

Documents

- 1) Ferrer-Buitrago, M.^{a e}, Tilleman, L.^b, Thys, V.^a, Hachem, A.^{c f}, Boel, A.^a, Van Nieuwerburgh, F.^b, Deforce, D.^b, Leybaert, L.^d, De Sutter, P.^a, Parrington, J.^c, Heindryckx, B.^a

Comparative study of preimplantation development following distinct assisted oocyte activation protocols in a PLC-zeta knockout mouse model
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Abstract

Mammalian fertilization encompasses a series of Ca²⁺ oscillations initiated by the sperm factor phospholipase C zeta (PLC ζ). Some studies have shown that altering the Ca²⁺ oscillatory regime at fertilization affects preimplantation blastocyst development. However, assisted oocyte activation (AOA) protocols can induce oocyte activation in a manner that diverges profoundly from the physiological Ca²⁺ profiling. In our study, we used the newly developed PLC ζ -null sperm to investigate the independent effect of AOA on mouse preimplantation embryogenesis. Based on previous findings, we hypothesized that AOA protocols with Ca²⁺ oscillatory responses might improve blastocyst formation rates and differing Ca²⁺ profiles might alter blastocyst transcriptomes. A total of 326 MII B6D2F1-oocytes were used to describe Ca²⁺ profiles and to compare embryonic development and individual blastocyst transcriptomes between four control conditions: C1 (in-vivo fertilization), C2 (ICSI control sperm), C3 (parthenogenesis) and C4 (ICSI-PLC ζ -KO sperm) and four AOA groups: AOA1 (human recombinant PLC ζ), AOA2 (Sr²⁺), AOA3 (ionomycin) and AOA4 (TPEN). All groups revealed remarkable variations in their Ca²⁺ profiles; however, oocyte activation rates were comparable between the controls (91.1% \pm 13.8%) and AOA (86.9% \pm 11.1%) groups. AOA methods which enable Ca²⁺ oscillatory responses (AOA1: 41% and AOA2: 75%) or single Ca²⁺ transients (AOA3: 50%) showed no significantly different blastocyst rates compared to ICSI control group (C2: 70%). In contrast, we observed a significant decrease in compaction (53% vs. 83%) and blastocyst rates (41% vs. 70%) in the absence of an initial Ca²⁺ trigger (AOA4) compared with the C2 group. Transcription profiles did not identify significant differences in gene expression levels between the ICSI control group (C2) and the four AOA groups. © 2020 The Author(s) 2020

Author Keywords

Assisted oocyte activation/calcium oscillations/blastocyst development/ phospholipase C zeta/transcriptomics/animal model

Index Keywords

calcium ion, diamine derivative, ionomycin, n,n,n',n' tetrakis(2 pyridylmethyl)ethane 1,2 diamine, phospholipase, phospholipase C zeta, recombinant enzyme, transcriptome, unclassified drug; animal cell, animal experiment, Article, assisted oocyte activation, B6D2F1 mouse, blastocyst, calcium signaling, cell activation, clinical protocol, comparative study, controlled study, embryo, embryo culture, embryo development, female, fertilization, gene expression level, gene expression profiling, genetic transcription, intracytoplasmic sperm injection, knockout mouse, mouse, nonhuman, oocyte, parthenogenesis, preimplantation embryo, RNA sequencing

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- 2) Yonis, S.D.^a, Mohammad Al-Shouk, A.A.A.^a, Jabbar Alammari, H.A.^b

Anticancer potential of Fomitopsis pinicola krast, Hericium erinaceus extracts and Inonotus obliquus against cancer
(2020) *Plant Cell Biotechnology and Molecular Biology*, 21 (43-44), pp. 42-52.

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Abstract

Treating cancer fungi is a promising scientific field that deals with anti-tumour substances derived from the fungus. Nature produces a wide variety of biologically active substances, which have tremendous curative potential, among other things related to cancer treatment. Some aspects of the fungal treatment of tumours are relatively well studied, while others are still waiting to be fully resolved. In this research, the different types of fungi used in cancer treatment is studied and examined. Fomitopsis pinicola, Hericium erinaceus and Inonotus obliquus are some types of fungus that use in treatment of colon and rectum, stomach and liver cancers. Material and methods for preparing their chemical extracts using Collection, Extraction and Isolation, HPLC analysis, cell culture, Chemical Composition and statistical analysis is discussed. Experimental analysis was carried out on mice and cytotoxicity, Morphological changes, Reactive oxygen species accumulation, Anti-tumour activity, Effect on Body Weight and Tumour growth was observed. © 2020 International Knowledge Press. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anti-tumour; Biochemistry; Carcinogen; Fomitopsis pinicola Krast; Hericium erinaceus; I. obliquus

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3) Fairouz, N.A.^a, Fairouz, H.A.^b

Study effect of some pakistan oil isolation of yeast candida albicans causing oral thrush children who visit women hospital and children in Diwaniya
 (2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (4), pp. 2535-2540.

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to evaluate some of the essential oils of the candida albicans yeast causing candidiasis in children referred to the women hospital and children. The study included 108 oral swabs from infants with candidiasis, all samples were diagnosed by diagnostic methods and after initial isolation of candida albicans 37.5% followed by species C.tropicalis 30%, C.parapsilosis 12.38% as for C.krusei and C.glabrata they were 9.4%. the results of the agar well diffusion method showed that the nigella sativa oil was the most inhibited followed by cinnamon oil, while garlic oil was the least inhibited compared with the nystatin. © 2020, Institute of Medico-Legal Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Candida albicans; Cinnamon oil; Garlic oil; Nigella sativa oil; Nystatin

Index Keywords

cycloheximide, galactose, garlic oil, glucose, lactose, maltose, nystatin, oil, phospholipase, sucrose, triacylglycerol lipase, urease, virulence factor; agar diffusion, Article, black cumin, Candida albicans, Candida glabrata, Candida parapsilosis, Candida tropicalis, candidiasis, child, chlamyospore, cinnamon, drug efficacy, fermentation, fungus growth, human, infant, lipolysis, microscopy, nonhuman, oral swab, Pakistan, phenotype, Pichia kudriavzevii, thrush, yeast, zone of inhibition

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4) Kadhim, M.M., Shakir, A.S.

Cd14 c(-260)t polymorphism and blood levels of the soluble endotoxin receptor cd14, their association with risk of ischemic stroke in iraqi populations
 (2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (4), pp. 1979-1985.

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Abstract

Background: Stroke is a main cause of death and adult long-term disability worldwide, and stays as an enormous burden for society due to lack of illustrated etiology and effective treatments. Aim: the present study was conducted to investigate the association of CD14 genotype and plasma levels of soluble(s) CD14 with risk of ischemic stroke. Methods: A total of 40 patients with ischemic stroke were included in the study who were admitted to hospital from the period between March to August 2019, and other groups consist of 40 apparently healthy individuals. A five ml of blood samples were collected, 2 ml of each sample for polymerase chain reaction amplification and detection of CD14 technique. The remaining (3ml) for CD14 monocyte count by Flow cytometry technique. Results: CD14 C(-260)T genotype was not significantly associated with increased risk of IS (P= 0.367). However, sCD14 plasma levels were higher in subjects with TT genotype compared with those with CT or CC genotype (P= 0.013). The count of CD14 Monocytes, in Ischemic Stroke patients was significantly higher than that of healthy control group. Conclusion: a significant correlation between CD14 genotype and sCD14 levels were higher level in subjects with TT genotype compared with those with CT or CC genotype. © 2020, Institute of Medico-Legal Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Blood Levels; Health; Ischemic Stroke, CD14, sCD14; Long-term disability

Index Keywords

CD14 antigen, endotoxin; Article, blood level, brain ischemia, clinical article, controlled study, female, flow cytometry, gene frequency, genetic association, genetic polymorphism, genotype, human, Iraqi, male, monocyte, platelet count, polymerase chain reaction, polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism, risk factor

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5) Shihab, M.A.^a, Mahood, H.^b

THE VALUE OF LAMBDA AND KAPPA CHAIN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY IN IRAQI PATIENTS WITH CELIAC DISEASE

(2020) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 20 (2), pp. 6301-6304.

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Abstract

The autoimmune disorder, celiac disease was initially described by Samuel Gee in 1888. The role of gluten in its pathophysiology was identified clearly in 1953. The disease is characterized by abnormal and exaggerated immune response to grains containing gluten. It has been suggested that light chain restriction whether lambda or kappa is often indicative of neoplastic disorders since it is associated with monoclonality; however, light chain restriction has been recorded in a number of autoimmune disorders such as Graves' disease (Jasani, 1988). In addition, light chain restriction has been shown to be a consistent feature of a number of malignant hematological disorders such as multiple myeloma and non Hodgkin lymphoma. The objective of the current study was to evaluate the role of light chain restriction assessed by immunohistochemistry in the autoimmune disorder celiac disease. The current study was carried out at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital and a number of private histopathology laboratories in Al-Diwaniyah province, mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. The study was started on January 2019 and ended on March 2020. Sixty patients with clinical features suggestive of celiac disease were enrolled in the current study. Every patient was subjected to esophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD) at the gastrointestinal center. Immunohistochemical staining with lambda and kappa light chain immune stains showed positivity in all cases. In other words every individual case expressed both lambda and kappa light chain. The pattern of staining was diffuse cytoplasmic involving mainly follicular lymphocytes in addition to scattered sating of lymphocytes cytoplasm in lamina propria in a diffuse pattern. In addition, extracytoplasmic staining was detected involving epithelial surfaces. In conclusion, celiac disease showed almost equal heterogenous expression of light chain indicating polyclonality and supports the reactive nature of the disease. © 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

celiac disease; immunohistochemistry; Iraq; kappa; Lambda

Index Keywords

alcohol, edetic acid, eosin, hematoxylin; adolescent, adult, Article, celiac disease, child, clinical feature, duodenum biopsy, female, histopathology, human, human tissue, immunohistochemistry, Iraqi, lamina propria, light chain, major clinical study, male, rehydration, teaching hospital

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6) Khallawi, M.M.^a, Saihood, A.S.^b

MOLECULAR DETECTION OF HEPATITIS C VIRUS BY NESTED PCR FROM THE THALASSEMIC PATIENTS IN AL-AMARA PROVINCE IN IRAQ

(2020) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 20 (2), pp. 6289-6293.

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Abstract

Hepatitis C virus is a bloodborne virus and it is the one of the most viruses that accountable as a risk for liver cirrhosis, especially the patient who always need blood transfusion such as thalassemic and hemophilic patients. So the investigation of blood of these patients for detection of HCV is the central approach to reduce the risk the liver cirrhosis. The serological methods and molecular techniques like PCR are the common tests that used for this purpose. The nested PCR method is used in the current study to increase the accuracy and reduce false positive and the mistake from the contamination of the samples. The present cross-sectional study aims to investigate and detect of HCV in the blood of thalassemic patients to minimize the risk of liver cirrhosis. The target study was the sixty- five thalassemic patients who were attending into the Thalassemia Center in Al Amara city for receiving the blood. The seropositive of HCV blood of the patients was selected for nested PCR. The current study presented that 30.76% of investigating beta-thalassemic patients have been infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) in addition to determine the genotypes and subtypes of HCV, 1a; 2a; 2b, (55%, 30%, 15%) correspondingly. The presence of HCV Abs in the blood of the thalassemic patients do not indicate that the patient is really infected by HCV because the serological method may have false positive as well as the antibody of HCV may still for a long time, therefore it must confirm by using the molecular techniques. © 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

Hepatitis C virus; nested PCR; thalassemic patients

Index Keywords

hepatitis B surface antigen, peginterferon, ribavirin, virus DNA; adult, agar gel electrophoresis, Article, blood transfusion, child, contamination, controlled study, cross-sectional study, DNA extraction, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, error, female, gene amplification, gene sequence, genotype, hepatitis C, Hepatitis C virus, Hepatitis C virus subtype 1a, human, immune response, liver cirrhosis, major clinical study, male, nested polymerase chain reaction, nonhuman, phylogenetic tree, phylogeny, polymerase chain reaction, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, sustained virologic response, thalassemia, virus detection, virus isolation

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7) Azeez, D.A.^a, Aubaid, A.H.^b, Alomashi, G.B.^b

Study of some immunological markers (Ii-8 and tgf-β1) and it's relation with pneumocystis jirovecii infections

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Abstract

Background: Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) may cause severe respiratory distress. This is believed to be partly caused by the accumulation of neutrophils in the lung. Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is potent neutrophil chemo-attractants and activators, and have been implicated in the host response to micro-organisms. The role of pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines in Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PcP) of non-AIDS immunocompromised patients remains unclear. Objectives: we measured the levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines including IL-8 and anti-inflammatory cytokines including transforming growth factor (TGF)- β 1 in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and in 79 immunocompromised patients with PCP diagnosed by BAL and explored their clinical importance. Results: Twenty-one subjects without evidence of lung abnormality were included as control group. Compared with control group, PcP patients had significantly higher BALF levels of IL-8 and TGF- β 1. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Interleukine-8 (IL-8); Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia; Transforming growth factor (TGF)- β 1 bronchoalveolar lavage fluid

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8) Kadhim, M.M., Mohamed, H.N.

Colony-stimulating factor 1 (Rs2050462) and cluster of differentiation 44 (rs13347) polymorphism, their association with risk of kidney stone in iraqi populations. (2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12 (4), pp. 3792-3798.

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Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniya, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Urolithiasis, is a global problem affecting almost all populations in the world and it is a multifactorial disease caused by environmental, hormonal, and genetic factors. Objective: the present study was conducted to investigate the association of CSF-1 and CD44 with the risk of kidney stone. Methods: A total of 45 patients with Kidney stones were included in the study who were admitted to the hospital from the period between March to August 2019, and other groups consist of 45 healthy individuals. A three ml of blood samples were collected for polymerase chain reaction amplification and detection of CSF-1 and CD44. Results: Overall, highly significant differences can be found in the distribution of the genotype and allele frequencies of CSF-1(rs2050462) between the nephrolithiasis patients and control subjects (P< 0.001). The effect of CD44 polymorphism on susceptibility to nephrolithiasis, were different in the frequency of allele and genotype (rs13347) between patients and healthy controls, with statistically highly-significant (p< 0.001). Conclusion: Polymorphisms in CSF-1 and CD44 affect the risk of nephrolithiasis. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

CD44; CSF-1; Nephrolithiasis

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9) AL-Lamiy, M.A.T.^a, AL-Lami, H.A.A.^b, AL-Zihayyim, S.A.L.^c

The effect of special exercises by using swedish benches on developing the power and three attacking skills and the CK enzyme for handball players (2020) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (16), art. no. SP231628, .

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Abstract

The study aims at preparing exercises using Swedish benches and identifying the effects of these exercises on the power, three attacking skills (dribbling, passing, and shooting), and the CK Enzyme of handball players in Diwaniyah city. The two researchers used the experimental method for convenience of the study problem and deliberately determined the research community. It included 18 players of the Al-Saniyah Handball Club for the younger category during the sports season (2016-2017). The 18 players, whose heights were \pm 179.2 cm, weights \pm 71 kg and aged \pm 17, were randomly divided into two groups. Each group had nine players, and the experimental group was given exercises to use the Swedish benches prepared by the two researchers. The controlling group applied the items of the training curriculum prepared by the coach. The researchers conducted power tests and some attacking skills and measured the CK Enzyme of the players. The study indicates that, with only three units per week, eight weeks of Swedish bench suitably adapted exercise with and without a ball, and using the interval training brings forth significant enhancements in power and some of the attacking skills and the CK Enzyme. The results demonstrated the computational and standard deviations, the dependent and independent T value of power tests (arms, legs, and abdomen), the three attacking skills (dribbling, passing, and shooting), the CK Enzyme and analyzed the difference between the experimental group and the controlling group. The study concludes that it is possible to depend on the exercises of Swedish benches as effective tools in developing the distinctive power of some attacking skills (dribbling, passing, and shooting) and the CK Enzyme. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Attacking Skills; Handball; Power; Swedish Benches; The CK Enzyme

Index Keywords

abdomen, article, controlled study, curriculum, exercise, human, leg, randomized controlled trial, skill

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10) Mohsen, B.A., Jwad, A.A.

Microbiology and drug sensitivity pattern for patients with chronic otitis media in aldiwaniya teaching hospital

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Abstract

Background: Otitis media (OM) refers to a group of complex infectious and inflammatory diseases affecting the middle ear. OM in general is very common, as studies show that around 80 % of children should have experienced at least one episode by their third birthday. OM has been broadly classified into two main types, acute and chronic. Acute OM (AOM) is characterized by the rapid onset of signs of inflammation, specifically bulging and possible perforation of the tympanic membrane, fullness and erythema, as well as symptoms associated with inflammation such as otalgia, irritability and fever. **Aim of the study:** The aim of this study is to find out the microbiological profile (bacteria and/or fungi) and their antibiotic sensitivity patterns in patients with chronic otitis media who were attended the ear, nose and throat (ENT) Department in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital. **Patients and Method:** The sample of patients was collected from the pool of patients attending the Outpatient Department of ear, nose and throat (ENT) in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, complaining of signs and symptoms suggestive of chronic otitis media. this study was started from 1st of January to 30th of June 2020 year in six months duration. The lab work was accomplished at the central laboratory of Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital. The patients who had chronic pus discharging ears for at least 3 months from all age groups and who were not on antibiotics treatment (systemic or local) for at least 5 preceding days, were included in this study. **Results:** The study included a total of 89 patients with chronic otitis media. Out of all cases 46 patients were females in a percentage of 51.68 % and 43 patients were males in a percentage of 48.31%. Culture examination showed that 86 patients (96.6 %) had positive single aerobic bacterial growth, two patients had negative culture (2.2 %) and a single patient had fungal growth in the form of *Candida Albicans*, as shown in figure 4.3. The 86 patients with positive bacterial growth were categorized into 30 (34.9 %) and 56 (65.1 %) as having gram positive and gram negative bacteria, respectively. Regarding gram positive bacteria, 22 patients had *Staphylococcus aureus* and 8 patients had *Streptococcus* species. Among 56 patients who had gram negative bacterial growth, 24 patients (42.85%) had *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 18 patients (32.14%) had *Proteus* species, 9 patients (16.07%) had *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), 5 patients (8.92%), had *Klebsiella* species **Conclusion:** By knowing of the microbiological and drug sensitivity pattern of chronic otitis media we can achieve some objectives and aims as follows: We can get efficient treatment for the patients with complete eradication of infection and reduce the suffering of the patients from chronic discharging ears. Prevention of the complications of chronic otitis media and reduce the morbidity and mortality of the infection. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

amikacin, amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid, ampicillin, antibiotic agent, aztreonam, cefalexin, cefoxitin, ceftazidime, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, erythromycin, gentamicin, imipenem, Piperacilin, tetracycline, tobramycin, unclassified drug, vancomycin; acute otitis media, adult, aerobic bacterium, aged, antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterial growth, bacterium culture, *Candida albicans*, child, chronic otitis media, eardrum perforation, erythema, *Escherichia coli*, female, fever, fungus growth, groups by age, human, human tissue, irritability, *Klebsiella*, major clinical study, male, middle aged, morbidity, mortality, nonhuman, otalgia, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus*, teaching hospital, throat, young adult

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11) Jallab, H.R., Kadhium, M.A.

Prevalence of anemia in patient with chronic heart failure attending al-diwaniah teaching hospital

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Abstract

Background: Anemia that are associated with heart failure is frequent condition which can lead to impairment in heart function by activation of neuro hormonal mechanism. So that there was vicious circle which explain the relationship between anemia and HF. a consequence Of anemia in patient with (HF) reflect on mortality rate, physical and dialy activities and frequent hospital admission. Iron deficiency and anemia should that diagnose and treat correctly. The etiology of anemia in patient with heart failure many factors either alone or in combination, these factor: iron deficiency, Erythropoietin level, drug, inflammation, hemodilution and medullary dysfunction. The pathophysiological mechanism inpatient that have anemia and heart failure with sharp evidence are iron deficiency and inflammation. A causes Of anemia in patient with HF need to evaluation in order to determine the favorable treatment According to current guide line we have injection iron drug. **Objectives:** this study was aimed to know the (#prevalence of anemia#) in patient with CHF and evaluate itis probability of effect on prognosis, severity and mortality rate and o characterize the morphology type of anemia and evaluate the most common type of anemia inpatient with chronic heart failure and check it is effect on NYHA function class. **Results:** The prevalence of anemia among the patient who have chronic heart failure is 40.4% Regarding possible causes of anemia the Diabetes 20% from 8 patient, Hypertension 85% from 34 patient, COPD10% from 4 patient, LVSD 55% from 22 patient, ACEI 65% from 26 patient, beta blocker 47.5 % from 19 patient diuretic 67.5% from 27 patient, Aspirin 47.5 % from 19 patient. Mean age of patient 65-77 years. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anemia; Chronic heart failure; Iron deficiency

Index Keywords

acetylsalicylic acid, beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent, dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor, diuretic agent, hemoglobin, iron, warfarin; adult, aged, anemia, Article, biochemical analysis, body mass, case control study, chronic obstructive lung disease, comorbidity, controlled study, diabetes mellitus, disease severity, economic status, electrocardiography, female, heart failure, hematological parameters, hospital admission, human, hypertension, leg edema, male, marriage, middle aged, mortality rate, New York Heart Association class, physical activity, prevalence, prognosis, smoking

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- 12) Altamemi, I.A.^a, Salim, R.M.^b, Muslim, O.T.^a

Circulating Micro RNA (106, 21) as Biomarker for Helicobacter pylori associated gastric cancer

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Abstract

Background: gastric cancer (GC) residue one of the major health burdens accounting for of all cancers and is the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. Chronic inflammation due to *Helicobacter pylori* infection plays the role in triggering carcinogenesis. Gastric cancer managements must be quickly and the time of gastric cancer diagnosis is necessary for treatment, unfortunately, the existing circulating biomarker for gastric cancer diagnosis prognosis display low sensitivity and specificity, the gastric cancer diagnosis is based on only on the invasive procedures such as upper digestive endoscopy and diagnosis for the majority of patients is made at an advanced stage when only limited treatment options can be offered, therefore other the recent studies are suggests using miRNAs as gastric cancer biomarker. **Objective:** The study aims to evaluate miRNA-21, miRNA-106 as a non invasive diagnostic biomarker for *Helicobacter pylori* associated gastritis and gastric cancer. **Patients and methods:** A case control study have been conducted and based on 3 group, The first group was included 20 patients with *Helicobacter pylori* infection associated gastric cancer, who were observation in Oncology Center at Al-Diwaniyah City, Second group was include 20 patients with *Helicobacter pylori* infection associated Gastritis who visited Endoscopy Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology of Al-Diwanyiah Teaching hospital. Third group was include 40 healthy volunteers. Venipuncture used to collect samples of blood from these groups. The collection of three milliliters blood was payload out in plain non EDTA tube in order to clot. Further, centrifuges was utilized to separate the serum and then stored at -20oC which was further used to identify free miRNA-106 and miRNA-21 qPCR. **Results:** Current study reveals that miR-21 expression was significantly highest in patient with gastric cancer, and then patients with gastritis and then control group ($P < 0.001$), 6.28 (4.78) fold change versus 2.45 (1.79) fold change versus 1 (-) fold change In addition, the miR-106 expression was significantly highest in patients with gastric cancer and then patients with gastritis and control group ($P < 0.001$), 7.03 (4.81)fold change versus 3.02 (1.82)fold change versus 1 (-) fold change, respectively, the diagnostic value of both miR-21 and miR-106 was evaluate using receiver operator characteristic ROC curve analysis the cutoff value of miR-21 was > 4.32 fold change with an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.973, an accuracy of 97.3 %, a sensitivity of 100 % and a specificity of 95 %, Moreover, the cutoff value of miR-106 was > 4.84 fold change with an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.981, an accuracy of 98.1 %, a sensitivity of 100 % and a specificity of 96 %. **Conclusion:** We can obtain diagnostic biomarkers with high specificity and sensitivity, by using two miRNA miRNA-21 which show high sensitivity, and miRNA-106, which show high specificity, Perhaps this could complement each other in testing whilst increasing sensitivity when individually related to miRNA. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Biomarker; Circulating Micro RNA; Gastric cancer; *Helicobacter pylori*

Index Keywords

biological marker, circulating microRNA, microRNA 106, microRNA 21, unclassified drug; adult, Article, cancer patient, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, diagnostic accuracy, diagnostic test accuracy study, diagnostic value, female, gene expression, *Helicobacter* infection, human, male, receiver operating characteristic, sensitivity and specificity, stomach cancer

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- 13) Jallab, H.R., Dabbi, N.J.

Sociodemography and clinical features of psoriasis in patients attending dermatology clinic in al diwaniyah teaching hospital

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DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2020.12.04.395

Department of Community and family Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Psoriasis is a long-lasting inflammatory, immune mediated disease of the skin which is characterized by the presence of erythematous scaly plaques. The prevalence of psoriasis is 2-4% worldwide. The exact cause of psoriasis stills unclear, multifactorial etiology may contribute leading to psoriasis appearance, the combination of genetics, a dysregulated immune system and trigger factors may result in psoriasis development It has a negative impact on the patient's health and may associate with serious medical comorbidities, although the extent of this problem, little information is available regarding its epidemiology in our country. **Objectives:** To determine the association of socio-demographic and clinical features of control and psoriatic patients who attended dermatology clinics in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital. **Patients and Method:** A case control study, in dermatology clinic in Al Diwaniyah teaching hospital, from 1st of April to 30 of September 2020. The sample of the study included 76 patients, 36 with psoriasis and 40 control All psoriatic patients where include, each one subjected to detailed history and examination. The questionnaire included information regarding demographic and clinical features of psoriasis. **Results:** The mean age was 31 ± 16.5 years ranging from 1-69 years, with a peak age at 24-35. The mean age at onset was 22.8 ± 12.0 years, there was no significant difference in both control and patients groups with regards to gender, mean of age, occupation, and level

of education. There was significant association with residency and smoking habits. About 33.3% of patient had family history of psoriasis. Chronic Plaque type was the most common variant, arms and trunk were the most affected and the most initial site affected by psoriasis. Nail involvement was seen in (19.2%) patients and joint involvement in 30.6%, there was significant association between psoriasis and comorbidities in patients' group. Conclusion and recommendations: The study revealed that psoriasis is a heterogeneous disease it affects all ages, genders, and socioeconomic classes. Further research to study the relationship and these properties are recommended to affect the lives of sufferers. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Clinical features; Psoriasis; Sociodemography

Index Keywords

adult, Article, case control study, chronic obstructive lung disease, clinical article, clinical feature, controlled study, demography, diabetes mellitus, disease course, disease exacerbation, disease initiation, disease severity, dyslipidemia, erythrodermic psoriasis, female, flexural psoriasis, guttate psoriasis, human, hypertension, incidence, infection, inflammatory bowel disease, joint involvement, lower limb, male, nail involvement, observational study, pain, physical appearance, prevalence, pruritus, psoriasis, psoriasis vulgaris, pustulosis palmoplantaris, questionnaire, skin discomfort, smoking habit, teaching hospital, upper limb

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- 14) Hamed, A.T.^a, Sabhan, A.H.^b

Single – center assessment of short-term morbidity associated with ureteric stone

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Abstract

Background: Ureteric calculus or stones are those inside the ureter, From of the ureteropelvic conjunction to just the vesico ureteric conjunction at each point. Peristaltic pain (renal colic), nausea, vomiting and hematuria may occur in patients with ureteric calculi. In patients with renal colic and flank pain in the emergency department, a workup must be done to detect any ureteral stones creating obstruction. Hydronephrosis, renal injury, or urinary tract infection are complications of ureteric calculi. Obstructive pyelonephritis is a serious complication triggered through upper stones of the urinary tract which, if it advances to septicaemia, will become a urological emergency with the a highly dangerous effect. The occurrence of complications after ureteric stone application is variable and is correlated with operating time, calculus location, ureteroscopy form, and surgeon knowledge. **Objectives:** To assess the short term morbidity associated with ureteric stones in randomly selected group of patients attending the urology center in Al-Diwanyiah Teaching Hospital. **Patients and Method:** This is a cross sectional study performed in single_center in Al_Diwanyiah Teaching Hospital, from April to September 2020. The study included 150 patients assessed by reviewing their chronic medical illness, characteristic of stones, clinical features and complications associated with ureteric stone. **Results:** In the current study, Most of cases were between 20-40 years of age. The study included 99 (66.0 %) males and 51 (34.0 %) females. Diabetes mellitus was seen in 9 (6 %), systemic hypertension was seen in 16 (10.7 %) and ischemic heart disease was seen in 5 (3.3 %) of cases. The most common symptom was pain (100%) followed by nausea and vomiting (76%) then by hematuria (75%), dysuria (74%) and frequency (61%). pyelonephritis is the most encountered complication in our studied patients (27.3 %) followed by morbidity associated with surgical intervention in 14% while 12.7% of our patients were unable to continue with their usual work. Drugs side effects were noticed in 19 patients (12.7 %) after medical therapy. Uremia occur in 11 patients (7.3%). one patient unfortunately developed urosepsis but his condition is controlled finally. **Conclusion:** Ureteric stones are a common urological emergency owing to its considerable symptoms and serious complication that include pyelonephritis, uremia and sepsis. Treatment strategies can result in further morbidity to patients. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Drug side effect; Pyelonephritis; Pyonephrosis; Surgical intervention; Uremia; Ureteric stones; Urosepsis

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, age, aged, Article, bilateral stone, clinical feature, controlled study, creatinine blood level, cross-sectional study, diarrhea, dizziness, dysuria, edema, epigastric pain, female, fever, hematuria, human, hydronephrosis, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, kidney injury, major clinical study, male, morbidity, nausea and vomiting, nephrolithiasis, operation duration, postoperative pain, pyelonephritis, septicemia, side effect, stone size, surgeon, teaching hospital, urea blood level, uremia, ureter obstruction, ureter stone, urology, urosepsis

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- 15) Khuttar, A.H., Jallab, H.R.

Knowledge perspective and use of unconventional complementary and alternative therapy among diabetes patients attend diabetic center in aldiwanyia teaching hospital

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Department of Community and family Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: a lot of diabetic patients reports using "complementary and alternative medicinal" during their lifetime at least once. "Complementary" forms of treatment are those items that are used with conventional treatment together, while "alternative" forms are used instead of the usual treatment. The "National Center for Complementary

and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)", which is now with updated name "the National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)", is a subsidiary of "the National Institutes of Health (NIH), USA", and considers these forms of treatment as that healthcare trends and practices evolved outside of the mainstream of conventional medicine. Aim of the study: The aim of this study was to evaluate knowledge, attitude, practices (KAP) of diabetic patients towards use of Complementary and alternative medical products. Patients and Method: In this hospital based study, in order to evaluate the prevalence rate of herb use by diabetic patients the study was designed to be a cross sectional one. At the end of study we were able to include 100 cases. The study started on April 2020 and ended at October 2020. The study was carried out at diabetes mellitus center in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital. Results: The prevalence rate of herb use in patients with diabetes mellitus is shown in figure 4.3. Out of a total of 100 patients, 53 gave a history of using herbs in treating diabetes. Therefore, the prevalence rate will be relatively high (53 %). The characteristics of using herbs by diabetic patients are shown in table 4.6. Logistic regression analysis to find out the predictor of herb use by diabetic patients is shown in table 4.7 in which none of sociodemographic factors was able to predict significantly the use of herbs by patients with diabetes. Conclusion: There prevalence rate of using complementary and alternative medicine is high among Iraqi diabetic patients. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

adult, allopathy, alternative medicine, article, attitude, demography, diabetic patient, female, human, major clinical study, male, national health organization, prevalence, teaching hospital

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16) Sharif, Y.H.^a, Hassen, R.M.^b

Prevalence and risk factors of abortion among patients attending maternity and children teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah-Iraq
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Abstract

Abortion responsible for high percentage of maternal mortality in the reproductive age women especially in the developing countries and countries with limited abortion laws. There is a real fact, the abortion may occur in the early weeks of pregnancy mostly when the mother not aware of her pregnancy. In addition, in some of the countries such as Iraq in which the induced abortion is illegal, it is not easy to know about the exact burden of different types of abortion. The present case control study of Iraqi women living in Al-Diwaniyah city to identify the attributable risk factors that lead to abortion in reproductive age women and the correlation of the most prevalence risk for reproductive women to suffering from abortion. Aim of the study: To study the prevalence of abortion in a sample of inpatient women within reproductive age and the risk factors implicated in such risky disease. Patients and Method: A case-control study with 300 respondents was used (150 cases and 150 controls). The study was undertaken in Al-Diwaniyah maternity and children teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah province, Mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. During a period starting from 8 April 2020 through 25 September 2020, the main presenting clinical features and clinical features of abortion and finding in examination as well as those obtained from investigations. Results: In the current study, The prevalence of all cases of abortion during the period of study was 801 Out of 10073 women admitted to the Children and Maternity Teaching Hospital. 801 (8 %). there was also no significant difference in the distribution of patients and control subjects according to residency, level of education, socioeconomic state, number of life children, relation to husband and diseases (anemia, high blood pressure high blood sugar and urinary tract infection). Also, occupation, age of women at marriage and antenatal care appears to be significantly associated with abortion. Conclusions: Abortion appears to be significantly correlated with age 20-29 years old, occupation, age of women at marriage and antenatal care. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Abortion; Prevalence; Reproductive age women; Risk factors

Index Keywords

abortion, adult, anemia, Article, attributable risk, blood pressure, case control study, clinical feature, controlled study, diabetes mellitus, female, female worker, gestational age, glucose blood level, human, hypertension, induced abortion, Iraq, major clinical study, marriage, maternal mortality, pregnancy, pregnant woman, prenatal care, prevalence, risk factor, social status, urinary tract infection

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17) Kurdi, A.H., Aubaid, A.H.

Molecular serotyping and genotype variation of escherichia coli isolated from urinary tract infections
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Abstract

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) has become increasingly problematic due to the emergence of resistance to first-line antibiotics among the causative bacteria, particularly among uropathogenic Escherichia coli E. coli (UPEC) strains. So, the present study aimed to identify the genotyping of E. coli isolated from UTIs. using molecular typing. A total of 200 urine samples collected from patients definitely and clinically diagnosed with UTIs whom attended to Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital during the period from November 2019 to April 2020. The genomic DNA was extracted and amplified with K antigen gene cluster in E. coli UTI isolates using DNA sequencing method. The PCR product of K antigen was purified and sent to Macrogen Company in Korea for DNA sequencing and the received data was analysed using NCBI BLAST and phylogenetic tree analysis (Mega version X) between local isolates and NCBI-Blast submitted K genotypes isolates. The local isolates were submitted in NCBI-GenBank submission to

get GenBank accession number. The tested human *E. coli* isolates showed close genetic related to NCBI-BLAST *E. coli* K-antigen gene cluster genotype K20 (MG739438.1) and genotype K2ab (MG736912.1) at total genetic changes (0.0020-0.030%). © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

DNA sequencing; K-antigen gene cluster; Urinary tract infections; Uropathogenic *E. coli*

Index Keywords

agar, capsular polysaccharide, DNA polymerase, dye, genomic DNA, hydrochloric acid, magnesium chloride, nucleoside triphosphate, potassium chloride, primer DNA, RNA 16S, unclassified drug, virulence factor; agar gel electrophoresis, Article, bacterial growth, bacterium isolate, bacterium isolation, bacteriuria, colony forming unit, DNA concentration, DNA extraction, DNA purity, DNA sequencing, *Escherichia coli*, gene amplification, gene cluster, gene mutation, genetic analysis, genetic variability, genotype, human, K antigen, molecular typing, nucleotide sequence, phylogenetic tree, phylogeny, polymerase chain reaction, sequence alignment, sequence analysis, sequence homology, serotyping, single nucleotide polymorphism, urinary tract infection, urine culture, uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*

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18) Hashim, N.A., Kadhim, R.J.

The value of standing x-ray in detecting physiological spondylolisthesis in patients with single disc prolapse with normal intensity mri findings

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Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq

Abstract

Background: A common spinal disease is lumbar disc herniation (LDH) accompanied by clinically relevant symptoms and it affects nearly one to 3 percent of general population. It has been inferred from long-term studies that approximately 15 percent of patients with spondylosis will have spondylolisthesis in addition. When adults are taken into consideration, 10% women and 5% of men are going to have lumbar spondylolisthesis that is not accompanied by a defect in the pars. **Aim of the study:** The current study was carried out in order to highlight the association between physiologic spondylolisthesis and disc herniation. **Patients and methods:** The current cross-sectional study was carried out at radiology unit, Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. The work with this study is dated back to March 2019 and lasted till April 2020. The study included 100 patients with single disc prolapsed, who were randomly selected from the pool of patients referred by orthopedic unit to radiology unit. Those patients were investigated by MRI according to the routinely recommended examination done in the radiology unit for patients with single disc prolapse in addition to conventional plane x-ray in supine and standing positions (anteroposterior and lateral). **Results:** The following results were found after data evaluation. Regarding the age interval of 20-40, 15 of them have disk prolapse with normal signal intensity, no one of them have spondylolisthesis, and 5 of them have abnormal signal intensity (dehydrated disk), one patient showing spondylolisthesis. Regarding the age interval of 41 to 60, 18 of them have disk prolapse with normal signal intensity, no one of them have spondylolisthesis, and 42 of them have abnormal signal intensity (dehydrated disk), 4 patient showing spondylolisthesis. With respect to the age above 60, one of them are have disk prolapsed with normal signal intensity, no one of them have spondylolisthesis, and 19 of them have abnormal signal intensity (dehydrated disk), one patient showing spondylolisthesis. **Conclusion:** Standing position lateral X-ray must be performed for every patient with single disk prolapse having normal or abnormal signal intensity MRI to exclude physiological spondylolisthesis. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Physiological spondylolisthesis; Single disc prolapse; Standing x-ray

Index Keywords

adult, Article, bone radiography, comparative study, controlled study, cross-sectional study, disease association, female, human, intervertebral disk, intervertebral disk hernia, Iraq, major clinical study, male, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, observational study, outcome assessment, priority journal, sex difference, spondylolisthesis, standing, statistically significant result, synovial cyst, teaching hospital

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19) Alkhazraji, R.H.M.^a, Hachim, M.H.^b, Abdhussain, A.S.^a

Transvaginal ultrasound versus saline infusion ultrasound for the characterization of intrauterine lesions in premenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding

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^b Al-Diwaniyah Teaching hospital, Department of radiology, Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Abnormal uterine bleeding is among common health issues seen in premenopausal women. The use of invasive techniques such as hysteroscopy and dilatation and curettage are associated with surgical risks, use of anesthesia, severe post-operative pain and are costly. Therefore, the use of non-invasive technique is preferred by both patients and the treating clinicians. Although, transvaginal sonography has been proved to be good diagnostic tool in categorizing causes of abnormal uterine bleeding, saline infusion sonography nowadays gains better reputation because of better endometrial surface visualization. **Aim of the study:** The current study was aiming at comparing the sensitivity and specificity of saline infusion sonography to transvaginal sonography. **Patients and methods:** The current prospective study was carried out between 1st of January 2018 and 30th of June 2019 at the gynecological outpatient clinic in maternity and children teaching hospital/ Al-Diwaniyah. At the end of

the study, authors were able to recruit 80 women with abnormal uterine bleeding with an age range of 25 to 45 years. Women with obvious infection, pregnant women, those with known adnexal abnormality and those who fail to complete both saline infusion and transvaginal ultrasound procedures were excluded from the study. All women were subjected to transvaginal sonography, saline infusion sonography and dilatation and curettage. Results: When endometrial biopsy was considered as the gold standard, no abnormal pathology (36.25%), polypoid lesion (35%), endometrial hyperplasia (8.75%), submucosal leiomyoma (20%) were found among our study population. With reference to pathological results, and when compare TVS & SIS; we found that SIS was more sensitive and highly specific than TVS with sensitivity of 79.56 and specificity of 98.85 respectively, and it was statistically significant. Conclusion: Saline infusion sonography is more sensitive, more specific and more accurate than transvaginal sonography in characterizing organic pathology in premenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Infusion; Premenopausal; Saline; Transvaginal; Ultrasound; Ultrasound; Women

Index Keywords

sodium chloride; adult, Article, diagnostic accuracy, diagnostic test accuracy study, dilatation and curettage, echography, endometrium biopsy, endometrium hyperplasia, endometrium polyp, female, gold standard, histopathology, human, human tissue, major clinical study, outpatient department, predictive value, premenopause, priority journal, prospective study, saline infusion sonography, sensitivity and specificity, teaching hospital, transvaginal echography, uterus bleeding, uterus myoma

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- 20) Saadoon, A.M.^a, Abd-Almer Jwad, A.^a, Madloum, R.K.^b

Comparative study for complications of otoplasty between patients under ten years and above ten years old
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (9), pp. 234-238.

DOI: 10.31838/srp.2020.9.38

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^b Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

The term prominent ears refer to ears that stick out enough to appear abnormal. Ears can be considered prominent if they stand out more than 2 cm from the side of the mastoid. The normal external ear is separated by less than 2 cm from, and forms an angle of less than 25 degree with, the side of the head. To correct prominent ears, the anatomical abnormality is determined. The three main common causes of prominent ears are under development of antihelical fold, conchal hypertrophy and protruding earlobe. Patient and Methods: Twenty patients with congenital prominent ears presented to the department of plastic surgery at Diwaniyah teaching hospital and private clinic between January ,2015 to May ,2018. Patients were studied clinically and evaluated preoperatively according to:- (1) Age: we divided the patients into two age groups (under ten years and above ten years). (2) Sex (3) Whether the ear deformity was unilateral or bilateral. (4) If the cause of prominent was antihelix, conchal, earlobe problems or combinations of these causes. Results: The total number of patients involved in this study was 20 patients , 14 patients (70%) were male and 6 patients (30%) were female with male to female ratio was 2.3:1 .Ten patients were below ten years with median age was seven years and the other ten patients were above ten years with median age was twenty one years. Otoplasty was bilateral in all patients The procedure was performed under general anesthesia in all patients under ten years old and in five patients above ten years (50%).The cause of deformity was loss of definition of antihelix in ten patients(50%) and the management was according to the age , the children under ten years of age were managed by suturing technique (Mustarde) for correction of antihelix deformity and in patients above ten years were managed by combination of incision , scoring and suture techniques. Four patients (20%), the cause of deformity was conchal hypertrophy and corrected by conchal reduction. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antihelical fold; Conchal hypertrophy; Conchal reduction; Otoplasty; Protruding earlobe; Suturing technique

Index Keywords

antibiotic agent; adult, age, antibiotic therapy, Article, cauterization, child, clinical article, comparative study, ear lobe, ear reconstruction, female, general anesthesia, human, hypertrophic scar, incision, male, plastic surgery, postoperative complication, postoperative hemorrhage, preoperative evaluation, priority journal, private hospital, prominent ear, recurrent disease, school child, surgical infection, suture technique, systemic therapy, teaching hospital, young adult

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- 21) Suhail, H.J.^a, Mousa, A.A.^b, Waleed, S.M.^c, Hussien, Y.A.^c

Predictors of quality of life (QoL) among qadisiah medical student, Iraq
(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12 (4), pp. 130-136.

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Abstract

Objective: The evaluation expectance to investigate the individual satisfaction (QoL) of Al-Qadisiyah, clinical understudies during their clinical assessment and to inquire

about the prompting portions of the qoL of substitutes. Methods: A cross-sectional examination stayed coordinated in March 2019. The examination masses were made out of 878 clinical understudies from second to 6th class College of Medicine, University of AL-Qadisiah, addressing 82.3% of the full-scale understudy body (years 1-6). Among the entire examination gathering, 316 understudies (35.9%) were male, and 562 (64.1%) stayed female. 23.55 years (SD = 3.98 years, run:18-40) consider as mean age. The Arabic adjustment of WHOQOL-BREF instrument was used to review the QoL of clinical understudies. The steadfastness of the whoqol-bref was assessed using Cronbach's examination, and the relationship of sociodemographic causes with individual fulfillment was assessed consuming multivariate backside assessment. Results: Atotal 0.731 was coefficient of the whoqol-bref. the steady reason assessment gave an adequate fit to a four-register model the clinical understudy test. There are many different rulings that have been stuck in the mind for a long time that remain uninhibited in social relations as well as physical and psychological success. (P >0.05). third year understudies had negligible scores in mental success and open connections zones. Various imprints characteristics had essential complexities in mental thriving and advertising territories(P > 0.05). Understudies from clinical remedies required the most raised scores. Sexual heading, energy for the district of the examination, and physical exercise were on an essential level related with the individual satisfaction of understudies in explicit locales (P >0.05). Conclusions: One of the most important factors studied in the qol evaluation is WHOQOL-BREF from Iraqi clinical studies. For change according to the reasons affecting qol, it is the duty of the clinical schools to provide all the assistance needed by the clinical training, especially in the third year, such as the educational plan and also the basic assistance. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Al-Qadisiah; Clinical understudy; Medical College; Quality of life

Index Keywords

adult, advertising, article, controlled study, demography, exercise, female, human, human experiment, Iraq, male, medical school, medical student, quality of life, satisfaction, social interaction

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- 22) Stein, D.J.^{a ad}, Harris, M.G.^{b ad c ad}, Vigo, D.V.^{d ad e ad}, Tat Chiu, W.^f, Sampson, N.^f, Alonso, J.^{g ad h i ad}, Altwaijri, Y.^j, Bunting, B.^{k ad ad}, Caldas-de-Almeida, J.M.^{l ad ad}, Cia, A.^m, Ciutan, M.ⁿ, Degenhardt, L.^{o ad ad}, Gureje, O.^{p ad ad}, Karam, A.^q, Karam, E.G.^{q ad r ad}, Lee, S.^{s ad ad}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^t, Mneimneh, Z.^{u ad ad}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{v ad w x ad}, Posada-Villa, J.^{y ad ad}, Rapsey, C.^z, Torres, Y.^{aa ad ad}, Carmen Viana, M.^{ab ad ad}, Ziv, Y.^{ac}, Kessler, R.C.^{f ad ad}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^{ad}, Al-Hamzawi, A.^{ad}, Salih Al-Kaisy, M.^{ad}, Helena Andrade, L.^{ad}, Atwoli, L.^{ad}, Benjet, C.^{ad}, Borges, G.^{ad}, Bromet, E.J.^{ad}, Bruffaerts, R.^{ad}, Cardoso, G.^{ad}, Chatterji, S.^{ad}, Cia, A.H.^{ad}, Demyttenaere, K.^{ad}, Florescu, S.^{ad}, de Girolamo, G.^{ad}, Maria Haro, J.^{ad}, Hinkov, H.^{ad}, Chi-Hu, Y.^{ad}, de Jonge, P.^{ad}, Nasser Karam, A.^{ad}, Kawakami, N.^{ad}, Kiejna, A.^{ad}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{ad}, Jean-Lepine, P.^{ad}, McGrath, J.^{ad}, Elena Medina-Mora, M.^{ad}, Moskalewicz, J.^{ad}, Piazza, M.^{ad}, Scott, K.M.^{ad}, Slade, T.^{ad}, Carlos Stagnaro, J.^{ad}, ten Have, M.^{ad}, Whiteford, H.^{ad}, Williams, D.R.^{ad}, Wojtyniak, B.^{ad}, the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ad}

Perceived helpfulness of treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder: Findings from the World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Background: Perceived helpfulness of treatment is an important healthcare quality indicator in the era of patient-centered care. We examine probability and predictors of two key components of this indicator for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Methods: Data come from World Mental Health surveys in 16 countries. Respondents who ever sought PTSD treatment (n = 779) were asked if treatment was ever helpful and, if so, the number of professionals they had to see to obtain helpful treatment. Patients whose treatment was never helpful were asked how many professionals they saw. Parallel survival models were estimated for obtaining helpful treatment in a specific encounter and persisting in help-seeking after earlier unhelpful encounters. Results: Fifty seven percent of patients eventually received helpful treatment, but survival

analysis suggests that it would have been 85.7% if all patients had persisted in help-seeking with up to six professionals after earlier unhelpful treatment. Survival analysis suggests that only 23.6% of patients would persist to that extent. Odds of ever receiving helpful treatment were positively associated with receiving treatment from a mental health professional, short delays in initiating help-seeking after onset, absence of prior comorbid anxiety disorders and childhood adversities, and initiating treatment before 2000. Some of these variables predicted helpfulness of specific treatment encounters and others predicted persistence after earlier unhelpful encounters. Conclusions: The great majority of patients with PTSD would receive treatment they considered helpful if they persisted in help-seeking after initial unhelpful encounters, but most patients whose initial treatment is unhelpful give up before receiving helpful treatment. © 2020 Wiley Periodicals LLC

Author Keywords

cross national; epidemiology; health services; PTSD; trauma; treatment

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adult, anxiety disorder, Article, childhood adversity, comorbidity, cooperation, female, health survey, help seeking behavior, human, major clinical study, male, mental health care personnel, posttraumatic stress disorder, prediction, predictor variable, priority journal, survival, survival analysis, anxiety, child, patient attitude, posttraumatic stress disorder, questionnaire; Anxiety, Child, Health Surveys, Humans, Patient Acceptance of Health Care, Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic, Surveys and Questionnaires

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- 23) Aldallal, A.A.R.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Rjeeb, A.N.^c, Mohammed, S.J.^d, Amber, K.^e

The prevalence of Clopidogrel resistance in an Iraqi population

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Abstract

Background: Clopidogrel is a P2Y₁₂ inhibitor indicated with aspirin to attenuate high platelet reactivity in patients who are at risk of undergoing thromboembolic events. Numerous investigations have prompted scanning and clinical tests to predict the resistance of patients to clopidogrel because not all patients respond to clopidogrel equally. Resistance to clopidogrel refers to a phenomenon by which clopidogrel fails to deliver a pharmacological target and may be measured by tests for platelet function. The best reasonable mechanism for the detected inter-individual variability in the inhibition of platelets leading to clopidogrel resistance is the differences in the magnitude of clopidogrel metabolism to its dynamic metabolite. Objective: This study aimed to investigate clopidogrel resistance in Iraqi patients who were residents in (Mid-Euphrates) governorates. Methods: A total of 324 patients were recruited into this cross-sectional study. All participants received a 600 mg loading dose of clopidogrel and scheduled for elective percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). The platelet function test was conducted for all patients at least 2 h before PCI to determine clopidogrel resistance. Our samples were classified into the clopidogrel resistance group and non-clopidogrel resistance group. The present study examined clopidogrel resistance in an Iraqi population, and blood samples were obtained for the determination of clopidogrel resistance. The data from all participants by interview were recorded regarding factors that affect clopidogrel response such as age, weight (body mass index), diabetes, and medications used (e.g., amlodipine, omeprazole, and atorvastatin) in the form of a questionnaire. Results: The clopidogrel resistance rate in the Iraqi population was 34.25%. Several variables may augment clopidogrel resistance such as advanced age, body mass index, and omeprazole, while other variables such as gender, diabetes mellitus, amlodipine, and atorvastatin had no association with clopidogrel resistance. Conclusions: In this study, one of three patients belonging to an Iraqi population displayed clopidogrel resistance. Many variables contribute to clopidogrel resistance. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antiplatelet therapy; Clopidogrel; Clopidogrel resistance; Percutaneous coronary intervention

Index Keywords

amlodipine, atorvastatin, clopidogrel, omeprazole; adult, aged, Article, blood sampling, body mass, body weight, clinical assessment, clopidogrel resistance, controlled study, cross-sectional study, diabetes mellitus, drug determination, drug sensitivity, female, human, interview, Iraqi, loading drug dose, major clinical study, male, outcome assessment, percutaneous coronary intervention, platelet reactivity, population, prevalence, questionnaire, thrombocyte function

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- 24) Narayanasamy, K.K.^{a b}, Price, J.C.^a, Merkhan, M.^a, Elttayef, A.^a, Dobson, J.^c, Telling, N.D.^a

Cytotoxic effect of PEI-coated magnetic nanoparticles on the regulation of cellular focal adhesions and actin stress fibres

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Abstract

The biocompatibility of surface-coated magnetic nanoparticles (MNPs) is key to their successful use in biomedical applications. Polyethyleneimine-coated MNPs (MNP-PEIs) provide improved in vitro nucleic acid transfection efficiency and are safer compared to conventional chemicals. Commercial cell toxicity assays are useful for end-point and high-throughput screening, however, they only reports cells that have undergone an extreme toxic response leading to cell death. Cell toxicity is a complex process which can be expressed in many forms, through morphological, metabolic, and epigenetic changes. This study explores the effect of magnetic transfection with MNP-PEIs and an external magnetic field on cell toxicity, by studying particle internalization, changes in cellular morphology, and cell adhesion. We show that MNP-PEIs induce cell stress through a dose-dependent increase in cell adhesion via the overexpression of vinculin and formation of actin stress fibres. While the presence of PEI was the main contributor to increased cell stress, free PEI polyplexes induced higher toxicity compared to PEI bound to MNPs. MNPs without PEI coating however did not adversely affect cells, suggesting a chemical effect instead of a mechanical one. In addition, genes identified as being associated with actin fibre regulation and cell adhesion showed significant increases in expression from MNP-PEI internalization. From these results, we identify anomalous cell behaviour, morphology, and gene expression after interaction with MNP-PEIs, as well as a safe dosage to reduce acute cell toxicity. © 2020

Author Keywords

Cell adhesion; MNP; PEI; Toxicity; Vinculin

Index Keywords

Biocompatibility, Cell adhesion, Cell death, Gene expression, Magnetic nanoparticles, Magnetism, Medical applications, Morphology, Nucleic acids, Proteins, Toxicity, Biomedical applications, Cellular morphology, Complex Processes, External magnetic field, High throughput screening, Magnetic nanoparti cles (MNPs), Polyethyleneimine, Transfection efficiency; Molecular biology

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- 25) Al-Ziaydi, A.G.^a, Al-Shammari, A.M.^b, Hamzah, M.I.^c, Kadhim, H.S.^d, Jabir, M.S.^e

Newcastle disease virus suppress glycolysis pathway and induce breast cancer cells death

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Abstract

Newcastle disease virus (NDV) can modulate cancer cell signaling pathway and induce apoptosis in cancer cells. Cancer cells increase their glycolysis rates to meet the energy demands for their survival and generate ATP as the primary energy source for cell growth and proliferation. Interfering the glycolysis pathway may be a valuable antitumor strategy. This study aimed to assess the effect of NDV on the glycolysis pathway in infected breast cancer cells. Oncolytic NDV attenuated AMHA1 strain was used in this study. AMJ13 and MCF7 breast cancer cell lines and a normal embryonic REF cell line were infected with NDV with different multiplicity of infections (moi) to determine the IC50 of NDV through MTT assay. Crystal violet staining was done to study the morphological changes. NDV apoptosis induction was assessed using AO/PI assay. NDV interference with the glycolysis pathway was examined through measuring hexokinase (HK) activity, pyruvate, and ATP concentrations, and pH levels in NDV infected and non-infected breast cancer cells and in normal embryonic cells. The results showed that NDV replicates efficiently in cancer cells and spare normal cells and induce morphological changes and apoptosis in breast cancer cells but not in normal cells. NDV infected cancer cells showed decreased in the HK activity, pyruvate and ATP concentrations, and acidity, which reflect a significant decrease in the glycolysis activity of the NDV infected tumor cells. No effects on the normal cells were observed. In conclusion, oncolytic NDV ability to reduce glycolysis pathway activity in cancer cells can be an exciting module to improve antitumor therapeutics. © 2020, Indian Virological Society.

Author Keywords

Cancer metabolism; Oncolytics; Pyruvate; Virotherapy; Warburg effect

Index Keywords

AMJ13 cell line, apoptosis, Article, breast cancer, breast cancer cell line, cell death, cell growth, cell proliferation, cell suspension, controlled study, cytotoxicity assay, embryo, embryo cell, glycolysis, human, human cell, IC50, MCF-7 cell line, MTT assay, Newcastle disease virus, nonhuman, pH, pH measurement, REF cell line, signal transduction, Vero cell line

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- 26) Al-Ziaydi, A.G.^a, Al-Shammari, A.M.^b, Hamzah, M.I.^c, Kadhim, H.S.^d, Jabir, M.S.^e

Hexokinase inhibition using D-Mannoheptulose enhances oncolytic newcastle disease virus-mediated killing of breast cancer cells

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DOI: 10.1186/s12935-020-01514-2

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^d Department of Microbiology, College of Medicine, Al-Nahrain University, Baghdad, Iraq
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Abstract

Background: Most cancer cells exhibit increased glycolysis and use this metabolic pathway cell growth and proliferation. Targeting cancer cells' metabolism is a promising strategy in inhibiting cancer cell progression. We used D-Mannoheptulose, a specific hexokinase inhibitor, to inhibit glycolysis to enhance the Newcastle disease virus anti-tumor effect. Methods: Human breast cancer cells were treated by NDV and/or hexokinase inhibitor. The study included cell viability, apoptosis, and study levels of hexokinase enzyme, pyruvate, ATP, and acidity. The combination index was measured to determine the synergism of NDV and hexokinase inhibitor. Results: The results showed synergistic cytotoxicity against breast cancer cells by combination therapy but no cytotoxic effect against normal cells. The effect was accompanied by apoptotic cell death and hexokinase downregulation and inhibition to glycolysis products, pyruvate, ATP, and acidity. Conclusions: The combination treatment showed safe significant tumor cell proliferation inhibition compared to monotherapies suggesting a novel strategy for anti-breast cancer therapy through glycolysis inhibition by hexokinase downregulation. © 2020 The Author(s).

Author Keywords

Anticancer therapy; Cytotoxicity; Hexokinase inhibitor; Pyruvate; Warburg effect

Index Keywords

adenosine triphosphate, hexokinase, mannoheptulose, oncolytic paramyxovirus, pyruvic acid; acidity, animal cell, antineoplastic activity, apoptosis, Article, breast cancer cell line, cancer combination chemotherapy, cell viability, concentration (parameter), controlled study, cytotoxicity, down regulation, drug potentiation, embryo, enzyme inhibition, glycolysis, human, human cell, monotherapy, Newcastle disease virus, nonhuman, rat

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- 27) Abed, M.J., Almazai, A.J.T.

Heterogeneously catalyzed synthesis of PO and CO₂

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Al-Qadisiyah University, Collage Of Medicine, Medical Chemistry Branch, Al-Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

The worldwide condition issues, particularly the an Earth-wide temperature boost brought about by the accelerative gathering of carbon dioxide in the air are these days the most urgent for people just as worldwide manageability. The utilization of CO₂ as feedstock for creating synthetic won't majorly affect the relief of greenhouse gas discharges, in any event in a short medium term situation. Catalysis, either homogenous, heterogenous or enzymatic were effective connected in the change of greenhouse gases and in the synthetic blend utilizing CO₂. Heterogenous catalysis appears all in all points of interest connected with response rate, steadiness, partition, taking care of and reuse of the impetus and reactor plan. Primary items which can be delivered from CO₂ by heterogenous gas stage procedure incorporate methanol, methylamines and formic corrosive derivatives, Syn gas and determined items. Polycarbonate can be utilized in powder metallurgy as a folio and grease in ceramics. © Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health A118

Index Keywords

carbon dioxide, organic carbon, propylene carbonate; Article, attenuated total reflectance infrared spectroscopy, carbon cycle, carbon dioxide fixation, catalysis, greenhouse gas, infrared spectroscopy, physical chemistry, synthesis, thermal analysis, X ray absorption spectroscopy

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- 28) Kadhim, M.M.^a, Khlebos, A.H.^b, Alsulaiman, N.M.J.^a

Serum level of hmgb1 versus demographic and febrile convulsion characteristics in iraqi children

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Abstract

Febrile seizure (FS) is the most common type of seizure in childhood that occurs in 2-5 % of the children younger than 6 years. Fever is induced by pro-inflammatory cytokines during infection, and proinflammatory cytokines may trigger the development of febrileseizures.HMGB1 contributes to febrile inflammatory responses. There are conflicting results on increasing HMGB1 in serum during FS. One group 72 febrile children (6 months to 5 years old)andother group consisting of 80 children without seizure which served ashealthy control group. Blood samples were collected from the febrileseizure child patients within 30 minutes of the time of the seizure members of both groups and serum samples were prepared; HMGB1 concentrations were measured using Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit. Serum HMGB1levels were significantly higher in febrile seizure patients than in healthycontrols. Serum HMGB1levels were no significant for dimorphiccharacteristics(Temperature, type of FS,duration

of FS, recurrent of FS, family history of FS or epilepsy). HMGB1 was significantly higher in febrile seizure children. Although it is not possible to infer causality from descriptive human studies, our data suggest that HMGB1 may contribute to the generation of febrile seizures in children. There may be a potential role for therapy targeting HMGB1 in preventing or limiting febrile seizures or subsequent epileptogenesis in the vulnerable, developing nervous system of children. in same samples. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Febrile seizures; High mobility group box-1; Proinflammatory cytokines

Index Keywords

high mobility group B1 protein; Article, blood sampling, body temperature, child, controlled study, demography, disease duration, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, epileptogenesis, family history, febrile convulsion, female, first-degree relative, human, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, newborn, preschool child, protein blood level, sex difference

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- 29) Aktham, O.A.K.^a, Al-Sharshahi, Z.F.^b, Lee, R.P.^c, Alsubaihawi, Z.A.^a, Dolachee, A.A.^d, Hoz, S.S.^b

Unilateral absence of the internal carotid artery associated with anterior communicating artery aneurysms: Systematic review and a proposed management algorithm

(2020) *Surgical Neurology International*, 11, art. no. 238, . Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Background: Absence or hypoplasia of the internal carotid artery (ICA) is a rare congenital anomaly that is mostly unilateral and highly associated with other intracranial vascular anomalies, of which saccular aneurysm is the most common. Blood flow to the circulation of the affected side is maintained by collateral pathways, some of which include the anterior communicating artery (Acom) as part of their anatomy. Therefore, temporary clipping during microsurgery on Acom aneurysms in patients with unilateral ICA anomalies could jeopardize these collaterals and place the patient at risk of ischemic damage. In this paper, we review the literature on cases with a unilaterally absent ICA associated with Acom aneurysms and provide an illustrative case. **Methods:** We combined our experience of one case of a unilaterally absent ICA associated with an Acom aneurysm with the 33 existing publications on the same subject in the literature, for a total of 40 cases. We provide a detailed systematic literature review of this association of vascular anomalies, exploring different aspects regarding the collateral pathways and how they impact management strategies and propose a management algorithm to deal with such association. **Results:** The mean age was 48.2 16.5 years. The aneurysmal rupture was the most common presentation (75%). Agenesis was observed in 70% of patients, followed by hypoplasia (20%) and, finally, aplasia (10%). Lie Type A was the most common pattern of collaterals (50%), with Types B and D being of almost equal proportions. Most aneurysms were located at the A1-Acom junction contralateral to the anomalous side (Fisher's Exact test; $P = 0.03$). One case of temporary clipping was reported in the literature. **Conclusion:** Acom aneurysms in patients with unilateral ICA anomalies, given they are more commonly present contralaterally, could be of acquired etiology, warranting periodic screening in asymptomatic patients. Temporary clipping might be safe in patients with Type D collateral pattern, while those with Types A or B may require intraoperative rupture risk assessment and a tailored management plan to avoid disrupting collateral flow and causing ischemia. © 2020 Scientific Scholar. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Absence; Aneurysm; Anterior communicating artery; Hypoplasia; Internal carotid artery; Unilateral

Index Keywords

adult, agenesis, algorithm, aneurysm clipping, anterior cerebral artery, anterior communicating artery aneurysm, aplasia, carotid artery anomaly, case report, cerebrovascular surgery, clinical article, clinical feature, collateral circulation, common carotid artery, computed tomographic angiography, computer assisted tomography, coronary artery spasm, disease association, headache, hemiparesis, human, hypoplasia, internal carotid artery, male, microsurgery, middle aged, middle cerebral artery, posterior communicating artery, priority journal, Review, stiff neck, subarachnoid hemorrhage, systematic review, vomiting

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- 30) Harris, M.G.^{a,b}, Kazdin, A.E.^c, Chiu, W.T.^d, Sampson, N.A.^d, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^e, Al-Hamzawi, A.^f, Alonso, J.^{g,h,i}, Altwajiri, Y.^j, Andrade, L.H.^k, Cardoso, G.^l, Cia, A.^m, Florescu, S.ⁿ, Gureje, O.^o, Hu, C.^p, Karam, E.G.^{q,r,s}, Karam, G.^{q,r,s}, Mneimneh, Z.^t, Navarro-Mateu, F.^u, Oladeji, B.D.^o, O'Neill, S.^v, Scott, K.^w, Slade, T.^x, Torres, Y.^y, Vigo, D.^z, Wojtyniak, B.^{ab}, Zarkov, Z.^{ac}, Ziv, Y.^{ad}, Kessler, R.C.^d

Findings from world mental health surveys of the perceived helpfulness of treatment for patients with major depressive disorder

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Abstract

Importance: The perceived helpfulness of treatment is an important patient-centered measure that is a joint function of whether treatment professionals are perceived as helpful and whether patients persist in help-seeking after previous unhelpful treatments. **Objective:** To examine the prevalence and factors associated with the 2 main components of perceived helpfulness of treatment in a representative sample of individuals with a lifetime history of DSM-IV major depressive disorder (MDD). **Design, Setting, and Participants:** This study examined the results of a coordinated series of community epidemiologic surveys of noninstitutionalized adults using the World Health Organization World Mental Health surveys. Seventeen surveys were conducted in 16 countries (8 surveys in high-income countries and 9 in low- and middle-income countries). The dates of data collection ranged from 2002 to 2003 (Lebanon) to 2016 to 2017 (Bulgaria). Participants included those with a lifetime history of treated MDD. Data analyses were conducted from April 2019 to January 2020. Data on socioeconomic characteristics, lifetime comorbid conditions (eg, anxiety and substance use disorders), treatment type, treatment timing, and country income level were collected. **Main Outcomes and Measures:** Conditional probabilities of helpful treatment after seeing between 1 and 5 professionals; persistence in help-seeking after between 1 and 4 unhelpful treatments; and ever obtaining helpful treatment regardless of number of professionals seen. **Results:** Survey response rates ranged from 50.4% (Poland) to 97.2% (Medellín, Columbia), with a pooled response rate of 68.3% (n = 117616) across surveys. Mean (SE) age at first depression treatment was 34.8 (0.3) years, and 69.4% were female. Of 2726 people with a lifetime history of treatment of MDD, the cumulative probability (SE) of all respondents pooled across countries of helpful treatment after seeing up to 10 professionals was 93.9% (1.2%), but only 21.5% (3.2%) of patients persisted that long (ie, beyond 9 unhelpful treatments), resulting in 68.2% (1.1%) of patients ever receiving treatment that they perceived as helpful. The probability of perceiving treatment as helpful increased in association with 4 factors: older age at initiating treatment (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 1.02; 95% CI, 1.01-1.03), higher educational level (low: AOR, 0.48; 95% CI, 0.33-0.70; low-average: AOR, 0.62; 95% CI, 0.44-0.89; high average: AOR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.49-0.91 vs high educational level), shorter delay in initiating treatment after first onset (AOR, 0.98; 95% CI, 0.97-0.99), and medication received from a mental health specialist (AOR, 2.91; 95% CI, 2.04-4.15). Decomposition analysis showed that the first 2 of these 4 factors were associated with only the conditional probability of an individual treatment professional being perceived as helpful (age at first depression treatment: AOR, 1.02; 95% CI, 1.01-1.02; educational level: low: AOR, 0.48; 95% CI, 0.33-0.70; low-average: AOR, 0.62; 95% CI, 0.44-0.89; high-average: AOR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.49-0.91 vs high educational level), whereas the latter 2 factors were associated with only persistence (treatment delay: AOR, 0.98; 95% CI, 0.97-0.99; treatment type: AOR, 3.43; 95% CI, 2.51-4.70). **Conclusions and Relevance:** The probability that patients with MDD obtain treatment that they consider helpful might increase, perhaps markedly, if they persisted in help-seeking after unhelpful treatments with up to 9 prior professionals. © 2020 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

adult, aged, alternative medicine, anxiety disorder, Article, cooperation, country economic status, disease association, drug dependence, DSM-IV, female, health survey, high income country, human, major clinical study, major depression, male, mental health, mental patient, patient care, prevalence, treatment failure, World Health Organization, adolescent, age, educational status, global health, health survey, major depression, middle aged, patient attitude, patient compliance, patient satisfaction, time factor, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age Factors, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Depressive Disorder, Major, Educational Status, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Middle Aged, Patient Acceptance of Health Care, Patient Compliance, Patient Satisfaction, Time Factors, Young Adult

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31) Al Tamimi, A.S., Kadhm, R.J.

The incidence and surgical approaches of pancreatic injuries following blunt and penetrating abdominal trauma in al-diwanियाhteaching hospital (2020) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 11 (3), pp. 3691-3698.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v11i3.2532

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Abstract

The pancreas is a long J-shaped, soft, lobulated retroperitoneal organ. Pancreatic injury is relatively uncommon, occurring in 0.2–2 % of all trauma patients and 3–12 % of patients with abdominal injury. All traumatic pancreatic injuries are associated with significant morbidity with an overall rate of morbidity nearing 40%, higher grade pancreatic injuries are associated with higher rates of morbidity and mortality. To evaluate of surgical management of blunt and penetrating pancreatic trauma. During the period from January 2015 to September 2018, thirty patients with blunt and penetrating abdominal trauma were managed in emergency surgical department in Al-Diwaniyah

Teaching Hospital and assigned in prospective a case control study. Patients with proved associated pancreatic injury (regardless of the degree) at the time of laparotomy were included in the study. The mean age of patients was 34.4 year (17-57 years) among them there was 25 male (83.3 %) and 5 females (16.7%). The overall mortality rate is 20% (6 patients). The predominant mechanism of injury was penetrating 24 patients (80%) from gunshots and 6 patients with blunt abdominal trauma resulted from road traffic accidents). Pancreatic injury is infrequent in abdominal trauma. Its frequency is little different between blunt and penetrating abdominal trauma. © 2020, J. K. Welfare and Pharmascope Foundation. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Abdominal trauma; Pancreatic injury; Surgical approaches

Index Keywords

abdominal blunt trauma, abdominal penetrating trauma, adolescent, adult, American Association for the Surgery of Trauma organ injury scale, Article, blood vessel injury, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, duodenal fistula, female, gunshot injury, hemodynamics, human, incidence, laparotomy, male, morbidity, mortality rate, multiple organ failure, pancreas fistula, pancreas injury, pancreatectomy, pancreaticoduodenal injury, pancreaticoduodenectomy, prospective study, scoring system, traffic accident, wound complication

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32) Riah, K.I.

Bactericidal effect of silver nanoparticles and He-Ne laser on bacterium Escherichia coli in vitro

(2020) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (11), art. no. 231128, .

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2020.231128

Department of Physiology and Medical Physics, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

This study was designed to show the effect of silver nanoparticles (Ag-NPs) or He-Ne laser each of them individually, on Escherichia coli, also study the combined effect of nanoparticles and laser energy to kill or reduction of bacterial growth. Both, He-Ne laser and Ag-NPs were used against E. coli. Various concentrations of Ag-NPs have been employed, as far as; different irradiation times of laser were used for reducing bacterial growth. The results showed that E. coli was affected by laser and Ag-NPs when used separately and that effect was increased when using them together. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Ag-NPs; E. coli; He-Ne; Laser; Nanoparticles

Index Keywords

silver nanoparticle; Article, bacterial growth, bactericidal activity, concentration response, controlled study, Escherichia coli, growth inhibition, in vitro study, nonhuman

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33) Naser, H.H., Aubaid, A.H.

Molecular virulence determinants and antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from clinical infection patients in al Diwaniyah city of Iraq

(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12, pp. 1231-1244.

DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2020.SP2.152

Department of Medical Microbiology in College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The study was comprised collected 137 Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates which isolated from sputum, burns, urine, and ear swab clinical patients samples. All collected Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates were confirmed by selective Pseudomonas Chromogenic agar and biochemical identification by Vitek 2 system. The antibiotic susceptibility patterns by using disc diffusion method according to (CLSI guide 2018). the results were showed high frequency of MDR isolates at 101 (73.72%) and less frequency of XDR isolates at 16 (11.67%) and no isolates were recorded as pandrug antibiotics resistance (PDR) with High Significant differences (P<0.01). The burns isolates were showed almost high frequency of MDR isolates at 38 (97.37%) followed by urine, sputum, and ear swab isolates at (62.50%, 60.90%, and 72.0%). The frequency of XDR isolates were showed at (28.9%, 8.0%, 8.0%, and 3.12%) in burns, urine, sputum, and ear swab isolate respectively, with High Significant differences (P<0.01). All XDR Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates were showed non susceptibility to Piperacillin, Amikacin, Netilmicin, Imipenem, Meropenem, Ceftazidime, Cefepime, and Aztreonam at (100%). Other XDR isolates were showed less susceptibility to Ofloxacin, levofloxacin, and Gentamicin at (56.25%, 56.25%, and 75.0%) whereas, no XDR were showed resistance to Colistin and polymyxin B. The biofilm formation assay results were showed most XDR Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates given strong biofilm formation at prevalence (81.25%). The XDR Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates were genetic confirmative detected by PCR based 16S ribosomal RNA gene. The PCR was showed almost XDR Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates have ToxA, exoU, exoS virulence factors genes at (87.5%, 100%, and 100%) respectively. The biofilm formation was also detected at (100%) algC and (93.75%) lasI gene. In conclusion, Pseudomonas aeruginosa is important causes of nosocomial diseases and has high ability to acquired multidrugs resistance capacity especially in burn infection patients, and almost XDR Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates has potential virulence factors with high ability to biofilm formation with nonsusceptibility to almost antimicrobial drugs agents except lipopeptides agents. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

And antibiotic resistance; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Virulence factors

Index Keywords

amikacin, aztreonam, cefepime, ceftazidime, colistin, genomic DNA, gentamicin, imipenem, levofloxacin, meropenem, polymyxin B; antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterial gene, bacterial growth, bacterial virulence, bacterium isolation, biofilm, controlled study, disk diffusion, DNA sequence, gene expression, human, Iraq, major clinical study, minimum inhibitory concentration, nonhuman, polymerase chain reaction, prevalence, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Pseudomonas* infection, sequence analysis, zone of inhibition

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- 34) Jabir, F.A.^a, Hussein, M.N.^b

Evaluation the protective effect of local propolis against asthma in rats

(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12, pp. 1265-1275.

DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2020.SP2.156

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was demonstrated the effect of local propolis on some antioxidant in induced asthmatic rats. Blood samples from forty male rats divided into (healthy(G1),asthmatic (G2),asthmatic received local propolis (G3)and healthy received local propolis(G4)were collected and used for estimate some antioxidant in serum diagnosed lung tissue changes. The results were obtained a significant decrease in the level of antioxidants in the (G2)(except nitric oxide) when compared with (G1)as well as a significant increase in the level of antioxidant (except nitric oxide) in the (G3) and (G4) when compared with (G2) and (G1), respectively.Physiological tests showed the lung changes in (G2), but these changes are diminished in (G3). Conclusion: The results shows the ability of propolis to decrease free radicals formation and increase effectiveness of some antioxidants in induced asthmatic rats. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anti-inflammatory; Antioxidants; Asthma; Asthmatic rat; Propolis

Index Keywords

albumin, epinephrine, glutathione, glutathione synthase, glutathione transferase, nitric oxide, plant extract, propolis, propolis extract, protective agent, superoxide dismutase, unclassified drug, uric acid; animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, antioxidant activity, Article, asthma, biochemical analysis, blood analysis, cell disruption, cell infiltration, centrifugation, clinical effectiveness, connective tissue, controlled study, eosinophil, fibrosis, histology, hyperplasia, inflammation, leukocyte, lipid oxidation, lung parenchyma, male, microscopy, neutrophil, nonhuman, oxidation, pathology, rat, respiratory tract disease, spectrophotometry

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- 35) Altamemi, I.A.^a, Hassoun, H.K.^b, Alwadees, D.T.^c

Diagnostic importance of circulating microrna (23a, 451a) in multiple sclerosis

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Abstract

Background: In adults as young, sclerosis as multiple considered as most cause common of disability as neurologic. MS is characterized by demyelination, inflammation, and injury of neuro-axonal at nervous central system causing long-term developing disability. At the current time no definitive single exam for MS diagnosis and monitoring. A big challenge in (MS) is to biomarkers developing which might helping to understand MS patients as individual, such if they are a therapy responder or not, that medicine is effective more, as well as degree to that they might entering disease developing phase. At last years, huge attention has drawn to process-specific, biomarkers treatment-related diagnostic, and prognostic for MS identification. At the current review, we are concentrating on candidate's potential as neurofilaments for biomarkers of MS. Objective: The aim of present study is to find out a non-invasive diagnostic miRNA biomarker (miRNA-23a, miRNA-451a) for multiple sclerosis with high sensitivity and specificity. Patients and methods: A case control study based on three groups. first group 48 patients with previously diagnosis as MS and under treatment which include (11 male and 39 female), also second group was 20 patients new cases without treatment or who have sign of MS or suspected MS which include 7 male and 13 female who were observation in Middle-Euphrates-Neuroscience-Center in Anajaf Al-Ashraf/ Iraq. Third group was include 20 healthy volunteers (non-MS). Samples of blood (5 ml) were taken via venipuncture out of venous from such groups drawn via syringes being disposable at technique of aseptic. Every sample of 3 groups were taken in free plane EDTA tube, permitted for clotting then separation to serum was done via centrifuge of 13000 rpm for 5 min and then stored at-20C.Which was further used to identify miRNA-23a and miRNA-451a qPCR. Result: levels of miR-451a and miR-23a for MS patients and healthy individuals are shown in table 3.11 and figures 3.5 and 3.6. High difference of significance in miR-451a between groups, the level in control group was constant and equals one fold change; the level of both groups of patients of higher compared to healthy individual group, but, difference of no significant in the level between both patients groups (P > 0.05) Added to that, there was high difference of significance in miR-23a between study groups; the level in control group was constant and equals one fold change; the level of both patients groups was higher than that of control group (P < 0.05), but, there was no significant difference in the level between both groups of patients (P > 0.05).As soon as the analysis of ROC curve was done and outcomes showed that,the miR-451a cutoff value was >1 fold change with AUC,95%CI, sensitivity, specificity and accuracy level 0.721, 0.615 to 0.811,72.1%, 100% and

72.1% respectively. While the miR-23a cutoff value was >1 fold change with AUC,95%CI, sensitivity, specificity and accuracy level 0.735, 0.630 to 0.824, 73.5%, 100% and 73.6% respectively. Conclusion:We can get a diagnosis biomarker with high sensitivity and specificity, by using a combination of these two miRNA. miRNA 451a which show high sensitivity, and miRNA23a which show high sensitivity (72.1 and 73.5) respectively, and AUC (0.721 and 0.735) respectively. This could possibly complement one another in an indicative test while enhancing sensitivity when related to the miRNAs individually. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Diagnostic; Sclerosis

Index Keywords

biological marker, microRNA; accuracy, area under the curve, Article, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, diagnostic test accuracy study, female, gene expression, human, Iraq, male, multiple sclerosis, receiver operating characteristic, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, sensitivity and specificity

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- 36) Al-Azzawi, B.^a, Alzamily, A.^a, Kelly, C.^b, Forsyth, N.^c

The impact of moderate hypoxia on cytokines-driven beta cell apoptosis

(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12, pp. 305-317.

DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2020.SP2.049

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^b Northern Ireland Centre for Stratified Medicine, Ulster University, United Kingdom

^c Guy Hilton Research Centre, Institution of Science and Technology in Medicine, Keele University, United Kingdom

Abstract

Background: Hypoxia displays different natural impact which could be either harmful or valuable. It is accepted that pancreatic islets cells are profoundly touchy to hypoxia conditions. Hypoxia could bring about speeding up of beta cells passing in diabetes mellitus type one. The secretion of proinflammatory cytokines could encourage the obliteration of pancreatic beta cell. However, the connection among hypoxia and cytokines-driven beta cell apoptosis is indistinct. Methods: The reaction of two beta cell lines and essential islet cells to the expansion of explicit cytokines was assessed for both normoxia (21%O₂) and Hypoxia (10%O₂) condition through MTT test, apoptosis was guaranteed utilizing TUNEL test and qPCR was done to search for the hereditary contribution. Results: The results showed that the viability of beta cell lines and primary islets cell were reduced after the addition of cytokines. However, the viability of cells grown under 21%O₂ condition was significantly (P<0.05) higher as compared to those cultured in 10%O₂ condition. A20 and TRAIL gene expression were significantly (iP<0.05) higher in cells treated with cytokines for both 21%O₂ and 10%O₂ culture condition. Conclusion: The moderate decrease in oxygen level may increase the sensitization of pancreatic beta cell to the cytokines addition, the viability of beta cell grown under this moderate 10%O₂ was significantly lower than those grown under 21%O₂ condition. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

10%O₂; Apoptosis; Beta cell; Diabetes mellitus type one; Insulin

Index Keywords

4',6 diamidino 2 phenylindole, cytokine, death receptor 4, death receptor 5, gamma interferon, hypoxia inducible factor 1, interleukin 1beta, lipopolysaccharide, tetrazolium, tnfai3 gene, tumor necrosis factor, unclassified drug; A20 cell line, A2780-TC1 cell line, animal cell, animal experiment, animal model, apoptosis, Article, BRIN-BD11 cell line, cell viability, controlled study, cytokine induced beta cell apoptosis, cytokine production, cytotoxicity, gene, gene expression, hypoxia, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, MIN6 cell line, mouse, MTT assay, nonhuman, pancreas islet beta cell, TUNEL assay, upregulation

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- 37) Kadhim, R.A.^a, Al-Lami, H.^b, Hussein, K.S.^c

The effect of exercises using the Cogni plus device on developing perception of handball referees

(2020) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (11), .

