA+GA vs. GG [dominant] P = 0.9541, O.R = 0.95, C.I [1.6-0.6].

Visual Acuity

Decreased visual acuity resulting from glistening and sub-surface nano-glistening formation in intraocular lenses: a retrospective analysis of 5 cases.

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SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2015; 29 (4): 259-263

Keywords: Vision, Low; Lenses, Intraocular; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Background: To report on five patients with decreased visual acuity due to glistening and severe sub-surface nano-glistening [SSNG] formation within their intraocular lenses [IOLs]. Design: Case reports and analysis of

extracted IOLsParticipants and samples: We report improved visual acuity when IOLs with severe glistening and SSNG were exchanged for clear IOLs in five patientsMethods: Case reports.Main outcome measures: The main outcome measure was visual acuity. The secondary outcome measure was light transmission. Explanted IOLs were subjected to investigation. Pre- and postoperative slit lamp images of the anterior eye and microscopic images of the extracted IOLs were taken and compared. Light transmission of the IOL was measured using a double beam type spectrophotometer. An integrated value of the percentage light transmittance in the visible light spectrum was calculated. Results: We report on five patients whose visual acuity improved when IOLs were exchanged because of severe glistening and SSNG. All of the affected IOLs were MA60BM [Alcon, Forth Wroth Texas, USA] and the original implantation had occurred over a range of 6-15 years prior to the IOL exchange. Light transmission was decreased in all affected lenses compared to a similar control IOL. Conclusions: Although only a few reports of cases in which glistening and SSNG have progressed to the level of decreased visual function have been published, the likelihood is that this phenomena will increase as the severity and incidence of these inclusions have been shown to increase with time. Appropriate evaluations of visual function in such patients are needed and consideration should be given to IOL exchange in symptomatic patients.

Vitamin D Deficiency

blood

Serum vitamin D deficiency and risk of schizophrenia: a case control study.

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Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] 2015; 61 (October): 437-444

Keywords: Schizophrenia; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Background: Schizophrenia is a mental illness with symptoms like delusions and hallucinations. A recent study concluded that individuals with vitamin D deficiency are twice more likely to have schizophrenia than optimum level vitamin D peopleObjective: To measure schizophrenic patients' serum vitamin D concentration and compare it to healthy controls[non schizophrenics], and to investigate the relationship between serum schizophrenia and related potential risk factorsSubjects and Methods: Twenty patients with schizophrenia were recruited and compared to 20 controls with no major psychopathology using age and sex matched case control study. The SCID-1[semi-structured interview for making major DSM-IV Axis 1 diagnoses], was administered and the blood samples were withdrawn after patient consent on the same day. Results: Schizophrenic patients showed a significantly lower mean vitamin D level [14.8 +/- 4.5 IU] compared to control group [19.6 +/- 3.3 IU] [P<0.001]. Higher vitamin D level participants were nearly 80% less likely to have schizophrenia compared to low level ones. Being older and female were 80%and 40% less likely to have schizophrenia respectively. Individuals with large body mass index were 1.2 times more likely to have schizophrenia compared to normal body weight. Smokers were 10% less likely to be schizophrenic compared to non-smoker participants. Conclusions: Patients with schizophrenia showed lower serum vitamin D level compared to healthy controls. Further studies are needed to explore the role of vitamin D in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.

Vitiligo

therapy

Efficacy of narrowband ultraviolet B phototherapy with needling in patients of vitiligo.

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JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists 2015; 25 (3): 177-181

Keywords: Ultraviolet Rays; Needles

Abstract: Objective: To determine the efficacy of narrowband ultraviolet B therapy [NBUVB] with needling in patients of vitiligoMethods: A total of 100 cases were included in this study. In each patient a patch of 15 to 5 cm diameter skin area was selected as a target lesion for the study. Needling was done on the whole patch with a disposable insulin syringe, from the pigmented margins or the islands in the vitiliginous patch. After the procedure, the whole patch was subjected to NBUVB. The repigmentation was assessed according to 5-grades scale. . Results: Out of 100 patients of vitiligo, 45% males and 55 % females, treated with NBUVB with needling, 58% patients showed grade 4 response i.e.

75% or more repigmentation. Conclusion: Narrowband UVB with needling is an effective, useful and well-tolerated therapy for treatment of vitiligo.

Weight Loss

[Effect of motivational interviewing on weight loss]

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2015; 17 (3): 11-17

Keywords: Motivational Interviewing; Overweight; Obesity; Surveys and Questionnaires

Abstract: Background and Objective: Obesity presented as the most pivotal public health problem. Motivational interviewing is a client-centered and direct technique to improve intrinsic motivation of people to change behavior using search and resolve ambivalence that its beneficial outcomes have widely been confirmed. This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of motivational interviewing on weight loss in women. Methods: In this randomized clinical trial study, 150 women with overweight and obesity were randomly divided into control, motivational interviewing and motivational interviewing and intention implementation groups. Data were collected through a researcher made questionnaire at baseline and 2 month follow up. Results: The score of protection motivation theory constructs including susceptibility, severity, rewards, self-efficacy, response efficacy and cost were significantly increased in the two intervention groups compared to the control group [$P < 0.05$]. Anthropometric characteristics were significantly reduced in the motivational interviewing and motivational interviewing with intention implementation group [$P < 0.05$] in compare to the control group [$P < 0.05$]. Conclusion: Motivational interviewing integrated into intention implementation causes weight loss and increase the constructs score in women.

Zinc

blood

[Serum zinc concentrations in children with acute bloody and watery Diarrhoea]

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SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal 2015; 15 (4): 461-465

Keywords: Chil; Diarrhea; Acute Disease; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Objectives: The role of zinc in the pathogenesis of diarrhoea is controversial. This study was conducted to compare serum zinc levels in children with acute diarrhoea to those found in healthy children. Methods: This case-control study was carried out at the Qazvin Children's Hospital in Qazvin, Iran, between July 2012 and January 2013. A total of 60 children with acute diarrhoea [12 children with bloody diarrhoea and 48 children with watery diarrhoea] and 60 healthy children were included. Zinc levels for all subjects were measured using a flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer and data were analysed and compared between groups. Results: Mean serum zinc levels in the patients with acute bloody diarrhoea, acute watery diarrhoea and the control group were 74.1 ± 23.7 microg/dL, 169.4 ± 62.7 microg/dL and 190.1 ± 18.0 microg/dL, respectively [$P = 0.01$]. Hypozincaemia was observed in 50.0% of children with acute bloody diarrhoea and 12.5% of those with acute watery diarrhoea. None of the patients in the control group had hypozincaemia [$P = 0.01$]. Conclusion: Children with acute bloody diarrhoea had significantly reduced serum zinc levels in comparison to healthy children. However, a study with a larger sample size is needed to examine the significance of this trend.