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^b College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^c Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Science, University of Kufa, Iraq

Abstract

The study aims to use modern technology in developing handball rulers using exercises of the Cogni Plus device and to identify the effect of exercises in developing perception of the handball rulers. The study hypothesizes that the exercises of the Cogni Plus device have a positive effect on developing perception of handball referees. The researchers used the experimental method in the one group method to suit the nature of the problem studied. The study community identified the handball referees accredited in the Central Iraqi Handball Federation for the sports season 2016-2017 and they numbered (43) first-class rule workers, and handball referees were chosen in the Middle Euphrates region in Iraq, in the simple random method, where the number of the sample became (10) rulers, the arithmetic circles of the perceptual variables ranged, so the arithmetic mean for the total field of vision (169.1±1.203), visual focus (49.184±1.14), divided attention (79.381±1.242), and emotional maturity (1.824±0.081) and response time Verb (0.682±0.021), after prolongation The direct awareness of the Vienna system and its devices, the researchers chose the perimeter perception test

and the Alertness - phasic s1 program was selected. Through the use of the test, the researchers were able to identify the exact shape of the device, how to conduct the test, and the reliability of the results obtained. The pre-test was carried out and the curriculum was implemented. The training that took (8 weeks) and after completion, the post-test was conducted. The results of the study were presented and discussed. The most important conclusions were that the exercises of the Cogni Plus had a positive effect on the development of perceptual variables, namely (total field of view - divided attention - visual focus - visual reaction - emotional maturity) among handball referees. © 2020 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc.. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cogni Plus; Handball referees; Perception

Index Keywords

alertness, Article, attention, clinical trial, emotion, exercise, experimental study, handball referee, human, human experiment, maturity, mental arithmetic, nonmedical occupations, normal human, perception, perception test, reaction time, vision

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38) Saihood, A.S.^a, Saihood, A.S.^a, Rayshan, A.R.^b

Varicella zoster virus based real time pcr identification using a novel nucleic acid extraction method: Samples from Iraq

(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12 (3), pp. 1241-1245.

DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2020.12.03.187

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Abstract

Varicella zoster virus (VZV) can cause varicella (chickenpox) infection that can be serious in people, infants and adults, who are immunocompromised. The rapid detection of the infection is important especially in the immune-weakened patients for better control of the virus. This requires finding new-shortcut-procedures that reduce the time spent for sample processing in the laboratory. Here, the current survey was intended to diagnose VZV from patients, children, Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. Samples, 65 patients, were collected from open blister lesions using sterile swabs. The samples were subjected to two initiating processes, a commercial kit (CK) or homogenization-heat-C3, a commercial patented solution, (HHC3) ahead of performing of a real-time PCR (RT-PCR) method. The outcomes revealed significant ($p < 0.05$) increases, as 60(92.3%) of identification, in the detection of the VZV using HHC3 methods after performing the RT-PCR especially when compared with the CK, as 52(80%) method. The sensitivity was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$), 90%, from HHC3 than that from CK, 85%. The current investigation ensures a faster processing procedure, HHC3, for detecting the Varicella zoster virus from clinical specimens than the usual methods used for nucleic acid extraction. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Nucleic acid extraction; RT-PCR; Varicella zoster virus

Index Keywords

chemical compound, commercial patented solution, unclassified drug; Article, blister, chickenpox, diagnostic test accuracy study, DNA extraction, human, Iraq, major clinical study, real time polymerase chain reaction, sensitivity analysis, throat culture, Varicella zoster virus

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39) Al-Ubaidy, K.K.^a, Shakir, A.^b, Ali, B.A.^b

Parkinson's disease follow up self-assessment scale

(2020) *Medico-Legal Update*, 20 (3), pp. 513-519.

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^b Al Diwaniyah Neurology Center, Iraq

Abstract

Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative progressive disorder end with independency for many years at late life, leading to great burden on patient and family life. The available treatment is symptomatic focused on improving life quality of the patient and it's in need for good communication with the physician. So far there is no easy and practical way for follow up, thus we've designed the Parkinson's disease follow up self-assessment scale aiming to detect ON and OFF time, it's include PD manifestations, medications and medications adverse effects filled out by the patient family at home in order to mailing it to the physician, and intend to testing it by comparing the performance of patient family with expert staff in using the scale at hospital for 24 hours. Then enquiring about difficulty of using the same scale at home. A 44 PD patient were completed the study. All items accuracy filling out was 93.4% in compare to expert staff. Its mean degree of difficulty was 4/10 and among patients families only 29.54% consider it difficult to use. The ON and OFF time was detected precisely in 92.2% by follow up physician. The proposed scale is precise in detection ON an OFF time and not difficult to use. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Disease; Health; Patient; Self-assessment scale

Index Keywords

drug; adult, adverse outcome, aged, Article, clinical article, dyskinesia, family, female, follow up, hallucination, home, human, male, medical expert, Parkinson

disease, patient attendance, physician, self evaluation, speech, swallowing, task performance, tremor, walking

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40) Kadam-Alheyawey, R., Al-Azawi, I.H.

Investigation of mec a and (Tst-1) genes among staphylococcus aureus isolated from skin infection in Al-Diwaniyah Iraq
(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (3), pp. 1525-1529.

Department of Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

In this study one hundred and five samples were collected from skin infection in hospital Diwaniyah Dermatology Consultancy in Al-Diwaniyah governorate. from December 2018 to April 2019. All samples were cultured and identified by using phenotyping tests. The results revealed that 41 isolates were Staph. spp. and 30 isolates out of them Diagnosed Staphylococcus aureus by using (API staph). Virulence factors were explicated by using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), were identified by detecting (mecA gene), which revealed that all skin infections were MRSA (100 %). Also, toxic shock syndrome toxin (TSST) were identified by using PCR to detect (tst-1 gene 326 bp.), which revealed that 23 isolate were positive out of 30 isolate (76.33 %). © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Investigation; Mec A and (tst-1) Genes; Staphylococcus aureus

Index Keywords

amikacin, ampicillin, azithromycin, bacterial DNA, catalase, cefoxitin, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, coagulase, ethidium bromide, levofloxacin, octamer transcription factor 6, oxidoreductase, penicillin binding protein 2a, penicillin derivative, toxic shock syndrome toxin 1, trimethoprim, vancomycin, virulence factor; adult, amplicon, antibiotic resistance, antibiotic sensitivity, antimicrobial activity, Article, bacterial virulence, bacterium identification, bacterium isolate, biochemical analysis, child, DNA extraction, female, folliculitis, furunculosis, gel electrophoresis, gene, genetic variation, human, major clinical study, male, methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus, methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection, nonhuman, phenotype, polymerase chain reaction, questionnaire, skin abscess, skin defect, skin infection, Staphylococcus aureus, toxic shock syndrome

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Source: Scopus

41) Elttayef, A., Al-Azzawi, B.

Long term use of ovarian stimulation drugs may affect thyroid function
(2020) *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, 12 (6), pp. 89-93.

Biochemistry Department, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: The use of ovarian stimulation drugs has increased worldwide; this is associated with physiological and biochemical alteration in different body systems. This study aims to evaluate the impact of different types of ovarian stimulation programs on thyroid hormone levels through different time exposure. Methods: Eighty women were involved in this study. Twenty women were considered as a control group (volunteers with no history of any health problems). The rest show no sign or symptom for thyroid impairment, they were divided into three groups, Group (A) contain twenty women treated with Clomid only, group (B) another twenty women treated with pergonal only, and the last twenty women group (C) were treated with both Clomid and pergonal (Mix). Measurement of TSH, T3, and T4 concentration before and after administration of different ovarian stimulation drugs and for a different time exposure. Results: This study proved a variation in thyroid hormone level during different time exposure and with different drugs used, some of them show no significant difference in the levels of thyroid hormones for two month after administration (group A) as compared to the control group, while in group (C) the increased of TSH hormone was significant (P<0.05) from the first month, as well as the decrement in T3 and T4 (P<0.05) as compared to control.. Conclusions: The current study showed a strong relationship between controlled ovarian hyperstimulation and thyroid function. © 2009-2020, JGPT. All Rights Reserved

Author Keywords

Ovarian stimulation drugs; Thyroid disorder; Thyroid hormones

Index Keywords

clomifene citrate, follitropin, human menopausal gonadotropin, liothyronine, luteinizing hormone, thyroid hormone, thyrotropin, thyroxine; adult, Article, clinical article, comparative study, controlled study, drug exposure, female, human, liothyronine blood level, long term care, menstrual cycle, ovulation induction, thyroid function, thyroid hormone blood level, thyrotropin blood level, thyroxine blood level, treatment duration

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Abbreviated Source Title: J. Global Pharma Technol.

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Document Type: Article

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Source: Scopus

42) Al-Shammari, A.J.H., Al-Diwani, R.S., Al-Zubaidi, S.A.-A.K.

Application of surgical safety checklist (WHO) at Al-Diwaneyah teaching hospital
(2020) *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, 12 (6), pp. 240-247.

College of Medicine, Qadisiyah University, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Surgery have been considered as one of the global health care important part, however the surgical complications are still common, but can be prevented. Till now, surgery is an essential component of public health and its role is increasing rapidly. Aims: Present study aims to use a safety checklist items to improve team surgical care which will reduce complications and deaths associated with surgery. Patient and Methods: This prospective study enrolled 162 patients using checklist of surgical safety consist of 19 items with different types of operations at Al-Diwaneyah Teaching Hospital in Iraq during the period 1st of February 2018 until 1st of February 2019. We follow the patients until 30 days after surgical intervention. Results: After applying the 19 items of surgical safety checklist to 162 patients, the risk of the surgical site infection (SSI), respiratory complications, missed gauze and risk of blood loss (3.7%, 2.4%, 0.6% and 1.85%) respectively were comparable to the results of the World Health Organization. Pulse oximeter was used in 92.5% and site marking in 65.4%. In 61.73% of patients received antibiotic prophylaxis in which just 3.7% developed surgical site infection, while the extended regime in 38.27%, there is 9.8% with SSI. No mortality reported during the collection of the data. Conclusions: The surgical checklist is a simple and effective method in reducing surgical complications. WHO recommends use of the checklist in all surgical operations and encourages clinicians to modify the list for different specialty and hospitals. © 2009-2020, JGPT. All Rights Reserved

Author Keywords

Basic surgical care; Safety check list; Surgical complications; Surgical site infection

Index Keywords

antibiotic prophylaxis, Article, bleeding, checklist, follow up, hospital mortality, human, Iraq, major clinical study, patient safety, postoperative complication, prevention, respiratory tract disease, surgical infection, surgical patient, surgical safety checklist, surgical wound, teaching hospital, anesthesia induction, anesthetist, blood transfusion, clinical effectiveness, drug hypersensitivity, elective surgery, emergency surgery, female, infection risk, male, operative blood loss, postoperative complication, prospective study, pulse oximetry, respiratory tract infection, skin incision, surgeon, surgical error, surgical infection, team nursing, World Health Organization; antibiotic agent

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Source: Scopus

43) Razak Al-Sharifi, Z.A.^a, Al-Ammar, H.A.J.^b, Merza, W.M.^c

Impact of Osteoprotegerin on Atherosclerotic Vascular Disorders in Iraqi Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis
(2020) *Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences*, 14 (2), pp. 952-955.

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^b Department of biochemistry- University of Al Kadysia – Collage of Medicine, Iraq

^c Department of biochemistry- University of Baghdad, Collage of Dentistry, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic inflammatory disease described by expanded mortality to a great extent owing to cardiovascular sickness. osteoprotegerin (OPG) is a recently distinguished glycoprotein, having a place with the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, initially found as the inhibitor of bone resorption. Aim: To explore the relationship of the level of serum osteoprotegerin (OPG) level with the finding of asymptomatic coronary artery disease in the patient with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Methods: The examination included 25 rheumatoid patients with CAD aided design (the positive outcomes on practice ECG stretch test) and other 26 rheumatoid patients without CAD aided design (negative outcomes on practice ECG push test and affirmed using coronary angiography). What's more, 30 age and sex coordinated typical control subjects were examined. Serum OPG was estimated utilizing Elisa test. Results: This work showed that levels of serum OPG have been significant higher levels in rheumatoid patients without and with CAD than in controls ($P < 0.012$) also OPG was positively correlated with age, BMI, and negatively with duration of disease in patients with and without CAD. Conclusion: Osteoprotegerin is the medically meaningful particle autonomously connected with the nearness of coronary artery disease and might be a decent pointer of damage of the atherosclerotic vascular and macro angiopathy of the rheumatoid patients. Thus, estimation of serum OPG justifies advance examination as the basic test to enhance early the CAD diagnosis of the rheumatoid patients. © 2020 Lahore Medical And Dental College. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Coronary artery disease; Key word: Osteoprotegerin; Rheumatoid arthritis

Index Keywords

osteoprotegerin; adult, age, Article, body mass, clinical article, controlled study, coronary angiography, coronary artery disease, disease association, disease duration, electrocardiogram, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, human, Iraqi, male, middle aged, outcome assessment, rheumatoid arthritis, vascular disease

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44) Jalab, H.R.

Serum calcium in association with ischemic heart disease: A case-control study in the coronary care unit at al-diwanayah teaching hospital
(2020) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 13 (6), pp. 2932-2935.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2020.00540.5

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Growing bulk of data inferred from medical literature favors the significant association between serum calcium and vascular disorders. Some of this literature has been collected and analyzed globally in meta-analysis studies. It has been shown that the rate of death is higher with higher serum calcium concentrations. However, some studies have shown that higher calcium levels are associated with other cardiovascular risk factors such as dyslipidemia, hypertension, and obesity, questioning the direct contribution of raised serum calcium as a risk factor for cardiovascular disorders. Aim of the study: To compare mean serum calcium between patients with ischemic heart disease and individuals known to be free of ischemic heart disease. Patients and methods: The current study was conducted at Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq. The study started on January the 2nd 2018 and ended on June the 15th 2018 and it was designed to be a case-control study. The study group included a total of 40 patients with a diagnosis of ischemic heart disease, 20 patients with unstable angina (UA), and 20 patients with acute myocardial infarction (MI). Those patients were recruited for the pool of patients admitted to the coronary care unit at the hospital. The control group included 40 individuals who were not known to have ischemic heart disease with comparable age. Results: there was significant in mean serum calcium among patients and control subjects ($P = 0.021$); the serum level of the control group was significantly lower than that of patients with unstable angina and patients with myocardial infarction ($P < 0.05$), but, the level was not significantly different between patients with unstable angina and patients with myocardial infarction ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: the significantly higher serum calcium in patients with ischemic heart disease in comparison with individuals lacking ischemic heart disease may be an indicator of a possible role of serum calcium in the pathogenesis of ischemic heart disease. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Iraq; Ischemic heart disease; Serum calcium

Index Keywords

acute heart infarction, adult, aged, Article, calcium blood level, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, coronary care unit, diabetes mellitus, female, heart infarction, human, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, male, pathogenesis, smoking, teaching hospital, unstable angina pectoris

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Publisher: Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology**ISSN:** 09743618**Language of Original Document:** English**Abbreviated Source Title:** Res. J. Pharm. Technol.

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus45) Muslim, O.T.^a, Dakhil, A.S.^b, Abdlmajed, M.A.^a

Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in central Iraq: A retrospective single-center study
(2020) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 13 (6), pp. 2681-2684.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2020.00476.X

^a Gastroenterology Center, AL-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Faculty of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah58001, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) is a diagnostic and therapeutic procedure that use both of endoscopy and fluoroscopy for of the biliary or pancreatic ductal systems. Objective: To describe the indications and results of ERCP in Al-Diwaniyah Gastroenterology Center at Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq and compare it with international results. Patients and Method: A Retrospective observational study was conducted on 545 patients (274 and 180 males) underwent ERCP in the Gastroenterology and Hepatology Center in Al-Diwaniyah (Central Iraq) in 3 years (2016-2018) included in the Study; the indications, procedure details and the results were studied. Results: The main indications for referral to ERCP were: Common Bile Duct Stones (68.94%) followed by biliary complications of Liver Hydatid Cyst (7.26%) and Pancreatic Carcinoma (5.50%). The Success Rate of Deep Biliary Cannulation in the First Session was (80.17%) without Needleknife Fistulotomy and raised to ((90.08%) with Needleknife Fistulotomy. The Success of Complete Extraction of CBD Stone in the First session was (77.31%) and the Overall Extraction Success in more than one Session (80.06%). Conclusions: CBD Stones and Biliary Complications of Hydatid Cysts were the two most common indications of referral to ERCP; The Success rates in Biliary Cannulation and Stone Extraction was Comparable to the International Figures. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Common Bile Duct (CBD); Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP); Endoscopy; Fluoroscopy

Index Keywords

abdominal surgery, adult, Article, cannulation, cholangiography, cholecystectomy, common bile duct stone, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, female, human, Iraq, Klatskin tumor, liver hydatid cyst, major clinical study, male, middle aged, needle knife fistulotomy, observational study, pancreas carcinoma, postcholecystectomy syndrome, retrospective study

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2-s2.0-85089957761

Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus46) Hoz, S.S.^a, Aljuboori, Z.S.^b, Dolachee, A.A.^c, Al-Sharshahi, Z.F.^a, Alrawi, M.A.^a, Al-Smaysim, A.M.^a**Fatal Penetrating Head Injuries Caused by Projectile Tear Gas Canisters**

(2020) *World Neurosurgery*, 138, pp. e119-e123. Cited 4 times.

DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2020.02.050

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^c Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Since their advent in the 1920s, tear gas canisters (TGCs) have been frequently used in crowd control. Few reports have documented nonpenetrating injuries attributed directly to TGCs. In this study, we report a case series of fatal penetrating head injuries caused by TGCs. **Methods:** We conducted a retrospective chart review of all the patients who were admitted to the Neurosurgery Teaching Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, since the start of the antigovernment protests (October 2019). All patients who suffered penetrating head trauma caused by TGCs were included in our study. We collected patient demographics, wound location, neurologic examination, computed tomography (CT) scan findings, surgical management, and clinical outcomes. **Results:** We found 10 cases of penetrating head trauma caused by TGCs. All victims were men, with a mean age of 16 years (range, 14–19 years). The mean Glasgow Coma Scale score was 7 (range, 3–10). The neurologic examination revealed unilateral hemiplegia/hemiparesis and pupillary abnormality in 40% (n = 4) and 50% (n = 5) of the patients, respectively. CT scans revealed an extensive pattern of brain damage. Surgical intervention was done in 80% of cases (n = 8), which included removal of the TGC, wound debridement, and hemostasis. The in-hospital mortality rate was 100% (N = 10), with all fatalities occurring within 1–3 days of admission. **Conclusions:** TGCs have the potential to cause lethal penetrating head injuries, calling for a reevaluation of their safety and methods of use in terms of human health. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

Author Keywords

Brain; Canister; Head; Penetrating; Tear gas; Trauma

Index Keywords

ceftriaxone, mannitol, phenobarbital, phenytoin, tear gas; adolescent, adult, anticonvulsant therapy, Article, brain contusion, brain edema, brain hemorrhage, case study, clinical article, clinical outcome, computer assisted tomography, data collection method, debridement, demography, fatality, Glasgow coma scale, head injury, hemiparesis, hemiplegia, hemostasis, hospital admission, hospital mortality, human, injury severity, Iraq, male, medical record review, neurologic examination, penetrating trauma, pneumocephalus, postoperative infection, protest, retrospective study, seizure, subarachnoid hemorrhage, surgical technique, teaching hospital, traumatic brain injury, wound, young adult, head injury, mortality, weapon; Adolescent, Head Injuries, Penetrating, Humans, Iraq, Male, Retrospective Studies, Tear Gases, Weapons

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47) Kadhum, A.A.^a, Layikh, H.A.^b, Attar, H.H.^b

Topographical patterns of keratoconus in Iraq

(2020) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (9), art. no. SP23910, .

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2020.23910

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^b College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Purpose:The purpose of our study is to view the curve-distribution of variable topographical patterns among Iraqi people and to compare the data with other Asian results. **Methods:**This "cross sectional" study included patients all of them presented to Al_Diwanyia Teaching Hospital in Iraq, asking for visual correction. Period of data collection from May 2018 to September 2019.All participating subjects were diagnosed with the disease in both eyes and did not do any surgery for their keratoconus at the time of study- data collection. **Results:** This study includes 94 eyes of 47 patient from Al_Diwanyia city; all examined by pentacamtopographic system diagnosed with keratoconus bilaterally, the most common pattern was asymmetric bowtie with angulation followed by asymmetric bowtie inferior steep then the round and irregular shapes respectively. **Conclusion:** Asymmetric Bowtie with angulation (A.B. with angulation) was the most Common topographic type, followed by Asymmetric Bowtie inferior steep(A.B.I.S.), Round and Irregular The patterns are similar to that of other Asian people. © 2020 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Astigmatism; Cornea; Keratoconus

Index Keywords

Article, Asian, cross-sectional study, human, Iraq, keratoconus, keratometry, major clinical study, race difference

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48) Al-Lime, H.^a, Al-Zihayyim, H.A.L.^b, Al-Shouk, A.A.A.^a

The effect of training on sand on muscular power, legs tolerance, various defensive movements, and lactic acid of handball players

(2020) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (9), art. no. SP2399, . Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2020.2399

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^b College of Physical Education and Sports Science, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The current study aims to develop muscular power and legs tolerance, defensive movements and lactic acid of handball players through using training on sand as a type of resistance training to reach the development of lactic acid that serve these abilities and develop their performance of various defensive movements of handball players. The researchers see that training on sand is one of the easy methods of training that prepares and restores the body ability of direct control help to raise the ability of the muscles on their full stretch in addition to enhance player's efficiency physiologically. In order to achieve the study objective, Al-saniyah handball club adult (18) players are selected. The players' heights are (181.2±5.674 cm), weights (75±4.872 kg) and ages (22.3±3.982 years). The players are divided into two groups, (9) players for each group. The first experimental group is given special training exercises on sand and prepared by researchers for (8) weeks and (3 units) per week with an intervention in the main part of the training unit. The second control group adheres to the training course prepared by the coach of the club. After the series of measures, it is concluded that the exercise prepared by the researchers can be adopted to develop the muscular power, legs tolerance and defensive movements in addition to lactic acid for handball players. © 2020 American Institute of Physics Inc.. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Handball players; Lactic acid; Training on training

Index Keywords

lactic acid; adult, Article, ball sports athlete, body height, body weight, controlled study, human, movement (physiology), muscle strength, resistance training, sand, young adult

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49) Altamemi, I.A.^a, Hassoun, H.K.^b, Alwadees, D.T.^c

Diagnostic importance of circulating neurofilaments in multiple sclerosis

(2020) *NeuroQuantology*, 18 (5), pp. 88-95.

DOI: 10.14704/nq.2020.18.5.NQ20173

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^c Middle Euphrates for Neurosciences-Center in Alnajaf Al-Ashraf, Iraq

Abstract

Background: In adults as young, sclerosis as multiple considered as most cause common of disability as neurologic. MS is characterized by demyelination, inflammation, and injury of neuro-axonal at nervous central system causing longterm developing disability. At the current time no definitive single exam for MS diagnosis and monitoring. Objective: The aim of present study is to find out a non-invasive diagnostic neurofilaments biomarker (Neurofilaments light chain, Phosphorylated Neurofilament, Heavy Polypeptide) (NFL-L and P-NFL-H) for multiple sclerosis with high sensitivity and specificity. Patients and methods: A case control study based on three groups. first group 48 patients with previously diagnosis as MS and under treatment which include (11 male and 39 female), also second group was 20 patients new cases without treatment or who have sign of MS or suspected MS which include 7 male and 13 female who were observation in Middle-Euphrates-Neuroscience-Center in Anajaf Al-Ashraf/ Iraq. Third group was include 20 healthy volunteers (non-MS). Samples of blood (5 ml) were taken via venipuncture out of venous from such groups drawn via syringes being disposable at technique of aseptic. Every sample of 3 groups were taken in free plane EDTA tube, permitted for clotting then separation to serum was done via centrifuge of 13000 rpm for 5 min and then stored at-20C. Which was further used to identify NFL-L and P-NFL-H levels by used ELISA technic. Conclusion: neurofilaments consist of numerous properties of to be exceptional biomarker, such as neurofilaments protein only found in neural cells, also during neurodegeneration processes this protein can be released in CSF and plasma. Therefore we can get a good biomarker (non –invasive sampling way) for diagnosis and monitoring of MS disease by measurements of serum neurofilaments level in patients MS and compared with healthy control subjects. © 2020, Anka Publishers. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Circulating Neurofilaments; Diagnostic; Health; Neurosystems

Index Keywords

neurofilament protein; Article, case control study, controlled study, diagnostic test accuracy study, electromyography, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, Expanded Disability Status Scale, female, human, Iraq, major clinical study, male, multiple sclerosis, nerve degeneration, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, predictive value, receiver operating characteristic, sensitivity and specificity

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50) Altamemi, I.A.-M., Al-Khazaali, A.S.

Expression Levels Of Mirna-155 In Hodgkin Lymphoma Patients

(2020) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 20 (1), pp. 2075-2080.

DOI: 10.35124/bca.2020.20.1.2075

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Abstract

miRNA-155 resides within the B-cell, it can act as an oncogene in Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) and its upregulation may increase by Epstein Barr virus (EBV) infection. This study aimed to investigate gene expression of miRNA-155 in peripheral blood of EBV positive and negative HL patients. To achieve this aim, blood samples collected from two groups, the first group was 61 HL patients and the second group was 36 healthy individuals as a control group. Conventional PCR used to detect EBV in HL patients, RT-PCR used to evaluate expression of miRNA-155. Results showed that 26 patients were EBV positive (42.6 %). miRNA-155 was expressed in HL significantly more than control group (P=0.042). Furthermore, miRNA-155 was expressed in EBV positive HL significantly more than EBV negative patients. (P = 0.004). Results of the present study revealed that miRNA-155 was over expressed in HL patients, moreover, miRNA-155 expressed significantly more in EBV positive than negative HL

Author Keywords

EBV; Hodgkin lymphoma; miRNA-155

Index Keywords

microRNA 155; adult, agar gel electrophoresis, Article, controlled study, DNA extraction, Epstein Barr virus infection, female, gene expression, Hodgkin disease, human, human cell, human tissue, major clinical study, male, middle aged, protein expression, real time polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, upregulation

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51) Al-Azawi, I.H.^a, Flaifel, D.K.^b

Association of IL-4 Gene Polymorphism with Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis Patients in Iraq

(2020) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 20 (1), pp. 2361-2364.

DOI: 10.35124/bca.2020.20.1.2361

^a College of Medicine, University of Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b Department of Biology, College of Science, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains to be a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries, and the incidence of the disease is increasing in developed countries (Adigun and Singh, 2019). One third of the world's population is infected by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb), but only about 5% of infected individuals develop the disease within the first year of infection and another 5% develop the disease later in life. The aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between the levels of IL-4 and detection of MDR-TB in Al-Diwaniyah population. The current study included 120 patients with tuberculosis who were classified into two groups. The first group included 60 TB patients who were sensitive to anti TB drugs and 60 patients with multi-drug resistance (MDR) based on gene Xpert. The study included also 60 apparently healthy individuals serving as control group. Demographic characteristics of study and control groups were retrieved. IL-4 (-589C/T) genotype polymorphism was carried out using PCR and according to the instruction of the providing company. Serum level of IL-4 was also measured by ELISA according to the instruction of the providing company. There was no significant difference in the distribution of patients and control subjects according to genotypes and allele frequencies (P> 0.05). In the current study, serum IL-4 levels was significantly lower in both sensitive TB patients and MDR TB patients than in control subjects (P= 0.001); however there was no significant difference in serum IL-4 level between sensitive and MDR TB patients (P = 0.626). IL-4 gene polymorphism is not associated with multidrug resistance in TB patients; however, IL-4 serum level was both sensitive TB patients and MDR TB patients than in control subjects. © 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

gene polymorphism; IL-4; tuberculosis.

Index Keywords

interleukin 4, tuberculostatic agent; Article, controlled study, DNA polymorphism, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, gene frequency, genotype, human, Iraq, major clinical study, multidrug resistance, multidrug resistant tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, polymerase chain reaction, tuberculosis

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52) Al-Salih, A.R.H.

Association of human papillomavirus (HPV) with urothelial carcinoma in the South of Iraqi patients

(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12 (2), pp. 2768-2776.

DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2020.12.02.369

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Abstract

Background: Forty types of human papillomavirus can be transmitted through sexual contact, most of these types are capable of infecting and incorporating viral DNA into the epithelial lining of urogenital organs triggering tumorigenic development. UC is considered one of the most common malignancies in the world that affect both men and women, yet the relationship between HPV infection and developing urothelial carcinoma is still not fully understood. Objectives: This study investigated the association between high-risk HPV (HPV-16 and HPV-18) infection and the development of urothelial carcinoma in Iraqi patients. Results showed a positive correlation between being positive with HPV and the development of a higher stage and grade of bladder cancer. Patients with advanced age were presented with significantly higher HPV prevalence and subsequent advanced muscle-invasive type of the carcinoma. Conclusion: Further studies are still needed to understand the molecular mechanism that governs the development of bladder carcinoma in HPV-positive patients and the role of HPV vaccination in controlling the spreading of the disease globally. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Human papillomavirus (HPV); Sexual contact; Transitional Cell Carcinomas (TCC); Urothelial Carcinoma

Index Keywords

eosin, genomic DNA, hematoxylin, paraformaldehyde, proteinase K, Taq polymerase, virus DNA; adult, Article, bladder cancer, cancer staging, DNA extraction, endoscopy, female, gel electrophoresis, histopathology, human, human cell, Human papillomavirus type 16, Human papillomavirus type 18, human tissue, major clinical study, male, paraffin embedding, polymerase chain reaction, transitional cell carcinoma, tumor growth, Wart virus

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53) Ali Alomashi, G.B.^a, Abdallah, Z.S.^b

Detection for virulence factors of amoebic dysentery in bloody diarrheal children under 7 years
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^b Department of medical microbiology, Collage of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniya, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Amoebiasis, or amoebic dysentery, is a term used to describe an infection caused by the protozoan *Entamoeba histolytica*. Aim: Identify *E. histolytica* virulence factors (amoebapore and cysteine proteinase) that play a critical role in pathogenesis of amoebic dysentery by using PCR results. Method: Detect the major virulence factors of the intestinal parasite *E. histolytica* on Stool samples were collected from 56 samples by using PCR technique and. The DNA sequencing analysis was performed for confirmative genetic identification of some local *Entamoeba histolytica*. Result: To detect the major virulence factors (V.F.) (cysteine proteinase and amoebapore) of *E. histolytica*, PCR technique was conducted, by using specific primers for *E. histolytica*, a 56 samples were positive to *E. histolytica* using PCR technique was diagnosed previously, the result showed that 54 stool samples were bloody & positive to virulence factor cysteine proteinase, and 37 stool samples were bloody & 53 samples were positive to virulence factor Amoeba pore. Conclusion: Cysteine proteinase and Amoebapore are the most important virulence factors in *E. histolytica* that play a critical role in the mediated intestinal cell lysis. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Amoebic dysentery; Bloody diarrheal; Child; Health

Index Keywords

amoebapore, cysteine proteinase, unclassified drug, virulence factor; amoebiasis, Article, bloody diarrhea, child, DNA sequencing, *Entamoeba histolytica*, feces analysis, genetic identification, human, intestine parasite, major clinical study, microorganism detection, nucleotide sequence, parasite virulence, polymerase chain reaction

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54) Aubaid, A.H., Mahdi, Z.H., Abd-Alraoof, T.S., Jabbar, N.M.

Detection of mec a, van a and van b genes of staphylococcus aureus isolated from patients in al muthanna province hospitals
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Abstract

Background: Infections triggered by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and onset Resistance to significant anxiety in healthcare environments worldwide from vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA). Aim: To discover *Staphylococcus aureus* resistant to methacillin and vancomycin by detecting (Mec A, Van A and Van B) genes by PCR technique. Methods: A total of 250 samples from patients with different clinical cases whom admitted to Hospitals in Al Muthanna province during a period from January 2019 to July 2019. *Staphylococcus aureus* were isolated and identified by using cultural and biochemical tests. The extracted DNA of isolates were amplified by PCR to detect (mecA, vanA, and vanB) genes. Results: The results showed that 72/ 250 of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates contained mecA gene, indicating that all isolates are Methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), only five isolates contained van A gene and only nine isolates contained van B gene. Conclusion: Appropriate monitoring and control measures appear to be crucial to avoid the development and transmission of MRSA and VRSA strains in our nation. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Mec A; Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA); VanA; VanB genes; Vancomycin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA)

Index Keywords

genomic DNA, methicillin, penicillin binding protein 2a, vancomycin; agar gel electrophoresis, antibiotic resistance, anxiety, Article, bacterium identification, bacterium isolation, biochemical analysis, DNA extraction, gene, gene amplification, hospital, human, major clinical study, methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, microscopy, nonhuman, polymerase chain reaction, *Staphylococcus aureus*, van a gene, van b gene, vancomycin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

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55) Aubaid, A.H., Gahadeer, S.R., Jabar, N.M.

Detection of the vaginal microflora in pregnant and non-pregnant women using culture-independent method
 (2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (2), pp. 996-1001.

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Dewaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) is a disorder characterized by alterations of the vaginal flora with acquisition of diverse communities of anaerobic and facultative bacteria and depletion of the usually dominant lactobacilli. Objective: To conduct and characterize the main bacterial players in BV affected pregnant and non-pregnant women. Method: The BV work included collecting vaginal swabs from 158 women (18-45) years old. The samples were subjected in a laboratory to Amsel's clinical criteria (ACC) and Nugent score system (NSS). The clinical diagnosis of BV was comprehensive when at least three ACCs were present out of a total four criteria (pH of vaginal secretions (Vss), Vaginal discharge, Clue cells and Wiff (sniff) test). Results: The findings of the ACC and NSS revealed BV in 32 pregnant women (Pw) and 55 non pregnant women (Npw). In details, the ACC identified 39 (15 Pw and 24 Npw) positive samples. On the other hand, NSS unveiled that 48 (17 Pw and 31 Npw) with Vss were positive to BV. The bacterial isolates were distributed over the age categories (18-47 years old) of the Pw and Npw, in all age categories, (18-23, 24-29, 30-35, 36-41, and 42-47) year old, respectively. Conclusion: The presented work, here, provides beneficial data obtained by using feasible techniques with high degrees of reliability to overcome setbacks generated from the use of cultivation techniques. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Non-pregnant; Pregnant; Vaginal microflora

Index Keywords

adult, Amsel's clinical criteria, Article, Bacteroides, controlled study, female, Gardnerella vaginalis, genital system disease assessment, Gram staining, human, Lactobacillus, Mobiluncus, Nugent score system, odor, pregnant woman, scoring system, vagina discharge (disease), vagina flora, vagina pH, vagina smear, vaginal secretion, vaginitis, young adult

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56) Suhail, H.J.^a, Ahmed, S.M.^b, Yahiya, Y.I.^c, Hussien, Y.A.^c

Measurement of patient satisfaction as a quality indicator of services of consultancy clinics in Al- Yarmook Teaching Hospital, Baghdad
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Abstract

Background: Quiet fulfillment is a significant methods for estimating the adequacy of human services conveyance and nature of clinical consideration. It signifies the degree to which general human services needs of the patient are met to their prerequisites. The most significant motivation to direct patient fulfillment reviews is that they give the capacity to recognize and resolve potential issues before they become genuine. This examination was intended to evaluate the patient fulfillment in regards to the administrations gave in outpatient divisions in Al-Yarmook Teaching Hospital. Aim of study: To assess degree of patients satisfaction with the services provided at consultancy outpatients departments (medical, surgical, ENT, Dermatology and accommodation) in Al- Yarmook Teaching Hospital. Method: A cross-sectional study was performed on 264 patients who were randomly selected from people who experienced public outpatient healthcare services in Al- Yarmook Teaching Hospital in five sections (dermatology, ENT, medical, surgical, optology) for the period between the 9th of Dec. 2018 and 14th of March 2019. Basic sociodemographic data (age, sex, marital status, education and insurance type) were recorded for all patients. In addition, a satisfaction level assessment questionnaire was completed for each patient. By 24-item questionnaire assessed the level of patient satisfaction in five domains (numbering and waiting time, accessibility of the clinic, physical environment, welfare facilities, staff's behavior, and physician services). The physician services were assessed in detail in three domains (behavior toward and respect of the patient, examination skills and offering guidelines to patients regarding laboratory and radiologic findings and future follow-up). Results: Overall, 253 patients (96%) were satisfied with clinic health care services. The satisfaction level in numbering and waiting time, accessibility of the clinic, physical environment, welfare facilities, behavior of the staff and physician services were 78.2%, 80.6%, 89.1%, 91.2% and 93.6%, respectively (p<0.001). In various domains of physician services, such as behavior toward and respect of the patient, examination skills and offering guidelines to patients regarding laboratory and radiological findings and future follow-up, the satisfaction levels of the patients were 91.2%, 90.6% and 83.6%, respectively (p=0.003). Conclusion: Findings showed that most patients were rather satisfied with consultancy clinic health services. However, it is necessary to devise plans to reduce the waiting time of the patients and train physicians to offer guidelines to patients. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Consultancy Clinic; Outpatient services; Patient satisfaction

Index Keywords

adult, article, clinical evaluation, controlled study, cross-sectional study, demography, dermatology, education, female, follow up, human, insurance, major clinical study, male, marriage, outpatient care, patient satisfaction, physician, practice guideline, questionnaire, randomized controlled trial, skill, teaching hospital, welfare

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57) Dakhil, A.S.

Association between troponin and lipid profile levels in patients with chronic heart failure
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Abstract

Background: Older women have a high chance of suffering from coronary heart diseases and heart failure. Possessing high-sensitive tests will permit early detection of cardiac troponin and lipid proteins (HDL, LDL, VLDL, and Triglyceride) I in levels that are below the diagnostic endpoint for the acute coronary syndrome. Aim of the study: The intent in this study is to analyze the association among the 3 ranks taking into consideration any future cardiac happening within the community setting and involving elderly women who are aged seventy years and above. Patients and Methods: 212 women were grouped for this study, and this lot was lacking any CHD within the set baseline or the troponin and lipid proteins (HDL, LDL, VLDL, and Triglyceride) established above the analytical limits for the disease to be studied (acute coronary syndrome). These elderly women had a 15-year continuation of hospitalization and mortality measures. Results: The analysis showed 22 percent of the study group to be suffering from CHD, there was 15 percent of myocardial infarction or death brought about by CHD, and 10 percent of the heart failure. The 99 percent of assessed serum illustrations, troponin, and lipid proteins (HDL, LDL, VLDL, and Triglyceride) levels were above recognition. Taking into consideration of the Framingham risk features, the correction done for each SD normal linear changed troponin and lipid proteins (HDL, LDL, VLDL, and Triglyceride) upsurge was connected to an upsurge uncertainty for the coronary heart disease. Conclusions: conclusively, the troponin and lipid profile (HDL, LDL, VLDL, and Triglyceride) I am autonomously linked with the foreseeable cardiac happenings in older women across Iraq without seeming clinical indicators. Adding cardiac troponin and lipid proteins (HDL, LDL, VLDL, and Triglyceride) 1 to the conventional risk factor can greatly enhance the risk prediction in this background. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Coronary Heart Diseases; Heart Diseases; Heart Failure; Older/Elderly

Index Keywords

high density lipoprotein cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, triacylglycerol, troponin I, very low density lipoprotein cholesterol; aged, Article, body mass, cardiovascular risk, female, genetic association, heart failure, heart infarction, hospitalization, human, major clinical study, risk assessment, risk factor, smoking

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58) Glantz, M.D.^a, Bharat, C.^b, Degenhardt, L.^b, Sampson, N.A.^c, Scott, K.M.^d, Lim, C.C.W.^e, Al-Hamzawi, A.^f, Alonso, J.^g, Andrade, L.H.^h, Cardoso, G.ⁱ, De Girolamo, G.^j, Gureje, O.^k, He, Y.^l, Hinkov, H.^m, Karam, E.G.ⁿ, Karam, G.^o, Kovess-Masfety, V.^p, Lasebikan, V.^q, Lee, S.^r, Levinson, D.^s, McGrath, J.^t, Medina-Mora, M.-E.^u, Mihaescu-Pintia, C.^v, Mneimneh, Z.^w, Moskalewicz, J.^x, Navarro-Mateu, F.^y, Posada-Villa, J.^z, Rapsey, C.^{aa}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ab}, Tachimori, H.^{ac}, Ten Have, M.^{ad}, Tintle, N.^{ae}, Torres, Y.^{af}, Williams, D.R.^{ag}, Ziv, Y.^{ah}, Kessler, R.C.^c

The epidemiology of alcohol use disorders cross-nationally: Findings from the World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Background: Prevalences of Alcohol Use Disorders (AUDs) and Mental Health Disorders (MHDs) in many individual countries have been reported but there are few cross-national studies. The WHO World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative standardizes methodological factors facilitating comparison of the prevalences and associated factors of AUDs in a large number of countries to identify differences and commonalities. Methods: Lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates of DSM-IV AUDs, MHDs, and associations were assessed in the 29 WMH surveys using the WHO CIDI 3.0. Results: Prevalence estimates of alcohol use and AUD across countries and WHO regions varied widely. Mean lifetime prevalence of alcohol use in all countries combined was 80%, ranging from 3.8% to 97.1%. Combined average population lifetime and 12-month prevalence of AUDs were 8.6% and 2.2% respectively and 10.7% and 4.4% among non-abstainers. Of individuals with a lifetime AUD, 43.9% had at least one lifetime MHD and 17.9% of respondents with a lifetime MHD had a lifetime AUD. For most comorbidity combinations, the MHD preceded the onset of the AUD. AUD prevalence was much higher for men than women. 15% of all lifetime AUD cases developed before age 18. Higher household income and being older at time of interview, married, and more educated, were associated with a lower risk for lifetime AUD and AUD persistence. Conclusions: Prevalence of alcohol use and AUD is high overall, with large variation worldwide. The WMH surveys corroborate the wide geographic consistency of a number of well-documented clinical and epidemiological findings and patterns. © 2019

Author Keywords

Abuse; Alcohol; Comorbidity; Dependence; Prevalence; Remission

Index Keywords

agoraphobia, alcohol consumption, alcoholism, Article, attention deficit disorder, bipolar disorder, comorbidity, conduct disorder, demography, disease association, DSM-IV, dysthymia, educational status, former drinker, generalized anxiety disorder, health survey, household income, human, intermittent explosive disorder, low risk population, major depression, married person, mental disease, mental health, onset age, oppositional defiant disorder, panic, prevalence, remission, separation anxiety, sex difference, social phobia, World Health Organization, alcoholism, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, drinking behavior, female, health survey, male, mental disease, population health; Alcohol Drinking, Alcoholism, Comorbidity, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Disorders, Population Health, Prevalence, World Health Organization

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- 59) Stokes, C.M.^{a b c d}, Alonso, J.^{e f g}, Andrade, L.H.^h, Atwoli, L.^{i j}, Cardoso, G.^k, Chiu, W.T.^l, Dinolova, R.V.^m, Gureje, O.ⁿ, Karam, A.N.^o, Karam, E.G.^{o p q}, Kessler, R.C.^l, Chatterji, S.^r, King, A.^l, Lee, S.^s, Mneimneh, Z.^t, Oladeji, B.D.^{u v}, Petukhova, M.^l, Rapsey, C.^w, Sampson, N.A.^l, Scott, K.^{w aa}, Street, A.^x, Viana, M.C.^y, Williams, M.A.^z, Bossarte, R.M.^{b c d}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^{aa}, Al-Hamzawi, A.^{aa}, Al-Kaisy, M.S.^{aa}, Benjet, C.^{aa}, Borges, G.^{aa}, Bromet, E.J.^{aa}, Bruffaerts, R.^{aa}, Bunting, B.^{aa}, de Almeida, J.M.C.^{aa}, Cia, A.H.^{aa}, Degenhardt, L.^{aa}, Demeyttenaere, K.^{aa}, Fayyad, J.^{aa}, Florescu, S.^{aa}, de Girolamo, G.^{aa}, Haro, J.M.^{aa}, He, Y.^{aa}, Hinkov, H.^{aa}, Hu, C.-Y.^{aa}, Huang, Y.^{aa}, de Jonge, P.^{aa}, Karam, A.N.^{aa}, Kawakami, N.^{aa}, Kiejna, A.^{aa}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{aa}, Lepine, J.-P.^{aa}, Levinson, D.^{aa}, McGrath, J.^{aa}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{aa}, Moskalewicz, J.^{aa}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{aa}, Pennell, B.-E.^{aa}, Piazza, M.^{aa}, Posada-Villa, J.^{aa}, Slade, T.^{aa}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{aa}, Stein, D.J.^{aa}, Have, M.^{aa}, Torres, Y.^{aa}, Whiteford, H.^{aa}, Williams, D.R.^{aa}, Wojtyniak, B.^{aa}, on behalf of the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{aa}

Pre-marital predictors of marital violence in the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys

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Abstract

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive public health problem. Existing research has focused on reports from victims and few studies have considered pre-marital factors. The main objective of this study was to identify pre-marital predictors of IPV in the current marriage using information obtained from husbands and wives. Methods: Data from were obtained from married heterosexual couples in six countries. Potential predictors included demographic and relationship characteristics, adverse childhood experiences, dating violence, and psychiatric disorders. Reports of IPV and other characteristics from husbands and wives were considered independently and in relation to spousal reports. Results: Overall, 14.4% of women were victims of IPV in the current marriage. Analyses identified ten significant variables including age at first marriage (husband), education, relative number of previous marriages (wife), history of one or more categories of childhood adversity (husband or wife), history of dating violence (husband or wife), early initiation of sexual intercourse (husband or wife), and four combinations of internalizing and externalizing disorders. The final model was moderately predictive of marital violence, with the 5% of women accounting for 18.6% of all cases of marital IPV. Conclusions: Results from this study advance understanding of pre-marital predictors of IPV within current marriages, including the importance of considering differences in the experiences of partners prior to marriage and may provide a foundation for more targeted primary prevention efforts.   2019, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

Author Keywords

Epidemiology; International; Intimate partner violence; Mental health; Predictive modeling

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adult, female, human, human relation, male, marriage, mental health, middle aged, partner violence, psychology, questionnaire, risk factor, spouse; Adult, Female, Humans, Interpersonal Relations, Intimate Partner Violence, Male, Marriage, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Risk Factors, Spouses, Surveys and Questionnaires

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60) Al-Ziyadi, A.G.^a, Abed, H.H.^b, Ali, A.M.^c, Nayif, E.M.^c, Fadhel, A.H.^d

Evaluate toxic effect of bisphenol a on kidney of male mice and mitigation its effect by green tea extract

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Abstract

Bisphenol A is a substance for the synthesis variety of plastics, primarily epoxy resins and polycarbonates. Bisphenol can have severe effects on the type and might contribute to gradual cumulative renal injury over a lifetime. This study object to estimate toxic effect of bisphenol A on type of male mice also mitigation toxic effect of bisphenol A by using extract green tea. Healthy adult male albino laboratory mice (*Mus musculus*) treated for two doses of bisphenol a (20 mg/kg and 40 mg/kg body weight per day) for thirty days and green tea extract was co-administration orally as antioxidant. Biochemical parameter of serum creatinine and blood urea was calculated as indicator of kidney function. groups treated with bisphenol A showed increased in serum creatinine and blood urea also histopathological of kidney showed significant damage in groups that treated with bisphenol A whereas groups that treated with bisphenol A and co-administration green tea extract showed mitigation toxic effect of bisphenol A due to role of green tea as anti-oxidant compound.   2009-2020, JGPT. All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

Antioxidant compound; Bisphenol A; Evaluate; Green tea

Index Keywords

4,4' isopropylidenediphenol, creatinine, sinocatechins, urea; adult, animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, antioxidant activity, Article, controlled study, creatinine blood level, histopathology, kidney function, male, mouse, nephrotoxicity, nonhuman, renal protection, urea blood level

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61) Abed, M.J.

New schiff base fluorescent chemosensors for metals: Synthesis characterization and applications
(2020) *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, 12 (2), pp. 687-699.

University of Al-Qadisiyah, College of Medicine, Medical Chemistry Branch, Al-Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

The focus of preparing and applying distinctive fluorescent chemosensors and samples can be split into two remarkable meetings. The first arrangement with the Schiff base-determined fluorescent chemosensors, using metal cation detection and the subsequent collection, concerns the improvement of the new Ru (II) ppy luminescent D.N.A atomic tests. Particles that have their structure and capacity as chemosensors at the top of the priority list (based on the previous one). Only compounds fitted with adequate receptors, specifically intended for their target visitors and coupled with appropriate fluorochromes so far as synthetic sensing can be efficiently performed by conceivable photophysical processes. © 2009-2020, JGPT. All Rights Reserved.

Index Keywords

cation, copper, crown ether derivative, DNA, metal, metal ion, nickel, ruthenium complex, Schiff base, sodium ion, zinc; Article, classification, DNA probe, electron transport, energy transfer, fluorescence analysis, microwave irradiation, proton transport, spectrofluorometry, spectrophotometry, synthesis, time resolved fluorescence spectroscopy, ultrasound, ultraviolet visible spectroscopy

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62) Muslim, O.T.^a, Taher, A.A.^b

Association of anti-mitochondrial antibody (Ama), anti-soluble liver antigen (sla) and hla-dr3 in autoimmune hepatitis patients

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Abstract

Background: Autoimmune hepatitis is a disease that is characterized by the inflammation of the liver. The reason for the appearance of this disease is still unknown. This disease is considered an autoimmune disease. HLA DR3 genes are associated with this disease and are analyzed by PCR technology. Patients and Methods: Two groups of people were used for the study of AIH disease. The first group consisted of sixty Iraqi people. Nineteen males and forty-one females were there in this group. The average age of the individuals belonging to this group was 40.6. All of them were confirmed to have AIH disease after conducting several tests. There were fifty healthy individuals in the control group. There were fifteen males and thirty-five females in this group. All of them were Iraqi people having age ranging from 10 to 67 For the quantitative measurement of antibodies, ELISA tests were conducted. The grouping of infected patients was on the basis of age and sex. Results: the results of the current study revealed that HLA is a condition characterized by the inflammation of the liver. The study showed a ROC value of 0.655 for this kind of autoantibody. Considering the HLA DR3 genotype, 58.3% of patients showed a positive relationship with OR value 7.35. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

AMA; Autoimmune hepatitis; ELISA; HLA-DR3; SLA

Index Keywords

autoantibody, HLA DR3 antigen, liver antigen, mitochondrion antibody; adult, Article, autoimmune hepatitis, controlled study, environmental factor, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, gene, genotype, hepatitis, HLA DR3 gene, human, major clinical study, male, malnutrition, polymerase chain reaction, receiver operating characteristic, scoring system

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63) Wilemon, K.A.^a, Patel, J.^a, Aguilar-Salinas, C.^{b c d e}, Ahmed, C.D.^a, Alkhnihsawi, M.^{f g}, Almahmeed, W.^h, Alonso, R.^{b f i j}, Al-Rasadi, K.^{f k}, Badimon, L.^{l m}, Bernal, L.M.ⁿ, Bogsrud, M.P.^{o p}, Braun, L.T.^q, Brunham, L.^r, Catapano, A.L.^{s t}, Čillíková, K.^{u v}, Corral, P.^{b w}, Cuevas, R.^x, Defesche, J.C.^y, Descamps, O.S.^{v z aa}, De Ferranti, S.^{ab ac}, Eiselé, J.-L.^{ad}, Elikir, G.^{b ae}, Folco, E.^{f af}, Freiburger, T.^{ag ah}, Fuggetta, F.^{v ai}, Gaspar, I.M.^{aj}, Gesztes, Á.G.^{v ak}, Grošelj, U.^{al}, Hamilton-Craig, I.^{am}, Hanauer-Mader, G.^{v an}, Harada-Shiba, M.^{ao}, Hastings, G.^{v ap}, Hovingh, G.K.^{aq}, Izar, M.C.^{ar}, Jamison, A.^a, Karlsson, G.N.^{v as}, Kayıkçıoğlu, M.^{v at au}, Koob, S.^{av}, Koseki, M.^{aw}, Lane, S.^a, Lima-Martinez, M.M.^{b ax ay}, López, G.^{az}, Martínez, T.L.^{ba}, Marais, D.^{bb}, Marion, L.^{v bc}, Mata, P.^{b b v}, Maurina, I.^{v bd}, Maxwell, D.^v, Mehta, R.^{cd}, Mensah, G.A.^{be}, Miserez, A.R.^{bf}, Neely, D.^{bh bi}, Nicholls, S.J.^{bj}, Nohara, A.^{bk}, Nordestgaard, B.G.^{bl bm}, Ose, L.^{bn bo}, Pallidis, A.^{v bp}, Pang, J.^{bq}, Payne, J.^{v bi}, Peterson, A.L.^{br}, Popescu, M.P.^{v bs}, Puri, R.^{bt bu}, Ray, K.K.^{tv}, Reda, A.^{bw bx}, Sampietro, T.^{by bz}, Santos, R.D.^{b ca}, Schalkers, I.^{v cb}, Schreier, L.^{b cc}, Shapiro, M.D.^{a cd}, Sijbrands, E.^{ce}, Soffer, D.^{cf}, Stefanutti, C.^{cg ch}, Stoll, M.^{b ci}, Sy, R.G.^{cj}, Tamayo, M.L.^{az}, Tilney, M.K.^{ck cl}, Tokgozoğlu, L.^{t cm}, Tomlinson, B.^{cn}, Vallejo-Vaz, A.J.^{bv}, Vazquez-Cárdenas, A.^{b co cp}, De Luca, P.V.^{cq}, Wald, D.S.^{cr}, Watts, G.F.^{bq cs}, Wenger, N.K.^{ct}, Wolf, M.^{w cu}, Wood, D.^{ad}, Zegerius, A.^{cv}, Gaziano, T.A.^{ae cw cx}, Gidding, S.S.^a

Reducing the Clinical and Public Health Burden of Familial Hypercholesterolemia: A Global Call to Action

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Abstract

Importance: Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is an underdiagnosed and undertreated genetic disorder that leads to premature morbidity and mortality due to atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. Familial hypercholesterolemia affects 1 in 200 to 250 people around the world of every race and ethnicity. The lack of general awareness of FH among the public and medical community has resulted in only 10% of the FH population being diagnosed and adequately treated. The World Health Organization recognized FH as a public health priority in 1998 during a consultation meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. The World Health Organization report highlighted 11 recommendations to address FH worldwide, from diagnosis and treatment to family screening and education. Research since the 1998 report has increased understanding and awareness of FH, particularly in specialty areas, such as cardiology and lipidology. However, in the past 20 years, there has been little progress in implementing the 11 recommendations to prevent premature atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in an entire generation of families with FH. **Observations:** In 2018, the Familial Hypercholesterolemia Foundation and the World Heart Federation convened the international FH community to update the 11 recommendations. Two meetings were held: one at the 2018 FH Foundation Global Summit and the other during the 2018 World Congress of Cardiology and Cardiovascular Health. Each meeting served as a platform for the FH community to examine the original recommendations, assess the gaps, and provide commentary on the revised recommendations. The Global Call to Action on Familial Hypercholesterolemia thus represents individuals with FH, advocacy leaders, scientific experts, policy makers, and the original authors of the 1998 World Health Organization report. Attendees from 40 countries brought perspectives on FH from low-, middle-, and high-income regions. Tables listing country-specific government support for FH care, existing country-specific and international FH scientific statements and guidelines, country-specific and international FH registries, and known FH advocacy organizations around the world were created. **Conclusions and Relevance:** By adopting the 9 updated public policy recommendations created for this document, covering awareness; advocacy; screening, testing, and diagnosis; treatment; family-based care; registries; research; and cost and value, individual countries have the opportunity to prevent atherosclerotic heart disease in their citizens carrying a gene associated with FH and, likely, all those with severe hypercholesterolemia as well. © 2019 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

coronary artery atherosclerosis, disease registry, disease severity, familial hypercholesterolemia, family counseling, genetic association, genetic variability, genotype environment interaction, global disease burden, government regulation, health care cost, health care financing, health care need, health care policy, health disparity, health education, health promotion, human, medical documentation, morbidity, patient advocacy, premature mortality, priority journal, public health, Review, screening test, shared decision making, World Health Organization, cost of illness, familial hypercholesterolemia, global health, practice guideline, public health; Cost of Illness, Global Health, Humans, Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II, Practice Guidelines as Topic, Public Health

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64) Mutlag, S.S.

Metabolic acidosis impairs clearance of upec-uti

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DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2020.00066.9

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Abstract

Background: Acute pyelonephritis (AN) which is commonly brought about by the vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) has for decades been a fatal kidney disease mostly affecting the children and it is associated with the metabolic acidosis. All of the past studies which has been carried out have suggested that metabolic acidosis major cause is NH₄CL supplement common in food, and they hinder clearance of UPEC (Uropathogenic E. coli) in the refluxing mouse exemplary. **Objective:** The major aim was to examine the clinical, microbiological, and epidemiological features of cPN and the involved prognosis with a group of patients suffering from the infection. **Patients and Methods:** a prospective examination was carried out in which 1325 consecutive clients below the age of 14 and having been diagnosed with cPN. The analysis of major demographic, clinical and microbiological data, there was evidence of association with links to mortality in univariate analysis in which they were encompassed in the multivariate logistic regression model. **Results:** The results obtained exhibited that *Escherichia coli* was the major causative agent accounting for nearly half of all the infections. The results obtained after the analysis will be used to treat children across Iraq mostly below the age of ten and suffering from the acute pyelonephritis. **Conclusion:** This draws a conclusion that hindered clearance of UPEC-UTI cannot be simplified by an impact on the urine acidification other urothelial hindrance function. As the metabolic stress linked acidosis hinder the UPEC clearance, the corrective mechanism of acidosis can prevent renal injury linked to pyelonephritis. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Escherichia coli; Pyelonephritis (cPN); Urinary Tract Infections

Index Keywords

antibiotic agent, extended spectrum beta lactamase; acute pyelonephritis, antimicrobial therapy, Article, bacterial infection, bacteriuria, blood culture, Candida, child, computer assisted tomography, cystitis, echography, Enterobacter, Enterococcus faecalis, female, hematuria, hospitalization, human, kidney cyst, kidney graft, kidney injury, Klebsiella, length of stay, major clinical study, male, metabolic acidosis, mortality rate, observational study, prospective study, Proteus, Pseudomonas, pyuria, urinalysis, urinary tract infection, urine culture, urologic surgery, uropathogenic Escherichia coli

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- 65) Obaid, A.A.^a, Lateef, A.S.^b, Oudah, L.A.^c, Harjan, Q.J.^d, Oudah, Z.A.^d

Isolation of staphylococcus xylosus from urinary tract infection in Al-Diwaniya city, Iraq

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DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v11i1.1890

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Abstract

One hundred diuresis samples were collected from patients with urinary tract infection from Al-Diwaniyah General Teaching Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah city for the period from January 1, 2019, to August 1, 2019, as 35 isolates belonging to the sex of streptococcus were isolated and with an isolation rate of 35% of the total 100 diuresis samples, The yield of 20 isolates to the negative staphylococcus aureus was tested for cocaine, and 5 isolates were of type S. xylosus, with an isolation rate of 25% of the total negative staphylococci for testing cocaine, and by 5% of the total of the reagent samples. These biochemical bacteria were diagnosed using the API Staph system. The clinical stages of the infection are in the subacute or chronic phase without clear symptoms. Streptococcus unproductive streptococcus resistant and anti-life antibody novobiocin, especially S. saprophyticus, are most common in urinary tract infections in immunocompetent patients, and mild infection in women is accompanied by dysuria. Young women between the ages of 16-16 years old to 42%. It affects the ureter in men. It can cause cystitis, pyelonephritis and glomerulonephritis. This group possesses a high affinity to epithelial cells, and this comes from the participation of different proteins such as a 160-Kd protein with Hemagglutinin and Fibriller protein, and it is symbolized by 95-Kd, which is found in 98% of clinical isolates. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Al-Diwaniyah; Hospital; Iraq; Staphylococcus; Streptococcus

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- 66) Baaj, H.T.A.A.L., Handoz, A.A.H., Al-Salih, A.R.H.

Surgical management of perforated bowel due to typhoid infection. What are the predictive factors for pre-operative diagnosis in the endemic area

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Abstract

Perforated typhoid fever is a common cause of peritonitis in the endemic areas and associated with high mortality and morbidity if not managed properly. This prospective study included 75 patients with perforated bowel that operated upon in two years (2017-2018) and other 29 cases of non-perforated typhoid enteritis presented as acute abdomen. Of 75 cases, 13 (17%) presented as local peritonitis, while 63 (87%) as general peritonitis, which was confirmed by chest X-Ray/ gas under the diaphragm in 80%. 61(81%) patients were males. The age was 15-40 years in 54 (72%) patients. White Blood Cell count [WBC] is low or normal in all cases. 35(46%) patients were presented as an acute abdomen without fever. All patients had at least one perforation in the terminal ileum. There was single perforation in 47(62%) patients. The midline incisions were complicated by dehiscence in 15 (24%) of 54 cases and by wound infection in 35(64%). Six(8%) cases were complicated by fecal fistula and 3(4%) patients unfortunately died. Wound infection complicated 4 (26%) of 15 cases of gridiron incisions, but no wound dehiscence or incisional hernia. WBC is helpful in the diagnosis of perforated bowel due to typhoid infection. This is important for the proper choice of an incision. Grid iron incision is associated with minimal complications and is preferred to the midline one. Acute diffuse peritonitis indicates perforation in almost all cases, but only one-third of local peritonitis caused by perforation. Early limited surgery and the proper choice of antibiotics according to local microbiologist opinion or culture decreased the mortality to 4%. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences and 2020 | All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antibiotics; Grid iron incision; Midline incision; Peritonitis; Small bowel perforation; Typhoid fever

Index Keywords

abdominal pain, abdominal tenderness, acute appendicitis, adolescent, adult, appendectomy, Article, Burst abdomen, child, feces culture, female, follow up, human, intestine fistula, intestine perforation, large intestine disease, length of stay, leukocyte count, major clinical study, male, peritonitis, polymerase chain reaction, prospective study, typhoid fever, wound dehiscence, wound infection

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus67) Ali, F.M.^a, Alaridy, H.M.^b, Obaid, A.A.^a**Role of tamsulosin and tamsulosin therapy for treating patients with symptoms of over-active bladder related to benign prostatic enlargement**
(2020) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 11 (1), pp. 650-656. Cited 2 times.**DOI:** 10.26452/ijrps.v11i1.1871^a Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Department of Urology, College of Medicine, Kufa University, Iraq**Abstract**

To assess the benefit and safety of composite therapy (Tamsulosin and Trosipium drugs) in treating benign prostatic enlargement complain, mainly overactive urinary bladder symptoms. **OBJECTIVE:** The study has been designed to estimate the benefit and safety of Trosipium and Tamsulosin in processing of symptoms of excessive bladder and benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH). **Patients and Methods:** Prospective clinical trial study conducted at Al-Diwaniya teaching hospitals and private clinics from march 2016 to march 2017, to patients BPH and bothersome symptoms. 60 patients were treated with Tamsulocin and 60 patients were treated by Tamsulocin and Trosipium. **RESULTS:** Median scores of IPSS, OABSS, and QOL proved no big difference between two study sets before starting treatment ($P = 0.544$), ($P = 0.287$), ($P = 0.668$) consecutively. After one month, both treatments led to a big reduction in IPSS, OABSS median score; ($P < 0.001$), ($P < 0.001$). Following three months, both treatments resulted in significant reduction in IPSS ($P < 0.001$), OABSS ($P < 0.001$), QOL result, ($P < 0.001$) consecutively. **Conclusion:** These results suggest which treatment with Trosipium and tamsulosin therapy provides benefit for men with natural-Syndrome of the acute urinary tract and benignenlarged prostate. © 2020 | All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

(BPE); Overactive bladder; Symptoms; Trosipium

Index Keywords

tamsulosin, trosipium chloride; adult, aged, Article, bedtime dosage, clinical trial, drug safety, follow up, human, International Prostate Symptom Score, major clinical study, male, middle aged, multicenter study, outcome assessment, overactive bladder, Overactive Bladder Symptom Score, prostate hypertrophy, quality of life, scoring system, treatment outcome, very elderly

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68) Mutlag, S.S.

The association between iron over load and tanner stage retardation in the females with b-thalassemia major
(2020) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 11 (1), pp. 546-552.**DOI:** 10.26452/ijrps.v11i1.1856

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Abstract

Despite optimal therapy of patients with B-major thalassemia included repeated transfusion of blood program and iron chelation agents helped by increasing survival of these patients but remained a major problem in adolescents of these patients such as growth failure and hypogonadism. This study was aimed to determine the relationship between iron overload and tanner stage retardation among female patients with B-major thalassemia in Thalassemia Hospital in Diwaniyah Governorate. The current study occurred on all female patients diagnosed β -thalassemia major depends on the blood tests, with their age range from 13years to 16 years who registered in Thalassemia unit in Al-Diwaniyah Governorate, Republic of Iraq. In the physical examination, the patients were assessed for weight, height, Tanner stages, and body mass index(BMI), which recorded. S. Ferritin value was used to assess the iron load, and pelvic ultrasound was checked to assess the size of the uterus and both ovaries. The results of the currents study revealed that the total numbers of B-thalassemia major female patients are 31 patients, aged 13-16 years. Age of patients at which diagnosed of B-major thalassemia range from 0.17 to 5 year. The frequency of Blood transfusion (time/Year) ranges from 6 to 33 times/Year. The level of serum ferritin of the patients was ranged from 913-12000 ng/ml with. Tanner stage I was predominant, accounting for 87%, whereas stage II and III accounted for 10% and 3%, respectively. There was a significant negative relation between times transfusion of blood and Tanner. There was a significant correlation between Uterus size, ovarian size, and Tanner stage. Because of inflammation falsely increase serum ferritin or due to the relation between body iron in the body and level of serum ferritin is not always within the linear range, especially in the condition of inflammation or tissue damage. So that level of serum ferritin is not an adequate measure of iron stores in patients with major thalassemia. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author KeywordsPelvic ultrasound examination; Serum level of Ferritin; Tanner stages; β -major thalassemia**Index Keywords**

chelating agent; adolescent, Article, beta thalassemia, blood transfusion, body mass, breast development, child, clinical article, developmental stage, disease association, female, ferritin blood level, height, human, iron overload, iron storage, ovary, physical examination, tanner stage, thalassemia major, ultrasound, uterus, weight

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69) Kadhim, T.M.

Iatrogenic pulmonary edema as a cause of death in burns
 (2020) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 11 (1), pp. 635-638.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v11i1.1868

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Abstract

Global mortality from the burn is decreasing while in Iraq is still rising. This study was designed to determine the paucity of data regarding the cause of death in the burn, which may be a participating factor and should eliminate it. A post-mortal field study was conducted in the Department of Forensic Medicine in the province of Babylon, Iraq, for a year period, from the 1st of January 2017 to the 1st of January 2018. The total deaths were 1310, and the whole number of deaths by burn accidents in Babylon, Iraq, was 81(6.18% of all causes of death in a year). 65 were females (80.24%), 16 were males (19.75%). Deaths with no history of admission more than 3day in burn units, age over 45years, cardiovascular diseases patients, heavy smokers, inhalational injuries victims, all were excluded, so 68 burn victims were subjected to a full, typical autopsy at the Department of Forensic Medicine in the province of Babylon for one year period, with all necessary laboratory tests, in order to diagnose the direct cause of their death. For assessing small size area burn, we used small paper the size of the victim whole hand (represent 1% of TBSA), for a larger area, the Lund and Browder chart was used. Deaths were divided into 2 groups according to the period of admission at the burn unit. The first group (3-7 days of admission) with 60 victims, and the second (more than 7 days) with 8 victims. 17 victims with in the first group, had no prominent autopsy findings, but severe pulmonary edema, edema of other organs, no pathogenic organisms were isolated, the laboratory tests were accepted. Their medical records in the burn unit showed overestimation in the assessment of burn area size above the actual percentage by (20-35%). The major causes of death in the first group were septicemia 42.46%, pneumonia 32.35% and primary pulmonary edema 25%, caused mainly by overloading the circulation with fluids. Precise assessment of burn area size, ensuring proper fluid replacement and lowering the mortality rate. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Autopsy; Iatrogenic; Pneumonia; Septicemia; TBSA (total body surface area)

Index Keywords

adult, Article, autopsy, burn, cause of death, child, female, hospital admission, human, hypervolemia, iatrogenic disease, lung edema, major clinical study, male, mortality, pneumonia, septicemia

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70) Mohseen, H.K.^a, Madlum, K.N.^b, Jabbar, H.A.^b

Effect of low level laser irradiation on white and red blood cells after different storage periods
 (2020) *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, 10 (4), pp. 617-619.

DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.10.4.19

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Abstract

The aim of the present work was to investigate the effect of irritation with the He-Ne laser on the whole human blood cells. Samples were collected from healthy persons. Samples were divided into two groups: irradiation and control groups. Irradiation groups received laser irradiation from He-Ne laser (30 mW) for 15 minutes. The results demonstrate that RBCs count start to decrease slightly after 6 hours of laser irradiation and significantly decreased after three weeks if irradiation followed by storage. Lymphocytes and T-cells counts showed sever dropping after 3 weeks of storage. © 2020, International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Blood cells; Blood storage; Laser treatment; Low level laser therapy

Index Keywords

hemoglobin; adult, Article, blood storage, CD4+ T lymphocyte, cell count, controlled study, erythrocyte, erythrocyte count, female, flow cytometry, human, human cell, irradiation, leukocyte, low level laser therapy, male, prospective study, T lymphocyte

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71) Almzaieel, A.J.T.^a, Jabbar, N.K.^b, Al-Abady, Z.N.^b, Sabit, R.A.^c

High neutrophils/ lymphocyte ratio and mpo levels associated with low expression of MIRNA-146A and apolipoprotein E in type2 diabetic patients with atherosclerosis

(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 12 (1), pp. 124-130.

DOI: 10.31838/srp.2021.1.21

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Abstract

Background: Atherosclerosis is the chronic vascular inflammatory disease. Recent studies have showed that microRNA (miR)- 146a may serve to resolve the inflammation in atherosclerosis. However, the mechanisms by which miR- 146a exhibits its anti-inflammatory effects still unclear. Objective: To investigated the role of miR- 146a in type 2 DM with atherosclerosis and type 2DM only and its association with Apo E and other inflammatory markers. Methods: 100 participants were enrolled in this study: 40 Type 2 DM with Atherosclerosis(T2DM with ATHER), 30 type 2 DM group and 30 control group. Complete blood count parameters were assayed within tubes containing K2EDTA using hematology analyzer. Levels of ApoE, MPO and IL-6 were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Levels of circulating miR-146a was measured by quantitative PCR. The data were analyzed by using SPSS and a P< 0.05 is considered a statistically significant. Results: T2DM with ATHER group showed an increase in N/L ratio (P< 0.05) compared with control. MOP and Apo E and levels were observed to increase significantly in T2DM with ATHER group, while levels of IL 6 showed a significant increase in T2DM with ATHER and T2DM groups compared to the control. Decreased levels of miR- 146a expression was indicated in T2DM with ATHER group compared with other groups. Conclusion: The results suggest lower levels of miR-146a expression and Apo E levels negatively regulate inflammatory response in T2DM with ATHER which enhance the inflammation and atherosclerosis. © 2021 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Apolipoproteins E; Atherosclerosis; MicroRNAs; Neutrophils/lymphocytes ratio

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72) Kadhim, R.J.

The outcome of partial arthroplasty for treatment of type 1 intertrochanteric fractures in Iraqi elderly patients

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DOI: 10.31838/ijpr/2021.13.01.292

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Abstract

Background: When a fracture affects the proximal end of the femur at an extracapsular location and between the greater and the lesser trochanter, a dense trabecular type of bone, the fracture is known as intertrochanteric fracture. Indeed, there are two principal risk factors for fractures affecting the proximal end of femur. These are the age related reduction in bone mineral density and falls. Arthroplasty is indicated in cases with severe comminuted fractures, osteoporotic bones that are not easily fixed by internal fixation and in case of degenerative arthritis. Aim of the study: The aim of the current study was to assess the outcome of arthroplasty in 40 Iraqi patients with intertrochanteric fracture treated by arthroplasty. Patients and methods: The current study was conducted in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. The study included 40 patients who were operated up on during the last 5 years. The first case is dated back to January the 3rd 2015 and the last case is dated back to September the 15th 2019. Variables included in the current study included age, gender, main clinical manifestations, history of chronic medical illness, preparation time, operative time, time of postoperative walking, intra-operative complications and post-operative complications. Results: The time needed to prepare patients to operation was ranging from 1 to 2 days with a mean of 1.30 ±0.46 days. Operative time was ranging from 60 to 90 minutes with a mean of 74.13 ±9.67 minutes. All patients were able to walk during a maximum period of first day post-operatively after successful operation. Only single patient died and he was known to be hypertensive, diabetic and having ischemic heart disease and the cause of death was acute myocardial infarction with ventricular fibrillation. Surgical wound abscess was seen in one patient who was known to be diabetic mellitus. Dislocation happened in a single patient and was managed successfully. Conclusion: for elderly patients with intertrochanteric fracture, partial hemiarthroplasty offers rapid mobilization with minimal rate of complications and may be preferred for internal fixation because of the high failure rate and higher rate of complications in association with internal fixation. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Arthroplasty; Intertrochanteric fractures; Iraq

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73) Abd, A.W., Sabbar, S., Mutlag

Descriptive study of hemophilia person's life and care in Aldiwanyah Province/Iraq

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Abstract

Both hemophilia A & B are recessive, X-linked disease due to gene mutation, charge of clotting factor proteins needed for clot formation after bleeding episode. The study was aimed to evaluate the life quality and major problems of hemophilia patients. Analytic information from all (82) person with hemophilia A and 13 person of hemophilia B; all patients were male. We found that on demand treatment is carry high risk of recurrent bleeding episode if compared with prophylactic treatment specific challenges to maintain prophylactic treatment in regular way in spite of effort to convince hemophilia patients that prophylactic therapy prevent long term complications, hemophilia patients refuse regular regimen believing that continuous therapy lead to early onset complications. Target joint involvement in our study mainly occur in large joint like knee joint 59.09%, ankle joint (15.45%) and lesser joint involve was the shoulder joint (1.81%); also we found 4 patients infected by hepatitis C and only one patient with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The present study on people with hemophilia A with developed inhibitors (a small group); (1) patient with mild inhibitors, 3 moderate inhibitors and 2 sever and only one patient with moderate inhibitors in hemophilia B. To improve the life quality, with recombinant factor VIII and factor IX as prophylaxis can prevent damage to the joint and reduce the rate of bleeding in the joint in hemophilia. intensive hemophilia care may be introduced the accomplishment of all hemophilia centers requirement like medications experts staff, physiotherapy, psychological support and family counseling. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hemophilia a; Hemophilia B; Life quality

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74) AL-LAMI, H.A.A.^a, ABBAS, Y.H.^b, AL-RAHEEM, H.A.M.^c

The effect of exercises by using VertiMax device in the development of explosive strength and defensive blocking for handball players
(2020) *Journal of Human Sport and Exercise*, 15, pp. S966-S972.

DOI: 10.14198/jhse.2020.15.Proc3.48

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Abstract

This study aims to prepare special exercises using VertiMax device and to identify the effect of these exercises on the explosive strength and defensive blocking of senior handball players. The researchers have adopted the experimental approach, and the case study is identified by the senior handball players of Al- Dagharah handball club whose number is 16, and their lengths ranged (182.4 ± 3.282 cm), weights (82 ± 4.387 kg) and ages (23 ± 1.846 years). They are divided by a simple random method into two groups by (8) players per group in which the experimental group has used exercise by VertiMax device, while the control group has used team coach exercises. The researchers have conducted the explosive strength and defensive blocking tests of the study sample. The training method has included 3 units per week for a period of 6 weeks using the method of high-intensity interval training. The results of the explosive strength and defensive blocking tests have been presented and analysed. It is concluded that the exercises by using the VertiMax as auxiliary and effective devices can be relied upon in developing the explosive strength and defensive blocking of the handball. © Faculty of Education. University of Alicante

Author Keywords

Defensive blocking; Explosive strength; Handball; VertiMax

Index Keywords

adult, article, controlled study, high intensity interval training, human, young adult

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75) AL-LAMI, H.A.A.^a, KHALEEL, S.H.^b, YONIS, S.D.^b

Study the correlation between alleles of MCT1 gene and enduring performance in handball players
(2020) *Journal of Human Sport and Exercise*, 15, pp. S958-S965.

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Abstract

The current study aimed to determine MCT1 gene A1470T polymorphism is associated it with enduring performance among elite handball players young. The community of study was chosen 100 young players of Iraqi clubs in handball game which their length (171.83 ± 3.060 cm), weight (68.33 ± 2.160 kg) and age (24.4 ± 3.782 years). Genotyping of A1470T polymorphism of the MCT1 gene was done by the PCR-RFLP technique lactate measurement of 100 handball players was examined after testing the endurance of defensive and attack performance. Frequencies of genotypes in 100 players were AA genotype (60%), AT genotype (30%) and TT genotype (10%). The mean of endurance capacity was significantly higher in AA genotype (1.01 ± 0.04 min) versus AT genotype (1.10 ± 0.01 min). (AA + AT) genotypes versus TT genotype (1.14 ± 0.01 min). Mean of blood lactate concentration was significantly higher in AA genotype (16.23 ± 0.35 mMol) versus (AT + TT) genotypes (13.48 ± 0.18; 11.66 ± 0.13 mMol) respectively. We concluded that the MCT1 gene A1470T polymorphism enhances enduring performance in elite handball players. © Faculty of Education. University of Alicante

Author Keywords

Alleles of MCT1 gene; Enduring performance; Handball players

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- 76) Aldallal, A.A.R.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Rgeeb, A.N.^c, Mohammed, S.J.^c, Amber, K.^d

The Impact of Diabetes Mellitus on the Association of Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase Gene Polymorphisms (4a/4b, G894T, and T786C) with Clopidogrel Resistance in Coronary Artery Disease Patients Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Interventions
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (9), pp. 877-882.

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Abstract

Background: Compared with the general population, patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) usually show higher platelet reactivity, which increases their risk of atherothrombotic events, such as acute coronary syndrome, during the percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) gene polymorphisms have been associated with many diseases, but their role as risk factors of coronary artery disease (CAD) in DM is yet unknown. Although acetylsalicylic acid and clopidogrel are prescribed individually or in combination for high-cardiovascular risk patients with overall improvements in outcomes, DM patients are still at greater risk of recurrent ischemic events. **Objective:** This study was conducted to determine the effect of DM on the association of e-NOS polymorphisms with clopidogrel resistance in patients with CAD undergoing PCI. **Methods:** Three-hundred twenty-four of CAD patients were recruited in this case-control study. All patients were subjected to platelets function test within at least two hours before PCI techniques to determine the clopidogrel resistance first then classified accordingly to clopidogrel resistance group (case group n=111) and non-clopidogrel resistance group (control group n=213). Each group was subdivided into a diabetic patient's group and non-diabetic patients' group. Blood samples were taken for genotyping analysis and phenotyping determination by measuring the level of nitric oxide in the plasma via colorimetric method. The genotype analysis was carried using allele-specific polymerase chain reaction based on the banding pattern on gel electrophoresis(GEP) to evaluate whether genetic e-NOS polymorphisms (T786C, exon 7 G894T and intron 4 (4a/4b) affect NO formation in both groups. Odds ratios for these polymorphisms were then estimated for the clopidogrel and non-clopidogrel resistance groups. **Results:** Approximately 34.25% of the study population showed clopidogrel resistance. No significant difference in serum NO levels between the case and control groups ($26.1 \pm 1.52 \mu\text{M}$ vs. $25.41 \pm 1.18 \mu\text{M}$; $P = 0.727$) was observed. The effect of diabetes on clopidogrel resistance was significant in the case group ($20.06 \pm 1.82 \mu\text{M}$) in diabetes patients when compared with $26.52 \pm 2.40 \mu\text{M}$ in non-diabetes patients ($P = 0.03$), but within a control group, the effect diabetes on clopidogrel resistance was not significant ($P = 0.07$), while the effect of diabetes was not significant in diabetes patient ($P = 0.09$) and non-diabetes ($P = 0.4$) when the comparison between case and control. The study found that e-NOS intron 4 (4a/4b) polymorphisms genotypes were significantly associated in the diabetic group as compared with non-diabetic group in patients' resistant to clopidogrel [ab genotype: OR = 2.4 (1.1-5.69), $P=0.02$; aa genotype: OR = 2.8 (0.89-8.7), $P=0.03$], while there was a negative association between diabetic group and non-diabetic group in patients' sensitive to clopidogrel. However, e-NOS polymorphisms of the T786C and exon 7 G894T genotypes showed no association between diabetic and non-diabetic patients of both resistant or sensitive patients except mutant homozygous CC of T786C showed a significant association between diabetic and non-diabetic patients in case and control groups ($P = 0.02, 0.04$) respectively. **Conclusions:** Our study indicates that e-NOS gene polymorphisms, specifically the 4a allele (4a/ab) and mutant homozygous CC (T786C), maybe determinants of clopidogrel resistance in diabetic CAD patients. **Diabetes mellitus, coronary artery disease, clopidogrel resistance, endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphisms, and percutaneous coronary intervention.** © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

And percutaneous coronary intervention; Clopidogrel resistance; Coronary artery disease; Diabetes mellitus; Endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphisms

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- 77) De Vries, Y.A.^{a,b}, Al-Hamzawi, A.^c, Alonso, J.^d, Andrade, L.H.^e, Benjet, C.^f, Bruffaerts, R.^g, Bunting, B.^h, De Girolamo, G.ⁱ, Florescu, S.^j, Gureje, O.^k, Haro, J.M.^l, Karam, A.^m, Karam, E.G.ⁿ, Kawakami, N.^o, Kovess-Masfety, V.^p, Lee, S.^q, Mneimneh, Z.^r, Navarro-Mateu, F.^s, Ojagbemi, A.^t, Posada-Villa, J.^u, Scott, K.^v, Stagnaro, J.C.^w, Torres, Y.^x, Xavier, M.^y, Zarkov, Z.N.^z, Kessler, R.C.^{aa}, De Jonge, P.^{ab}

Transdiagnostic development of internalizing psychopathology throughout the life course up to age 45: A World Mental Health Surveys report
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Abstract

Background Depressive and anxiety disorders are highly comorbid, which has been theorized to be due to an underlying internalizing vulnerability. We aimed to identify groups of participants with differing vulnerabilities by examining the course of internalizing psychopathology up to age 45. Methods We used data from 24158 participants (aged 45+) in 23 population-based cross-sectional World Mental Health Surveys. Internalizing disorders were assessed with the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). We applied latent class growth analysis (LCGA) and investigated the characteristics of identified classes using logistic or linear regression. Results The best-fitting LCGA solution identified eight classes: A healthy class (81.9%), three childhood-onset classes with mild (3.7%), moderate (2.0%), or severe (1.1%) internalizing comorbidity, two puberty-onset classes with mild (4.0%) or moderate (1.4%) comorbidity, and two adult-onset classes with mild comorbidity (2.7% and 3.2%). The childhood-onset severe class had particularly unfavorable sociodemographic outcomes compared to the healthy class, with increased risks of being never or previously married (OR = 2.2 and 2.0, $p < 0.001$), not being employed (OR = 3.5, $p < 0.001$), and having a low/low-Average income (OR = 2.2, $p < 0.001$). Moderate or severe (v. mild) comorbidity was associated with 12-month internalizing disorders (OR = 1.9 and 4.8, $p < 0.001$), disability (B = 1.1-2.3, $p < 0.001$), and suicidal ideation (OR = 4.2, $p < 0.001$ for severe comorbidity only). Adult (v. childhood) onset was associated with lower rates of 12-month internalizing disorders (OR = 0.2, $p < 0.001$). Conclusions We identified eight transdiagnostic trajectories of internalizing psychopathology. Unfavorable outcomes were concentrated in the 1% of participants with childhood onset and severe comorbidity. Early identification of this group may offer opportunities for preventive interventions. Copyright © The Author(s) 2020. Published by Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Anxiety disorders; depression; internalizing disorders; latent class growth analysis

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78) Al-Rekabi, A.M.