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ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Asim, Muhammad**
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- Asim, Sadaf Ahmed**
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- Askary, Zeinab**
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- Asokan, Vanitha**
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- Assi, AbdelAzim**
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- Atila, Huban**
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- Atlam, Salwa A.**
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- Attalla, Khalid**
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- Attia, Rasha AbdelMonem Hassan**
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- Auladi, Sahar**
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- Awada, Sanaa**
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- Awan, Inayatullah**
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- Awan, Malik Yasin**
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- Ayesha, Hina**
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- Azad, Sarita**
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- Azad, Shorya**
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- Azadeh, Negin**
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- Azarmehr, N.**
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Ba Omar, Taher A.**
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS (analysis)
- Badary I, Mohamed S.**
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- Badr, Hazem Ahmed M.**
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (methods)
- Badran, Haitham Abdel Fattah**
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- Bagheri, F.**
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- Bahannan, Abdulrahman Ali**
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- Bahartha, Ali**
HEART FAILURE (etiology)
- Bahour, Amira**
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- Bahrami, Amir**
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- Baig, Saifullah**
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Bakry, Rania**
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- Baniasadi, T.**
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- Bansal, Dipika**
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- Barakat, Shimaa M.**
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Barua, Jayanta Kumar
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Basuony, Ali E.
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Batool, Saelah
VITILIGO (therapy)
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Batool, Syeda Aadila
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Batra, Mehak
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Bawab, Wafa
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Bayomi, Amira Mokhtar
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES (diagnosis)

Bayoumi, Riad
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)

Behairi, Hani
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Behera, Digamber
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

Behilak, Sahar G.
MENOPAUSE (physiology)

Behnampour, N.
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Beiko, George H.H.
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Beltz, Jacqueline
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Benzarti, Sofien
TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)

Bhagat, Anil
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Bhalla, Manpreet
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

Bhatti, Nuzhat Seema
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BinGouth, Hanan Saeed
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Bitarafan, V.
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Boulahbal, Fadila
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Boulassel, MohamedRachid
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Brar, Sukhmani Kaur
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Bushara, Sarra O.
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Butov, Dmytro O.
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Butova, Tatyana S.
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Cambi, Jacopo
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Cena, H.
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Chachoua, Abraham
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Chan, Elsie
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Chaudhry, M. Nawaz
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Chaudhry, Muhammad Naeem
CEPHALOMETRY

Cheema, Haider R.
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Chegini, Victoria
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Chereches, Razvan M.
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Chittireddy, Venkataramana Reddy
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

- Chowdhury, Wahida Khan**
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- Coman, Alexandru**
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- Corbally, Martin**
ENTEROCOLITIS, NECROTIZING (surgery)
- Crocker, Curtis**
TAENIA SOLIUM (isolation and purification)
- Cucunawangsih**
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- Cullen, Daire**
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- Dabaghzadeh, R.**
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- Dabbagh Manesh, MH.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Daoud, Faiez**
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- Darwish, Esam Saad**
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- Daryanoosh, F.**
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DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Das, Bhagwan**
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR
(epidemiology)
- Das, Suchibrata**
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- Das, Sudip**
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- Datta, Sumita**
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic use)
- Dave, Vivek Pravin**
RETINAL DETACHMENT (diagnosis)
- DavudiAsl, F.**
PNEUMONIA, MYCOPLASMA
- De Armas, Yaxsier**
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and
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- Dehghan Bnadaki, R.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Dehghan, Parvaneh**
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Dehghani, M.**
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- Dehghany, M.**
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Deshmukh, Shraddha**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug
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- Diaz, Alexis**
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- DipDerm**
ACNE VULGARIS (diagnosis)
- Dirani, Manar**
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- Do, Diana V.**
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(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Driss, Maha**
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Dutta, Ranjan**
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)
- Ebrahimi Vosta Kalae, S.**
PARKINSON DISEASE
- Ebrahimi, MA.**
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- Ebrahimi, Shiva**
LIPIDS (blood)
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Edries, Awatief A.**
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Eisa, Mohammed A.**
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- Eissa, Somaia S. M.**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- El Abd, Ali Ahmed**
CORONARY SINUS
- El Badawy, Hassan Bakr**
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)

- El daly, Emad H.**
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME,
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- El debsi, Sara M.**
GLYBURIDE (pharmacology)
- El Emshatyb, Hoda M.**
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- El Gaaly, Sonya A.**
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)
- EL Gazzar, Amira F.**
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- El Ghamrawy, Tarek A.**
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- El Hefnawy, Mohammed H.**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- El sayed, Rasha A. A.**
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- El Sers, Dalia Ahmad Hamed**
CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS
- El Shafei, Taghreed**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Elbadr, A.M.A.**
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Elbadr, Abd Elrahman M.**
ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS
- Elbadre, Hala M.**
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- Elbahr, Mohammed**
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Elbakrya, Kadry A.**
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- Elbashir, Elbagire A.**
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Elbaz, Risk**
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR
A (genetics)
- Elbaz, Walaa F.**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- ElBeih, Esam A.**
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- ElDeen, Mohammad M. Badr**
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL (methods)
- ElDeriny, Ghada M.**
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- ElFarouk, Omar**
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- ElGaafarawi, Inass**
CARBAMAZEPINE (adverse effects)
- Elgamal, Nageh Fouly**
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- ElGanzuri, Monir A.**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- ElGendy, Wessam**
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- ElGezawy, Ebtessam M.**
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- Elhassan, Hanaa Abou Elyazid**
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- ElHussaini, Ahmed A.**
CHOLESTEATOMA (surgery)
- Elkadery, Nadia Abdel Salam**
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA
- ElKhateeb, Ayman S.**
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- ElKholy, Wafaa M.**
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- Elmadhoun, Wadie M.**
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- Elmargoushy, Nesriene M.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (blood)
- Elmobyd, Ashraf**
ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
- ElMosehy, Essam A.**
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
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- Elnaby, Sobhy Hassab**
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- Elnashar, Hala**
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- Elnashar, Manal A.**
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- EINawawy, Ahmed A.**
CARBON DIOXIDE (blood)
PNEUMOTHORAX (epidemiology)
- EINeanaey, Wafaa A.**
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- Elnemr, Gamal M.**
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- EIRashedy, Ahmed H.**
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- EIRouby, Ahmed**
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- Elsaid, Seham**
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- EISawy, Ihab H.**
ASTHMA (therapy)
- EISayed, Hanaa H.**
IODINE
- EISayed, Hesham**
ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
- Elsayed, Sahar**
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)
- Elsers, Dalia Ahmad Hamed**
INDANS (pharmacology)
- Elshafie, Mohie**
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- Elsharawy, Ayman F.**
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- Elshazly, Mostafa M.**
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL (methods)
- EITalkawy, Mohamed Darwish**
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- EITamany, El-Sayed H.**
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- Eltayeb, Elsadiq A.**
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- Elwy, Mohammed Aly**
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- EIZohri, Mona H.**
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- Emam, Mahmoud M.**
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- Entenza, Anayma Elena**
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- Erdogan, Seyda**
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- Esfanai, Ali**
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- Esfandiari, P.**
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- Eshghinia, S.**
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- Eslami, R.**
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- Esmaeily, Shiva**
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- Esmail, Asmaa Mohamed**
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- Esmailnejad Moghaddam, A.**
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- Esmailzadeh, A.**
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- Essalah, Leila**
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- Estebasari, T.**
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- Etman, Mahmoud**
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- Ezz El Din, Azza M.**
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- Fadel, Sabah Ahmad M.**
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- Fakhroo, Fakhriya Mohammed**
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- Falavarjani, Khalil Ghasemi**
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- Fallah Huseini, H.**
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- Farid, Tamer Mohamed**
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- Farooqui, Javed Hussain**
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- Farrag, Abdel Razik H.**
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- Fatemi, Seyed Reza**
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- Fayek, Manal H.**
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- Frion, Yahima**
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- Gabri, M.S.**
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- Gabri, Magda F.**
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- Gad Elrab, Wail M.**
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- Galal, Nadine A.**
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- Galal, Shereen Mansour**
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- Galvez Ruiz, Alberto**
OPTIC NERVE DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Gamal, Reem M.**
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- Gandomi, H.**
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- Gewily, Doaa I. A.**
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- Ghadami, F.**
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- Ghafoor, Rabia**
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- Ghaniema, Eman Mahmoud**
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- Gharib, Atoosa**
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- Ghasemi Hamidabadi, H.**
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- Ghavimi, Mohammad Ali**
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- Ghazal, Hesham A.**
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- Ghiasi, E.**
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- Ghiasi, Taghi**
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- Gholamhosseinian, Ahmad**
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- Ghosh, Anindya**
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- Ghosh, Basudeb**
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- Ghoshal, Loknath**
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- Gilasi, H.**
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- Goel, Neha**
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- Gouth, Hanan Saeed Bin**
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- Gray, Gregory C.**
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- H., Mona El Sayed Ali**
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- Habibi Koolae, M.**
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- Hafezan, Gh.**
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- Hamdy, Hossam ElDin**
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- Hameed, Ammar F.**
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Hami, J.**
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- Hamid, Mohamed E.**
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- Hamid, Rana S.**
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- Hammad, Ahmed Ibrahim**
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PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- Hammour, Zeinab ElSayed**
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- Hamza, El Shafie A.**
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- Hamza, Eman**
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- Hanif, Asif**
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- Hanif, Islam**
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- Hanout, Mostafa**
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- Haq, Muhammad Zahoorul**
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- Haratipour, H.**
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- Harinath, Bhaskar C.**
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ISONIAZID (therapeutic use)
- Hasan, Abdelkarim**
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- Hasan, Mashfiqul**
LEPROSY (epidemiology)
- Hasan, Rashidul**
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- Hasan, Zainab**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Hasanain, Ahmad F.**
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)
- Hasanain, Ahmad Farooq Alsayed**
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- Hashem Dabaghian, F.**
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- Hashem, Ekram A.**
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Hashim, Ahmed Morad**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Hashim, Mohamed Mourad**
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Hashim, Zailina**
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)
- Hashmi, Syed Muhammad Maroof**
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Hassab, Hoda M.**
ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE (blood)
- Hassan, A.A.**
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Hassan, Basma N.**
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Hassan, Hanaa A.**
IBUPROFEN (adverse effects)
- Hassan, Hassan M.**
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)
- Hassan, Iffat**
SCLERODERMA, LOCALIZED (diagnosis)
- Hassan, Magda Sh.**
HEPATITIS B
- Hassan, Muhammad**
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Hassan, Ramy**
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- Hayani, Raafa K.**
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Hayavie Haghghi, M.H.**
SOCIAL CAPITAL
- Hayavy Haghghi, M.H.**
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- Hekal, Abeer M.A.**
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- Helal, Eman G.**
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- Helal, Eman G. E.**
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- Helal, Shaaban R.**
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- Helal, Thanaa**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- Hesaraki, S.**
SODIUM GLUTAMATE (pharmacology)

- Heshmat, Hassan H.**
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL (methods)
- Hijazi, M. Mazhar**
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)
- Homayouni, Solmaz**
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- Hooshmandi, Zahra**
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UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Hosny, Hesham M.**
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ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
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ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)
- Hosseini Eshpela, R.**
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IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Hosseini, M.**
PARKINSON DISEASE
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PREGNANCY, HIGH-RISK
- Hussain, Ijaz**
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ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE
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VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Hussien, S.M.M.**
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Ibrahim, Eman M.**
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- Ibrahim, Mazin J.**
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Ibrahim, Neveen A.**
EYE (radiation effects)
- Idrees, Zahra A. Hussain**
POSTOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE (epidemiology)
- Ifticene, Malika**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Imani Fooladi, AA.**
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Inakanti, Yugandar**
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)
- Inam, Muhammad**
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL
- Iqbal Shah, Muhammad**
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- Ismail, Reda**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Jabbar, Naila**
TUBERCULOSIS (therapy)
- Jacobs, Ramon E.A.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
- Jafarzadeh, L.**
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- Jahangir, Muhammad**
VITILIGO (therapy)
- Jalali, H.**
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)
- Jalilian, Mahshid**
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Jamalvi, Waseem**
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- Jaradat, Ahmed**
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC, IDIOPATHIC (drug therapy)
- Jaradat, Sameh**
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Javad, Hashim**
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA (physiopathology)
- Jawass, Mazin Ahmed**
HEART FAILURE (etiology)
LYMPHANGIOMA, CYSTIC (diagnosis)

- Jebeli Javan, A.**
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Jena, Lingaraja**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
ISONIAZID (therapeutic use)
- Jha, Chitra**
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic use)
- Joodaki, M.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Jouda, Jean Bosco**
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Junejo, Afzal**
APPENDICITIS (blood)
- Junejo, Badaruddin**
MENTAL DISORDERS (therapy)
- Junejo, Jamil**
MENTAL DISORDERS (therapy)
- Jyothy, Akka**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Kabil, Tarek H.**
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Kabir, M.J.**
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS
- Kafadar, Cahit**
LIPOMATOSIS
- Kaidi, Said**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Kakaria, Anupam K.**
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Kakoei, Shahla**
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Kalloom, Samia**
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Kamel, Bothina A.**
CALCITONIN
- Kammoun, Sana**
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Kandil, Asmaa M.**
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- Kar, Chinmay**
FIBROMA (diagnosis)
- Kara, Kemal**
LIPOMATOSIS
- Kargahi, Neda**
HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Karimi, Abdollah**
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, ANAPLASTIC (diagnosis)
- Karimi, Nasser**
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Kashani, L.**
HERBAL MEDICINE
- Kashi, Amir Shahram Yousefi**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Katib, Atif**
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)
- Katsuki, Yoko**
VISUAL ACUITY
- Kazem, Ali M.**
LEARNING DISORDERS
- Kazemi Vardanjani, A.**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Kazemi, AR.**
EXERCISE
- Kazmi, Atif H.**
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
SKIN
- Kazmi, Syeda Farhana**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS
- Keen, Mohammad Abid**
HYPOPIGMENTATION
- Keshavarz, F.**
PNEUMONIA, MYCOPLASMA
- Khadamy, Joobin**
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Khadrawy, Yasser A.**
KIDNEY (drug effects)
- Khaki, Arash**
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS
- Khalifa, Ali**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS

Khalifa, Maha Mohamed Mohamed
CORONARY SINUS

Khalifeh, Malak
HYPERTENSION

Khalighi Sigarudi, F.
ROSA

Khalil, Ahmed F.M.
RANITIDINE (therapeutic use)

Khalil, Muhammad
CATARACT (blood)

Khalila, Mostafa Saad
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)

Khalilian, A.
MELATONIN (pharmacology)

Khaliq, Aasia
TUBERCULOSIS

Khamis, Ebrahim
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE

Khan, Hamad
PLATELET COUNT (methods)

Khan, Imran
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL

Khan, M. Afzal
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)

Khan, Mohammad Afzal
CEPHALOMETRY

Khan, Muhammad Alamgir
ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM (pharmacology)

Khan, Saif A.
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)

Khan, Zulfiqur Hossain
ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)

Khater, Mohamed Shawky
CRITICAL ILLNESS

Khatoon, Shahida
APPENDICITIS (blood)

Khattak, Ashbala
KERATOCONUS (therapy)

Khayyam, Khalid Umer
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

Khechiba, Mesbah Mounir
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

Khidr, Tayseer M.
PSORIASIS

Khondker, Lubna
ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)

Khooei, Alireza
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)

Khorami, F.
SOCIAL CAPITAL
HEALTH CARE COSTS

Khorshidi, Reza
NASAL MUCOSA

Kianbakht, S.
STOMACH ULCER (chemically induced)

Kiani, M.
BETA-THALASSEMIA

Kim, Usha R.
CANALICULITIS (epidemiology)

Kishwar, Farzana
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Koolae, Anahita Khodabakhshi
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Kosaryan, M.
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE
DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)

Koul, Archana
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)

Koul, Roshan
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)

Kuiate, JulesRoger
PLANTS, MEDICINAL

Kulandai, Lily Therese
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

kumar, Malladi Vijay
BREAST NEOPLASMS

Kumar, Santosh
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR
(epidemiology)

Kumar, Satish
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)

Kumar, Vinod

RETINAL VESSELS (abnormalities)
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

Lakhtakia, Ritu

AUTOEXPERIMENTATION

Lakshmpathy, Dhanurekha

MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

Lal, Deepa Mohan

DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)

Lara, J.