Isolation & clipping of cystic artery outside versus inside calot's triangle minimizes the intraoperative complications in laparoscopic cholecystectomy (2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (10), pp. 123-127.

DOI: 10.31838/srp.2020.10.21

Department of Surgery, Collage of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) is the "Gold Standard" for the treatment of cholelithiasis and acute cholecystitis, and is the commonest operation performed laparoscopically worldwide. In spite of this fact, still the most serious complications like extrahepatic bile duct injury (BDI) & vascular injury, are more common in LC than OC (open cholecystectomy). Objectives: To compare between the isolation & clipping of cystic artery outside & inside Calot's triangle in regard of minimizing the intraoperative complications in LC. Patients and methods: This is a prospective (therapeutic controlled trial) study of 508 patients with symptomatic gallstones (456/508=90% females & 52/508=10% males) who were admitted to Al-Diwaniya teaching hospital to undergo LC from April 2015 to April 2018. Group-A-: Consists of 272 patients (246/272=90.4% F & 26/272=9.6% M) selected to undergo a LC with standard conventional technique of dissection of cystic pedicle. Group -B-: Consists of 236 patients (210/236=89% F & 26/236=11% M) selected to undergo LC with isolation & clipping of cystic artery outside the Calot's triangle. Results: Cystic artery injury: In group-A-(29/272=10.7%) vs (8/236=3.4%) in group-B-. The control of bleeding in group-A-(34%=10/29) vs (100%=8/8) in group-B. Clipping was used to control bleeding in group-A-(5/29=17%) vs (8/8=100%) in group-B-, while electrocoagulation used in group-A- (5/29=17%) vs (0/8=0%) in group-B-. The conversion done in group-A- in (19/272=7%) vs (0/8=0%) group-B- A sizable posterior branch was identified in group-A-(6/272=2.2%) vs (62/236=26.3%) in group-B-. In group-A- the clear identification of the anatomy achieved in (202/272=74%) vs (236/236=100%) in group-B-. The conversion rate due to poor identification of the anatomy or complex anomalies in group-A- (4.4%=12/272) vs (0%) in group-B-. Conversion from LC to OC: The total conversion rate in group-A-(36/272=13.24%) vs (0%) in group-B-. No mortality reported in our study. Conclusion: This technique significantly minimizes the overall conversion rate in LC. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anatomical anomalies in LC; Complications in LC; Cystic an injury in LC; Laparoscopic cholecystectomy; The Calot's triangle

Index Keywords

artery clipping, artery cyst, artery disease, artery surgery, Article, bile duct injury, bleeding, controlled study, cyst, electrocoagulation, female, gallstone, human, isolation procedure, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, major clinical study, male, peroperative complication, priority journal, prospective study, surgical technique, teaching hospital

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79) Al-Harmooshee, M.B.H., Al-Taei, O.M.S.

Germline mutation of RAD51 single nucleotide polymorphisms as susceptibility factor for breast and ovarian cancer
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (10), pp. 100-108.

DOI: 10.31838/srp.2020.10.17

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: RAD51 from the cluster genes which have a vital role in the pathogenesis of squamous cell carcinoma. Present study aimed to analysed polymorphisms of RAD51 single nucleotide 1(rs2619679, rs2928140 and rs1801320) and their relationship to breast cancer (BC) and ovarian cancer (OC) in Iraqi population. Methods: This study included, 35 females with BC, 35 females with OC, who were diagnostic histopathologically, and 30 healthy females as control. Three SNPs (rs2619679, rs2928140 and rs1801320) of RAD51 were selected for genotyping by using the polymerase chain reactionrestriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP). Results: Statistically differences were found in the distribution of AA and TT genotypes and A/T alleles for rs2619679 in BC ($p < 0.05$) so GG and CC genotypes and G/C alleles for rs2928140. Whereas distribution of genotypes and alleles for rs1801320 not reflect significant differences ($p > 0.05$) between BC and control but mutant genotype GG and mutant allele G appeared in highest frequency (42%, 57%) in BC. Statistically changes of RAD51 SNPs for OC were found in the incidence of AA and T alleles for rs2619679 ($p < 0.05$) so, GG and CC genotypes and G/C alleles for rs2928140 but distribution of genotypes and alleles for rs1801320 not reproduce significant differences ($p > 0.05$) between OC and control but mutant genotype GG and mutant allele G appeared in OC with highest rate (45%, 59%). Mutant genotype/allele of rs2619679 (TT/T), rs2928140(CC/C) and rs1801320 (GG/G) appeared as effective factors for cancer with acceptable rate for diagnosis of BC and OC. Conclusion: Mutation in RAD51 SNPs (rs2619679, rs2928140, rs1801320) associated with increases the possibility of BC and OC. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breast Cancer; Ovarian Cancer; RAD51; Rs1801320; Rs2619679; Rs2928140; SNPs

Index Keywords

Rad51 protein; adult, aged, allele, Article, breast cancer, female, gene cluster, genotype, germline mutation, histopathology, human, human tissue, Iraqi, major clinical study, ovary cancer, pathogenesis, polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism, priority journal, single nucleotide polymorphism

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80) AL-Temimi, S.M.^a, AL-Rekabi, A.M.^b

Dual color-chromogenic in situ hybridization approaches to evaluate HER2/Neu gene amplification in breast carcinomas
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (10), pp. 114-119.

DOI: 10.31838/srp.2020.10.19

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Abstract

Breast cancer continue to be the most frequent malignant tumor in women, constituting the second most common fatal malignant tumor in women. The validated prognostic HER2/neu. Aim of the study:- Evaluating HER-2 by immunohistochemical (IHC) for protein expression and in situ hybridization (ISH) by dual-color chromogenic insitu hybridization (DC-CISH) technique for HER-2 gene copy amplification and chromosome 17/CEN (chr.17 CEN) aneuploidy in breast cancer. Methods: This is a prospective study, where by fifty-pairs of fresh tissues from both breast cancer of invasive ductal carcinoma and apparently normal adjacent tissues (NATs) which considered as healthy normal internal control. we select only positive cases of HER-2 /neu by IHC (16 cases which included score+2 and score +3 HER-2 by IHC) for gene amplification by DC-CISH were done in CPHL/Baghdad. Results: Out of 6 cases with her2(score +2) in breast cancer by IHC expression, 2 (33.33%) show no amplification, while all cases4(66.67%), show low amplification. All cases with (score +3) by IHC, showed gene amplification. Out of 10 cases with (score +3) by IHC, 2 cases (20%) showed low amplification while majority of cases,8 (80%) showed high amplification. Conclusion: The DC-CISH is confirmatory technique for the detection of both HER-2 gene amplification and multiplication of chromosome 17/CEN in breast cancer. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breast cancer; DC-CISH; Her2neu; IHC

Index Keywords

epidermal growth factor receptor 2; Article, breast carcinoma, chromosome 17, controlled study, dual color chromogenic in situ hybridization, gene amplification, gene expression, human, human tissue, immunohistochemistry, in situ hybridization, priority journal, prospective study

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81) Al-Harmooshee, M.B.H.

Comparative evaluation of intraoperative cytology and histopathology in ovarian neoplasms
(2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12, pp. 2773-2778.

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Abstract

Neoplasms of the ovaries are a heterogeneous types of benign and malignant neoplasm of versatile origins (epithelial, stromal and germ cell). The clinicopathological evaluation of ovarian masses is a challenging field. Histological assessment of a paraffin section still the gold standard in diagnosis. Single completely reliable method for diagnosis of surgically removed specimens has not yet been developed. Cytology has been underutilized as a modality for the diagnosis of ovarian tumors. With the advent of accurate imaging techniques like ultrasonography (USG) and computed tomography (CT) scan in detecting the ovarian lesions and omental or peritoneal deposit, guided fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) has assumed a definite role in diagnosis and management. The use of cytology in intraoperative diagnostic ovarian neoplasms, while commonly used for the intraoperative diagnosis of various tumors, was not widely known. We assumed this research to estimate the accuracy of intraoperative cytology for detection types of ovarian tumors matching to histopathological diagnosis, considered the gold standard. Cytology does not modify the biopsy specimen quality and its materials can be utilized in flow cytometry and cytogenetic studies. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Biopsy; Intraoperative cytology; Ovarian neoplasms

Index Keywords

ammonium hydroxide, eosin; adenocarcinoma, adenoma, adult, androblastoma, Article, child, clear cell carcinoma, computer assisted tomography, cyst, cystadenocarcinoma, cytology, data analysis software, echography, epithelium tumor, female, fibroma, fine needle aspiration biopsy, flow cytometry, granulosa cell, histopathology, human, human tissue, major clinical study, morphology, ovary tumor, predictive value, prevalence, school child, sensitivity and specificity, teratoma, thecoma

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82) AL-Temimi, S.M.^a, AL-Rekabi, A.M.^b

The expression level of PTEN-gene is a diagnostic tool for gene alteration in invasive ductal carcinoma of the Breast
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (10), pp. 128-133.

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^b Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The phosphatase and tensin homolog gene are a tumor suppressor gene, and a key negatively regulator of cell signaling pathways that regulate growth and survival signaling pathways. Aim of study: Estimation the mPTEN in fresh breast cancer tissues versus apparently normal adjacent breast tissues in correlation with tumor marker Her/2 neu by immune histochemical staining. Patients and Methods: A prospective study, from January 2013 to January 2015. Fifty-pairs of fresh tissues from both breast cancer of invasive ductal carcinoma "NOS" and apparently normal adjacent tissues (from modify radical mastectomy) were by patients were recruited at the Surgical Department/Al-Diawania Teaching Hospital in Al-Diawania city. Total RNA extraction and real-time quantitative polymerize chain reaction technique were used for assessment of PTEN gene expression. Tissue sample present in the paraffin embedded blocks belonging to tumor and normal adjacent tissue were used for histopathology examination and for immunohistochemical staining for Her/2 neu. Results: All patients 50 (100%) exhibit PTEN gene expression down regulation, indicating fold change of cancer tissue for PTEN gene expression was significantly lower than that of normal adjacent tissue and the best cutoff value for gene expressional alteration in breast cancer tissues was (0.210) for diagnosis of gene alteration. Majority of cases (68%) were HER-2 negative. Conclusion: Gene expression of PTEN was significantly altered in breast cancer tissues. It has been no significant associated between PTEN gene expression and protein expression for Her/2. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Her/2; IHC; Invasive ductal carcinoma; MPTEN; RT-qPCR

Index Keywords

epidermal growth factor receptor 2, messenger RNA, phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5 trisphosphate 3 phosphatase; adult, aged, Article, breast carcinoma, cancer tissue, clinical article, controlled study, diagnostic accuracy, down regulation, female, gene expression level, gene mutation, histopathology, human, human tissue, immunohistochemistry, Iraq, molecular diagnosis, priority journal, prospective study, protein expression, radical mastectomy, real time polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, sensitivity and specificity, statistical significance, tumor suppressor gene, upregulation

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83) Murad, M.C.^a, Obaid, A.A.^b, Ali, F.M.^b

Prevalence of nocturnal enuresis and its associated ultrasonic findings in children of wasit
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (10), pp. 120-122. Cited 2 times.

DOI: 10.31838/srp.2020.10.20

^a College of Nursing, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

Nocturnal enuresis refers to an inability to control urination during sleep. The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of nocturnal enuresis and its associated ultrasonic findings in children of Wasit. In this study 360 child were surveyed, 180 of them were male and 180 were female. The results showed that 7.5% of children had nocturnal enuresis, including 5.5% of primary nocturnal enuresis and 2% of secondary nocturnal enuresis. The prevalence of nocturnal enuresis in the boys (10.0%) was higher compared with that in the girls (5.0%). All children with nocturnal enuresis showed ultrasonic findings in form of thick bladder wall and bilateral mild dilated ureter, pelvis and calyces. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Nocturnal enuresis; Ultrasonic; Urination; Wasit

Index Keywords

age, Article, bladder wall, child, dilatation, echography, female, human, image analysis, Iraq, kidney calyx, kidney pelvis, major clinical study, male, nocturnal enuresis, prevalence, priority journal, sex ratio, ureter dilatation

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84) Al-Harmooshee, M.B.H.

HER-2/Neu oncogene in endometrial cancer(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (10), pp. 64-70.

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Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

This analytical study was performed to estimate the overexpression and potential associations between the HER-2/neu oncoprotein in endometrial carcinoma of Middle Iraq and estrogen and progesterone, as well as the relevant pathological parameters. We analyzed the available tissue paraffin blocks of 60 patients with endometrial carcinoma who referred between January 2016 and December 2018 to hospitals of central Iraq governorates / pathology departments. The age ranges from 50 to 78 years (47 cases 78.3% was up to 60 & 13 cases 21.7 was more than 60) with mean of 64. most of the cases was postmenopausal in 80.4% and 16.6% was perimenopausal. 80% of cases was by hysterectomy & 20% of cases was by curettage. The cases were classified into grade I, II and III according to the grading system in 12, 38 and 10 cases respectively & out of 48 cases of hysterectomy, 36 cases were in stage I, 4 cases were in stage II & 8 cases were in stage III. A total of 19 (32 per cent) cases were positive for ER oncogene overexpression, 36 (60 per cent) positive for PR oncogene overexpression and 40 (66.6 per cent) positive for HER-2/neu oncoprotein overexpression. Low age groups of the endometrial carcinoma studied cases were linked to increased expression of PR & ER, 12 (63.1%) cases with ER positive & 23 cases (63.8%) with PR positive with age group less than 60 years old while high age groups of the endometrial carcinoma studied cases were linked to increased expression of HER-2/neu, 25 (62.5%) cases were positive. Postmenopausal cases of the endometrial carcinoma studied cases were linked to high expression of HER-2/neu, ER & PR, 13 (68.4%) ER cases, 28 (77.7%) PR cases & 34 (85%) HER-2/neu cases were positive. High histological grades of the endometrial carcinoma studied cases were linked to over expression of HER-2/neu & ER, 9 (22.5%) HER-2/neu cases & 2 (10.5%) ER cases were positive with a grade I tumor, 25 (62.5%) HER-2/neu cases & 11 (57.8%) ER cases were positive with grade II, and 6 (15%) HER-2/neu cases & 6 cases (31.5%) ER cases were positive with grade III. While low histological grades of the endometrial carcinoma studied cases were associated with increased expression of PR receptors, 9 cases (25%) of positive cases in grade I, 22 cases (61.1%) in grade II & 5 cases (13.8%) in grade III. Low stages of the 48 hysterectomies endometrial carcinoma studied cases had increased expression of HER-2/neu, ER & PR, 30 (81%) HER-2/neu cases, 12 cases (63.1%) ER cases & 20 (17.4%) PR cases were positive with stage I tumor, 3 (8.1%) of HER-2/neu cases, 1 (5.2%) of ER cases & 2 (7.1%) cases of PR cases were positive with stage II tumor, and 4 (10.9%) of HER-2/neu cases, 6 cases (31.5%) of ER cases & 6 (21.5%) of PR cases were positive with stage three tumor. The expression of ER&PR, ER & HER-2 / new & PR & HER-2 / new respectively, have no significant relationship. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Endometrial carcinoma; Estrogen; HER-2/neu oncoprotein; Post & peri menopausal; Progesterone

Index Keywords

epidermal growth factor receptor 2, estrogen, estrogen receptor, paraffin, progesterone, progesterone receptor; adult, aged, Article, cancer grading, cancer patient, cancer surgery, cancer tissue, climacterium, controlled study, curettage, endometrium cancer, endometrium carcinoma, female, gene overexpression, groups by age, histopathology, hospital, hospital department, human, human tissue, hysterectomy, Iraq, major clinical study, oncogene, oncogene neu, postmenopause, predictive value, priority journal

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A case-control study of widened interpalpebral fissures in hypertension of idiopathic intracranial
(2020) *NeuroQuantology*, 18 (3), pp. 1-5.

DOI: 10.14704/nq.2020.18.3.NQ20143

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^b Ophthalmology Department, Medicine College, Al-Qadisiya University, Diwaniyah, Iraq

^c Department of ophthalmology, Medicine College, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan

Abstract

To investigate if a relationship exists between idiopathic intracranial hypertension and widened interpalpebral fissures. This is a retrospective case-control study comparing eyelid measurements, including margin-reflex distance and palpebral fissure distance, in diagnosed patients with hypertension of idiopathic intracranial according to International Classification of Headache Disorders (ICDH) 3-beta criteria and in age-matched controls. Patients with hypertension of idiopathic intracranial were 42 and 120 controls were included. All patients were Middle-East Caucasians and the mean age in the disease group was 34 ± 7 years and in the control group 35 ± 6 years ($p=0.28$). The disease group had 81% female patients compared to 60% female patients in control group ($p=0.01$). For group of disease, mean margin-reflex distance (5.36 ± 0.31 mm) and mean palpebral fissure distance (10.84 ± 0.75 mm) values were significantly higher compared to the corresponding values in control group (4.01 ± 0.26 mm and 9.39 ± 0.62 mm, respectively) ($p<0.01$ for both comparisons). Patients suffering from idiopathic intracranial hypertension may have widened palpebral fissures with increased margin-reflex and palpebral fissure distances. These easily recognizable signs may assist in the early management and diagnosis of this debilitating disease. © 2020, Anka Publishers. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Debilitating Disease; Hypertension; Idiopathic Intracranial

Index Keywords

adult, Article, case control study, controlled study, enophthalmos, exophthalmos, eye movement, female, globe protrusion, headache, human, idiopathic intracranial hypertension, iris prolapse, margin reflex distance, optometry, palpebral fissure, palpebral fissure distance, ptosis (eyelid), quality of life, retrospective study, widened palpebral fissure

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86) Riah, K.I.

Effect of he-ne laser and zinc oxide nanoparticles on pathogenic bacterium escherichia coli in vitro
(2020) *NeuroQuantology*, 18 (8), pp. 59-65.

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Department of Physiology and Medical Physics, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

This study illustrate the effect of Zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) or He-Ne laser each of them individually, on Escherichia Coli (E. coli), also study the dual effect of nanoparticles with various concentrations and laser energy with two different irradiation times to kill or inhibition of bacterial growth. The results showed that E. coli was affected by ZnO-NPs in high concentration and there was a little effect of laser irradiation with 2 mw power when used alone or when used together with ZnO-NPs. © 2020, Anka Publishers. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

E.coli; He-Ne; Laser; Nanoparticles; ZnO-NPs

Index Keywords

acetate zinc, alcohol, diagnostic agent, dimethyl sulfoxide, methanol, unclassified drug, zinc oxide nanoparticle; Article, bacterial growth, bacteriostatic activity, bacterium culture, bacterium examination, bacterium identification, bacterium isolation, broth dilution, controlled study, elassa test, energy dispersive X ray spectroscopy, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, Escherichia coli, irradiation, nonhuman, scanning electron microscopy

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87) Altamemi, I.A., Hameed, H.

Interleukin-4 RS (2243250) gene polymorphism in patients with chronic rhinosinosis with nasal polyps
(2020) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 20, pp. 4123-4126.

Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniya, Iraq

Abstract

This study was conducted to evaluate the role of IL-4 gene polymorphism in chronic rhinosinosis with nasal polyp's and why patients don't response to treatment. Ablood sample was collected from two groups. The first group was patients with chronic rhinosinosis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP), the Second group was healthy volunteers. Blood of this sample used to DNA purification and the ARMS-PCR was used to determine the genotypes of IL-4 C590T. The CT genotype in the IL-4-590 region were found to be

risk factors for NP formation (OR:47.67, p=0.001). Regarding allelic frequencies, there was no significant difference in the IL-4 allele frequency distribution between control and patient groups. The IL-4 heterozygous CT genotype was significantly higher in patients than in control group, IL-4 CT genotype are genetic risk factor for NP formation. © 2020, Connect Journal.

Author Keywords

Allele; ARMS PCR; Genotype; IL-4rs(2243250); Nasal polyp

Index Keywords

interleukin 4; adult, amplification refractory mutation system polymerase chain reaction, Article, blood sampling, case control study, chronic rhinosinusitis, clinical article, computer assisted tomography, controlled study, DNA extraction, DNA polymorphism, DNA purification, electrophoresis, endoscopy, female, gene amplification, gene frequency, gene sequence, genetic risk, genotype, human, male, nasal endoscopy, nose polyp, transillumination, treatment response

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88) Shntaif, A.H.^{a b}, Jaber, F.A.^a, Behget, S.A.^a

Synthesis and molecular docking studies of new indomethacin derivatives

(2020) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 20, pp. 4061-4064.

^a Department of Chemistry, College of Education, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b College of Science for Women, Babylon University, Iraq

Abstract

In this study, new derivatives from indomethacin has been synthesized and examined in silico as a ligand against Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), utilizing AutoDockTools-1.5.6 as docking tool. To obtain binding and inhibitory parameters Indomethacin (NSAID) and its derivatives on COX-2 by means of AutoDock and prediction of their ADMET properties. The structures of all the synthesized compounds have been elucidated by means of FTIR, 1H and 13C NMR and elemental analysis. © 2020, Connect Journal.

Author Keywords

COX-2; Indomethacin; Molecular docking; NSAIDs

Index Keywords

2 (1 (4 chlorobenzoyl) 5 methoxy 2 methyl 1h indol 3 yl) n (5 chloropyridin 2 yl)acetamide, 2 (1 (4 chlorobenzoyl) 5 methoxy 2 methyl 1h indol 3 yl) n phenylacetohydrazide, indometacin derivative, unclassified drug; Article, binding affinity, binding site, carbon nuclear magnetic resonance, computer model, crystal structure, drug analysis, drug solubility, drug synthesis, enzyme active site, enzyme inhibition, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, LD50, lipophilicity, molecular docking, proton nuclear magnetic resonance, structure activity relation

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89) Al-Dahhan, N.A.A.^a, Almzaie, A.J.T.^b, Hamad, A.J.^c

Role of lipid peroxidation and antioxidants as biomarkers for prostate cancer

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Abstract

Background: Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most common cancer among men in western countries. Oxidative stress (OS) is considered to be involved in the pathophysiology of prostate cancer and development. Objective: To evaluate the OS in patients with PCa and its association with disease development. Materials and Methods: The current study included 130 patients with prostate cancer and 65 healthy subject (control). Lipid profile was analysed by commercially kit. Malondialdehyde (MDA) was determined by the thiobarbituric acid method. prostate-specific antigen (PSA), Superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity and 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) levels were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Plasma vitamin E levels were estimated by colorimetric method according to the Meshali and Nightingale method. Results: Plasma TC, TG, LDL levels were significantly increased (P<.001), while HDL levels was significantly lower in PCa patients compared with control (P=.338). There were a significant increases in PSA, MDA, 8-OHdG levels and SOD activity in PCa patients compared with control (P<.001). Serum GSH-Px activity and plasma vitamin E levels were significantly decreased in PCa patients compared to control (P<.001). PSA levels were positively correlated with MDA and 8-OHdG levels in PCa patients (r=.1700, p=.0332; r=.1059, p=.0271, respectively). A negative correlation was found between PSA and LDL in PCa patients (r=-.2657, P=.0310). MDA levels were negatively correlated with erythrocytes vitamin E levels (r=-.3780, p=.0142) and GSH-Px activity (r=-.4355, p=.0048), but positively correlated with erythrocyte SOD activity (r=.5376, p=.0003) and 8-OHdG levels (r=.6366, p=.0003). Conclusions: The results suggest an imbalance in oxidative stress and antioxidants system may lead to develop of PCa pathogenesis. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antioxidant; Malondialdehyde; Oxidative stress; Prostate cancer

Index Keywords

8 hydroxydeoxyguanosine, alpha tocopherol, antioxidant, biological marker, glutathione, glutathione peroxidase, high density lipoprotein cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, malonaldehyde, prostate specific antigen, reactive oxygen metabolite, superoxide dismutase; adult, aged, antioxidant activity, Article, controlled study, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, human, lipid fingerprinting, lipid peroxidation, major clinical study, male, middle aged, oxidative stress, pathophysiology, prostate cancer, total cholesterol level, vitamin blood level

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- 90) Al-Azzawi, B.^{a,c}, McGuigan, D.H.^b, Koivula, F.N.M.^b, Elttayef, A.^{a,c}, Dale, T.P.^a, Yang, Y.^a, Kelly, C.^b, Forsyth, N.R.^a

The secretome of mesenchymal stem cells prevents islet beta cell apoptosis via an il-10-dependent mechanism
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Abstract

Background: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) is partly driven by autoimmune destruction of the pancreatic beta cell, facilitated by the release of inflammatory cytokines, including IFN- γ , TNF- α and IL-1 β by cells of the innate immune system. Mesenchymal Stem Cells (MSCs) have been used to counteract autoimmunity in a range of therapeutic settings due to their secretion of trophic and immunomodulatory factors that ameliorate disease independently of the cells themselves. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the effect of the secretome of human bone-marrow derived MSCs on cytokine-driven beta cell apoptosis. Methods: All experiments were conducted in two insulin-secreting islet cell lines (BRIN-BD11 and β TC1.6) with selected experiments confirmed in primary islets. MSC secretome was generated by conditioning serum-free media (MSC-CM) for 24 hours on sub-confluent MSC populations. The media was then removed and filtered in readiness for use. Results: Exposure to IFN- γ , TNF- α and IL-1 β induced apoptosis in cell lines and primary islets. The addition of MSC-CM to cell lines and primary islets partially reversed cytokine-driven apoptosis. MSC-CM also restored glucose-stimulated insulin secretion in cytokine-treated cell lines, which was linked to improved cell viability following from cytokine challenge. Characterization of MSC-CM revealed significant concentrations of IL-4, IL-10, PIGF and VEGF. Of these, IL-10 alone prevented cytokine-driven apoptosis. Furthermore, the inhibition of IL-10 through the addition of a blocking antibody reversed the anti-apoptotic effects of MSC-CM. Conclusion: Overall, the protective effects of MSC-CM on islet beta cell survival appear to be largely IL-10-dependent. © 2020 Al-Azzawi et al.

Author Keywords

Apoptosis; Beta-cell; IL-10; Islet; Mesenchymal Stem Cells; Mesenchymal Stromal Cells; MSCs; Secretome

Index Keywords

blocking antibody, gamma interferon, interleukin 10, interleukin 1beta, tumor necrosis factor; antiapoptotic activity, apoptosis, Article, betaTC1.6, bone marrow derived mesenchymal stem cell, BRIN-BD11 cell line, cell line, cell viability, controlled study, glucose stimulated insulin secretion, human, human cell, immunotherapy, innate immunity, mesenchymal stem cell, MTT assay, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, pancreas islet beta cell, secretomics, TUNEL assay

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- 91) Al-Rekabi, A.M.A.

Segregated ligation of the superior thyroid artery minimize post-thyroidectomy injury to the external branch of superior laryngeal nerve, a novel practical approach

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Abstract

Background: External division of the superior laryngeal nerve supplies the crico-thyroid muscle to excite length and thickness of the vocal fold. Thus, increasing voice tone. The vicinity with the superior thyroid vessels sets the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve in danger every time the superior end of the thyroid is dissected. Objective: Thus, the aim of present study is to assess the rate and complication of external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve injury post-thyroidectomy when segregated ligation of superior thyroid vessels closes to thyroid capsule without prior nerve identification and without nerve stimulator or intraoperative neuro-monitoring. Patients and Methods: The presented study is a prospective, non-randomized clinical study included 1450 patients who underwent thyroidectomy which either (total thyroidectomies, near total thyroidectomies or lobectomy and isthmectomy) in the Department of Surgery/AL-Diawania Teaching Hospital in Diawania City, Iraq, between January 2000 and February 2018. All patients underwent thyroidectomy through segregated ligation of superior thyroid artery very closely to thyroid capsule without prior nerve identification and without nerve stimulator or intraoperative neuromonitoring. Postoperative indirect laryngoscopy vocal cord examination with long term follow up through physical examination and clinical history to evaluate nerve integrity. Results: In present study, the total cases with EBLSN injury were 38 (2.6%), in which the transient EBLSN injury occurred in 28 (1.9%) of patients and permanent injury occurred in 10 (0.7%) of patients and majority of cases with EBLSN injury were occur in patients with large size goiter 29 (2%) more than small size goiter 9 (0.6%) And these differences were statistically significant differences, (P<0.005). In addition to, the majority of cases with EBLSN injury were occur in male {25(1.7%)} more than female patients {13(0.9%)} And these differences were statistically significant differences, (P<0.005). Conclusion: Segregated ligation of superior thyroid artery is a safe technical option, cost effective, time preserved and need surgical skills to minimized risk of injury to the external laryngeal nerve. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

External laryngeal nerve injuries; Segregated ligation of superior thyroid artery; Thyroidectomy

Index Keywords

adult, aged, artery ligation, Article, calcium blood level, echography, female, fine needle aspiration biopsy, follow up, goiter, human, human tissue, hypocalcemia, hypothyroidism, isthmectomy, laryngeal nerve injury, laryngoscopy, lobectomy, major clinical study, male, nerve stimulation, neuromonitoring, physical examination, prospective study, superior laryngeal nerve, superior thyroid artery, surgical injury, surgical technique, thyroid function test, thyroidectomy, vocal cord paralysis, wound infection

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92) Saihood, A.S.

Serological prevalence of hepatitis viruses in blood samples obtained from donors in blood bank of al-diwanayah teaching hospital: Case control study
(2020) *EurAsian Journal of BioSciences*, 14 (1), pp. 1905-1908.

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Abstract

The aim of the current study was to estimate the prevalence of various forms of viral hepatitis in blood samples obtained from blood donors at the blood bank of Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital in the mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. The current case control study was carried out in the blood bank of Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital at Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. The study started on January the 3rd 2019 and ended on February the 15th 2020. During this period we were able to identify 30 samples of blood which were positive for one or more of the known hepatitis viruses. Samples were obtained from donors when they visit the bank for propose of blood donation. Positive results were then collected and data of those positive cases such as age, gender, residency, level of education and socioeconomic status were obtained from the provided cases sheets. In addition, 30 negative records were included to serve as a control group. The most frequent virus was HBV which was detected in 28 out 35 cases (80.0%) followed by HAV which was detected in 3 patients only (8.6%). Hepatitis C virus was seen in 2 cases (5.7%), HEV was detected in a single case and HGV was also detected in a single case. © 2020 Saihood This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License.

Author Keywords

Blood bank; Iraq; Serology; Viral hepatitis

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93) Shihab, M.A.^a, Enaya, H.M.^b

Immunohistochemical evaluation of cd3 t-cell lymphocyte and cd20 b-cell markers in iraqi patients with celiac disease
(2020) *EurAsian Journal of BioSciences*, 14 (1), pp. 2023-2028.

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Abstract

Celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder that affects the small intestine mucosa of a proportion of people with human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DQ2 or-DQ8 haplotypes following gluten intake. The main pathologic lesion is composed of villous reduction in height with increase in crypt activity that is manifested by higher number of cell proliferation in addition to inflammatory infiltrate of epithelium and lamina propria with predominance of lymphocytes. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) is an important auxiliary method for pathologists as it specifically visualizes distribution and amount of a certain molecule in the tissue using specific antigen-antibody reaction. The aim of the current study was to correlate CD3 and CD20 immunohistochemical expression of lymphocytic population to histopathological changes of celiac disease. The current study was carried out at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital and a number of private histopathology laboratories in Al-Diwaniyah province, mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. The study was started on January 2019 and ended on March 2020. Sixty patients with clinical features suggestive of celiac disease were enrolled in the current study. Every patient was subjected to esophagogastrodeuodenoscopy (OGD) at the gastrointestinal center. A number of duodenal biopsies were taken for each patient and were preserved in 10% formalin solution. Later on, these biopsies were referred to private histopathology laboratory for purpose of histological handling and perpetration of histological sections. CD3 immunohistochemical expression was as following: Less than half staining pattern was seen in 10 (16.7%) cases, approximately half staining pattern was seen in 10 (16.7%) cases and most cases (56.7%) showed more than half sating pattern. This fining correlated with histological finding that most cases are March 3 cases. CD20 immunohistochemical expression was as following: Mild crypt involvement was reported in 16.7%, Moderate crypt involvement was reported in 43.3% and intense crypt involvement was reported in 40.0%. © 2020 Shihab and Enaya This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License.

Author Keywords

CD20; Celiac disease; Immunohistochemistry CD3; Iraq

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94) Lafta, G.A.^a, Dolachee, A.A.^b

Supratentorial intracerebral hemorrhage as a complication of infratentorial tumor removal: A case report
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Abstract

Introduction: In this article we report a case of supratentorial intracerebral hemorrhage developed following days of posterior fossa surgical tumor removal. Presentation of case: Nine years old female was diagnosed as a patient with posterior fossa tumor and hydrocephalus, endoscopic third ventriculostomy was done and the tumor was resected using craniectomy and trans-vermian approach. The patient was discharged home on post-operative day 10 but re-admitted on day 35 with a new insult of right temporo-parieto-occipital intracerebral hematoma which was evacuated successfully urgently and the patient had got better on day 4, but then she developed right hemispheric ischemia and died. Discussion: Although this complication is rare, it carries significant morbidity and mortality, literatures discussing this condition are scanty and no obvious cause was mentioned. Conclusion: We recommend putting in mind such a complication in case of any post-operative neurological deterioration occurs to a patient with surgically excised posterior fossa lesion. © 2020

Author Keywords

Intracerebral hematoma; Medulloblastoma; Morbidity and mortality; Posterior fossa tumor

Index Keywords

Article, ataxia, brain hematoma, brain hemorrhage, brain ischemia, case report, child, clinical article, craniectomy, deterioration, facial nerve paralysis, female, headache, histopathology, hospital discharge, hospital readmission, human, human tissue, hydrocephalus, medulloblastoma, microsurgery, neuroimaging, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, nystagmus, posterior cranial fossa tumor, priority journal, school child, third ventriculostomy, unconsciousness, unsteady gait, vomiting, x-ray computed tomography

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95) Jabbar, A.H.^a, Al-Azawi, I.H.^b

High prevalence of quinolone drugs resistance genes among clinical isolates of shigella spp. In Al-Diwanyiah city, Iraq
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Abstract

Quinolones considered one of utmost common prescribe classes for antibacterial at the world and are hired to treats a several for bacterial infection in humans. in order to wide employ (and over use) for those antibiotics, the numbers for quinolones-resistants bacterial strains have increasing . As in case with another antibacterials agentes, the rising in quinolones resistances menace the clinical interest for that significant drugs classes. The present study included collection of stool samples from a period November 2018 until May 2019 of diarrheal patients who exhibit symptoms which includes Fever, abdominal pain, mucoid diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, of all ages, and the results of culture and biochemical tests showed 20 Shigella sp . In the present study isolates were tested to 12 antibiotics The majority of the antibiotics used in the study was resistant, also the molecular methods (Polymerase Chain Reaction) was used in the study . Shigella isolates were investigated genotypically for harboring QR genes including . The current study recorded the highest prevalence of qnrS (95%) ,followed by qnrB(60%), while qnrA was (55%), then qepA in (35%) and qnrC (30%). the Phylogenetic tree analysis for nucleic acid DNA in this study was working by using the DNA Sequencing to qnrS gen becausethehighprevalenceamongisolatesforthisgen. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antimicrobialdrugs; DNAsequencer; Quinolones; Shigellaspp

Index Keywords

generic drug, genomic DNA, quinolone; abdominal pain, antibiotic resistance, Article, bacterial gene, bacterium culture, bacterium isolate, bloody diarrhea, diarrhea, DNA sequence, DNA sequencing, fever, genotype, Iraq, nonhuman, phylogenetic tree, polymerase chain reaction, prevalence, qnrB gene, qnrS gene, Shigella, Shigella flexneri, Shigella sonnei

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96) McGrath, J.J.^{a b c}, Lim, C.C.W.^{b c}, Plana-Ripoll, O.^d, Holtz, Y.^b, Agerbo, E.^{d e f}, Momen, N.C.^d, Mortensen, P.B.^{d e f g}, Pedersen, C.B.^{d e f g}, Abdulmalik, J.^h, Aguilar-Gaxiola,

S.¹, Al-Hamzawi, A.^j, Alonso, J.^{k,l}, Bromet, E.J.^m, Bruffaerts, R.ⁿ, Bunting, B.^o, De Almeida, J.M.C.^p, De Girolamo, G.^q, De Vries, Y.A.^{r,s}, Florescu, S.^t, Gureje, O.^u, Haro, J.M.^{v,w}, Harris, M.G.^x, Hu, C.^y, Karam, E.G.^{z,aa}, Kawakami, N.^{ab}, Kiejna, A.^{ac}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{ad}, Lee, S.^{ae}, Mneimneh, Z.^{af}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{ag}, Orozco, R.^{ah}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ai,aj}, Roest, A.M.^{ak}, Saha, S.^{b,c}, Scott, K.M.^{al}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{am}, Stein, D.J.^{an}, Torres, Y.^{ao}, Viana, M.C.^{ap}, Ziv, Y.^{aq}, Kessler, R.C.^{ar}, De Jonge, P.^r

Comorbidity within mental disorders: A comprehensive analysis based on 145 990 survey respondents from 27 countries
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Abstract

AimsEpidemiological studies indicate that individuals with one type of mental disorder have an increased risk of subsequently developing other types of mental disorders. This study aimed to undertake a comprehensive analysis of pair-wise lifetime comorbidity across a range of common mental disorders based on a diverse range of population-based surveys. MethodsThe WHO World Mental Health (WMH) surveys assessed 145 990 adult respondents from 27 countries. Based on retrospectively-reported age-of-onset for 24 DSM-IV mental disorders, associations were examined between all 548 logically possible temporally-ordered disorder pairs. Overall and time-dependent hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using Cox proportional hazards models. Absolute risks were estimated using the product-limit method. Estimates were generated separately for men and women. ResultsEach prior lifetime mental disorder was associated with an increased risk of subsequent first onset of each other disorder. The median HR was 12.1 (mean = 14.4; range 5.2-110.8, interquartile range = 6.0-19.4). The HRs were most prominent between closely-related mental disorder types and in the first 1-2 years after the onset of the prior disorder. Although HRs declined with time since prior disorder, significantly elevated risk of subsequent comorbidity persisted for at least 15 years. Appreciable absolute risks of secondary disorders were found over time for many pairs. ConclusionsSurvey data from a range of sites confirms that comorbidity between mental disorders is common. Understanding the risks of temporally secondary disorders may help design practical programs for primary prevention of secondary disorders. Copyright © The Author(s), 2020. Published by Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Cross-sectional study; diagnosis and classification; epidemiology; population survey

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, classification, comorbidity, cross-sectional study, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, female, health survey, human, male, mental disease, middle aged, prevalence, proportional hazards model, psychosis, retrospective study, risk factor, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Comorbidity, Cross-Sectional Studies, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Disorders, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Proportional Hazards Models, Psychotic Disorders, Retrospective Studies, Risk Factors, Young Adult

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97) Al-Kenani, H.Q.M.^a, Mejbil, F.A.-H.^b

Prevalence and distribution of β -thalassemia patients in Al-Najaf province
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Abstract

Beta-thalassemia is the most severe genetic condition arising from a reduction or lack of β -globin chains that usually form part of the adult hemoglobin. This study was conducted with 96 male and female patients aged between 1-50 years visiting the Thalassemia Center at Al-Zahra Teaching Hospital in Al-Najaf, Iraq for disease management and 90 volunteer healthy as a control group. The sample collection took place between April 2019 and the end of August 2019. This research seems to be 44.2 % for males and 55.8 % for females for thalassemia patients, with the greater prevalence of 1-10 with 11-20 years, which was 39 (40.6 percent) relative to other categories. This research showed the highest incidence of female patients of age of 1-10 and 11-20 accompanied by 21-30 and the lowest prevalence in 41-50 who were 39%, 39%, 15% and 3% respectively, resulting in a substantial difference in the p-value of 0.05 between male patients in all age groups, as well as female patients in all age groups and showing a significant difference in the p-value of 0.05. During the time of study, 19 (19.8 %) patients had splenectomy and 77 (80.2 %) patients had regular spleen in remainder. Conclusion: The highest prevalence of infection with thalassemia was in female than men, and the highest incidence of infection with thalassemia was in age group (1-10 and 11-20) years. Eventually, the greatest proportion of female patients of age was observed of 1-10 and 11-20 relative to certain categories, culminating in a substantial differential at p-value 0.05 and demonstrating a small gap between male and female patients at p-value 0.05. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Splenectomy; Thalassemia

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, anemia, Article, beta thalassemia, child, clinical assessment, controlled study, female, gender, human, immune response, lowest income group, major clinical study, male, morbidity, prevalence, splenectomy, splenomegaly

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98) Mohammad Al-Shibani, B.I.^a, Kahaleq, M.A.A.^b, Abosooda, M.^c, Mosa, A.K.^d, Abdulhussein, M.A.^d, Hadi, N.R.^d

Potential nephroprotective effect of valsartan in renal ischemia reperfusion injury role of nf-kbp65 pathway in rat
 (2020) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12 (1), pp. 928-936.

DOI: 10.31838/IJPR/2020.12.01.176

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Abstract

Acute kidney injury (AKI) with all advances in nursing measures and therapeutic strategies, such as kidney transplantation and dialysis, mortality rate of patients with AKI is very high in past 30 years. Despite the pathophysiology of IRI is not totally understood, several critical mechanisms cause reversal of kidney damage have been demonstrated. In ischemic kidney and successive of generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), re-oxygenation at reperfusion phase activate a cascade of destroying cellular responses causing to cell death, inflammation, and acute kidney failure. Valsartan is an Angotensin2 receptor blocker which is used as antihypertensive drug. It demonstrates organ protective effects in hypertension, attenuated renal injury possibly through its anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects and it offer kidney protection as evidence by significant reduction in kidney injury score. Objective: To study the potential Nephroprotective effect of Valsartan in RIRI Materials & methods: After one week of acclimatization, the rat was randomly classified into four groups (6 rat in each) as follows: 1-IRI (control) group: rats subjected to the renal ischemia for 30 min by clamping renal artery and reperfusion for 2 hour. 2-sham group: rats underwent the same anesthetic and surgical procedure except clamping of bilateral renal artery. 3-control vehicle group: rats received 10 % dimethyl sulfoxide by I.P route and underwent renal ischemia for 30 min by clamping of renal artery and then 2hour reperfusion. 4-Valsartan treated group: rats pretreated with Valsartan 10 mg/kg I.P, 30 min before clamping of renal artery and then underwent renal ischemia for 30 min and then reperfusion for 2 hour. At the end of reperfusion time renal tissue and blood samples were collected. Blood samples used for measurement of IL1 β , NF-KB p65, TLR4, NGAL and urea and creatinine for measurement of renal function. Renal tissue used for determination of histopathological changes. Results: Renal IRI causes significant (p \leq 0.05) increase in tissue level of IL-1 β , NGAL, TLR-4 and NF-KB p65 and serum urea, creatinine, pretreatment with Valsartan cause significant (p \leq 0.05) decrease in tissue level of IL-1 β , NF-KB p65, TLR-4, NGAL and serum urea, creatinine, also cause significant reversal of tissue damage when compared with IRI group. Conclusion: Pretreatment with Valsartan significantly decreases renal ischemia reperfusion injury in the rat via their pleiotropic effects as anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activity. © 2020, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

RIRI; Valsartan

Index Keywords

creatinine, interleukin 1beta, neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin, toll like receptor 4, transcription factor RelA, urea, valsartan; abdominal cavity, acclimatization, adult, animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, antiapoptotic activity, antiinflammatory activity, antioxidant activity, Article, cell swelling, controlled study, histology, histopathology, kidney artery, kidney function, kidney tissue, kidney tubule, male, microphotography, nonhuman, pleiotropy, protein expression, rat, renal ischemia reperfusion injury, renal protection, signal transduction, tissue injury

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- 99) Owadh, H.K.H.
- ^a
- , Mohammad, B.I.
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The synergistic effect of resveratrol and hydroxychloroquine on osteosarcoma cell line (Mg-63) by autophagy modulating
(2020) *Latin American Journal of Pharmacy*, 39 (8), pp. 1671-1676.^a Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, University of Kufa, Iraq^b Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^c Department of Internal medicine, College of Medicine, University of Kufa, Iraq^d Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Babylon, Iraq^e Department of Anatomy and Histology, College of Medicine, University of Babylon, Iraq**Abstract**

Osteosarcoma is the most commonly diagnosed primary malignant tumor of the bone. Autophagy process play important role in tumor cell resistance to anticancer drugs especially with defect in any one of tumor suppression processes like apoptosis. The present study evaluates the effect of combination of resveratrol with autophagy inhibitor hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) on osteosarcoma cell line (MG63). The results found that resveratrol induced autophagy in osteosarcoma (MG-63) cells, exhibiting an increased microtubule associated protein 1 light chain 3 (LC3) level, a decrease in SQSTM1 (p62) level, moreover using of HCQ increased in generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and increased osteosarcoma-cell death. These finding suggest that resveratrol-induced cell death was enhanced by combined with HCQ. © 2020, Colegio de Farmaceuticos de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Autophagy; Hydroxychloroquine; MG-63; Osteosarcoma; Resveratrol

Index Keywords

hydroxychloroquine, microtubule associated protein 1, microtubule associated protein 1 light chain 3, reactive oxygen metabolite, resveratrol, sequestosome 1, unclassified drug; Article, autophagy (cellular), cell culture, cell death, cell proliferation, cell viability, controlled study, cytotoxicity, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, human, human cell, MG-63 cell line, MTT assay, optical density, osteosarcoma, synergistic effect

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- 100) Scott, K.M.
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- ^{ab}
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- ^{b,c}

Intermittent explosive disorder subtypes in the general population: Association with comorbidity, impairment and suicidality
(2020) *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, art. no. e138, .**DOI:** 10.1017/S2045796020000517^a Department of Psychological Medicine, Dunedin School of Medicine, University of Otago, PO Box 56, Dunedin, 9054, New Zealand^b Department of Developmental Psychology, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands^c Department of Psychiatry, Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands^d Center for Reducing Health Disparities, Uc Davis Health System, Sacramento, CA, United States^e College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Diwaniya Governorate, Iraq^f Health Services Research Unit, IMIM-Hospital Del Mar Medical Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain^g Ciber en Epidemiología, Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Barcelona, Spain^h Pompeu Fabra University (UPF), Barcelona, Spainⁱ Department of Psychiatry, Stony Brook University School of Medicine, Stony Brook, New York, United States^j School of Psychology, Ulster University, Londonderry, United Kingdom^k Lisbon Inst. of Global Mental Hlth. and Chron. Dis. Res. Ctr. (CEDOC), Nova Med. Sch. | Faculdade de Cie. Medicas, Univ. Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal^l Anxiety Disorders Center, Buenos Aires, Argentina^m National School of Public Health, Management and Development, Bucharest, Romaniaⁿ Department of Psychiatry, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria^o Shenzhen Institute of Mental Health and Shenzhen Kangning Hospital, Shenzhen, China^p Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Balamand University, Beirut, Lebanon^q Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, St George Hospital University Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon^r Institute for Development Research Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC), Beirut, Lebanon^s Department of Mental Health, School of Public Health, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan^t Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, United States

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Abstract

Aims Intermittent explosive disorder (IED) is characterised by impulsive anger attacks that vary greatly across individuals in severity and consequence. Understanding IED subtypes has been limited by lack of large, general population datasets including assessment of IED. Using the 17-country World Mental Health surveys dataset, this study examined whether behavioural subtypes of IED are associated with differing patterns of comorbidity, suicidality and functional impairment. Methods IED was assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview in the World Mental Health surveys (n = 45 266). Five behavioural subtypes were created based on type of anger attack. Logistic regression assessed association of these subtypes with lifetime comorbidity, lifetime suicidality and 12-month functional impairment. Results The lifetime prevalence of IED in all countries was 0.8% (s.e.: 0.0). The two subtypes involving anger attacks that harmed people ('hurt people only' and 'destroy property and hurt people'), collectively comprising 73% of those with IED, were characterised by high rates of externalising comorbid disorders. The remaining three subtypes involving anger attacks that destroyed property only, destroyed property and threatened people, and threatened people only, were characterised by higher rates of internalising than externalising comorbid disorders. Suicidal behaviour did not vary across the five behavioural subtypes but was higher among those with (v. those without) comorbid disorders, and among those who perpetrated more violent assaults. Conclusions The most common IED behavioural subtypes in these general population samples are associated with high rates of externalising disorders. This contrasts with the findings from clinical studies of IED, which observe a preponderance of internalising disorder comorbidity. This disparity in findings across population and clinical studies, together with the marked heterogeneity that characterises the diagnostic entity of IED, suggests that it is a disorder that requires much greater research. Copyright © The Author(s), 2020. Published by Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Comorbidity; impairment; Intermittent Explosive Disorder; suicidality; World Mental Health Surveys

Index Keywords

adult, anger, comorbidity, female, health survey, human, impulse control disorder, impulsiveness, male, mental disease, psychology, severity of illness index, suicidal ideation, suicide, violence; Adult, Anger, Comorbidity, Disruptive, Impulse Control, and Conduct Disorders, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Impulsive Behavior, Male, Mental Disorders, Severity of Illness Index, Suicidal Ideation, Suicide, Violence

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101) Flaifel, D.K.^a, Al-Azawi, I.H.^b

The role of il-6 gene polymorphism in multidrug-resistant tuberculosis patients in Iraq
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^b College of Medicine, University of Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains to be a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries, and the incidence of the disease is increasing in developed. One-third of the world's population is infected by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb). Still, only about 5% of infected individuals develop the disease within the first year of infection, and another 5% develop the disease later in life. Aim of the study: Is to investigate the relationship between the levels of Interleukin 6 (IL-6) and detection of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) in Al-Diwaniyah population. Patients and methods: The current study included 120 patients with tuberculosis who were classified into two groups. The first group included 60 TB patients who were sensitive to anti TB drugs and 60 patients with multi-drug resistance (MDR) based on gene Xpert. The study also included 60 healthy individuals serving as a control group. Demographic characteristics of study and control groups were retrieved. IL-6 (-572G/C) genotype polymorphism was carried out using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and according to the instruction of the providing company. Serum level of IL-6 was also measured by ELISA according to the instruction of the providing company. Results: It has been observed that genotype CC was more frequent in sensitive TB patients than both MDR TB patients and control subjects, 73.3 % versus 60 % and 61.7 %, respectively. Serum IL-6 level was significantly higher in MDR TB patients than in control group (p = 0.007), and there was no significant difference in its level between sensitive and MDR TB patients (p = 0.284). Conclusion: IL-6 gene polymorphism is not associated with multidrug resistance in TB patients; however, Serum IL-6 level was significantly higher in MDR TB patients than in the control group. © 2020, International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

IL-6 gene polymorphism; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Tuberculosis

Index Keywords

interleukin 1, interleukin 6, tuberculostatic agent, tumor necrosis factor; Article, controlled study, DNA polymorphism, drug sensitivity, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, genetic variation, genotype, human, Iraq, major clinical study, multidrug resistance, multidrug resistant tuberculosis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, polymerase chain reaction, tuberculosis

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- 102) Saleh, O.A.^a, Alshamarti, S.A.^b, Abu-Yaghi, N.E.^c

Comparison of characteristics and clinical outcomes in 27-gauge versus 23-gauge vitrectomy surgery
(2020) *Clinical Ophthalmology*, 14, pp. 1553-1558.

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^c Department of Special Surgery, Ophthalmology Division, School of Medicine, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan

Abstract

Purpose: To compare characteristics, clinical outcomes and complication profiles of a cohort of patients undergoing 27-gauge versus 23-gauge vitrectomy surgery at a tertiary medical center in the Middle East. Methods: This is a retrospective comparative study of indication-matched patients undergoing 27-gauge versus 23-gauge pars plana vitrectomy for a set of predetermined diagnoses. Data including indications for surgery, clinical exams, visual outcomes, and complications were documented and analyzed. Results: A total of 22 patients who had 27-gauge pars plana vitrectomy were compared with 44 patients who had 23-gauge surgery for matched indications by a single retina surgeon. Mean follow-up was 14 months after surgery. Indications included macular pucker, macular hole, and vitreous hemorrhage. Both the rate of hypotony at postoperative day 1 and the need for sclerotomy stitching at the end of surgery were significantly more frequent in 23-gauge compared to 27-gauge cases (25% in 23-gauge compared to 0% in 27-gauge ($p=0.012$) and 18% in the 23-gauge compared to 0% in the 27-gauge ($p=0.045$), respectively). The mean duration of surgery was similar among groups (35 mins in the 27-gauge group versus 39 mins in the 23-gauge group ($p=0.116$)), and all eyes achieved anatomic success. In the 27-gauge group, best-corrected visual acuity improved from a mean of 20/90 at baseline to a mean of 20/40 at 1 month ($p=0.005$) and in the 23-gauge group from a mean of 20/95 to 20/50 ($p=0.001$) with no statistical difference between the groups. Conclusion: In this cohort of patients undergoing vitrectomy at a tertiary eye center, the rate of hypotony and the need for sclerotomy suturing were significantly less in the 27-gauge group versus the 23-gauge group. Surgical outcomes were similar in both study groups. The use of the novel 27-gauge instrument system is useful in selected vitreoretinal diseases and appears comparable to the widely used 23-gauge system. © 2020 Saleh et al. This.

Author Keywords

Hypotony; Micro-incisional eye surgery; Pars plana vitrectomy; Sclerotomy

Index Keywords

adult, Article, best corrected visual acuity, clinical examination, clinical outcome, cohort analysis, comparative study, controlled study, epiretinal membrane, female, follow up, human, intraocular hypotension, major clinical study, male, middle aged, Middle East, operation duration, pars plana vitrectomy, postoperative complication, postoperative period, retina macula hole, retrospective study, sclerotomy, surgeon, tertiary health care, treatment indication, treatment outcome, vision, vitreous hemorrhage

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- 103) Owadh, H.K.H.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Al-Muhana, S.J.^c, Obied, H.N.^d, Ghaleb, R.A.^e, Hadi, N.R.^f

The autophagy inhibitor hydroxychloroquine enhances sensitivity of osteosarcoma cell Line MG-63 to doxorubicin treatment
(2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (5), pp. 63-69.

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Abstract

Autophagy is a self-energy supplier process response to stressful or fasting conditions where cell degrades and recycles intracellular constituents as an alternative way of energy source. Unfortunately Autophagy process play important role in tumor cell resistance to anticancer drugs. Osteosarcoma is the most commonly diagnosed primary malignant tumor of the bone. The present study evaluates the role of Autophagy inhibitor hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) on doxorubicin-induced cell death in Osteosarcoma cell line (MG-63). The results of current study found that doxorubicin induced Autophagy in Osteosarcoma (MG-63) cells, exhibiting an increased microtubule associated protein 1 light chain 3 (LC3) level, a decrease in SQSTM1 (p62) level, moreover using of Autophagy modulator increased in generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and decreased Autophagy activity and increased Osteosarcoma-cell death. Although doxorubicin-induced cell death was enhanced by combined with HCQ but at high concentration of doxorubicin the cytotoxicity was decreased with increased Autophagy activity. These finding suggest that Autophagy attenuate cytotoxicity effect of doxorubicin by decreasing level of ROS, while HCQ improved doxorubicin cytotoxicity on Osteosarcoma by inhibiting of Autophagy process. © Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Autophagy; Doxorubicin; Hydroxychloroquine; MG-63; Osteosarcoma

Index Keywords

doxorubicin, hydroxychloroquine, microtubule associated protein 1, microtubule associated protein 1 light chain 3, reactive oxygen metabolite, sequestosome 1, unclassified drug; Article, autophagy (cellular), cell death, controlled study, drug activity, drug cytotoxicity, drug effect, drug sensitivity, human, human cell, MG-63 cell line, osteosarcoma, priority journal

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104) Aljanabi, A.S.M.^a, Alghazali, M.I.^a, Alshabbani, M.Z.^b

Open limited discectomy for lumbar disc prolapse; short term clinical outcome
 (2020) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (1), art. no. S417, .

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Abstract

Prolapsed intervertebrallumbar discshappens in about 5-10% of patients presented with backache and contributes to considerable morbidity withsignificant economic and functional loss. It may occur at any age, but is uncommon in the very young and very old. After failure of conservative treatment trial, the mainstay treatment of lumbar disc prolapse is discectomy which can be done by different methods. The aim of study is to evaluate the short term clinical outcomesof open limited discectomy for lumbar disc prolapse. This is a prospective cohort study included 42 patients who are suffering from back pain and or leg pain due to lumbar disc prolapse treated surgically by the same surgical team at Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital from October 2016 to October 2018. Clinical assessment was done for them using preoperative and postoperative Japanese Orthopaedic Association Score (JOAS). Additionally MacNab criteria were used to determine the functional improvement for all patients wereopen limited discectomy for theme was done at the time of their final follow up. All patients were satisfied with their treatment. The mean±SD for their pre-operativeJOAS was 9.02±1.38which improved to 23.19±1.19 after the operation,these improvements were statistically significant (P<0.001). Twenty-nine patients (69.05%) showed excellent result and 13 patients (30.95%)showed good result. Furtunately,no complications were encountered. Open limited lumbar discectomy is an effective procedure with less complications and early return to work and this procedure can performed with no need for expensive instruments. © Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health

Author Keywords

Limited discectomy; Lumbar disc prolapse; Short term clinical outcome

Index Keywords

adult, Article, backache, clinical article, clinical assessment, clinical outcome, cohort analysis, discectomy, female, follow up, human, Japanese Orthopaedic Association score, kinesiotherapy, leg pain, lumbar disk hernia, male, open limited discectomy, open surgery, patient satisfaction, postoperative care, preoperative period, prospective study, return to work

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105) Alkafaji, A.Z.M., Risun, A.H.

Prevalence rate of depression among ischemic heart diseases patients in al-diwaneya province/iraq
 (2020) *Medico-Legal Update*, 20 (1), 6 p.

DOI: 10.3750/v20/i1/2020/mlu/194436

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Cardiovascular disease is on the upraise in the industrialized and unindustrialized countries, which characterize at the present time one of the chief challenges for the health systems all the world. Depressed Ischemiac Heart disease patients may have a poorer outcome than non-depressed patients, so this study was performed with the aim of finding the link between depression and ischemic heart disease and its association with demographic factors in Iraqi patients. Patients and Method: The study was designed to be a case- control study involving 128 case of IHD patients and120 apparently healthy individuals serving as control group, with an age range from 20y-80y in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province/ Iraq. were examined for the presence of depressive disorder using ICD-10 diagnostic criteria and then assessing the severity of the depression in the depressed group by using Beck Depressive Inventory(BDI). Results: The prevalence rate of depression was 48.3% in IHD patients while 22.5% in control groups. Conclusion: Because of high rate of depression among patients with different types of heart diseases, early detection and identification of as possible, to improve outcome. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Depression; Ischemic heart disease(IHD); Prevalence rate

Index Keywords

acute heart infarction, adult, aged, Article, Beck Depression Inventory, case control study, controlled study, depression, disease association, disease severity, female, human, ICD-10, Iraq, Iraqi, ischemic heart disease, major clinical study, male, prevalence, stable angina pectoris, teaching hospital, unstable angina pectoris, very elderly

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106) Al-Azawi, I.H., Abbas, M.H.

Determination Enterococcus faecalis in asymptomatic urinary tract infection associated with diabetes type 2 patients in Suwayrah general hospital-Iraq
(2020) *Medico-Legal Update*, 20 (1), pp. 661-666.

DOI: 10.37506/v20/il/2020/mlu/194399

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Asymptomatic Urinary Tract Infection is common in diabetes type-2 patient and predisposes these patients to more severe urinary tract infections (UTIs). Enterococci have been documented to cause infection of the urinary tract and other sites. Although several species of Enterococcus have been recognized, Enterococcus faecalis has been considered one of the major agents of urinary tract infections. Objectives: To determine the percentage Enterococcus faecalis of ASB, antimicrobial resistance in diabetics and non-diabetics in urine sample and detection of enterococcal surface protein (esp) gene. Method: The study involved a total of 611 participants including 197 diabetes mellitus patients and 414 non-diabetics in Suwayrah-Wasit-Iraq. Mid-stream urine was collected from consented subjects and dipstick, general urine examination and bacterial culture were conducted for each sample. Isolates were identified using standard biochemical tests and VITEK-2 system. Results: All collected samples are asymptomatic bacteriuria. There was a significant difference in the percentage of asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB) between diabetics and non-diabetics ($P = 0.010$). There was no significant difference in resistance between diabetics and non-diabetics ($P > 0.05$). Enterococcus faecalis isolates showed (50%) resistance to Erythromycin and Levofloxacin. The esp gene was observed in all Enterococcus faecalis isolates. Conclusion: The females of age more than 60 years old have the higher percentage of asymptomatic UTI. Erythromycin and Levofloxacin were more resistance in Enterococci isolated. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antimicrobial resistance; Asymptomatic bacteriuria; Diabetes mellitus; Percentage

Index Keywords

bacterial protein, enterococcal surface protein, erythromycin, levofloxacin, linezolid, nitrofurantoin, teicoplanin, tetracycline, tigecycline, unclassified drug, vancomycin; adult, aged, antibiotic resistance, Article, asymptomatic bacteriuria, bacterium culture, bacterium detection, controlled study, diabetic patient, Enterococcus faecalis, female, general hospital, human, Iraq, major clinical study, male, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, urinalysis, urinary tract infection, urine culture, urine sampling

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107) Al-Zamili, A.H.^a, Saadoon, Z.A.^b

Knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers to neonatal jaundice

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DOI: 10.37506/v20/i1/2020/mlu/194442

^a College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Department of Paediatrics Al-Diwaniyah, Iraq^b Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital Al-Diwaniyah, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Neonatal severe hyperbilirubinemia represents a significant, yet preventable health problem, particularly in low-and middle-income countries (LMICs) 16. Adequate maternal knowledge, early perception, and care seeking behavior are fundamental components of effective management of NNJ 7. A number of studies revealed unexpected moderate knowledge and attitude scores of mothers in most knowledge domains, although the majority of them were illiterate or had low educational attainment. Aim of the study: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice responses of women during reproductive age toward neonatal jaundice and response correlation to demographic characteristics. Patients and Method: In this hospital based study, in order to evaluate the knowledge background of ladies of reproductive age toward neonatal jaundice regarding causes, clinical manifestation, complications, mode of treatment and other aspects in addition to their attitude regarding conventional and traditional medical approaches and how to behave when facing the problem of neonatal jaundice, a sample of women was selected according to the duration of study. Results: Most of women admit to know 2 symptoms of jaundice, where as small proportion of women knew only one symptom of jaundice, 80.2 % versus 15.8 %, respectively. Four women (4%) know none of symptoms of jaundice. Regarding dangerous symptoms of jaundice, most of women (88.1 %) knew a single symptom and a few of them (4 %) knew 3 symptoms. Positive attitude toward neonatal was seen in significantly high proportion of women enrolled in the study. Positive practice was correlated to older age, higher level of education and higher birth order Conclusion: Knowledge, attitude and behavior of women about various aspects of neonatal jaundice were significantly better in older women in comparison with younger women, and highly significant better with increasing birth order, as well as it was significantly better in employee and with higher level of education. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Attitude and Practice; Knowledge; Mothers; Neonatal Jaundice

Index Keywords

age, Article, attitude to health, awareness, birth order, diagnostic procedure, educational status, female, health behavior, herbal medicine, human, maternal attitude, mother, newborn jaundice, perception, phototherapy, physician, symptom, traditional healer

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108) Al-Shibani, M.Z.^a, Asmaaeel, H.S.^b

Study impact of hyperuricemia on the occurrence of atrial fibrillation in patients admitted to ccu in al-diwanayah teaching hospital
(2020) *Medico-Legal Update*, 20 (1), 5 p.

DOI: 10.3750/v20/i1/2020/mlu/194450

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Abstract

Background: A possible direct link between SUA and AF has barely been addressed. Several studies have reported an association between SUA and AF. An increasing body of evidence suggests that SUA may represent a marker of AF risk. The association between SUA level and AF has been demonstrated. Moreover, Nymes A et al. found that serum uric acid levels in men are higher than in women throughout life, although SUA levels increase after menopause, and that baseline SUA was associated with an increased risk for future AF in both sexes. In addition, the occurrence of AF increases with age, and the fact that SUA levels in women, in contrast to men, increase with age may account for the higher risk estimates seen in women. Aim of the study: To evaluate the possible association between serum uric acid and atrial fibrillation in patients admitted to coronary care unit. Patients and Method: In this hospital based study, in order to explore the prevalence rate of hyperuricemia in patients with atrial fibrillation, the coronary care unit in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital was prospectively reviewed for newly admitted patients with atrial fibrillation during the period extending from April the 15th 2019 through July the 15th 2019. Results: A cross sectional study enrolled 191 patients with cardiac problems. The study result revealed 53.4% of cases were males and 46.5% were females; the male to female ratio was 1: 1.14. The mean age of all patients was 51.9±4.6 years. The patients were examined and investigated for the presence of atrial fibrillation and then were divided into two groups, atrial fibrillation positive (20.5 %) and atrial fibrillation negative (77.5 %). Hyperuricemia was significantly associated with atrial fibrillation ($P < 0.001$) and the risk subjected by hyperuricemia was 3.5 in terms of odds ratio. Conclusion: There was significant association between hyperuricemia and presence of atrial fibrillation in patients admitted to CCU indicating that hyperuricemia is a risk factor for AF development. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Atrial fibrillation; Hyperuricemia; Iraq

Index Keywords

uric acid; adult, Article, atrial fibrillation, controlled study, cross-sectional study, disease association, female, hospital admission, human, hyperuricemia, major clinical study, male, middle aged, prospective study, teaching hospital, uric acid blood level

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Source: Scopus

109) Dibby, H.J.^a, Shlash, R.F.^b

The predictive value of red cell distribution (RDW) in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus
(2020) *Medico-Legal Update*, 20 (1), pp. 717-721.

DOI: 10.37506/v20/i1/2020/mlu/194409

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Abstract

Background: Epidemiologically speaking the diabetes mellitus is one of the common leading causes of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Prognosis of the disease is variable and depends on the development of macrovascular and microvascular complications. Researchers are nowadays spending plenty of time trying to identify prognostic factors in order to make treatment approach be tailored according to the predictive value of such prognostic factors. One of these newly introduced factors is red cell distribution width (RDW). Aim of the study: The current study was aiming at shedding light of the possible prognostic role of RDW in patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus. Patients and methods: The present case control study was carried out at diabetes center in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq. The study started on January 2019 and ended on August 2019. The study included 30 patients with established diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus, 30 patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus and 30 apparently healthy control subjects. Diabetic patients were selected randomly from the pool of patients already registered in that center. Results: We grouped diabetic patients into two groups according to HbA1c level, $\leq 7\%$ and $> 7\%$ and contrasted hematological levels between those new groups. The results showed no significant difference in mean hematological values between the two groups in diabetic type 1 and type 2 patients ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: There was no significant role for RDW in predicting poor glycemic control of patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus. © 2020, World Informations Syndicate. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Diabetes mellitus type 1 and 2; RDW

Index Keywords

hemoglobin A1c; adult, Article, case control study, controlled study, diabetic patient, hospital based case control study, human, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, Iraq, leukocyte count, mean corpuscular volume, middle aged, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, platelet count, predictive value, red blood cell distribution width

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Source: Scopus

110) Dibby, H.J.^a, Shlash, R.F.^b

The problem of multidrug resistance bacterial strains in daily clinical practice in dealing with typhoid fever in mid-euphrates region of iraq: A cross sectional study(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 626-630.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfnt/192971

^a Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah Al-Diwaniyah Province 58001, Iraq^b Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: in our community, typhoid fever is common infectious disease based on daily clinical practice and the emergence of multidrug resistant strains a evidenced by worldwide reports and our daily clinical observation necessitate optimizing antibiotic approach to treat such common infectious disease. Aim of the study: we aimed in this study to highlight the problem of multi-drug resistance in daily clinical practice when treating typhoid fever. Patients and methods: The present cross sectional study included 95 cases with clinical and laboratory evidences of typhoid fever. Venous blood sample was obtained from each patient and sent to the lab for purpose of culture and sensitivity. The study was carried out at the department of Medicine / Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah province, Mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. The study started on January 2018 and extended through October 2018. Results: Regarding amoxicillin, azithromycin and cefotaxime, isolates obtained from 60 patients (63.2 %) were resistant whereas isolates from 35 patients were sensitive. Ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone were totally ineffective since resistance was recorded in all enrolled isolates (100.0 %). On the other hand, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole and imipenem produced the best results since all isolates were sensitive to these antibiotics. The resistant strains of *Salmonella enterica* serotype typhi were more associated with urban areas than with rural regions, 75 % versus 58.2 %; however, the difference did not reach statistical significance ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: antibiotic approach to typhoid fever is a dynamic rather than a static phenomenon that needs revision regularly and that drug individualization according to culture and sensitivity rule should be adopted by all health workers and institutes when dealing with outbreaks of *Salmonella enterica* serotype typhi. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Iraq; Multidrug resistance; Typhoid fever

Index Keywordsamoxicillin, azithromycin, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, chloramphenicol, cotrimoxazole, gentamicin, imipenem; adolescent, adult, antibiotic resistance, antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterial strain, blood culture, child, clinical observation, clinical practice, cross-sectional study, female, human, Iraq, major clinical study, male, multidrug resistant bacterium, rural area, *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium, serotype, typhoid fever, urban area**Publisher:** Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology**ISSN:** 09739122**Language of Original Document:** English**Abbreviated Source Title:** Indian J. Forensic Med. Toxicol.

2-s2.0-85084506007

Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus

111) Al-Timimi, A.S., Hussein, A.M.

Comparison of preoperative ultrasound report with intraoperative findings of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in gallstone disease in al-diwaniah teaching hospital(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1280-1285.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfnt/193086

College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Gallstones constitute a significant health problem in developed societies, affecting 10% to 15% of the adult population, meaning 20 to 25 million Americans have (or will have) gallstones. The resultant direct and indirect cost of gallbladder disease represents a consumption of ~\$6.2 billion annually in the U.S., constituting a major health burden that has increased more than 20% over the last 3 decades. The best diagnostic tool is ultrasound; however, several authors have raised the issue of inconsistency between preoperative ultrasound evaluation and laparoscopic operative findings. Aim of the study: To compare preoperative ultrasound findings with operative findings in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy in order to evaluate the accuracy of ultrasound in detecting gallbladder pathology. Patients and Method: In this hospital based study, in order to evaluate the concordance and discrepancy between preoperative ultrasound findings and operative findings in patients subjected to laparoscopic cholecystectomy. At the end of study we were able to include 100 cases. The study started on January the 2nd 2019 and ended at June the 15th 2019. The study was carried out at laparoscopic unit in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital. Ultrasound findings were retrieved from available reports that are already kept with the case file sheet of each patient. Operative findings were obtained the surgery team and by the use of a special device which provide information about size of stone and gallbladder wall thickness. Results: Regarding number of stones and for purpose of unification both ultrasound sound findings and operative findings were contrasted as single stone versus multiple stones, as shown in table 2. Indeed, there was almost complete agreement between ultrasound and operative findings since 22 patients were diagnosed as having single stone by both methods and 76 were diagnosed as having multiple stones by both methods. According to McNemar test, there was no significant difference in distribution of patients into having single versus multiple stones ($P = 1.000$), a finding that was further supported by Kappa agreement statistic of 0.944 ($P < 0.001$), table 4.3. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Gallbladder Disease; Gallstone; Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy; Ultrasound

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, Article, body mass, child, cholecystitis, comparative study, diagnostic accuracy, digestive tract parameters, echography, female, gallbladder disease, gallbladder wall thickness, gallstone, human, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, major clinical study, male, McNemar test, pericholecystic fluid, preoperative echography, preoperative evaluation, public health problem, school child, skinfold thickness, stone size

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus

112) Jallab, H.R., Kadhim, Z.A.A.

Risk factors increasing prevalence of type 2 diabetes under the age of 40 years attending Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1235-1240.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfmt/193078

Department of Community and Family medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, College of Medicine, Iraq

Abstract

The present case control study of Iraqi people living in Aldiwanyia city to identify the attributable risk factors that leads to type 2 diabetes in younger age groups and the correlation of the most prevalence risk for developing diabetes. The study was designed to be a case control study includes 315 individuals, 150 is the number of controls, and the rest of the participants are patients that have been diagnosed by diabetes mellitus type 2 before or at age of 40 years. All these participants attended outpatient clinics at Al-Aldiwanyia teaching hospital in Al-Dewaniyah province/ Iraq. The beginning of data collection was dated on the January 2019 and ended on June 2019. Mean age of patients with diabetes mellitus was significantly higher than that of control subjects. There was highly significant difference in the frequency distribution according to marital status, occupation, residency, level of education, economic status in patients and controls groups. It appears that the rate of overweight and obesity is comparable in patient and control group. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Diabetes mellitus; Iraq; Prevalence; Risk factors; Young age

Index Keywords

adult, age, aged, alcoholism, Article, body mass, case control study, controlled study, economic status, education, employee, ex-smoker, female, housewife, human, immobility, Iraq, major clinical study, male, marriage, never smoker, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, non-smoker, obesity, occupation, physical activity, prevalence, questionnaire, residency education, risk factor, sedentary lifestyle, smoking, teaching hospital, underweight, waist circumference

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus

113) Shlash, R.F., Jabbar, S.A.K.A.

Frequency of arrhythmia after acute myocardial infarction during admission to the coronary care unit in ad diwaniyah teaching hospital(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1286-1291. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfmt/193087

Al-Qadisiyah University/ College of Medicine, Iraq

Abstract

Aims of the Study:]To study the incidence of arrhythmias after Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) with respect to type of arrhythmia, risk factors, age and sex distribution, and location of infarction in a sample of patients during their admission in the coronary care unit in Ad Diwaniyah teaching hospital. **Patients and Method:** This is a cross sectional study involving a cohort of 97 Iraqi patients diagnosed with acute myocardial infarction and admitted to the coronary care unit of Ad Diwaniyah teaching hospital in Ad Diwaniyah governorate / Iraq . All patients who admitted in the ccu for the period from January 2019 to July 2019 were followed by ECG records for any arrhythmia detected. **Result:** Out of 97 patients diagnosed with AMI, 61 patients (62.88%) developed one type or more of arrhythmia, including 35 male (57.3%) and 26 female (42.6%), with the highest incidence (40.98%) above 70 years of age. Reviewing the main risk factors in the past Medical History of those patients: hypertension was the most significant with 39 hypertensive patients (63.93%). The types of arrhythmias found in the patients included in this study were 27 cases with Premature Ventricular Contraction (27.8% of all patients with AML), 13 cases of Atrial Fibrillation (13.4%), 18 cases of Sinus Tachycardia (18.5%), 7 cases of premature Atrial Contraction (7.2%), 6 cases of Ventricular Tachycardia (6.2%), 3 cases with Ventricular Fibrillation (3.09%), 3 cases of Sinus Bradycardia (3.09%), 5 cases with accelerated junctional rhythm (5.1%), 3 cases of first degree A-V Block (3.09%), 2 cases with Complete Heart Block (2.06%), 7 cases of Right Bundle Branch Block (7.2%) and 5 cases with Left Bundle Branch Block (5.11%). © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Acute myocardial infarction; Arrhythmia; Coronary care unit

Index Keywords

acute heart infarction, adult, aged, Article, atrioventricular junction arrhythmia, cardiovascular risk, complete heart block, coronary care unit, cross-sectional study, diabetes mellitus, electrocardiography, female, first degree atrioventricular block, heart arrhythmia, heart left bundle branch block, heart right bundle branch block, heart ventricle fibrillation, hospital admission, human, hypertension, incidence, Iraq, ischemic heart disease, major clinical study, male, non ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, questionnaire, risk factor, sinus bradycardia, sinus tachycardia, smoking, ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, young adult

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2-s2.0-85084370947

Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus114) Jallab, H.R.^a, Khudhair, T.M.^b**Prevalence of lung cancer in non smoker patients attending al-diwaniyah teaching hospital**(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1267-1272.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfmt/193084

^a College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Smoking is a well known risk factor that is implicated in a number of human malignant disorders. **Aim of the Study:** To study the prevalence of lung cancer in a sample of Iraqi non smoker patients and the main risk factor implicated in such malignant tumor. **Patients and Method:** In this hospital based study, in order to explore the prevalence rate of bronchogenic carcinoma in non smoker patients, it retrospectively collected data about those patients for the last four years, starting from January 2016 through June 2019. These information were retrieved from patients records that are already present in oncology and respiratory units in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah province, Mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. The following variables were included in the questionnaire form: Age, gender, occupation, education level, residency, socioeconomic status, marital status history of smoking, history of second hand smoking, number of household smokers, type of smoking, history of alcoholism, history of

chronic illness, the main presenting clinical features and clinical features of carcinoma and finding in examination as well as those obtained from investigations. Results: In the current study, the prevalence rate of all cases of lung cancer during the period of study was 61 out of 403 (15.1 %). the rate of lung cancer in none smokers, in the current study, was 39.3 %. Old age individuals were the main age group affected and there was female predilection. there was also no significant difference in the distribution of patients and control subjects according to residency, occupation, level of education marital status and socioeconomic status ($P > 0.05$). In the current study, the prevalence rate of passive smoking in patients was significantly higher than that in control subjects, 70.8 % versus 40 %. Moreover, the number of household smokers was significantly higher inpatients group than in control group. Conclusion: Lung cancer in non smokers appears to be significantly correlated with passive smoking in addition to increase incidence in old age and women. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Iraq; Lung Cancer; Non Smoker; Prevalence

Index Keywords

adult, aged, Article, bronchus cancer, cancer risk, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, female, human, incidence, Iraq, lung cancer, male, non-smoker, passive smoking, prevalence, questionnaire, retrospective study, risk factor, social status

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus115) Hussein, Z.A.A.^a, Fahad, A.H.^b

Comparison between photoselective vaporization of prostate by diode laser and monopolar transurethral resection of prostate in single center experience
(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1183-1188.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfimt/193069^a Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Department of Urology Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq^b College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Department of Surgery Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Transurethral resection of prostate has been regarded as the gold standard surgical management of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). With the evolution of new technologies, laser prostatectomy emerged as an alternative. Aim of the study: To compare the rate of outcome of diode laser vaporization of prostate and Transurethral Resection of Prostate in Al Diwaniya governorate. Patients and Method: From October 2017 to October 2018, forty patients with surgical indications of prostatectomy were enrolled in this study. Their ages ranged from 60-75 years with a mean age 68.6 years and prostate size ranged from 40-80 ml with a mean size 62.175 ml. Twenty patients underwent diode laser vaporization of prostate and another 20 patients underwent Transurethral Resection of Prostate. The choice based on surgeon preference and patient ability. Preoperative evaluation was done for all patients by history, physical examination and investigations. International Prostate Symptoms Score, maximum flow rate, digital rectal examination, prostate specific antigen, abdominal ultrasound, urinalysis, blood urea, s.creatinine, complete blood count were all done preoperatively. One pint of compatible fresh blood prepared. Results: The rate of significant bleeding and transfusion in diode PVP and TURP was (zero vs. 35% respectively), in PVP and TURP the mean irrigation amount perioperatively was (10.10 vs. 33.15 pints respectively), mean operative time was (70.80 vs. 50.00 min respectively), mean hospital stay was (16.03 vs. 30.09 hours respectively), mean time to urethral catheter removal was (24 vs. 81.71 hours respectively), postoperative complication rate (mainly dysuria) was (75% vs. 65% respectively), mean postoperative IPSS was (14.40 vs. 14.20 respectively), mean postoperative Qmax was (15.45 vs. 16.30 ml/sec respectively). There was no statistical difference between both groups in regard to lowering IPSS or increment in Qmax. The mean cost was (1500 vs. 500.42 dollars) in diode PVP and TURP respectively. Conclusion: Diode laser vaporization of prostate is a good alternative to TURP with comparable results in treatment of BPH especially in patients taking anticoagulant drugs who cannot stop their medication. However, the high cost of this procedure and dysuria as a complication may prevent the common use of this technique. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Benign prostatic hyperplasia; Diode photoselective vaporization of prostate; Transurethral resection of prostate

Index Keywords

creatinine, hemoglobin, prostate specific antigen, urea; aged, Article, bleeding, blood sampling, blood transfusion, catheter removal, clinical article, comparative study, controlled study, creatinine blood level, digital rectal examination, dysuria, flow rate, follow up, hematuria, hospitalization, human, International Prostate Symptom Score, laser surgery, male, operation duration, postoperative care, postoperative complication, postvoid residual urine volume, prostate hypertrophy, prostate size, prostatectomy, retrospective study, transurethral resection, urea blood level, urinalysis, urinary tract infection, urine retention, uroflowmetry, urolithiasis, vaporization

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus

116) Mibder, A.H., Al-Omashi, G.B.

Molecular and genotyping for cryptosporidium parvum isolated from children with diarrhea in pediatric hospital of karbala
(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 504-509.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfimt/192949

University of Al-Qadisiyah, College of Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Iraq

Abstract

The study involved surveilling sampling of children suffered cryptosporidiosis like symptoms. The present study was conducted on 90 children who suffer from abdominal pain and diarrhea. Samples were collected from patients suspected infection by cryptosporidium who attended in pediatric hospital of Karbala Governorate from January-2019 to May 2019, They were (1 month-5 years old age). Each sample was divided into two parts. The first part was used to prepared a moderate thick smears stained with modified zehil nelson stain (m ZN stain) and the second part was preserved at -20 c for molecular detection by nested PCR to identify the positive samples and genotyping by RFLP-PCR that showed the PCR product analysis of HSP70 gene in Cryptosporidium parvum from Human stool samples, at (587bp) PCR product. Some positive samples by RFLP-PCR making nucleic acid sequencing. The main Purpose. of the current study. was to explore the prevalence rate of cryptosporidiosis in the mentioned province targeting children at different age categories of both genders. For the gender and infection by C. parvum, the current work findings revealed the presence of C. parvum in the sampled children distributed under gender categories of male and female and the species was parvum. The results of the AFS showed that 12 (13.33%) out of 90 samples were positive to the presence of cryptosporidiosis. This technique is a good method for detecting C. parvum in stool samples of children in both genders, and 27 out

of 90 samples was positive by nested PCR and RFLP-PCR respectively. For the age and infection by *C. parvum*, the current work findings revealed the presence of *C. parvum* in the sampled children distributed under three age categories of 1-6 months, 7-12 months, and 13-60 months. Positive results of the age categories were 5 (29.41%) out of 17 samples, 12 (32.43%) out of 37 samples, and 10 (27.78%) out of 36 samples, respectively. The total infection was 27 (30%) out of 90 samples. No significant ($p>0.05$) differences were recognized for infection rates occurred for the age categories. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cryptosporidium parvum; Diarrhea; Pediatric hospital

Index Keywords

abdominal pain, Article, child, cryptosporidiosis, Cryptosporidium parvum, diarrhea, DNA extraction, DNA sequencing, feces analysis, female, gene sequence, genetic analysis, genotyping technique, human, immune response, infant, major clinical study, male, molecular diagnosis, nested polymerase chain reaction, parasite isolation, pediatric hospital, preschool child, prevalence, restriction fragment length polymorphism

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Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

117) Shlash, R.F.^a, Raheem, A.D.^b

Leukocytosis as prediction for early and late complications in patient with st segment elevation myocardial infarction

(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 520-525.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfnt/192952

^a Department of Internal Medicine / College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b Department of Internal Medicine, Al-Dewaniyah Teaching Hospital, Iraq

Abstract

Background: AMI (acute myocardial infarction) is one of the most common cause of death. In this study the prognostic value of WBC count in patient with AMI was assessed in 24 hrs after admission. STEMI (ST segment elevation myocardial infarction) is frequently associated with leukocytosis, it is that the peripheral leukocyte count have important prognostic implication in AMI. Aim of The Study: This study conducted to evaluate and measure level of WBC count in patient with STEMI and their effect on cardiovascular outcome. Patients and Method: we have 100 patients (male and female) with mean age (40-80) years admitted to the Al-diwanhiya teaching hospital CCU (coronary care unit) department and peripheral blood sampling taken after 24 hrs of admission and another sample after 1 week and we record the main early and delay squally occurred. Patient that admitted to CCU were confirmed with AMI by clinical features, examination and investigations (ECG with ST segment elevation, positive cardiac troponin). Results: The mean WBC count in all patients was $11.260 \pm 3.600 \times 10^3/CC$. There is no significant difference in mean WBC count among patients with inferior, lateral and posterior wall MI ($P > 0.05$); however, mean WBC count was significantly highest in patients with extensive anterolateral MI ($P < 0.001$); followed by patients with anterior MI. Early complications were observed in 52 patients (52.0%), these complications were in the form of arrhythmias such as VF, VT, AF, heart block and bradycardia and acute heart failure. The most common early complication was VF (32.0%). Late complications were observed in 28 patients (28.0%), these complications were in the form of chronic heart failure or unfortunately death of patients. we noted that patient with high WBC after admission have close relation to more damage and necrotic myocyte an liable for early complications like arrhythmia (VT, VF) and acute HF. Conclusion: WBC count remained a significant predictor of complication after admission for patients with STEMI. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

And myocardial infarction; Late complications; Leukocytosis; Patient

Index Keywords

troponin; acute heart failure, adult, aged, Article, blood sampling, bradycardia, cardiogenic shock, cardiovascular disease, controlled study, coronary care unit, diagnostic test accuracy study, electrocardiography, female, follow up, heart block, heart ventricle aneurysm, heart ventricle fibrillation, heart ventricle tachycardia, hospitalization, human, leukocyte count, leukocytosis, major clinical study, male, predictive value, receiver operating characteristic, sensitivity and specificity, ST segment elevation myocardial infarction, systolic blood pressure

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118) Jallab, H.R., Eesa, Z.M.

Prevalence of hepatitis b and hepatitis c viruses in β -thalassemia major patient in ad-diwaya province, iraq

(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1245-1249.

DOI: 10.37506/v14/i1/2020/ijfnt/193080

Family medicine specialty, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: transmission of infectious agent is still the most common cause of death and disability related to blood transfusion. Objective: to estimate the prevalence of HBV and HCV in beta thalassaemic major patients in Ad-Diwayah governorate. Method: The current study is a retrospective cross sectional study involving sample of 80 thalassaemic major patients who regularly visit thalassaemia center in Ad-diwayah for treatment, data that required in the study had been collected from patients, their guardians and from the records. Results: The prevalence rate of HBV was 2.5% (1 male and 1 Female) which was significantly associated with family history of hepatitis; while the prevalence rate of HCV was 3.8% (1 male and 2 female) which was significantly associated with age and family history of hepatitis. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hepatitis; Major; Prevalence; Thalassemia

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, Article, beta thalassemia, child, cross-sectional study, demography, family history, female, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, human, income, Iraq, major clinical

study, male, preschool child, prevalence, questionnaire, retrospective study, rural area, school child, social status, thalassemia major, urban area

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119) Majeed, S.A.^a, Swadi, A.A.J.^b, Hassan, E.S.^a

Evaluation of efficacy and safety of oral cyclosporine in the treatment of severe alopecia areata

(2020) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 14 (1), pp. 1342-1345.

DOI: 10.37506/ijfm/193096

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^b Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: One of common forms of scaring hair loss is alopecia. Alopecia is an autoimmune disorder that is characterized by relapsing and remitting episodes of non scaring hair loss. Several treatment options are nowadays available to be prescribed to patients with alopecia areata including local and systemic corticosteroid therapy, immune suppressant agents and contact immunotherapy. Nonetheless, none of these agents have been 100 % effective in eradication of the disease totally and some agents are associated with intolerable side effects. Therefore, dermatologists are continuously searching for new agents and modalities in order to get better response and less sided effects. Aim of the Study: The current study was planned and conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of oral cyclosporine in treating alopecia areata. Patients and Method: This study included 35 patients with alopecia areata. The study was conducted at the dermatology unit, Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Al-Diwaniyah Province, Mid-Euphrates Region of Iraq. The study started on June the 2nd 2018 and extended to June the 2nd 2019. The study was approved by the institutional ethical approval committee and included a verbal consent was obtained from each participant following full demonstration of the aim and procedures of the study. Every patient has received a daily dose of oral cyclosporine (3 mg/kg) for a period in the range of 2 to 12 months. Variables included in the current study were age, gender, type of alopecia areata, duration of disease, duration of treatment and treatment response. Outcome in the end of the study included clinical response and main side effects. Results: Following treatment with oral cyclosporine, 28 patients (80 %) had satisfactory response and 7 patients (20 %) had unsatisfactory response. Treatment response was not correlated to age, gender, disease duration or type of disease (P > 0.05). There were unremarkable adverse effects in association with oral cyclosporine use. Conclusion: oral cyclosporine is effective and safe mode of treatment in patients with alopecia areata. © 2020, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Alopecia areata; Cyclosporine; Iraq

Index Keywords

cyclosporine; adult, alopecia areata, Article, clinical article, clinical outcome, cohort analysis, corticosteroid therapy, disease duration, drug efficacy, drug safety, female, human, male, treatment duration, young adult

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120) Altamemi, I.A.^a, Aubaid, A.H.^a, Hussein, T.A.^b

Role of IL-18 and caspas-9 polymorphism in disease susceptibility in prostate cancer

(2020) *EurAsian Journal of BioSciences*, 14 (1), pp. 671-676. Cited 1 time.

^a College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b Southern Technical UniversityThi-Qar, Iraq

Abstract

Backgrounds: Prostate cancer (PCa) is the 2nd utmost global prevalent male cancer and major cancer in economically developed countries. Environmental factors and person having genetic polymorphism might have a function in prediction and consequently treatment strategies for a particular disease in a particular or a group of patients. This emerging approach has the potential to improve prediction of susceptibility to prostate cancer and disease progression, thereby minimizing the development of metastatic disease and allowing the ability to tailor therapeutic intervention. Objective: The present study aimed to examine whether the prostate cancer, and benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) patients have distinctive IL-18 and caspase 9 single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) that could have an effect on disease susceptibility. Material and Methods: A case control study has been steered to attain this goal which is based on three groups include 50 patients with PCa (group 1), 50 patients with BPH (group 2) and 50 healthy (non BPH & non prostate) volunteers (group 3, control). Patients were under observation in the Thi Qar Oncology Center from the period of January 2018 till February 2019. Moreover, the supervision of specialists of oncology was also incorporated in this research. For the extraction of DNA, 2mL blood was directly collected to the EDTA comprising sterile tube. Then, amplification refractory mutation-PCR system (ARMS-PCR) technique is used to study interleukin-18 (IL-18) and caspase 9 polymorphism. Results: there was no significant difference among the BPH patient's mean age and patients with prostatic cancer (P=0.093; 60.04±10.47 vs. 63.04±8.35 years, respectively); however, patients in both BPH and cancer groups were found to be significantly older as compared to the subjects of control group (P<0.001). IL-18 genotypes homozygous CC and heterozygous GC genotypes were significantly more frequent in patients with prostatic carcinoma in comparison with control group (P=0.002) and in comparison with BPH group (P=0.030). Caspase genotypes homozygous GG and heterozygous AG genotypes were significantly more frequent in patients with prostatic carcinoma in comparison with control group (P=0.003) and in comparison with BPH group (P=0.018); however, there was no significant difference in caspase 9 genotype frequency distribution between control and BPH groups (P=0.842). Conclusions: We can speculate that population who have AC, CC genotype for IL-18, and AG, GG genotype for caspase 9 could be at risk for malignant tumor formation, and this could emerging an approach which has the potential to improve prediction of susceptibility to prostate cancer and disease progression. © 2020 Altamemi et al.

Author Keywords

Caspas-9; IL-18; Polymorphism; Prostate cancer

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- 121) Suhail, H.J.^a, Waleed, S.M.^b, Hussien, Y.A.^b, Kadhim, S.F.^b

Tuberculosis: A multi-drug risk study in Al-diwanayah governorate, Iraq
 (2020) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 11 (2), pp. 165-169.

DOI: 10.5530/srp.2020.2.25

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Abstract

Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis is the type whose presence is evidence of at least simultaneous rifampicin and Isonazide. Determining the in-adequacy of treatment is an important cause of this type of disorder and explains the technology that leads to its spread, and the study of many social-determinants that influence the threat of increased resistance. The main objectives are to perceive threat elements of MDR-TB amongst tuberculosis patients, in Diwanayah province. The study found that to reduce the burden of drug resistance, MDR- TB control techniques in Diwanayah should focus on several multisectoral measures, as well as on further addressing the Medical-Care and Social-Desires of TB-patient. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Multi-drug resistance; Risk elements; Tuber-culosis

Index Keywords

sedative agent; adult, Article, chronic obstructive lung disease, comorbidity, controlled study, depression, diabetes mellitus, female, help seeking behavior, human, hypertension, income, Iraq, length of stay, major clinical study, male, middle aged, multidrug resistance, multidrug resistant tuberculosis, priority journal, risk factor, sadness, social determinants of health, stigma

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- 122) Clausen, C.E.^a, Bazaid, K.^b, Azeem, M.W.^c, Abdelrahim, F.^d, Elgawad, A.A.A.^e, Alamiri, B.^f, AlAnsari, A.M.^g, Alhamzawi, A.^h, Al Mai, A.M.ⁱ, Bakhiet, A.M.^j, Bashtawi, M.^k, Çuhadaroğlu, F.^l, Hedar, M.^m, Holdar, M.ⁿ, Jabr, S.^o, Jafri, A.S.^p, Jumaian, A.^q, Moussa, S.^r, Osman, A.H.^d, Razjouyan, K.^s, Yanes, E.^m, Guerrero, A.^t, Skokauskas, N.^a, Consortium on Academic Child, Adolescent Psychiatry in the Middle East (CACAP ME)^u

Child and adolescent psychiatry training and services in the Middle East region: a current status assessment
 (2020) *European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 29 (1), pp. 51-61. Cited 5 times.

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^r Kasr Al Ainy Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

^s Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

^t University of Hawai'i John A. Burns School of Medicine, Honolulu, HI, United States

Abstract

Mental health is a key component of health, yet appropriate care is limited. Evidence concerning child and adolescent mental health has predominantly come from western countries, while the Middle East region, with a large youth population, has reported very little on it. This original, cross-sectional study of child and adolescent psychiatry in the Middle East provides an assessment of current postgraduate programs, services and what is needed to build workforce capacity. Academic psychiatrists from 16 Middle East countries were invited to form a Consortium to map current postgraduate training as one of the determinants of available child and adolescent psychiatry services, identify gaps in the distribution of child and adolescent psychiatrists, and propose potential steps to improve access to child and adolescent mental health care. The study collected data from 15 of the 16 countries invited (no data provided from Yemen). The study revealed underdeveloped child and adolescent psychiatry academic systems throughout the region. Despite recognition of the specialty in a majority of the countries (11/15), only six countries had established a designated child and adolescent psychiatry training program. The overall shortage of child and adolescent mental health specialists varied, yet all Consortium members reported a need for additional child

and adolescent psychiatry specialists and allied professionals. Lack of child and adolescent psychiatry specialized programs in place throughout the region has evidently contributed to the shortage of qualified child and adolescent mental health workforce in the Middle East. © 2019, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

Author Keywords

Child and adolescent mental health; Child and adolescent psychiatry (CAP); Middle East (ME); Postgraduate training

Index Keywords

adolescent, article, child, child psychiatry, clinical article, cross-sectional study, female, human, human experiment, juvenile, male, mental health care, postgraduate education, workforce, Yemen, child psychiatry, education, medical education, Middle East, procedures; Adolescent, Adolescent Psychiatry, Child, Child Psychiatry, Cross-Sectional Studies, Education, Medical, Female, Humans, Male, Middle East

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- 123) Ghafil, F.A.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Al-Janabi, H.S.^c, Hadi, N.R.^a, Al-Aubaidy, H.A.^d

Genetic polymorphism of angiotensin converting enzyme and angiotensin II type 1 receptors and their impact on the outcome of acute coronary syndrome (2020) *Genomics*, 112 (1), pp. 867-872. Cited 4 times.

DOI: 10.1016/j.ygeno.2019.05.028

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the impact of ACE (rs4343) and AT1R (rs 5182) genetic polymorphisms on the outcome of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in patients on captopril. Two hundred and fifty participants with ACS were included in this study (Group 1 (120) participants on captopril 25 mg twice daily and Group 2 (130) participants received no captopril (control study)). Participants were genotyped for ACE (rs4343) and AT1R (rs5182) polymorphisms and the phenotype was determined. ACE polymorphism (rs 4343) GG and GA genotypes are more related to STEMI (OR = 1.7, 1.5 respectively) and NSTEMI (OR = 3, 3.8 respectively), and they were more prone to have Percutaneous Coronary Intervention after ACS attack (OR = 11.6, 14.1 respectively). AT1R (rs 5182) CT genotype is mildly associated with STEMI (OR = 1.1), but also prone to have PCI after ACS attack (OR = 1.6) while TT genotype has a risk to get less improvement (OR = 1.8). © 2019 Elsevier Inc.

Author Keywords

ACE; ACS; AT1R; Captopril; Genetic polymorphism; RAAS

Index Keywords

captopril, ACE protein, human, angiotensin 1 receptor, angiotensin II, dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase, dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor; ACE gene, acute coronary syndrome, adult, Article, AT1R gene, case control study, clinical feature, controlled study, female, gene, gene frequency, genotype, human, major clinical study, male, middle aged, percutaneous coronary intervention, phenotype, priority journal, risk factor, single nucleotide polymorphism, acute coronary syndrome, blood, genetic polymorphism, genetics, treatment outcome; Acute Coronary Syndrome, Angiotensin II, Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors, Captopril, Case-Control Studies, Female, Gene Frequency, Genotype, Humans, Male, Middle Aged, Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A, Polymorphism, Genetic, Receptor, Angiotensin, Type 1, Treatment Outcome

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Abbreviated Source Title: *Genomics*

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

- 124) Abbas Al-Huseini, L.M.^a, Al-Mudhaffer, R.H.^b, Hassan, S.M.^c, Hadi, N.R.^c

DMF ameliorating cerebral ischemia/ reperfusion injury in Male Rats

(2019) *Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy*, 10 (1), pp. 206-213.

DOI: 10.5530/srp.2019.1.36

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^c Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kufa, Iraq

Abstract

Cerebral I/R causes oxygen deprivation to the brain tissue and generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) which can stimulate immune responses, leading to inflammatory cells activation and infiltration. Methods: Rats were subjected to general anesthesia during which an occlusion of bilateral common carotid arteries for half hour then reperfusion for one hour with and without pretreatment with Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) at 50 mg/kg intraperitoneal (i.p) 24 hr. before ischemia. HO-1, TLR2, and TLR4 antibodies were assessment by IHC technique while ELISA type used to measure Nrf2, NF-κB and MDA in brain tissue levels. Levels of nuclear Nrf2 were increased significantly (P<0.05) in the DMF group. The levels of NF-κB and MDA were decreased significantly (P<0.05). Histological findings including: hemorrhage, dark neurons, and

necrosis were reduced in DMF groups in addition to the reduction in the infarction area. Neuroprotective effect of DMF against cerebral I/R injury probably occurred via up-regulation of nuclear Nrf2 and down-regulation of inflammatory and oxidative stress. © Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cerebral I/R; DMF; MDA; NF-κB; Nrf2; Oxidative stress

Index Keywords

fumaric acid dimethyl ester, heme oxygenase 1, immunoglobulin enhancer binding protein, malonaldehyde, neuroprotective agent, reactive oxygen metabolite, toll like receptor 2, toll like receptor 4, transcription factor Nrf2; animal cell, animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, Article, bleeding, brain tissue, carotid artery obstruction, cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, common carotid artery, controlled study, down regulation, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, general anesthesia, histopathology, immunohistochemistry, male, necrosis, nerve cell, neuroprotection, nonhuman, oxidative stress, priority journal, rat, tissue level

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125) Kadhim, M.M.^a, Al Tamimi, A.S.^b, Jadaan, S.H.^a

Frequencies of CD4 lymphocytes and IL-4 in pre and postoperative periods among laparoscopic versus conventional surgery in iraqi patients
(2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (12), art. no. S356, .

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2019.22123

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Abstract

Surgery is a technology consisting of a physical intervention on tissues. The present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of conventional and laparoscopic surgery on CD4 lymphocyte expression and IL-4 serum concentration were evaluated and investigated the IL-4 serum concentration and expression of CD4 in 50 subjects which divided into open surgery group (25) patients and laparoscopic surgery group (25) patients. The count of CD4 lymphocytes, in Conventional Surgery group post-operative was significantly less than that of Laparoscopic Surgery group, Mean serum concentration of IL-4 in Conventional Surgery group postoperative was 34.24±0.6 versus Laparoscopic Surgery group; 47.73±1.84. The results in the study showed that the reduced degree of T lymphocyte subsets (CD4) by laparoscopic surgery significantly lower than that by open surgery with a rapid postoperative recovery, showing that the immune function inhibition degree by laparoscopic surgery was significantly lower than that by open surgery. © 2019 Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health.

Author Keywords

CD4; Conventional; IL-4; Laparoscopic; Surgery

Index Keywords

interleukin 4; adult, Article, blood level, CD4 lymphocyte count, clinical article, clinical evaluation, controlled study, conventional surgery, female, human, Iraqi, laparoscopic surgery, male, middle aged, open surgery, patient, postoperative period, preoperative period, protein blood level, protein expression, surgery, T lymphocyte subpopulation

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126) Al-Ubaidy, K.^a, Al-Khafaji, R.^b

Acth is a rescue treatment for intractable Trigeminal neuralgia
(2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (12), art. no. S355, .

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2019.22122

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^b Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Trigeminal neuralgia (TN) is a common disease impairing quality of life. It's still difficult to control. The predicted site of pain ectopic impulses is local demyelination at root entry attributed to compression by a adjacent blood vessel. Brain cells are target and source of melanocortins. A number of studies validated the neuroprotective and immunoregulation properties of neuronal melanocortin receptors. This study was attempting treatment of severe TN by ACTH. The study included 26 Trigeminal neuralgia patients meeting the diagnostic criteria of Headache Classification Committee of the International Headache Society in whom pain is not controlled by an ordinary TN drugs. Their Numering Rating Scale (NRS-11) score were 7 or more. Each patient counted the number of pain attacks by a Finger-Held Digital counter for 1 day before receiving ACTH (Tetracosactide acetate Depot ampoule 1mg/ml) by a single intramuscular daily injection for 3 consecutive days. Patients were followed up at days 4th, 10th and 28th by counting the number of pain attacks and pain intensity by (NRS-11). For all patients There was a decline of 30 (45.9%), 39 (57.3%) and 46 (67.6%) of mean number of pain attacks /day (npa/d) at 4th, 10th and 28th days respectively. Furthermore number of patients have reduction of more than 50% of pretreatment npa/d were 10 (38.5%), 12 (46.2%) and 15 (57.7%) at 4th, 10th and 28th days consecutively. And 11 (42.3%), 13 (50%) and 14 (53.8%) patients had a drop of (NRS-11) score below 3 at days 4th, 10th and 28th after ACTH injections sequentially. ACTH injections significantly improve pain of severe Trigeminal neuralgia. © 2019 Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health.

Author Keywords

ACTH; Treatment; Trigeminal neuralgia

Index Keywords

tetracosactide; adult, aged, Article, clinical article, female, human, male, middle aged, pain, pain intensity, rating scale, trigeminus neuralgia

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Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: Ann. Trop. Med. Public Health

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Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

127) Abdul-Reda, F.S.

Clinical characteristics of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Al-Diwaniyah province

(2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (12), art. no. S381, .

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2019.221215

Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Leishmaniasis in human being is either cutaneous or visceral disease and is caused by the protozoan parasite *Leishmania*. From historical perspective, the disease has been very common in tropical climates affecting multiple regions of the world including Asia, Europe, America and Africa. The disease is endemic to almost all regions of the world with few exceptions and it is estimated that 1.5 to 2 million new cases are registered annually. The parasite is transmitted to human host following female sand fly feeding on blood. Indeed, the acquisition of parasite by the sand fly also happens during this process of blood feeding. The aim of current study was to identify features of cutaneous leishmaniasis from clinical perspective in a group of Iraqi patients in AL-Diwaniyah Province. Methods: The present cross-sectional study included 60 patients with cutaneous leishmaniasis with an age range of 3 to 71 years. The beginning of the study was dated back to 3rd, January 2019 and the work has extended to 51th, August 2019. The study has been accomplished at AL-Diwaniyah Province in AL-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital (Unit of Dermatology). The selection of cases was based on systematic random process with the first case being selected according to a random number obtained according to computer software and the rest of patients were selected as every other 3. Results: According to number of lesions, 7(35%) of participants had single lesions, while 13(65%) of them had multiple lesions. With respect to type of lesion, 11(55%) of patients had dry lesions; whereas 9(45%) of them had wet lesions. According to site of lesions, facial lesions were seen in 10(50%) patients, upper lesions were encountered in 6(30%) patients and lower limb lesions were seen in 4(20%) patients. There was insignificant association between clinical characteristics of lesions and demographic characteristics of enrolled patients ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: Lesions were mainly seen in patients less than 20 years with no gender predilection, multiple lesions and facial location were the dominant presentations with no significant impact of age and gender on clinical characteristics of lesions. © 2019 *Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health*.

Author Keywords

Al-Diwaniyah province; Cutaneous leishmaniasis; Facial location; Gender predilection; Iraq

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, arm disease, Article, child, clinical assessment, clinical feature, cross-sectional study, demography, disease association, face disorder, female, human, Iraqi, leg disease, major clinical study, male, skin leishmaniasis, software, teaching hospital, young adult

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

128) Altamemi, I.A.-M., Al-Khazaali, A.S.

Expression levels of caspase-3 in EBV positive and negative Hodgkin Lymphoma patients

(2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (9), art. no. S248, .

DOI: 10.36295/ASRO.2019.22091

Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Many studies indicated that caspase-3 is overexpressed in Hodgkin Lymphoma. This study was aimed to investigate gene expression of caspase-3 in peripheral blood of EBV positive and negative HL patients. Methods: Blood samples were collected from two groups; the first group was 61 Hodgkin Lymphoma patients and the second group was 36 healthy individuals as a control group. Conventional PCR used to detect EBV in Hodgkin Lymphoma patients, RT-PCR used to evaluate expression of caspase-3. Results: Data from current study showed that 26 patients were EBV positive (42.6 %). Also, caspase-3 was expressed in HL significantly more than control group ($P = 0.001$). Statistical analysis revealed that the difference in gene expression of caspase-3 between EBV positive and EBV negative cases, although high, was statistically insignificant ($P = 0.942$). Conclusion: Caspase-3 were over expressed in Hodgkin Lymphoma patients, however, caspase-3 was lower in EBV positive than EBV negative Hodgkin Lymphoma. © *Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health* S248.

Author Keywords

Caspase-3; EB virus; Hodgkin Lymphoma; PCR

Index Keywords

caspase 3; adult, Article, blood sampling, cancer patient, case control study, controlled study, Epstein Barr virus, female, gene expression level, Hodgkin disease, human, major clinical study, male, middle aged, nonhuman, real time polymerase chain reaction, virus detection, young adult

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129) Dolachee, A.A.^a, Lafta, G.^b, Al-Zubaidi, A.K.^c, Hoz, S.S.^d

Rules of rhoton and saccular intracranial aneurysms: An in vivo radiological-anatomical confirmatory study in Iraqi population
 (2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (8), art. no. S225, .

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Abstract

Intracranial aneurysms are a weakened arterial wall due to loss of internal elastic lamina resulting in dilations of the intracranial arteries and these aneurysms are susceptible to rupture, resulting in life-threatening hemorrhage; therefore represents chief cause of hemorrhagic stroke. Rhoton rules are used for the planning the operative approach to these aneurysms. Aim of the study: to evaluate the application of Rhoton rules in our patients with intracranial aneurysms. A retrospective series of 283 aneurysms, from 1st of January 2016 to 1st of December 2018 in Neurosurgical Teaching Hospital Baghdad/Iraq, diagnosed by CT angiography with 3D reconstruction were included in this study to evaluate the age, sex, site, size, locations and application of Rhoton rules in these aneurysms. Of the 283 patients studied, we found 127 aneurysms at the anterior communicating artery (location 1), 80 at the posterior communicating artery (location 2), 37 at the bifurcation of the internal carotid artery (location 3), 21 at the middle cerebral artery (location 4), and 18 in the posterior circulation (location 5). The four rules of Rhoton about intracranial aneurysms: rule one (100%), rule two (84.5%), rule three (84.8%) & rule four (84.8%). The rules of Rhoton is a heterogeneous concept which summarizes several hemodynamic principles and is verified in 80% of aneurysms in Iraqi patients, with different frequencies depending on the rule and location. These findings should be verified in other populations, as our patients are of Hispanic origin in 99.7% of the cases. © Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health S225

Author Keywords

Intracranial aneurysm; Rhoton rules; Saccular aneurysms

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130) Albermany, S.A.

Self-inflicted burn as a method for suicide at Al- Dewanyea City, is it a common method and what are the characteristics of the victims?
 (2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (8), art. no. S227, .

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College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Suicide is a very stigmatising condition in Iraq and perceived stigma by the public make recorded data about the subject far from accurate. So researching this interesting phenomenon remains a very important step in evaluating its impact on society in general. The aims of the study were. To compare between numbers of victims of self-inflicted burn with the official police suicide statistics that is recorded each month in the city and to identify the socio-demographic characteristics of the patients in addition to their past psychiatric history. During the year 2018 any patient admitted to the burn centre at al Dewanyea with a suspicion that his/her burn was self-inflicted was asked permission of interview by the researcher. The patients answered questions regarding their socio-demographic profile and motives and were asked if they had previous history of any psychiatric condition. A total of 34 patients admitted of burning themselves during that year while the official police records showed only 6 patients killed themselves using this method in the same time period. More than 88% of the patients had no previous attempt, only 6 patients were known psychiatric patients and in all the cases there was no plan. Half of the sample was of the 20-40 years' age group, females were slightly over represented (about 55% of the sample) and most of the males were single. About 55% of the sample were un employed and 44% of them were illiterate. Only 2 patients survived the burns eventually. Family problems were the most common precipitative factor (in more than 91% of the cases). There is poor registration of suicide numbers using self-burning at al Dewanyea city. Most of the cases had no previous attempts and had no history of mental illness and in all the cases the act was impulsive with no previous plan. Those who burn themselves are most commonly young, illiterate and unemployed. Men were mostly single while women were more commonly married. There was high mortality rate in the sample. © Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health S227

Author Keywords

Kerosene; Official police records; Self-burning; Suicide

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131) Hussein, T.A.^a, Al Tamemi, I.A.^b**Micro RNA 145 as biomarker for breast cancer**(2019) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 12 (12), pp. 5923-5926.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2019.01027.8

^a Southern Technical University Thi-Qar, Iraq^b College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

The aim of the study is to examine the role of miRNA-145 as a good indicator for detecting and treating breast cancer for women. The study was conducted among the patients of breast cancer which expanded to 500 women suffering from breast cancer, and samples were taken from them. Each sample consisted of para-cancerous tissues from women of breast cancer which were about 5cm around the tumor. The collection continued from January 2015 to January 2018 and their ages are from 25-76 years old with the average age of 40.44±6.25 years. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Biomarker; Breast cancer; Micro RNA 145

Index Keywords

biological marker, microRNA 145; adult, aged, Article, breast cancer, cancer prognosis, cancer staging, distant metastasis, female, gene expression, human, human tissue, major clinical study, prognostic assessment, real time polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, survival rate

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132) Dakhil, A.S.

Assessment of novel cardiovascular biomarkers in patients with chronic heart failures(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (4), pp. 3728-3732. Cited 4 times.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i4.1761

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Abstract

In a recent analysis, incessant heart failure (HF) stays a significant remedial test with decreased launch division. There is a growing need to tame HF in contemporary. In a bid to the reduction of financial burden and mortality rate brought by chronic heart, failure medics have developed approaches to deal with situations to enhance the better living condition of people. The current study was aimed to the investigation of new cardiovascular biomarkers, for instance, development factor 15 (GDF-15), soluble suppression of tumorigenicity (sST2), heart-type fatty acid-binding protein (H-FABP), and urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (suPAR) in patient with dilative cardiomyopathy (DCM) or ischaemic (ICM). 200 patients from different parts were enrolled in the study for analysis of the diseases. The various test was carried out on patients who presented themselves in the lab. As the control measure in the study, they included around 76 patients without heart failure or coronary artery diseases. 59 patients who were suffering from ICM and 65 who were diagnosed with DCM were included in the study. The analysis was conducted through the use of ELISA by taking a sample of samples from all patients. H-FABP, suPAR and sST2 were high in patients with DCM and ICM contrasted with the control gathering ($p < 0.00010$). The analysis also indicated that there was no significant difference between DCM and ICM biomarker levels. Analysis indicates that novel cardiovascular biomarkers, for instance, GDF-15, ST2, H-FABP, and uPAR, offers high potential for diagnostic DCM and ICM patient precisely. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Biomarkers; Chronic heart failure; GDF-15; H-FABP; ST2; SuPAR

Index Keywords

aldosterone antagonist, angiotensin receptor antagonist, biological marker, development factor 15, digoxin, fatty acid binding protein, growth differentiation factor 15, heart type fatty acid-binding protein, inotropic agent, interleukin 1 receptor like 1 protein, proteinase activated receptor 1, soluble suppression of tumorigenicity, somatostatin receptor 2, unclassified drug, urokinase receptor; adult, aged, Article, blood examination, carcinogenicity, cardiomyopathy, cardiovascular disease assessment, computer assisted tomography, controlled study, coronary artery disease, echocardiography, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, heart failure, human, kidney failure, major clinical study, mortality rate, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, outcome assessment, prospective study, thorax radiography

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133) Abed, M.J.

Synthesis and characterization of novel imine-linked covalent organic frame work(2019) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 11, pp. 1161-1169.

Al-Qadisiyah University, Collage of medicine, Medical Chemistry branch, Al-diwanayah, Iraq

Abstract

Covalent organic frameworks (COFs) are an emerging set of strong permeable polymers that have been elaborately built by means of reversible covalent bonds with organic

building blocks. The well-defined crystalline permeable materials, simple structural alteration, large surface area and structural design and variety provided COFs superior potential in different applications. A series of imine-linked organic covalent frameworks adorned with various Organic, imine functional groups were developed in their cavities. In the current research work author(s) have prepared two imine linked organic covalent frame works (COF-1 and COF-2) in solvo-thermolysis process at ordinary conditions using simple two to three steps process. Prepared COFs were characterized using NMR, PXRD, SEM and FTIR. It was identified that prepared COFs are 2D network molecules and hexagonal structure. Base on ¹³CNMR and FT IR spectral date imine link successfully developed with high porosity and larger surface area. © 2019, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Adsorption; Characterization; Detoxification; Imine linked COF; Synthesis

Index Keywords

metal organic framework; Article, carbon nuclear magnetic resonance, drug synthesis, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, human, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, porosity, proton nuclear magnetic resonance, scanning electron microscopy, surface area, thermostability, transmission electron microscopy, X ray diffraction

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134) Al-Rekabi, A.M.^a, Al-Temimi, S.M.^b

Down-regulation of circulating microRNA-205 as a potential biomarker for distinguishing prostate carcinoma from benign prostatic hyperplasia
(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 2257-2262.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.03191.7

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^b Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, Qadisiyah University, Iraq

Abstract

Background: MicroRNAs are a sequence of short (~22nt), single-stranded RNA molecules that act as post-transcriptional controllers of gene expression. Circulating microRNAs as the potential minimally-invasive biomarkers for early detection and progression of prostate carcinoma. Therefore, the aim of the study was to find out the potential application of using circulating microRNA-205 to detect prostate cancer among patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia and find its correlation with age and stage of tumors. Methods: Real-Time PCR was done to demonstrate the gene expression of microRNA-205 in serum sample of patients with prostate cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia and control groups. The expression levels of microRNA-205 were calculated relative to messenger RNA of Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase and determined using the livak method. Results: microRNA-205 expression level in tissue samples was significantly down-regulated in prostate carcinoma in comparison to normal adjacent tissues and also the serum level was significantly down-regulated in prostate cancer cases in comparison to apparently healthy controls and benign prostatic hyperplasia. Conclusion: Serum-microRNA-205 gene expression can serve as minimally-invasive biomarkers and standard screening tool for early detection of prostate cancer and for detection of higher stage from early stage of the tumor. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia; Livak method; MicroRNA-205; Prostate cancer; RT-PCR

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135) Layikh, H.A.^a, Saeed, S.A.^a, Kadhum, A.A.^b

The prevalence of amblyopia and refractive errors among school children in diwaniyacy, Iraq a population based cross-section study
(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 934-939.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02941.3

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^b College of Nursing, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Objective of the study: Is to determine the prevalence of amblyopia and associated refractive errors in a sample of school-age children in Al-Diwaniya Province, Iraq, who are between 6 to 10 years of age. Design and settings: This is a population based cross section study in Al-Diwaniya Province, Iraq from October 2017 to January 2018. Moreover, 6,742 school-age children are involved, after agreement with the local Ministry of Education Department, along with a team consisting of an ophthalmologist and two optometrists; they visit the school and conduct visual acuity examinations, using the E-test and refraction test, which are both auto-and-manual "with cycloplegia" for children suspected of decreased visual acuity. They do a slit lamp exam (with portable lamps), used to assess anterior segment, red reflex, and lens opacity with a fundus exam to exclude pathology of the eye. Results: The prevalence rate of amblyopia is 2.2%. There is a significant association between errors of refraction and amblyopia ($p < 0.001$). The most common error of refraction is hypermetropia, followed by myopia and astigmatism. Conclusion: Amblyopia is a major health problem in school-age children who need active screening programs, since early detection and treatment is vital; amblyopia is more prevalent in young age groups with a greater number of hypermetropic children. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Amblyopia; Paediatric ophthalmology; Squint

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136) Al-Salih, A.R.H.

The significance of vimentin and matrix metalloproteinase-9 in oral squamous cell carcinoma in relation with tumor depth and prediction of lymph node metastasis in South of Iraq

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 1208-1213.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02995.4

Pathology Department, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the early diagnostic value of Vimentin and Matrix metalloproteinase-9 biomarkers immunohistochemistry depending on tumor depth in oral squamous cell carcinoma. **Materials and Method:** Forty-five paraffin wax blocks of malignant squamous cell in oral cavity were funded retroactively. An immunohistochemical staining was proceeded using anti-Vimentin and anti-Matrix metalloproteinase-9 monoclonal antibodies. **Results:** The mean age of patients was 55.67±15.45, male affected more than the female with male to female ratio 1.5:1, 50% of tumors were located in tongue, (53.33%) presented as mass. more than half of the cases were well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma (51.11%), (26.66%) had lymph node metastasis, and (33.33%) of the patients were in disease stage II. Tumor depth revealed statically significant relation with lymph node involvement ($P=0.036$), and (57.78%) showed tumor depth more than 7mm. Both Vimentin and Matrix metalloproteinase-9 revealed significant positive correlation with depth of invasion, lymph node metastasis and stage of disease. There was a patent positive interconnection between Vimentin and MMP-9 ($P=0.034$). **Conclusion:** Both proteins expression offers exalted rate of lymph node hitting, deeper tissue invasion and worse speculation. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Immunohistochemistry; MMP-9; OSCC; Tumor depth; Vimentin

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137) Hassan, S.A., Abbood, W.S.

Study of hepatitis c virus (HCV) genotypes in Al-Muthanna governorate, Iraq

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 2424-2428.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.03224.8

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The current study aimed to determinate the genotypic prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) at Al- Muthanna province – Iraq. Then determine which genotype is predominant. The prevalence of HCV genotypes in this province was unknown. The genotypic study is important for the selection of the best antiviral drugs of the disease. This study was conducted in the health institutes of Al-Muthanna Governorate for the period from October 2018 to April 2019. The study included collection (5 ml) of the blood sample for the total number of persons (2842) from (thalassemia patients, blood donors and renal dialysis patients). Then, they were examined by the initial test using ELISA technique, where it was found that 81 (2.85%) people were positive for this test. Then, the PCR technique (RT-PCR) was carried out for serum samples which were positive for ELISA test. Results showed that 60 (74.07%) of the 81 (2.85%) samples were positive in the PCR test. DNA sequencing technique was used to determine which genotype is prevalent in Al- Muthanna Governorate, 30 samples were tested from 60 samples of positive samples in PCR. The results showed that three genotypes of HCV were detected in patients, genotype 1a 16 (53.33%), genotype 2a 9 (30%) and genotype 2b 5 (16.66%) with significant differences ($p<0.05$). Genotype 1a was the predominant. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Genotypes; Hepatitis C Virus

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Source: Scopus

138) Swadi, A.A.^a, Jabur, A.H.^b

The value of metformin in the treatment of hidradenitis suppurativa in a cohort of Iraqi patients

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 2752-2756. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.03285.6

^a Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

Aim of the study: The current cohort study was planned and carried out in order to evaluate the role of newly introduced therapeutic approach, low dose metformin, for hidradenitis suppurativa. This cohort study included 20 patients with hidradenitis suppurativa, 5 males and 15 females. The study was conducted at the dermatology unit, Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Al-Diwaniyah Province, Mid-Euphrates Region of Iraq. The study started on November the 2nd 2018 and extended to June the 3rd 2019. Variables included in the current study were age, gender, residency, body mass index (BMI) and other associated illnesses. Outcome in the end of the study included clinical response and main side effects. Following one year of follow up the clinical response was recorded for all patients. Complete response was seen in 8 (40.0 %), while, partial response was seen in 12 (60.0 %). The only reported sided effect was gastrointestinal upset and was seen in 8 (40.0 %). There was no significant association between clinical response and any of the demographic characteristics (P > 0.05). Metformin is a safe and efficient oral therapy for the treatment of hidradenitis suppurativa with negligible side effects. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hidradenitis suppurativa; Iraq; Metformin

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139) Albermany, S., Al-Khafaji, A.-Z., Kadhim, R.J.

Functional neurological disorder at Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 2680-2685.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.03272.8

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Functional neurological disorder (conversion disorder) is defined as a psychiatric illness in which a neurological or general medical condition can not explain symptoms and signs affecting voluntary motor or sensory function. The aim of current study was to study the sociodemographic characteristics of patients with functional neurological disorders, to demonstrate the frequency of symptoms of functional neurological disorders and to study the stressors of life events in such patients. Method: One hundred patients were diagnosed according to DSM5 diagnostic criteria of FND at Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital in the Psychiatry unit and Emergency department between 1st, January 2018 and 1st, October 2018. Then, all patients were assessed with a semi-structured interview to demonstrate their sociodemographic backgrounds and stressor events. Results: Majority of subjects were females (70%) at an age range of 21-30 years (45%), married (48%), unemployed (70%), educated up to secondary school (70%), urban resident (60%), rent house (65%) and came from extended family (60%). Common presenting symptoms were motor (56%), visceral (22%), mixed (12%) and sensory (10%). Significant stressors were found approximately in all patients and the most common one was social problems (35%) followed by financial problems (26%). Conclusion: Functional neurological disorder is more common in females, low socioeconomic background and low literacy level and when there are significant stressors. Most common presentations were motor symptoms. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Financial problems; Functional neurological disorder; Motor symptoms; Social problems; Stressors

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus

140) Al-Shammari, A.J., Al-Zubaidi, S.A., Al-Zubaidi, S.A.

The role of minimum fluid requirement post laparoscopic cholecystectomy in comparison to open cholecystectomy(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 2612-2617.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.03259.5

College of Medicine, Al-Qadissiya University, Iraq

Abstract

Background: The post-operative management of a patient's fluid balance is one of the most critical aspects of hospital care. Nowadays, many opinions exist as to the best volume of intravenous fluid after elective surgery, as recent studies suggested that a reduction in fluid need after operation to lowest need to reduce complication and postoperative hospital stay. The aim of current study was to evaluate fluid requirement and maintenance in patients after elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy in comparison with elective open cholecystectomy. Method: A prospective study involving cholecystectomized patients at Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital for the period from February 2018 to February 2019. Age, sex, body mass index, bowel sound parameters used and selection with aid of American society of anesthesiologists classification also used. Post-operative fluid regime of formula with 10ml/kg of glucose saline was used for the first 8 post-operative hours, with follow up chart. Onset of oral intake and discharge from hospital were discussed and evaluated. Results: Our study included 140 patients who underwent cholecystectomy; 90 patients with laparoscopic cholecystectomy and 50 patients with open cholecystectomy. The patient's median age was 40 years. There were ninety two females (66%) and forty eight male (34%) patients. In patients with laparoscopic cholecystectomy; 78 patients (87%) needed no further fluid support, resumed oral intake and discharged home within 10-14 hours after operation, whereas 34 patients (68%) of open cholecystectomy were continued on intravenous fluid support. Discharge of all patients with open cholecystectomy was after 24 hours. Statistically, there was highly significant timing change in starting oral feeding in laparoscopic cholecystectomy and timing to start oral intake in comparison with open cholecystectomy, and showed highly significant relation between age of patient and timing needed to start oral intake postoperatively. On the other hand, there was no significant relation between age and time needed to start oral intake postoperatively in open cholecystectomy. Conclusions: Restrict post-operative intravenous fluid for maintenance therapy in elective and uncomplicated laparoscopic cholecystectomy in fit patients in the aim of early discharge of patients from hospital as a day case surgery. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cholecystectomy; Intravenous fluid; Laparoscopy; Oral intake; Postoperative

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus141) Ameer Alwan, A.A.^a, Hamza Abd, A.^b, Ajeel, H.T.^b**Estimation of the efficacy and safety of totally real-time ultrasonography-guided percutaneous nephrolithotomy: A single center study**
(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (10), pp. 2618-2621.**DOI:** 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.03260.1^a Urosurgeon Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Department of Urology, AL-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Percutaneous removal of urinary calculi is superior to open surgical removal in terms of morbidity, recovery and expenses. Even for large complex renal stones PCNL now considered the first choice of treatment at most institutes. The aim of current study was to determine the efficacy and safety of percutaneous nephrolithotomy under total ultrasound-guidance. Methodology: From January 2015 to March 2018, a total of 300 patients, (200 males and 100 females) their age ranged from 20 to 65 years with a Mean \pm SD age of 40.75 \pm 11.8 years who visited the outpatient urology clinic and presented with stones size ranged (20–50mm) with a mean size of 33.5mm, were included in this study. All calculi were situated in the renal pelvis with different degrees of hydronephrosis ranging from mild to severe hydronephrosis as appreciated by radiological investigations. The patients were positioned in the standard lithotomy position, a double J stent was placed cystoscopically, and urethral catheter was also inserted. Then the position of patient was changed to prone position. The PCS was punctured by using an 18-gauge nephrostomy needle through the lower pole calyx, and all steps of the operation were performed under ultrasonography guidance. Lithotripsy was done by using pneumatic probes. Results: Data showed that 276 (92%) patients had complete stone clearance in patients with single stone (180 patients). The stone-free rate was 100% and in patients with multiple or staghorn stone (120 patients), the stone-free rate was 80% (120 patients). In addition, 20%(16 patients) had residual stones;10 patients of them had insignificant residual fragments that passed spontaneously four weeks postoperatively and 6 patients needed SWL for clearance of stone fragments. The complication rate was 30%, the most common complications being mild fever (35%), clinically insignificant hemorrhage (8%), urinary tract infections in 5%, 5% had flank pain and there were no injuries to adjacent organs. The Mean \pm SD time of the operation was 70 \pm 35.68 minutes (range was 35–160 minutes). The Mean \pm SD time of hospitalization was 2.8 \pm 1.15 days (2–5 days). Conclusion: Totally ultrasonography-guided PCNL has excellent results in comparison to the ordinary method of PCNL with no major complications and with the benefit of precluding radiation exposures and injury to the neighboring organs. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hydronephrosis; Nephrostomy; PCNL; Renal stone; Ultrasound

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2-s2.0-85077360484

Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus142) Swadi, A.A.^a, Jabur, A.H.^b**The value of low dose oral tranexamic acid in the treatment of a sample of Iraqi patients with melisma**
(2019) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 13 (4), pp. 1117-1121. Cited 1 time.**DOI:** 10.5958/0973-9130.2019.00450.X^a Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of AL-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the role of oral tranexamic acid in the treatment of a sample of Iraqi patients with melasma. The present study included a cohort of 20 patients with melasma with an age range of 19 to 38 years. Those patients were randomly selected from the pool of patients visiting the dermatology department at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province, Mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. The study started on January 2nd 2019 and extended to May 15th 2019. Patients were diagnosed by dermatology specialist and received a low dose (500 mg) of tranexamic acid orally for three months period. Response to treatment was evaluated and scored as satisfaction, partial satisfaction or no response. Satisfaction was seen in 12 patients (60.0 %), whereas, partial satisfaction was seen in 5 patients (25.0 %). Three patients (15.0 %) have failed to respond to treatment. Response to treatment was not significantly correlated to any of the demographic characteristics of the study sample (P > 0.05). based on the findings of this study and previous reports, tranexamic acid appears to be safe and efficient mode of therapy in patients with melasma with negligible side effects if ever. © 2019, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Iraq; Melasma; Tranexamic acid

Index Keywords

oral contraceptive agent, tranexamic acid; adult, Article, chloasma, clinical article, cohort analysis, disease duration, family history, female, human, Iraqi, low drug dose, male, patient satisfaction, treatment failure, treatment response

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143) AlKhazraji, R.H.M.^a, Abdulhussain, A.S.^a, Hachim, M.H.^b

The effect of L-arginine on amniotic fluid index in pregnant women with oligohydramnios
 (2019) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 13 (4), pp. 1101-1105.

DOI: 10.5958/0973-9130.2019.00447.X

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Abstract

Aim of the study: To evaluate the effect of L-arginine in the treatment of oligohydramnios. This prospective cohort study included 90 pregnant ladies who were diagnosed according to clinical and ultrasound findings as having oligohydramnios. The study was carried out in Al-Diwaniyah maternity and child hospital during the period from June 2017 through December 2018. Maternal and gestational age were obtained for all participants and the amniotic fluid index (AFI) was assessed by ultrasound. Women were all informed about the aim and the procedure of the study and verbal consent was obtained from all of them, in addition, the study was approved by the institutional approval committee. Women were given L-arginine treatment for a duration ranging from 8 to 28 days. The change in AFI following treatment was highly significant ($P < 0.01$) and the mean change was 2.19 ± 0.36 cm. Mean duration of treatment with L-arginine was 20.70 ± 5.47 days and it ranged from 8 to 28 days. The change in AFI was higher with increasing duration of treatment in women within approximately the same weeks of gestation; the change in AFI among all women with respect to duration of treatment was highly significant ($P < 0.001$). © 2019, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Amniotic fluid index; L-arginine; Oligohydramnios

Index Keywords

arginine; adult, amnion fluid, amnion fluid analysis, Article, cohort analysis, evaluation study, female, follow up, gestational age, human, major clinical study, maternal age, maternal care, oligohydramnios, pregnancy complication, pregnant woman, prenatal diagnosis, prospective study, young adult

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144) Ali, G.B., Muslim, O.T., Abbas, A.G.

Immune modulation as a result of helminthes infestation in patients with idiopathic inflammatory disease, crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis: Cases control study

(2019) *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*, 13 (4), pp. 939-945.

DOI: 10.5958/0973-9130.2019.00419.5

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Abstract

The UC and Crohn's disease are chronic, idiopathic, inflammatory diseases of the GIT that share common symptoms such as diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever, and weight loss. Ulcerative colitis involves all or part of the colon, whereas, Crohn's disease commonly involves the terminal ileum and proximal colon. The two major forms of IBD share many clinical and epidemiological characteristics, suggesting that underlying causation may be similar. Yet, UC & Crohn's disease are distinct syndromes with divergent treatment and prognosis. Aim of the study: Study a relationship between some parasitic infections such as helminthes infestation, and the development of IBD. Understanding the correlation between parasitic infections and autoimmune disorders may be helpful in prediction, early identification and conceivably the prevention of these diseases. The current study also showed immunological evidence that helminthes can modulate host immune response to prevent and minimize the inflammatory response in cases of IBD through increasing the level of anti-inflammatory cytokines and decreasing the level of pro-inflammatory cytokines. The combined infestation with multiple intestinal helminthes has a better protective role than single parasite in protection against inflammatory bowel disease. © 2019, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Crohn's disease; IBD; IL1B and IL10; Ulcerative colitis

Index Keywords

interleukin 10, interleukin 1beta; Article, blood sampling, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, Crohn disease, cytokine production, cytokine release, disease association, DNA polymorphism, endoscopy, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, fecal egg count, feces analysis, female, helminthiasis, histopathology, human, immune response, immunomodulation, inflammation, male, polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism, ulcerative colitis

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145) Dakhil, A.S.

Association of the atp-binding cassette transporter a1 gene polymorphism with lipid profile and type 2 diabetes mellitus

(2019) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 12 (10), pp. 4657-4662. Cited 5 times.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2019.00802.3

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Abstract

Diabetes remains unique among the main non-communicable ailments (NCDs) recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO), apart from the circulatory diseases, tumours, and long-lasting respiratory ailments. The current study aimed to determine the correlation between ABCA1 gene polymorphism and lipid profile in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Serum samples from 100 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients (46 males and 54 females) and 50 standard subjects (26 males and 24 females) were collected from Najaf province/Iraq. Fasting blood sugar (FBS), and lipid profiles (total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), HDL, LDL and VLDL) were measured. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with the Taq 1 enzyme was used for the amplification of the ABCA1 gene, which contains 525bp of the ABCA1 gene in the locus V8251. The present study revealed a positive correlation between FBS and body mass index (BMI) ($r = 0.2390$, $p = 0.0463$), TG ($r = 0.1836$, $p = 0.1743$), and VLDL ($r = 0.1836$, $p = 0.1839$). The frequencies of the GG genotype and the G allele were higher in the normal groups compared to the patients (58% vs. 56% and 70% vs. 67%, respectively); conversely, the frequencies of the AA genotype (18% vs. 22%) and the A allele (30% vs. 33%) were higher in the patients compared to the normal groups. The data also showed a significant relationship between ABCA1 gene polymorphism and both TG and VLDL ($P=0.007$ for each). There is relationship between the ABCA1 gene and HDL level. Additionally, the G allele could be a defensive factor against diabetes mellitus in Iraqi people. © 2019, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

ABCA1 gene; HDL; Lipid profile; Type 2 diabetes mellitus

Index Keywords

ABC transporter A1, high density lipoprotein cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol, triacylglycerol, very low density lipoprotein; ABCA1 gene, adult, Article, blood glucose monitoring, body mass, cholesterol blood level, comparative study, controlled study, disease association, DNA polymorphism, female, gene, gene expression, gene frequency, genotype, genotyping technique, glucose blood level, human, Iraqi, lipid analysis, major clinical study, male, middle aged, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus146) Hasan, A.A.^a, Azawi, I.H.^b, A-Al-hilali, H.^b

Cysteine leukotriene receptors type 2 (CyLTR2 M01 V) gene polymorphism and its role in iraqi asthmatic patients
(2019) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 12 (9), pp. 4125-4128.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2019.00712.1

^a College of Health and Medical Techniques /Kufa, Al-Furat Al-Awsat Technical University, Al-Kufa, 31003, Iraq^b College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Asthma is currently understood to be a fairly common but complicated chronic respiratory disease with multiple etiologies. Polymorphism in the CysLTR2 gene resulting in a single amino acid substitution, M201V (i.e. amino acid methionine changed for valine at the 201 position of CysLTR2 protein). Objectives: The aims of this study included analyzing of polymorphism in CyLTR2 M01 V genes and determined whether there is an interaction and association between these polymorphisms and some parameter (total IgE, IL-5, Eosinophil) for asthma development in Iraqi asthmatic patients. Methods: 100 patients with asthma with ages ranged between (15-50) years were taken from (Al-Hussein Medical City/Kerbala). Control group consisted of 60 healthy people who were free from signs and symptoms of Asthma who matched in age and gender with patients, and had no history for any asthma problem. Total IgE and IL-5 Euroimmun /Ggermen, Peprotech UK respectively) was studied using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method and automated blood cell counter (Sysmex XT-200i) for eosinophil counts, the CyLTR2 M01 V also studied by using RFLP PCR. T-test and ANOVA and Pearson correlation used to analyze results by using SPSS version 20. P-value ≤ 0.05 was considered significant. Results: Total IgE, IL-5 levels and Eosinophil counts were increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in patients compared with control group. Also there were show significant abnormality and complication when compared with control groups, there Regarding to CyLTR2 M01 V gene polymorphism were done by RFLP PCR there is no statistical difference between control and asthmatic patients. also there are a statistically significant difference in serum IgE, serum IL-5 and blood eosinophil between each two groups depending on polymorphism in cysteine leukotriene receptor 2 (CyLTR2 M01 V). Conclusion: there are a significantly correlation between total IgE, IL-5 levels and eosinophil counts and polymorphism in cysteine leukotriene receptor 2 (CyLTR2 M01 V) in asthmatic patients. but CysLTR1 927A/T gene polymorphism no show statistical difference between control and asthmatic patients. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Asthma; CysLTR2; Gene Polymorphism

Index Keywords

cysteine leukotriene receptor type 2, immunoglobulin E, interleukin 5, leukotriene receptor, peptidoleukotriene, unclassified drug; adolescent, adult, amino acid substitution, Article, asthma, blood analysis, blood sampling, comparative study, controlled study, CysLTR2 gene, DNA polymorphism, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, eosinophil count, female, gene, gene frequency, gene interaction, genotype, human, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism

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147) Degenhardt, L.^a, Bharat, C.^a, Glantz, M.D.^b, Sampson, N.A.^c, Scott, K.^d, Lim, C.C.W.^{e f}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^g, Al-Hamzawi, A.^h, Alonso, J.^{i j k}, Andrade, L.H.^l, Bromet, E.J.^m, Bruffaerts, R.ⁿ, Bunting, B.^o, de Girolamo, G.^p, Gureje, O.^q, Haro, J.M.^r, Harris, M.G.^{e s}, He, Y.^t, de Jonge, P.^{u v}, Karam, E.G.^{w x y}, Karam, G.E.^z, Kiejna, A.^{aa ab}, Lee, S.^{ac}, Lepine, J.-P.^{ad ae af}, Levinson, D.^{ag}, Makanjuola, V.^{ah ai}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{aj}, Mneimneh, Z.^{ak}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{al am an}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ao}, Stein, D.J.^{ap},

Tachimori, H.^{aq}, Torres, Y.^{ar}, Zarkov, Z.^{as}, Chatterji, S.^{at}, Kessler, R.C.^c

The epidemiology of drug use disorders cross-nationally: Findings from the WHO's World Mental Health Surveys (2019) *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 71, pp. 103-112. Cited 15 times.

DOI: 10.1016/j.drugpo.2019.03.002

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Abstract

Background: Illicit drug use and associated disease burden are estimated to have increased over the past few decades, but large gaps remain in our knowledge of the extent of use of these drugs, and especially the extent of problem or dependent use, hampering confident cross-national comparisons. The World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys Initiative involves a standardised method for assessing mental and substance use disorders via structured diagnostic interviews in representative community samples of adults. We conducted cross-national comparisons of the prevalence and correlates of drug use disorders (DUDs) in countries of varied economic, social and cultural nature. Methods and findings: DSM-IV DUDs were assessed in 27 WMH surveys in 25 countries. Across surveys, the prevalence of lifetime DUD was 3.5%, 0.7% in the past year. Lifetime DUD prevalence increased with country income: 0.9% in low/lower-middle income countries, 2.5% in upper-middle income countries, 4.8% in high-income countries. Significant differences in 12-month prevalence of DUDs were found across country in income groups in the entire cohort, but not when limited to users. DUDs were more common among men than women and younger than older respondents. Among those with a DUD and at least one other mental disorder, onset of the DUD was usually preceded by the 'other' mental disorder. Conclusions: Substantial cross-national differences in DUD prevalence were found, reflecting myriad social, environmental, legal and other influences. Nonetheless, patterns of course and correlates of DUDs were strikingly consistent. These findings provide foundational data on country-level comparisons of DUDs. © 2019

Author Keywords

Abuse; Dependence; Drugs; Epidemiology; World Mental Health Surveys

Index Keywords

adult, age, Article, cultural factor, drug dependence, female, human, income, international cooperation, major clinical study, male, middle aged, middle income country, prevalence, priority journal, sex difference, social aspect, adolescent, age distribution, cohort analysis, cultural factor, developing country, drug dependence, health survey, interview, mental disease, prevalence, sex ratio, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age Distribution, Cohort Studies, Cross-Cultural Comparison, Developed Countries, Developing Countries, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Interviews as Topic, Male, Mental Disorders, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Sex Distribution, Substance-Related Disorders, Young Adult

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148) Kadhimal-Shibani, R.J.

The prevalence rate of vitamin d insufficiency in a random sample of individuals visiting the orthopedic unit in al-diwanayah teaching hospital, iraq
 (2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (7), pp. 421-426.

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Vitamin D deficiency state is a global public health issue that has been linked in addition to bone problems to a number of disorders affecting the cardiovascular system, the development of neoplastic disorders and autoimmune diseases. However, the prevalence rate of vitamin D deficiency in daily clinical practice in our province in the Mid-Euphrates region of Iraq is poorly defined. The current study was planned and conducted, taking into consideration the aim of estimating a hospital base prevalence rate of vitamin D and relate vitamin D insufficiency state to a number of demographic factors. The current cross-sectional study was carried out in the orthopedic unit at Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Mid Euphrates region, Iraq. The study included a random sample of 141 individuals from the pool of patients daily visiting the orthopedic unit. The study started in January 2018 and ended on June 2019. Serum estimation of vitamin D was carried out to all participants in addition to the inclusion of the following variables in the questionnaire form: age, gender, residency, occupation, education level, and economic status. The results of the current study revealed that the serum level of vitamin D ranged from 4.80 to 70.00 ng/ dl and it averaged 18.57±11.59 ng/dl; its median and inter-quartile range level was 15.83 (14.40) ng/dl. According to a cutoff value of < 20 ng/dl defining the vitamin D deficiency status according to some literature, the prevalence rate was 64.5 %. Whereas, considering the cutoff value to be < 30 ng/dl, the prevalence rate of vitamin deficiency was 87.9 %. Serum vitamin D level was not significantly correlated to any of the demographic characteristics included in the study. In view of the available data from the current study and previous reports, vitamin D deficiency is a common health issue in daily clinical practice and strategies must be adopted by our health institutes to overcome this health problem and associated disorders. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L.. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Al-Diwaniyah Province; Iraq; Vitamin D insufficiency

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149) Asalman, I.^a, Alardi, I.M.^a, Al-Muhanna, H.H.^b

Short term clinical results of single bundle acl reconstruction, with a quadruple autologous hamstring graft, modified transtibial versus anteriomedial portal approach for femoral tunnel
 (2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (7), pp. 416-420.

^a Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b Department of Surgery, Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Ministry of Health, Iraq

Abstract

Anterior cruciate ligament injuries are known to be the most common sports injuries, and ACL reconstruction is widely used because of the low success rate of conservative treatment. This study was aimed to compare the short-term functional results of modifying transtibial and transportal technique for femoral tunnel drilling. This Retrospective comparative case control study included 76 patients with an isolated ACL tear, operated with ST tendon autograft ACL reconstruction by the same surgical team. 36 patients operated with a modified transtibial approach and 40 patients with an antreomedial approach for femoral drilling. The results of the current study revealed that the mean age in the series was 26 years; the majority of patients were male, only 6 patients in the series were female. All patient's asses again after two years of surgery, by instability tests and lysholm scores reveal no significant differences between two group regarding ante-rioposterior and rotatory instability, also comparable lysholm score results. The study concluded that modified transtibial femoral drilling of the femoral tunnel in ACL reconstruction surgery is still useful and give comparable results as tranportal drilling. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

ACL tear; Femoral tunnel; Transportal; Transtibial

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150) AL-Tememi, I.A., Nassr, O.A.A.

Prognostic evaluation of KRAS gene mutation in colorectal cancer patients

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (8), pp. 2332-2335.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02211.3

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Abstract

Background: Colorectal cancer is the most common malignant tumor of the lower gastrointestinal tract (colon and rectum) of epithelial origin, perhaps the only cancer that starts as a benign adenomatous polyp, which can last a few years to become cancer. The RAS gene family is among the most studied and best characterized of the known cancer-related genes. Of the three human ras isoforms, KRAS is the most frequently altered gene with mutations occurring in 17%-25% of all cancers. The aim of current study was to develop a highly sensitive method for detecting somatic mutations of KRAS gene for genotyping CRC patients. Method: the present investigation included 20 control group and 40 patients with Colorectal Cancer with ages between (26-82 years) for the identification of KRAS gene by symmetric PCR technique (RT-PCR). The risk of mutant KRAS genotype in association with colorectal cancer was assessed in terms of Odds ratio. Results: Current study showed that persons harboring mutant KRAS genotypes are at two-fold risk for developing colorectal carcinoma than the general population. Conclusions: On the basis of current study findings, significant over productions of KRAS mutations seemed to have potential role in colorectal cancer progression and worse prognosis when compared with healthy people. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Colorectal Cancer; Genotyping; KRAS gene; Mutations; Prognosis

Index Keywords

adult, aged, Article, blood sampling, cancer growth, cancer prognosis, cancer risk, clinical evaluation, colorectal cancer, controlled study, DNA extraction, female, gene frequency, gene mutation, genetic association, genotype, high resolution melting analysis, human, major clinical study, male, oncogene K ras, real time polymerase chain reaction

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151) Suhail, H.J.^a, Abbood, R.K.^b

Major influencing factors on infants feeding pattern of hospitalized children under 2 years, Najaf Governorate- Iraq, 2017

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (8), pp. 2046-2051.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02156.9

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^b Faculty of Nursing, University of Kufa, Iraq

Abstract

Infant feeding practices are based on many factors; socio demographic factors are the most critical one. To investigate socio demographic factors that influence the infant feeding practices of mothers in Najaf Governorate/Iraq. A cross-sectional study was employed. Mothers who have under two years child participated in the study. A tested questionnaire of twenty six inquiries was completed and chi-square test was used to associate feeding practices with different socio- demographic characteristics. Among the mothers, the majority were between the ages of 19-35 years, unemployed, primary educated, and from low socioeconomic status. Mothers who reported having primary education were significantly more likely to exclusively breastfeed than those with higher levels of education. Mother's socioeconomic statuses, employment status, were also influential in infant feeding practices. Aim of the Study: To describe the feeding practices of infants below two years of age and determine maternal socio-demographic factors that influences these practices among mothers in Najaf Governorate. Method: A cross-sectional study involving three hundred ninety five mother- under two years infant pairs hospitalized at Al-Zahraa teaching hospital for maternity and children, Najaf Governorate, during 2016 - 2017 were consecutively recruited after meeting the study inclusion criteria. Data on breastfeeding were based on infant feeding practice in the previous 24 hours. Exclusive breastfeeding was defined as infant feeding with only breast milk. Pretested questionnaire is comprised of 26 items include social demographic domain (11 items) Delivery details domain (3 items), Feeding pattern domain (12 items). Results: The findings of present study presented that the majority of sample was breast fed (44.3%), formula feeding (21.8%) and mixed feeding pattern (33.9%). High significant association between mother age and feeding pattern, the frequency of feeding pattern in age group (19-24) P-value 0.002. Also significant association between mother educational level and feeding pattern P-value 0.018, also it was noticed that there is significant association between mother occupation with feeding pattern P value 0.043. The study concludes that infant feeding pattern was significantly associated with mother education, income and occupation, mode of delivery and by person who advice to specific pattern of feeding. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breastfeeding; Formula; Infant feeding practices; Najaf

Index Keywords

adult, article, artificial milk, breast feeding, breast milk, child, controlled study, cross-sectional study, education, feeding behavior, female, hospitalized child, human, human experiment, infant, Iraq, maternal age, questionnaire, social status, teaching hospital, unemployment, young adult

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Source: Scopus

152) Al-Jeboori, R.K.^a, Hassan, S.D.A.^a, Farhan, T.H.^b

Presentations of congenital heart disease in children

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (8), pp. 2340-2344. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.02213.7

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Abstract

Congenital heart disease (CHD) is the utmost widely recognized class of natal deserts. CHD involves wide scope of cardiovascular deformities from basic structures exhibiting in the prompt infant time frame to mellow imperfections, for example, bicuspid aortic valve, which might not be predictable till parenthood. Early finding for those below 1yr of age having critical congenital heart disease (CCHD) diminishes both mortality and grimness while postponed analysis has been appeared to prompt noteworthy mortality. This study aim for study age, gender distribution and frequency of clinical presentation of CHD. A prospective study accompanied through 3 years since 1st of July 2015 till 1st of July 2018 & encompass 198 patients with CHD consult the outpatient clinic in Al-Diwaniyah city, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq, each patient was recorded the 1st time diagnosed as CHD; with history, examination, send for x-ray of chest, ECG, & ECHO study & also record the cause of presentation at 1st time when he was diagnosed as CHD. In our study, total cases were 198, male 118 (60%), female 80 (40%). Age of presentation, in acyanotic CHD results were (<1month 26%, 1-3m 38%, 3-6m 21%, 6-12m10%, >1year 5%), in cyanotic CHD results were (<1month 73%, 1-3m 27%). According to causes of presentation in acyanotic 47% were presented with chest infection, 18% had heart failure & failing to thrive "HF+FTT", 35% had murmur discovered on routine examination of baby at outpatient clinic while in cyanotic type 100% the cause of presentation were cyanosis. Many patients with CHD discovered by routine physical examination, so full cardiac examination must be done for all patients as a routine role after delivery before discharge from hospital. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Atrial septal defect (ASD); Congenital heart disease (CHD); Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA); Pulmonary stenosis (PS); Tetralogy of Falot (TOF); Ventricular septal defect (VSD)

Index Keywords

Article, chest infection, child, congenital heart disease, cyanosis, echocardiography, electrocardiogram, female, heart failure, heart murmur, human, major clinical study, male, outpatient department, physical examination, prospective study, school child, thorax radiography

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- 153) Harris, M.G.^{a,b}, Bharat, C.^c, Glantz, M.D.^d, Sampson, N.A.^e, Al-Hamzawi, A.^f, Alonso, J.^{g,h}, Bruffaerts, R.ⁱ, Caldas de Almeida, J.M.^j, Cia, A.H.^k, de Girolamo, G.^l, Florescu, S.^m, Gureje, O.ⁿ, Haro, J.M.^o, Hinkov, H.^p, Karam, E.G.^{q,r,s}, Karam, G.^{t,u}, Lee, S.^v, Lépine, J.-P.^w, Levinson, D.^x, Makanjuola, V.^y, McGrath, J.^{z,aa,ab}, Mneimneh, Z.^{ac}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{ad}, Piazza, M.^{ae}, Posada-Villa, J.^{af}, Rapsey, C.^{ag}, Tachimori, H.^{ah}, ten Have, M.^{ai}, Torres, Y.^{aj}, Viana, M.C.^{ak}, Chatterji, S.^{al}, Zaslavsky, A.M.^e, Kessler, R.C.^e, Degenhardt, L.^{am}, on behalf of the World Health Organization's World Mental Health Surveys collaborators^{an}

Cross-national patterns of substance use disorder treatment and associations with mental disorder comorbidity in the WHO World Mental Health Surveys (2019) *Addiction*, 114 (8), pp. 1446-1459. Cited 8 times.

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Abstract

Aims: To examine cross-national patterns of 12-month substance use disorder (SUD) treatment and minimally adequate treatment (MAT), and associations with mental disorder comorbidity. **Design:** Cross-sectional, representative household surveys. **Setting:** Twenty-seven surveys from 25 countries of the WHO World Mental Health Survey Initiative. **Participants:** A total of 2446 people with past-year DSM-IV SUD diagnoses (alcohol or illicit drug abuse and dependence). **Measurements:** Outcomes were SUD treatment, defined as having either received professional treatment or attended a self-help group for substance-related problems in the past 12 months, and MAT, defined as having either four or more SUD treatment visits to a health-care professional, six or more visits to a non-health-care professional or being in ongoing treatment at the time of interview. **Covariates** were mental disorder comorbidity and several socio-economic characteristics. **Pooled estimates** reflect country sample sizes rather than population sizes. **Findings:** Of respondents with past-year SUD, 11.0% [standard error (SE) = 0.8] received past 12-month SUD treatment. SUD treatment was more common among people with comorbid mental disorders than with pure SUDs (18.1%, SE = 1.6 versus 6.8%, SE = 0.7), as was MAT (84.0%, SE = 2.5 versus 68.3%, SE = 3.8) and treatment by health-care professionals (88.9%, SE = 1.9 versus 78.8%, SE = 3.0) among treated SUD cases. Adjusting for socio-economic characteristics, mental disorder comorbidity doubled the odds of SUD treatment [odds ratio (OR) = 2.34; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.71–3.20], MAT among SUD cases (OR = 2.75; 95% CI = 1.90–3.97) and MAT among treated cases (OR = 2.48; 95% CI = 1.23–5.02). Patterns were similar within country income groups, although the proportions receiving SUD treatment and MAT were higher in high- than low-/middle-income countries. **Conclusions:** Few people with past-year substance use disorders receive adequate 12-month substance use disorder treatment, even when comorbid with a mental disorder. This is largely due to the low proportion of people receiving any substance use disorder treatment, as the proportion of patients whose treatment is at least minimally adequate is high. © 2019 Society for the Study of Addiction

Author Keywords

Comorbidity; mental disorders; minimally adequate treatment; substance use disorders; treatment; World Mental Health Surveys

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comorbidity, cross-sectional study, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, drug dependence, global health, health care quality, health survey, human, mental disease, World Health Organization; Comorbidity, Cross-Sectional Studies, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Mental Disorders, Standard of Care, Substance-Related Disorders, World Health Organization

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154) Jabur, A.H., Abdul-Reda, F.S., Abdlkadhim, S.J.

Evaluation of rituximab infusion therapy in patients with recalcitrant pemphigus vulgaris

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Abstract

The usual approach is to treat pemphigus vulgaris by corticosteroids and in some cases, immune suppressive agents may be indicated. The response is often satisfactory to the patient and acceptable clinically; however, the use of such agents is not free of side effects. Adverse effects associating the use of corticosteroids and immune-suppressing agents are numerous, but the principal side effects are those of fatal infections and neoplastic disorders. Therefore, we planned and conducted the current study to assess the efficacy of this drug in the treatment of recalcitrant cases of pemphigus vulgaris in a sample of Iraqi patients in the Mid-Euphrates region. To assess the efficacy of Rituximab in the treatment of recalcitrant cases of pemphigus vulgaris in a sample of Iraqi patients in the Mid-Euphrates region. The current cohort study included 10 patients with pemphigus vulgaris. Those patients were selected from the pool of patients visiting the dermatology consultation unit at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq during the period from January 2017 through June 2019. Age, gender, duration of disease, previous treatment, and maintenance treatment were the main variables included in the study; the outcome was a response to treatment classified as satisfactory, partially satisfactory and unsatisfactory. All patients were given an intravenous infusion of Rituximab in a dose of a 375 mg/m² in a weekly basis. The patients were followed for a minimum of 6 months. All patients were treated by intravenous rituximab and followed for a period of 6 up to 18 months, mean of 11.30 ± 3.83 months. Four (40.0 %) patients developed a satisfactory response, 5 (50.0 %) had partial satisfaction, and a single patient had an unsatisfactory response. Good rate of satisfaction can be obtained following the use of weekly based intravenous rituximab in patients with recalcitrant pemphigus vulgaris. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Iraq; Recalcitrant pemphigus vulgaris; Rituximab

Index Keywords

azathioprine, corticosteroid, rituximab; adult, age, Article, clinical article, clinical evaluation, cohort analysis, disease duration, drug efficacy, female, follow up, human, immunosuppressive treatment, infusion therapy, Iraqi, maintenance therapy, male, patient satisfaction, pemphigus vulgaris, sex difference, steroid therapy, treatment duration, treatment response

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155) Hussein, A.J.

Maternal risk factors for low birth weight of neonates in Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq

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Abstract

The LBW infants as weighting less than 2.5kg at birth. Infants with low birth weight are probable to suffer medical trouble and delay development from the time of delivery to adult life. This study was planned to discover the prevalence of LBW infants in Ad-Diwaniyah city (Iraq) and the maternal risk factors, which contribute to the occurrence of low birth weight, and it is rated and what the suitable recommendations can be made to prevent this problem. Unfortunately, in Iraq, several studies reveal an increase in the delivery of LBW infants in the last years. The present study was aimed to identify the prevalence of LBW and possible maternal factors in children, teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah city during the period of the beginning of February 2017 to February 2018. This is a cross-sectional survey held out in Pediatric, teaching hospital through 1012 pregnant mothers giving a live LBW. Whole children weight on a weighing machine. Data was collected through the interview of mothers. Maternal age and education level, socioeconomic condition, number of prenatal visits, interpregnancy interval and maternal diseases, and infant gender were registered in questionnaire format. The result of the current study detects that the rate of LBW was 20.2%. The highest percentage of them (LBW) was preterm 67.4% and full term (UGR) 32.5%. 61.5% of the children in the LBW group were male, and 38.4% were female. Besides the outcome indicates that there are many important risk factors contributed to the incidence of LBW, these are: multiple pregnancies were found to be 66.8% of LBW infants, maternal age 21 – 35 years (39.7%), lack of Prenatal Care (60.3%), delivery by cesarean section (70.6%), mothers who illiterate (64.8%), a large number of mothers from the rural area (68.6%), the presence of maternal diseases (63.5%), all these are considered a risk factor. The current study demonstrates the essential elements give rise to low birth weight in neonates are gestational age (preterm delivery), maternal education and age, multiple births, regular prenatal care, cesarean section, and bad obstetric history. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Iraq; Low birth weight; Maternal factors

Index Keywords

adult, Article, cesarean section, cross-sectional study, descriptive research, education, female, gestational age, human, hypertension, infant mortality, Iraq, low birth weight, major clinical study, male, maternal care, maternal disease, multiple pregnancy, newborn, preeclampsia, pregnancy, premature fetus membrane rupture, premature labor, prenatal care, prevalence, questionnaire, risk factor, rural area, teaching hospital

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156) Lafta, G.A.^a, Dolachee, N.A.^b, Al-Zubaidi, A.K.^c, Hoz, S.S.^d

A death calls from unsafe heights. A study of factors influencing the outcome of surgically treated pediatric head trauma patients in Baghdad

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Abstract

Pediatric head injury accounts for a large number of admissions in emergency rooms, it is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children over 1 year of age. The aim of this study is to assess the outcome of surgically treated pediatric patients with head trauma in Baghdad. This prospective cross-sectional study was conducted in neurosurgery hospital in Baghdad including fifty-two patients of the pediatric age group from 1 year to 14 years old with surgically operated head trauma, in the period from 1/10/2014 till 1/10/2015. All the patients were received; examined and managed properly and followed up till 6 months after surgery. The outcome was truly affected by the mechanism of injury ($p=0.001$), falls from heights were the most common mechanism, and it was significantly related to mortality, it also increased the rate of disability, while it had no significance regarding a good functional recovery. There were associated orthopedic injuries which also affected the outcome significantly ($p=0.01$) increasing the mortality and disability. The outcome was truly affected by pediatric coma scale ($p=0.001$), functional recovery was increased with higher score and mortality increased with a lower score, and disability increased in both severe and moderate scores. Pediatric trauma score had a significant effect on the outcome ($p=0.001$), in the score (less than 0) it increased the mortality, in the score(0-5) morbidity was increased. Falls from heights are the most common mechanism of pediatric head trauma and greatly affect the outcome. Concomitant orthopedic injuries are associated with poor outcome. Pediatric coma scale, pediatric trauma score are significant tools in predicting the outcome. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Outcome; Pediatric head trauma; Pediatric trauma score; Surgery

Index Keywords

adolescent, Article, child, cross-sectional study, disability, falling, female, head injury, height, human, Iraq, major clinical study, male, mortality, outcome assessment, pediatric traumatic brain injury, prospective study, scoring system, treatment outcome

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157) Al-Lamiy, M.A.T.^a, Al-Lami, H.A.A.^b, Al-Zihayyim, S.A.L.^c

The effect of special exercises by using swedish benches on developing the power and three attacking skills and the ck enzyme for handball players

(2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 23 (16), .

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Abstract

The present study aims at preparing exercises by using Swedish benches and identifying the effects of these exercises on the power, three attacking skills (dribbling, passing and shooting) and the CK Enzyme of handball players in Diwaniyah city. The two researchers used the experimental method because it is the convenient one to work out the study problem and determined the research community in a deliberate manner. It includes 18 players of Al-Saniyah Handball Club for the younger category during the sports season (2016-2017). The eighteen players, whose heights were ± 179.2 cm, weights ± 71 kg and ages ± 17 were randomly divided into two groups. Each group contains 9 players and the experimental group was given the exercises to use the Swedish benches which are prepared by the two researchers, but the controlling group has applied the items of the training curriculum prepared by the coach. The researchers conducted power tests and some attacking skills along with measuring the CK Enzyme for the players. The current study indicates that, with only 3 units per a week, 8 weeks of Swedish bench suitably adapted exercise with and without ball by using the interval training brings forth significant enhancements in the power and some of the attacking skills and the CK Enzyme. The results demonstrated the computational and standard deviations, the dependent and independent T value of power tests (arms, legs, and abdomen), the three attacking skills (dribbling, passing, and shooting), the CK Enzyme and analyzing the difference between the experimental group and the controlling group. The present study concludes that it is possible to depend on the exercises of Swedish benches as effective tools in developing distinctive power of some attacking skills (dribbling, passing, and shooting) and the CK Enzyme. © 2019 Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Attacking skills; Handball; Power; Swedish benches; The CK enzyme

Index Keywords

abdomen, article, controlled study, curriculum, exercise, human, leg, randomized controlled trial, season, skill, sport

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158) Swadi, A.A.J.^a, Jabur, A.H.^b

The value of diclofenac gel 1% in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor in a sample of Iraqi patients

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Abstract

One of the commonly encountered skin disorders seen in daily clinical practice is the benign superficial fungal skin infection known as tinea versicolor or pityriasis versicolor. Clinically it presents as macules with fine scales that are either hypopigmented or hyperpigmented involving most often the neck, upper extremities, and the trunk. However, because of the high rate of recurrence and frequent failure of response accompanying usual mode of treatment, several agents are tried now and then, and one of these agents that have been evaluated for treating tinea versicolor is topical 1% diclofenac gel. In the current randomized controlled clinical trial we are aiming to compare the response of tinea versicolor to diclofenac gel in comparison with clotrimazole cream in a sample of Iraqi patients suffering the disease. The present randomized controlled clinical trial included 40 tineaVersicolor patients with an age range of 19 to 42 years. Those patients were randomly selected from the pool of patients visiting the dermatology department at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province, Mid-Euphrates region of Iraq. Patients were diagnosed by dermatology specialist and were randomly allocated into two groups, 20 patients each. The first group served as a study group, and the patients received 1% diclofenac gel based onto two times a day for one month. Patients in the second group, the control group, were given the usual clotrimazole cream, two times daily for one month. There was a highly significant difference in response to treatment between both groups two weeks after surgery in such a way that clotrimazole resulted in more complete response than diclofenac gel, 65% versus 20%, respectively ($P = 0.008$). Moreover, there was a significant difference in response to treatment between both groups four weeks after treatment in such a way that clotrimazole resulted in more complete response than diclofenac gel, 90% versus 50%, respectively ($P = 0.019$). It appears that diclofenac topical 1% gel is fairly effective in the treatment of pityriasis versicolor; however, other agents such as clotrimazole are more effective, and hence diclofenac topical 1% gel may be used as an adjuvant form of treatment rather than the sole treatment modality. © 2019, Advanced Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Clotrimazole; Diclofenac 1% gel; Pityriasis Versicolor

Index Keywords

clotrimazole, diclofenac; adult, Article, clinical article, cohort analysis, controlled study, drug effect, female, gel, human, human tissue, Iraq, male, questionnaire, randomized controlled trial, skin biopsy, tinea versicolor, treatment response

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159) Al-Zamily, A.M., Handoz, A.A.-H.