CHOLESTEROL

Limoei, H.

LYCIUM

Lio, Pietro

TUBERCULOSIS

Livi, Ludovica

DIVING

Livi, Walter

DIVING

Loglisci, Michele

DIVING

Lotfi, N.

PARKINSON DISEASE

Lugito, Nata Pratama Hardjo

TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT

M.S., Gabri

CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)

Maalla, Riadh

TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)

Mabrouk, Randa Reda

CRITICAL ILLNESS

Mahbobi, M.

CAPPARIS

Mahdavi, MR.

GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE
DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)

Mahdi, Farzana

PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)

Mahdi, Miriam

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Mahdy, Reem Ezzat

HOOKWORM INFECTIONS

Mahfouz, Amal

PORTOENTEROSTOMY, HEPATIC

Mahfouz, Amel A.A.

RANITIDINE (therapeutic use)

Mahmood, Naeema Ahmed

PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC,
IDIOPATHIC (drug therapy)

Mahmoud, Doaa Ali

KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN SITU

Mahmoud, Shimaa M. H.

CARBON DIOXIDE (blood)

Mahmoudi Kordi, F.

LYCIUM

Mahmoudi, M.

CROCUS

Mahyar, Abolfazl

ZINC (blood)

Mahzooni, Parvin

NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL

Makhlouf, Entesar M.

MENOPAUSE (physiology)

Maktabi, Azza

CANDIDIASIS

Malekzadeh Shafarodi, M.

MELATONIN (pharmacology)

Malik, Lamees Mahmood

VITILIGO (therapy)

Malik, Tayyaba Gul

CATARACT (blood)

Malkhed, Vasavi

MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

Malki, Abdulla

ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE

Mani, Renjith

CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)

Manj, Yasir Nawaz

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Mansoor, Aniqa

CATARACT (blood)

Mansouri, Fereydoun

SHIGA-TOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
(genetics)

- Marei, Elham Said**
SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (immunology)
- Marouane, Chama**
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Marton Vasarhelyi, Emanuela O.**
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Maryum, Humaira**
SKIN
- Masood, Jawaria**
BRONCHIOLITIS (drug therapy)
- Masood, Najaf**
MEASLES
- Masoud, Rehab A.**
EYE (radiation effects)
- Mathew, Mariam**
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL (epidemiology)
- Matsushima, Hiroyuki**
VISUAL ACUITY
- Mawabo, Isabelle Kamga**
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Maxood, Guzel**
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- ME, Hassan**
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Meheissen, Marwa A.M.**
RANITIDINE (therapeutic use)
- Mehiri, Emna**
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Mehrafarin, A.**
MELISSA
LIPPIA
- Meidani, Z.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Mekawy, Adel HM**
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- Mekawy, Adel HM.**
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
- Mekky, Mohamed A.**
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)
- Memon, Abdul Salam**
APPENDICITIS (blood)
- Memon, Riaz Ahmed**
APPENDICITIS (blood)
- Memon, ShafiqueurRehman**
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR
(epidemiology)
- Mesgarzade, Alihosein**
NASAL MUCOSA
- Messadi, Feriele**
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Miah, Titu**
ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)
- Milajerdi, A.**
CROCUS
- Mirbehbahani, NB.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Mirhossaini, SA.**
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Mirkarimi, A.**
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS
- Mirkarimi, SK.**
WEIGHT LOSS
- Miyake, Kensaku**
VISUAL ACUITY
- Mnsour, Raed H.**
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Moaddab, Seyyed Reza**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Mobarak, Amal Ahmed**
ASTHMA
- Mobedi, Z.**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Modarres, Mehdi**
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Moghaddam, Arezoo Karimi**
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Mohamad, Hanaa A.**
ISLETS OF LANGERHANS
- Mohamed, Ahmed Shahat**
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)
- Mohamed, Alam Eldin**
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)

- Mohamed, Asmaa Omar**
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS
- Mohamed, Lotfy S.**
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Mohamed, Mohamed Zidan**
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)
- Mohamed, Nahed Thabet**
ASTHMA
- Mohamed, Nehad**
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- Mohamed, Rehab A.**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Mohamed, Tarek Rashid**
CORONARY SINUS
- Mohamed, Wafaa Salah**
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
- Mohammad, Abdel Nasser A.**
BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)
- Mohammad, Ehab M.**
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Mohammad, Nadia I.**
EYE (radiation effects)
- Mohammadi Roushandeh, A.**
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- Mohammadi, M.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Mohammady, F.**
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Mohammed, AbdElnaser S.**
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)
- Mohammed, Hanan Sharaf ElDeen**
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (blood)
- Mohammed, Hosny H.**
EYE (radiation effects)
- Mohammed, Nemet Allah Abdel Fatah**
CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS
- Mohammed, Saja**
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Mohammed, Samia A.**
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME,
NEWBORN (therapy)
- Molaei, S.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- MomenAbadi, S.**
LAVANDULA
- Monib, Ahmed Mohamed**
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Moradi, M.**
LIPPIA
- Mortada, Mohamed**
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Mortazavi, Nafiseh**
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Mostafa, Mona S.A.**
INFANT MORTALITY
- Mostafa, Neveen Rashad**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Mostafaei, D.**
SOCIAL CAPITAL
- Mostafavi, F.**
WEIGHT LOSS
- Moudi, E.**
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Moustafa, Azza. A.A.**
CARBON DIOXIDE (blood)
- Moustafa, Maiada**
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- MS, Gabri**
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Murki, Sirnivas**
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS
(diagnosis)
- Musa, Hassan H.**
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Mustyala, Kiran Kumar**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Myneedu, Vithal Prasad**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- NA, Al Jalaud**
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Nadar, Sunil K.**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (genetics)

- Nafee, Amany M.**
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Nafee, Amany Mohamed Adawi**
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS
- Nagarajappa, Ramesh**
ORAL HEALTH
- Nagata, Mayumi**
VISUAL ACUITY
- Naghdi Badi, H.**
MELISSA
LIPPIA
- Naik, Milind N.**
BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS
- Najafi, M.**
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Nakhli, Fouad R.**
KERATOCONUS (therapy)
- Nallari, Pratibha**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Nandi, Saumen**
DERMATITIS, IRRITANT
- Narasimhan, Meenakshi**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Narula, Pankaj**
TUBERCULOSIS
- Naseri Boori Abadi, T.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Nasir, Shua**
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Nasra, Shaymaa M.**
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Natag, Ali**
BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)
- Nazemzadeghan, Gh.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Nazer, Lama**
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS
- Nejatollahi, Foroogh**
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
- Nemati Anaraki, L.**
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
- Nemenqani, Dalal**
FIBRIN FIBRINOGEN DEGRADATION
PRODUCTS
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS
- Nezafati, Saeed**
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Nguyen, Quan Dong**
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Nikbakhsh, MR.**
HERBAL MEDICINE
- Nikyar, A.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Nikyar, B.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Nkenfou, Celine Nguéfeu**
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Nkenfou, Jean**
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Noaman, Ahmed**
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR
A (genetics)
- Noor, Sufian K.**
PATIENT ADMISSION
- Noori N.**
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Norazmi, M.N.**
MICRORNAS
- Norgauer, Johannes**
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Noseer, Nermeen, S.A.**
RANITIDINE (therapeutic use)
- Notedji, Augustin**
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Nouby, Radwan**
MAGNETIC RESONANCE
SPECTROSCOPY
- Noudoost, B.**
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Novin, Kambiz**
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Nsr, Eman**
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)

- Obaid, Jenan**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Oggioni, C.**
CHOLESTEROL
- Omara, Nahed A.**
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Omati, E.**
BOOKS
- Ommati, E.**
BOOKS
- Osman, Ashraf Mahmoud**
HEPATITIS B
- Osman, Maher**
PORTOENTEROSTOMY, HEPATIC
- Ota, Ichiro**
VISUAL ACUITY
- Othman, Moustafa Hashem**
MAGNETIC RESONANCE
SPECTROSCOPY
- Oveisi, Sonia**
ZINC (blood)
- Ozouni Davaji, R.**
WEIGHT LOSS
- Ozturker, Coskun**
LIPOMATOSIS
- Pandita, Aakash**
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS
(diagnosis)
- Panneerchelvam, S.**
MICRORNAS
- Pappuru, Rajeev R.**
RETINAL DETACHMENT (diagnosis)
- Pasha, Sara**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Pathan, Ghulam Murtaza**
LEPROSY (diagnosis)
- Perveen, Asma**
MENTAL DISORDERS (therapy)
- Pitenko, Mykola M.**
TUBERCULOSIS
- Pooladi, M.**
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- Pourhoseingholi, Mohamad Amin**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Prajna, Lalitha**
CANALICULITIS (epidemiology)
- Pratap, Oleti T.**
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS
(diagnosis)
- Praveena, Sarva Mangala**
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)
- Puri, Neerja**
LEG ULCER (etiology)
- Qaderi, A.**
LIPPIA
- Qavami N.**
MELISSA
- Qenawy, Omran Khodary**
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES (radiography)
- Qorbani, Mehrangiz**
ANKLE INJURIES (physiopathology)
- Quyum, Farhana**
LEPROSY (epidemiology)
- Raafat, Duaa**
HEART VALVE DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Rachidi, Samar**
HYPERTENSION
- Radhi, Hasan Ali Mohamed**
ANEMIA, APLASTIC (diagnosis)
- Radjabian, T.**
STOMACH ULCER (chemically induced)
- Radwan, Shadia Ali**
KIDNEY (drug effects)
- Rafati, Sh.**
SOCIAL CAPITAL
- Ragab, Awad Abbas**
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- Rahim, Rana A.**
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Rahimifard, N.**
CAPPARIS
- Rai, Tulika**
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
(epidemiology)

- Rajput, Tausif Ahmed**
ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM (pharmacology)
- Rakhsha, Afshin**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Ramadan, Haidi Karam Allah**
HEPATITIS B
- Ramadan, Iman K.**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Ramadhan, Fatma A.**
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)
- Raman, Ramaiyer Raghu**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Ramasubban, Gayathri**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Ramesh, Gayathri**
ORAL HEALTH
- Rani, Zahida**
PEMPHIGUS, BENIGN FAMILIAL (diagnosis)
- Ranjbar, Reza**
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
- Rao, Madhavan Hajib Narahari**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Rao, Nisar**
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Rashed, Laila**
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)
- Rashid, Ajmal**
DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)
- Rashidbaghan, A.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Rashidian, Ehsan**
SHIGA-TOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
(genetics)
- Rathinam, Sridhar**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Ravani, Raghav**
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)
- Raza, Syed T.**
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)
- Razak, Nurul Hafiza Ab**
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)
- Reda, Taghreed M.**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Refaat, Maged M.**
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)
- Rehman, Atiq ur**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS
- Rezaei, N.**
MELATONIN (pharmacology)
- Rizk, Nanice Nabil**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- Rizvi, Saliha**
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)
- Roshan, P.**
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE
DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)
- Roshdy, Sameh**
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR
A (genetics)
- Rostami, S.**
LYCIUM
- Ruiz Fuentes, Jenny Laura**
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and
purification)
- S., Doaa Ezz Eldin I.**
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- S., Gabri M.**
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Saad, Khaled M.**
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL (methods)
- Saad, Yousif Ahmed**
POSTOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE
(epidemiology)
- Sabet, Z.**
ROSA
- Sabo Attwood, Tara**
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Sadeghian, M.**
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Sadeghilar, Nastaran**
MANDIBULAR NERVE

Sadeghinezhad, J.
LYCIUM

Sadegzadeh, S.
MINDFULNESS (education)

Sadiq, Mohammad Ali
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR
(antagonists and inhibitors)

Saeed, Mirza Faraz
BARIATRIC SURGERY (methods)

Saeed, Mohammad
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL

Saeed, Zeba
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2

Safaie, Akbar
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS

Safian, Nazarudin
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

Safwat, Wael
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
(physiopathology)

Sahmani, Mehdi
ZINC (blood)

Said, Samy Abd El Aziz
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)

Said, Tarek M.
METFORMIN (adverse effects)

Saif Eldeen, Eman
SEIZURES, FEBRILE (etiology)

Sakr, Hossam Moussa
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA

Sakr, Samia Mohamed
KIDNEY (drug effects)

Sakran, Ashraf Mohamed Elsayed Ali
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)

Sakrani, Nida Fatima
BARIATRIC SURGERY (methods)
ENTEROCOLITIS, NECROTIZING (surgery)

Salah, Awatif
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)

Salama, Ahmed
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC,
IDIOPATHIC (diagnosis)

Salama, Essam Eldin A.
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS

Salameh, Pascale
HYPERTENSION

Saleem, Abdel Aziz Ali
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
(physiopathology)

Saleh, Medhat A.
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)

Salem, Ahmed Saad Farhan
POSTOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE
(epidemiology)

Salem, Mohamed A. M.
CHOLESTEATOMA (surgery)

Salman, Fariha
BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDERS
(epidemiology)

Salman, Samia
BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDERS
(epidemiology)

Samarawickrama, Chameen
DESCMET MEMBRANE

Samimi M.
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Samini, Fariborz
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)

Sanadhya, Sudhanshu
ORAL HEALTH

Sandhu, Kully
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (genetics)

Saneei, P.
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Sanjari, Mojgan
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)

Sankhla, Dilip
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)

Sanousy, Khaled A.
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)

Sarin, Rohit
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

Sarkar, Prodip
FIBROMA (diagnosis)

Sarmiento, M.E.
MICRORNAS

Sarwar, Salman
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR
(antagonists and inhibitors)

Sattarpour, F.
MINDFULNESS (education)

Sayed, Douaa
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Sayyahfar, Shirin
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, ANAPLASTIC
(diagnosis)

Sbai, Mohamed Ali
TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)

Schifano, Fabrizio
PATIENT OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Seddik, Ayman Aly
ERYTHROPOIETIN
ERGOALCIFEROLS (therapeutic use)

Seif Sahandi, M.
MELISSA

Sepah, Yasir Jamal
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR
(antagonists and inhibitors)

Seth, Anisha
RETINAL VESSELS (abnormalities)

Setroki, Mahbubeh
KIDNEY (drug effects)

Settin, Ahmed
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR
A (genetics)

Sezenoz, Almila Sarigul
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Shabbir, Faizania
ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM (pharmacology)

Shaheen, Rasha Y.
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)

Shahhosseiny, MH.
PNEUMONIA, MYCOPLASMA

Shahi, S.
PARKINSON DISEASE

Shahzadi, Nabeela
PEMPHIGUS, BENIGN FAMILIAL (diagnosis)

Shaikh, Irfan Ahmed
LEPROSY (diagnosis)

Shaikh, Manzoor Ali
LEPROSY (diagnosis)