The role of laparoscopic drilling in the treatment of polycystic ovarian syndrome

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Abstract

PCOS patients diagnose by having two of the following criteria: first oligo- and/or anovulation, second hyperandrogenism (by clinical picture with or without biochemical features), and lastly ultrasound findings of polycystic disease. The underlying cause of PCOS is unknown. Theories about cause may include genetic predisposition. The role laparoscopic drilling for ovaries show advancing in treatment of PCOD in form of restore ovulation specially those patients in whom there is resistant to clomiphene citrate or incompilant for long term therapy. The current study was aimed to describe the role of laparoscopic ovarian drilling (LOD) as an effective and successful treatment for infertility in those patients with PCOD in whom medical treatment fail. This study includes 50 patient's female, age between (22-35) years old. Inclusion criteria including period of infertility of 1-10-year duration, body weight increase with (BMI 29-35 Kg/m²), gynecological problems with abnormal menstruation, clinical pictures go with high level of androgen hormone like acne vulgaris and hirsutism. The results revealed that 50 patients were studied here. In 40 patients (80%), they show no menstrual cycle changes. Follow up period was 12 months. 30 of patient (60%) had pregnancy; the mean time for the first pregnancy was 3.5 months after operation. As a second line treatment for infertility treatment in patients with PCOD, LOD has good and successful results that lead to increase using specially for patients with failure of medical treatment and poor compliance. It's beneficial as less pelvic adhesion and minimal ovarian trauma making it with fewer side effects. The results postoperatively in regarding hormone assay and conception rate are favarouable. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hyperandrogenism; Laparoscopic drilling; Polycystic ovarian syndrome

Index Keywords

clomifene citrate, follitropin, luteinizing hormone, testosterone; acne vulgaris, adult, amenorrhea, anovulation, Article, body mass, body weight, clinical article, controlled study, echography, ectopic pregnancy, female, follow up, hirsutism, human, infertility, laparoscopy, ovary polycystic disease, pregnancy, seminal plasma, thyroid function test, ultrasound, visual analog scale

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160) Abbood, W.S., Al-Mhanah, H.S.A.

Genotypic study of hepatitis type B in Al-Diwaniya province, Iraq(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (6), pp. 806-811.

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Abstract

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) with its possible serious sequels of liver cancer and cirrhosis is a well recognized worldwide health problem. These problems are particularly occurring as complications of the chronic form of the disease. Relying on the sequence homogeneity, there are ten HBV genotypes (A-J). The aim of current study was to establish the main genotypes of HBV in clinical cases from Al-Diwaniyah City/middle of Iraq. Methods: A total of 80 blood samples were collected from patients clinically suspected to have HBV hepatitis and diagnosed basically as HBs Ag positive. The study sample included 59 males and 21 females with age range of (12-75 years). Nested PCR assay was performed for HBV genotyping. Results: Recorded results for HBV DNA were as follows: 33(41.25%) samples were positive for HBV DNA while 47 (58.75%) samples were negative for HBV. Nested PCR results done on the positive samples for HBV genotyping showed that genotype E was the only single genotype at a percentage of (3%), while most of the samples showed mixtures of more than one genotype as follows: A+E (3%), C+D+E (12.12%), B+C+D+E (15.15%), A+D (3%), A+B+C+D+E (18.18%), A+B+D+ E (18.18), B+D+E (3%), A+C+D+E (3%), B+C+D (6%), A+B+D (3%), A+B+C+D (6%), D+E (6%). Genotype F was not found in any sample in this study. There was no significant difference in distribution of genotypes between males and females (P = 0.369). © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Genotyping; Hepatitis B virus; Nested PCR; Prognosis; Serology

Index Keywords

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161) Abdlkadhim, S.J., Jabur, A.H., Abdul-Reda, F.S.

The efficacy of 6 weeks course of 0.05 % topical retin-A in the treatment molluscum contagiosum: A cohort study(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (6), pp. 1012-1015.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.01416.5

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Abstract

Aim of the study: to evaluate the role of 0.05 % topical retin-A in the treatment of molluscum contagiosum. The present cohort study included 23 patients with molluscum contagiosum. The study was has been carried out at dermatology unit at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq during the period from June 2018 through January 2019. Age, gender and number of lesions were the main variables included in the study. All patients were given a topical retin-A cream, 0.05%

concentration in a dose of one bed time application per day. There was highly significant reduction in mean number of lesions from 8.65 ± 3.20 to 0.87 ± 1.46 ($P < 0.001$) and the cure rate was 65.2 %. The current study included 23 patients with molluscum contagiosum with a mean age of 13.26 ± 8.60 years and an age range of 3 to 23 years; 16 (69.6 %) children and 7 (30.4 %) adults. The study included 13 (56.5 %) and 10 (43.5 %), male and female patients respectively. The use of topical 0.05% rein-A can be justified in patients with molluscum contagiosum because of high rate of cure and negligible side effects. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Molluscum contagiosum; Topical retin-a

Index Keywords

retinoic acid; adult, Article, bedtime dosage, child, clinical article, cohort analysis, drug efficacy, female, follow up, human, male, molluscum contagiosum, skin defect, unspecified side effect, young adult

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- 162) Degenhardt, L.^a, Bharat, C.^a, Glantz, M.D.^b, Sampson, N.A.^c, Al-Hamzawi, A.^d, Alonso, J.^{e f g}, Andrade, L.H.^h, Bunting, B.ⁱ, Cia, A.^j, De Girolamo, G.^k, De Jonge, P.^{l m}, Demyttenaere, K.ⁿ, Gureje, O.^o, Haro, J.M.^p, Harris, M.G.^{q r}, He, Y.^s, Hinkov, H.^t, Karam, A.N.^u, Karam, E.G.^{v w x}, Kiejna, A.^{y z}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{aa}, Lasebikan, V.^{ab}, Lee, S.^{ac}, Levinson, D.^{ad}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{ae}, Mneimneh, Z.^{af}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{ag ah ai}, Piazza, M.^{aj}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ak}, Scott, K.^{al}, Stein, D.J.^{am an}, Tachimori, H.^{ao}, Tintle, N.^{ap}, Torres, Y.^{aq}, Kessler, R.C.^c

Association of Cohort and Individual Substance Use with Risk of Transitioning to Drug Use, Drug Use Disorder, and Remission from Disorder: Findings from the World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Importance: Limited empirical research has examined the extent to which cohort-level prevalence of substance use is associated with the onset of drug use and transitioning into greater involvement with drug use. Objective: To use cross-national data to examine time-space variation in cohort-level drug use to assess its associations with onset and transitions across stages of drug use, abuse, dependence, and remission. Design, Setting, and Participants: The World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys carried out cross-sectional general population surveys in 25 countries using a consistent research protocol and assessment instrument. Adults from representative household samples were interviewed face-to-face in the community in relation to drug use disorders. The surveys were conducted between 2001 and 2015. Data analysis was performed from July 2017 to July 2018. Main Outcomes and Measures: Data on timing of onset of lifetime drug use, DSM-IV drug use disorders, and remission from these disorders was assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Associations of cohort-level alcohol prevalence and drug use prevalence were examined as factors associated with these transitions. Results: Among the 90027 respondents (48.1% [SE, 0.2%] men; mean [SE] age, 42.1 [0.1] years), 1 in 4 (24.8% [SE, 0.2%]) reported either illicit drug use or extramedical use of prescription drugs at some point in their lifetime, but with substantial time-space variation in this prevalence. Among users, 9.1% (SE, 0.2%) met lifetime criteria for abuse, and 5.0% (SE, 0.2%) met criteria for dependence. Individuals who used 2 or more drugs had an increased risk of both abuse (odds ratio, 5.17 [95% CI, 4.66-5.73]; $P < .001$) and dependence (odds ratio, 5.99 [95% CI, 5.02-7.16]; $P < .001$) and reduced probability of remission from abuse (odds ratio, 0.86 [95% CI, 0.76-0.98]; $P = .02$). Birth cohort prevalence of drug use was also significantly associated with both initiation and illicit drug use transitions; for example, after controlling for individuals' experience of substance use and demographics, for each additional 10% of an individual's cohort using alcohol, a person's odds of initiating drug use increased by 28% (odds ratio, 1.28 [95% CI, 1.26-1.31]). Each 10% increase in a cohort's use of drug increased individual risk by 12% (1.12 [95% CI, 1.11-1.14]). Conclusions and Relevance: Birth cohort substance use is associated with drug use involvement beyond the outcomes of individual histories of alcohol and other drug use. This has important implications for understanding pathways into and out of problematic drug use. © 2019 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

cannabis, cocaine, illicit drug, prescription drug; adult, alcohol abuse, alcohol consumption, Article, cohort analysis, cross-sectional study, drug abuse, drug dependence, drug use, DSM-IV, female, human, major clinical study, male, onset age, prevalence, remission, risk, substance use, adolescent, aged, cannabis smoking, drug dependence, drug use, health survey, mental health, middle aged, psychology, very elderly, World Health Organization, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Cross-Sectional Studies, Drug Users, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Marijuana Smoking, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Risk, Substance-Related Disorders, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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163) Swadi, A.A.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Hadi, N.R.^c, Al-Aubaidy, H.A.^d

Correlation of CYP2D6 allelic polymorphism to outcome of acute coronary syndrome in mid-Euphrates Iraqi patients on metoprolol therapy
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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the different clinically relevant allele variants (allele frequencies) of CYP2D6 gene and to determine whether a specific genotype of CYP2D6 gene (based on genetic polymorphism "allelic types" and combination) have impact on metoprolol effectiveness (clinical outcome) in patients who have acute coronary syndrome (ACS). The study included 250 patients with ACS who were classified into 2 study groups, 125 patients received metoprolol and served as a study group (Group 1) and 125 who received no metoprolol therapy (due to contraindication to the medication) and served as a control group (Group 2). Venous blood samples were taken from all participants for DNA extraction. Urine samples were also collected to assess the metabolic ratio using High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) technique. There was significant variation in the distribution of Iraqi patients with respect to CYP2D6 allelic polymorphism as compared to similar patients in other countries. Besides, this significant difference existed in patients' outcome in terms of morbidity and mortality in respect to variable genotypes and phenotypes. We recommend a dose individualization of metoprolol in patients with ACS is essential to improve patients' outcome. © 2019 Elsevier B.V.

Author Keywords

Acute coronary syndrome; CYP2D6 polymorphism; Heart disease; Metoprolol

Index Keywords

cytochrome P450 2D6, DNA, metoprolol succinate, antiarrhythmic agent, cytochrome P450 2D6, metoprolol; acute coronary syndrome, adult, Article, blood sampling, controlled study, correlation analysis, CYP2D6 gene, DNA extraction, drug contraindication, drug efficacy, female, gene frequency, genetic polymorphism, genotype, genotype phenotype correlation, heart arrhythmia, heart failure, high performance liquid chromatography, human, individualization, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, middle aged, morbidity, mortality, patient care, percutaneous coronary intervention, priority journal, treatment outcome, urinalysis, venous blood, acute coronary syndrome, case control study, genetics, Iraq, pharmacogenetic variant, single nucleotide polymorphism, urine; Acute Coronary Syndrome, Adult, Anti-Arrhythmia Agents, Case-Control Studies, Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid, Cytochrome P-450 CYP2D6, Female, Gene Frequency, Humans, Iraq, Male, Metoprolol, Middle Aged, Pharmacogenomic Variants, Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide, Treatment Outcome

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164) Hasson, S.O.^a, Al-Awady, M.J.^b, Al-Hamadani, A.H.^c, Al-Azawi, I.H.^c, Ali, A.I.^c

Boosting antimicrobial activity of imipenem in combination with silver nanoparticles towards *S. Fonicola* and *Pantoea* sp

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Abstract

Silver nanoparticles have been considered as powerful antimicrobial agents recently, especially with the increasing incidence of diseases associated with biofilm and multi-drug resistant pathogens. The aim of this study was to synthesize silver nanoparticles by biological and chemical methods and combination with imipenem to eradicate biofilm-forming bacteria at phenotypic and genotypic levels. The biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles was done by using *Enterobacter cloacae* (cell-free suspension) while chemosynthesis was conducted using sodium borohydride. Biological and chemical silver nanoparticles were characterized by ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometry which showed absorbance peak at 400 and 390nm respectively. Fourier transform infrared analysis revealed that carboxylic and polyphenolic groups were coated on surface of both silver nanoparticles. Scanning electron microscope and size analyser showed that the sizes of biologically and chemically silver nanoparticles were 63 nm and 25 nm, respectively. In addition, it showed the formation of cubical nanoparticles. The antimicrobial effect of synthesized silver nanoparticles were evaluated by agar well diffusion and macrodilution method to determine minimum inhibitory concentration value. The results showed that biological silver nanoparticles were more effective on biofilm forming bacteria (*Serratia fonticola* and *Pantoea* sp.) than chemical synthesized ones. In addition, the combination effect between silver nanoparticles and imipenem displayed synergistic effect. Gene expression of biofilm encoding genes (*smal* and *esal*) were evaluated by real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) before and after treatment with silver nanoparticles in both types and imipenem and in combination between them. The results revealed that biological silver nanoparticles alone or in combination with antibiotics were more effective on biofilm gene expression by down regulation than other treatments. © Shaimaa Obaid Hasson, Mohammed Jabber Al-Awady, Adnan Hamad Al-Hamadani, Ibtisam Habeeb Al-Azawi, and Alaa Irahayim Ali. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Author Keywords

Biofilm; *Enterobacter cloacae*; Imipenem; *Pantoea* sp; *Serratia fonticola*; Silver nanoparticles

Index Keywords

imipenem, silver nanoparticle, sodium borohydride; antibacterial activity, antibiofilm activity, Article, bacterial clearance, bacterial gene, chemical procedures, controlled study, down regulation, drug potentiation, drug synthesis, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *esal* gene, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, gene expression, green chemistry, human, minimum inhibitory concentration, nonhuman, *Pantoea*, particle size, real time polymerase chain reaction, scanning electron microscopy, *Serratia*, *Serratia fonticola*, *smal* gene, ultraviolet visible spectrophotometry, zeta potential, zone of inhibition

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165) Mohammed, B.K.

The role of folic acid in preventing neural tube defects in Iraqi pregnant women: A cross sectional study

(2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (5), pp. 296-301.

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Abstract

Folate deficiency in pregnant has been linked to neural tube defects in a substantial amount of medical literatures and has become a well-known fact among doctors; however, the knowledge of pregnant ladies about this association is poorly evaluated in our community. Vitamin and mineral deficiency is common among people in developing countries; however, the awareness of those people about such deficits and their associating complications is lacking. This study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice of a cohort of pregnant ladies in Al-Diwaniyah province in Mid-Euphrates region in Iraq. The present cross sectional study included 30 pregnant ladies. The study started on November 2018 and ended on January 2019. The study was carried out in Al-Diwaniyah maternity and child teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province in Mid-Euphrates region, Iraq. The knowledge, attitude and practice of women regarding folic acid supplementation during early pregnancy was assessed according to 7 knowledge questions, 5 attitude questions and 5 practice questions. These questions and the demographic data concerning women enrolled in the current study were obtained. The results of current study revealed poor knowledge about the advantage of folic acid in preventing congenital abnormalities was very obvious since most of responses to the 7 questions concerning knowledge domain were within strongly disagreeing, disagree and neutral scores. Majority of response within attitude domain were in the form of disagree and strongly disagree. No correlation was found between any of the domain and the demographic characteristics of the study sample. Current study concluded that in Iraqi community, the knowledge and attitude of women toward the benefit of folic acid during early pregnancy in preventing neural tube defect is poor; however, they practice well with this regard not due to their knowledge but because of the policy adopted by governmental antenatal care clinics and institutes. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Knowledge; Neural tube defects; Practice and attitude folic acid

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166) Dakhil, A.S.

Association of the ATP-binding cassette transporter A1 gene polymorphism with lipid profile and type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Abstract

Diabetes remains unique among the main non-communicable ailments (NCDs) recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO), apart from the circulatory diseases, tumours, and long-lasting respiratory ailments. The current study aimed to determine the correlation between ABCA1 gene polymorphism and lipid profile in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. Serum samples from 100 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients (46 males and 54 females) and 50 standard subjects (26 males and 24 females) were collected from Najaf province/Iraq. Fasting blood sugar (FBS), and lipid profiles (total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), HDL, LDL and VLDL) were measured. Poly-merase chain reaction (PCR) with the Taq 1 enzyme was used for the amplification of the ABCA1 gene, which contains 525bp of the ABCA1 gene in the locus V8251. The present study revealed a positive correlation between FBS and body mass index (BMI) ($r = 0.2390$, $p = 0.0463$), TG ($r = 0.1836$, $p = 0.01743$), and VLDL ($r = 0.1836$, $p = 0.1839$). The frequencies of the GG genotype and the G allele were higher in the normal groups compared to the patients (58% vs. 56% and 70% vs. 67%, respectively); conversely, the frequencies of the AA genotype (18% vs. 22%) and the A allele (30% vs. 33%) were higher in the patients compared to the normal groups. The data also showed a significant relationship between ABCA1 gene polymorphism and both TG and VLDL ($P=0.007$ for each). There is relationship between the ABCA1 gene and HDL level. Additionally, the G allele could be a defensive factor against diabetes mellitus in Iraqi people. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

ABCA1 gene; HDL; Lipid profile; Type 2 diabetes mellitus

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- 167) Roest, A.M.^a, de Vries, Y.A.^a, Lim, C.C.W.^b, Wittchen, H.-U.^{c,d}, Stein, D.J.^e, Adamowski, T.^f, Al-Hamzawi, A.^g, Bromet, E.J.^h, Viana, M.C.ⁱ, de Girolamo, G.^j, Demyttenaere, K.^k, Florescu, S.^l, Gureje, O.^m, Haro, J.M.ⁿ, Hu, C.^o, Karam, E.G.^{p,q,r}, Caldas-de-Almeida, J.M.^s, Kawakami, N.^t, Lépine, J.P.^u, Levinson, D.^v, Medina-Mora, M.E.^w, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{x,y,z}, O'Neill, S.^{aa}, Piazza, M.^{ab}, Posada-Villa, J.A.^{ac}, Slade, T.^{ad}, Torres, Y.^{ae}, Kessler, R.C.^{af}, Scott, K.M.^{ag}, de Jonge, P.^a, On behalf of the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ah}

A comparison of DSM-5 and DSM-IV agoraphobia in the World Mental Health Surveys(2019) *Depression and Anxiety*, 36 (6), pp. 499-510. Cited 8 times.

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Background: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, version 5 (DSM-5) definition of agoraphobia (AG) as an independent diagnostic entity makes it timely to re-examine the epidemiology of AG. Study objective was to present representative data on the characteristics of individuals who meet DSM-IV criteria for AG (AG without a history of panic disorder [PD] and PD with AG) but not DSM-5 criteria, DSM-5 but not DSM-IV criteria, or both sets of criteria. Methods: Population-based surveys from the World Mental Health Survey Initiative including adult respondents ($n = 136,357$) from 27 countries across the world. The Composite International Diagnostic

Interview was used to assess AG and other disorders. Results: Lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates of DSM-5 AG (1.5% and 1.0%) were comparable to DSM-IV (1.4% and 0.9%). Of respondents meeting criteria in either system, 57.1% met criteria in both, while 24.2% met criteria for DSM-5 only and 18.8% for DSM-IV only. Severe role impairment due to AG was reported by a lower proportion of respondents who met criteria only for DSM-IV AG (30.4%) than those with both DSM-5 and DSM-IV AG (44.0%; $\chi^2_{21} = 4.7$; $P = 0.031$). The proportion of cases with any comorbidity was lower among respondents who met criteria only for DSM-IV AG (78.7%) than those who met both sets (92.9%; $\chi^2_{21} = 14.5$; $P < 0.001$). Conclusions: This first large survey shows that, compared to the DSM-IV, the DSM-5 identifies a substantial group of new cases with AG, while the prevalence rate remains stable at 1.5%. Severity and comorbidity are higher in individuals meeting DSM-5 AG criteria compared with individuals meeting DSM-IV AG criteria only. © 2019 The Authors. Depression and Anxiety Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Author Keywords

agoraphobia; anxiety/anxiety disorders; cross-national; disorders; epidemiology; phobia/phobic

Index Keywords

adult, aged, agoraphobia, Article, cohort analysis, comorbidity, comparative study, DSM-5, DSM-IV, female, health survey, human, major clinical study, male, middle aged, prevalence, priority journal, role playing, adolescent, agoraphobia, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, global health, health survey, international cooperation, mental health, panic, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Agoraphobia, Comorbidity, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Internationality, Male, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Panic Disorder, Prevalence, Young Adult

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- 168) De Vries, Y.A.^{a,b}, Al-Hamzawi, A.^c, Alonso, J.^{d,e,f}, Borges, G.^g, Bruffaerts, R.^h, Bunting, B.ⁱ, Caldas-De-Almeida, J.M.^{j,am}, Cia, A.H.^k, De Girolamo, G.^l, Dinolova, R.V.^m, Esan, O.ⁿ, Florescu, S.^o, Gureje, O.^p, Haro, J.M.^{q,r}, Hu, C.^{s,am,am}, Karam, E.G.^{t,u,v}, Karam, A.^v, Kawakami, N.^w, Kiejna, A.^{x,y}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^z, Lee, S.^{aa}, Mneimneh, Z.^{ab}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{ac,ad,ae}, Piazza, M.^{af,ag}, Scott, K.^{ah,am,am}, Ten Have, M.^{ai}, Torres, Y.^{aj}, Viana, M.C.^{ak}, Kessler, R.C.^{al}, De Jonge, P.^{a,b}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^{am}, Al-Kaisy, M.S.^{am}, Andrade, L.H.^{am}, Benjet, C.^{am}, Bromet, E.J.^{am}, Cardoso, G.^{am}, Chatterji, S.^{am}, Degenhardt, L.^{am}, Demyttenaere, K.^{am}, Hinkov, H.^{am}, Karam, A.N.^{am}, Lepine, J.-P.^{am}, Levinson, D.^{am}, McGrath, J.^{am}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{am}, Moskalewicz, J.^{am}, Pennell, B.-E.^{am}, Posada-Villa, J.^{am}, Slade, T.^{am}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{am}, Stein, D.J.^{am}, Whiteford, H.^{am}, Williams, D.R.^{am}, Wojtyniak, B.^{am}

Childhood generalized specific phobia as an early marker of internalizing psychopathology across the lifespan: Results from the World Mental Health Surveys (2019) *BMC Medicine*, 17 (1), art. no. 101, . Cited 10 times.

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Abstract

Background: Specific phobia (SP) is a relatively common disorder associated with high levels of psychiatric comorbidity. Because of its early onset, SP may be a useful early marker of internalizing psychopathology, especially if generalized to multiple situations. This study aimed to evaluate the association of childhood generalized SP with comorbid internalizing disorders. Methods: We conducted retrospective analyses of the cross-sectional population-based World Mental Health Surveys using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Outcomes were lifetime prevalence, age of onset, and persistence of internalizing disorders; past-month disability; lifetime suicidality; and 12-month serious mental illness. Logistic and linear regressions were used to assess the association of these outcomes with the number of subtypes of childhood-onset (< 13 years) SP. Results: Among 123,628 respondents from 25 countries, retrospectively reported prevalence of childhood SP was 5.9%, 56% of whom reported one, 25% two, 10% three, and 8% four or more subtypes. Lifetime prevalence of internalizing disorders increased from 18.2% among those without childhood SP to 46.3% among those with one and 75.6% those with 4+ subtypes (OR = 2.4, 95% CI 2.3-2.5, $p < 0.001$). Twelve-month persistence of lifetime internalizing comorbidity at interview increased from 47.9% among those without childhood SP to 59.0% and 79.1% among those with 1 and 4+ subtypes (OR = 1.4, 95% CI 1.4-1.5, $p < 0.001$). Respondents with 4+ subtypes also reported significantly more disability (3.5 days out of role in the past month) than those without childhood SP (1.1 days) or with only 1 subtype (1.8 days) (B = 0.56, SE 0.06, $p < 0.001$) and a much higher rate of lifetime suicide attempts (16.8%) than those without childhood SP (2.0%) or with only 1 subtype (6.5%) (OR = 1.7, 95% CI 1.7-1.8, $p < 0.001$). Conclusions: This large international study shows that childhood-onset generalized SP is related to adverse outcomes in the internalizing domain throughout the life course. Comorbidity, persistence, and severity of internalizing disorders all increased with the number of childhood SP subtypes. Although our study cannot establish whether SP is causally associated with these poor outcomes or whether other factors, such as a shared underlying vulnerability, explain the association, our findings clearly show that childhood generalized SP identifies an important target group for early intervention. © 2019 The Author(s).

Author Keywords

Comorbidity; Early markers; Internalizing disorders; Specific phobia; Suicidality

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, agoraphobia, anxiety disorder, Article, binge eating disorder, bipolar disorder, bulimia, child, comorbidity, cross-sectional study, disability, disease association, disease classification, disease course, disease duration, dysthymia, female, generalized anxiety disorder, health survey, human, internalizing disorder, interview, lifespan, lifetime suicide attempt, linear regression analysis, logistic regression analysis, major clinical study, major depression, male, medical history, mental disease, mental health, mood disorder, onset age, panic, phobia, population based case control study, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, retrospective study, sensitivity analysis, separation anxiety, social phobia, specific phobia, suicidal behavior, treatment outcome, aged, aging, early diagnosis, global health, longevity, mental disease, middle aged, phobia, psychology, young adult; biological marker; Adolescent, Adult, Age of Onset, Aged, Aging, Biomarkers, Child, Cross-Sectional Studies, Early Diagnosis, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Longevity, Male, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Phobic Disorders, Prevalence, Psychopathology, Retrospective Studies, Young Adult

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169) Hoz, S.S.^a, Dolachee, A.A.^b, Abdali, H.A.^c, Kasuya, H.^d

An enemy hides in the ceiling; pediatric traumatic brain injury caused by metallic ceiling fan: Case series and literature review

(2019) *British Journal of Neurosurgery*, 33 (3), pp. 360-364. Cited 4 times.

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Abstract

Purpose: We report a series of 29 pediatric patients who sustained head injuries due to metallic ceiling fans. They all were admitted to the Emergency Department of Neurosurgery Teaching Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq, during January 2015 to January 2017. Results: Pediatric ceiling fan head injuries are characterized by four traits which distinguish them from other types of head injuries; 1- Most of them were because of climbing on or jumping from furniture between the ages of two and five. 2- Most of them sustained compound depressed skull fracture which associated with intracranial lesions and pneumocephalus. 3- The most common indication for surgical intervention was because of dirty wound which mixed with hairs. 4- These variables were statistically significantly correlated with the outcome: Level of consciousness, neurologic deficit, fracture site (occipital fracture had worse outcome), intracranial hemorrhage and surgery. Conclusion: Pediatric metallic ceiling fan head injury should be seen as a distinct type of head injury because it has special presentations, managements, and outcomes. In addition, we should start applying preventive methods to minimize its occurrence. © 2019, © 2019 The Neurosurgical Foundation.

Author Keywords

Ceiling fan; children; head injury; prevention

Index Keywords

accident prevention, Article, brain damage, child, climbing, clinical article, clinical examination, computer assisted tomography, emergency ward, female, Glasgow outcome scale, head injury, human, jumping, male, medical record review, mortality rate, neurosurgery, pediatric patient, pediatric traumatic brain injury, pneumocephalus, priority journal, retrospective study, skull fracture, surgical infection, case report, head injury, hospitalization, household, Iraq, preschool child, skull fracture, statistics and numerical data, traumatic brain injury; metal; Brain Injuries, Traumatic, Child, Child, Preschool, Craniocerebral Trauma, Female, Hospitalization, Household Articles, Humans, Iraq, Male, Metals, Retrospective Studies, Skull Fractures

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170) Al-Rekabi, A.M.A.

Prevalence of papillary thyroid carcinoma among patients underwent thyroidectomy and its relative relation to medical X-ray exposure
(2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (3), pp. 119-123.

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: The papillary thyroid carcinoma is the most common cancer among well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma. Exposure to environmental radiation and medical X-Ray can be considered as an important risk factor. The aim of the study to evaluate the prevalence of papillary thyroid carcinoma among patients underwent thyroidectomy and the possible relation to X-Ray exposure. Patients and methods: A prospective clinically randomized trial was conducted in the department of surgery in Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital during the period from February 2016 to October 2018 on 432 patients with goiter from those 62 patients proved to be papillary thyroid carcinoma. Results: Out of 432 patients with goiter underwent thyroidectomy 62 patients proved to be papillary carcinoma, female was 49(79%), and male was 13(21%) with solitary thyroid nodule predominant (61. 3%).the radiation exposure is highly significant in patients proved to be papillary thyroid carcinoma about (85.48%), the FNAC sensitivity was low about 37%. There were 14 patients re-explored either for remnant thyroid tissue in 11 or neck dissection in 3 patients. Only three patients presented with occult papillary thyroid carcinoma. Conclusion: Papillary thyroid carcinoma is the most common thyroid malignancy with salient increased incidence and female predominant in this region. X-ray exposure carries a significant risk factor for thyroid malignancy. However, further national clinical studies recommended confirming the results. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L.. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Papillary carcinoma; Thyroid gland; Thyroidectomy

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171) Alghazali, M.I.^a, Abd Ali, R.F.^b, Alshabbani, M.Z.^b

Unilateral approach to decompress the lumbar spine stenosis by laminotomy and undercutting of the lamina; short-term clinical outcome
(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (5), pp. 1186-1191.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.01156.2

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Abstract

Lumbar spinal stenosis(LSS) is very common problem that affect the lumbar spine in people over the age of 55 years and surgery is required with increasing frequency. It is defined as buttock or lower extremity pain due to narrowing in the space available for the neural and vascular elements in the lumbar spine. Aim of study: To evaluate prospectively the outcome and efficacy of decompression for LSS through unilateral approach by undercutting the stenotic elements. This prospective study included 28 patients treated surgically in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital from October 2015 to October 2017 who suffering from back pain, leg pain and neurogenic claudication due to degenerative LSS, clinical outcome was measured using visual analogue scale(VAS)and Oswestry disability index(ODI).Finally modified Macnab criteria were used to determine functional improvement for all patients at the time of their last follow up. At the time of final follow up, all patients were satisfied with their treatment. The mean±SD for their pre-operative (VAS)and(ODI) improved after the operation. Where these improvements were statistically significant with P-value of <0.001. This approach is efficient surgical procedure to relieve symptoms of LSS by achieving sufficient decompression of the cord and roots with preservations of the posterior spinal elements. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Decompression; Lumbar spine stenosis; Unilateral approach

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172) Al-Tamimi, A.S.^a, Dheeb, I.A.^b

Level of pro-inflammatory cytokines in patients with transfusion-related acute lung injury - multiple comparisons between patients, controls and donor
(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (2), pp. 1448-1455.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i2.715

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Abstract

Transfusion-related acute lung injury recently regarded as the leading cause of death after transfusion. Several pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF, IL6 and IL8 have been linked to the pathogenesis of TRALI, supported by the findings of increased their serum levels in recipient patients. This is a prospective case-control study, twenty-five patients with a diagnosis of TRALI after transfusion of blood products were included and compared to another 25 transfused patients. Serum was obtained after the onset of TRALI in patients and controls. Other samples were obtained from the saved donor transfused bag or segments. All samples were utilized for cytokines assay. The intubation rate among TRALI patients was 48%. No difference was found in the regarding the type of transfusion and the cytokine level for each specific type of blood or blood component transfused between TRALI and controls. The overall TRALI associated mortality was 4%. Results revealed significantly increased TNF alpha IL-6 levels in sera of TRALI patients as compared with control and donor unit for patients with TRALI. Serum levels of IL-8 were significantly higher in patients with TRALI (mean42.11

pg/ml) as compared with sera of control and donor unit for TRALI patients. Serum level of TNF, IL-6 and-8 in patients with TRALI was significantly higher in patients with longer incubation time. Serum cytokines assay in patients with TRALI may add the significant advantage of assessing the severity, associated mortality and predicting the time of ventilator support. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Donor; Pro-inflammatory cytokines; Transfusion-related acute lung injury

Index Keywords

cytokine, interleukin 6, interleukin 8, tumor necrosis factor; adult, aged, Article, blood transfusion, case control study, cause of death, clinical article, comparative study, controlled study, cytokine production, cytokine release, echocardiography, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, human, lung surgery, lung ventilation, male, mortality, oxidative stress, pathogenesis, prospective study, risk factor, thorax radiography, transfusion related acute lung injury

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173) Albermany, S.

Socio-demographic profile of a sample of drug dependent patients who visit the psychiatric unit at al dewanyea teaching hospital, Iraq

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (2), pp. 1435-1439.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i2.710

Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Like many other subjects, not enough data is present about drug addiction in Iraq. So, it is needed to be researched especially for the social and economic impact it has on the society in general. To identify different sociodemographic characteristics of patients with drug abuse and to know what types of drugs that have been abused, and to know the settings that introduced these patients to drugs. A sample of 150 patients was selected from those who attended the psychiatric unit at Al Dewaniya teaching hospital along 6 months' period and were interviewed and diagnosed according to DSM 5 criteria for substance dependence disorders. The mean age of patients was 36.94 ±11.93 and men formed 88% of the sample. The sample most common sociodemographic characteristics were primary school education (46.7%), unemployment (45.3%) and mostly married (44%). The most commonly abused drug was procyclidine 52.7% followed by diazepam 45.3%, then alprazolam 24.7%. of the sample only (48%) had psychiatric comorbidity and 70% of them were introduced to drugs via a non-medical source. Procyclidine, benzodiazepines and tramadol are the most commonly used drugs, and patients with mental illness are at risk of developing drug dependence introduced to them via a doctor prescription. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Al Dewanyea; Iraq; Psychiatric; Socio-demographic; Tramadol

Index Keywords

alprazolam, benzodiazepine, carisoprodol, clonazepam, diazepam, lorazepam, neuroleptic agent, opiate, procyclidine, pulmocodiene, thinner, tramadol, unclassified drug; adolescent, adult, aged, Article, comorbidity, cross-sectional study, drug dealing, drug dependence, DSM-5, education, female, human, Iraq, major clinical study, male, marriage, mental disease, prescription, primary school, psychiatric department, risk factor, schizophrenia, socioeconomics, unemployment

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174) Hameed, A.M.^a, Hameed, D.M.^b

Biological effective dose, cumulative radiation dose, risk of malignancy and mortality rate estimation in adult patients who have a history of cancer and exposed to recurrent computed tomography

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (2), pp. 1405-1409. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Computed tomography is commonly used for the initial diagnosis of a tumour to provide information about the stage of cancer & to assess whether the disease is responding to treatment. Leukemia & solid tumour may have developed as a result of exposure to a low dose of diagnostic ionizing radiation so another primary tumour may develop as a result of radiation exposure. We used information in the patient sheet to measure patient effective radiation dose(E) in millisievert (mSv) & calculate cumulative dose by summation of dose over three years, estimated life attributed risk & mortality rate. The results of the current study revealed that from 50 patients 37 (74%) of them were female & 13 (26%) of them were male, age range 23- 80yr, breast cancer was the commonest cause of malignancy follow by lung cancer. Cumulative dose in mSv/yr rang 12-80 mSv, about 43(86%) of our patients exposed to more than 20mSv /yr & 7(14%) of them expose to 20 & less than 20 per year. Collective dose in three years' range was 35-250 mSv mean 97 ± 37 Estimated radiological effective dose was more than 100 mSv in 22 (44%) per three years & 28(56%) of them had less than 100mSv. Life attributed risk for incidence of cancers was 1:285 -1:40 & mortality rate 0.21%-1.5%. A high percentage of patient 86% with cancer receive high radiation dose annually from CT scan more than considerable safe radiation dose for a worker in this field and 44% of our patient expose to cumulative dose more than 100 mSv per three which is also excess allowed dose for the radiological worker. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Computed tomography; Malignancy; Mortality rate; Radiation dose

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, Article, bladder tumor, bone cancer, breast cancer, clinical article, computer assisted tomography, female, follow up, human, ionizing radiation, leukemia, lung cancer, lymphoma, male, middle aged, mortality rate, mouth cancer, nasopharynx cancer, ovary cancer, prospective study, prostate cancer, radiation dose, radiation exposure, radiation response, solid malignant neoplasm, very elderly, x-ray computed tomography, young adult

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175) Hashim, Z.A.

Central serous chorioretinopathy risk factors in the mid-Euphrates region, Iraq
(2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (2), pp. 92-97.

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC) is an ophthalmic disorder that often affects young male patients under psychological stress and is clinically characterized by blurring of vision, metamorphopsia, a visual abnormality in which normally straight lines appears curved, and micropsia, a visual abnormality in which objects appear smaller than normal. The annual incidence of the condition is not well recognized in our country. The objective of this cross-sectional study was to highlight the incidence rate of CSC in our community and to make an insight on possible associated risk factors. This cross-sectional study included 92 patients with visual impairment that has been proved due to central serous chorioretinopathy (CRC). The sample included 68 males and 24 females. The sample of CRC was all the available patients visiting ophthalmology unit at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital and at the ophthalmology unit at Medical Committee Institution, both these health centers lie at Al-Diwaniyah province, mid-Euphrates region, Iraq. A rough estimation of the annual incidence of CRC in this mid-Euphrates region of Iraq was 3.5 per 100,000. Mean age of patients was 43.02 ± 4.71 years, and the disease was 2.83 times more common in males. The main possible risk factors are psychosocial stress and steroid therapy. CRC is common in our community, and the main possible risk factors are psychosocial stress, and steroid use and these associations need to be validated in a large longitudinal study or at least a case-control study. **Keywords:** Central serous chorioretinopathy, metamorphopsia, micropsia. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L.. All rights reserved.

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176) Al-Naaily, D.G.^a, Salim, R.M.^b, Al-Zamily, A.M.^c

Detection of some virulence factors genes in Staphylococcus aureus isolated from different clinical cases
(2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (2), pp. 82-91.

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^c College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most important pathogenic type to humans, and the most common species responsible for a wide range of diseases such as furuncles, various abscesses, wounds abscesses resulting from surgical operations, dermatitis, soft tissue inflammation, arthritis, bones inflammation, bronchial pneumonia, inflammation of internal parts of the heart and injuries caused by toxins such as toxic shock syndrome and staphylococcus aureus syndrome and food poisoning. The current study aimed by finding the genes responsible for the virulence factors in S. aureus isolates by using the Single and Multiplex PCR mechanism (technology). A total of 60 specimens (urine, burn swabs, wound swabs) from different clinical cases were collected from patients (in different age groups) who admitted to several health centers in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Iraq, during a period extending from October 2016 to January 2017. Some virulence factors were investigated for 30 isolate only of MRSA using Single and Multiplex PCR for detection virulence factor genes which both coa gene encoding production of coagulase, clfA gene encoding for clumping factor, spa gene encoding for protein A, fnbA gene encoding for fibronectin binding proteins, luks gene encoding production of Panton Valentine Leukocidin (PVL). Results of current study showed that all isolates 30 (100%) were possess coa, clfA, spa and fnbA genes, 13 (43.3%) were possess luks gene. © 2019, Ediciones Medicas del Sur S.R.L.. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

CifA gene; Spagene; Staphylococcus Aureus; Virulence Factors

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177) Al-Salih, A.R.H.^a, Al-Shaibany, R.J.K.^b

Prognostic role of ki-67 immunohistochemistry in soft tissue sarcoma: Review and meta-analysis
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^b FICMS (orthopedic), University of Al-Qadisiyah, College of Medicine, Department of Surgery Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq

Abstract

Malignant soft tissue tumors or soft tissue sarcomas accounts for less than one percent of all malignant neoplasms affecting mankind; however, they include more than 50 types of mesenchymal tumors based on histological. The number of articles dealing with the subject of Ki-67 immunohistochemistry in soft tissue sarcoma is relatively great since the administration of this marker in the field of surgical pathology; however, the big picture about the definite role of Ki-67 in soft tissue sarcoma requires the collection of these data in a single meta-analysis study. Thus, the aim of present study is to review the role of Ki-67 immunohistochemical expression in soft tissue sarcoma using meta-analysis design. Google search engine was used and the following key words were used in a variety of combination: Ki-67, immunohistochemistry, soft tissue sarcoma, prognosis, grading, role of and survival. Inclusion criteria included any article dealing with the immunohistochemical role of Ki-67 in soft tissue sarcoma of any histological subtype or as a group. In the present study we found that moderate and strong ki-67 expression is associated with < 50 % 5 years survival, whereas, weak ki-67 expression is associated with > 50 % survival. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Immunohistochemistry; Ki-67; Meta-analysis; Soft tissue sarcoma

Index Keywords

Ki 67 antigen; Article, cancer grading, cancer prognosis, cell counting, disease association, histology, human, immunohistochemistry, meta analysis, overall survival, protein expression, soft tissue sarcoma

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178) Al-Tamimi, A.S.^a, Dheeb, I.A.^b

Persistently elevated levels of serum autoimmune inflammatory markers after total thyroidectomy for hashimoto's thyroiditis an indicator of prevailing autoimmunity

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (4), pp. 736-741.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00790.3

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^b Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Hashimoto's thyroiditis characterized by glandular lymphocytic infiltration with progressive parenchyma destruction and fibrosis. The autoimmunity was suggested by the reduced immune tolerance and the production of antibodies. The description of Th17 subpopulation has undesirable role in the pathogenesis of Hashimoto's disease. Among the cytokine secretion of Th17 is cell-type specific which carry its major effectors functions, IL17 and IL 22 are the most important. Fifty two drug native patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis were enrolled in the study. Preoperative, 6 weeks and 6 months postoperative serum assay of ATPO Ab, IL6, tumor necrosis factor TNF- α , IL17 A, IL22, IL23 was adopted. Surgery in form of total thyroidectomy was carried out for patients with suspicious nodule based on cytological examination or large symptomatic multinodular goiter. The preoperative elevated Anti TPO Ab significantly higher levels than the 6 weeks and 6 months post operative measurement. Serum levels of IL 6 and TNF- α were significantly higher in the preoperative measurement than the 6 weeks post operative measurement, and higher than 6 months serum level for IL6 but not TNF - α . The IL 17A levels were significantly higher in the preoperative patients sera than the 6 wk post operative measurement, but not the 6 months measurement. No statistical difference was observed in the preoperative and post operative levels of IL 22. The preoperative serum Level of IL-23 was apparently high, and significantly different from 6 weeks and 6 months post operative measurement. The measured selected immune parameters exhibit partial decrease in serum level which would not reach the normal circulatory levels 6 months after thyroidectomy. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Autoimmunity; Inflammatory Markers; Thyroidectomy

Index Keywords

biological marker, interleukin 17, interleukin 22, interleukin 23, interleukin 6, thyroid peroxidase antibody, tumor necrosis factor; adult, Article, autoimmunity, cytology, female, Hashimoto disease, human, immune response, immunological tolerance, inflammation, major clinical study, male, pathogenesis, Th17 cell, thyroidectomy, toxic goiter

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179) Rattan, S.A.^a, Alshamarti, S.^b, Al-Salem, K.M.^c, Mutashar, M.K.^b

Non-topography-guided photorefractive keratectomy combined with accelerated collagen cross linking for treatment of keratoconus [非角膜地形图引导PRK联合角膜胶原交联术治疗圆锥角膜](2019) *International Eye Science*, 19 (3), pp. 358-362.

DOI: 10.3980/j.issn.1672-5123.2019.3.02

^a Al Kindy College of Medicine, University of Baghdad58001, Iraq^b College of Medicine/University of Alqadisiyah, Al-Ameer Private Hospital58001, Iraq^c Department of Ophthalmology, School of Medicine, Mutah University, Al-Karak61710, Jordan**Abstract**

AIM: To evaluate the visual, refractive and clinical outcomes of non-topography-guided photorefractive keratectomy (PRK) and corneal collagen cross linking (CXL) in eyes with keratoconus. METHODS: Totally 34 cases were evaluated for uncorrected distance visual acuities (UDVA) and corrected distance visual acuities (CDVA), flat and steep keratometry readings, and complications were evaluated at 1mo, 3mo, 6mo and 12mo postoperatively. RESULTS: Thirty-four patients with mean age of 23.3±4.0 years. Statistically significant improvement was shown in UCVA and CDVA, with steadiness of refraction for 1y postoperative. T-test showed a significant difference (P<0.05) in all means between the preoperative and postoperative values (visual acuity, spherical and cylinder changes), with stability over a 1y follow up. Fourier analysis of postoperative images showed an axis shift perpendicular to the preoperative axis. CONCLUSION: Simultaneous non-topography-guided PRK and CXL is safe and effective surgical alternative for keratoconus, yielding improvement in the UDVA, CDVA, and refractive status. Stabilization was achieved as early as 3mo after surgery, the only advantage of topography-guided over non-topography-guided PRK might be the minimal over correction of sphere and the cylindrical axis shift in some patients as detected by Fourier analysis of postoperative pentacam. Copyright2019 by the IJO Press.

Author Keywords

Astigmatism; Corneal cross linking; Keratoconus; Myopia; Non-topoguided PRK; Photorefractive keratomileusis; Refractive surgery

Index Keywords

adult, Article, astigmatism, clinical article, clinical effectiveness, clinical evaluation, cornea surgery, corneal collagen cross linking, corrected distance visual acuity, female, follow up, human, image analysis, keratoconus, keratometry, male, outcome assessment, photorefractive keratectomy, postoperative complication, preoperative care, retrospective study, surgical technique, treatment duration, uncorrected distance visual acuity, young adult

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Language of Original Document: Chinese**Abbreviated Source Title:** Intern. Eye Sci.

2-s2.0-85068747853

Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus180) Elttayef, A.^{a b}, Al-Azzawi, B.^{a b}, Forsyth, N.R.^a, Kelly, C.^c, Yang, Y.^a**Enhancing pseudoislet biofunctionality using gelatin bead technology**(2019) *International Journal of Polymeric Materials and Polymeric Biomaterials*, 68 (1-3), pp. 53-59.

DOI: 10.1080/00914037.2018.1525723

^a Institute for Science and Technology for Medicine, School of Medicine, Stoke-on-Trent University, Keele, United Kingdom^b Biochemistry Department, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Qadisiyah, Iraq^c Northern Ireland Centre for Stratified Medicine, School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Ulster, Derry/Londonderry, United Kingdom**Abstract**

Central necrosis hampers the formation of highly biofunctional Pseudoislets (PIs), which consist of aggregates of insulin-secreting pancreatic β -cells. Necrosis arises because of a shortage of nutrient and oxygen diffusion to the core of the PIs during culture, especially when PIs exceed >200 μ m. This study aimed to generate 'vents' by incorporating gelatin beads (GBs) into the center of PIs and to examine if this promotes nutrient and oxygen diffusion by blocking the center for cell residence. In addition, we examined the impact of delivering GBs loaded with anti-necrosis or anti-apoptosis drugs to the center of PIs. The BRIN-BD11 rat pancreatic β -cell line was used to generate PIs by suspension culture. PIs were generated at a seeding density of 32,000 cells/PI and cultured for up to 7 days. GBs of 40 μ m diameter were produced from Gelatin A and crosslinked with 5% glutaraldehyde for 6 h. The neat GBs or GBs loaded with 100 ng/mL IL-10, or 5 μ g/mL anti-IL-1 β were incorporated into PIs. The cell viability of the PIs was assessed using cell counting kit-8 (CCK8) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assays. Glucose-stimulated insulin release (GSIS) from PIs was evaluated after stimulation with 16.7 mM glucose for 20 min. Incorporating IL-10, or anti-IL-1 β -loaded GBs to PIs synergistically enhanced cell proliferation and reduced cell death. Importantly, PIs cultured for 1 week following incorporation of cytokine-loaded GBs displayed enhanced biofunctionality in terms of higher GSIS. © 2019, © 2019 Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

Author Keywords

Anti-inflammation; cell viability; gelatin beads; insulin; pseudoislets

Index Keywords

Cell culture, Cell death, Cell proliferation, Controlled drug delivery, Diffusion in gases, Glucose, Nutrients, Oxygen, Targeted drug delivery; Anti-inflammation, Cell viability, Gelatin beads, Lactate dehydrogenase assays, Oxygen diffusion, Pancreatic beta cells, pseudoislets, Suspension cultures; Insulin

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus181) Albayati, R.K.^a, Al-Rekabi, A.M.^b, Alammari, N.R.^b, Fawzi, H.A.^c**Topical combination of nifedipine with lidocaine for anal fissure treatment**

(2019) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 10 (2), pp. 387-391.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00320.6

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^c Clinical Pharmacy Departments, Baghdad Medical City Hospitals Campus, Iraq

Abstract

Background: A fissure consist of crack or tear in the vertical axis of the anal canal between the anal vergand the dentate line. Anal fissure is treated by two ways either medical or surgical treatment or both. Material and method: A prospective study of one hundred patients presented with anal fissure to outpatient surgical clinic in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, the patients divided into two groups, 40 patients (15 males and 25 females) with acute anal fissure, and 60 patients (25 males and 35 females) with chronic anal fissure. Results: There was no statistically significant difference in the healing rate between acute and chronic lesion, however the rate of healed lesion in acute setting is higher than that of chronic setting (80% vs. 56%) Conclusion: Topical application nifedipine and lidocaine effective in treating acute anal fissures with the healing response of 85%, and prevent evolution of acute anal fissures to chronic anal fissure. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Acute; Anal fissure; Chronic; Medical treatment

Index Keywords

lidocaine, nifedipine; acute anal fissure, acute anal fissure, anal canal, anus fissure, Article, chronic anal fissure, chronic anal fissure, chronicity, controlled study, female, healing, human, major clinical study, male, prospective study

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

182) Al-Hamzawi, S.A.^a, Mohammed, B.K.^b

Prevalence, socio-demographic variables, symptoms profile, and comorbidity of premenstrual dysphoric disorder

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (1), pp. 694-698.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i1.1905

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Abstract

The premenstrual dysphoric disorder is the severe form of premenstrual syndrome that consists of a cluster of somatic, effective, and behavioral symptoms triggered by the changes in the sex steroids levels which goes along with the ovulatory menstrual cycle. The disorder recurs each month and starting after the ovulation and ceases in a short time after the beginning of menses. The current study was aimed to study the prevalence, socio-demographic variables, symptoms profile and comorbidity of premenstrual dysphoric disorder in Iraqi women. A cross-sectional study performed on 200 Iraqi women of age (15-50) years during the period between 2nd of September 2017-30th of September 2018. The study was done in the outpatient department of gynaecology and obstetrics of Maternity and Children Teaching Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah city, Iraq. Each patient was assessed individually using a structured interview that includes the demographic characteristics, and the Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool. The study revealed that (9%) of women were suffering from a premenstrual dysphoric disorder. It was present in (39%) of the younger women (18-24 years of age) in comparison to other age groups. The predominant symptom was severe anger or irritability (69.5%) and, (20%) of women with the premenstrual dysphoric disorder have comorbid depression. The premenstrual dysphoric disorder was more common in women of young age group, married, of moderate economic status, and of a higher educational level. The predominant symptom was severe anger or irritability. Women with premenstrual dysphoric disorder reported high comorbid depression. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Comorbid depression; Premenstrual dysphoric disorder; Socio-demographic variables

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, Article, comorbidity, controlled study, cross-sectional study, DSM-5, female, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, human, irritability, major clinical study, menstrual cycle, menstruation, ovulation, Patient Health Questionnaire 9, premenstrual dysphoric disorder, prevalence, questionnaire, structured interview, young adult

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

183) Alanbagi, A.A.^a, Al-Zamily, R.H.^b

The depression among cancer patients during chemotherapy and its relation to demographic and social data

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (1), pp. 500-505.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i1.1873

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Abstract

Depression considers one of the most common symptoms associated with malignancy that is difficult to detect and therefore treat. It consists of a significant psychological disorder, which worsens during chemotherapy and can continue after the end of chemotherapy or in the recurrence of treatment and adversely affect the quality of life. Depression often accompanies many symptoms, such as fatigue, weight loss and food disorders widely accepted as a result of cancer. The current study was designed to investigate depression symptoms among cancer patients during chemotherapy and its association with socio-demographic data. However, the difficult economic conditions and financial problems were the most obvious reasons and the unrecognised social problems of people who lost a partner or living alone who contributed to depression in the cancer patient. The treatment of patients with another type of cancer in another organ of the body or originally infected with Chronic diseases condition increases the patient's ill-being, lack of medication, supplies and frequent visits of the hospital, especially for visitors from villages outside cities, number of chemotherapy cycle Especially when the patient is responsible for the family. Patients during chemotherapy usually have symptoms as a result of their cancer or treatment side effect. These symptoms have been affected by the physical and emotional conditions of the patients and also have a negative effect on treatment. Cancer patients may be subject to psychological disorder during the clinical course of their illness. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cancer; Chemotherapy; Depression

Index Keywords

adult, aged, Article, asthma, body weight loss, cancer chemotherapy, cancer patient, cardiovascular disease, depression, disease severity, eating disorder, economic status, emotion, fatigue, female, financial deficit, glucose blood level, hospitalization, human, hypertension, major clinical study, male, mental disease, prevalence, quality of life, questionnaire, social problem, very elderly, virus hepatitis

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Source: Scopus

184) Al-Zamily, A.M.

Evaluation of the outcome of Kala-Azar Control Program in Iraq

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (1), pp. 742-747.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i1.1915

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Abstract

Visceral leishmaniasis has been recognized as an important public health problem in Iraq for the last 50 years, particularly in the southern governorates owing to its considerable impact on morbidity and its potential to spread in outbreaks and epidemics which impose a heavy burden on the national health services. This study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the national control measures in reducing the number of Kala-azar cases in Al-Diwaniyah governorate (which is a known endemic focus in Iraq), for the years 2007 and 2008. The results of this study at the district level for the years 2007 and 2008 regarding the number of Kala-azar cases and application of control measures revealed that the Kala-azar incidence rates in Al-Diwaniyah governorate for the years 2007 and 2008 were 1.4 and 0.8 per 1000 in children less than five years, respectively. The number of Kala-azar cases recorded for the year 2007 was 399 cases, which constituted 12.2% of the total cases in Iraq, this included 216 cases (54.1%) from areas where active control measures (spraying, rodents control campaign and euthanization of jackals and stray dogs) were not applied, and 183 cases (45.9%) from areas where such measures were applied. In the year 2007, the differences in the number of cases between areas without and areas with control measures were highly obvious in all districts. In the year 2008, the differences in the number of cases between areas without and areas with control measures were highly obvious in all districts with the exception of Al-Hamza district. Comparison of the number of cases recorded during the year 2007 in areas before active intervention with the number of cases recorded in the same areas during the year 2008, after this intervention revealed that these active control measures were 58.8 % effective in reduction of Kala-azar cases. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Kala-azar control measures; Leishmaniasis

Index Keywords

age distribution, Article, biometry, child, geographic distribution, health program, health service, human, incidence, infection control, Iran, public health, school child, seasonal variation, visceral leishmaniasis

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Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: Int. J. Res. Pharm. Sci.

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Source: Scopus

185) Jabbar, N.K.^a, Almzaieel, A.J.^b

Caspase 3 in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Nephropathy: Relationship with Nf-Kb Gene Expression and Aopp

(2019) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 19 (1), pp. 421-427.

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Abstract

Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is the most common and prevalent complication of diabetes mellitus (DM). Persistent hyperglycemia was induced oxidative stress, leading to cell damage and death by apoptosis. However, the mechanism by which hyperglycemia induces apoptosis in DN is not well understood. 60 patients (30 patients with Typ2 DM,

30 patients with DN) and 30 healthysubjects as control group were enrolled in this study. Serum levels of advanced oxidation protein products(AOPPs) and CAT activity were measuredby the colorimetricmethod, levelof serum caspase-3 as a proapoptotic biomarker was also measured by ELISA. Additionally, expression of the apoptotic genes, Blood nuclear factor-B (NF- κ B) was investigated using qPCR. The level of AOPP was significantly increasedin patient groups than control(P<0.05), while CAT activity in DN significantly decrease (P<0.05) as compared with control groups. Levels of caspase-3 in DN patients were significantly higher than DM and control groups (P<0.05), with upregulation of NF- κ Bm RNA gene expression. In conclusion, caspase-3 as a final common mediator of high glucose-induced apoptosis and have an important role in DN pathogenesis and progression. Apoptosis seems to be associated with an alteration in inflammatory mediators such as oxidative stress.

Author Keywords

apoptosis; Diabetic nephropathy (DN); hyperglycemia; oxidative stress

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Publication Stage: Final

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186) Alomashi, G.B.A.^a, Al-Shabbani, A.H.A.^b

Prevalence of intestinal parasitic infestation in anemic patients attended to al-diwanayah teaching hospital at Al-Qadisiyah Province/Iraq
(2019) *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance*, 10 (3), pp. 60-65. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.25258/ijpqa.10.3.22

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^b Department of Clinical Laboratory Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The present study was conducted from November 2016 to October 2018 at Al-Diwanayah Teaching Hospital (Al-Qadisiyah province/Iraq) to investigate the prevalence of intestinal parasites in anemic patients using conventional classical methods. Stool and blood samples were collected from 974 patients to detect the parasite, the RBC count, PVC, and the Hb level. The result shows that overall of anemic patients, the parasitic infestation was 64% were positives. Among positive infected patients, exhibiting multiple parasitic infestations accounted for 45 %, while patients with single parasitic infestation accounted for 55%. The wet amount and staining method were used to detect the intestinal parasite, and the results show protozoans trophozoite and cyst of Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lamblia, Balantidium coli, and the oocyst of Cryptosporidium while the result detects the egg of helminthes were Enterobius vermicularis, Trichuris trichiura, Ascaris lumbricoides, Ancylostoma duodenale and Strongyloides stercoralis. Concerning social factors (age, gender, and residence), significant elevation (p < 0.05) were observed in groups of 10 years (85.87%), males (69.57%), and rural areas (80.37%). Values (Mean \pm Standard error) of RBCs indices showed that there were significant decreases (p < 0.05) in total RBCs count [(3.87 \pm 0.23) \times 10⁶/ μ L], Hb [(10.62 \pm 0.86) g/dL], MCH [(27.44 \pm 1.36) pg], and MCHC [(27.87 \pm 2.75) g/dl]; and significant increases (p < 0.05) in values of PCV [(38.11 \pm 1.49) %], and MCV [(98.48 \pm 3.65) fl]. Macrocytic (62.26%) and normocytic (51.73%) were the commonest types of anemia reported among infested and non-infested patients, respectively. Association between species of intestinal parasites and type of anemia were detected in this study. It showed that E. vermicularis (91.19%), B. coli(45.59%), and A. duodenale (91.67%) were significantly prevalent (p < 0.05) among macrocytic, normocytic and microcytic anemic patients, respectively. © 2019, International Journal of Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Al-Diwanayah; Al-Qadisiyah; Intestinal parasite; Iraq; Patient

Index Keywords

cellophane, edetic acid, hemoglobin; Ancylostoma duodenale, anemia, Article, Ascaris lumbricoides, balantidiasis, Cryptosporidium, Entamoeba histolytica, Enterobius vermicularis, erythrocyte, erythrocyte count, female, Giardia intestinalis, helminth, hematocrit, human, immune response, intestine parasite, Iraq, iron deficiency anemia, macrocytic anemia, male, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, mean corpuscular volume, nonhuman, parasitosis, prevalence, Strongyloides stercoralis, Trichuris trichiura, urban area

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187) Al-Temimi, S.M.^b, Al-Rekabi, A.M.^a

The pten-gene expression level is a novel indicator for poor prognosis in invasive ductal carcinoma
(2019) *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, 9 (4), pp. 538-543.

DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.v9i4.5

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Abstract

The objective of the present work was to formulate and evaluate floating microspheres containing Roxatidine acetate HCl prepared by emulsion solvent diffusion technique. To achieve extended retention in the upper GIT, this may result in enhanced absorption and thereby improved bioavailability. Roxatidine acetate HCl is a competitive H₂ receptor antagonist used to treat gastric ulcers. Floating microspheres systems have a density less than gastric fluids, and so these systems remain buoyant in the stomach without affecting the gastric emptying rate for a prolonged period. Floating microspheres were prepared by using hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose (HPMC K4M and HPMC K15M) and ethyl cellulose. The microspheres were evaluated for parameters like particle size, entrapment efficiency, shape and surface morphology, drug content, in-vitro drug release study and drug release kinetic study. The floating microspheres were found to be spherical, and the FTIR study confirmed the drug-polymer compatibility. All floating microspheres formulations showed good flow properties, and buoyancy was found to be 71-87%. Among all formulations, F2 showed an appropriate balance between buoyancy and drug release rate (90% in 12 h); hence it is considered as the best formulation. The data obtained in this study thus suggests that the floating

microspheres of roxatidine acetate HCl are promising for sustained drug delivery, which can be used for reducing dosing frequency. © 2019, International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Buoyancy; Drug release; Floating microspheres; Roxatidine

Index Keywords

histamine H2 receptor antagonist, indicator, phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5 trisphosphate 3 phosphatase, roxatidine acetate; adult, Article, bioavailability, breast carcinoma, cancer diagnosis, cancer prognosis, comparative study, down regulation, drug absorption, drug diffusion, drug release, drug retention, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, gene expression level, housekeeping gene, human, human tissue, lymph node metastasis, major clinical study, mammography, mastectomy, prospective study, real time polymerase chain reaction, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, RNA isolation, tumor volume, upregulation

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188) Al-Mudhaffer, R.H.^a, Abbas Al-Huseini, L.M.^b, Hassan, S.M.^c, Hadi, N.R.^c

Bardoxolone ameliorates cerebral ischemia/ reperfusion injury in Male rats

(2019) *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22 (Special Issue 4), art. no. SPe161, .

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Abstract

Background: Ischemic cerebrovascular disease causes oxygen deprivation to the brain tissue. Reperfusion, which can occur spontaneously through dissolution of the thrombus or by therapeutic recanalization, leads to the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and induces inflammation which further damages the brain tissue. **Methods:** Animal model of rats were subjected to general anesthesia during which an occlusion of bilateral common carotid arteries was done for half hour then reperfusion for one hour with and without prior treatment with Bardoxolone 3 mg/kg intraperitoneal (i.p) 24 hr. Brain tissues were sent for histopathological scoring assessment as well as for estimation of Nrf2, NF-κB and MDA levels. **Results:** The level of nuclear Nrf2 was increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in bardoxolone group. Brain tissue damage scores and the levels of NF-κB and MDA were decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in rats treated with bardoxolone. **Histological results** in bardoxolone group showed reduced structural lesions. **Conclusions:** Neuroprotective effect of bardoxolone against cerebral I/R injury via up-regulation of nuclear Nrf2 protein and down-regulation of inflammation and oxidative stress. © *Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health* SPe161

Author Keywords

Bardoxolone; Cerebral I/R; MDA; NF-κB; Nrf2; Oxidative stress

Index Keywords

bardoxolone, immunoglobulin enhancer binding protein, malonaldehyde, toll like receptor 2, toll like receptor 4, transcription factor Nrf2; animal cell, animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, Article, cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, controlled study, cytoplasm, down regulation, histopathology, immunohistochemistry, male, neuroprotection, nonhuman, oxidative stress, protein expression, rat

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Source: Scopus

189) Almudhafar, A.M.^a, Hussien, A.J.^a, Alhassani, Z.K.^b, Hadi, N.R.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^c, Jamil, D.A.^d, Al-Aubaidy, H.A.^e

Cerebro-protective effect of bosentan in brain ischemia reperfusion injury

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Abstract

Background: Ischemia reperfusion injury following acute ischemic insult is responsible for extension of injury. Bosentan is an endothelin receptor antagonist, which is currently used as a strong vasoconstrictor. This study aims to investigate the effects of bosentan on ischemia reperfusion injury after brain ischemic stroke in rat model. **Methods:** Forty male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into four study groups: Sham group: Rats underwent the anesthesia & surgery for an identical period to the other 3 study groups without intervention. Control group: Rats underwent anesthesia & surgery including bilateral common carotid artery ligation (BCCAL) for 30 minutes and then reperfusion for 1 hour. Vehicle group: Four days before ischemia, rats were administered with a vehicle (5% gummi arabicum) and then anesthesia & BCCAL surgery were performed. Bosentan treat group: Four days before ischemia, rats were administered with bosentan (100mg/ kg/day) and then anesthesia & BCCAL surgery were performed. **Results:** Bosentan treated group exhibited lower concentration of interleukin 6 (IL-6) in the brain (2168.0±30.67 pg/mL) than in the control group (2571.37±96.58 pg/mL) ($P < 0.05$). In addition, interleukin 10 (IL-10) levels were significantly high in the bosentan group (275.7±15.97 pg/mL) when compared to the control group (244.05±12.23

pg/mL) ($P \leq 0.05$). This was associated with a non-significant reduction in the brain levels of endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) in the bosentan treated groups (90.23 ± 1.14 ng/mL) when compared to the control group (90.94 ± 2.48), ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: Bosentan treatment have protective effects against the inflammatory damage following ischemia reperfusion injury following acute myocardial infarction. © Annals of Tropical Medicine & Public Health SPe145

Author Keywords

Bosentan; Endothelial; Interleukin 10; Interleukin 6; Ischemia-reperfusion injury; Nitric oxide synthase

Index Keywords

bosentan, interleukin 10, interleukin 6, nitric oxide synthase; animal experiment, animal model, antiinflammatory activity, Article, brain infarction size, brain ischemia, brain level, brain tissue, carotid artery ligation, cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury, common carotid artery, controlled study, male, neuroprotection, nonhuman, rat

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190) Hoidy, W.H.^a, Jaber, F.A.^b, Al-Askiry, M.A.^c

Association of CYP1A1 rs1048943 polymorphism with prostate cancer in Iraqi men patients

(2019) *Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention*, 20 (12), pp. 3839-3842. Cited 4 times.

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationship between CYP1A1 gene rs1048943 polymorphism and the risk of Iraqi men with prostate cancer. **Methods:** In this research, we conducted a population-based approach that intersects high-throughput genotype information from different population of Iraq to estimate the frequency of genotypes associated with prostate cancer responsiveness. Our study included a total of 100 patients and 150 healthy controls. rs1048943 genotyping has been investigated in Iraqi men in connection with prostate cancer. **Results:** We observed that individuals with the rs1048943 GA genotype had an increased risk of prostate cancer relative to those with the AA genotype (OR 95% CI of 0.449 :95%CI 0.23-0.90; $P = 0.002$). We found in the dominant model that the rs1048943 GA and GG genotype displayed an increased risk of prostate cancer relative to the AA genotype (OR 95% CI of 0.680 :95%CI 0.4-1.17; $P = 0.018$). **Conclusion:** Polymorphism RS 1048943 in the CYP1A1 gene is associated with the risk of developing prostate cancer and is possibly one of the most significant factors in its development. © 2019, Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention.

Author Keywords

CYP1A1; Genotype; Prostate cancer; rs1048943

Index Keywords

CYP1A1 protein, human, cytochrome P450 1A1; case control study, follow up, genetic predisposition, genetics, human, Iraq, male, pathology, prognosis, prostate tumor, risk factor, single nucleotide polymorphism; Case-Control Studies, Cytochrome P-450 CYP1A1, Follow-Up Studies, Genetic Predisposition to Disease, Humans, Iraq, Male, Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide, Prognosis, Prostatic Neoplasms, Risk Factors

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191) Ghafil, F.A.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Al-Janabi, H.S.^c, Hadi, N.R.^a, Al-Aubaidy, H.A.^d

Genetic Polymorphism of Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptors and Their Effect on the Clinical Outcome of Captopril Treatment in Arab Iraqi Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome (Mid Euphrates)

(2019) *Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry*, .

DOI: 10.1007/s12291-019-00860-x

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Abstract

Genetic variation in the angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R) has an important effect on the outcome of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) initiated treatment with captopril. This study aims to investigate the impact of genetic polymorphism of AT1R (rs5186 and rs275651) on the ACS outcome in Iraqi patients treated with captopril. A total of 250 Iraqi individuals with ACS were included in this case—control study and they were divided into two study groups; Study group 1 included 125 participants who were prescribed captopril, 25 mg twice daily and study group 2 included 125 participants who received no captopril as part of their ACS treatment (control study). The AT1R gene (rs5186) CC genotype was found to be associated with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) (Odd's ratio (O.R) = 1.2, $P = 0.7$), while AC was associated with Non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and unstable angina (UA) (O.R = 1.2, $P = 0.8$). AC genotype is more prone to have Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) after ACS attack (O.R = 1.2, $P = 0.6$). CC genotype had a risk to get less improvement (O.R = 1.6, $P = 0.5$), so might require higher doses of captopril during acute coronary insult. The AT1R gene (rs275651) AA genotype was associated with UA (O.R = 1.3, $P = 0.9$). AA and AT genotypes were more prone to have PCI after ACS attack (O.R =

3.9 P = 0.2, O.R = 3.5, P = 0.3 respectively) and thus requiring higher doses of captopril. We conclude that the AT1R rs5186, rs275651 genetic polymorphisms might partially affect the clinical outcome of ACS patients treated with captopril and might have captopril resistance which requires higher doses. © 2019, Association of Clinical Biochemists of India.

Author Keywords

Acute coronary syndrome; AT1R; Captopril; Genetic polymorphism; Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system

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192) Altememi, I.A., Nassr, O.A.A.

Prognostic evaluation of interleukin 17a and myeloid-derived suppressor cells in colorectal cancer patients

(2019) *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, 9 (3), pp. 26-29.

DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.v9i3.14

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Abstract

The current study was focused on patients with Colorectal Cancer between the ages of 26–82years. The objective of this study to determine the interleukin (IL-17) level and CD33 expression status in patients with Colorectal Cancer. A total of 60 out of (40 patients and 20 control groups) were collected from gastroenterology and liver diseases teaching hospital from March 2018–May 2018, Iraq. The results show Median IL-17 was significantly higher in study group than in control group ($p < 0.001$), 12.13 (9.73) pg/ml versus 0.41 (0.67) pg/ml, and Median CD33 was significantly higher in study group than in control group ($p < 0.001$), 73.00 (5.0) % versus 4.50 (3.75) %. © 2019, International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

CD33; Colorectal Cancer; IL 17

Index Keywords

CD33 antigen, interleukin 17; adult, aged, Article, cancer inhibition, cancer prognosis, cancer survival, case control study, clinical article, colorectal cancer, controlled study, female, human, human tissue, immunofluorescence, Kolmogorov Smirnov test, male, myeloid-derived suppressor cell, overall survival, protein expression, tumor growth, tumor promotion, very elderly

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193) Al-Salin, A.R.H.^a, Al-Hilaly, H.^b, Magid, R.^b

Molecular study of BRCA-1,2 and P53 gene polymorphisms among post-operative breast cancer patients

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (4), pp. 3570-3577.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i4.1733

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Abstract

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor i group of cancer cells that may develop into (invade) or spread to distant body regions around tissues. In both advanced and developing nations and in many parts of the globe, the burden of breast cancer is rising. It's the most prevalent malicious person illness in females, with 18% of all female cancers and the third most prevalent cause of cancer death globally. This case-control study was organized to explore the potential role of chosen genetic parameters in the Al-Diwanyia province in random samples of breast cancer patients the research, 5 ml of blood samples from 50 women with post-operative breast cancer attending the outpatient oncology department at Al Diwaniyia Teaching Hospital were employed compared to 50 women without cancer, patient ages and control ranged from 18 to 80 years. Among the three susceptibility genes studied, BRCA In BRCA-1 GG genotype evidently proposed a risk factor for tumor as had an (OR 5.3191) and risk factor (EF 0.065); AG & AA genotypes, on the other hand, played a rather preventive part as they had no risk factor (PF) of 0.0476 & 0.1667 respectively and low OR (0.7619 & 0.7917 respectively) and patients had 16%, and 84% of patients had G and A alleles respectively. The genotype of BRCA-2 AG As had the risk factor (OR 13.4146) and the risk factor (EF 0.1851), the AA genotype, on the other hand, did not have a risk factor role since it had a protective fraction (PF) of 0.9103 and a low OR (0.0731). Patients have 10% of G and 90% of A alleles compared to 100% of A only. In the P53 CC genotype, tumor etiology has evidently been proposed, as was the case with (OR 1.2941) and risk factor (EF 0.091). The GC genotype, on the other hand, did not have a risk factor as it had (PF) of 0.087 and low OR (0.4565) and patients had 56 percent of G allele and 44 percent of C allele compared to 52 percent of G and 48 percent of C control. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

BRCA genes; Breast cancer; P53

Index Keywords

genomic DNA, protein p53, restriction endonuclease; adult, aged, allele, Article, breast cancer, breast cancer type 1 gene, breast cancer type 2 gene, cancer risk, case control study, comparative study, controlled study, DNA extraction, DNA polymorphism, female, genotype, human, intron, major clinical study, middle aged, molecular genetics, mutation, polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism, postoperative period, prevalence, restriction mapping, risk factor, tumor gene, very elderly, young adult

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Publisher: J. K. Welfare and Pharmascope Foundation**ISSN:** 09757538**Language of Original Document:** English**Abbreviated Source Title:** Int. J. Res. Pharm. Sci.

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus194) Muslim, O.T.^a, Abdulmaged, M.A.^b, Radhi, A.A.^b**The distribution of gastric malignancies in al-diwanayah province-iraq, a retrospective study**(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (4), pp. 3229-3235.**DOI:** 10.26452/ijrps.v10i4.1626^a Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qaisyah, Iraq^b Gastroenterology Center, AL-Diwanayah Teaching Hospital, Iraq**Abstract**

Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignancies affecting gastrointestinal tract. It a multifactorial illness, both genetic and environmental factors involving in etiology. A wide variation in the incidence of gastric cancer in different geographical regions. Endoscopy is the most sensitive and specific method for the diagnosis. The aims of this study is to describe the distribution rate of gastric cancer in AL-Diwanayah province in Iraq in correlation with the patients age, sex and the histopathological types of gastric cancer. From about (4078) patients who underwent gastroscopy for different indications at AL-Diwanayah gastroenterology and hepatology center in Iraq during the period between November 2015 and April 2019, (76) patients were founded to have gastric cancer by documented histopathological study of tissue biopsy. Gastric cancer distribution was about (1.8%). Males are affected more than females in a ratio of (1.37:1). Out of (76) total number of patients with gastric cancer;(69) patients (90.79%) having gastric adenocarcinoma (most common type) with male to female ratio of (1.46:1). (5) Patients (6.58%) having gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) and (2) patients (2.63%) having lymphoma. In patients with adenocarcinoma,(12) patients (17.39%) were less than (40 years) of age, (31) patients (44.93%) were between (40-60 years) and (26) patients (37.68%) were older than (60 years). The intestinal-type adenocarcinoma was the most common histopathological type (63.77%), followed by diffuse type (30.43%), mixed (4.35%) and mucinous(1.45%). Gastric cancer incidence is increasing with advance age; it still a public health and challenging problem. Mass screening or surveillance programs is the best method for the detection and diagnosis of gastric cancer at an early stage. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Adenocarcinoma; Diffuse; Gastric cancer; Intestinal

Index Keywords

adult, Article, female, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, gastroscopy, histopathology, human, human tissue, Iraq, lifestyle, lymphoma, major clinical study, male, retrospective study, stomach adenocarcinoma, stomach cancer

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Muslim O.T.; Department of Internal Medicine, Iraq; email: osamahmuslim@gmail.com

Publisher: J. K. Welfare and Pharmascope Foundation**ISSN:** 09757538**Language of Original Document:** English**Abbreviated Source Title:** Int. J. Res. Pharm. Sci.

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus195) Abed, H.H.^a, Ali, A.M.^b, Al-Ziaydi, A.G.^c, Nayif, E.M.^b**Evaluation toxic effect of bisphenol a in reproductive system of male mice and amelioration its effect by green tea extract**(2019) *Plant Archives*, 19, pp. 880-885.^a Physiology and Chemistry Department, Veterinary Medicine College, Muthanna University, Iraq^b Department of Pathological Analysis Techniques, Al-Mustaqbal University College, Iraq^c College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

Bisphenol A (BPA) is a chemical compound have chemical formula (CH₃)₂C(C₆H₄OH)₂. Bisphenol A (BPA) is use to synthesis various plastic and epoxy resin such as water bottle, many food and beverage cans, sports equipment, CDs, and DVDs. BPA could be hydrolyzed in rise temperature and basic or acidic conditions which major to leaching of BPA into drink and food containers. This study aim to evaluate toxic effect of Bisphenol A in testis of male mice and amelioration its toxic effect by co-administration of green tea extract. Healthy adult male albino laboratory mice (*Mus musculus*) treated with two doses of Bisphenol A (20 mg/kg and 40 mg/kg body weight per day) for thirty days. The Biochemical parameters of luteinizing hormone, testosterone and follicle stimulating hormone showed significant differences between different groups also histopathological of testis showed significant damage in groups that treat with Bisphenol A, in addition co administration of extract green tea showed significant mitigation in toxic effect of Bisphenol A. © 2019 Plant Archives. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Amelioration; Antioxidant; Bisphenol A; Green Tea Extract

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196) Kitab, S.^a, Habboub, G.^b, Abdulkareem, S.B.^a, Alimidhatti, M.B.^a, Benzel, E.^{b,c}

Redefining lumbar spinal stenosis as a developmental syndrome: Does age matter?
(2019) *Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine*, 31 (3), pp. 357-365. Cited 2 times.

DOI: 10.3171/2019.2.SPINE181383

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Abstract

Objective: Age is commonly thought to be a risk factor in defining lumbar spinal stenosis (LSS) degenerative or developmental subtypes. This article is a follow-up to a previous article ("Redefining Lumbar Spinal Stenosis as a Developmental Syndrome: An MRI-Based Multivariate Analysis of Findings in 709 Patients Throughout the 16- to 82-Year Age Spectrum") that describes the radiological differences between developmental and degenerative types of LSS. MRI-based analysis of "degeneration" variables and spinal canal morphometric characteristics of LSS segments have been thought to correlate with age at presentation. Methods: The authors performed a re-analysis of data from their previously reported prospective MRI-based study, stratifying data from the 709 cases into 3 age categories of equal size (instead of the original < 60 vs ≥ 60 years). Relative spinal canal dimensions, as well as radiological degenerative variables from L1 to S1, were analyzed across age groups in a multivariate mode. The total degenerative scale score (TDSS) for each lumbar segment from L1 to S1 was calculated for each patient. The relationships between age and qualitative stenosis grades, TDSS, disc degeneration, and facet degeneration were analyzed using Pearson's product-moment correlation and multiple regression. Results: Multivariate analysis of TDSS and spinal canal dimensions revealed highly significant differences across the 3 age groups at L2-3 and L3-4 and a weaker, but still significant, association with changes at L5-S1. Age helped to explain only 9.6% and 12.2% of the variance in TDSS at L1-2 and L2-3, respectively, with a moderate positive correlation, and 7.8%, 1.2%, and 1.9% of the variance in TDSS at L3-4, L4-5, and L5-S1, respectively, with weak positive correlation. Age explained 24%, 26%, and 18.4% of the variance in lumbar intervertebral disc (LID) degeneration at L1-2, L2-3, and L3-4, respectively, while it explained only 6.2% and 7.2% of the variance of LID degeneration at L4-5 and L5-S1, respectively. Age explained only 2.5%, 4.0%, 1.2%, 0.8%, and 0.8% of the variance in facet degeneration at L1-2, L2-3, L3-4, L4-5, and L5-S1, respectively. Conclusions: Age at presentation correlated weakly with degeneration variables and spinal canal morphometries in LSS segments. Age correlated with upper lumbar segment (L1-4) degeneration more than with lower segment (L4-S1) degeneration. The actual chronological age of the patients did not significantly correlate with the extent of degenerative pathology of the lumbar stenosis segments. These study results lend support for a developmental contribution to LSS. © 2019 AANS.