Shaltout, Asmaa S.
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Shams, Nemat
SHIGA-TOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
(genetics)

Sharif, Khalid Abdulla
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC,
IDIOPATHIC (drug therapy)

Sharif, Muddassar
MEASLES

Shariff, Noorsuzana Mohd
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

Sharma, Deepak
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS
(diagnosis)

Sharma, Prem Prakash
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

Sharquie, Khalifa
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)

Shatat, M.A.H.
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)

Shaukat, Shehla
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
SKIN

Shehab, Mohamed Mustafa
MAGNETIC RESONANCE
SPECTROSCOPY

Shehata, Sarneh
PORTOENTEROSTOMY, HEPATIC

Shehbaz, Lal
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY

Shendy, Shendy Mohammed
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
(physiopathology)

Shkibaie, M.
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2

Shojaee, A.
ROSA

Shojaei Baghini, M.
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Shojaii, A.
CAPPARIS

Shroff, Noshir Minoo
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)

Shukaruddin, Shazia
SKIN

Siddiqi, Zeba
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)

Siervo, M.
CHOLESTEROL

Sihota, Praveer
TUBERCULOSIS

Singh, Khushman
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (epidemiology)

Singhal, Ritu
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

Sivrioglu, Ali K.
LIPOMATOSIS

SlimSaidi, Leila
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)

Smaoui, Selma
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)

Sobh, Eman
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)

Sohail, Fadielah Adnan
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2

Sohail, Malik Muhammad
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Sohail, Umair
TUBERCULOSIS (therapy)

Soleimani, A.
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

Soliman, Amal A.
ISLETS OF LANGERHANS

Soomro, Farooq Rahman
LEPROSY (diagnosis)

Soomro, Mukhtiar Ahmed
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC

Soomro, Niaz Hussain
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)

Sorgun, Mine Hayriye
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

Stepanenko, Ganna L.
TUBERCULOSIS

Suarez, Odelaissy
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)

Suhail, Majid
BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDERS
(epidemiology)

Suraiya, Siti
MICRORNAS

Suthar, Ramesh Kumar
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC

Sweilam, Samya
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)

Tabassi, Z.
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Tadayoni, S.
MELATONIN (pharmacology)

Taghavi Shirazi, M.
ROSA

Taha, Heba M.
ASTHMA (therapy)

Taha, M.A.A.
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)

Taha, Samaher F.
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)

Taheri, Diana
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL

Tahir, Moizza
CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL (diagnosis)

Tahmasebi Z.
MELISSA

Takkar, Brijesh
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

Talebzadeh, F.
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS

- Talwar, Ashutosh**
LEG ULCER (etiology)
- Tantawy, Wahid**
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES (radiography)
- Taseer, Ali Asgher**
BRONCHIOLITIS (drug therapy)
- Tavassoli Farahi, M.**
BOOKS
BOOKS
- Tawwfik, Afaf A.**
IODINE
- Telfah, Shorouq**
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS
- Tepeoglu, Merih**
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)
- Tierney, Eamon**
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
METFORMIN (adverse effects)
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Tilaki, Karimollah Hajian**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Tony, Effat A. E.**
HEPATITIS B
- Torres, Pedro**
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Tyrab, Etayeb M.A.**
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Ullah Khan, Sami**
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)
- Ullah, Irfan**
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA
(physiopathology)
- Ungureanu, Marius I.**
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- V., Asokan G.**
HEALTH
- Vahedi, Mohsen**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Vakili, A.**
LAVANDULA
- Vakili, MA.**
WEIGHT LOSS
- Valentine, Marissa A.**
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Varghese, Bright**
TUBERCULOSIS (epidemiology)
- Vasikarla, Madhavi**
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS
(diagnosis)
- Venkateshwari, Ananthapur**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Venugopal, Prabhakaran**
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)
- Vinod, Cingeetham**
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Vuruputuri, Uma**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Wadwekar, Bhagwati**
CANALICULITIS (epidemiology)
- Wageh, Mohamed**
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Waghmare, Pranita**
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Wahab, M. A.**
LEPROSY (epidemiology)
- Wahdan, M.H.**
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Waheeb, Saber**
PORTOENTEROSTOMY, HEPATIC
- Wells, J.C.K.**
CHOLESTEROL
- Widysanto, Allen**
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
- Wiwing, Veronica**
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
- Yahia, Lemya M.**
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Yahyaei, B.**
SODIUM GLUTAMATE (pharmacology)
- Yahyavi, Shahrzad**
LIPIDS (blood)
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Yala, Djamel
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

Yalcindag, Nilufer
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

Yavarika, Alireza
ANKLE INJURIES (physiopathology)

Yehia, Yehia A.
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

Younes, Mahmoud I.
FOXES

Yousef, Hosam Abozaid
PSORIASIS

Youssef, Ahmed Hamdy
MAGNETIC RESONANCE
SPECTROSCOPY

Youssef, Maha
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC,
IDIOPATHIC (diagnosis)

Yucesan, Canan
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

Zadjali, Fahad
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)

Zafar, Aneeqa Ahsan
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)

Zafarina, Z.
MICRORNAS

Zahedi Khorasani, M.
LAVANDULA

Zahrani, Kamal M.
MATERNAL HEALTH

Zainaldeen, Ali
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE

Zaitseva, Svetlana I.
TUBERCULOSIS

Zali, Mohammad Reza
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Zamanie, A.
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2

Zarif, John Kamel
CORONARY SINUS

Zarinpanjeh, N.
PEGANUM

Zayed, Ali AbdelAzeem Hasan
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS

Zohny, Sahar M.
ASTHMA (therapy)

Zutshi, Anita
MISOPROSTOL

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	2308-2895
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 (141)	
AAMJ-Al-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
Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751
Al-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 [AJVS]	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	1687-997X
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
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
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083

Journal	ISSN
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 [The]	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]	1110-1156
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
EJMM-Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology [The]	1110-2179
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 of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
Journal of High Institute of Public Health [The]	2357-0601

Journal	ISSN
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	0255-898X
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
Weekly Epidemiology Monitor	2224-4220
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 (32)	
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	1683-3589
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	1683-3597
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
Iraqi New Medical Journal	2409-5931
Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057
Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
Journal of Community Medicine	N/A
Journal of Contemporary Medical Sciences	2415-1629
Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568

Journal	ISSN
Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419
Kufa Medical Journal	N/A
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
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 (252)	
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 [ASJ]	N/A
Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523
Annals of Military and Health Sciences Research	2383-1960
Applied Food Biotechnology	2345-5357
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 Neuroscience	2008-126X
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
Community Health	2386-3033
DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115

Journal	ISSN
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
Emergency	2345-4563
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
Environmental Health Engineering and Management Journal	2423-3765
Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies	2345-5829
Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	2423-7159
Govaresh	1560-7186
HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215
Health in Emergencies and Disasters Quarterly [HDQ]	N/A
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	2008-1928
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
IJDO-Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
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
IJHS-Iranian Journal of Health Sciences	2322-553X
IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383

Journal	ISSN
IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
IJMCM-International Journal of Molecular and Cellular Medicine	2251-9637
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-International Journal of Reproductive Biomedicine	2476-4108
IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
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 Emergency Medicine	N/A
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029

Journal	ISSN
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
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
JDB-Journal of Dental Biomaterials	2383-3971
JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
JFH-Journal of Fasting and Health	N/A
JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
JMRH-Journal of Midwifery and Reproductive Health	N/A
JMR-Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962
JNE-Journal of Nursing Education	3812-2322
JNMS-Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Sciences	2345-5756
JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
Journal of Advances in Medical Education and Professionalism	2322-2220
Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
Journal of Birjand University of Medical Sciences	N/A