Author Keywords

Age; Degenerative lumbar stenosis; Developmental lumbar spinal stenosis

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, Article, cohort analysis, controlled study, developmental disorder, disease association, follow up, groups by age, human, interrater reliability, intervertebral disk degeneration, lumbar spinal stenosis, major clinical study, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, prospective study, redefining lumbar spinal stenosis, risk factor, age, diagnostic imaging, female, intervertebral disk degeneration, lumbar vertebra, lumbosacral region, male, middle aged, pathology, procedures, radiography, sacrum, vertebral canal stenosis, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age Factors, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Female, Humans, Intervertebral Disc Degeneration, Lumbar Vertebrae, Lumbosacral Region, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Male, Middle Aged, Prospective Studies, Radiography, Sacrum, Spinal Stenosis, Young Adult

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197) Jaleel Swadi, A.A.^a, Jabur, A.H.^b, Abdlkadhim, S.J.^b

The value of 5% topical imiquimod cream for the treatment of flat warts in a sample of Iraqi patients
(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (2), pp. 1571-1574.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i2.1374

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Abstract

Flat warts are mainly caused by HPV type 3 and 10. The condition is usually seen in young people in visible skin areas such as the back of hands, face, and forehead. Medical treatment may be prolonged in some situations for months and rarely for years making patients unsatisfactory. Surgical approaches such as electrocoagulation, cryosurgery, and laser are used when medical treatment fails to control the disease, but surgical removal carries the risk of scar formation and is usually costly. The current study was planned and carried out to evaluate the response of plane warts to 5% imiquimod cream in a sample of Iraqi patients with plane warts. The present cohort study included 20 patients with plane warts. Those patients were selected from the pool of patients visiting the dermatology consultation unit at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq during the period from September 2018 through June 2019. Age, gender, and duration of disease were the main variables included in the study; the outcome was a response to treatment classified as complete, partial, and incomplete. All patients were treated by topically applied 5% imiquimod cream once daily and were followed up for a period of time, ranging from 2 weeks to 12 weeks. The results of the current study revealed that treatment duration and response to treatment is shown in Table 2. Mean duration of treatment was 7.95333 weeks, and it ranged from 2 to 12 weeks. Complete response was seen in 60%, partial response was identified in 30%, and no response was the outcome in 10% of patients. Treatment response was not correlated to the age or gender of patients, but longer duration of disease predicted poor response to treatment. In view of available data in the current study and in previous reports, 5% topical imiquimod cream appears to be an efficient and safe mode of treatment for flat warts. © 2019 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cream; Flat warts; Human papilloma virus; Topical imiquimod

Index Keywords

imiquimod; adult, Article, child, clinical article, clinical outcome, disease duration, female, follow up, human, Iraq, male, papillomavirus infection, scar formation, treatment duration, treatment response, verruca plana juvenilis, Wart virus

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- 198) Dolachee, A.A.^a, Lafta, G.A.^b, Mohammed, A.N.^c, Al-Zubaidi, A.K.^d

Factors affecting the outcome in surgically treated civilian penetrating head injury: Case series

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (3), pp. 2120-2126.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i3.1437

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Abstract

Penetrating brain injury (PBI) is any injury that causes penetration of the scalp, skull, meninges, and brain. It is a traumatic brain injury caused by either low-velocity sharp objects (e.g. a knife), high-velocity projectiles (shell fragment or bullets) or blast injury is the consequence of the detonation of complex explosives with or without PBI and closed head injury. Aim of the study: To evaluate the factors (pre-operative and operative) that affect the surgical outcome of civilian PBI. This study was done from February 2017 to October 2018 prospectively & retrospectively. The study involved only the civilian patients that got a penetrating head injury and surgically treated in Neurosurgical Teaching Hospital/Baghdad/Iraq. The data include thirty-nine (39) operated patients with PBI. Data information includes the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), radiological investigations (computerized tomography (CT-scan) and plain X-ray) the outcome determined by Glasgow Outcome Score (GOS). The patients were followed up during the time of hospitalization. The surgical outcome of the penetrating head injury in this study was assessed by GOS and was as follow, good recovery 10 patients (25.6%), moderately disabled 11 patients (28.2%), severely disabled 5 patients (12.8%), vegetative 6 patients (15.4%), Dead 7 patients (18.0%). Good outcome 21 patients 53.8% while poor outcome 18 patients 46.2%. GCS is significant factor (p-value = 0.002), time not affecting, CT-finding is significant factor (p-value = 0.000), blood pressure \geq 90 mm Hg is a good predictor factor (p-value = 0.001), speech difficulty is poor predictor factor (p-value = 0.004), outcome of inlet alone better than inlet and outlet. There are many factors affecting the surgical outcome in civilian penetrating head injury, and the significant factor is pre-operative GCS, CT-scan which is the best radiological investigation for pre-operative and postoperative assessment and show the details of the injury, blood pressure \geq 90 mm Hg which is a good prognostic factor. © International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Civilian; Head injury; Outcome; Penetrating head injury

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, Article, brain hemorrhage, case study, child, clinical article, clinical decision making, computer assisted tomography, craniectomy, craniotomy, debridement, diastolic blood pressure, epidural hematoma, fascia lata, female, follow up, frontoparietal cortex, Glasgow coma scale, hemostasis, hospitalization, human, liquorrhea, male, motor dysfunction, outcome assessment, postoperative complication, prediction, prognosis, prospective study, radiology, retrospective study, seizure, speech disorder, stress fracture, systolic blood pressure, traumatic brain injury, vein injury, wound infection, X ray

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- 199) Swadi, A.A.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^b, Hadi, N.R.^c, Al-Aubaidy, H.^d

A Comparative Study to illustrate the Effects of Beta-1 Adrenergic Receptor Allelic Polymorphism on Disease Outcome in Iraqi Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome (on Metoprolol Therapy)

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Abstract

Objective: The response to metoprolol therapy in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is variable and a substantial element of this variability is linked to variation in CYP2D6 enzyme and adrenoceptor (ADRB1) alleles, genotype polymorphism, affecting the phenotype in terms of both rate of metabolism of the active metoprolol (and hence its metabolic ratio) and the responsiveness of ADRB1 receptors to bound metoprolol. This study aims to investigate different clinically relevant allele variants (allele frequencies) of ADRB1 genes: (Arg389Gly: Gly/Gly, Gly/Arg, Arg/Gly) and to determine whether a specific genotype of Beta-1 adrenergic receptor genes (based on genetic polymorphism "allelic types" and combination) have impact on metoprolol effectiveness (clinical outcome) in Arabic Iraqi patients with ACS. Methods: Two-hundred and fifty patients with ACS were enrolled in this study and divided into 2 study groups: Group 1 (125 ACS patients receiving metoprolol) and Group 2 (125 ACS patients received no metoprolol therapy). Two millilitres of venous blood samples were collected and stored at -20 C for DNA extraction. Urine samples were also collected to assess the metabolic ratio using High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Results: There were significant variations in the distribution of the Iraqi patients with respect to CYP2D6 allelic polymorphism in comparison with nearby, Western and Eastern countries and that significant difference contributed to patients' outcome in terms of morbidity and mortality in respect to variable genotypes and phenotypes. Conclusion: These findings suggest that individualization of metoprolol in patients with ACS is essential to improve patients' outcome. Copyright © 2018, SciTechnol, All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

Acute coronary syndrome; ADRB1 polymorphism; Metoprolol

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200) Sultan, A.M., Sahib, H.H., Saheb, H.A., Mohammad, B.I.

Comparative protective effect of zileuton and MK-886 against acute kidney injury induced by doxorubicin

(2019) *Prensa Medica Argentina*, 105 (3), art. no. 1000359, .

DOI: 10.4172/0032-745X.1000359

College of Pharmacy, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al Qadiysah, Governorate,, Al Oruba city, Iraq

Abstract

Objective: To determine the protective effects of the leukotriene inhibitors MK-886 and Zileuton on doxorubicin (DX)-induced acute kidney damage in a rat model. **Methods:** A rat model of acute kidney injury (AKI) was established by a 3-day regimen of DX. The animals were suitably treated with MK-866 or Zileuton, and untreated DX injected and healthy controls were also included. The rat sera were analyzed for the levels of creatinine and urea as markers of renal injury and for the levels of the oxidative stress markers GSH and MDA using standard assays. In addition, the renal tissues of the rats were processed and histo-pathologically analyzed by HE staining. **Results:** DX injection significantly increased the levels of creatinine and urea, indicating dysfunctional kidneys. The levels of both metabolites were restored to baseline levels by MK-866 while Zileuton significantly affected only urea levels. In addition, the GSH levels were significantly decreased and that of MDA was increased upon DX exposure, indicating oxidative damage. While MK-866 treatment significantly reversed the status of both GSH and MDA compared to the DX group, Zileuton had no significant effects on the levels of either. Finally, DX caused extensive renal tissue damage, which was rescued by MK-866 and to a lesser extent by Zileuton. **Conclusions:** Zileuton and MK-886 have a protective effect against AKI induced by doxorubicin, with MK-886 performing better than Zileuton. Copyright © 2019, SciTechnol, All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

Acute renal failure; Creatinine; Doxorubicin (DX)-induced acute kidney damage; Dysfunctional kidneys; Leukotriene inhibitors MK-886; Urea; Zileuton

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Source: Scopus

Documents

- 1) Alwan, A.A.^a, Obaid, A.A.^a, Ajeel, H.T.^b

Assessment of the outcome of the tubularized incised plate (T.I.P) technique in the management of distal hypospadias; prospective single-centre study

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (2), pp. 1547-1550. Cited 3 times.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i2.874

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^b Department of Urology, AL-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Iraq

Abstract

To assess the consequence of tubularized incised plate urethroplasty on primary hypospadias repair. Total of 42 male patients underwent hypospadias repair in AL-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital/Iraq. from April 2016 to April 2018. The levels of the hypospadias defect, age at operation, type of sutures and dressing, type of catheter and time of removal and complications were verified. Tubularized incised plate urethroplasty done for all patients and mean patients age at operation was 4.4 years (range 1 year to 8year). Postoperative follow up was 1 to 3 months. Generally, meatal stenosis, dehiscence due to infection and an urethrocutaneous fistula occurred in 3, 2and 6 pa-tients, respectively. T.I.P. urethroplasty has come to be the favourite surgical procedure of distal hypospadias cases at our hospital. The technique has a small number of complications in addition to prove success and adaptability that continue to increase its application. © Pharmascope Publications | *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*.

Author Keywords

Fistula; Hypospadias; Urethroplasty

Index Keywords

Article, child, clinical article, human, hypospadias, male, meatal stenosis, outcome assessment, postoperative complication, postoperative period, preschool child, prospective study, school child, tubularized incised plate urethroplasty, urethra stenosis, urethrocutaneous fistula, urethroplasty, wound dehiscence

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- 2) Alwan, A.A.^a, Ajeel, H.T.^b, Abd, A.H.^b

A comparative study for the effectiveness of tamsulosin alone versus tamsulosin plus tadalafil combination as an expulsive medical treatment in the management of lower ureteric calculous in al-diwanayah teaching hospital

(2019) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10 (2), pp. 1551-1555.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v10i2.875

^a Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b Department of Urology, AL-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Iraq

Abstract

To evaluate the efficacy & safety of tamsulosin alone versus tamsulosin plus tadalafil combination as expulsive medical treatment of distal ureteric calculus. From March 2015 until March 2017, two hundred patients (one hundred thirty males and seventy females), who attended the outpatient urology clinic and presented with stones size 5 to 10 mm in distal ureteric part, have been randomly allocated into two equal treatment groups. Group A treated with tamsulosin alone, and group B treated with tamsulosin plus tadalafil. Both treatments were given for a maximum of six weeks' duration. The rate and time to the calculous passage, type of analgesic use, adverse effects of the drugs, number of outpatient urology clinic visits for pain, and follow-up were noted. Both treatment groups have higher expulsion rate with a lower time to expulsion with no statistically significant differences between them ($p=0.350$, $p=0.074$, respectively). Group B showed a significantly lower rate in admission to the hospital for pain and need for analgesia than in group A. no dangerous adverse events had been observed in both groups. Additional benefit seen in group B was the improvement in erectile function regarding male patients. Using tamsulosin and tadalafil as an expulsive medical treatment for distal ureteric calculus is safe and efficacious. Such combination therapy may provide additional advantages in cases of erectile dysfunction co-exist with distal ureteric calculi. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Tadalafil; Tamsulosin; Urinary calculi

Index Keywords

tadalafil, tamsulosin; adult, analgesia, Article, comparative study, computer assisted tomography, dizziness, drug efficacy, drug safety, echography, erectile dysfunction, female, follow up, headache, human, major clinical study, male, orthostatic hypotension, outpatient care, pain severity, penis erection, radiodiagnosis, randomized controlled trial, therapy effect, treatment duration, ureter stone, ureteroscopy, urethral pain, urology

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

3) Sahib, D.J.^a, Abdali Al-Tameemi, N.A.^b, Jebur, N.M.^c

Investigating the cost of losing customers and the credibility of the organization in the market with the approach to supply chain of mobile companies

(2019) *International Journal of Supply Chain Management*, 8 (1), pp. 413-415.

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^c College of pharmacy, University of AL-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

This article seeks to assess the cost of losing customers and, consequently, the credibility of the organization in the target market. For the wider scope of content, supply chain of mobile phone companies are targeted as a community has been evaluated. The results of the survey showed that today's companies should pay more attention to lost customers, and take measures to reduce them. The loss of the customer for any reason imposes an irreparable cost on the company. In the meantime, telecom operators, as an example of the purpose of this study, in terms of having more competition with competitors, will cause the loss of customer to each one to attract the competitor. Unfortunately, you cannot do anything about those customers who leave the field of practice or leave a particular profession. But many things can be done about customers who are missing out for reasons such as inadequate customer service, poor goods, high sales prices, and so on. The company must investigate customers who are missing out for various reasons and provide each one with a solution. © ExcelingTech Pub, UK.

Author Keywords

Loss of customer; Lost client cost; Organization credit; Supply chain of mobile company

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Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: Int. J. Supply Chain Manag.

2-s2.0-85063277078

Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

4) Hadi, F.H., Alomashi, G.B.A.

Comparative study for recurrent aborted women infected with *Toxoplasma gondii*

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (12), pp. 3268-3272.

College of medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Department of microbiology, Iraq

Abstract

The study was conducted on 70 recurrent aborted women and twenty healthy women, whom have visited Al-Zahraa hospital Laboratory in Al-Najaf Governorate during the period from December 2017 till March 2018. The study was designed to comparative four diagnostic methods (LAT, ELISA IgG, IgM, nPCR from blood samples and nPCR from tissue samples by used B1 primer) which determine the infection with *Toxoplasma gondii* in clinical suspected women in Al-Najaf governorate. DNA of *T. gondii* parasite determined by nPCR, the results indicate that nPCR was the best method that can be used in diagnosis and to determine the prevalence of *T. gondii* and nPCR from tissue samples was the higher sensitivity and specificity (66,100) respectively in comparison with other methods nPCR from blood samples (83,100 no significant) LAT (37,100) respectively and ELISA IgG (53,100) respectively. The present study conducted that the majority of age groups were at age category (21-27) by about (42.9%) for aborted women while for control was (28-35) by about (40%), most studied aborted women were don't read and write by about (61%) while control was middle school by about (45%), that aborted women most patients have (3-6) abortion (77.1 %) followed by double (18. 6%) aborted women,the majority of (ABO) blood group system was A group for aborted women and the lowest was O group by about (41.4% and 4.3%) respectively,the week of abortion was 9 up by about (78.6%). The current study concluded that nPCR technique from tissue samples was the best method that can be used in diagnosis and to determine the prevalence of *T. gondii* as well as the relationship between the A blood group, age, level of education, week of abortion and aborted women with toxoplasmosis disease. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

genomic DNA, immunoglobulin G, immunoglobulin M, LAT protein; abortion, adult, Article, blood group ABO system, clinical article, comparative study, controlled study, diagnostic test accuracy study, DNA extraction, education, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, gel electrophoresis, human, human tissue, latex agglutination test, nested polymerase chain reaction, placenta tissue, pregnancy, prevalence, receiver operating characteristic, recurrent abortion, sensitivity and specificity, serology, *Toxoplasma gondii*, toxoplasmosis, young adult

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

5) Sahib, H.S., Abdulhassan, S.D.

Salmonella hepatitis as a typical presentation of typhoid fever, its impact and prognosis

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (12), pp. 3171-3173. Cited 1 time.

Department of pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Aim of the study: First, to determine the clinical presentation, biochemical features, and prognosis of *Salmonella hepatitis* and second, to know if there is any risk factor of enteric fever or its complications. Background: Enteric fever is still a common health problem with a significant morbidity and mortality with high occurrence rates in countries with poorly-established health systems. In patients, all organs can be affected including liver, hepatic dysfunction is not uncommon presentation of enteric fever. Patients and methods: In endemic areas, fever and liver-based features should alarm the medical personals for the incidence of typhoid because it can mimic other diseases occurring commonly in these areas, like acute viral hepatitis, amoebic hepatitis or malaria, in our study total number of patients were 120case all diagnosed with enteric fever on clinical and laboratory finding (increasing titer of Widal test and positive typhoid IgG and IgM of *Salmonella typhi* rapid test device) Results: The clinical features of typhoid fever in the study: fever 100%, hepatomegaly 18%, hepatosplenomegaly 4%,

jaundice 27%, headache 32%, anorexia 40%, vomiting 1%, elevated ALT 25%, AST 18%, Alkaline phosphatase ALP 16%, lactose dehydrogenase LDH 24% and abnormal PT 25%. Fever, jaundice, and normal or abnormal liver enzymes must hint for the incidence of typhoid hepatitis. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

alanine aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, aspartate aminotransferase, immunoglobulin G, immunoglobulin M, lactate dehydrogenase; adult, anorexia, Article, controlled study, female, headache, hepatitis, hepatomegaly, hepatosplenomegaly, human, jaundice, liver dysfunction, major clinical study, male, morbidity, mortality, risk factor, typhoid fever, vomiting

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Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: J. Pharm. Sci. Res.

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Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

6) Al-Damarchi, A.T.^a, Al-Talakani, G.A.^b

Association of helicobacter pylori and irritable bowel syndrome

(2018) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 9 (12), pp. 486-491. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2018.01884.3

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^b Al-Dewaniyah Teaching Hospital, Al-Dewaniyah Province, Iraq

Abstract

Background: As a bacteria specialized in inhabiting the gastric mucosa, H. pylori is notorious as the chief cause of variable intestinal and extra-intestinal conditions. Yet, the link between H. pylori infection with IBS is still debatable. This has provoked us to execute a case-control study searching into the association between H. pylori status and IBS. Objective: This study is designed to explore the association of H. pylori and the development of IBS, along with revealing if there is any association between this infection and the development IBS. Methods: A descriptive case-control study of 135 individuals was conducted. We select (60) patients from inpatient and outpatient clinic (38 females, 22 males) and were diagnosed as IBS with respect to Rome 4 criteria. Another 75 (42 females, 33 males) seem to be healthy individuals without significant past medical history were assigned as control group. The two groups were subjected to stool antigen for H. pylori and the results were compared between the two clusters. Results: There was no statistically significant association between HP infection and IBS (p= 0.7). The analysis explored higher prevalence of IBS in younger age group (p= 0.6) with overall female preponderance (p=0.02) and more common in married than single patients (p=0.4, p=0.8; respectively). The most common presentation was diarrhea predominance subtype (p= 0.56). Conclusion: There is no significant association between H. pylori infection and occurrence of IBS in the general population. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

abdominal mass, adolescent, adult, antibiotic associated diarrhea, Article, blood cell count, case control study, constipation, controlled study, defecation, diarrhea, disease association, echography, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, feces analysis, female, glucose blood level, Helicobacter infection, Helicobacter pylori, human, irritable colon, liver function test, major clinical study, male, organs at risk, rectum hemorrhage

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Abbreviated Source Title: Indian J. Public Health Res. Dev.

2-s2.0-85061608508

Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

7) Kitab, S.^a, Lee, B.S.^{b c}, Benzel, E.C.^{b c}

Redefining lumbar spinal stenosis as a developmental syndrome: An MRI-based multivariate analysis of findings in 709 patients throughout the 16- to 82-year age spectrum

(2018) *Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine*, 29 (6), pp. 654-660. Cited 7 times.

DOI: 10.3171/2018.5.SPINE18100

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Abstract

Objective: Using an imaging-based prospective comparative study of 709 eligible patients that was designed to assess lumbar spinal stenosis (LSS) in the ages between 16 and 82 years, the authors aimed to determine whether they could formulate radiological structural differences between the developmental and degenerative types of LSS. **Methods:** MRI structural changes were prospectively reviewed from 2 age cohorts of patients: those who presented clinically before the age of 60 years and those who presented at 60 years or older. Categorical degeneration variables at L1-S1 segments were compared. A multivariate comparative analysis of global radiographic degenerative variables and spinal dimensions was conducted in both cohorts. The age at presentation was correlated as a covariable. **Results:** A multivariate analysis demonstrated no significant between-groups differences in spinal canal dimensions and stenosis grades in any segments after age was adjusted for. There were no significant variances between the 2 cohorts in global degenerative variables, except at the L4-5 and L5-S1 segments, but with only small effect sizes. Agerelated degeneration was found in the upper lumbar segments (L1-4) more than the lower lumbar segments (L4-S1). These findings challenge the notion that stenosis at L4-5 and L5-S1 is mainly associated with degenerative LSS. **Conclusions:** Integration of all the morphometric and qualitative characteristics of the 2 LSS cohorts provides evidence for a developmental background for LSS. Based on these findings the authors propose the concept of LSS as a developmental syndrome with superimposed degenerative changes. Further studies can be conducted to clarify the clinical definition of LSS and appropriate management approaches. © 2018 AANS.

Author Keywords

Degenerative lumbar stenosis; Developmental lumbar spinal stenosis; Developmental syndrome

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, age, aged, Article, degenerative disease, developmental disorder, female, fifth lumbar vertebra, first lumbar vertebra, fourth lumbar vertebra, human, intervertebral disk degeneration, intervertebral disk hernia, lumbar spinal stenosis, major clinical study, male, multivariate analysis, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, prospective study, third lumbar vertebra, vertebral canal, diagnostic imaging, lumbar vertebra, lumbosacral region, middle aged, procedures, radiography, vertebral canal stenosis, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Female, Humans, Lumbar Vertebrae, Lumbosacral Region, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Male, Middle Aged, Multivariate Analysis, Prospective Studies, Radiography, Spinal Stenosis, Young Adult

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Abbreviated Source Title: J. Neurosurg. Spine

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Source: Scopus

8) Al-Thwaynee, S.M.S.^a, Ahmed, A.R.^b

Effect of vitamin d supplementation on insulin sensitivity and androgen level in vitamin d-deficient polycystic ovary syndrome patients

(2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (12), pp. 456-458.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i12.29036

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Abstract

Objectives: There is limited evidence that giving Vitamin D supplementation had a beneficial effect on insulin resistance and dysfunction of the menstrual cycle in females with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Thus, the aim of the present study is to evaluate the effect of Vitamin D supplementation on insulin sensitivity and androgen level in Iraqi females with PCOS. **Methods:** A randomized, blinded clinical trial design studied 60 Iraqi females with PCOS referring to the women's counseling, outpatients at maternity and pediatrics teaching hospital in AL-Qadisiyah city, Iraq, and private clinic. Non-probabilistic sampling involved women aged from 18 to 45 years established on inclusion criteria. The patients' basic data have been recorded. Then, we measured Vitamin D, testosterone level, and impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) test to all females. After the diagnosis of Vitamin D deficiency, Vitamin D was administered at 5000 units daily for 8 weeks. All data were remeasured after 2 months. **Result:** A total of 60 patients with polycystic syndrome enrolled in the study, age range from 18 to 39 years, mean age 27.48±5.95 years. The metabolic parameter have been checked at the beginning of the study, which include Vitamin D level 16.1±5.6, impaired glucose test reading 8.8±0.7 and testosterone level 4.5±0.64. After 2 months of supplementation, there were 83.7% of patients reach the normal level of Vitamin D and 16.3% still had a low level of Vitamin D ($p \leq 0.002$) between two groups. In regard to IGT test after 2 months of supplementation, there were 51.6% of patients still who had impaired test while 48.4% reach the normal reading ($p \leq 0.001$). **Conclusions:** Women with PCOS have a statically significant low level of Vitamin D in mean, IGT test in the mean, and high level of testosterone, and there were inverse correlations between Vitamin D with IGT and testosterone. © 2018, Innovare Academics Sciences Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Impaired glucose tolerance; Polycystic ovary syndrome; Vitamin D

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

9) Jallab, H.R.^a, Hussain, M.A.H.^b

Rate of malignant breast cancer among women with breast mass attending aldewaniyah teaching hospitals: A cross-sectional study

(2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (12), pp. 469-473.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i12.29342

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^b Department of Wassit HealthWassit Province, Iraq

Abstract

Objective: The problems of breast mass, pain, or discharge are extremely common in the Iraqi population, as well as, globally. However, the trend in most health-care institutions is that most breast lesions are of benign biologic behavior and among true neoplastic lesions. Marital status has been linked to the outcome of breast malignancy; however, the link is controversial. Thus, the aim of the present study is to make a clear insight into the true incidence rate of carcinoma and their risk factors. **Materials and Methods:** The study was designed to be a cross-sectional study involving a cohort of 182 Iraqi women with the breast mass. Patients were selected in a systemic random way from the population of patients already visiting the surgical consultation clinic and ward and oncology unit in Al-Dewaniyah teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. **Result:** The present study showed that the most breast lesions (82%) were benign, and the most frequent one was a fibroadenoma (37.4%). Malignant lesions accounted for a small percentage (17.4%). Mean age of patients with carcinoma was 49.78±7.58 years and most all cases occurred after 20 years of age and that 87.5% of cases were seen after the age of 40. Majority of breast carcinoma were of invasive ductal carcinoma. No significant association was seen between the clinical behavior of breast mass and marital status; however, malignant clinical behavior showed significant association with age. **Conclusion:** The incidence rate of malignant breast lesions in Iraqi women with breast mass is similar to that seen worldwide and that age is the main risk factor that predicts the malignant clinical behavior of a breast mass. © 2018, Innovare Academics Sciences Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breast cancer; Iraq; Marital status

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Source: Scopus

10) Aubaid, A.H., Yaseen, K.L.

Effects of anesthesia on innate immune components in orthopedic surgery

(2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (12), pp. 518-522.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i12.29554

Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Objectives: The present study was carried out to evaluate the possible role of anesthetics and surgery on innate by measuring the levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) and interferon gamma (IFN γ) by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Flow cytometry was used to determine MCP-I and CD16. **Methods:** Serum level of TNF α and IFN γ cytokines was measured using ELISA technique. Flow cytometry was used to determine MCP-I and CD16. White blood cell count and C-reactive protein (CRP) were determined. **Results:** There was a highly significant rise in CRP blood level postoperatively when compared with pre-operative blood level ($p < 0.001$). In addition, the results revealed a significant rise in neutrophil count after operation in comparison with its baseline level before operation ($p < 0.001$), while the level of lymphocytes showed significant decline following operation ($p < 0.001$). The level of monocyte and eosinophil also got significantly reduced after operation ($p < 0.001$), whereas the level of basophil showed no significant alteration after operation ($p = 0.687$). CD16 NK cell count revealed a significant rise during the time of anesthesia. However, it showed a significant decrease postoperatively, but the reduction did not reach baseline count. It has been noticed also that the level of MCP-1 got raised significantly in association with anesthesia induction; however, it returned back to its baseline level following surgery. **Conclusions:** Analysis of data to correlate the innate immune components TNF α , IFN γ , MCP-I, and CD16 with types of anesthetic drugs (general, local, and regional anesthesia) showed no significant association between these components and type of anesthesia ($p > 0.05$). © 2018, Innovare Academics Sciences Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anesthetics; C-reactive protein; Innate immunity; Interleukins; Monocyte chemoattractant protein

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11) Mohammad, B.I.^a, Ahmed, B.S.^b, Hassan, A.F.^c, Hassan, S.F.^d

The effect of pretreatment with toll-like receptor 4 antagonist resatorvid on methotrexate-induced liver injury in rats: Histopathological study

(2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (12), pp. 560-565.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i12.29939

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Abstract

Objective: This research aims to evaluate the histopathological changes after pretreatment with resatorvid against methotrexate induced-liver injury. **Methods:** 28 male albino-wistar rats divided into random 4 groups (7 rats in each). **Control group:** Rats left untreated. **Vehicle pre-treated group:** Rats were administered dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) followed by methotrexate (MTX). **Methotrexate treated group:** Rats left untreated then administered MTX. **Resatorvid pre-treated group:** Rats were administered resatorvid followed by MTX. 24 h after the end of treatment, the animals were sacrificed. Liver tissue samples dissected out immediately and fixed in 10% formalin. The traditional procedures (paraffin-embedded method) was used to prepare liver tissue for microscopic evaluation by none alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) Activity Score Components. **Results:** Liver tissue sections of MTX-treated group show moderate-to-severe steatosis of hepatic cells and micro-and macro-hepatocellular fatty degeneration and giant fatty cysts with chronic inflammatory cells infiltration. While liver tissue sections of the resatorvid pre-treated group show moderate hepatic cellular fatty degeneration, with a decreased number of fatty cysts chains and the inflammation disappeared. **Conclusion:** Resatorvid hepatoprotective effect against MTX-induced injury was promising throughout resolving the accompanying inflammation and partial restoring histopathological fatty alterations. © 2018, Innovare Academics Sciences Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Liver steatosis; Methotrexate sodium; Resatorvid; TLR4 receptor

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12) Ali, F.M., Obaid, A.A.

Prostate vaporization by diode laser for patients with benign prostatic enlargement

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Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Diwaniyah, Iraq

Abstract

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to study the efficacy of diode laser prostatectomy in patients infected with benign prostatic enlargement. **Methods:** A total of 62 men were included in our prospective clinical study from August 2017 to January 2018. The size of their prostates (ml) was ranged from 38 to 65, digital rectal examination for all patients was revealed the features of benign prostatic enlargement, prostate-specific antigen was ranged from 0.3 to 14 ng/ml, underwent laser prostatectomy (Diode laser). **Results:** The study included 62 men with 67.82±7.57 years. After the operation, the median maximum flow rate (Qmax) was increased 11–22 ml/s and the increment was highly significant (p<0.001), and median international prostate symptom score was highly significantly reduced from 19 to 10 (p<0.001). In addition, median residual volume was highly significantly reduced from 169.5 to 77 ml (p<0.001). Mean duration of operation was 67.82±7.57 min. The duration of catheterization with a mean of 1.16±0.45 days. Most patients required only 1 day of hospital stay postoperatively. No one developed post-operative bleeding, erectile dysfunction was reported in a single patient (1.6%), urinary incontinence in one patient (1.6%), and urinary tract infection was the most frequent post-operative complication being reported in 11.3%. **Conclusion:** Diode laser for the treatment of prostate is easily applicable, cheap and provides good ablation with low morbidity. © 2018, Innovare Academics Sciences Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Benign prostatic hyperplasia; Digital rectal examination; International prostate symptom score; Prostate-specific antigen

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- 13) Scott, K.M.^a, Saha, S.^b, Lim, C.C.W.^b, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^c, Al-Hamzawi, A.^d, Alonso, J.^{e f g}, Benjet, C.^h, Bromet, E.J.ⁱ, Bruffaerts, R.^j, Caldas-De-Almeida, J.M.^k, De Girolamo, G.^l, De Jonge, P.^{m n}, Degenhardt, L.^o, Florescu, S.^p, Gureje, O.^q, Haro, J.M.^r, Hu, C.^s, Karam, E.G.^{t u v}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^w, Lee, S.^x, Lepine, J.-P.^y, Mneimneh, Z.^z, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{aa}, Piazza, M.^{ab ac}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ad}, Sampson, N.A.^{ae}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{af}, Kessler, R.C.^{ae}, McGrath, J.J.^{b ag}

Psychotic experiences and general medical conditions: A cross-national analysis based on 28 002 respondents from 16 countries in the WHO World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Background Previous work has identified associations between psychotic experiences (PEs) and general medical conditions (GMCs), but their temporal direction remains unclear as does the extent to which they are independent of comorbid mental disorders. Methods In total, 28 002 adults in 16 countries from the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys were assessed for PEs, GMCs and 21 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) mental disorders.

Discrete-time survival analyses were used to estimate the associations between PEs and GMCs with various adjustments. Results After adjustment for comorbid mental disorders, temporally prior PEs were significantly associated with subsequent onset of 8/12 GMCs (arthritis, back or neck pain, frequent or severe headache, other chronic pain, heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes and peptic ulcer) with odds ratios (ORs) ranging from 1.3 [95% confidence interval (CI) 1.1-1.5] to 1.9 (95% CI 1.4-2.4). In contrast, only three GMCs (frequent or severe headache, other chronic pain and asthma) were significantly associated with subsequent onset of PEs after adjustment for comorbid GMCs and mental disorders, with ORs ranging from 1.5 (95% CI 1.2-1.9) to 1.7 (95% CI 1.2-2.4). Conclusions PEs were associated with the subsequent onset of a wide range of GMCs, independent of comorbid mental disorders. There were also associations between some medical conditions (particularly those involving chronic pain) and subsequent PEs. Although these findings will need to be confirmed in prospective studies, clinicians should be aware that psychotic symptoms may be risk markers for a wide range of adverse health outcomes. Whether PEs are causal risk factors will require further research. © 2018 Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Arthritis; asthma; diabetes; general medical conditions; headache; heart disease; mental disorders; pain; physical disorders; psychotic experiences

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, chronic disease, chronic pain, comorbidity, female, global health, health survey, human, male, mental health, middle aged, psychosis, very elderly, World Health Organization, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Chronic Disease, Chronic Pain, Comorbidity, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Psychotic Disorders, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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- 14) De Jonge, P.^{a b}, Wardenaar, K.J.^c, Hoenders, H.R.^d, Evans-Lacko, S.^{e f}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^g, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^h, Al-Hamzawi, A.ⁱ, Alonso, J.^{j k l}, Andrade, L.H.^m, Benjet, C.ⁿ, Bromet, E.J.^o, Bruffaerts, R.^p, Bunting, B.^q, Caldas-De-Almeida, J.M.^r, Dinolova, R.V.^s, Florescu, S.^t, De Girolamo, G.^u, Gureje, O.^{v w}, Haro, J.M.^x, Hu, C.^y, Huang, Y.^z, Karam, E.G.^{aa ab}, Karam, G.^{ab}, Lee, S.^{ac}, Lépine, J.-P.^{ad}, Levinson, D.^{ae}, Makanjuola, V.^{v w}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{af}, Pennell, B.-E.^{ag}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ah}, Scott, K.^{ai}, Tachimori, H.^{aj}, Williams, D.^{ak}, Wojtyniak, B.^{al}, Kessler, R.C.^{am}, Thornicroft, G.^e

Complementary and alternative medicine contacts by persons with mental disorders in 25 countries: Results from the World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Aims. A substantial proportion of persons with mental disorders seek treatment from complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) professionals. However, data on how CAM contacts vary across countries, mental disorders and their severity, and health care settings is largely lacking. The aim was therefore to investigate the prevalence of contacts with CAM providers in a large cross-national sample of persons with 12-month mental disorders. **Methods.** In the World Mental Health Surveys, the Composite International Diagnostic Interview was administered to determine the presence of past 12 month mental disorders in 138 801 participants aged 18-100 derived from representative general population samples. Participants were recruited between 2001 and 2012. Rates of self-reported CAM contacts for each of the 28 surveys across 25 countries and 12 mental disorder groups were calculated for all persons with past 12-month mental disorders. Mental disorders were grouped into mood disorders, anxiety disorders or behavioural disorders, and further divided by severity levels. Satisfaction with conventional care was also compared with CAM contact satisfaction. **Results.** An estimated 3.6% (standard error 0.2%) of persons with a past 12-month mental disorder reported a CAM contact, which was two times higher in high-income countries (4.6%; standard error 0.3%) than in low- and middle-income countries (2.3%; standard error 0.2%). CAM contacts were largely comparable for different disorder types, but particularly high in persons receiving conventional care (8.6-17.8%). CAM contacts increased with increasing mental disorder severity. Among persons receiving specialist mental health care, CAM contacts were reported by 14.0% for severe mood disorders, 16.2% for severe anxiety disorders and 22.5% for severe behavioural disorders. Satisfaction with care was comparable with respect to CAM contacts (78.3%) and conventional care (75.6%) in persons that received both. **Conclusions.** CAM contacts are common in persons with severe mental disorders, in high-income countries, and in persons receiving conventional care. Our findings support the notion of CAM as largely complementary but are in contrast to suggestions that this concerns person with only mild, transient complaints. There was no indication that persons were less satisfied by CAM visits than by receiving conventional care. We encourage health care professionals in conventional settings to openly discuss the care patients are receiving, whether conventional or not, and their reasons for doing so. © 2017 Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Complementary and alternative medicine; mental disorders; unconventional medicine

Index Keywords

adult, aged, alternative medicine, anxiety disorder, Article, behavior disorder, disease severity, geographic distribution, health care utilization, health survey, high income country, human, low income country, major clinical study, medical specialist, mental disease, mental health care, middle income country, mood disorder, patient satisfaction, prevalence, adolescent, anxiety disorder, female, mental disease, middle aged, mood disorder, satisfaction, severity of illness index, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Anxiety Disorders, Complementary Therapies, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Mental Disorders, Middle Aged, Mood Disorders, Personal Satisfaction, Severity of Illness Index, Young Adult

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- 15) Hamied, F.M.^a, Jabar, H.H.^b

Prevalence of color vision blindness at Al-Qadisiyah University

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^b Al-Dewaniyah teaching hospital Al-Dewaniyah Province, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Color vision blindness is an important X linked autosomal recessive visual defect affecting the perception of colors. **Purpose:** To determine the prevalence of color vision deficiency among a sample of medical colleges group in AL-Qadisiyah university (medical colleges, college of pharmacy and nursing college) **Method:** Across-sectional study done in AL-Diwaniyah city at the period from April 2018 to June. 2018 study carried out to assess the prevalence of color vision deficiency among sample of medical colleges group student a sample of 814 student 252 male and 562 females with age range 18 - 24 years all are examined by Ishihara 38 plates. **Result:** The prevalence of color vision deficiency was 5.2% for male and 0.4% for female. Deutan more than protan 11 cases deutan 1 female and 10 male while protan 4 cases 1 female and 3 male. There was no significant relation between color vision deficiency and the degree of relationship of the parents. **Conclusion:** Prevalence of color vision deficiency in a sample of medical student is (1.8%) with prevalence in male (5.2%) and in female 0.4% Deutan more than protan. There is no relation between color vision deficiency and the degree of parent relationship. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Color blindness; Deutan; Protan

Index Keywords

adult, age, Article, college student, color blindness, color vision test, consanguinity, cross-sectional study, deutan color blindness, disease classification, female, human, Iraq, Ishihara test, male, medical school, normal human, nursing education, pharmacy school, prevalence, protan color blindness, sex ratio, young adult

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- 16) Alkhalidi, F.A.^a, Alshemerty, R.S.^b

Characteristics of overweighed and obese adults attended nutritional clinic in Al-Qadisiyah Governorate, Iraq, 2014 (2018) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 9 (11), pp. 329-333.

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Abstract

Overall world, the community is undergoing a rapid epidemiological and nutritional transition characterized by persistent nutritional deficiencies or increasing overweight and obesity rate which is one of important challenge that needs to change in food habit and lifestyle toward healthy diet and regular physical exercise. In Iraq, this problem is not fixed, but according to Stepwise Surveillance of Chronic NCD Risk Factor 2006 the overweight and obesity rate was 67%(34.8%fe male, 32.1% female). This study aimed to estimate the describe BMI status and characteristics factor that associated with overweight and obesity. A file base descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in 2016. files of adults aged >18 years attended the Nutritional clinic during 2014 were reviewed. demographics characteristics and BMI status were considered and presented as a percentage. mean of age was computed and some variables were crosstab with BMI classification recommended by WHO. statistical significant considered when p-value ≤ 0.05. A total study sample was 722, Male to female ratio was 1:6, the mean of age was 32.8 ± 9.9. About 20.5% was normal BMI while the overweight and obesity was 79.5%. The study showed that the overweight and obesity rate was higher in female than male(88.2 % vs 21.8%, p-value > 0.001).it is also higher in married status than single(81.7% vs 18.3%, p > 0.001). The basic educational level had high overweight and obesity rate which was 46.1% with the statistically significant association (p-value = 0.05). We conclude that the overweight and obesity rate was high among female, married and persons have a basic educational level in the Iraqi community. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

BMI; Nutrition; Obesity; Overweight

Index Keywords

adult, age, Article, body mass, clinical feature, controlled study, cross-sectional study, disease association, educational status, female, health status, human, Iraq, major clinical study, male, obesity, prevalence, sex difference

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- 17) Al-Rekabi, A.M.^a , Habban, H.G.^b

The rate of thyroid tumor among patients with goiter referred to Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital (2018) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 9 (11), pp. 391-395.

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Abstract

Background: The thyroid cancer is the most frequent cancer of the endocrine system, and it is rapidly increasing in incidence. It occur more often in people who live in areas with excessive exposure to radiation and excessive use of x-ray which can be considered as an important risk factors. thus the aim of present study is to evaluate the prevalence and possible risk factors of thyroid cancer among patients with goiter that are referred to Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital. **Patients and method:** About 74 patients (19 male, 55 female) with goiter have been selected (33 solitary nodule, 41 MNG), with ages of more than 5 years. We evaluate them by history, examination and investigations, reporting presence or absence of cancer, and also the. **History** includes the most important questionnaires (family history, exposure to radiation especially x-ray). **Results:** The most frequent ages presented with goiter are between 45-60 year, female represented 74.3% of patients, with 55.4% of patients presented with MNG and 44.6% presented with solitary nodule. Family history of goiter was positive in 24.4% and negative in 75.6% of patients. History of x-ray exposure were positive in 59.4% and negative in 40.6% of patients. histological results reveal that the papillary cancer represent 14.8% and the follicular cancer represent 6.7% of all patients with goiter.

Conclusion: The positive family history and the history of x-ray exposure are important risk factors. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Goiter; Thyroid cancer; X-ray

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, Article, child, controlled study, cross-sectional study, disease association, family history, female, goiter, human, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, middle aged, preschool child, prevalence, prospective study, questionnaire, radiation exposure, school child, teaching hospital, thyroid follicular carcinoma, thyroid nodule, thyroid papillary carcinoma, X ray, young adult

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18) Al-Hamzawi, A.O.^a, Abed, Z.A.^b

The prevalence of depression in primary health care centers in Iraq

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Abstract

Background: The prevalence of depressive symptoms is more frequent among patients than in the general population. Little is known about the prevalence rate of depressive symptoms in Iraqi patients attending Aim of the study: The aim was to estimate the prevalence of depressive disorders among Iraqi patients. Patients and Method: A cross sectional study involving a cohort of Iraqi patients attending primary health center. Patients were selected in a systemic random way from the population of patients already visiting the primary health care center aiming at a target of at least 100 patients. Any patient visiting the primary health center was included in the current without previous limitations with respect to age or gender. Any patient who was already diagnosed by a specialist to have depressive disorder was excluded from this study. The study was carried out at Al-Saniyah primary health center. Results: There were 17 (17.3%), 7 (7.1%) and 3 (3.1%) patients with mild, moderate and severe depression. Patients with depression were significantly older than patients without depression, 37.26 ± 8.88 years versus 31.26 ± 10.49 years, respectively and the level of significance was ($P = 0.045$). Moreover, it was observed that the rate of depression across age intervals was significantly non-homogenous, with the highest rate being encountered in patients older than 40. Conclusion: The rate of depressive disorders among patients attending primary health care centers is higher than that of the general population. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Depression; Iraq; Primary health care center

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19) Al-Shebani, A.M.H.

Outcome of celiac disease after two years of gluten-free diet

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Abstract

Background: Celiac Disease (CD) is one of the most common diseases of gastrointestinal tract (GIT) and presents clinically with a wide range of GIT and non-GIT manifestations. In addition, the diagnosis of CD depends on clinical features with presence of anti-CD antibodies and the presence of specific histological changes on small bowel biopsy. **Aim of study:** To evaluate the role of anti-CD antibodies in follow up of patients with CD and to study the rate of relapse in CD symptoms after re-introducing gluten after 2 years of gluten-free diet. **Method:** This study done in Al-diwanayah maternity and children hospital in the period from 1st of February 2014 until the 1st of July 2017 and involved sixty three patients diagnosed as having CD depending on clinical features and the presence of positive anti-CD antibodies (anti-gliadin and anti tissue glutaminase). Then all these patients were referred to GIT center for small bowel biopsy. If the classical histological findings were present in the biopsy, then the patient involved in the study. Five patients refused to do biopsy, so 58 patients were involved in this study and full instructions about the diet of the patient were discussed with their families. Also, mobile phone No. was obtained from each caregiver for follow up every three months with full history, examination and measurements of auto-antibodies. After 2 years another small bowel biopsy done for all patients included in the study. **Results:** Forty nine patients (96%) have normal biopsy and 2 (3.9%) still have abnormal changes in bowel mucosa. These 2 patient were excluded from the study and the other 49 patients reintroduced gluten in their diet gradually with close observation for relapse of symptoms and for detection of any complications. After three months of gluten-containing diet, a third biopsy was done. Forty one (83%) patient had recurrence of signs and symptoms of celiac disease and have abnormal biopsy findings so they were kept on gluten-free diet for life. Eight patients (16%) did not develop any signs and symptoms and they still have normal biopsy in spite of receiving gluten-containing diet for the last three months. **Conclusion:** Anti-CD antibodies have a valuable role in follow-up of patients on gluten-free diet and sixteen percent of patient may have complete cure and complete normalization of bowel mucosa even after re-introducing gluten-containing diet. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Auto-antibodies; Celiac disease; ELIZA; Gluten-free diet

Index Keywords

gliadin antibody, protein glutamine gamma glutamyltransferase antibody; Article, celiac disease, controlled study, follow up, gluten free diet, human, human tissue, intestine biopsy, intestine mucosa, major clinical study, outcome assessment, recurrence risk

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20) Jallab, H.R.^a, Mohamed, N.K.^b

Evidence of hyperglycemia in patients using statin therapy

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Abstract

Objectives: The use of statin as a primary mode in controlling dyslipidemia became and consequent cardiovascular ischemic events a usual trend in the practice of medicine. Thus, the aim of present Study is to study the association between statin use, in terms of the specific drug used the duration of therapy and dose of treatment, and the development of hyperglycemia and or frank diabetes in a cohort of Iraqi patients on variable statin drugs. **Patients and Methods:** The study was designed to be a cross-sectional study involving a cohort of 220 Iraqi patients on statin therapy for controlling dyslipidemia. Patients were selected in a systemic random way from the population of patients already visiting the hospital and the primary health care center. Any patient who was already diagnosed by a specialist to diabetes mellitus before starting statin therapy was excluded from this study. A total of 83 days was the length of the period required to collect data from involved patients. Recent measurements of fasting and random blood sugar were obtained for all patients. **Results:** Patients on statin fulfilling criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes, random blood sugar of > 200 mg/dl and/or fasting blood sugar of > 125 mg/dl, accounted for 45 out of 220 patients (20.5%). BMI, duration of statin use and a dose of statin showed a significant association with diabetes mellitus, whereas, none of the other variables had a significant effect on the prevalence rate of diabetes mellitus. **Conclusion:** Statin therapy is responsible for at least in part for the development of new-onset type 2 diabetes mellitus or worsening already existing resistance to insulin action. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hyperglycemia; Statin

Index Keywords

atorvastatin, fluindostatin, glucose, rosuvastatin, simvastatin; adult, aged, arthralgia, Article, body mass, cohort analysis, controlled study, cross-sectional study, diabetes mellitus, disease association, drug safety, dyslipidemia, female, glucose blood level, hematuria, human, hyperglycemia, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, myalgia, population research, prevalence, rural area, urban area

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21) Jabbar, N.K.^a, Almzaieel, A.J.^b, Alsahib, A.F.A.^c

Mirna-146a expression as anti-inflammatory marker in diabetic nephropathy

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Abstract

Recent evidences have been demonstrated that micro RNA (miRNA) a small non coding RNA is involved in development of diabetic nephropathy (DN). Inflammation has been suggested to be a contributor. However, the role of miRNA in regulation of inflammatory response during DN still unclear, the study was aimed to characterize the expression of miRNA 146a in DN. Total of 30 patients with Typ2 DM, 30 patients with DN and 30 healthy controls were enrolled in this study. HbA1C, serum creatinine, blood urea, serum albumin levels and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity were determined by colorimetric method. TNF- α level was measured by ELISA and qPCR was employed to screen the expression of serum miRNA 146a. The results showed a significant decrease in SOD activity ($P < 0.05$) in DN compared with DM and control groups. TNF- α levels were significantly increased compared to other groups ($P < 0.05$). The expression of miR-146a was significantly decreased in DN compared to DM and control groups ($P < 0.05$). The study concluded that decrease expression of anti-inflammatory miR-146a exerts anti-protective effect by upregulating target genes related to inflammation, and hyperglycemia induced oxidative stress taken together, the results identify the regulatory role of miRNA-146a in DN. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Diabetic nephropathy; Hyperglycemia; Inflammation; MiRNA; Oxidative stress

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The association between psychotic experiences and health-related quality of life: a cross-national analysis based on World Mental Health Surveys(2018) *Schizophrenia Research*, 201, pp. 46-53. Cited 14 times.**DOI:** 10.1016/j.schres.2018.04.044^a Health Services Research Unit, IMIM-Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain^b Pompeu Fabra University (UPF), Barcelona, Spain^c CIBER en Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Barcelona, Spain^d Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia^e Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia^f Center for Reducing Health Disparities, UC Davis Health System, Sacramento, CA, United States^g College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Diwaniya Governorate, Iraq^h Department of Epidemiologic and Psychosocial Research, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramón de la Fuente Muniz, Mexico City, Mexicoⁱ Department of Psychiatry, Stony Brook University School of Medicine, Stony Brook, NY, United States^j National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia^k Unit of Epidemiological and Evaluation Psychiatry, Istituti di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico (IRCCS), St. John of God Clinical Research Centre, Via Pilastroni 4, Brescia, Italy^l Department of Psychiatry, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria^m National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development, Bucharest, Romaniaⁿ Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan and University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria^o Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, CIBERSAM, Universitat de Barcelona, Sant Boi de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain^p Shenzhen Institute of Mental Health & Shenzhen Kangning Hospital, Shenzhen, China^q Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Balamand University, Beirut, Lebanon^r Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, St George Hospital University Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon^s Institute for Development Research Advocacy and Applied Care (IDRAAC), Beirut, Lebanon^t Balamand University, Faculty of Medicine, Beirut, Lebanon^u Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Santé Publique (EHESP), EA 4057 Paris Descartes University, Paris, France^v Hôpital Lariboisière- Fernand Widal, Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris; Universités Paris Descartes-Paris Diderot; INSERM UMR-S 1144, Paris, France^w Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Tai Po, Hong Kong^x Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States^y UDIF-SM, Subdirección General de Planificación, Innovación y Cronicidad, Servicio Murciano de Salud, IMIB-Arrixaca, CIBERESP-Murcia, Murcia, Spain^z Colegio Mayor de Cundinamarca University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Bogota, Colombia^{aa} Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, United States^{ab} Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand^{ac} Departamento de Psiquiatría y Salud Mental, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina^{ad} Trimbos-Instituut, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands

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Abstract

Psychotic experiences (PEs) are associated with a range of mental and physical disorders, and disability, but little is known about the association between PEs and aspects of health-related quality of life (HRQoL). We aimed to investigate the association between PEs and five HRQoL indicators with various adjustments. Using data from the WHO World Mental Health surveys (n = 33,370 adult respondents from 19 countries), we assessed for PEs and five HRQoL indicators (self-rated physical or mental health, perceived level of stigma (embarrassment and discrimination), and social network burden). Logistic regression models that adjusted for socio-demographic characteristics, 21 DSM-IV mental disorders, and 14 general medical conditions were used to investigate the associations between the variables of interest. We also investigated dose-response relationships between PE-related metrics (number of types and frequency of episodes) and the HRQoL indicators. Those with a history of PEs had increased odds of poor perceived mental (OR = 1.5, 95% CI = 1.2–1.9) and physical health (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.0–1.7) after adjustment for the presence of any mental or general medical conditions. Higher levels of perceived stigma and social network burden were also associated with PEs in the adjusted models. Dose-response associations between PE type and frequency metrics and subjective physical and mental health were non-significant, except those with more PE types had increased odds of reporting higher discrimination (OR = 2.2, 95% CI = 1.3–3.5). Our findings provide novel insights into how those with PEs perceive their health status. © 2018 Elsevier B.V.

Author Keywords

Health-related quality of life; Perceived health; Psychotic experiences; Social network burden; Stigma; World Mental Health surveys

Index Keywords

adult, Article, controlled study, cross national analysis, demography, disease association, disease classification, diseases, dose response, DSM-IV, embarrassment, emotion, experience, health, health status, health survey, human, logistic regression analysis, major clinical study, mental health, perceptive discrimination, population based case control study, priority journal, psychosis, psychotic experience, quality of life, self concept, social network, social network burden, socioeconomic, stigma, world health organization, cost of illness, international cooperation, psychology, psychosis, self evaluation, social stigma; Cost of Illness, Diagnostic Self Evaluation, Health Status, Health Surveys, Humans, Internationality, Mental Health, Psychotic Disorders, Quality of Life, Self Concept, Social Networking, Social Stigma

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23) Hussein Handoz, A.A.^a, Qanbar Aeewis, A.^b

The incidence of post-thyroidectomy hypocalcemia in al-diwanayah teaching hospital, Iraq

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Abstract

Hypocalcemia, which is mainly transitory, is one of the high frequent complications after complete resection of the thyroid gland. Thus, the aim of the present study is to determine related factors with an increased risk of hypocalcemia due to hypoparathyroidism in related to etiology and surgical procedure. A total of 100 total thyroidectomies were studied for the incidence of hypocalcemia whether transitory or permanent and discuss the relation with surgical procedures. The results of this study revealed that postoperative hypocalcemia was noticed in 35 cases (35%), asymptomatic one was shown in 16 cases (45.7%) while symptomatic one was shown in 19 cases (54.3%). Hypocalcemia in the postoperative period was less in patients with complete surgery after subtotal thyroidectomy than in those that with total thyroidectomy in a single operation. Patients are suffering from Graves-disease shows a high incidence of hypocalcemia in 15% of the cases. The return function

of parathyroid glands was 4.5 months in mean, with 70% of the patients showing recovery within 6 months. Hypocalcemia of transient type after total thyroidectomy is a frequent complication, but the permanent one is rare. Patients with Graves-disease have a more risk to develop postoperative hypocalcemia, and it should have specific follow up. Measurement of calcium at postoperative period has little benefit for early detection of patients predisposing for hypocalcemia. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hypoglycemia; Hypothyroidism; Thyroid gland

Index Keywords

calcitriol, calcium, parathyroid hormone; Article, calcium blood level, female, Graves disease, human, hypocalcemia, hypoparathyroidism, incidence, major clinical study, male, parathyroid gland, postoperative period, primary tumor, substitution therapy, subtotal thyroidectomy, thyroid disease, thyroid gland, thyroidectomy, toxic goiter

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24) Hussain Ali, F.

Identification of patients with sickle cell anaemia using restriction enzyme discrimination

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Abstract

Tracking down a mutation for Single-cell anaemia (SCA) is a full-day, inquiry-based biology experiment that has given scientist a lot to do in the field of medicine. Gene therapy as so far proved to be the own escape route through the use of Hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation (HSCT) although it is limited to the donor availability. Clinical trials have been conducted concerning testing manufacturing, optimization and characterization of transduction hematopoietic stem cell FCP (final cell product) and its degree of vivo toxicology to ascertain the method. This study aims at establishing a prenatal diagnostic facility through determination of PCR performance and sensitivity and gel electrophoresis that will help in decision making regarding the fetus affected with sickle cell anaemia. Several samples were taken from affected patients using the chorionic villus biopsy, DNA extracted and subjected to amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS-PCR), to identify a mutation in the GAG-GTG gene for sickle cell anaemia. Gel electrophoresis was done from which it was found out that out of the 41 cases analyzed, 26 [70.73%] had AS Hb genotype, 4 [9.76%] had AA Hb genotype and 3 [7.32%] had SS Hb genotype and the reminded of 5 [12.20] had either AA or AS genotype. It was concluded that the ARMS-PCR has a high performance and 75% sensitivity hence can be used to study and detect patients with SCA mutation as a prenatal diagnostic facility. Gel electrophoresis was done from which it was found out that out of the 41 cases analyzed, 26 [70.73%] had AS Hb genotype, 4 [9.76%] had AA Hb genotype and 3 [7.32%] had SS Hb genotype and the reminded of 5 [12.20] had either AA or AS genotype. Detection of sickle anaemia requires a lot of information about the restriction enzymes to be restudied. It is easy to detect an irregularity in the human genome whenever any alteration is done more especially due to mutation. Sickle cell anaemia is one of the most studied genetic diseases that can be treated if noticed in the early stage through gene therapy. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

DNA; Sickle Cell Anaemia; Toxicology

Index Keywords

hemoglobin S, restriction endonuclease; amplification refractory mutation system, Article, chorion villus sampling, decision making, DNA extraction, gel electrophoresis, gene mutation, genotype, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, human, polymerase chain reaction, process optimization, sickle cell anemia

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ba bb bc et eu ev ew}, Mirrakhimov, E.^{bd he}, Miserez, A.R.^{be bf jo jp}, Mitchenko, O.^{bg jv}, Nawawi, H.M.^{bh ho}, Nordestgaard, B.G.^{bi bj ej ek}, Paragh, G.^{bk fu}, Petrulioniene, Z.^{bl bm hl hm hn}, Pojskic, B.^{bn dr}, Postadzhiyan, A.^{bo dw}, Reda, A.^{bp bq em}, Reiner, Ž.^{br ed}, Sadoh, W.E.^{bs hz}, Sahebkar, A.^{bt bu bv fx fy fz}, Shehab, A.^{bw jw}, Shek, A.B.^{bx jz}, Stoll, M.^{by jy}, Su, T.-C.^{bz jq}, Subramaniam, T.^{ca cb cc iy iz ja}, Susekov, A.V.^{cd is}, Symeonides, P.^{ce ee}, Tilney, M.^{cf cg hs ht}, Tomlinson, B.^{ch ft}, Truong, T.-H.^{ci cj kd ke}, Tselepis, A.D.^{ck fh}, Tybjærg-Hansen, A.^{bi bj cl ej ek el}, Vázquez-Cárdenas, A.^{cm}, Viigimaa, M.^{cn en}, Vohnout, B.^{co cp jd je}, Widén, E.^{cq ep}, Yamashita, S.^{cr hc}, Banach, M.^{cs ii}, Gaita, D.^{ct iq}, Jiang, L.^{cu ec}, Nilsson, L.^{cv jn}, Santos, L.E.^{cw ih}, Schunkert, H.^{cx ex}, Tokgözoğlu, L.^{cy ju}, Car, J.^{cz da dd}, Catapano, A.L.^{db dc gu gv}, Ray, K.K.^{a dd}, 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Abstract

Background and aims: Management of familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH) may vary across different settings due to factors related to population characteristics, practice, resources and/or policies. We conducted a survey among the worldwide network of EAS FHSC Lead Investigators to provide an overview of FH status in different countries. Methods: Lead Investigators from countries formally involved in the EAS FHSC by mid-May 2018 were invited to provide a brief report on FH status in their countries, including available information, programmes, initiatives, and management. Results: 63 countries provided reports. Data on FH prevalence are lacking in most countries. Where available, data tend to align with recent estimates, suggesting a higher frequency than that traditionally considered. Low rates of FH detection are reported across all regions. National registries and education programmes to improve FH awareness/knowledge are a recognised priority, but funding is often lacking. In most countries, diagnosis primarily relies on the Dutch Lipid Clinics Network criteria. Although available in many countries, genetic testing is not widely implemented (frequent cost issues). There are only a few national official government programmes for FH. Under-treatment is an issue. FH therapy is not universally reimbursed. PCSK9-inhibitors are available in ~2/3 countries. Lipoprotein-apheresis is offered in ~60% countries, although access is limited. Conclusions: FH is a recognised public health concern. Management varies widely across countries, with overall suboptimal identification and under-treatment. Efforts and initiatives to improve FH knowledge and management are underway, including development of national registries, but support, particularly from health authorities, and better funding are greatly needed. © 2018 Elsevier B.V.

Author Keywords

Familial hypercholesterolaemia; FHSC; Primary dyslipidaemia

Index Keywords

Article, awareness, familial hypercholesterolemia, genetic screening, government, health program, human, knowledge, lipoprotein apheresis, prevalence, priority journal, public health problem, adverse event, apheresis, blood, cooperation, familial hypercholesterolemia, genetic predisposition, global health, health care delivery, health care disparity, health care survey, international cooperation, phenotype, predictive value, risk factor, treatment outcome; biological marker, hypocholesterolemic agent, low density lipoprotein cholesterol; Anticholesteremic Agents, Biomarkers, Blood Component Removal, Cholesterol, LDL, Cooperative Behavior, Genetic Predisposition to Disease, Global Health, Health Care Surveys, Health Services Accessibility, Healthcare Disparities, Humans, Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II, International Cooperation, Phenotype, Predictive Value of Tests, Prevalence, Risk Factors, Treatment Outcome

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26) Hahsim, N.A.

Role of ultrasound in the basement of the breast in women with non-cycle related pain

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (10), pp. 2666-2668.

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: The role of ultrasound in the diagnosis of breast cancer remains a matter of debate and may continue so for the incoming years. Interpretation of its value is highly variable because it needs the following variables to be taken into consideration, clinical objectives, skills of medical professionals and equipment standards. Breast pain is an important presenting symptom and needs prompt evaluation to exclude underlying malignant disorder. The aim of the study: To evaluate the role of ultrasound in the basement of the breast in women with non-cycle related pain. **Patients and methods:** The present cross-sectional study included 500 women with breast pain with no palpable mass. The pain was not cyclic. The period of study extended from November 2015 to November 2017. No patient gave a history of nipple discharge. Ultrasound examination was carried out for all women in the ultrasound unit in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. **Results:** Ultrasound examination showed abnormal findings in (50.2%) of cases. The mean age was 37.34 ±7.35. Ultrasound abnormal findings were: Cyst was seen in 51 women (20.3%), Mass was seen in 97 women (38.6%) and Duct-ectasia was seen in 103 patients (41.0%); categorized into those with mass (1.2%) and those without mass (39.8%). Cystic lesions were mainly seen in women younger than 40 years of age; cystic lesions were not seen in women older than 50 years. The rate of the mass lesion was increasing with age. Duct ectasia was mainly seen under the age of 40 years. Duct ectasia accompanying mass was limited to those who are older than 50. **Conclusion:** mastalgia is often associated with benign lesion; the rate of the abnormal lesion following ultrasound examination is 50% and the rate of solid mass increase with age. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breast; Non-cycle pain; Ultrasound

Index Keywords

adult, Article, breast duct ectasia, cross-sectional study, female, human, major clinical study, mastalgia, teaching hospital, ultrasound

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27) Al-Hajjiah, N.N.^a, Al-Shamsi, M.M.^a, Al-Shami, M.M.^b

The rate of parental refusal lumbar puncture in the maternity and children teaching hospital in Diwaniyah, Iraq
(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (10), pp. 2680-2681. Cited 4 times.

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^b Maternity and Children Teaching Hospital Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: lumbar puncture (LP) is an important procedure both for the diagnostic and therapeutic purpose, refusal of consent for this procedure is not uncommon, and pediatricians in Diwaniyah, Iraq (180 km south of Baghdad) sometimes find it difficult to obtain consent from parents to perform LP for their children. **Objectives:** to determine the rate of refusal of LP by parents of children who need the procedure and to find out the factors that mostly affect the decision of refusing the consent. **Patients and Methods:** a prospective cross-sectional study on 74 parents of children requiring LP for diagnostic purpose using a semistructured information sheet. **Results:** Consent for LP was achieved in only 29 children (39.2%) and refused in 45 (60.8%). Factors that contributed to this high figure of refusal were: child age less than one year, male gender, grandmother advice and fear of complications of the procedure. **Conclusion:** there is a need for standard consenting practice among doctors. Education on LP indications, benefits and risks could improve parent's attitudes and acceptance of LP. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF); Lumbar puncture (LP); Meningitis

Index Keywords

Article, cerebrospinal fluid, child, cross-sectional study, encephalitis, female, flaccid paralysis, hospital, human, Iraq, lumbar puncture, male, meningitis, preschool child, prospective study, questionnaire, school child, seizure, teaching hospital

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28) Ali, F.H.

Use of cytokines profiling as a predictive indicator for patients suffering from acute myeloid leukemia
(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (10), pp. 2677-2679.

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: The progression of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is mostly associated with interleukin-6 and-10 which are variants of cytokines. Background studies have identified a pattern that associates cytokines systems with the manipulation of cell development and the treatment of AML. **Aim:** The purpose of the current research is to determine whether patients of AML have a higher cytokine, interleukins-6 and-10, as compared to a control group that has not been diagnosed with the disease **Materials and Methods:** Data was collected from the Iraq Database of patients and 45 patients were considered the study sample. The age range for the patients was determined to be between 39 and 61 years old. Chemical compounds present in both IL-6 and-10, neutrophils and lymphocyte, indicate a significant count bold sugar, lipid profile and low high-density lipoprotein for the clinical sample. **Results:** the clinical manifestations of AML after the diagnosis of new patients. The sample indicated that the clinical group had a 31.11% prevalence of fever with another 22.22% with Anorexia and bleeding tendency and pallor representing 8% and 6% respectively and increasing trend in hematological and biochemical metrics for AML patients, no statistical significance was attached to the age, white blood cells, and hemoglobin when compared to the control sample **Conclusion:** The current study has confirmed the results of other previous studies in the association of cytokine concentration with the AML disease. Patients that suffer from AML have a lower count of hemoglobin and a higher count of WBC. Tumor development and inflammatory environment association have an interaction with other blood

components which have indicated that higher value of IL-6 and-10 is linked with AML patients while analysis of male preponderance with AML is a factor related to environmental interaction and exposure to AML disease-causing factors such as benzene. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Acute myeloid leukemia; Bleeding tendency; Cytokines; Inflammatory diseases; Malignant cells

Index Keywords

benzene, cholesterol, cytokine, glucose, hemoglobin, high density lipoprotein, interleukin 10, interleukin 6, low density lipoprotein, triacylglycerol; acute myeloid leukemia, adult, aged, anorexia, Article, bleeding, bone pain, cell maturation, clinical article, controlled study, environmental factor, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, fever, gingiva hypertrophy, glucose blood level, hematology, human, leukocyte count, lipid blood level, lymphocyte count, male, neutrophil count, pallor, predictive value, prevalence, tumor growth

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29) Abood, R.S., Handoz, A.A.H.

Early experience of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in the acutely inflamed gallbladder

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (10), pp. 2674-2676. Cited 1 time.

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Gallstones are now among the most important disease in the era of surgery. Definitive treatment of gallstone disease remains cholecystectomy. One of the common causes of emergency surgical referral is acute cholecystitis of which 50-70% cases are seen in the elderly patients. **Aims:** This study was aimed to evaluate the role of early laparoscopic cholecystectomy in patients suffering from acute cholecystitis. **Patients and methods:** Total of 50 patients were treated with laparoscopic cholecystectomy from October 2013 to October 2015. The patient's age was from 20 to 65 years old with a mean age of 34 ±3 years old. The patients received in the emergency unit and their attack, not more than 72 hrs. of acute gallstone inflammation were included in this study. **Results:** From the 50 patients, 15 were males (34%), and females were 35 (74%) so the ratio of 1:2 of male to female. Problems and complications that are facing in this study at the time of laparoscopy were mainly adhesions to the adjacent structures like stomach, colon, and omentum. Adhesion into CBD also considered. **Conclusion:** Early intervention for acute cholecystitis of calculus type by laparoscopy now regarding safe and gold standard approach that should be kept in mind when dealing with such cases. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Inflamed gallbladder; Laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Index Keywords

bilirubin; acute cholecystitis, adult, Article, bile leakage, clinical article, controlled study, female, follow up, gallstone, hospitalization, human, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, laparoscopy, leukocyte count, male, middle aged, mortality, paralytic ileus, postoperative complication, postoperative period, risk factor, surgical infection

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30) Al-Shammari, A.J.H.^a, Alobaidi, Q.A.^b, Al-Faham, A.M.^c

Intra-peritoneal normal saline installation minimize post laparoscopic cholecystectomy shoulder pain in patient admitted to diwaniya teaching hospital

(2018) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 9 (10), pp. 862-866.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2018.01248.2

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^c C.A.B.S, Consultant surgeon, AlSader Medical City, Iraq

Abstract

Although laparoscopic cholecystectomy significantly reduce post-operative morbidity still post-operative shoulder pain is relatively a problem in most of the patients. Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of intraperitoneal instillation of normal saline in minimization of postoperative shoulder pain. Patients and methods: This was a prospective study in which 200 patients underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy in Diwaniya teaching hospital were randomly divided to two groups. In the group A: no intraperitoneal instillation of normal saline was used. In the group B: intraperitoneal instillation of normal saline under the right hemidiaphragm few minutes following the completion of operation with aspiration at the end of operation. Postoperatively shoulder pain score was registered on a visual analogue scale during 2,6,12 hours postoperatively and any additional analgesic requirements were registered. Results: Shoulder pain score revealed a significant decrease in group B versus controls A at 2,6,12 hours postoperatively. Conclusion: Intraperitoneal instillation of normal saline minimize postoperative shoulder pain in laparoscopic cholecystectomy. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Laparoscopic cholecystectomy; Shoulder pain

Index Keywords

sodium chloride; adult, analgesia, Article, controlled study, female, human, Iraq, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, major clinical study, male, pain assessment, postoperative period, randomized controlled trial, shoulder pain, treatment outcome, visual analog scale

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31) Jabir, F.A.^a, Hoidy, W.H.^b

Pharmacogenetics as Personalized Medicine: Association Investigation of SOD2 rs4880, CYP2C19 rs4244285, and FCGR2A rs1801274 Polymorphisms in a Breast Cancer Population in Iraqi Women

(2018) *Clinical Breast Cancer*, 18 (5), pp. e863-e868. Cited 6 times.

DOI: 10.1016/j.clbc.2018.01.009

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^b Chemistry Department, College of Education, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women characterized by a high variable clinical outcome among individuals treated with targeted therapies. Patients and Methods: In this study, we performed a population-based approach intersecting high-throughput genotype data from Iraqi populations with publicly available pharmacogenomics information to estimate the frequency of genotypes correlated with responsiveness to breast cancer treatment thus improving the clinical management of this disease in an efficient and cost effective way. A total of 50 patients and 25 healthy controls were enrolled in our study. Genotyping of rs4880, rs4244285, and rs1801274 were examined in association with breast cancer in Iraqi women. Results: We found that individuals carrying the CT genotype of rs4880 manifested an increased risk of breast cancer compared with those carrying the TT genotype (odds ratio [OR], 0.171; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.053-0.551; P =.002).

In the dominant model, we observed that the CT and CC genotype of rs4880 showed an increased risk of breast cancer compared with the TT genotype (OR, 0.248; 95% CI, 0.089-0.690; P = .006). Moreover, subjects with the GA genotype of rs4244285 presented a higher risk of breast cancer than the GG genotype (OR, 0.256; 95% CI, 0.066-0.987; P = .038) and dominant models (OR, 0.025; 95% CI, 0.054-0.775; P = .013). Conclusion: The analysis revealed that rs1801274 showed linkage disequilibrium and decreased risk of breast cancer. In conclusion, our study suggests that rs4880 and rs4244285 polymorphisms play an important role in development of breast cancer in an Iraqi population, and no significant association was found between rs1801274 and the risk of breast cancer. This study was carried out in Al-Diwanyah Teaching Hospital in the city of Qadisiyah in southern Iraq. The study was caused by the large and dangerous prevalence of breast cancer among Iraqi women. Samples of breast cancer patients as well as samples from healthy individuals were collected to compare the 2 groups on the basis of mutations in genes that cause breast cancer. Our study suggests that SOD2 rs4880 and CYP2C19 rs4244285 polymorphisms play an important role in development of breast cancer in an Iraqi population, and no significant association between FCGR2A rs1801274 and breast cancer. © 2018 Elsevier Inc.

Author Keywords

Breast cancer; CYP2C19; FCGR2A; Pharmacogenetics; SOD2

Index Keywords

cyclophosphamide, cytochrome P450 2C19, doxorubicin, Fc receptor IIa, genomic DNA, manganese superoxide dismutase, paclitaxel, trastuzumab, CYP2C19 protein, human, cytochrome P450 2C19, Fc receptor, FCGR2A protein, human, manganese superoxide dismutase, superoxide dismutase; adult, Article, blood sampling, breast cancer, cancer risk, clinical article, controlled study, cost effectiveness analysis, female, gene frequency, gene linkage disequilibrium, genetic association, genotype, human, Iraqi, personalized medicine, pharmacogenetics, pharmacogenomics, single nucleotide polymorphism, Asian continental ancestry group, breast tumor, genetic predisposition, genetics, Iraq, middle aged, odds ratio, risk factor, single nucleotide polymorphism; Adult, Asian Continental Ancestry Group, Breast Neoplasms, Cyclophosphamide, Cytochrome P-450 CYP2C19, Doxorubicin, Female, Genetic Predisposition to Disease, Genotype, Humans, Iraq, Middle Aged, Odds Ratio, Pharmacogenetics, Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide, Precision Medicine, Receptors, IgG, Risk Factors, Superoxide Dismutase

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- 32) Mohammad, B.I.^a, Raheem, A.K.^b, Hadi, N.R.^b, Jamil, D.A.^c, Al-Aubaidy, H.A.^{c d}

Reno-protective effects of TAK-242 on acute kidney injury in a rat model

(2018) *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 503 (1), pp. 304-308. Cited 5 times.

DOI: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2018.06.020

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Abstract

Acute kidney ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) injury is characterized by an abrupt loss of kidney function, resulting in the retention of urea and other nitrogenous waste products and in the dysregulation of extracellular volume and electrolytes. Despite the advances in therapeutic techniques, the mortality and morbidity of patients remain high and have not appreciably improved. This study aims to evaluate the potential protective effect of TAK-242 on renal ischemia/reperfusion injury using an animal model. Thirty-five adult male Sprague-dawley rats (weighing 200–300), were assigned randomly into the following experimental groups (n = 7 in each group), Control (I/R), Sham (negative control), TAK-242 (5 mg/kg body weight), TAK-242 (10 mg/kg body weight) and Vehicle (DMSO). Rats were exposed to a 30 min of ischemia then 3 h of reperfusion. At the end of reperfusion phase, rats were sacrificed then plasma, serum and tissue samples were obtained to measure markers of kidney oxidative stress and inflammation. Plasma levels of neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin (NGAL), and tissue levels of interleukin-18 (IL-18) and malondialdehyde (MDA) were significantly lower in TAK-242 pretreated groups than the vehicle group and the control group (p < 0.05). Furthermore; serum levels of urea and creatinine were significantly lower in

the TAK-242 pretreated groups as compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$). We conclude that administration of TAK-242 can be useful preventive method in attenuating the degree of acute kidney injury during ischemic reperfusion process as shown by a significant reduction of urinary inflammatory markers as well as significant reduction of urea and creatinine levels. © 2018 Elsevier Inc.

Author Keywords

Interleukin-18; Kidney ischemia/reperfusion injury; Malondialdehyde; Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin; Tak-242

Index Keywords

creatinine, interleukin 18, malonaldehyde, neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin, resatorvid, urea, ethyl 6-(N-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)sulfamoyl)cyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxylate, interleukin 18, neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin, protective agent, sulfonamide; acute kidney failure, adult, animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, Article, controlled study, drug effect, drug screening, male, nephritis, nonhuman, oxidative stress, priority journal, protein blood level, rat, renal protection, reperfusion injury, tissue level, acute kidney failure, animal, blood, disease model, drug effect, kidney, pathology, reperfusion injury, Sprague Dawley rat; Acute Kidney Injury, Animals, Disease Models, Animal, Interleukin-18, Kidney, Lipocalin-2, Male, Protective Agents, Rats, Sprague-Dawley, Reperfusion Injury, Sulfonamides

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33) Ridha, S.A.M.

Etiological spectrum of the hoarseness of voice

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (9), pp. 2326-2327.

Department of Community and Family Medicine, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Objective: To recognize the causes of hoarseness among patients presented to the ENT department. Evaluate the multiple causes of hoarseness across gender, age, residence, duration, and occupation. **Patients and method:** In the ENT department, in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital evaluated each patient complaining of hoarseness prospectively and 125 cases were collected from 2-4-2018 to 2-7-2018. **Results:** 125 patients presented with hoarseness, (56.8 %) of them are males, and (43.2 %) are females, a common cause of hoarseness in the male is acute laryngitis in (15.5%) of them, a common cause of hoarseness in the female is chronic laryngitis; in (22.2 %)of them. Patients presented with acute hoarseness are (31.2 %), and the acute laryngitis is the most common cause of their presentation, (68.6%) presented with chronic hoarseness, the chronic laryngitis is the most common cause of their performance. The common cause of hoarseness among smokers is laryngeal cancer (19%), While in nonsmokers, the vocal strain is a common cause of their hoarseness (19.4 %), the vocal pressure is also a common cause of hoarseness in patients with a history of voice abuse (22.9%). Both Chronic laryngitis and laryngeal papillomatosis are a common cause of hoarseness in patients between 1-10 years' age. Both Chronic laryngitis and laryngeal cancer are a common cause of hoarseness in patients > 60 years' age. **Conclusion:** The Peak incidence of hoarseness in the age group 31-40 years-the most common cause of hoarseness was chronic laryngitis, which predominantly affects the patients from the urban areas. The males are affected more than females by a laryngeal disease that may present with hoarseness of the voice. Laryngeal cancer more common in man, elderly, and smokers. The most common occupational group present with hoarseness are workers. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Hoarseness of voices; Laryngeal cancer; Laryngeal papillomatosis; Laryngitis

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34) Al-Huseini, L.M.A.^a, Abdulridha, M.K.^b, Mutlak, Q.M.^c

The effectiveness of rotavirus vaccine and its impact on demographic characteristics for children in Babylon city, Iraq

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (3), pp. 755-761.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v9i3.1560

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Abstract

Gastroenteritis caused by rotavirus infection is one of the major healthcare problem affecting millions of children all over the world. WHO has recommended vaccine against rotavirus to be involved in the national immunisation programmes. In Iraq, rotavirus vaccine has been started since 2012 and in the current study, we aimed to estimate the effectiveness of rotavirus vaccine in Babylon city, Iraq. Faecal samples were obtained from children presented with diarrhoea during the period beginning in October 2016 until August 2017. The age range was 6-60 months and history of rotavirus vaccine was checked. Latex test for detection of Rotavirus analysed specimens. We examined 349 children with diarrhoea; the rotavirus antigen was detected in 169 faecal specimens from children with diarrhoea (48%). For those who are infected with rotavirus antigen, 44 (26%) were previously vaccinated against rotavirus and 125 (74%) were not. These results indicated that children who did not receive rotavirus vaccination have 4.679 folds increased the risk of having positive rotavirus antigen infected diarrhoea. Furthermore, low percentages of vaccinated children with positive rotavirus antigens detected in their stool were seen in most age groups except for those between 25–36 months with no gender differences. Additionally, more percentages were in the urban area and artificial feedings. The effectiveness of rotavirus vaccine, in the present study, has been confirmed in reducing the burden of rotavirus gastroenteritis in young children in Babylon city, Iraq. However, huge effort needs to be done in order to have more children received rotavirus vaccine. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Demographic; Diarrhea; Effectiveness; Rotavirus; Vaccine

Index Keywords

Rotavirus vaccine; age, Article, child, controlled study, cross-sectional study, dehydration, demography, diarrhea, electrolyte disturbance, feces analysis, female, gastroenteritis, gender, human, immunogenicity, major clinical study, male, personal hygiene, retrospective study, risk factor, Rotavirus, Rotavirus infection

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35) Tawfeeq, M.H.^a, Nasir, H.M.^b

Effects of Campylobacter jejuni infection on serum level of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (8), pp. 2049-2052.

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^b Analytical Department, College of Medical and Health Technique, Middle Technical University, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Campylobacter jejuni is the main cause of acute bacterial enteritis in human worldwide, and more common in developed countries. **Aim:** This study was designed to assess the effects of Campylobacter jejuni infected persons on serum concentration of IL-6, IL-8 and TNF- α . **Materials and Methods:** Blood and stool samples were collected from 201 patients presented with diarrhea in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching hospital, Iraq with age ranged from 10-40 years old through period March 2017 to March 2018. Diagnosis of Campylobacter jejuni infected patients were done by using Rapid stool antigen test. **Results:** The results were showed that 176 (87.56%) were positive infection by Campylobacter jejuni and 25 (12.44%) were negative for these bacteria. this study results were revealed that significant rising in TNF α (95.33 \pm 13.1) in serum of persons with +ve Campylobacter jejuni infection in comparison with -ve Campylobacter jejuni persons were serum TNF α (52.64 \pm 14.75). So, regard to the serum level of IL6 and IL8 were significantly raised in persons with +ve Campylobacter jejuni infection were (320.42 \pm 21.23, 282.5 \pm 24.14) respectively in comparison with non-infected persons were serum IL6 and IL8 (74.33 \pm 16.50 and 77 \pm 18.30) respectively. The results also showed, that there is significant association between Campylobacter jejuni bacterial infection and age, and no significant difference between the incidence of infection and genders. **Conclusion:** So the results indicated that higher infection with Campylobacter jejuni in rural resident area compared with urban resident area persons. Regarding to family history, showed that had significant relationship between it and prevalence of Campylobacter jejuni infection ($P \leq 0.05$), this supported by recent study showed that an outbreak with Campylobacter jejuni infection can be develop in several members of family. © 2018 Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author KeywordsCampylobacter jejuni; IL6; IL8; Tnf α **Correspondence Address**

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus36) Hussein, T.A.^a, Saihood, A.S.^b, Rayshan, A.R.^c

Molecular identification and characterization in blood samples of patients with progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy and human kidney cell line culture of john cunningham virus (JCV) in Iraq (2018) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 11 (8), pp. 3392-3398.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2018.00625.X^a University of Baghdad, College of Science for Women, Department of Biology, Baghdad, Iraq^b University of Al-Qadissiyah, College of Medicine, Department of Microbiology Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq^c University of Al-Qadissiyah, College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Microbiology Al-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq**Abstract**

Background: Diagnosis of PML (Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy) reside on the demonstration of demyelinating lesions in brain biopsy in patients suffering from typical signs and symptoms supported by viral isolation in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and blood. However, it is not always possible to take brain biopsy either due to lack of patients will or the inavailability of well-equipped centers to perform and to histologically read brain biopsy. One the other hand serological detection of viral antibodies lacks the desired sensitivity since many published articles gave different rate of serological detection of anti-JC viral antibody. **Aim of the study:** to find out the validity of RT-PCR and human kidney cell line cultures as adjuvant to aid in the diagnosis of PML. **Methods:** Blood samples were obtained from all patients and subjected to PCR analysis for viral DNA detection and for serologic identification of anti-JC virus antibody. Human kidney cell line was grown into monolayer and infected with blood samples taken from patients with PML. **Results:** serologic detection rate was far more than viral DAN detection by PCR in patients blood; however 10 patients who were serologically negative exhibited JC virus DNA in their blood isolated by PCR. Human kidney cell line is successful method for JC virus cultivation. **Conclusion:** Despite being of low sensitivity molecular isolation of JC virus DNA applied on blood samples improves the sensitivity of routine serologic methods and that human kidney cell line may add to the diagnostic workup of JV induce PML. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Human kidney cell line; JC virus; PCR; PML

Index Keywords

virus antibody, virus DNA, virus envelope protein, virus large T antigen; adolescent, adult, aged, Article, blood sampling, cell

culture, cerebrospinal fluid, DNA sequence, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, gene amplification, gene sequence, human, human cell, Iraq, JC virus, kidney cell line, major clinical study, male, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, phylogenetic tree, Polyomavirus, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, real time polymerase chain reaction, sequence analysis, virus detection, virus isolation

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37) Al-Rekabi, A.M.A.

MicroRNA 1825 up-regulation for discrimination prostate cancer versus benign prostatic hyperplasia patients
(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (8), pp. 1885-1889. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Background: Malignant tumor of Prostate consider the greatest form of malignant tumor, and it has the second rank of cancer leading death in Western nations. MicroRNAs represent a promising new class of noninvasive diagnostic markers for early detection such tumor. Aim: Estimation of urine microRNA-1825 gene expression levels in patients of benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostate cancer, and apparently healthy control by using Real-Time PCR technique for discrimination the benign prostatic hyperplasia versus prostate cancer and correlate with age, grade and stage of tumors. Methods: Stem-loop follows by Taq-Man Real-Time PCR was performed to identify the level of microRNA-1825 gene expression in the urine sample of patients of benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostate cancer, and apparently healthy controls. The expression levels of microRNA-1825 relative to messenger RNA of Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase were determined using the link method Results: The gene expression of micro R-1825 in urine sample was significantly increased in prostate cancer cases relative to benign prostatic hyperplasia and apparently healthy controls. Receiver operating characteristic curve analyses indicated that use of urine microRNA-1825 gene expression has a high diagnostic sensitivity and specificity for early detection of prostate cancer. Urine microRNA-1825 levels were found to be highly significant with advanced stage and higher grade. Conclusion: RT-PCR method for urine-microRNA-1825 gene fold change can act as a non-invasive way for early diagnosis of prostate tumor and have good screening properties for prostate cancer, especially in men with PSA range of 4-10ng ml-1. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Benign prostatic hyperplasia; MicroRNA-1825; Prostate cancer; RT-PCR; Urine sample

Index Keywords

complementary DNA, diethyl pyrocarbonate, glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase, microRNA, microRNA 1825, prostate specific antigen, tumor marker, unclassified drug; adult, aged, Article, cancer staging, comparative study, controlled study, gene expression level, Gleason score, histopathology, human, human tissue, major clinical study, male, needle biopsy, normal human, prospective study, prostate cancer, prostate hypertrophy, prostatectomy, real time polymerase chain reaction, RNA extraction, sensitivity and specificity, ultrasound, upregulation, urinalysis

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38) Hashim, Z.A.

Neuroretinal rim criteria support an ischemic theory for glaucomatous optic neuropathy

(2018) *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development*, 9 (8), pp. 112-116.

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2018.00706.4

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Abstract

A glaucoma is a form of the neurodegenerative disorder that results in progressive loss of visual field. The principal modifying factor in glaucoma is intraocular pressure. Optic disc features and neuroretinal rim criteria are the main features to be followed for the determination of the ischemic burden on the optic disc. This study was aimed to give safe and accessible way for glaucoma patients follow up regarding early detection of disease progression and provide adequate contact with the patients. This cohort prospective study was done in al-Diwaniyah city at Al-Qadisiyah province, from January 2016 through April 2018. Clinical examination was carried out at Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, ophthalmology unit, and a private clinic. The study included 60 patients with open-angle glaucoma whether primary or secondary (cases of closed-angle had been excluded). The age range was between 45-75 years; the study included 36 females and 24 males, all of them were examined for detection of glaucoma progression. The results revealed that most patients with progressive glaucoma have neuroretinal rim changes which appear to be the outcome of vascular compromise result from high IOP. Neuroretinal rim changes give an idea for glaucoma progression; these changes support an ischemic theory for optic disc damage. © 2018, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

A neuroretinal rim; Glaucoma; Optic neuropathy

Index Keywords

adult, aged, Article, cohort analysis, cross-sectional study, disease exacerbation, female, glaucomatous optic neuropathy, human, intraocular pressure, Iraq, major clinical study, male, neuroretinal rim, open angle glaucoma, ophthalmoscopy, optic disk, perimetry, primary glaucoma, prospective study, retina, secondary glaucoma

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39) Radhi, A.A.^a, Muslim, O.T.^b, AbdImaged, M.A.^a

Epidemiological distribution of colorectal cancer in AL-Diwaniyah Province, Iraq: An observational study

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (7), pp. 1758-1760. Cited 3 times.

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Abstract

Background: Colorectal carcinoma is the commonest type of alimentary tract cancer. The etiology is variable including genetic and environmental factors (mainly dietary) as well as inflammatory bowel disease. Surgery is now the only definitive therapeutic modality. Screening colonoscopy is the diagnostic tool by which most cases are diagnosed in developed countries. Objectives: this study was aimed to study the distribution of colorectal cancer in AL-Diwaniyah province, Iraq, the age and sex predominance and the most common site and histopathological types of the tumor. patients and Methods: the study involved 1080 colonoscopies done in the period between January 2016 to December 2017 in gastroenterology and hepatology center in AL-Diwaniyah city, Iraq, 60 patients were founded to have a colonic or rectal mass. Tissue forceps biopsy was taken and referred to an expert pathologist for histopathological study. Results: The distribution of colorectal cancer is (5.5%), equal sex distribution. About (23) patients (38.4%) older than 60 years and (25) patients (41.6%) were between 40 - 60 year. while (12) patients (20%) less than 40 years. Rectum was the most common site. (29) patients (48.3%) then sigmoid colon (22) patients (36.7%) followed by transverse colon (5) patients (8.3%) and lastly the Rt. colon about (4) patients (6.7%). Regarding histopathology 95% was adenocarcinoma (46.7%) moderately differentiated while (28.3%) well differentiated and (20%). Poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma. Other histopathological types (signet ring and mucinous) was about (5%). Conclusion: colorectal cancer is an increasingly recognized problem in our province region and a great attention should be paid to start the screening programs in our province and the whole country to detect tumors at early stage and decrease mortality. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Adenocarcinoma; Alimentary tract; Colorectal carcinoma

Index Keywords

adult, Article, colon adenocarcinoma, colonoscopy, colorectal cancer, histopathology, human, inflammatory bowel disease, Iraq, middle aged, observational study, sigmoid, sigmoid cancer, transverse colon

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- 40) Evans-Lacko, S.^{a b}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^c, Al-Hamzawi, A.^{d ah}, Alonso, J.^{e ah f g ah}, Benjet, C.^{h ah ah}, Bruffaerts, R.^{i ah ah}, Chiu, W.T.^j, Florescu, S.^{k ah ah}, De Girolamo, G.^{l ah ah}, Gureje, O.^{m ah ah}, Haro, J.M.^{n ah ah}, He, Y.^{o ah ah}, Hu, C.^p, Karam, E.G.^{q ah r ah}, Kawakami, N.^{s ah ah}, Lee, S.^{t ah ah}, Lund, C.^u, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{v ah ah}, Levinson, D.^{w ah ah}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{x ah ah}, Pennell, B.E.^{y ah ah}, Sampson, N.A.^j, Scott, K.M.^{z ah ah}, Tachimori, H.^{aa}, Ten Have, M.^{ab ah ah}, Viana, M.C.^{ac ah ah}, Williams, D.R.^{ad ah ah}, Wojtyniak, B.J.^{ae}, Zarkov, Z.^{af}, Kessler, R.C.^{j ah ah}, Chatterji, S.^{ag ah ah}, Thornicroft, G.^{ah}, Al-Kaisy, M.S.^{ah}, Andrade, L.H.^{ah}, Borges, G.^{ah}, Bromet, E.J.^{ah}, Bunting, B.^{ah}, Caldas De Almeida, J.M.^{ah}, Cardoso, G.^{ah}, Cia, A.H.^{ah}, Degenhardt, L.^{ah}, Demyttenaere, K.^{ah}, Fayyad, J.^{ah}, Hinkov, H.^{ah}, Hu, C.-Y.^{ah}, Huang, Y.^{ah}, De Jonge, P.^{ah}, Karam, A.N.^{ah}, Kiejna, A.^{ah}, Lepine, J.-P.^{ah}, McGrath, J.^{ah}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{ah}, Moskalewicz, J.^{ah}, Piazza, M.^{ah}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ah}, Slade, T.^{ah}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ah}, Stein, D.J.^{ah}, Torres, Y.^{ah}, Whiteford, H.^{ah}, Wojtyniak, B.^{ah}, On behalf of the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ah}

Socio-economic variations in the mental health treatment gap for people with anxiety, mood, and substance use disorders: Results from the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) surveys

(2018) *Psychological Medicine*, 48 (9), pp. 1560-1571. Cited 38 times.

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Abstract

Background The treatment gap between the number of people with mental disorders and the number treated represents a major public health challenge. We examine this gap by socio-economic status (SES; indicated by family income and respondent education) and service sector in a cross-national analysis of community epidemiological survey data. **Methods** Data come from 16 753 respondents with 12-month DSM-IV disorders from community surveys in 25 countries in the WHO World Mental Health Survey Initiative. DSM-IV anxiety, mood, or substance disorders and treatment of these disorders were assessed with the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). **Results** Only 13.7% of 12-month DSM-IV/CIDI cases in lower-middle-income countries, 22.0% in upper-middle-income countries, and 36.8% in high-income countries received treatment. Highest-SES respondents were somewhat more likely to receive treatment, but this was true mostly for specialty mental health treatment, where the association was positive with education (highest treatment among respondents with the highest education and a weak association of education with treatment among other respondents) but non-monotonic with income (somewhat lower treatment rates among middle-income respondents and equivalent among those with high and low incomes). **Conclusions** The modest, but nonetheless stronger, an association of education than income with treatment raises questions about a financial barriers interpretation of the inverse association of SES with treatment, although future within-country analyses that consider contextual factors might document other important specifications. While beyond the scope of this report, such an expanded analysis could have important implications for designing interventions aimed at increasing mental disorder treatment among socio-economically disadvantaged people. © 2017 Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Education; income; inequalities; mental disorders; mental health service use; occupation; population studies; WMH surveys

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, developing country, female, health care disparity, health survey, human, international cooperation, male, mental disease, mental health, middle aged, multivariate analysis, patient attitude, psychotherapy, socioeconomic, statistical model, statistics and numerical data, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Developed Countries, Developing Countries, Female, Health Surveys, Healthcare Disparities, Humans, Internationality, Logistic Models, Male, Mental Disorders, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Multivariate Analysis, Patient Acceptance of Health Care, Psychotherapy, Socioeconomic Factors, Young Adult

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41) Khaleel, S.H.^a, Al-Azawia, I.H.^b, Khlebos, A.H.^c

Genotyping of vibrio cholera for virulence factors in diwaniyah city - Iraq

(2018) *Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology*, 12 (2), pp. 777-782. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.22207/JPAM.12.2.38

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Abstract

Cholera is one of the most important epidemic diseases globally. It is causing of morbidity and mortality in the world. Severe watery diarrhea causes a composite process involving several component that help them reach the lining of the small intestine, form colonies and generate bacterial toxins. This survey was carried out to discover the genetic patterns of clinical isolates according to the presence or absence of toxic genes for the city of Diwaniyah in southern Iraq. Sixty isolates were isolated from patients with cholera. The isolates included the center of the city and the surrounding rural areas. Biochemical and serological diagnosis. All the isolates were *V. cholera* serogroup O 1 of the serotyping Ogawa in biotype El Tor. Genetic testing was carried out using PCR technique and base on the presence or absence of toxin genes. Three genotypes were identified for the region. © 2018 Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Biochemical; Surgical diagnosis; *Vibrio cholera*

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42) Kareem, H.K.A.

The levels of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α G-308A) genes and macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF G173C) polymorphism in the idiopathic membranous nephropathy(IMN) in adults

(2018) *Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology*, 12 (2), pp. 505-511.

DOI: 10.22207/JPaM.12.2.09

Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Iraq

Abstract

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is one of serious complications of idiopathic membranous nephropathy (IMN) & it was reported in about one third of patients. IMN is an autoimmune disease in which autoantibodies target antigens at the level of the glomerular basement membrane. Immunological responses may be possibly involved in the pathogenesis of idiopathic membranous nephropathy (IMN). Cytokines act as a potent immunomodulators. The present study was conducted to evaluate the role of MIF G173C and TNF- α G308A genes polymorphism in the pathogenesis of IMN. We have investigated single nucleotide polymorphisms of MIF G173C and TNF- α G308A genes in 94 subjects. Forty-six patient had IMN nephrotic syndrome while 48 subjects were apparently healthy individuals used as a controls, then the serum level of TNF- α and IL-13 was detected by ELISA technique. The frequencies of MIF C-173C (13.04 vs 4.00%) genotypes and C allele (29.35 vs 22.00%) were higher in IMN patients than control group while TNF- α A308A (21.74 vs 0) genotypes and A allele (38.88 vs 10%) were significantly higher in patient than control groups and associated with higher mean serum concentration of TNF- α (668.33 \pm 27.60) versus (45.64 \pm 2.38) and IL-13 (36.70 \pm 0.55) versus (2.72 \pm 0.22), in IMN patients than apparently healthy subjects. AA genotype with TNF- α -G308A allele polymorphism and CC genotype with MIF 173C allele are mainly expressed among IMN patients and susceptibility with disease might be prospected. © 2018 Tehran University of Medical Sciences. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Idiopathic membranous; Tumor necrosis

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43) Kadhim, S.A.A.

The role of the bisphosphonate (Alendronate) as an adjuvant therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: A case-control study

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (6), pp. 1534-1537.

Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus is an extremely common health problem affecting Iraqi population. The mainstay in treating type 2 DM includes lifestyle modification, diet, and drug treatment. Metformin is a common agent used in treating type 2 DM; however, side effects such as lactic acidosis and the need for higher doses with advancing age, in addition to lack of a single form of treatment that can cure type 2 diabetes and involvement of inflammatory process in DM, make mandatory, the search for new approaches to treat type 2 DM. The aim of the study: To evaluate the role and the mechanism of action of alendronate in a case-control study on the glycemic control in type 2 diabetes patients. **Patients and methods:** A case-control study included 60 patients with type2 diabetes mellitus. They were divided into two groups; the first group included 30 patients who were given metformin (500 mg two times a day) only and served as a control group, whereas, the second group included 30 patients who were given metformin (500 mg two times a day) plus alendronate (70 mg a week) and served as a study group. Baseline estimations of fasting blood sugar (FBS) and serum tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) were done before starting the treatment and then 2 months from onset of treatment. The study was conducted in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq and started in June 2015 and ended in December 2017. **Results:** Mean FBS was significantly reduced from 180.92 \pm 8.86 mg/dl to 130.58 \pm 8.87 mg/dl in the control group ($P < 0.001$) and from 178.08 \pm 16.62 mg/dl to 93.75 \pm 5.71 mg/dl in the study group ($P < 0.001$), however, the magnitude of reduction was substantially greater in study group ($P < 0.001$ versus $P = 0.039$). The rate of improvement in FBS level, expressed as the number of patient with FBS level of < 100 mg/dl, was significantly higher in the study group than in the control group, 66.7 % versus 36.7%, respectively ($P = 0.02$). The level of serum TNF- α was not changed significantly following the use of metformin only, 221.39 (59.44) ng/ml versus 221.18 (61.08) ng/ml ($P = 0.646$), however, the use of alendronate as an adjuvant therapy resulted in significant reduction of serum TNF- α from 226.26 (47.35) ng/ml to 163.69 (11.97) ng/ml ($P = 0.002$). **Conclusion:** Alendronate is an effective adjuvant agent in treating type 2 diabetic patients may be by reducing TNF- α . © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Alendronate; TNF-alpha; Type 2 DM

Index Keywords

alendronic acid, metformin, tumor necrosis factor; adjuvant therapy, Article, case control study, controlled study, drug efficacy, glucose blood level, glycemic control, human, major clinical study, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

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44) Jabir, F.A.^a, Hamzah, S.K.^b

Sox17 and rassaf1a promoters methylation in circlation tumor cell and cell free dna isolated from plasma in breast cancer iraqi women patients

(2018) *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 11 (5), pp. 2000-2005.

DOI: 10.5958/0974-360X.2018.00372.4

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Abstract

As the release of tumor-associated DNA into blood circulation is a common event in patients with cancer, screening of plasma cell free DNA may provide information on genetic and epigenetic profiles associated with breast cancer development, circulating DNA can reflect tumor burden, and molecular characterization of circulating DNA can reveal important tumor characteristics. Silencing of tumor suppressor genes plays a vital role in breast cancer carcinogenesis. In this study we aimed to evaluate aberrant RASSAF1A gene and SOX17 gene promoter methylation in patients with breast cancer. Methods. Methylation of the genes were investigated by bisulfite modification/methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction and in tumors and normal samples from Iraqi patients with breast cancer. Results. The promoter region of the RASSAF1A gene was methylated in 30 (60%) of the all cases tumors and the corresponding normal sample 0 (0%), respectively. This difference was highly significant. In concordance, RASSAF1A gene expression was un methylated in 20 (40%) of the patients and SOX17 gene was methylated in 29 (58%) of the all cases tumors and the corresponding normal sample 0 (0%), respectively. This difference was highly significant. In concordance, SOX17 gene expression was un methylated in 21 (42%) of the patients. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Breast cancer; Cell Free DNA; Methylation; RASSAF1A gene; SOX17 gene

Index Keywords

genomic DNA, Ras association domain family protein 1A, transcription factor Sox17; adult, aged, Article, breast cancer, cancer staging, circulating tumor cell, clinical article, controlled study, DNA isolation, DNA methylation, DNA modification, epigenetics, female, gene, gene expression, gene silencing, human, menopause, plasma cell, polymerase chain reaction, RASSAF1A gene, SOX17 gene

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45) Al-Shouk, A.A.A.M.

A bony defect of the sphenoid air sinus found in male cadaver: a case report

(2018) *Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy*, 40 (5), pp. 599-601.

DOI: 10.1007/s00276-018-2001-9

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Abstract

The sphenoid sinus one of the posterior group of sinus, considered one of the most difficult sinuses due to its deep location in the skull. The interest in the understanding of the anatomy of the sphenoid sinus increased markedly during the last decades due to the development of endoscopic transsphenoidal approaches to the intracranial structures. The important anatomical relations of the sphenoid sinus make it one of the difficult and challenging structures for the surgeons. In this case report, we present one of the anatomical variations that was found during cadaveric dissection of the head. In this case we found abnormal bony defect in the lateral wall of the sinus, the defect closed just by the lining mucosa of the sinus and the dura from its intracranial side. A point may be of clinical importance to the related nearby structures. © 2018, Springer-Verlag France SAS, part of Springer Nature.

Author Keywords

Case report; Foramen; Sphenoid sinus

Index Keywords

formaldehyde; aged, anatomical variation, Article, bone defect, cadaver, dissection, dura mater, human, human tissue, male, middle cranial fossa, priority journal, sphenoid sinus, trigeminal nerve, anatomy and histology, cadaver, case report, sphenoid sinus; Aged, Anatomic Variation, Cadaver, Humans, Male, Sphenoid Sinus

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- 46) Degenhardt, L.^a, Saha, S.^b, Lim, C.C.W.^b, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^c, Al-Hamzawi, A.^d, Alonso, J.^{e f g}, Andrade, L.H.^h, Bromet, E.J.ⁱ, Bruffaerts, R.^j, Caldas-de-Almeida, J.M.^k, de Girolamo, G.^l, Florescu, S.^m, Gureje, O.ⁿ, Haro, J.M.^o, Karam, E.G.^{p q r}, Karam, G.^{p q r}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{s t}, Lee, S.^u, Lepine, J.-P.^v, Makanjuola, V.ⁿ, Medina-Mora, M.E.^w, Mneimneh, Z.^x, Navarro-Mateu, F.^y, Piazza, M.^{z aa}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ab}, Sampson, N.A.^{ac}, Scott, K.M.^{ad}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ae}, Ten Have, M.^{af}, Kendler, K.S.^{ag}, Kessler, R.C.^{ac}, McGrath, J.J.^{ah ai}, on behalf of the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{aj}

The associations between psychotic experiences and substance use and substance use disorders: findings from the World Health Organization World Mental Health surveys

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Abstract

Background and aims: Prior research has found bidirectional associations between psychotic experiences (PEs) and selected substance use disorders. We aimed to extend this research by examining the bidirectional association between PEs and various types of substance use (SU) and substance use disorders (SUDs), and the influence of antecedent mental disorders on these associations. **Design, setting, participants and measurements:** We used data from the World Health Organization World Mental Health surveys. A total of 30 902 adult respondents across 18 countries were assessed for (a) six types of lifetime PEs, (b) a range of types of SU and DSM-IV SUDs and (c) mental disorders using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Discrete-time survival analyses based on retrospective age-at-onset reports examined the bidirectional associations between PEs and SU/SUDs controlling for antecedent mental disorders. **Findings:** After adjusting for demographics, comorbid SU/SUDs and antecedent mental disorders, those with prior alcohol use disorders [odds ratio (OR) = 1.6, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.2–2.0], extra-medical prescription drug use (OR = 1.5, 95% CI = 1.1–1.9), alcohol use (OR = 1.4, 95% CI = 1.1–1.7) and tobacco use (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.0–1.8) had increased odds of subsequent first onset of PEs. In contrast, those with temporally prior PEs had increased odds of subsequent onset of tobacco use (OR = 1.5, 95% CI = 1.2–1.9), alcohol use (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.1–1.6) or cannabis use (OR = 1.3, 95% CI = 1.0–1.5) as well as of all substance use disorders (ORs ranged between 1.4 and 1.5). There was a dose response relationship between both count and frequency of PEs and increased subsequent odds of selected SU/SUDs. **Conclusions:** Associations between psychotic experiences (PEs) and substance use/substance use disorders (SU/SUDs) are often bidirectional, but not all types of SU/SUDs are associated with PEs. These findings suggest that it is important to be aware of the presence of PEs within those with SUDs or at risk of SUDs, given the plausibility that they may each impact upon the other. © 2017 Society for the Study of Addiction

Author Keywords

Alcohol; cannabis; mental disorder; nicotine; prescription drug; psychotic experiences; substance abuse disorder; substance dependence disorder; substance use; tobacco

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, cannabis use, delusion, drug dependence, female, hallucination, human, male, middle aged, psychology, psychosis, tobacco use, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Delusions, Female, Hallucinations, Humans, Male, Marijuana Use, Middle Aged, Psychotic Disorders, Substance-Related Disorders, Tobacco Use, Young Adult

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47) Oudah, W.N.^a, Yaser, B.S.^b, Hamzah, F.A.^c, Shoun, H.K.^a

The level of pharmacological culture among students of the faculty of education

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Abstract

In light of the scientific progress and rapid technological development in the field of health and scientific discoveries and the production of many kinds of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, so there is an urgent need for quality in how to use the medicine and its benefits and effects and how to use so as not to become a dangerous threat to the health of the individual, which negatively affects the progress of the state and its development. All aspects of this study were to identify the level of pharmacological culture among students as well as to detect the significance of cultural differences in the students of the Faculty of Education according to the gender variable (male, female) and also the objectives of detecting the significance of differences of the international culture Faculty of Education according to specialization (scientific, human). In order to achieve the objectives of the research, a tool was developed to measure the level of the drug culture. This study adopted a measurement and after exposure to a group of 100 students for the academic year 2016-2017 from the period 25-5-2016 - 27-5-2016. The results were in favor of scientific specialization. Based on these results, the researchers presented recommendations and recommendations, including the subject of culture And the dissemination of awareness among the students through the establishment of symphonies, workshops and cultural seminars on the importance of medicine and its effects on the human and activating the role of the media as it plays a significant role in the dissemination of pharmaceutical culture between the purchase of the community and the most important proposals is a study On the pharmaceutical culture on the slides and other stages of study. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Culture; Pharmacological level; Student

Index Keywords

Article, awareness, drug culture, female, health education, human, major clinical study, male, medicine, pharmacology, scientist, specialization, student, validation study

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48) Asalman, I., Alardi, I.M.

The long-term result of partial arthroscopic meniscectomy in a traumatic meniscus tear

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (2), pp. 358-360.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v9i2.1481

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Abstract

Since the introduction of therapeutic arthroscopy, by Oconnor, arthroscopic partial meniscectomy or meniscus repair become the golden stander treatment of meniscus tear, whenever possible, which allow preservation of normal or near normal meniscus function to avoid or reduce the risk of osteoarthritis of the knee joint, that might develop after complete meniscus removal. This study was aimed to evaluate the long-term functional and radiological results of arthroscopic partial meniscectomy. The present cross-sectional study was carried out in Al-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, orthopedic department. The study included 75 patients, 54 male patients and 21 female patients, known to undergo arthroscopic partial meniscectomy for isolated traumatic meniscus tear (6-7) years ago. The age range of the examined patients was 21 to 40 years. All patients were clinically assessed, according to Tapper and Hoover knee score scale and Lysholm knee score with a radiological assessment of the knee for early degenerative changes, using Kellgren and Lawrence system. Forty-five (45) patients with the excellent result (60%), eighteen (18) patients with good results (24%), teen (10) patients with fair results (13.33%) and two (2) patients with bad results (2.66%) according to tapper and Hoover scale. According to Lysholm score, the preoperative score was 22 to 70, while at the end of follow up was (92_100). Radiological examination of 48 patients was normal (grade 0), while grade 1 in 27 patients. Partial arthroscopic meniscectomy still gives excellent to good results on long-term, in otherwise stable knee without cartilage damage. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Arthroscopy; Long-term results; Partial meniscectomy

Index Keywords

adult, arthralgia, arthroscopy, Article, clinical assessment, cross-sectional study, degeneration, female, follow up, human, knee, knee meniscus, knee meniscus rupture, ligament injury, Lysholm score, major clinical study, male, meniscectomy, musculoskeletal disease assessment, osteoarthritis, partial arthroscopic

meniscectomy, postoperative care, preoperative evaluation, radiodiagnosis, radiology, scoring system, sport injury, tapper and hoover knee score scale, treatment outcome

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49) Kadhim, S.A.A.^a, Farhan, B.A.^b, Kadhum, S.A.A.^c

Dose specification of dopamine agonist, pergoline: Treatment in a cohort of subfertile Iraqi women with asymptomatic hyperprolactinemia: A prospective study

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (2), pp. 392-395.

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Abstract

Infertility is an important problem experienced by a significant proportion of couples in the population. Hyperprolactinemia is a key finding in a subset of women with primary and secondary infertility. Pergoline has been investigated by many authors to reduce serum prolactin and to increase ovarian follicle size; however, significant controversy is present in the available literature to justify conductance of the present study. This study was aimed to evaluate the role of pergoline treatment in a subset of subfertile Iraqi women on both ovarian follicle size and serum prolactin level. The current study involved 60 subfertile women who were treated with pergoline at a dose of 2.5 mg every 3 days for 8 weeks. Baseline estimation of serum prolactin and ovarian follicle size at luteal phase was performed and the second reading of these variables was conducted 8 weeks after treatment. The study was carried out in Al-Diwaniyah maternity and child teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq. The study was started at August 2016 and extended through January 2018. The results revealed that after 8 weeks from regular treatment with pergoline, serum prolactin was highly significantly reduced from 64 (45) ng/ml to 30.4 (24) ng/ml ($P < 0.001$). In addition, it was found that the follicle size was highly significantly increased from 10 (2) mm to 17.5 (4.75) mm ($P < 0.001$). It has been concluded that pergoline is an effective mode of treatment to treat subfertile women with asymptomatic hyperprolactinemia and to increase the size of growing ovarian follicles. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Ovarian follicles; Pergoline; Prolactin; Subfertile women

Index Keywords

pergolide, prolactin; Article, asymptomatic disease, female, female genital tract parameters, human, hyperprolactinemia, luteal phase, major clinical study, ovary follicle, ovary follicle size, prospective study, subfertility

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50) Al-Rekabi, A.M.A.^a, Tareq, S.^b

The outcome of uncomplicated laparoscopic cholecystectomy without drain versus with drain
(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (2), pp. 366-371.

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Abstract

One of the most common procedures in our days is the laparoscopic cholecystectomy, is regarded as the best option for the management of gallstones, but the matter of using subhepatic drain or not using it; remain a matter of debate between surgeons. The aim of this study is to evaluate the role of drain in uncomplicated cases of laparoscopic cholecystectomy and its effect in the minimizing the postoperative morbidity. One hundred patients were undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy in the Diwania Teaching Hospital chosen randomly from the period 1st of October 2014 to the 30 January 2017, fifty patients from them named as group A and they underwent uncomplicated Laparoscopic cholecystectomy with a drain in the right sub hepatic region and the other group which is group B they also underwent uncomplicated laparoscopic cholecystectomy but with no drain, a Comparison between the two groups take place to detect the incidence of nausea, vomiting, postoperative pain, hospital stay and the morbidity in these two groups by using a visual analog scale. Nausea and vomiting in the two groups show no considerable differences at the various periods postoperatively; while the hospital stays showing significant differences as well as the postoperative abdominal and shoulder tip pain in the group with drain more than the group without drain. The resignation of using drains in the cases of uncomplicated laparoscopic cholecystectomy minimizing the post-operative complication and morbidity. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Complication; Drain; Laparoscopic cholecystectomy

Index Keywords

Article, bleeding, controlled study, cystic duct, female, gallbladder, human, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, length of stay, longitudinal study, major clinical study, male, morbidity, nausea, outcome assessment, postoperative complication, postoperative pain, postoperative period, prospective study, randomized controlled trial, shoulder pain, visual analog scale, vomiting

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51) Alammar, H.A.J.^a, Yonis, S.D.^b, Razak Al-Sharifi, Z.A.^c

Identify the interleukin-6 gene-597 A/G polymorphism in type 2 diabetic patients
(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (2), pp. 361-365.

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Abstract

Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNFα), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) are a cytokine which has a role in a metabolic progression which might facilitate diabetes progression. The current study was aimed to investigate the presence of Interleukin-6 gene-597 A/G Polymorphism in blood samples of 64 diabetic and 30 blood samples healthy control in Al-Diwaniyah City, Iraq. Using PCR RFLP, the results have shown that IL-6 polymorphism was pronounced in the patients with type 2 diabetes, particularly the genotype AA, GG, and AG and it showed a significant association with sex and age parameter. Also, this study found that the prevalence (Carriage rates) of allele A was much lower than that in (Carriage rates) allele G in T2DM population compared to healthy population, which is confirmed the previous results. The current data will provide a sight on the role of heterogeneity of cytokine gene in the development of T2DM. Furthermore, these cytokine genes in addition of its variants

might be a potential indicator for diseases susceptibility in south Iraq. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Arthroscopy; Long-term results; Partial meniscectomy

Index Keywords

genomic DNA, interleukin 6, proteinase K, tumor necrosis factor; adult, agar gel electrophoresis, age, Article, controlled study, disease predisposition, DNA polymorphism, female, gender, gene, gene frequency, genetic association, heterozygote, homozygote, human, immune response, interleukin 6 gene, major clinical study, male, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, polymerase chain reaction, restriction fragment length polymorphism

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52) Dakhil, A.S.^a, Al-Hajjiah, N.N.^b, Shlash, R.F.^c

Identification of factor viii gene mutations in patients with haemophilia a

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (2), pp. 274-283. Cited 7 times.

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify common FVIII gene mutations in Iraqi patients by molecular analysis and to investigate the correlations between mutations and disease severity. This study included 25 Iraqi patients with haemophilia A, 18 of whom were male haemophilia patients and 7 of whom were carrier mothers, from seven unrelated families. After determining the purity and concentration of the extracted DNA, selected areas of the FVIII gene, including exons 18, 22, 23, and 24 and intron 22, were amplified. Sequencing of all exons and intron 22 was conducted in all patients and controls. Sequencing analysis revealed that many mutations were distributed among the exons (18, 22, 23, and 24) and intron 22; most of the identified mutations were point mutations in exons, predominantly in exon 24. Exon 18 mutations were detected in one male and one mother as a carrier. Exon 22 mutations were detected in four patients, and exon 23 mutations were detected in two males and two carrier mothers. Exon 24 mutations were detected in 12 haemophilia patients and two carrier mothers. Additionally, seven inversion mutations were detected in haemophilia patients. The results also revealed positive correlations between disease severity and mutations in intron 22 and exon 24. We therefore concluded that exon 24 mutations are the most frequent type of mutation that occurs in haemophilia patients in Iraq, followed by intron 22 mutations, and that almost all severe haemophilia cases have mutations located in these two gene segments. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

DNA sequencing; FVIII gene mutations; Haemophilia A; Point mutations

Index Keywords

blood clotting factor 8, genomic DNA, primer DNA; adolescent, adult, agar gel electrophoresis, Article, blood clotting factor 8 gene, child, clinical article, controlled study, disease carrier, disease severity, DNA extraction, DNA fragmentation, female, frameshift mutation, gene, gene amplification, gene identification, gene mutation, hemophilia A, human, infant, male, point mutation, polymerase chain reaction, preschool child, school child, sequence analysis, young adult

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53) Alobaidi, Q.A.^a, Al-Shammari, A.J.H.^b, Al-Faham, A.M.^c

Colonoscopy finding of lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB) in AlSeder medical city (in Al-Najaf)/Iraq
 (2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (4), pp. 839-842. Cited 2 times.

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Abstract

Background: Lower gastrointestinal bleeding can present as an acute and life-threatening event or as chronic bleeding, which might manifest as iron-deficiency anemia, fecal occult blood or intermittent scanty hematochezia and Patients should be continuously monitored. Aim: To evaluate the etiological causes of Lower gastrointestinal bleeding in Al-Najaf city. Patients and Methods: A prospective study included 303 patients presented with lower GI bleeding was conducted in Al-sader medical City from January 1st, 2012 to January 1st, 2014 in this study all patients and all age group with lower GI bleeding were enrolled Results: The most common 3 causes were ulcerative colitis in 95 patients, cancer in 66 patients and polyps in 46 patients. Males were predominant among cases, 187/303 Most etiologies were more frequent in males than females. Ulcerative colitis was more frequent in younger age group, 79% in patients below 50 years. 60% of cancer cases were in the rectum, followed by sigmoid 25%, while remainder parts of colon constitute only 14% as a site for cancer. Conclusion Ulcerative colitis, neoplasm and polyps are the more frequent etiologies of LGIB. The most common causes of LGIB in pediatrics is juvenile polyps followed by ulcerative colitis. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Colonoscopy; Etiology; GIT bleeding; Incidence of LGIB; Management; Operation

Index Keywords

adult, amebiasis, angiodysplasia, Article, colitis, colon hemorrhage, colonoscopy, eosinophilic colitis, female, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, granuloma, human, ischemic colitis, juvenile polyp, major clinical study, male, middle aged, neoplasm, rectum hemorrhage, ulcerative colitis, varicosis, young adult

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54) Hussein Al-Shebani, A.M.^a, Aubaid, A.H.^b

Identifying of human metapneumovirus and its phenotype as a causative agents of pneumonia in children
 (2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (4), pp. 450-454. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Objectives: The present investigational study was aimed to detect and identify the genotypes of Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) and its phylogeny with respiratory syncytial viruses (RSV) that cause pulmonary inflammation. Material and Methods: A total of 250 samples of patients who were clinically diagnosed respiratory tract illness were collected from Maternity and Children Hospital in Al Diwaniyah city, Iraq. The clinical samples were nasopharyngeal, nasal and throat swabs. The current study screened the presence of hMPV and RSV (A and B) genotypes from nasopharyngeal specimens of children aged from several days to 10 years old. Results: The results revealed that 6% were infected with hMPV, 8% of respiratory syncytial

viruses type A (RSV-A) and 14% of respiratory syncytial virus's type B (RSV-B) from children who are suffering from respiratory illness. Phylogenetic tree analysis of hMPV based on the partial sequences of the fusion protein (F) gene was used for genotyping and detection. The phylogenetic tree was constructed using maximum likelihood tree method in MEGA 6.0 version. The local hMPV isolates (S1) were closely related to NCBI-Blast hMPV genotype A1 (KM408076.1), the local hMPV isolates (S2, S3, and S5) were closely related to NCBI-Blast hMPV genotype B1 (KJ196323.1), and the local hMPV isolates (S4) were closely related to NCBI-Blast hMPV genotype B2 (JQ041689.1). Conclusions: The prevalence rate of hMPV is less than RSV, and both subtypes of hMPV, A and B may exist and circulate in one season, and the predominant sublineage of hMPV shifts in progressive season. © 2018 The Authors.

Author Keywords

DNA; Human metapneumovirus; Phylogenetic tree; Respiratory syncytial virus; Sequencing

Index Keywords

virus RNA; Article, child, female, genotype, human, Human metapneumovirus, Human metapneumovirus genotype A1, Human metapneumovirus genotype A2, Human metapneumovirus genotype B1, Human metapneumovirus genotype B2, Human metapneumovirus infection, Human respiratory syncytial virus A, Human respiratory syncytial virus B, infant, male, newborn, nonhuman, nose smear, phenotype, phylogenetic tree, Pneumovirus, prevalence, respiratory tract disease, screening test, throat culture, virus detection, virus identification, virus isolation, virus pneumonia

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55) Aubaid, A.H.^a, Al-Shawi, H.A.^b, Al-Dujaili, N.H.^c

A novel antibiotic-like substance isolation from a dermatophyte, *Trichophyton rubrum*

(2018) *Reviews in Medical Microbiology*, 29 (2), pp. 89-100. Cited 2 times.

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Abstract

Secondary metabolites (SM) products permanently played an important role in medicine; fungi metabolites have increasingly become major players in recent pharmaceutical discovery in particular antimicrobial agents. The aim of study was to prepare and characterize of potential biological extract of culture filtrate of *Trichophyton rubrum* and tested as antibacterial, antioxidant agents. Local isolates of a dermatophyte *T. rubrum* were used and examined for production of SM. Extracts were checked for physical and chemical characterization using Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer and HPLC and their cytotoxicity using a sensitive in-vitro brine shrimp lethality bioassay. The results revealed the isolation, preparation and characterization of different components of SM, included especially kojic acid, fusidic acid, amides and sulfones which gave antibacterial and antioxidant properties. In conclusion, the current study established the ability of a dermatophyte, *T. rubrum* to produce antibiotic-like substances, especially the sulfones which not isolated and recorded previously from *T. rubrum*. © 2018 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antimicrobial activity; Antioxidant; Secondary metabolites; *Trichophyton rubrum*

Index Keywords

acetone, amide, antibiotic agent, antiinfective agent, antioxidant, ascorbic acid, chloramphenicol, fungal extract, fusidic acid, kojic acid, penicillin G, sulfone; antibacterial activity, antimicrobial activity, *Artemia*, Article, controlled study, cytotoxicity, dermatophyte, extract, fungus isolation, growth inhibition, in vitro study, isolation, lethality, metabolite, morphology, mortality rate, nonhuman, priority journal, thin layer chromatography, *Trichophyton rubrum*

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The effect of maternal anemia on the anthropometric measurements in full-term neonates

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Abstract

Objective: The current study was performed to understand the effect of maternal anemia and its severity on anthropometric measurement of fullterm neonates. **Methods:** In this study, 254 pregnant women were involved in this study. The women with anemia were classified depending on the hemoglobin concentration into three groups of mild (10.9–9.0 g/dl), moderate (8.9–7.0 g/dl), and severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl). The anthropometric measurements of the newborns were measured including birth weight, length, and head and chest circumference. Mothers with chronic diseases, preterm neonates, postdate neonates, neonates with congenital anomalies, or critical illnesses had been excluded from the study. **Results:** A total of 147 (58%) mothers had normal hemoglobin levels, and 107 (42%) mothers were anemic. The newborns were 123 males and 131 females. From the anemic mothers, 59 (55%) neonates had low weight, and 48 (45%) neonates had normal weight. In mothers with mild anemia (n=83), 40 (48%) neonates had low weight. In mothers with moderate anemia (n=21), 16 (76%) neonates had low weight. In mothers with severe anemia (n=3), all of their neonates had low weight. The current study revealed a statistically significant difference (p=0.002) in the anthropometric measurement of the full-term neonates between anemic and non-anemic mothers. There was also a statistically significant difference (p=0.001) in the anthropometric measurement of the full-termed neonates between severely and mildly anemic mothers. **Conclusion:** The current study shows that maternal anemia affects the anthropometric measurements of newly delivered full-term neonates. Neonates born to anemic mothers had low birth weight and shorter length than those in neonates who were born to non-anemic mothers. © 2018 The Authors.

Author Keywords

Anemia; Anthropometry; Neonates; Pregnant

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hemoglobin; adult, anemia, anthropometry, Article, birth weight, body height, chest circumference, chronic disease, congenital disorder, controlled study, disease severity, female, head circumference, hemoglobin determination, human, low birth weight, major clinical study, maternal disease, newborn assessment, pregnant woman

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Cia, A.H.^{ab}, Degenhardt, L.^{ab}, Fayyad, J.^{ab}, Gureje, O.^{ab}, He, Y.^{ab}, Hinkov, H.^{ab}, Hu, C.-Y.^{ab}, Huang, Y.^{ab}, Karam, N.^{ab}, Kiejna, A.^{ab}, Levinson, D.^{ab}, Medina-Mora, E.^{ab}, Mneimneh, Z.^{ab}, Moskalewicz, J.^{ab}, Pennell, B.-E.^{ab}, Piazza, M.^{ab}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ab}, Scott, K.M.^{ab}, Slade, T.^{ab}, Stein, D.J.^{ab}, Torres, Y.^{ab}, Whiteford, H.^{ab}, Williams, D.R.^{ab}, Wojtyniak, B.^{ab}, the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ab}

Psychotic experiences and religiosity: data from the WHO World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Objectives: Religiosity is often associated with better health outcomes. The aim of the study was to examine associations between psychotic experiences (PEs) and religiosity in a large, cross-national sample. Methods: A total of 25 542 adult respondents across 18 countries from the WHO World Mental Health Surveys were assessed for PEs, religious affiliation and indices of religiosity, DSM-IV mental disorders and general medical conditions. Logistic regression models were used to estimate the association between PEs and religiosity with various adjustments. Results: Of 25 542 included respondents, 85.6% (SE = 0.3) (n = 21 860) respondents reported having a religious affiliation. Overall, there was no association between religious affiliation status and PEs. Within the subgroup having a religious affiliation, four of five indices of religiosity were significantly associated with increased odds of PEs (odds ratios ranged from 1.3 to 1.9). The findings persisted after adjustments for mental disorders and/or general medical conditions, as well as religious denomination type. There was a significant association between increased religiosity and reporting more types of PEs. Conclusions: Among individuals with religious affiliations, those who reported more religiosity on four of five indices had increased odds of PEs. Focussed and more qualitative research will be required to unravel the interrelationship between religiosity and PEs. © 2018 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Author Keywords

epidemiology; psychotic experiences; religiosity; World Mental Health Survey

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and numerical data, World Health Organization; Adult, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Psychotic Disorders, Religion, World Health Organization

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Treatment gap for anxiety disorders is global: Results of the World Mental Health Surveys in 21 countries

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Abstract

Background: Anxiety disorders are a major cause of burden of disease. Treatment gaps have been described, but a worldwide evaluation is lacking. We estimated, among individuals with a 12-month DSM-IV (where DSM is Diagnostic Statistical Manual) anxiety disorder in 21 countries, the proportion who (i) perceived a need for treatment; (ii) received any treatment; and (iii) received possibly adequate treatment. Methods: Data from 23 community surveys in 21 countries of the World Mental Health (WMH) surveys. DSM-IV mental disorders were assessed (WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview, CIDI 3.0). DSM-IV included posttraumatic stress disorder among anxiety disorders, while it is not considered so in the DSM-5. We asked if, in the previous 12 months, respondents felt they needed professional treatment and if they obtained professional treatment (specialized/general medical, complementary alternative medical, or nonmedical professional) for "problems with emotions, nerves, mental health, or use of alcohol or drugs." Possibly adequate treatment was defined as receiving pharmacotherapy (1+ months of medication and 4+ visits to a medical doctor) or psychotherapy, complementary alternative medicine or nonmedical care (8+ visits). Results: Of 51,547 respondents (response = 71.3%), 9.8% had a 12-month DSM-IV anxiety disorder, 27.6% of whom received any treatment, and only 9.8% received possibly adequate treatment. Of those with 12-month anxiety only 41.3% perceived a need for care. Lower treatment levels were found for lower income countries. Conclusions: Low levels of service use and a high proportion of those receiving services not meeting adequacy standards for anxiety disorders exist worldwide. Results suggest the need for improving recognition of anxiety disorders and the quality of treatment. © 2018 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Author Keywords

adequate treatment; anxiety disorders; health services; perceived need for care; surveys

Index Keywords

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Suicidal thoughts and behaviors among college students and same-aged peers: results from the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Purpose: The primary aims are to (1) obtain representative prevalence estimates of suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB)

among college students worldwide and (2) investigate whether STB is related to matriculation to and attrition from college. Methods: Data from the WHO World Mental Health Surveys were analyzed, which include face-to-face interviews with 5750 young adults aged 18–22 spanning 21 countries (weighted mean response rate = 71.4%). Standardized STB prevalence estimates were calculated for four well-defined groups of same-aged peers: college students, college attriters (i.e., dropouts), secondary school graduates who never entered college, and secondary school non-graduates. Logistic regression assessed the association between STB and college entrance as well as attrition from college. Results: Twelve-month STB in college students was 1.9%, a rate significantly lower than same-aged peers not in college (3.4%; OR 0.5; $p = 0.01$). Lifetime prevalence of STB with onset prior to age 18 among college entrants (i.e., college students or attriters) was 7.2%, a rate significantly lower than among non-college attenders (i.e., secondary school graduates or non-graduates; 8.2%; OR 0.7; $p = 0.03$). Pre-matriculation onset STB (but not post-matriculation onset STB) increased the odds of college attrition (OR 1.7; $p = 0.01$). Conclusion: STB with onset prior to age 18 is associated with reduced likelihood of college entrance as well as greater attrition from college. Future prospective research should investigate the causality of these associations and determine whether targeting onset and persistence of childhood–adolescent onset STB leads to improved educational attainment. © 2018, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

Author Keywords

Academic performance; College student; Epidemiology; Suicidal thoughts and behaviors; Young adult

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The role of phenobarbital in treatment of sever breath holding attack

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Abstract

Background: Breath-holding spell (BHS) is a paroxysmal-nonepileptic widespread-incident which mostly happens in infants and toddlers of 6-18 months of old with very low incidence following the age of 5 years of old. Objective: To study the effect of phenobarbital in treating an infant with severe breathe holding attack. Methods: This prospective study conducted over three years from 1st of June 2014 until 1st of June 2017 and involve 86 patients with severe breath holding attack that consult the outpatient clinic in Al-Diwaniyah Maternity and Children Teaching Hospital, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq, patients were divided into two groups each involve 43 patients the 1st group given phenobarbital tablet 5mg/kg once at night for one month and the other group not give any medication and just support of the parent their age are between 4 and 48 months, the diagnosis is made on clinical base and video recording of more than one attacks for each patient done by the parent and the following parameters were documented: age, sex, residence, type of feeding, number of attacks per month, family history of the same disease, additionally 21 patient have chest x-ray and echocardiography to exclude any possibility of congenital heart disease all were normal EEG done in 7 patient to rule out the possibility of epilepsy also they were normal. Results: There is no difference in the residence and type of feeding in both groups, after one month there is significant decrease in number of attacks among treated group ($p < 0.05$) in all age groups while there is little change in no. of attacks in group without treatment ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1). The follow up was continued for another 3 months and there is no change in number and the severity of attacks in the phenobarbital-treated group. Also, there is no side effect of the drug was detected (Table 2). Conclusion: Phenobarbital is very effective and safe treatment, particularly in short course, additionally there is no side effect has been recorded during and after therapy and there is no relapse after stopping treatment. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breath holding attack; Breath-holding spell (BHS); Phenobarbital

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phenobarbital; adolescent, adult, Article, bedtime dosage, breath holding, breath holding spell, breath holding spell, child, controlled study, disease severity, echocardiography, feeding, female, human, major clinical study, male, prospective study, thorax radiography, videorecording

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61) Lazm, A.M.^a, Sh. Jebur, M.^b, Alomashi, G.B.^a

Sequencing of hpmA gene in *Proteus mirabilis* of UTIs among rheumatoid arthritis patients

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (2), pp. 265-271. Cited 1 time.

^a Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Iraq

^b Technical Laboratory Analysis Department, College of Health and Medical Technology, Middle Technical University, Iraq

Abstract

Study has done during February to May 2016 at Baghdad hospitals. There were fifty urine samples collected from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients. Bacteriological investigation of urine samples from RA patients, to isolate and diagnose of *Proteus mirabilis* bacterium that also these patients suffering from UTIs has done. In addition, the study had detected phenotypically *Proteus mirabilis* α -hemolysin activity. Molecular identification has done by using a specific primer to hpm A gene that encode for α -Hemolysin as a virulence factor of *Proteus mirabilis* by using PCR and it was found that 7(%100) of isolates gave positive result, for hpmA at 709 bp. Three *P. mirabilis* isolates were sequenced for the hpmA genes. The hpmA genes that were sequenced presented 100%, 99%, 100% respectively identity with CP015347.1, CP021550.1, CP021550.1 stain at NCBI global databases. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

P. mirabilis; Sequencing; Virulence factors gene hpmA

Index Keywords

alpha hemolysin, hemolysin, virulence factor; amino acid substitution, Article, controlled study, cytotoxicity, disease classification, electrophoresis, environmental factor, evolutionary adaptation, finger dermatoglyphics, gene, gene expression, genetic polymorphism, genotyping technique, hemolysis, HpmA Gene, leukocyte membrane, microbiological examination, molecular biology, nonhuman, phylogenetic tree, phylogeny, polymerase chain reaction, *Proteus mirabilis*, rheumatoid arthritis, sequence analysis

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62) Khadhim, M.M., Hassan, D.A.

Association of interleukin-4 cytokine and il-4R α gene polymorphism in β -lactam allergic patients

(2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (2), pp. 435-438.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i2.24701

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Abstract

Objective: The present study was carried out to estimate the possible role of Interleukin-4 (IL-4)RαQ576R genes polymorphism in the development of immune reaction against penicillin, as well as to study the effect of IL-4 cytokine in regulating allergic reactions. **Materials and Methods:** Measurement of serum IL-4 concentration was done using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technique; IL-4RαQ576R gene polymorphisms were genotyped using polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment lengths polymorphisms. Comparisons for statistical significance were performed using Mann-Whitney U-test. **Results:** Comparing with control subjects, there was a significantly increased level of IL-4 (348.53 pg/ml) in penicillin allergic patients versus (284.72 pg/ml) in sera of control subjects. The IL-4RαQ576R alleles were significantly higher in the penicillin allergic individual compared with apparently healthy control subjects. **Conclusions:** Data study suggested that IL-4 cytokine have some important roles in penicillin hypersensitivity reaction, additionally the IL-4RαQ576R gene polymorphisms might involve in modulating of penicillin hypersensitivity. © 2018 The Authors.

Author Keywords

Allergy; Genotype; Interleukin-4; β-lactam

Index Keywords

genomic DNA, interleukin 4, interleukin 4 receptor alpha, penicillin derivative; adult, allele, Article, child, clinical article, controlled study, DNA polymorphism, drug hypersensitivity, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, human, interleukin 4 receptor alpha gene, male, polymerase chain reaction, protein blood level, protein function, restriction fragment length polymorphism

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Source: Scopus

63) Mohammed, A.K., Alqani, V.H.A.

Association between maternal serum vitamin d and early pregnancy spontaneous abortion in Iraqi women (2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (2), pp. 432-434. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i2.24588

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Spontaneous pregnancy loss is seen in approximately 10–15% of clinically observed pregnancies. **Objective:** This study was aimed to estimate the Vitamin D serum concentration in a cohort of women with a history of recurrent spontaneous abortion. **Methods:** The current cross-sectional study was conducted at Al-Diwaniya maternity and child teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniya province, Iraq. Data collection, lab work, and procedures related to the study extended from August 2016 to August 2017. The study enrolled 42 women of childbearing age who have a history of spontaneous early pregnancy loss. From each woman, a venous sample was obtained and sent to a lab to assess serum Vitamin D concentrations using standard routine biochemical methods. **Results:** Assessment of mean maternal serum Vitamin D concentration revealed that the mean was 21.48±11.82 (ng/ml) and the range was from 5 to 50 (ng/ml). The number of women with low serum Vitamin D (<20 ng/ml) was 25 (approximately 60%), the results also revealed a highly negative correlation was obtained between number of abortions and maternal serum Vitamin D ($r=-0.717$, $p<0.001$) and that the value or R^2 was 0.514 which indicated that the level of Vitamin D alone can act as an independent predictor to explain 51.4% of spontaneous abortions in the participating women. **Conclusion:** Vitamin D level is a strong predictor of pregnancy loss in early pregnancy, and that correction of Vitamin D status among Iraqi pregnant ladies may substantially reduce the frequency of spontaneous abortion. © 2018 The Authors.

Author Keywords

Early pregnancy abortion; Serum vitamin; Vitamin D deficiency

Index Keywords

vitamin D; adult, Article, clinical article, cohort analysis, controlled study, correlation analysis, cross-sectional study, disease association, female, first trimester pregnancy, human, Iraq, maternal serum, medical history, prediction, spontaneous

abortion, teaching hospital, venous blood, vitamin blood level, vitamin D deficiency

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- 64) Frounfelker, R.^{a b c}, Gilman, S.E.^{a d e f}, Betancourt, T.S.^{g h}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.ⁱ, Alonso, J.J.^{k l}, Bromet, E.J.^m, Bruffaerts, R.ⁿ, de Girolamo, G.^o, Gluzman, S.^p, Gureje, O.^q, Karam, E.G.^{r s}, Lee, S.^t, Lépine, J.-P.^u, Ono, Y.^v, Pennell, B.-E.^w, Popovici, D.G.^x, ten Have, M.^y, Kessler, R.C.^z, Al-Hamzawi, A.^{aa}, Al-Kaisy, M.S.^{aa}, Andrade, L.H.^{aa}, Benjet, C.^{aa}, Borges, G.^{aa}, Bunting, B.^{aa}, de Almeida, J.M.C.^{aa}, Cardoso, G.^{aa}, Cia, A.H.^{aa}, Chatterji, S.^{aa}, Degenhardt, L.^{aa}, de Jonge, P.^{aa}, Demyttenaere, K.^{aa}, Fayyad, J.^{aa}, Florescu, S.^{aa}, Haro, J.M.^{aa}, He, Y.^{aa}, Hinkov, H.^{aa}, Hu, C.-Y.^{aa}, Huang, Y.^{aa}, Karam, A.N.^{aa}, Kawakami, N.^{aa}, Kessler, R.C.^{aa}, Kiejna, A.^{aa}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{aa}, Lepine, J.-P.^{aa}, Levinson, D.^{aa}, McGrath, J.^{aa}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{aa}, Moskalewicz, J.^{aa}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{aa}, Piazza, M.^{aa}, Posada-Villa, J.^{aa}, Scott, K.M.^{aa}, Slade, T.^{aa}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{aa}, Stein, D.J.^{aa}, Have, M.^{aa}, Torres, Y.^{aa}, Viana, M.C.^{aa}, Whiteford, H.^{aa}, Williams, D.R.^{aa}, Wojtyniak, B.^{aa}, On behalf of the WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{aa}

Civilians in World War II and DSM-IV mental disorders: results from the World Mental Health Survey Initiative

(2018) *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 53 (2), pp. 207-219. Cited 3 times.

DOI: 10.1007/s00127-017-1452-3

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Abstract

Purpose: Understanding the effects of war on mental disorders is important for developing effective post-conflict recovery policies and programs. The current study uses cross-sectional, retrospectively reported data collected as part of the World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative to examine the associations of being a civilian in a war zone/region of terror in World War II with a range of DSM-IV mental disorders. **Methods:** Adults (n = 3370) who lived in countries directly involved in World War II in Europe and Japan were administered structured diagnostic interviews of lifetime DSM-IV mental disorders. The associations of war-related traumas with subsequent disorder onset-persistence were assessed with discrete-time survival analysis (lifetime prevalence) and conditional logistic regression (12-month prevalence). **Results:** Respondents who were civilians in a war zone/region of terror had higher lifetime risks than other respondents of major depressive disorder (MDD; OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1, 1.9) and anxiety disorder (OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1, 2.0). The association of war exposure with MDD was strongest in the early years after the war, whereas the association with anxiety disorders increased over time. Among lifetime cases, war exposure was associated with lower past year risk of anxiety disorders (OR 0.4, 95% CI 0.2, 0.7). **Conclusions:** Exposure to war in World War II was associated with higher lifetime risk of some mental disorders. Whether comparable patterns will be found among civilians living through more recent wars remains to be seen, but should be recognized as a possibility by those projecting future needs for treatment of mental disorders. © 2017, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany.

Author Keywords

Anxiety disorders; Civilians in war; Major depressive disorder; World War II

Index Keywords

adult, aged, anxiety disorder, cross-sectional study, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Europe, exposure to violence, female, health survey, human, Japan, major depression, male, mental disease, middle aged, prevalence, psychology, questionnaire, retrospective study, risk factor, war, young adult; Adult, Aged, Anxiety Disorders, Cross-Sectional Studies, Depressive Disorder, Major, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Europe, Exposure to Violence, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Japan, Male, Mental Disorders, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Retrospective Studies, Risk Factors, Surveys and Questionnaires, World War II, Young Adult

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65) Lazm, A.M.^a, Alomashi, G.B.^a, Jebur, M.S.^b

Potential association of proteus mirabilis and strongyloides stercoralis among rheumatoid arthritis patients
(2018) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 18 (1), pp. 109-114.

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^b Technical Laboratory Analysis Department, College of Health and Medical Technology, Middle Technical University, Iraq

Abstract

Case-control study has done during February to May 2016 at Baghdad Hospitals. There were fifty blood and urine samples collected from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patient's diagnosed and healthy control. Anti-cycliccitrullinated peptide (anti-CCP), CRP, ESR and Rheumatoid factor (RF) tests had performed for both groups as a confirmed of diagnostic tests. Analysis of urine from RA patients and health controls to isolation and diagnosis of Proteus mirabilis bacterium and specific Strongyloides stercoralis antibodies (IgG) had detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). According to the results of study, RA patients own higher rising level of CRP than the ones in control group (32.29 and 4.42) respectively, also RA patients had 65.75 high levels of RF in comparison with healthy control group. Isolation and diagnosis of Proteus mirabilis bacterium from culture results of urine from 50 patients with RA and health controls showed 16 isolates (32%) and 2(4%), respectively. From those (16) isolates only (7) isolates had diagnosed as P. mirabilis through biochemical tests and API 20E confirmation. It has found 29 (58%) of the RA patients positive to the S. stercoralis. The current study has recorded significant differences between P. mirabilis and S. stercoralis (P<0.01) among RA patients when compared between RA patients that were suffering from P. mirabilis and control. © 2018 Connect Journal.

Author Keywords

Proteus mirabilis; Rheumatoid arthritis; Strongyloides stercoralis

Index Keywords

C reactive protein, cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody, immunoglobulin A, immunoglobulin G, immunoglobulin M, rheumatoid factor; adult, aged, Article, bacterium culture, bacterium identification, bacterium isolate, biochemical analysis, blood sampling, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, disease association, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, human, male, microbial morphology, patient isolation, *Proteus mirabilis*, rheumatoid arthritis, *Strongyloides stercoralis*

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Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

66) Hasson, S.O.^a, Al-Hamadani, A.H.^b, Al-Azawi, I.H.^b

Occurrence of biofilm formation in *Serratia fonticola* and *Pantoea sp.* isolates among urinary catheterized patients (2018) *Nano Biomedicine and Engineering*, 10 (3), pp. 295-304. Cited 2 times.

DOI: 10.5101/nbe.v10i3.p295-304

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^b Department of Medical Microbiology, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Iraq

Abstract

Serratia fonticola and *Pantoea sp.* are gram negative bacteria belonging Enterobacteriaceae, which were considered opportunistic pathogens and resulted in a great number of cases of nosocomial infections with serious problems of multi-drug resistance, leading to increasing morbidity and mortality rate. Recently, they were recorded as biofilm producers. There were only a few studies about the capability of these bacteria of forming biofilm. So our aim was evaluate the occurrence of *Serratia fonticola* and *Pantoea sp.* biofilm former phenotypically and genetically with the determination of their abilities to multi-drug resistance. *Serratia fonticola* and *Pantoea sp.* isolated from urine catheterized patients who were hospitalized in Iraqi hospitals. They were then examined for detection of biofilm formation phenotypically by congo red and tissue culture plate methods and genetically by detecting *Smal* and *Esal* genes (quorum sensing genes) in *Serratia fonticola* and *Pantoea sp.* respectively by using polymerase chain reaction method and tested for antimicrobial susceptibility by disc diffusion and VITEK2 system according to Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Serratia fonticola* at 3 and *Pantoea sp.* at 4 isolates revealed to possess the ability of forming biofilm which contained *Smal* and *Esal* genes with 100% resistance to most tested antibiotics except imipenem and azithromycin. *Smal* and *Esal* genes are present in *Serratia fonticola* and *Pantoea sp.* respectively, and are responsible for biofilm formation and considered as indicator; biofilm formation is a strong cause of multidrug resistance in bacteria. Copyright © Shaimaa Obaid Hasson, Adnan Hamad Al-Hamadani, and Ibtisam Habeeb Al-Azawi. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Author Keywords

Biofilm; Multidrug resistance; *Pantoea sp.*; *Serratia fonticola*; Urinary catheter

Index Keywords

amikacin, amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid, azithromycin, carbenicillin, cefazolin, cefepime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, congo red, cotrimoxazole, ertapenem, gentamicin, imipenem, levofloxacin, nitrofurantoin, tobramycin; antibiotic resistance, antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterial gene, bacterial genetics, bacterial strain, bacterium culture, biofilm, bladder catheterization, controlled study, disk diffusion, DNA extraction, gene expression, genetic analysis, hospital patient, human, medical device contamination, multidrug resistance, nonhuman, *Pantoea*, phenotype, polymerase chain reaction, regulator gene, *Serratia*, *Serratia fonticola*

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67) Al-Azawi, I.H., AL-Saeedi, S.B.

The association between genetic polymorphism and susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis of Iraqi population (2018) *Biochemical and Cellular Archives*, 18, pp. 1123-1126. Cited 1 time.

Department of Microbiology, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Iraq

Abstract

The present study was started to determine the possible association of interferon gamma (IFN- γ) genes single nucleotide polymorphism (+874T/A) and risk of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB). The polymorphism of IFN- γ + 874 T/A was determined in 65 PTB patients and 65 healthy subjects by using ARMS-PCR method. Our findings showed that IFN- γ + 874 TT genotype decreased the risk of PTB in comparison with AA and TA genotypes [p value 0.011, odds ratio 0.388, 95% CI (0.186 - 0.812), preventive fraction 0.358]. While the homozygous AA allele was significantly more common among the patients with PTB when compared with healthy control subjects and increased risk of developing tuberculosis than the two genotypes TT and TA [odds ratio 3.902, 95% confidence interval (1.590-9.576), p value 0.002, etiological fraction 0.552] and genotype TA rate was not significantly different between patients group and control group (p value 0.938). © 2018, Connect Journal.

Author Keywords

IFN- γ +874 T/A; Pulmonary tuberculosis; Single nucleotide polymorphism

Index Keywords

gamma interferon; adult, agar gel electrophoresis, allele, amplification refractory mutation system, Article, blood analysis, case control study, controlled study, disease predisposition, DNA extraction, female, gene, gene frequency, genetic association, genetic polymorphism, genotype, human, lung tuberculosis, major clinical study, male, polymerase chain reaction, risk factor, single nucleotide polymorphism

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Source: Scopus

68) Abdulzahra, M.S.^a, Hadi, N.R.^b, Abbas Al-Huseini, L.M.^c, Al-Aubaidy, H.^d

Both telmisartan and atenolol improve left ventricular diastolic function and cause regression of left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertensive patients (2018) *World Heart Journal*, 10 (3), pp. 197-207.

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^b Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, Kufa University, Iraq

^c Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiyah University, Iraq

^d La Trube University, Australia

Abstract

Background: Hypertensive patients possess a greater risk for cardiovascular complications. The introduction of different classes of antihypertensive drugs has led to a significant reduction in such events. However, the reversal of hypertension-induced cardiac dysfunction is variable among these drugs. In this study we compared the effects of atenolol versus telmisartan on echocardiographic parameters in hypertensive patients. Methods: Eighty hypertensive patients (40 of them were on 100 mg atenolol once a day and the other 40 were on 80 mg telmisartan once a day monotherapy) and additional 40 healthy controls were enrolled in the study. Base-line echocardiographic scan was done at the start of the study and after 6 months of treatment including assessment of left ventricular systolic and diastolic function with assessment of left ventricular mass index, in addition to measurements of blood pressure, heart rate and double product. Results: Both atenolol and telmisartan showed comparable statistically significant effects in reducing ventricular septal thickness and LV mass index. However, telmisartan produced more improvement in LV diastolic functional parameters, while both drugs didn't demonstrate any changes in LV systolic functional parameters. Conclusions: Patients receiving telmisartan treatment had a better outcome, in regarding to impairment in cardiac diastolic function, comparing to atenolol treatment. Our findings highlight the differential effects of hypertension treatment regimens on variable cardiac functions that affect their clinical implications. ©

Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Author Keywords

Atenolol; Echocardiography; Hypertension; Left ventricular hypertrophy; Telmisartan

Index Keywords

atenolol, telmisartan; Article, controlled study, deceleration, diastolic blood pressure, echocardiography, female, heart ejection fraction, heart function, heart left ventricle hypertrophy, heart left ventricle mass, heart rate, human, hypertension, interventricular septum, major clinical study, male, monotherapy, relaxation time, systolic blood pressure

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69) Alshebani, A.M.H.^a, Abdalhamza, Z.S.^b

The Role of celiac disease antibodies in the follow up of Patient on Gluten free diet

(2018) *Revista Latinoamericana de Hipertension*, 13 (6), pp. 561-566. Cited 1 time.

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^b AL-Diwaniaih maternity and children hospital, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Background: The detection of autoantibodies directed against tissue transglutaminase have a well-established role in the diagnosis of celiac disease and in long term follow up. **Aim of study:** 1. To determine the role of celiac disease antibodies, in follow up the response of the patient with CD while he is on GFD. 2. To study the difference in the response between patients with GIT and non-GIT manifestations. **Patient and method:** across sectional study was conducted from 1st of Feb. 2015 to 1st of May 2016, 123 patients were involved in this study, and includes all patients that consult the outpatient clinic in maternity and Children Hospital in AL-Diwaniah Governorate, complaining of chronic diarrhea or failure to thrive, patients with pica or anemia without clear cause, patient with short stature without obvious pathology, and celiac patients who diagnosed previously, their age between 9 month to 12 years. From each patient, five ml of venous blood aspirated and sent to the lab where Enzyme Linking Immunosorbant assay (ELISA), measurement of auto antibodies specific for celiac disease (anti-endomysial IgA, IgG and anti-tissue transglutaminase IgA, IgG) was done. **Result:** there was significant decrease in all enzymes level after several months of gluten free diet. **Conclusion:** Celiac disease can present with variable manifestations, the follow up of celiac pt. may be important to detect the adherence of the pt. to gluten free diet. © 2018 Revista Latinoamericana de Hipertension. All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

Autoantibodies; Celiac Disease; Dietetic changes; Enzymes level

Index Keywords

autoantibody, immunoglobulin A antibody, immunoglobulin G antibody; anemia, antibody blood level, Article, celiac disease, child, chronic diarrhea, clinical article, cross-sectional study, enzyme blood level, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, failure to thrive, female, follow up, gastrointestinal disease, gluten free diet, human, infant, male, pica, quantitative analysis, rural area, short stature, urban area

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70) Nasir, H.M.^a, Tawfeeq, M.H.^b, Ibraheem, A.I.^c

Study the bacterial infection of chronic supportive otitis media from Iraqi patients
(2018) *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, 10 (8), pp. 146-151.

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^c ENT department, Al-Furat General Hospital, Iraq

Abstract

One hundred example had been secluded from CSOM were screened for the bacterial by utilizing distinctive morphological, microscopically, biochemically and API framework. The antibiotic susptibility tests were done to demonstrate the ideal one for each bacterial segregate. Probiotic impact of saccharomyces cerevisiae were analyzed against bacterial disengages. The outcomes demonstrated that CSOM was most predominant in female than male with percent (54, 46%) respectively. Also, Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the most prevailing bacterial detached frame test of CSOM with percent (41%) after with Staphylococcus aureus, proteus mirabilis and Escherichia coli with percent (27%,19%,12%) individually. The antibiotic susptibility test uncovered that diverse anti-microbial powerful against various bacterial disengage such Ciprofloxacin, Amikacin and others with various percent for each bacterial. While the consequence of probiotic from saccharomyces cerevisiae against bacterial secludes result demonstrate distinctive impact with various focuses. © 2009-2018, JGPT. All Rights Reserved.

Author Keywords

Bacterial isolates; Chronic suppurative otitis media; Probiotic

Index Keywords

amikacin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, probiotic agent; adolescent, adult, antibacterial activity, antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterial infection, bacterium contamination, bacterium isolate, bacterium isolation, child, chronic suppurative otitis media, clinical outcome, disk diffusion, drug efficacy, drug mechanism, Escherichia coli, female, human, Iraq, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, microbial diversity, middle aged, nonhuman, prevalence, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, sex difference, Staphylococcus aureus

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71) Hassan, A.R.^a, Aryan, Z.A.^b

Electrolyte disturbance in hemorrhagic and non-hemorrhagic stroke patients in al-diwanayah teaching hospital
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Abstract

Objectives: Although there are many studies on stroke, few studies on electrolyte disturbance have been done in our country, even on the outside. Our aim in this study is to estimate the level of serum potassium and sodium in acute stroke patients with comparison to patients of the control group. **Methods:** Our study is a comparative cross-sectional study conducted on patients in the neurological center who suffer from stroke and others in medicine department admitted for any disease other than cerebrovascular accidents (CVA) they consider the control group. All were in AL-Diwanayah Teaching Hospital from April to July 2018. The level of potassium and sodium from all patients is estimated. Patients with ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic stroke, and transient ischemic attack (TIA) were classified into having Glasgow coma scores (GCS) of 3–8, 9–12, and 13–15, respectively. **Result:** Significant difference was seen in the distribution of patients according to GCS levels ($p=0.014$). Mean serum sodium was significantly lowest in hemorrhagic stroke, then ischemic stroke, followed by TIA, and the highest sodium

level was seen in the control group ($p < 0.001$). Mean serum potassium was significantly lowest in hemorrhagic stroke, then ischemic stroke, followed by TIA, and the highest sodium level was seen in the control group ($p < 0.001$). Mean serum-to-potassium ratio was significantly highest in hemorrhagic stroke, then TIA, followed by ischemic stroke, and finally, by control group ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: This study reveals that, in hemorrhagic stroke, the incidence of electrolytes imbalance was more than ischemic and which was mostly hyponatremia and hypokalemia. © 2018 The Authors. Published by Innovare Academic Sciences Pvt Ltd.

Author Keywords

Electrolyte Disturbance; Potassium; Sodium; Stroke

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72) Altamemi, I.A., Alkhafaji, S.

Prognostic significance of IL-17, and IL-13 along with IL-23R gene polymorphisms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis in Iraqi patients

(2018) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 10 (1), pp. 198-201.

University of Al-Qadisiyah, College of Medicine, Department of Medical Microbiology, Iraq

Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis is a systemic disease with very complex pathogenesis and feature of chronic synovitis. The biological effect of polymorphism on expression and functionality of IL-23R such as SNP can have functional and phenotypic consequences that make IL-23R as a risk factor for RA disease. Moreover recently there is a new trends to find out a new noninvasive prognostic biomarker for RA disease which may help in following up disease. Thus the aim of present work is to find out if there prognostic value for IL-13 and IL-17 in Rheumatoid arthritis through linking its expression level with disease activity score (DAS). Also To study if there is a role for IL-23R 11209026 gene polymorphism in disease susceptibility in Iraqi community by using healthy volunteer as a control group. To achieve this goal a Case control study has been conducted on 40 patient and 40 matched apparently health control. serum IL-17 and IL-13 concentration were measure by enzyme Linked immunosorbent assay According to manufactural instruction, measurement of disease activity was determine according to DAS 28 Score. RFLP PCR was used to study SNP of IL-23R gene polymorphism for patient and control group. Data were summarized, presented and analyzed using statistical package for social science (SPSS version 23). Result of present study found there was significant association between serum IL-17 and IL-13 level and RA disease ($P < 0,001$; and $P < 0,001$ respectively). Moreover, there is significant positive correlation between expression level of both IL-17 and IL-13 with DAS28 (0.044, and 0.034 respectively). According to Receptor operating Curve both of IL-17 and IL-13 found to have high specificity and sensitivity 100%. Regarding to IL-23 R gene polymorphism, there was no significant correlation between rs11209026 gene polymorphism and susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis patients in Iraqi community. Thus, present study showed that the concentrations of IL-13 and IL-17 significantly correlated with disease severity and DAS 28 which reflect their prognostic value in RA. Moreover, present study demonstrated that there was no significant association between IL-23R gene rs11209026 polymorphism and susceptibility to RA in Iraqi population. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

DAS 28; IL-13; IL-17; IL-23R; Rheumatoid arthritis

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73) Abdul-Reda, N.A.^a, Abd, A.S.^b

Synthesis, characterization and biological activity of some chalcone derivatives of cholic acid

(2018) *Asian Journal of Chemistry*, 30 (11), pp. 2577-2581. Cited 1 time.

DOI: 10.14233/ajchem.2018.21666

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Abstract

N-(4-acetylphenyl)-3',7',12'-trihydroxy-5'-cholan-24-amide was synthesized from reaction of cholic acid with 4-amino acetophenone then the obtained product reacts with some substituted benzaldehyde derivatives to prepare chalcone derivatives. Finally, the products were allowed to react with thiourea to give thiazine derivatives. The reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) technique. All the new compounds were characterized by melting points, elemental analysis, FT-IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectroscopies. Antimicrobial activity of the synthesized derivatives was also determined. © 2018 Chemical Publishing Co. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Antimicrobial activity.; Chalcone; Cholic acid; Thiazine

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74) Sahib, D.J.^a, Abdali, N.A.^b, Bachimi, A.-T.N.^c

Development of mathematical model for accounting system in the stocks

(2018) *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 10 (6 Special Issue), pp. 282-287.

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Abstract

The mathematics of accounting contain some of the most practical applications of probability and optimization theory. Yet despite its seemingly abstruse mathematics, accounting theory in recent years has found its way into the mainstream of finance practice. The research is focused on importance of audit (partners rotate audit firm, audit firm size, industry expertise audit firm, an internal audit unit) the value of shareholders urges and indicates that managers can, economic value created for shareholders by improving the information environment through selected specialist auditor, auditor size, the existence of internal audit, and the auditor change has allowed time (up to 4 years). Existing revisions of the partners, the size and expertise of the audit firm, and the existence of internal auditing, are related to audit quality, and audit quality is also relevant to shareholders. For this purpose, economic value added has been selected as a criterion for calculating stockholders' value. The statistical population of the study is the companies listed in the stock exchange during the period from 2010 to the end of 2014. Finally, in the final implementation of the model, with regard to the meaning of the whole model, as well as the significance of the individual coefficients of the final model, extracted. © 2018, Institute of Advanced Scientific Research, Inc. All Rights reserved

Author Keywords

The added economic value; The expertise of the audit firm in the industry; The internal audit function -the rotation of the audit firm's partners; The size of the audit firm; The value of the shareholders

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75) Khudhur, H.R., Alomashi, G.B.

MIF-173G>C polymorphism and susceptibility to cutaneous leishmaniasis in Iraq
 (2018) *Nano Biomedicine and Engineering*, 10 (3), pp. 213-216. Cited 2 times.

DOI: 10.5101/nbe.v10i3.p213-216

Department of Microbiology, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is a parasitic disease transmitted by biting of the sandfly; it is a severe health problem in many regions of the world. The disease is endemic in Iraq and other countries. In Iraq, there are two main species of the genus *Leishmania* causing the infection: *L. tropica* and *L. major*. Previous studies suggested that a genetic makeup of host also had an essential role in the outcome of the disease. The present study investigated the association between CL and functionally active polymorphisms in the macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF gene). Samples of peripheral blood were collected from 60 patients with CL and 32 apparently healthy controls. MIF-173G>C polymorphism was detected in patients and control groups by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) technique. There was no statistically significant difference in the MIF-173G>C polymorphism between the CL patients and the healthy controls ($P = 0.234$), as well as no association between MIF-173G>C polymorphisms and CL; the frequency of allele C showed a trend towards lower frequency in patients as compared to that observed in the control group ($P = 0.512$). Copyright© Ghada Basil Alomashi, Hasan Raheem Khudhur.

Author Keywords

4-Amino antipyrine; Antitumor activity; Azo Schiff-base; Transition metal complexes

Index Keywords

cytosine, guanine, migration inhibition factor; adolescent, adult, Article, blood analysis, controlled study, female, gene, gene frequency, genetic polymorphism, genetic susceptibility, human, Iraq, macrophage, major clinical study, male, MIF gene, polymerase chain reaction, restriction fragment length polymorphism, skin leishmaniasis

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76) Kadhim, S.A.A.^a, Kadhum, S.A.A.^b, Hamza, A.J.^c

The potential benefit and the mechanism of action of thyroxine on serum lipids and blood flow indexes in subclinical hypothyroidism women
 (2018) *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 11 (8), pp. 491-494.

DOI: 10.22159/ajpcr.2018.v11i8.27421

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Abstract

Objective: Even previous reports mentioned that thyroxine has beneficial effects on subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH); however, the mechanism by which thyroxine mediated such effect still unclear. Thus, we aim to find out the potential benefit of thyroxine administration in women with SCH through assessment of lipids profile with evaluation of uterine and ovarian blood flow indexes. **Patients and Methods:** The current study included 80 women with SCH who had a history of recurrent intrauterine death. Those women were chosen from the cohort of pregnant ladies that routinely seek medical advice. For each woman, estimation of serum thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), serum lipids profile (low-density lipoprotein [LDL], total cholesterol [TC], and triglyceride [TG]), and also uterine and ovarian pulsatile index (PI) and resistance index (RI) using color Doppler ultrasound, was done at the beginning of study and then repeated following 2 months during which women were given oral thyroxine supplementation (50 µg/d). The study was carried out in Al-Diwaniyah Maternity and Child Teaching Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah province, Iraq and extended from September 2016 to January 2018. **Results:** Mean serum TSH, LDL, TG, and TC were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$). Mean early follicular phase ovarian RI and PI and uterine RI were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$). In addition, mean late follicular phase ovarian RI and PI and uterine RI were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Thyroxine administration to women with SCH significantly decreases serum lipids and increases uterine and ovarian blood flow by mechanism involving reduction in arterial RI and PI. © 2018 The Authors. Published by Innovare Academic Sciences Pvt Ltd.

Author Keywords

Ovarian blood flow; Subclinical hypothyroidism; Thyroxine; Uterine

Index Keywords

cholesterol, lipid, low density lipoprotein, thyrotropin, thyroxine, triacylglycerol; Article, cholesterol blood level, cohort analysis, color Doppler flowmetry, drug efficacy, drug mechanism, female, fetus death, follicular phase, help seeking behavior, hematological parameters, human, Iraq, lipid analysis, lipid blood level, lipoprotein blood level, major clinical study, medical care, medical history, ovarian resistance index, ovary blood flow, pregnant woman, pulsatility index, recurrent disease, rural area, subclinical hypothyroidism, teaching hospital, thyrotropin blood level, triacylglycerol blood level, uterine resistance index, uterus blood flow

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77) Shaheed, B.^a, Tofeeq, M.^b

Environmental awareness among the students of the faculty of education

(2018) *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, 10 (3), pp. 596-605.

^a College of Nursing, Qadisiyah University, Iraq

^b College of Medical, Qadisiyah University, Iraq

Abstract

Student search slice represents the extract of the most important components of society which can play a big role in addressing the various problems and obstacles in order to follow the technological development that the purpose of this study: identify the environmental awareness among the students of the Faculty of education. Detect indications of differences to environmental awareness among students depending on the variable gender (male, female) 3. detect indications of differences to environmental awareness due to the variable competence (knowledge, human) research has been determined by the College of education for the academic year 2017 research goals requests creation of a tool to measure the level of awareness Ecosystem then ascertain its truthfulness and consistency through displayed on a group of experts in psychology and ecology researchers applied the scale on a sample of (400) then the data were analyzed using statistical case for Social Sciences (SPSS) results: environmental awareness among students Average education. No statistical differences in the level of environmental consciousness according to heterosexual (male, female). There are differences in the level of environmental awareness due to the variable competence (knowledge, human). Based on these results, we offer a number of al astenta. 1. to adopt environmental sciences department at Faculty of science scientific strategies to promote environmental awareness through many seminars and set up seminars and awareness and educational lectures for all cadres in the University as well as the various strata of society. 2. Activate the role of the media, working on achieving compliance with laws and regulations and avoid all illegal means to be environmentally friendly. From: numerous studies and researches on this subject have great importance on individual and community health. © 2009-2018, JGPT.