Journal	ISSN
Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
Journal of Client-Centered Nursing Care	N/A
Journal of Clinical Excellence	2322-391X
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 Management and Informatics [JHMI]	2322-1097
Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
Journal of Health Sciences and Surveillance System	2345-2218
Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
Journal of Hearing Sciences and Otolaryngology	N/A
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068
Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783
Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022

Journal	ISSN
Journal of Modern Medical Information Science	N/A
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 Paramedical Sciences and Rehabilitation	2322-5238
Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482
Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	2008-7748
Journal of Practice in Clinical Psychology	2423-5822
Journal of Preventive Medicine	N/A
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666
Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
Journal of Rehabilitation Sciences and Research [JRSR]	2345-6167
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]	2228-7795
Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
Journal of Research on History of Medicine [The]	N/A
Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
Journal of Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention	2345-2455
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 Student Research Committee [BEYHAGH]	2008-0328
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
JPN-Journal of Pediatric Nephrology	N/A
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 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
Medical-Surgical Nursing Journal	2322-178X
MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709
Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
Nanomedicine Journal	2322-3049
Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
Novelty in Biomedicine	2345-3346
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
Nursing Practice Today	2383-1154
Nutrition and Food Sciences Research	2383-0441
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132
Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626
Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
Physical Treatments: Specific Physical Therapy Journal	2423-5830
Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544
Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043
Reports of Radiotherapy and Oncology	2345-3192
Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572
Reviews in Clinical Medicine [RCM]	2345-6256
RMM-Research in Molecular Medicine	2322-1348

Journal	ISSN
Sadra Medical Sciences Journal	N/A
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
Shenakht Journal of Psychology and Psychiatry	N/A
Social Determinants of Health	2423-3560
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
Tanaffos	1735-0344
Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764
Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences	2251-8312
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
Trauma Monthly	2251-7464
Urology Journal	1735-1308
WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A
Jordan (9)	
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
Dirasat	1026-3764
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

Journal	ISSN
Medical Arabization	N/A
Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
Lebanon (10)	
ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	2090-598X
Arab Dental Journal	N/A
IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
Libya (6)	
DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A
Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	2079-1216
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 (89)	
Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863
Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322

Journal	ISSN
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	2077-9143
Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
Biomedica	1992-4852
Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
Community Medicine	0301-7265
Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
Esculapio	2309-3080
FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
Health [The]	2218-3299
IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbotabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
JIIMC-Journal of Islamic International Medical College [The]	1815-4018
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 Medical Students	N/A
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	1606-9331
Journal of Sheikh Zayed Medical College [JSZMC]	2078-8274
Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517
Journal of the Pakistan Prosthodontics Association [JPPA]	2308-8613

Journal	ISSN
JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928
JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472
JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A
JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763
Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A
Medical Channel	1681-5491
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534
Medicine Today	1813-9876
Mother and Child	0379-2617
PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Health	0030-9834
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 Medicine and Dentistry	2308-2593
Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences	1990-6269
Pakistan Journal of Neurology	1990-6269
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

Journal	ISSN
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
PJR-Pakistan Journal of Radiology	1607-2006
PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
POJ-Pakistan Orthodontic Journal	2074-0069
Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A
Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
Palestine (3)	
Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635
PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
Qatar (4)	
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A
Heart Views	1995-705X
JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
Saudi Arabia (31)	
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	ISSN
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	2230-8229
Journal of Health Specialties [JHS]	1658-600X
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 Medicine and Medical Sciences [SJMMMS]	1658-631X
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X
SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
Urology Annals	0974-7796
Sudan (10)	
AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386
JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	1816-5168
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

Journal	ISSN
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
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	1993-3584
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

Journal	ISSN
YJMR-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 [ASJ]	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 Military and Health Sciences Research	2383-1960
38	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
39	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
40	Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446
41	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
42	APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	2077-9143
43	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
44	Applied Food Biotechnology	2345-5357
45	Arab Dental Journal	N/A
46	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A
47	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
48	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
49	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
50	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
51	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
52	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
53	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
54	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A
55	Archive of Breast Cancer	2383-0425
56	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
57	Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345
58	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
59	Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X
60	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
61	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
62	Asia Oceania Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	2322-5718
63	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X
64	ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193
65	ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858
66	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
67	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
68	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A
69	Audiology	1735-1936
70	Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	2228-7930

S/N	Journal	ISSN
71	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
72	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
73	Basic and Clinical Neuroscience	2008-126X
74	Basrah Journal of Surgery	1683-3589
75	BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527
76	BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522
77	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
78	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
79	Biomedica	1992-4852
80	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
81	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	1687-997X
82	Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845
83	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
84	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
85	Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A
86	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052
87	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619
88	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
89	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
90	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
91	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342
92	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291
93	Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806
94	Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
95	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681
96	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
97	Community Health	2386-3033
98	Community Medicine	0301-7265
99	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265
100	DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115
101	DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
102	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470
103	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
104	Dirasat	1026-3764
105	DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A

S/N	Journal	ISSN
106	DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
107	DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
108	EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503
109	EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
110	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
111	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144
112	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558
113	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
114	Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A
115	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
116	Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090
117	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A
118	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
119	Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis [The]	0422-7638
120	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865
121	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650
122	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
123	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192
124	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X
125	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
126	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
127	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902
128	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
129	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
130	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
131	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
132	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
133	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235
134	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950
135	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881
136	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
137	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
138	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology [The]	1687-1642
139	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068
140	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660

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141	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105
142	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
143	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
144	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712
145	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
146	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218
147	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278
148	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x
149	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
150	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
151	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	1110-1156
152	Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164
153	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
154	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
155	EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
156	EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
157	EJMM-Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology [The]	1110-2179
158	Emergency	2345-4563
159	EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
160	EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
161	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
162	Environmental Health Engineering and Management Journal	2423-3765
163	Esculapio	2309-3080
164	Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
165	Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies	2345-5829
166	FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
167	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
168	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
169	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638
170	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	2423-7159
171	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386
172	GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
173	GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101
174	Govaresh	1560-7186
175	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A

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176	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865
177	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
178	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
179	HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215
180	Health [The]	2218-3299
181	Health in Emergencies and Disasters Quarterly [HDQ]	N/A
182	Health Information Management	1735-7853
183	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterreanean Region	1014-9899
184	Heart Views	1995-705X
185	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
186	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
187	HJMS-Hadramout Journal of Medical Sciences	2224-1806
188	HMJ-Hamdan Medical Journal	2227-2437
189	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
190	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
191	Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1928
192	IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
193	IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
194	IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A
195	IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
196	IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306
197	IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595
198	IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
199	IJCBNM-International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery	2322-2476
200	IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
201	IJDO-Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
202	IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
203	IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
204	IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X
205	IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207
206	IJHPM-International Journal of Health Policy and Management	N/A
207	IJHS-Iranian Journal of Health Sciences	2322-553X
208	IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
209	IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582

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210	IJMCM-International Journal of Molecular and Cellular Medicine	2251-9637
211	IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
212	IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289
213	IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
214	IJN-Iranian Journal of Neonatology	2251-7510
215	IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
216	IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
217	IJP-International Journal of Pediatrics	2345-5047
218	IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802
219	IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328
220	IJRM-International Journal of Reproductive Biomedicine	2476-4108
221	IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
222	IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
223	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
224	International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
225	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
226	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
227	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
228	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
229	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
230	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639
231	International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
232	International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
233	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
234	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
235	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
236	International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243
237	International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	N/A
238	IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
239	IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
240	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923
241	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133
242	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
243	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
244	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866

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245	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
246	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
247	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
248	Iranian Journal of Emergency Medicine	N/A
249	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
250	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
251	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
252	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
253	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X
254	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
255	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
256	Iranian Journal of Nursing Research	1735-7012
257	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
258	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993
259	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
260	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
261	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
262	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142
263	Iranian Journal of Psychiatric Nursing	2345-2501
264	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
265	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
266	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315
267	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
268	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
269	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
270	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
271	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A
272	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645
273	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A
274	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382
275	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579
276	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A
277	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-3597
278	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
279	Iraqi New Medical Journal	2409-5931

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280	IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
281	ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077
282	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
283	JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
284	JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbotabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
285	JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
286	JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
287	JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
288	JCR-Journal of Craniomaxillofacial Research	5489-2345
289	JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117
290	JDB-Journal of Dental Biomaterials	2383-3971
291	JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
292	JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
293	JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
294	JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A
295	JFH-Journal of Fasting and Health	N/A
296	JIMC-Journal of Islamic International Medical College [The]	1815-4018
297	JIMDC-Journal of Islamabad Medical and Dental College	2227-3875
298	JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
299	JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633
300	JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
301	JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
302	JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
303	JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	2079-1216
304	JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
305	JMRH-Journal of Midwifery and Reproductive Health	N/A
306	JMR-Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962
307	JNE-Journal of Nursing Education	3812-2322
308	JNMS-Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Sciences	2345-5756
309	JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
310	JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292
311	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
312	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
313	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667

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314	Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232
315	Journal of Advances in Medical Education and Professionalism	2322-2220
316	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
317	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
318	Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057
319	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085
320	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
321	Journal of Birjand University of Medical Sciences	N/A
322	Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
323	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
324	Journal of Client-Centered Nursing Care	N/A
325	Journal of Clinical Excellence	2322-391X
326	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X
327	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A
328	Journal of Contemporary Medical Sciences	2415-1629
329	Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150
330	Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
331	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X
332	Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
333	Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
334	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568
335	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
336	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
337	Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006
338	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	2230-8229
339	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949
340	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
341	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
342	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048
343	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200
344	Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X
345	Journal of Health Management and Informatics [JHMI]	2322-1097
346	Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
347	Journal of Health Sciences and Surveillance System	2345-2218

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348	Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
349	Journal of Health Specialties [JHS]	1658-600X
350	Journal of Hearing Sciences and Otolaryngology	N/A
351	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
352	Journal of High Institute of Public Health [The]	2357-0601
353	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
354	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
355	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053
356	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
357	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
358	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428
359	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993
360	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410
361	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
362	Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068
363	Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Medical Sciences	1319-1004
364	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783
365	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468
366	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286
367	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260
368	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
369	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998
370	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438
371	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
372	Journal of Medical Students	N/A
373	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
374	Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022
375	Journal of Modern Medical Information Science	N/A
376	Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576
377	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	1606-9331
378	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly-Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
379	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
380	Journal of Paramedical Sciences and Rehabilitation	2322-5238
381	Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482
382	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	2008-7748

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383	Journal of Practice in Clinical Psychology	2423-5822
384	Journal of Preventive Medicine	N/A
385	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666
386	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
387	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
388	Journal of Rehabilitation Sciences and Research [JRSR]	2345-6167
389	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482
390	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
391	Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676
392	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	2228-7795
393	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
394	Journal of Research on History of Medicine [The]	N/A
395	Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
396	Journal of Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention	2345-2455
397	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
398	Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594
399	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
400	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
401	Journal of Sheikh Zayed Medical College [JSZMC]	2078-8274
402	Journal of Student Research Committee [BEYHAGH]	2008-0328
403	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517
404	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
405	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
406	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
407	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A
408	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756
409	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
410	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411
411	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
412	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446
413	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245
414	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216
415	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
416	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A

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417	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
418	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419
419	Journal of the Medical Research Institute-Alexandria University	1110-0133
420	Journal of the Pakistan Prosthodontics Association [JPPA]	2308-8613
421	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703
422	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315
423	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
424	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
425	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X
426	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
427	JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
428	JPC-Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A
429	JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care	2322-4630
430	JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
431	JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928
432	JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
433	JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472
434	JPN-Journal of Pediatric Nephrology	N/A
435	JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
436	JRH-Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395
437	JRMS-Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
438	JRRS-Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519
439	JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A
440	JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
441	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645
442	Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780
443	Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x
444	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237
445	Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A
446	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	1816-5168
447	Kidney Forum	1369-3050
448	KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
449	KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763
450	KOOMESH-Journal of Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046

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451	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A
452	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A
453	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
454	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
455	LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820
456	LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
457	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
458	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
459	Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590
460	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
461	Maroc Medical	0253-4053
462	MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010
463	MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233
464	Medical Arabization	N/A
465	Medical Channel	1681-5491
466	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
467	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A
468	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
469	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
470	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
471	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013
472	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
473	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039
474	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430
475	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A
476	Medical Laboratory Journal	1735-9007
477	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
478	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
479	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534
480	Medical-Surgical Nursing Journal	2322-178X
481	Medicine Today	1813-9876
482	MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709
483	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
484	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
485	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A

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486	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
487	MJFCT-Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437
488	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
489	Mother and Child	0379-2617
490	Nanomedicine Journal	2322-3049
491	Neonatology	1687-0492
492	Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
493	Neurosciences	1319-6138
494	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
495	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
496	Novelty in Biomedicine	2345-3346
497	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
498	Nursing Practice Today	2383-1154
499	Nutrition and Food Sciences Research	2383-0441
500	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
501	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
502	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X
503	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
504	PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
505	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
506	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185
507	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
508	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
509	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A
510	Pakistan Journal of Health	0030-9834
511	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195
512	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
513	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
514	Pakistan Journal of Medicine and Dentistry	2308-2593
515	Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences	1990-6269
516	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	1990-6269
517	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
518	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X
519	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
520	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193

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521	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
522	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
523	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
524	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
525	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885
526	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413
527	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421
528	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X
529	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661
530	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
531	Pakistan Pediatric Journal	0304-4904
532	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
533	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
534	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A
535	Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132
536	Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626
537	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
538	Physical Treatments: Specific Physical Therapy Journal	2423-5830
539	PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
540	PJMR-Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
541	PJO-Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
542	PJPH-Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891
543	PJR-Pakistan Journal of Radiology	1607-2006
544	PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
545	PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
546	POJ-Pakistan Orthodontic Journal	2074-0069
547	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914
548	Population Researches and Studies	0255-898X
549	Population Sciences	N/A
550	Population Studies	1110-1342
551	Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A
552	Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
553	PUJ-Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
554	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
555	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799

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556	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374
557	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
558	Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544
559	Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043
560	Rehabilitation International	N/A
561	Reports of Radiotherapy and Oncology	2345-3192
562	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335
563	Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572
564	Research Journal of Aleppo University-Medical Sciences Series	N/A
565	Reviews in Clinical Medicine [RCM]	2345-6256
566	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
567	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie-Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
568	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
569	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758
570	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A
571	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958
572	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A
573	RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
574	RMM-Research in Molecular Medicine	2322-1348
575	Sadra Medical Sciences Journal	N/A
576	Salmand-Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
577	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	1993-3584
578	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
579	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X
580	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499
581	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767
582	Saudi Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences [SJMMs]	1658-631X
583	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491
584	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308
585	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
586	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences-JAUMS	1727-1789
587	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381
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591	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
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594	SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
595	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
596	Shenakht Journal of Psychology and Psychiatry	N/A
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598	SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
599	SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567
600	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X
601	Social Determinants of Health	2423-3560
602	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191
603	Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529
604	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
605	SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
606	SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
607	SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
608	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
609	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051
610	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481
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612	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941
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614	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A
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619	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764
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628	Weekly Epidemiology Monitor	2224-4220
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630	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
631	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A
632	YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
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634	YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A
635	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
636	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089
637	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322
638	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431
639	Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A
640	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588

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