Index Keywords

adult, article, awareness, consciousness, data analysis
software, ecology, ecosystem, education, female, gender, human, human experiment, male, psychology, public health, scientist, sociology, student

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78) Al-Azawi, I.H.^a, Al-Hamadani, A.H.^a, Hasson, S.O.^b

Association between biofilm formation and susceptibility to antibiotics in Staphylococcus Lentus Isolated from urinary catheterized patients

(2018) *Nano Biomedicine and Engineering*, 10 (2), pp. 97-103. Cited 5 times.

DOI: 10.5101/nbe.v10i2.p97-103

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Abstract

Staphylococcus lentus (*S. lentus*) is a coagulase negative gram positive cocci recognized as opportunistic pathogens and rarely forming biofilm; it has many virulence factors, but recently caused nosocomial and community infections. Biofilm formation of *Staphylococcus lentus* may be associated with the ability to resist antibiotics which leads to increase in mortality rate due to the difficulty in eradicate infections. To evaluate the biofilm forming capacity of *Staphylococcus lentus* and its susceptibility to antibiotics, phenotypic and genotypic assays were used. Among 28 biofilm bacteria, *Staphylococcus lentus* was isolated and identified from urine catheterized patients who were hospitalized in different departments of four Iraqi hospitals (Al-Diwaniyah Teaching, Al-Hilla Teaching, Al-Qassim and Al-Hashimiyah Hospitals). *Staphylococcus lentus* was examined for detection of biofilm formation by detecting *icaA* gene, the intercellular adhesion gene which expressed adhesion factor to form biofilm in staphylococci by using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method and tested for antimicrobial susceptibility by disc diffusion method and VITEK2 system according to guidelines of the Clinical & Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Three isolates of *Staphylococcus lentus* revealed the ability to form biofilm phenotypically which contained *icaA* gene with 100% antibiotics resistance to penicillin, carbenicillin, gentamicin, tobramycin, oxacillin, vancomycin, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, and 0% antibiotics resistance to azithromycin. *icaA* genes are present in *Staphylococcus lentus* and responsible for biofilm formation which is considered as the indicator; biofilm formation is a strong cause of multidrug resistance in bacteria. © Ibtisam Habeeb Al-Azawi, Adnan Hamad Al-Hamadani, and Shaimaa Obaid Hasson.

Author Keywords

Antibiotics resistance; Biofilm; IcaA gene; *Staphylococcus lentus*; Urinary catheterized patients

Index Keywords

antibiotic agent, azithromycin, carbenicillin, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, gentamicin, oxacillin, penicillin derivative, tobramycin, vancomycin; antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterial gene, bacterium isolate, bacterium isolation, biofilm, bladder catheterization, cell adhesion, controlled study, disk diffusion, genotype, *icaA* gene, nonhuman, phenotype, polymerase chain reaction, protein expression, *Staphylococcus lentus*

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Source: Scopus

79) Fairouz, N.A.^a, Fairouz, H.A.^b

Testing the efficiency of pomegranate alkaloid (punica granatum) and sodium bicarbonate and their interaction in inhibition the growth of the fungus aspergillus ochraceus isolated from zea mays
(2018) *Plant Archives*, 18 (1), pp. 717-720.

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Abstract

The study included Isolation of alkaloids from pomegranate peel and testing of their activity against of *Aspergillus ochraceuse* isolated from *Zea mays* and testing activity of sodium bicarbonate and interaction effect with. alkaloid against this fungus.the results showed that alcoholic extract of the pomegranate peel have several active substance and this what confirmed by primary test where they contained: alkaloid, glycosides, tannins, phenols, soaps, resins and flavons the value of pH (2.7). The effectiveness of. alkaloid .was also. shown to inhibit radiative. Growth of *Aspergillus ochraeuse* it reached the highest percentage was inhibition at concentration (15mg/ml) (90%), while the highest rate. of inhibition. of sodium. Bicarbonate. Treatment at concentration (15mg/ml) (85.55) while the interaction treatment between alkaloid and sodium Bicarbonate reached (82.22).

Author Keywords

Fungus; Pomegranate alkaloid; Sodium carbonate; Zea mays

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80) Nasir, S.A.^a, Mohammed, B.K.^b, Alabsi, S.G.J.^c

Lactobacillus species detected by 16S rRNA gene sequence isolated from the vaginae of pregnant women and its relation to preterm labor
(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (1), pp. 160-164.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v9i1.1220

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Abstract

Preterm labor is a common and serious obstetric complication that is believed to be multifactorial. Lactobacilli vaginal colonization is proposed as a protective agent against preterm delivery and that women with bacterial vaginosis, with altered vaginal flora in favor of lactobacilli species absence, is a risk factor for increased incidence of preterm labor; however enough controversy is present in available published literature. This study was aimed to evaluate the association between vaginal bacterial composition and the rate of preterm labor in pregnant women. Vaginal swabs form a total of 250 pregnant women were obtained and assessed using the V2-V3 region of the 16S rRNA sequences for an estimation of lactobacilli colonization. These women were followed up for the outcome of pregnancy. Women with predominantly lactobacilli species were significantly less liable for preterm labor than those women who lack lactobacilli species in their vaginal samples, 10.4% versus 64.2% ($P < 0.001$). To evaluate the risk of preterm labor associated with non-lactobacilli bacterial colonization, Odds ratio was estimated and it was 15.39 (95% confidence interval of 7.91- 29.95). This study concluded that the risk of preterm labor is significantly increased with bacterial vaginosis in favor of alteration of vaginal flora with deficient lactobacilli species. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Gene Sequence; Lactobacillus; Preterm labor

Index Keywords

RNA 16S; adult, Article, bacterial colonization, bacterium identification, bacterium isolate, female, gene sequence, gestational age, human, Lactobacillus, Lactobacillus crispatus, Lactobacillus fermentum, Lactobacillus gasseri, Lactobacillus helveticus, Lactobacillus johnsonii, Lactobacillus plantarum, Lactobacillus rhamnosus, Lactobacillus suntoryeus, phylogeny, polymerase chain reaction, pregnancy outcome, premature labor, RNA gene, vagina flora

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81) Hameed, A.M.

Utilizing of MRCP/MRI in differentiation between benign and malignant biliary obstruction

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (1), pp. 51-57.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v9i1.1173

Department of Radiodiagnosis and imaging, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Obstruction is one of the most common problems in biliary tree pathology, combined magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) regarded as accurate imaging modalities in diagnosis the cause of obstruction and treatment planning due to information obtain from MRCP about biliary and pancreatic ducts, information obtains from MRI cross sections about surrounding parenchyma. This study was aimed to investigate the efficacy of combined MRCP and MRI in differentiation between benign and malignant causes of biliary dilatation and their sensitivity in detection specific cause of biliary dilatation. This study involved 72 patients and conducted in Al-Diwaniyah Teaching Hospital, Iraq during a period from February 2013 to June 2017, the diagnosis of biliary dilatation was done by abdominal ultrasound to all patients followed by MRCP/MRI, the results of MRCP/MRI was compared with final diagnoses done by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), surgical, histopathological and laboratory results. The results revealed that a strong correlation between MRCP/MRI and other gold standard tools in differentiation between benign and malignant causes of obstruction. Sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of MRCP in differentiation between malignant and benign causes of biliary dilatation were 98.4%, 100% & 99.7% respectively. There was a strong correlation (0.990) between MRCP/MRI & final diagnosis to determine the specific cause of obstruction, correct diagnosis the cause of obstruction in 68 patients out of 72 with a sensitivity of 94%. This study concluded that combined MRCP/MRI plays an important role in differentiation benign & malignant causes of biliary obstruction and in differentiation the specific cause of obstruction. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Biliary obstruction; ERCP; MRCP; MRI

Index Keywords

alkaline phosphatase, amylase; abdominal surgery, adult, aged, Article, benign neoplasm, cancer staging, cholestasis, claustrophobia, diagnostic accuracy, diagnostic test accuracy study, echography, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, false positive result, female, follow up, histopathology, human, liver hydatid cyst, magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, major clinical study, male, malignant neoplasm, pineapple juice, prospective study, sensitivity and specificity

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Source: Scopus

82) Matrood, R.H., Abdulhussain, A.S.

The added effect of cabergoline to metformin on serum hormones and rate and regularity of menstruation in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (1), pp. 243-248.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v9i1.1255

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, College of Medicine, University of Al Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is an important cause of menstrual irregularities and infertility in women. Management approaches are variable and share in common the objectives of improving menstrual irregularities, hormonal disturbances, associated clinical features, and fertility. Cabergoline has been suggested to be effective in reducing some adverse effect associated with PCOS; however, sufficient controversy existed that permitted the conduction of the current study. This study was aimed to evaluate the effect of adding Cabergoline to the standard mode of treatment (metformin) in a cohort of women with PCOS, on serum hormone levels, BMI, and menstrual irregularities. The present case-control study included 100 women diagnosed as having a polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) according to clinical, ultrasonic and hormonal bases. They were divided into two groups; the first group included 50 PCOS women received metformin treatment for 4 months' duration and served as control group whereas the second group included 50 PCOS women who were given cabergoline in addition to metformin for 4 months' duration and served as a study group. Both types of treatment, with or without cabergoline, resulted in highly significant reduction in mean weight in both groups ($P < 0.001$), highly significant reduction in mean serum prolactin in both groups ($P < 0.001$), highly significant reduction in mean serum testosterone in both groups ($P < 0.001$) and highly significant reduction in mean serum DHEAS in both groups ($P < 0.001$); however cabergoline was more effective in reducing mean serum prolactin, 10.20 ± 1.92 ng/ml versus 32.20 ± 1.79 ng/ml ($P < 0.001$) and improved menstrual irregularities more efficiently. Addition of cabergoline lowers serum prolactin more significantly than metformin alone has improved menstrual irregularity more significantly. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cabergoline; Menstruation; Metformin; PCOS

Index Keywords

cabergoline, metformin, prasterone sulfate, prolactin, testosterone; adult, Article, body mass, body weight loss, case control study, cohort analysis, controlled study, echography, female, hormone blood level, human, infertility, major clinical study, menstrual cycle, menstrual irregularity, menstruation, ovary polycystic disease

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Abbreviated Source Title: Int. J. Res. Pharm. Sci.

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83) Al-Shebani, A.M.H.

Entamoeba moshkoviskii as a causative agent of diarrhea in children

(2018) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9 (1), pp. 46-50.

DOI: 10.26452/ijrps.v9i1.1170

Department of Paediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The present investigational study was intentionally aimed to detect of *E.moshkoviskii* in stool as the first study and new record in Iraq by using polymerase chain reaction technique. Additionally understand the prevalence of these three parasites (*E.moshkoviskii*, *E.dispar*, and *E.histolytica*) in the human population. Stool sampling of 190 specimens was performed from clinically recognized patients suffering diarrhea with an inflammatory feature from Al-Diwaniya Teaching Hospital, Maternity and Children Hospital, Afak general Hospital and some Hospitals in the province of Iraq. All samples undergo full history was distributed according to name, age, gender, address, bloody diarrhea and clinical symptoms. General stool examination was done to samples within 30 minutes. The samples were divided into two sterile containers the first one grown in media and the second two were kept frozen at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (deep freezing) for DNA extraction used for PCR. From extracted DNA was added $5\mu\text{l}$ in PCR tube (master mix) with $1.5\mu\text{l}$ forward primer and $1.5\mu\text{l}$ reverse primer, then $12\mu\text{l}$ from nuclease-free water, all volume was completed to $20\mu\text{l}$. One hundred ninety stool samples were collected and examined by general stool examination positive for *Entamoeba* spp The present study showed the high prevalence of amoebiasis in rural area more than urban area,

the result revealed that the infected patients in rural area 119 (62.6%) while in urban area 71 (37.3%) The present study revealed the high percentage (25.2%) of infection with gastrointestinal symptoms under the age of 14 years old and above the age of 45 years. In the present study was showed the PCR product was detected in 182 (96 %) samples, and 8 (4 %) were detected as negative utilizing PCR test. The present study concluded that presence of three-identical species of Entamoeba utilizing PCR to target stool-based DNA of patients expressing gastrointestinal symptoms (*E.moshkoviskii*, *E. dispar*, and *E.histolytica*) could be grown in modified Lock's – egg slant medium. The single round PCR described in this study is a specific and sensitive method for distinguishing between those species. © 2018 Pharmascope Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Diarrhea; *E.moshkoviskii*; Polymerase chain; Reaction technique

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, amebiasis, Article, child, diarrhea, DNA extraction, Entamoeba, Entamoeba dispar, Entamoeba histolytica, Entamoeba moshkovskii, feces analysis, female, gastrointestinal symptom, human, lifestyle, major clinical study, male, microscopy, polymerase chain reaction, sensitivity and specificity, socioeconomics

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84) Al-Shamsi, M.M.^a, Al-Zayadi, M.S.^b

The frequency of anemia in Iraq children with atopic diseases

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Abstract

Background: Atopic diseases are linked with chronic inflammations, avoidance of food that cause allergy, and uses of systemic immunosuppressant medications. All these factors have been shown to increase the frequency of anemia. **Objectives:** To investigate the frequency of anemia in children with atopic diseases. **Patients and Methods:** In this case-control study, a total 200 children were involved in this study. They are attending the maternity and children teaching hospital in AL-Diwaniya city. One hundred children are presented with atopic disease (case data) and another one hundred as healthy children (control data). The age of children is ranged from (0.5 years to 14 years). Analysis of the data was conducted from 1st of Feb. 2016 to 1st of Sept. 2016. Complete blood count and blood film were done for all children. **Results:** In current study we found that the frequency of anemia is high among children with atopic disorders than in healthy children, there was a significant difference found in the mean Hb levels between atopic cases (11.12 ± 1.22 g/dl) and control cases (12.14 ± 1.09 g/dl) ($P=0.001$). Additionally, the results revealed that asthma is associated with higher frequency of anemia (P -value=0.007) among other atopic disorders as defined by laboratory results. Whereas eczema, hay fever, and food allergy are not linked with anemia generally. There were statistically significant differences between atopic diseases and controls group with respects to the body mass index (BMI) ($P=0.001$), family history ($P=0.002$) and consanguinity ($P=0.001$). **Conclusion:** This study shows the frequency of anemia was significantly higher in children with atopic diseases compared with healthy children. © 2018, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anemia; Atopic diseases; Body mass index (BMI); Chronic inflammations

Index Keywords

adolescent, anemia, Article, asthma, atopy, blood cell count, body mass, case control study, child, consanguinity, controlled study, eczema, female, food allergy, human, infant, iron deficiency anemia, major clinical study, male, morbidity, rhinitis, school child

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85) Dekhil, K.R.

Presentation pattern and fungal agents spectrum causing Otomycosis
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Abstract

Objective: This study was aimed to identify the public pattern of presentation, influencing factors, and sort the fungal species, distribution of sex of patients with otomycosis. **Methods:** A total of 86 patients from our patients seeking medical care in Ad-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Iraq, were screened for the identification of fungi causing otomycosis from October 2014 to November 2015. 05 patients were females while 36 patients were males. 12 patients of the total number were with bilateral involvement. Diabetes mellitus, leukemia, chemotherapy, and chemoradiation were the associated systemic diseases which were recorded in our patients with otomycosis and diabetes mellitus was detected in 53.84% of patients with systemic diseases. **Results:** The predominant complaints were pruritus and found in 76 patients (88.73%), discomfort and pain found in 62 patients (72.09%), aural fullness in 48 patients (55.81%), tinnitus in 34 patients (39.53%), hearing impairment in 50 cases (58.31%), ear discharge in 22 patients (25.58%), and most of the symptoms seen in 36 patients (68.14%). The results showed a total of eight fungal species belong to six different genera, namely, *Aspergillus*, *Candida*, *Penicillium*, *Rhizopus*, *Alternaria*, and *Cephalosporium* were isolated during this study. Among identified fungi, *Aspergillus niger* was found to be the most prevalent fungal species with 35.71% followed by *Candida albicans* (27.55%), *Aspergillus flavus* (10.20%), *Aspergillus fumigatus* (8.16%), *Penicillium digitatum* (6.12%) and *Cephalosporium* species (4.08%), and *Rhizopus* species (5.1%), while *Alternaria alternata* had the lowest percentage (6.54%). **Conclusion:** Otomycosis/mycotic otitis externa is still a common problem and there is a rise in the occurrence of otomycosis in latest years, especially in tropical and subtropical humid climates. © 2018 The Authors.

Author Keywords

Aspergillus; *Candida*; Fungal agents; Otomycosis

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, *Alternaria*, Article, *Aspergillus*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Candida*, *Candida albicans*, *Cephalosporium*, chemoradiotherapy, child, clinical feature, controlled study, diabetes mellitus, female, fungus identification, fungus isolation, hearing impairment, human, Iraq, leukemia, major clinical study, male, nonhuman, otalgia, otomycosis, *Penicillium*, *Penicillium digitatum*, pruritus, *Rhizopus*, systemic disease, tinnitus

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86) Viana, M.C.^{a b}, Lim, C.C.W.^c, Garcia Pereira, F.^b, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^d, Alonso, J.^e, Bruffaerts, R.^f, de Jonge, P.^g, Caldas-de-Almeida, J.M.^h, O'Neill, S.ⁱ, Stein, D.J.^j, Al-Hamzawi, A.^k, Benjet, C.^l, Cardoso, G.^h, Florescu, S.^m, de Girolamo, G.ⁿ, Haro, J.M.^o, Hu, C.^p, Kovess-Masfety, V.^q, Levinson, D.^r, Piazza, M.^s, Posada-Villa, J.^t, Rabczenko, D.^u, Kessler, R.C.^v, Scott, K.M.^c

Previous Mental Disorders and Subsequent Onset of Chronic Back or Neck Pain: Findings From 19 Countries
 (2018) *Journal of Pain*, 19 (1), pp. 99-110. Cited 20 times.

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Abstract

Associations between depression/anxiety and pain are well established, but its directionality is not clear. We examined the associations between temporally previous mental disorders and subsequent self-reported chronic back/neck pain onset, and investigated the variation in the strength of associations according to timing of events during the life course, and according to gender. Data were from population-based household surveys conducted in 19 countries (N = 52,095). Lifetime prevalence and age of onset of 16 mental disorders according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, and the occurrence and age of onset of back/neck pain were assessed using the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Survival analyses estimated the associations between first onset of mental disorders and subsequent back/neck pain onset. All mental disorders were positively associated with back/neck pain in bivariate analyses; most (12 of 16) remained so after adjusting for psychiatric comorbidity, with a clear dose-response relationship between number of mental disorders and subsequent pain. Early-onset disorders were stronger predictors of pain; when adjusting for psychiatric comorbidity, this remained the case for depression/dysthymia. No gender differences were observed. In conclusion, individuals with mental disorder, beyond depression and anxiety, are at higher risk of developing subsequent back/neck pain, stressing the importance of early detection of mental disorders, and highlight the need of assessing back/neck pain in mental health clinical settings. Perspective Previous mental disorders according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition are positively associated with subsequent back/neck pain onset, with a clear dose-response relationship between number of mental disorders and subsequent pain. Earlier-onset mental disorders are stronger predictors of subsequent pain onset, compared with later-onset disorders. © 2017 The American Pain Society

Author Keywords

Back or neck pain; cross-national studies; mental health; mental-physical comorbidity; psychiatric epidemiology

Index Keywords

adult, Article, backache, chronic pain, comorbidity, dose response, DSM-IV, human, lifespan, mental disease, neck pain, onset age, adolescent, aged, backache, complication, female, male, mental disease, middle aged, neck pain, pain measurement, psychological rating scale, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Back Pain, Female, Humans, Male, Mental Disorders, Middle Aged, Neck Pain, Pain Measurement, Psychiatric Status Rating Scales, Young Adult

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87) Khaleel, S.H.

T786C polymorphisms of endothelial nitric oxide synthase 3 (eNOS3) in basketball players
 (2017) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 8 (4), pp. 616-620.

Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Genetic factor plays important role in athlete's performance. This study was aimed at the improve fact that the eNOS3-786 T/C polymorphism is a candidate to explain individual variability in athletic performance. The Endothelial Nitric Oxide synthesis gene variants have been studied. The T786C polymorphism of eNOS gene studied in power and endurance sport. We compared genotypic and allelic frequencies of the NOS3 T786c polymorphism in basketball players with the control group. DNA extracts from 35-men players basketball and 40 healthy men as a control. The T 786C polymorphism was genotyped by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP). The frequency of the T allele was significant for basketball players compared to control group (60% vs. 42.5%, $P= 0.334$). While genotypes disruption there is no statically significant among basketball player (40% TT,40% TC,20% CC) compared with control (30% TT,25% TC, 45% CC), ($p=0.365, 0.167, 0.069$ respectively). It was concluded the T allele associated with the status of being an elite basketball players and it has a beneficial effect on performance parameters but it needed further study. © J. K. Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation.

Author Keywords

Endothelial nitric oxide synthase; PCR; T786C polymorphism

Index Keywords

endothelial nitric oxide synthase, endothelial nitric oxide synthase 3, unclassified drug; Article, basketball, clinical article, controlled study, DNA extraction, DNA polymorphism, gene, gene amplification, gene frequency, genotype, human, male, polymerase chain reaction, restriction fragment length polymorphism, T786C gene

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88) Abd, A.W.^a, Al-Obaidi, J.N.^b, Meshay, H.D.^b

Effect of deferasirox therapy on serum ferritin level and its side effect in Iraqi thalassemia patients
 (2017) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 8 (4), pp. 512-517.

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Abstract

Deferasirox is an iron chelating drug of oral intake. Its main use is to decrease iron overload in patients who are receiving blood transfusions for a long time in conditions such as beta-thalassemia and other chronic anemias. This study was aimed to determine the benefit of the oral chelating agent (Deferasirox) and its side effect in thalassemia patients. Fifty patients with a provisional diagnosis of thalassemia major and transfusional iron in Aldiwaniya province/Iraq in the period (August 2015 -April 2017). Most of the patients were managed according to the own protocol with the target hemoglobin levels around 9.5-10.5 mg/dl before blood transfusion. Serum ferritin estimation was advised after at least ten packed red cell transfusions.

The oral chelating was started to inform of deferasirox oral tablet in doses of 10 to 20 mg per kg per day if ferritin levels in serum reached > 1000 ng per ml and 20-40mg/kg if serum ferritin more than 1500ng/ml. Those patients were switched to deferasirox, as an oral chelating agent without used any other chelator. The patients were classified based on the age groups (less than and above 10 years) and according to gender. The average level of ferritin in the serum of these group at the initiation of the study was 2678.83 ng/ml before treatment and 2255.43ng/ml after deferasirox commenced. The study group recorded a good compliance in 70% and poor in 30%. Patients treated with deferasirox showed some gastrointestinal symptoms like abdominal cramps, vomiting, and diarrhea in 12% of cases and skin rash in 2% and increase in a liver enzyme in 4%. Deferasirox is well affordable with long-term treatment and the adverse effects are minimal with this medication; therefore optimum treatment is needed to produce the good clinical result and decrease or no adverse effects in a good acceptable dose; however the occurrence of therapy-related adverse effect decreases with time and the common therapeutic complications reported are related to gastrointestinal symptoms and skin rash in some patients and increase in liver enzyme. The availability of this therapy (oral iron chelators), like deferasirox, may take part to produce good satisfaction, especially among young child and school-age patients in which the compliance is a very big problem. © JK Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation.

Author Keywords

Deferasirox; Ferritin; Oral chelating agent

Index Keywords

deferasirox, ferritin, hemoglobin, iron chelating agent, liver enzyme; abdominal cramp, Article, blood transfusion, child, diarrhea, erythrocyte concentrate, female, ferritin blood level, follow up, gastrointestinal symptom, hemoglobin blood level, human, Iraq, iron chelation, long term care, major clinical study, male, patient compliance, patient satisfaction, preschool child, rash, thalassemia, thalassemia major, vomiting

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89) Aubaid, A.H.^a, Dekhil, K.R.^b

Synergistic effect of biosynthesized silver nanoparticles combined with antibiotics against pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus mirabilis isolated from acute otitis externa

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (12), pp. 2644-2648.

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Abstract

Background: the acute external ear infections is an infectious disease recognize to be polymeric in most of the cases, usually associated with superadded by either fungus, bacteria or both of destroyed skin and it is underlying structure. **Objective:** To evaluate the synergistic effect of bio prepared silver nanoparticles(Ag-NPs) with antibiotics for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Proteus mirabilis*. **Methods:** In this study, we use the *Proteus mirabilis* ATCC 16404 & the standard strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 to test the inhibitory effect of Ag-NPs alone or by using diffusion technique with antibiotics. The biosynthesis of Ag-NPs was done by using the basidiomycete, mushroom (*Agaricus Bosporus*). The synthesized Ag-NPs was characterized by UV/Vis spectroscopy, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Antibacterial activity was determined by agar well diffusion by zones of growth inhibition and this activity was evaluated by calculating the increase in the folded area of inhibition. **Results:** The synthesized Ag-NPs were (4.5-35 nm) as confirmed by SEM. Spectrum detection of analysis showed peaks between 500-4000 cm⁻¹. Biological formation of Ag-NPs was shown by changing the color of the intermixture of AgNPs (fungal cell filtrate with 1mmol/ litter of silver nitrate) from clear yellow color to brown color at variable volumes and different concentration (20, 30, 40 and 50 µl) was evaluated in versus to bacterial isolates. The way it has been found that Ag-NPs was the most efficient solution in the inhibition of bacterial growth with the concentration of 50 µl. Estimation of the synergistic result was tested via method of disc diffusion opposite *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *protues mirabilis*. The results showed that Ag-NPs was the most efficient in the inhibition of bacterial growth with the concentration of (50 µl) and a significant combined influence were revealed for all measured antibiotics combined with AgNPs at extremely little amount of both AgNPs and antibiotics. **Conclusion:** This study concluded that the nanoparticles synthesized from *Agaricus bisporus* have great potential as antimicrobial compound against tested pathogenic microorganisms. However, synthesis of nanoparticles can potentially eliminate the problem of chemical agents, which may have adverse effects on its application. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Acute otitis externa; Ag-NPs; Antibiotics; Proteus mirabilis; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Synergistic effects

Index Keywords

ampicillin, antibiotic agent, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, gentamicin, nitrofurantoin, penicillin G, rifampicin, silver nanoparticle; adult, agar diffusion, Agaricus bisporus, aged, antibacterial activity, antibiotic sensitivity, Article, bacterium isolation, concentration (parameters), controlled study, disk diffusion, drug potentiation, drug synthesis, external otitis, growth inhibition, human, infrared spectroscopy, major clinical study, nonhuman, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, scanning electron microscopy, ultraviolet spectroscopy, zone of inhibition

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- 90) McGrath, J.J.^a, Saha, S.^b, Lim, C.C.W.^c, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^d, Alonso, J.^{e f g}, Andrade, L.H.^h, Bromet, E.J.ⁱ, Bruffaerts, R.^j, De Almeida, J.M.C.^k, Cardoso, G.^l, De Girolamo, G.^m, Fayyad, J.ⁿ, Florescu, S.^o, Gureje, O.^p, Haro, J.M.^q, Kawakami, N.^r, Koenen, K.C.^s, Kovess-Masfety, V.^t, Lee, S.^u, Lepine, J.-P.^v, McLaughlin, K.A.^w, Medina-Mora, M.E.^x, Navarro-Mateu, F.^y, Ojagbemi, A.^z, Posada-Villa, J.^{aa}, Sampson, N.^{ab}, Scott, K.M.^{ac}, Tachimori, H.^{ad}, Ten Have, M.^{ae}, Kendler, K.S.^{af}, Kessler, R.C.^{ab}, Al-Hamzawi, A.^{ag}, Al-Kalsy, M.S.^{ag}, Benjet, C.^{ag}, Borges, G.^{ag}, Bunting, B.^{ag}, Chatterji, S.^{ag}, Cia, A.H.^{ag}, Degenhardt, L.^{ag}, Demyttenaere, K.^{ag}, He, Y.^{ag}, Hinkov, H.^{ag}, Hu, C.-Y.^{ag}, Huang, Y.^{ag}, De Jonge, P.^{ag}, Karam, A.N.^{ag}, Karam, E.G.^{ag}, Kiejna, A.^{ag}, Levinson, D.^{ag}, Moskalewicz, J.^{ag}, Pennell, B.-E.^{ag}, Piazza, M.^{ag}, Slade, T.^{ag}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ag}, Stein, D.J.^{ag}, Torres, Y.^{ag}, Viana, M.C.^{ag}, Whiteford, H.^{ag}, Williams, D.R.^{ag}, Wojtyniak, B.^{ag}, WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ag}

Trauma and psychotic experiences: Transnational data from the World Mental Health survey

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Abstract

Background: Traumatic events are associated with increased risk of psychotic experiences, but it is unclear whether this association is explained by mental disorders prior to psychotic experience onset. Aims: To investigate the associations between traumatic events and subsequent psychotic experience onset after adjusting for post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental disorders. Method: We assessed 29 traumatic event types and psychotic experiences from the World Mental Health surveys and examined the associations of traumatic events with subsequent psychotic experience onset with and without adjustments for mental disorders. Results: Respondents with any traumatic events had three times the odds of other respondents of subsequently developing psychotic experiences (OR=3.1, 95% CI 2.7-3.7), with variability in strength of association across traumatic event types. These associations persisted after adjustment for mental disorders. Conclusions: Exposure to traumatic events predicts subsequent onset of psychotic experiences even after adjusting for comorbid mental disorders. © The Royal College of Psychiatrists 2017.

Index Keywords

Article, comorbidity, controlled study, health survey, human, life event, major clinical study, mental health, personal experience, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, psychosis, psychotrauma, complication, global health, health survey, life event, mental disease, psychosis, psychotrauma, statistics and numerical data; Comorbidity, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Life Change Events, Mental Disorders, Prevalence, Psychological Trauma, Psychotic Disorders

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91) Abdulhussain, A.S.

Association of low maternal serum zinc with second trimester induced abortion of fetus with neural tube defect (NTD)

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Abstract

Background: The pathogenesis of neural tube defects (NTD) is till now unknown and literatures blame some nutrient deficiency like folic acid as a risk factor. Zinc deficiency has been proposed to play a role in the pathogenesis of NTD; however, enough controversy in published articles is present to permit the conduction of the current study. Aim: To evaluate the association between maternal zinc and occurrence of NTD. Patients and methods: Current case control study enrolled 27 women who underwent induced second trimester abortion for diagnosed NTD and 53 women with normal pregnancies. Serum zinc was estimated and correlated with rate of NTD. The study was carried in Al-Diwanyia teaching hospital, it is conduct from January 2016 till February 2017. Results: Low zinc was highly significantly associated with higher rate of neural tube defect in comparison with normal zinc level (P=0.006). The risk of low zinc in association with neural tube outcome was

evaluated using odds ratio which was 3.99 and a 95% confidence interval of 1.44-11.09; the etiologic fraction of zinc in predisposing to neural tube defect was 0.424. Conclusion: Low maternal zinc is significantly associated with higher rate of NTD. © 2009 Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Neural tube defects; Zinc deficiency

Index Keywords

zinc; adult, Article, birth weight, case control study, clinical article, congenital malformation, controlled study, female, fetus, fetus echography, gestational age, human, multipara, neural tube defect, outcome assessment, second trimester abortion, zinc blood level

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92) Shaheed, O.M.^a, Kazaal, M.A.^b

Association of a Disintegrin and Metalloproteinase 33 gene polymorphisms with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in Iraqi population

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (11), pp. 2240-2243. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Background: "Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is predisposed by environmental and hereditary factors". A disintegrin and metalloproteinase 33 gene (ADAM33) has been one of the most stimulating gene for asthma since of their first association with the disease in Caucasian population". "Recently, ADAM33 was shown to be associated with decrease of lung function and COPD. The target of this study was to evaluate the potential correlation between polymorphisms of ADAM33 and COPD in Iraqi" population. Methods: This study included, 400 cases of COPD and 400 healthy individuals as control group. "Two polymorphic loci (V4 and Q-1) of ADAM33 were selected for genotyping that determined by using the polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method. Results: "Statistically significant distinctions in the distribution of the wild and mutant genotypes between patients and control. In addition, significant association (P <0. 0001) between COPD and mutant genotypes (V4/GG and Q-1/AA) are detected. Conclusion: The results of this study designate that ADAM33/V1 and Q-1 polymorphisms is a hazard factor for COPD among Iraqi society. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

ADAM33; COPD; Genotype; Polymorphism

Index Keywords

disintegrin, metalloproteinase; adult, aged, Article, asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease, clinical evaluation, correlation analysis, DNA extraction, DNA polymorphism, environmental factor, evolutionary adaptation, female, gene expression, gene frequency, genetic association, genetic susceptibility, genotyping technique, human, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, middle aged, polymerase chain reaction, restriction fragment length polymorphism, risk factor, single nucleotide polymorphism

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93) Hashim, Z.A., Mutlag, S.S.

Ophthalmologic changes in thalassemia patients

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Abstract

Background: Ocular abnormalities in patients with β -thalassemia major who are on frequent lifelong blood transfusion are under estimated in Iraqi community despite a lot of published articles with this regard. Aim: to study ophthalmological changes among patients with β -thalassemia major and their correlation with clinical variables including age and gender of the patient, rate of blood transfusion, serum ferritin and disease duration. Patients and methods: this study involved 68 patients 38 male and 30 female, their age between 12-43 years all were examined at thalassemia center of Al- Diwanayah maternity and children teaching Hospital and Al-Diwaniah teaching hospital, ophthalmology unit, assessment of medical conditions and classification of disease category by pediatrician and then finding a specific ophthalmological sings correlate with the disease severity, duration and type of chelating agents used in addition to patient's different criteria. Results: Data collected showed that predominant findings were vascular torsouasity, Segment changes revealed that posterior segment changes in form of engorgement and pigmentation more frequently and earlier than anterior changes Conclusion: most ophthalmological changes we found involve the epithelium in form of degeneration with a very mild or no ischemic changes as thalassemia consider a condition of well oxygenated status. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Ophthalmologic changes; Thalassemia

Index Keywords

chelating agent; adolescent, adult, Article, beta thalassemia, blood transfusion, child, correlation analysis, disease duration, disease severity, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, eye disease, female, ferritin blood level, human, information processing, Iraq, lamina propria, major clinical study, male, malnutrition, observational study, ophthalmology, ophthalmoscopy, questionnaire, retrospective study, slit lamp microscopy, teaching hospital, x-ray computed tomography

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94) Alsalman, I.A.M., Alardi, I.M.

Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: Arthroscopic modified transtibial with hamstring tendon autograft

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (11), pp. 2233-2236. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Back ground: Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL), tear is a common knee ligaments injury among young patients due to noncontact sport injuries, result in instability of the joint. Reconstruction still is the golden stander surgical treatment of such injury. Aim: To evaluate short term functional outcome of modified transtibial ACL construction. Patients and Methods: A case series study of 30 male patients operated in the same hospital by same surgeon using modified transtibial quadruple hamstring tendon graft for ACL reconstruction using interference screw for tibial fixation and slit tag for femoral fixation. Results: Excellent results in 12 patients, good in 13, fair in 4 and poor in one patient, which's comparable to the others international results using transtibial technique or transportal technique for reconstruction, Conclusion: modified transtibial arthroscopic ACL reconstruction, still gives good functional results on short term. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

ACL reconstruction; Anterior cruciate ligament; Knee instability

Index Keywords

adult, anterior cruciate ligament injury, anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction, Article, clinical article, exercise, follow up, hamstring muscle, human, joint stability, knee arthroscopy, knee instability, Lysholm score, male, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, outcome assessment, physiotherapy, postoperative care, proprioception, prospective study, resistance training, sartorius muscle, tendon graft, tibial tuberosity

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- 95) Bromet, E.J.^a, Nock, M.K.^b, Saha, S.^c, Lim, C.C.W.^c, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^d, Al-Hamzawi, A.^e, Alonso, J.^{f g h}, Borges, G.ⁱ, Bruffaerts, R.^j, Degenhardt, L.^k, de Girolamo, G.^l, de Jonge, P.^{m n}, Florescu, S.^o, Gureje, O.^p, Haro, J.M.^q, He, Y.^r, Hu, C.^s, Karam, E.G.^{t u}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^v, Lee, S.^w, Lepine, J.-P.^x, Mneimneh, Z.^y, Navarro-Mateu, F.^z, Ojagbemi, A.^{aa}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ab}, Sampson, N.A.^{ac}, Scott, K.M.^{ad}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ae}, Viana, M.C.^{af}, Xavier, M.^{ag}, Kessler, R.C.^{ac}, McGrath, J.J.^{ah ai aj}, World Health Organization World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ak}

Association Between Psychotic Experiences and Subsequent Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors: A Cross-National Analysis From the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Importance: Community-based studies have linked psychotic experiences (PEs) with increased risks of suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs). However, it is not known if these associations vary across the life course or if mental disorders contribute to these associations.

Objective: To examine the temporal association between PEs and subsequent STBs across the life span as well as the influence of mental disorders (antecedent to the STBs) on these associations.

Design, Setting, and Participants: A total of 33 370 adult respondents across 19 countries from the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys were assessed for PEs, STBs (ie, ideation, plans, and attempts), and 21 DSM-IV mental disorders. Discrete-time survival analysis was used to investigate the associations of PEs with subsequent onset of STBs.

Main Outcomes and Measures: Prevalence and frequency of STBs with PEs, and odds ratios and 95% CIs.

Results: Of 33 370 included participants, among those with PEs (n = 2488), the lifetime prevalence (SE) of suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts was 28.5% (1.3), 10.8% (0.7), and 10.2% (0.7), respectively. Respondents with 1 or more PEs had 2-fold increased odds of subsequent STBs after adjusting for antecedent or intervening mental disorders (suicidal ideation: odds ratio, 2.2; 95% CI, 1.8-2.6; suicide plans: odds ratio, 2.1; 95% CI, 1.7-2.6; and suicide attempts: odds ratio, 1.9; 95% CI, 1.5-2.5). There were significant dose-response relationships of number of PE types with subsequent STBs that persisted after adjustment for mental disorders. Although PEs were significant predictors of subsequent STB onset across all life stages, associations were strongest in individuals 12 years and younger. After adjustment for antecedent mental disorders, the overall population attributable risk proportions for lifetime suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts associated with temporally prior PEs were 5.3%, 5.7%, and 4.8%, respectively.

Conclusions and Relevance: Psychotic experiences are associated with elevated odds of subsequent STBs across the life course that cannot be explained by antecedent mental disorders. These results highlight the importance of including information about PEs in screening instruments designed to predict STBs.

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, child, female, health survey, human, male, Mental Disorders, prevalence, Psychotic Disorders, statistics and numerical data, suicidal ideation, suicide attempt, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Child, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Disorders, Prevalence, Psychotic Disorders, Suicidal Ideation, Suicide, Attempted, Young Adult

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96) Mohseen, H.K.^a, Sih, B.T.^b, Al-Saidi, S.S.^b

Effect of the (γ -ray) and laser radiation on the important antioxidant enzyme glutathione(GSH) level in serum
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^b University of Baghdad, College of Science, Iraq

Abstract

Glutathione is a master of antioxidants and is manufactured in the liver, where three amino acids are used. Glutathione has several functions in the body. However, it is a strong and effective antioxidant. As the body makes a substance without any shortage. In the present study, the effect of two types of ionizing radiation on the glutathione has been used, first is gamma radiation and laser (Nd:Y04) with a wavelength (532nm), Lasers with low Intensity (LLLI), 20 sample for every type of radiation. The results showed that the concentration of Glutathione in the irradiated samples increased with a low dose of gamma (0.25 and 0.5) Gy, However, the concentration decreased rapidly with increased dose of radiation (1and 2) But using laser effect a continuous increase in the concentration of glutathione was observed in low doses of γ -ray (0.25 and 0.5)Gy. However, the concentration decreased rapidly with increased dose of radiation to (1 -2)Gy. By using laser (LLLI) affect glutathione centration continuous increase with increasing the time of exposure (5, 10 and 15)mint (5,10 and 15)mint. © RJPT All right reserved.

Author Keywords

Enzyme; Glutathione; Laser; Serum; γ -ray

Index Keywords

glutathione; Article, concentration (parameters), controlled study, energy absorption, gamma radiation, radiation dose

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97) Dakhil, A.S.

Association of serum concentrations of proinflammatory cytokines and hematological parameters in rheumatoid arthritis patients
(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (10), pp. 1966-1974. Cited 11 times.

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Abstract

Rheumatoid joint inflammation is an immune system illness of multi factorial etiology portrayed by aggravation of the joints and presence of autoantibodies coordinated against various autoantigens. This study was achieved to define the levels of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin -1alpha, tumor necrotic factor-alpha (TNF- α) and interleukin-8 in rheumatoid joint inflammation patient and its association with hematology biomarkers in those patients. 70 serum samples from RA patients were collected besides 25 (compatible with gender and age) served as control subjects. Clinical considerations of ailment were measured, involving sero-positivity test for each rheumatoid factor, c-reactive protein and erythrocyte precipitation rate Complete blood count (CBC) was performed utilizing mechanized haematology analyzer (Mythic™). The levels of cytokines were assessed by an enzyme-labeled immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The concentration of interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin -1alpha, tumor necrotic factor- alpha (TNF- α) and interleukin-8 were considerably rising (P value <0.0001) in persons suffering from Rheumatoid joint inflammation paralleled to whom of intact individuals. In spite of the fact that there was no noteworthy relation between proinflammatory interleukins levels and erythrocyte count, hemoglobin, hematocrit and indices of red cell, the proinflammatory cytokines in RA patients demonstrated a huge relationship with thrombocytes, differential white blood cells, and total white cell count. This investigation presumed that the concentrations of interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin -1alpha, tumor necrotic factor- alpha (TNF- α) and interleukin-8 were altogether raised in RA patients and firmly corresponded with haematological modifications. So, these discoveries recommend the conceivable part for proinflammatory of cytokines in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid joint inflammation. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Interleukin-6; Interleukin-8; Proinflammatory cytokines; Rheumatoid joint inflammation; Tumor necrosis factor (TNF- α)

Index Keywords

biological marker, C reactive protein, cytokine, hemoglobin, interleukin 1alpha, interleukin 6, interleukin 8, interleukin derivative, rheumatoid factor, tumor necrosis factor; adult, aged, agglutination test, analytical parameters, Article, blood cell count, controlled study, cytokine production, DAS28, disease association, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, erythrocyte count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, female, gene expression, granulocyte, hematocrit, hematological parameters, human, leukocyte count, major clinical study, male, monocyte, precipitation, proinflammatory cytokine blood level, protein blood level, rheumatoid arthritis, serodiagnosis, thrombocyte, thrombocyte count

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98) Fahad, A.H.

A comparative study between open and laparoscopic pyeloplasty

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (10), pp. 1961-1965. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Background: Historically "open pyeloplasty" has been regarded as the gold standard for the surgical management of ureteropelvic junction obstruction (UPJO). The treatment of this condition has evolved greatly over the past twenty years resulting in new surgical approaches. One of these approaches is laparoscopic pyeloplasty, this technique aimed to achieve similar results as open surgery, with lower rates of morbidity complications. **Aim of the study:** to compare the "operative time", "hospital stay", analgesic use, "perioperative complications" and "success rate" between laparoscopic and open pyeloplasty in Al Diwaniya Teaching Hospital. **Patients & Methods:** forty patients (26 males and 14 females) with ureteropelvic junction obstruction who had been presented to the urology ward of Al Diwaniya Teaching Hospital, were enrolled in this study. The patients included on the basis of standard indications for PUJO repair. The patients were divided into 2 groups. Twenty patients underwent transperitoneal laparoscopic pyeloplasty and 20 patients operated upon by open surgery. We compared the "operative time", "complications rates", hospital stay and "success rate" of the two groups. **Results:** Mean operative time was 2 hours and 3 hours in open & laparoscopic pyeloplasty groups, respectively. Mean hospital stay was shorter (24 hours) in the laparoscopic group and (48 hours) in open group. Mean follow-up period was 9 months. Postoperative complication rates were 45 % and 55 % in laparoscopic & open pyeloplasty groups, respectively. Success rates were 95% and 90 % for open and laparoscopic pyeloplasty groups, respectively. Redo surgery was needed in 2 patients of laparoscopy and 1 of open surgery groups due to recurrence of stricture. **Conclusions:** The "safety and efficacy" of "laparoscopic pyeloplasty" is comparable to that of open pyeloplasty, with better cosmetic results and shorter hospital stay, therefore

laparoscopic pyeloplasty can replace open surgery and may be considered the gold standard technique for managing of "ureteropelvic junction obstruction" in expert hands. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Laparoscopic pyeloplasty; Open pyeloplasty; Ureteropelvic junction obstruction

Index Keywords

cephalosporin; adolescent, adult, analgesic activity, anastomosis leakage, Article, child, clinical article, comparative study, diagnostic test accuracy study, female, follow up, hospitalization, human, laparoscopy, laproscopic pyeloplasty, male, open pyeloplasty, open surgery, operation duration, perirenal abscess, postoperative complication, pyeloplasty, respiratory tract infection, single drug dose, surgical infection, treatment outcome, ureteropelvic junction obstruction, urinary tract infection, urine retention

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99) Attar, H.H.

Measurement of axial length and intraocular lens power using iol master and A-scan biometry

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (10), pp. 1975-1978.

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Abstract

Aim: to compare between IOL master (optical method) and A-scan (sonographic method) regarding the measurement of axial length and intraocular lens power in patients with cataract. Method: 150 eyes of 125 patients were participated in this prospective study. Axial length measurement was obtained by both non-contact method (IOL master technique CARL ZEISS, Germany) and contact method (A-scan Tommy, Japan). Calculation of IOL power was done by SRK T formula. Result: the mean age of the participants was 65 years (ranging 41 -78 years) male to female 68:57. Axial length obtained with contact method (mean 23.48mm) ranging (22.32-24.64mm) were lower than those obtained by non-contact method (mean 23.66mm) ranging (22.51-24.93mm). The difference was statistically significant (p value ≤ 0.003 using paired t-test). The predicted IOL power was 20.45 \pm 2.7 diopter with A scan versus 20.1 \pm 2.98 diopter with IOL master, the difference was statistically significant (p value ≤ 0.001). Best corrected visual acuity was 6/9 in 126 patients, 6/12 in 15 patients and 6/18 in nine patients. Conclusion: laser interferometry (IOL master) provide more accurate results than conventional applanation A-scan in patients with cataract surgery. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

A scan, adult, aged, analytic method, Article, cataract, eye axis length, female, human, intraocular lens power, IOL master, keratometry, major clinical study, male, outcome assessment, postoperative care, prospective study, visual acuity, visual system parameters

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100) Degenhardt, L.^{a ai}, Glantz, M.^{b ai ai}, Evans-Lacko, S.^{c ai ai}, Sadikova, E.^d, Sampson, N.^d, Thornicroft, G.^{c ai ai}, Aguilar-

Gaxiola, S.^{e ai ai}, Al-Hamzawi, A.^{f ai ai}, Alonso, J.^{g ai ai}, Helena Andrade, L.^{h ai ai}, Bruffaerts, R.^{i ai ai}, Bunting, B.^{j ai ai}, Bromet, E.J.^{k ai ai}, Caldas de Almeida, J.M.^{l ai ai}, de Girolamo, G.^{m ai ai}, Florescu, S.^{n ai ai}, Gureje, O.^{o ai ai}, Maria Haro, J.^{p ai ai}, Huang, Y.^{q ai ai}, Karam, A.^{r ai ai}, Karam, E.G.^{r ai s ai}, Kiejna, A.^{t ai ai}, Lee, S.^{u ai ai}, Lepine, J.-P.^{v ai ai}, Levinson, D.^{w ai ai}, Elena Medina-Mora, M.^x, Nakamura, Y.^y, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{z ai ai}, Pennell, B.-E.^{aa ai ai}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ab ai ai}, Scott, K.^{ac ai ai}, Stein, D.J.^{ad ai ai}, ten Have, M.^{ae ai ai}, Torres, Y.^{af ai ai}, Zarkov, Z.^{ag}, Chatterji, S.^{ah ai ai}, Kessler, R.C.^{d ai ai}, on behalf of the World Health Organization's World Mental Health Surveys collaborators^{ai}, Adamowski, T.^{ai}, Al-Kaisy, M.^{ai}, Altwajiri, Y.^{ai}, Atwoli, L.^{ai}, Auerbach, R.P.^{ai}, Axinn, W.G.^{ai}, Benjet, C.^{ai}, Borges, G.^{ai}, Cardoso, G.^{ai}, Chardoul, S.^{ai}, Filho, A.C.^{ai}, Cia, A.H.^{ai}, Cuijpers, P.^{ai}, de Graaf, R.^{ai}, de Jonge, P.^{ai}, Ebert, D.D.^{ai}, Fayyad, J.^{ai}, Galea, S.^{ai}, Germine, L.^{ai}, Ghimire, D.J.^{ai}, Gilman, S.E.^{ai}, Gluzman, S.^{ai}, Harris, M.G.^{ai}, He, Y.^{ai}, Hinkov, H.^{ai}, Hu, C.-Y.^{ai}, Kawakami, N.^{ai}, Koenen, K.C.^{ai}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{ai}, Lara, C.^{ai}, Levav, I.^{ai}, Liu, Z.^{ai}, Martins, S.S.^{ai}, McGrath, J.J.^{ai}, McLaughlin, K.A.^{ai}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{ai}, Mneimneh, Z.^{ai}, Moskalewicz, J.^{ai}, Nock, M.K.^{ai}, O'Neill, S.^{ai}, Ormel, J.^{ai}, Piazza, M.^{ai}, Piotrowski, P.^{ai}, Ruscio, A.M.^{ai}, Slade, T.^{ai}, Smoller, J.W.^{ai}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ai}, Street, A.E.^{ai}, Tachimori, H.^{ai}, Vilagut, G.^{ai}, Viana, M.C.^{ai}, Wells, E.^{ai}, Williams, D.R.^{ai}, Williams, M.A.^{ai}, Wojtyniak, B.^{ai}, Zaslavsky, A.M.^{ai}

Estimating treatment coverage for people with substance use disorders: an analysis of data from the World Mental Health Surveys

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^{ag} Directorate for Mental Health, National Center of Public Health and Analyses, Sofia, Bulgaria

^{ah} Department of Information, Evidence and Research, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract

Substance use is a major cause of disability globally. This has been recognized in the recent United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in which treatment coverage for substance use disorders is identified as one of the indicators. There have been no estimates of this treatment coverage cross-nationally, making it difficult to know what is the baseline for that SDG target. Here we report data from the World Health Organization (WHO)'s World Mental Health Surveys (WMHS), based on representative community household surveys in 26 countries. We assessed the 12-month prevalence of substance use disorders (alcohol or drug abuse/dependence); the proportion of people with these disorders who were aware that they needed treatment and who wished to receive care; the proportion of those seeking care who received it; and the proportion of such treatment that met minimal standards for treatment quality ("minimally adequate treatment"). Among the 70,880 participants, 2.6% met 12-month criteria for substance use disorders; the prevalence was higher in upper-middle income (3.3%) than in high-income (2.6%) and low/lower-middle income (2.0%) countries. Overall, 39.1% of those with 12-month substance use disorders recognized a treatment need; this recognition was more common in high-income (43.1%) than in upper-middle (35.6%) and low/lower-middle income (31.5%) countries. Among those who recognized treatment need, 61.3% made at least one visit to a service provider, and 29.5% of the latter received minimally adequate treatment exposure (35.3% in high, 20.3% in upper-middle, and 8.6% in low/lower-middle income countries). Overall, only 7.1% of those with past-year substance use disorders received minimally adequate treatment: 10.3% in high income, 4.3% in upper-middle income and 1.0% in low/lower-middle income countries. These data suggest that only a small minority of people with substance use disorders receive even minimally adequate treatment. At least three barriers are involved: awareness/perceived treatment need, accessing treatment once a need is recognized, and compliance (on the part of both provider and client) to obtain adequate treatment. Various factors are likely to be involved in each of these three barriers, all of which need to be addressed to improve treatment coverage of substance use disorders. These data provide a baseline for the global monitoring of progress of treatment coverage for these disorders as an indicator within the SDGs. © 2017 World Psychiatric Association

Author Keywords

alcohol; drugs; Substance use disorders; treatment coverage; United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; World Health Organization

Index Keywords

adult, aged, alcohol abuse, Article, behavior therapy, comorbidity, controlled study, drug dependence, global health, health care quality, health survey, help seeking behavior, high income country, human, low income country, major clinical study, mental health service, middle income country, prevalence, priority journal, self concept, treatment duration, world health organization

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101) Dakhil, A.S.

Biosynthesis of silver nanoparticle (AgNPs) using Lactobacillus and their effects on oxidative stress biomarkers in rats

(2017) *Journal of King Saud University - Science*, 29 (4), pp. 462-467. Cited 29 times.

DOI: 10.1016/j.jksus.2017.05.013

Faculty of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah58001, Iraq

Abstract

Biosynthesis method of nanoparticles acquires very important area due to their economic and ecofriendly benefits. The present study was aimed to the biosynthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) using Lactobacillus mixture and evaluating their antioxidant activity. The characterization and biosynthesis AgNPs was achieved, using Ultra Violet (UV)-Visible spectrophotometry. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used to detect the size, shape and distribution of AgNPs. The occurrence of elemental silver was analyzed by Energy Dispersive-X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) analysis. To evaluate the antioxidant activity of AgNPs and Lactobacillus in vivo, forty healthy adult rats were used and divided into eight equal groups, first group served as control, second group received LAB mix1 (1 ml/kg) and three groups were administrated with three concentration of AgNPs (5, 50 and 500 mg/kg AgNPs) respectively and other three groups were administrated with the same concentration of AgNPs along with LAB mix1 for two weeks. The results revealed significant increased ($p < 0.05$) in total antioxidant capacity (TAC) of (LAB mix1 1 ml/kg, 5 mg/kg AgNPs, 5 mg/kg AgNPs + LAB mix1, 50 mg/kg AgNPs + LAB mix1 and 500 mg/kg AgNPs + LAB mix1) and significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) in treatments of (50 and 500 mg/kg AgNPs). The current study demonstrated that Lactobacillus afforded beneficial role by increasing the antioxidant activity with AgNPs and

as ameliorative function for the effect of high dose of AgNPs. © 2017 The Author

Author Keywords

Oxidative stress; Scanning electron microscope (SEM); Silver nanoparticles

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Source: Scopus

- 102) Koenen, K.C.^a, Ratanatharathorn, A.^b, Ng, L.^c, McLaughlin, K.A.^d, Bromet, E.J.^e, Stein, D.J.^f, Karam, E.G.^{g h}, Meron Ruscio, A.ⁱ, Benjet, C.^j, Scott, K.^k, Atwoli, L.^l, Petukhova, M.^m, Lim, C.C.W.^{k n o}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^p, Al-Hamzawi, A.^q, Alonso, J.^r, Bunting, B.^s, Ciutan, M.^t, De Girolamo, G.^u, Degenhardt, L.^v, Gureje, O.^w, Haro, J.M.^x, Huang, Y.^y, Kawakami, N.^z, Lee, S.^{aa}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{ab}, Pennell, B.-E.^{ac}, Piazza, M.^{ad ae}, Sampson, N.^m, Ten Have, M.^{af}, Torres, Y.^{ag}, Viana, M.C.^{ah}, Williams, D.^{ai}, Xavier, M.^{aj}, Kessler, R.C.^m

Posttraumatic stress disorder in the World Mental Health Surveys

(2017) *Psychological Medicine*, 47 (13), pp. 2260-2274. Cited 218 times.

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^{aj} Chronic Diseases Research Center (CEDOC), Department of Mental Health, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal

Abstract

Background Traumatic events are common globally; however, comprehensive population-based cross-national data on the epidemiology of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the paradigmatic trauma-related mental disorder, are lacking. Methods Data were analyzed from 26 population surveys in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys. A total of 71 083 respondents ages 18+ participated. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview assessed exposure to traumatic events as well as 30-day, 12-month, and lifetime PTSD. Respondents were also assessed for treatment in the 12 months preceding the survey. Age of onset distributions were examined by country income level. Associations of PTSD were examined with country income, world region, and respondent demographics. Results The cross-national lifetime prevalence of PTSD was 3.9% in the total sample and 5.6% among the trauma exposed. Half of respondents with PTSD reported persistent symptoms. Treatment seeking in high-income countries (53.5%) was roughly double that in low-lower middle income (22.8%) and upper-middle income (28.7%) countries. Social disadvantage, including younger age, female sex, being unmarried, being less educated, having lower household income, and being unemployed, was associated with increased risk of lifetime PTSD among the trauma exposed. Conclusions PTSD is prevalent cross-nationally, with half of all global cases being persistent. Only half of those with severe PTSD report receiving any treatment and only a minority receive specialty mental health care. Striking disparities in PTSD treatment exist by country income level. Increasing access to effective treatment, especially in low- and middle-income countries, remains critical for reducing the population burden of PTSD. Copyright © Cambridge University Press 2017.

Author Keywords

Epidemiology; International; Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD); trauma; treatment

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, clinical trial, developed country, developing country, female, global health, health care disparity, health survey, human, male, mental health service, middle aged, multicenter study, onset age, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, statistics and numerical data, vulnerable population, world health organization, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age of Onset, Aged, Developed Countries, Developing Countries, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Healthcare Disparities, Humans, Male, Mental Health Services, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic, Vulnerable Populations, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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103) Alqani, V.H.A.^a, Mohammed, A.K.^a, Meizel, M.M.^b

The role of metformin in reducing rate of abortion in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
(2017) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 8 (3), pp. 412-414.

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^b Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Dentistry, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

The most frequent cause of anovulatory infertility globally is the result of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). A lot of women with PCOS experience difficulty in getting pregnant naturally. Furthermore, when women with PCOS get pregnant they will face the risk of early pregnancy abortion as PCOS increases the risk of abortion in early pregnancy by 5 folds. This study was aimed to investigate the effect of metformin treatment in PCOS pregnant ladies compared to a control group in which

metformin will not be used. The present +case-control study included 100 pregnant women who were already diagnosed to have PCOS and they were categorized into two groups, the first group included 50 women who were given metformin treatment and the second group (50 women) were given no metformin treatment in order to serve as a control group. The results of this study revealed that the rate of abortion in the study group was 9 out of 50 (18%) and this rate was significantly lower than that of the control group; 21 out of 50 (42%); ($P=0.009$). Moreover, estimation of odds ratio showed that the use of metformin reduced the rate of abortion to 0.303 (95% CI of 0.121-0.756) and the preventive fraction (PF) was 0.408. Metformin is the safe and effective mode of treatment when used to reduce the rate of abortion in PCOS women. © JK Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation | International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences.

Author Keywords

Abortion; Metformin; Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)

Index Keywords

metformin; abortion, adult, Article, case control study, controlled study, female, human, major clinical study, ovary polycystic disease, pregnant woman

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104) Al-Hajjiah, N.N., Al-Shamsi, M.M.

The frequency and positivity of lumbar punctures in iraqi children

(2017) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 8 (3), pp. 373-376. Cited 4 times.

Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Concern about a reduction in the number of lumbar punctures (LP) performed worldwide, this study was aimed to assess the frequency of lumbar punctures performed in the maternity and children teaching hospital in Diwaniyah, Iraq. with a focus on the rate of positive results. In a retrospective observational study, the results of CSF analysis in the lab of maternity and children teaching hospital were reviewed and the patient's records were traced over a period of one the year 2016 and compared with that of 2015, the number of emergencies and pediatric ward admissions during these 2 years was recorded and the results were compared. During the period from January 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016, 78 results of CSF analysis were found, the number of positive results defined by pleocytosis and elevated CSF protein was 35, constituting 34%. Although the precise positivity of CSF in suspected cases of meningitis and febrile seizures was difficult to be determined, the frequency of LPs in this hospital is not decreasing but done on the basis of strong suspicions of CNS infections. © JK Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation.

Author Keywords

CSF analysis; Lumbar punctures (LP); Pleocytosis

Index Keywords

age distribution, Article, bacterial meningitis, cerebrospinal fluid analysis, child, febrile convulsion, female, Guillain Barre syndrome, hospital admission, human, infant, lumbar puncture, major clinical study, male, newborn, observational study, retrospective study, sepsis, sex ratio, virus encephalitis, virus meningitis

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Language of Original Document: English

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Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

105) Dekhil, K.R.

Molecular characterization and phylogenetic analysis of pseudomonas aeruginosa isolated from active chronic otitis media

(2017) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 8 (3), pp. 389-396.

Department of Surgery, College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

This study had studied the prevalence of some virulence genes which were carried by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated from patients affected by active chronic otitis media (COM) in Ad-Diwaniyah teaching hospital, Iraq. Fifty samples were taken from affected patients and submitted to culture on media for enrichment then submitted to extraction of DNA by using of 16S rRNA gene in polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test. Moreover, Phylogenetic analysis tree of DNA (sequencing methods) confirmed the results. A summarized results included 38/50 (76%) of total cases caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, virulence genes included a toxic gene (84.2%), *exoS* gene (63.2%) and *OprI* gene (47.4%). The results also showed the multiple alignment analysis of sequencing similarity in 16S rRNA gene nucleotide sequences. It has been concluded that active COM may be more complicated due to virulence genes that carried by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; these virulence genes make the infection more difficult to be treated. © JK Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation.

Author Keywords

Otitis Media; Phylogenetic analysis; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; Virulence genes

Index Keywords

RNA 16S; Article, bacterial gene, bacterium identification, chronic otitis media, controlled study, *exoS* gene, gene sequence, nonhuman, *oprL* gene, phylogenetic tree, polymerase chain reaction, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, sequence alignment, sequence homology, *toxA* gene

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Language of Original Document: English

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106) Meizel, M.M.^a, Alnayli, D.G.^b, Alabdalla, A.K.^c

Evaluation the role of sevelamer in reducing serum phosphate in patients with renal failure on hemodialysis with that of calcium carbonate

(2017) *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 8 (3), pp. 360-364.

^a Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Dentistry, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

^b Diwaniyah teaching Hospital, Iraq

^c Department of Medicine, Diwaniyah teaching Hospital, Iraq

Abstract

Calcification of coronary artery, an important indicator of atherosclerosis, is a frequent finding in patients with CKD. A lot of studies have shown that hyperphosphatemia, is the main factor in the development of cardiovascular calcification. Recently, the use of sevelamer has emerged as a substitute for calcium carbonate for the reduction of serum phosphate in patients with renal failure. The aim of the study is to compare the efficacy of sevelamer in reducing serum phosphate in patients with renal failure on hemodialysis with that of calcium carbonate. The study was conducted in the dialysis unit in Al-Diwaniya teaching hospital, Al-Diwaniya province, Iraq. The present case-control study included 48 CKD disease patients on regular hemodialysis. They were divided into 2 groups; the first received calcium carbonate as a PO₄ reducing agent while the second group received sevelamer as a PO₄ reducing agent and the then patients were followed up for 3 months. The results showed that treatment with calcium carbonate and sevelamer were successful in significantly reducing serum PTH and serum PO₄ and also both were successful in raising mean serum calcium significantly; however, sevelamer was more

powerful in reducing serum PO₄ and in raising serum calcium than calcium carbonate. Nevertheless, the change in serum PTH in both groups was approximately similar with no significant difference in magnitude of reduction. It has been concluded that sevelamer is significantly better than calcium carbonate in reducing serum PO₄ in CKD on regular hemodialysis. © JK Welfare & Pharmascope Foundation.

Author Keywords

Chronic kidney disease; Hemodialysis; Sevelamer

Index Keywords

calcium carbonate, parathyroid hormone, phosphate, sevelamer; adult, Article, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, coronary artery calcification, glomerulus filtration rate, hemodialysis, human, hyperphosphatemia, kidney failure, middle aged

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Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

107) Alqani, V.H.A., Mohammed, A.K.

High serum LH is a reliable predictor of successful ovulation in PCOS women undergoing surgical ovarian drilling (2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (9), pp. 1651-1653.

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: A variety of medical and surgical option are present nowadays to induce ovulation and enhance fertility of women with PCOS; however the outcome is variable and unpredictable in a large proportion of patients. Of these predictors serum LH has been postulated to predict ovulation and the presence of sufficient controversy in published literatures made this study to be designed. Objective: To evaluate the role of pre-operative serum LH in predicting ovulation in PCOS women undergoing ovarian drilling. Patients and methods: The present cross sectional study enrolled 58 PCOS women undergoing surgical ovarian drilling, 29 women with low serum LH and 29 women with high serum LH. The study was carried out in Al-Dewaniyah Maternity and Children teaching hospital in Al-Dewaniyah province in Iraq and extended from January 2016 through June 2017. Results: Ovulation was reported in 20 out of 29 women in group of high serum LH accounting for 68.9% ovulation rate and in 11 out of 29 women in group of low serum LH accounting for 37.9% ovulation rate. The difference in rate of ovulation was significantly higher in group of high serum LH than that of group with low serum LH (P=0.018). Conclusion: Pre-operative serum LH is a reliable predictor for ovulation in PCOS women undergoing ovarian drilling. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Ovarian drilling; PCOS; Serum LH

Index Keywords

testosterone; adult, Article, blood sampling, body mass, chi square test, controlled study, cross-sectional study, female, human, luteinizing hormone blood level, major clinical study, ovary polycystic disease, treatment duration, ultrasound

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Abbreviated Source Title: J. Pharm. Sci. Res.

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Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus

108) Mohammed, A.K., Alqani, V.H.A.

The correlation between serum ferritin and fasting blood sugar in Iraqi women with gestational diabetes
(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (9), pp. 1654-1658. Cited 1 time.

College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Globally, diabetes mellitus is a major metabolic health problem that affects significant number of population. Diabetes can be classified into type 1, type 2, secondary forms and gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM); by far GDM is responsible for about 90% of diabetes in pregnant women. Worldwide, the prevalence of GDM is in the range of 1%-14%. A lot of published articles raised the issue that women who developed GDM are at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes later on during life. Objective: to study the association between serum ferritin level and fasting blood sugar concentration in pregnant women. Patients and methods: The present case control study included 49 pregnant ladies who were attending regularly prenatal obstetric clinic in Child and Maternity Teaching Hospital in Al-Dwiniyah province in Iraq. The study started on June 2016 and extended through July 2017. Data collected included age of women, gestational age, fasting blood sugar, body mass index and serum ferritin level. Results: There was significant positive correlation between serum ferritin ($P<0.001$) and fasting blood sugar and the highest serum ferritin level was seen in diabetic women. Mean serum ferritin of women with GDM was significantly higher than that of prediabetic and healthy control women ($P<0.00$). a positive correlation was found between body mass index and fasting blood sugar when bivariate correlation was carried out ($P<0.001$); however, univariate linear regression showed that the effect of BMI was insignificant. Conclusion: high serum ferritin is a significant predictor of developing gestational diabetes mellitus by pregnant ladies. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Fasting blood sugar; Gestational diabetes; Serum ferritin

Index Keywords

adult, Article, blood sampling, body mass, case control study, clinical article, controlled study, female, ferritin blood level, glucose blood level, human, impaired glucose tolerance, Iraqi, obesity, pregnancy diabetes mellitus, pregnant woman, third trimester pregnancy

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109) Saihood, A.S.^a, Hussein, T.A.^b, Rayshan, A.R.^c

Molecular identification of JC virus in blood samples of Iraqi patients diagnosed clinically and radiologically as having PML

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (9), pp. 1555-1558.

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^b University of Baghdad, College of Science for women, Department of Biology, Iraq

^c University of Al-Qadisiyah, College of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Iraq

Abstract

Background: John Cunningham (JC) virus belongs to Polyomaviridae family as a member of Polyomaviruses genus that includes in addition BK virus and SV40. The first case of demyelinating disease described with the term PML was found in a patient with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) and Hodgkin's lymphoma in 1958. The usual diagnostic method is viral detection in CSF sample. Objective: Molecular identification of JC virus in blood samples obtained from patients already diagnosed with PML. Patients and methods: The present cross sectional study included 61 Iraqi patients, diagnosed as having multifocal leukoencephalopathy according to clinical and radiologic evidences. Their age range was from 16 to 65 years and they were 10 males and 51 females. Blood samples were obtained from all patients and subjected to PCR analysis for viral DNA detection and to serologic IL-17 estimation. Results: Blood Real time PCR in patients with PML was positive in only 8.2 % of cases and there was no significant difference in mean IL-17 between those who were positive and those who were negative according to real time PCR results. Conclusion: Blood sample real time PCR provides low sensitivity tool for identification of JC virus in patients having PML and that further development for blood sample collection and processing to optimize results are needed in the future. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

JC virus; Real time PCR

Index Keywords

interleukin 17, virus DNA, virus large T antigen; adolescent, adult, Article, blood analysis, chronic lymphatic leukemia, controlled study, cross-sectional study, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, Hodgkin disease, human, Iraqi, JC virus, major clinical study, male, nonhuman, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, real time polymerase chain reaction, sensitivity analysis, virus detection

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Document Type: Article**Publication Stage:** Final**Source:** Scopus110) Jabir, F.A.^a, Hoidy, W.H.^b**No evaluation of serum P53 levels in Iraqi female breast cancer patients**(2017) *Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention*, 18 (9), pp. 2551-2553.**DOI:** 10.22034/APJCP.2017.18.9.2551^a College of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq^b Chemistry Department, College of Education, University of Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Qadisiyah, Iraq**Abstract**

Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed and the second leading cause of cancer death among Iraqi women. The population was exposed to high levels of depleted uranium following the first and second Gulf Wars and this might be a risk factor. Protein 53 (p53) or Tumor protein 53 (Tp53) was originally defined as an oncogenic protein. The aim of the study was to evaluate P-53 serum concentrations in fifty Iraqi female breast cancer patients and twenty five healthy volunteers using the ELISA technique. All these patients attended the Teaching Hospital of AL Diwanayah during the period between June 2016 to March 2017. The mean values for TP53 concentration in patients with breast cancer and apparently healthy groups were 47+33.5 U/ml and 27. 8+12.7 U/ml, respectively. The results showed no significantly difference, in contrast to most studies conducted elsewhere in the world.

Author Keywords

Breast cancer; ELISA; Iraqi women; P53

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111) Lago, L.^a, Glantz, M.D.^b, Kessler, R.C.^c, Sampson, N.A.^c, Al-Hamzawi, A.^d, Florescu, S.^e, Moskalewicz, J.^f, Murphy, S.^g, Navarro-Mateu, F.^h, Torres de Galvis, Y.ⁱ, Viana, M.C.^j, Xavier, M.^k, Degenhardt, L.^a

Substance dependence among those without symptoms of substance abuse in the World Mental Health Survey(2017) *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, 26 (3), art. no. e1557, . Cited 10 times.**DOI:** 10.1002/mpr.1557^a National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), UNSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia

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Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative uses the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). The first 13 surveys only assessed substance dependence among respondents with a history of substance abuse; later surveys also assessed substance dependence without symptoms of abuse. We compared results across the two sets of surveys to assess implications of the revised logic and develop an imputation model for missing values of lifetime dependence in the earlier surveys. Lifetime dependence without symptoms of abuse was low in the second set of surveys (0.3% alcohol, 0.2% drugs). Regression-based imputation models were built in random half-samples of the new surveys and validated in the other half. There were minimal differences for imputed and actual reported cases in the validation dataset for age, gender and quantity; more mental disorders and days out of role were found in the imputed cases. Concordance between imputed and observed dependence cases in the full sample was high for alcohol [sensitivity 88.0%, specificity 99.8%, total classification accuracy (TCA) 99.5%, area under the curve (AUC) 0.94] and drug dependence (sensitivity 100.0%, specificity 99.8%, TCA 99.8%, AUC 1.00). This provides cross-national evidence of the small degree to which lifetime dependence occurs without symptoms of abuse. Imputation of substance dependence in the earlier WMH surveys improved estimates of dependence. Copyright © 2017 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Author Keywords

DSM-IV alcohol abuse; DSM-IV alcohol dependence; imputation; substance use disorder; World Mental Health Survey

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, aged, drug dependence, female, global health, health survey, human, male, mental health, middle aged, pathophysiology, statistics and numerical data, very elderly, world health organization, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Substance-Related Disorders, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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- 112) Hachem, A.^a, Godwin, J.^b, Ruas, M.^a, Lee, H.C.^c, Buitrago, M.F.^d, Ardestani, G.^c, Bassett, A.^e, Fox, S.^a, Navarrete, F.^c, De Sutter, P.^d, Heindryckx, B.^d, Fissore, R.^c, Parrington, J.^a

Plcζ is the physiological trigger of the Ca²⁺ oscillations that induce embryogenesis in mammals but conception can occur in its absence

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Abstract

Activation of the egg by the sperm is the first, vital stage of embryogenesis. The sperm protein PLC ζ has been proposed as the physiological agent that triggers the Ca²⁺ oscillations that normally initiate embryogenesis. Consistent with this, recombinant PLC ζ induces Ca²⁺ oscillations in eggs and debilitating mutations in the PLCZ1 gene are associated with infertility in men. However, there has been no evidence that knockout of the gene encoding PLC ζ abolishes the ability of sperm to induce Ca²⁺ oscillations in eggs. Here, we show that sperm derived from Plcz1^{-/-} male mice fail to trigger Ca²⁺ oscillations in eggs, cause polyspermy and thus demonstrate that PLC ζ is the physiological trigger of these Ca²⁺ oscillations. Remarkably, some eggs fertilized by PLC ζ -null sperm can develop, albeit at greatly reduced efficiency, and after a significant time-delay. In addition, Plcz1^{-/-} males are subfertile but not sterile, suggesting that in the absence of PLC ζ , spontaneous egg activation can eventually occur via an alternative route. This is the first demonstration that in vivo fertilization without the normal physiological trigger of egg activation can result in offspring. PLC ζ -null sperm now make it possible to resolve long-standing questions in fertilization biology, and to test the efficacy and safety of procedures used to treat human infertility. © 2017, Company of Biologists Ltd. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Calcium signalling; Egg; Embryogenesis; Mouse; PLC ζ ; Sperm

Index Keywords

calcium, phosphatidylinositol 4,5 bisphosphate phosphodiesterase; animal, CRISPR Cas system, embryo development, gene editing, genetics, male, mammal, metabolism, mouse, mutant mouse strain, physiology, spermatogenesis; Animals, Calcium, CRISPR-Cas Systems, Embryonic Development, Gene Editing, Male, Mammals, Mice, Mice, Mutant Strains, Phosphoinositide Phospholipase C, Spermatogenesis

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113) Shlash, R.F.

Role of autonomic function test in migraineur associated with patent foramen ovale

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (8), pp. 1339-1343.

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Abstract

Background: Numerous researchers have stated an essentially greater occurrence of patent foramen ovale (PFO) in sufferers by a migraine with aura. Additionally; numerous references suggested a concomitant development of migraine signs next PFO cessation. Certain researcher require accentuated a great level of vasoactive substance pushed to the left current through consuming PFO will cause migraine assaults. The pushing of vasoactive substances toward the leftward circulates sooner or later has its effect on the autonomic feature. **Aim:** have a look at the autonomic alterations in migraineur all through the ictal section to confirm if PFO eliciting migraine assaults. **Patients and Methods:** The study blanketed one hundred and twelve sufferers; meet with the global headache Society standards version 2 aimed at main sporadic migraine, inside organization of age twenty to forty years of whatever gender. Altogether individuals experienced chest Echocardiography. The self-assessment feature exam (Expiratory-inspiratory (E: I ratio), status toward mendacity ratio (S/L ratio), thirty to fifteen ratio, hand Grip test and Valsalva ratio turned into completed within a branch of neurology under optimum laboratory environments. **Results:** of one hundred and twelve migraine sufferers, thirty-four (30.4%) persons possess PFO (MPFO) plus seventy-eight (69.6%) not possesses PFO (MN). Migraine sufferers having charisma had been twenty-eight/ one hundred and twelve (25%), MPFO possesses an air of secrecy eighteen/thirty-four (52.9%) oppose ten/seventy-eight (12.8%) MN individuals, an air of secrecy remains appreciably better in MPFO P amount <0.05. The implied values for E: I ratio, S/L ratio, thirty to fifteen ratio, Valsalva ratio and hand Grip test diastolic blood pressure is 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.32, 9.4 mmHg respectively in MPFO compared to 1.43, 1.35, 1.23, 1.41, 15.8 mmHg in MN respectively. All previous tests are significantly impaired in MPFO P value < 0.05. The study showed that patients with MPFO had a significantly higher association with aura

and markedly impaired AFT during the ictal stage compared to MN. Conclusion: Patients with MPFO have more aura incidence and markedly deranged autonomic function; accordingly we can suggest that PFO is a trigger factor for a migraine or making migraines more vulnerable to external triggers and results seem to suggest that PFO and aura have causal relation rather than comorbid association. The results affirm the responsibility of PFO in the pathophysiology of migraine trigger. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Aura; Autonomic Function Test; Migraine; Patent foramen ovale (PFO)

Index Keywords

Article, autonomic function test, echocardiography, expiratory inspiratory ratio, female, hand grip, human, major clinical study, male, migraine, neurologic examination, patent foramen ovale, scoring system, stand up to lying ratio, thirty to fifteen ratio, Valsalva maneuver

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114) Shlash, R.F.

Association between interleukin-6 and hyperferritinemia in systemic lupus erythematosus patients

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Abstract

Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a long-lasting autoimmune ailment that disturbs nearly several system structures, involving the skin, joints, kidneys, and heart. Objectives: this study was achieved to define the levels of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) and its association with serum iron and serum ferritin levels in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Materials and Methods: 50 serum samples from SLE patients were collected besides 20 (compatible with gender and age) served as control subjects. Clinical considerations of ailment were measured, involving seropositivity test for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), erythroid sedimentation rate (ESR). Serum level of iron was measured spectrophotometrically. Serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and ferritin were assessed by an enzyme-labeled immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: the concentration of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) and serum level of ferritin was considerably rising ($P < 0.0001$) in persons suffering from SLE paralleled to whom of healthy individuals, while serum level of iron was significantly decreased ($P < 0.0001$) paralleled to whom of healthy individuals. Conclusions: this study concluded that the higher levels of ferritin and IL-6 in SLE patients and these alterations strongly associated with the inflammatory status of the patients (significant elevation and ESR, C-reactive protein). In overall, changed iron behavior, inflammation and anemia of prolonged ailment collectively create a life-threatening triad in SLE. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

ELIZA; Hyperferritinemia; Interleukin-6 (IL-6); Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

Index Keywords

C reactive protein, ferritin, interleukin 6, iron; adult, Article, controlled study, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ferritin blood level, human, hyperferritinemia, iron blood level, major clinical study, spectrophotometry, systemic lupus erythematosus

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- 115) Stein, D.J.^a, Lim, C.C.W.^{b c d}, Roest, A.M.^e, de Jonge, P.^{e f}, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^g, Al-Hamzawi, A.^h, Alonso, J.^{i j k a o}, Benjet, C.^l, Bromet, E.J.^m, Bruffaerts, R.ⁿ, de Girolamo, G.^o, Florescu, S.^p, Gureje, O.^q, Haro, J.M.^r, Harris, M.G.^{d s}, He, Y.^t, Hinkov, H.^u, Horiguchi, I.^v, Hu, C.^w, Karam, A.^x, Karam, E.G.^{x y z}, Lee, S.^{aa}, Lepine, J.-P.^{ab}, Navarro-Mateu, F.^{ac}, Pennell, B.-E.^{ad}, Piazza, M.^{ae af}, Posada-Villa, J.^{ag}, ten Have, M.^{ah ai}, Torres, Y.^{aj}, Viana, M.C.^{ak}, Wojtyniak, B.^{al}, Xavier, M.^{am}, Kessler, R.C.^{an}, Scott, K.M.^b, Al-Kaisy, M.S.^{ao}, Andrade, L.H.^{ao}, Borges, G.^{ao}, Bunting, B.^{ao}, de Almeida, J.M.C.^{ao}, Cardoso, G.^{ao}, Cia, A.H.^{ao}, Chatterji, S.^{ao}, Degenhardt, L.^{ao}, Demyttenaere, K.^{ao}, Fayyad, J.^{ao}, Hu, C.-Y.^{ao}, Huang, Y.^{ao}, Kawakami, N.^{ao}, Kiejna, A.^{ao}, Kovess-Masfety, V.^{ao}, Levinson, D.^{ao}, McGrath, J.^{ao}, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{ao}, Moskalewicz, J.^{ao}, Pennell, B.E.^{ao}, Slade, T.^{ao}, Stagnaro, J.C.^{ao}, Taib, N.^{ao}, Whiteford, H.^{ao}, Williams, D.R.^{ao}, WHO World Mental Health Survey Collaborators^{ap}

The cross-national epidemiology of social anxiety disorder: Data from the World Mental Health Survey Initiative (2017) *BMC Medicine*, 15 (1), art. no. 143, . Cited 100 times.

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Abstract

Background: There is evidence that social anxiety disorder (SAD) is a prevalent and disabling disorder. However, most of the available data on the epidemiology of this condition originate from high income countries in the West. The World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative provides an opportunity to investigate the prevalence, course, impairment, socio-demographic correlates, comorbidity, and treatment of this condition across a range of high, middle, and low income countries in different geographic regions of the world, and to address the question of whether differences in SAD merely reflect differences in threshold for diagnosis. **Methods:** Data from 28 community surveys in the WMH Survey Initiative, with 142,405 respondents, were analyzed. We assessed the 30-day, 12-month, and lifetime prevalence of SAD, age of onset, and severity of role impairment associated with SAD, across countries. In addition, we investigated socio-demographic correlates of SAD, comorbidity of SAD with other mental disorders, and treatment of SAD in the combined sample. Cross-tabulations were used to calculate prevalence, impairment, comorbidity, and treatment. Survival analysis was used to estimate age of onset, and logistic regression and survival analyses were used to examine socio-demographic correlates. **Results:** SAD 30-day, 12-month, and lifetime prevalence estimates are 1.3, 2.4, and 4.0% across all countries. SAD prevalence rates are lowest in low/lower-middle income countries and in the African and Eastern Mediterranean regions, and highest in high income countries and in the Americas and the Western Pacific regions. Age of onset is early across the globe, and persistence is highest in upper-middle income countries, Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean. There are some differences in domains of severe role impairment by country income level and geographic region, but there are no significant differences across different income level and geographic region in the proportion of respondents with any severe role impairment. Also, across countries SAD is associated with specific socio-demographic features (younger age, female gender, unmarried status, lower education, and lower income) and with similar patterns of comorbidity. Treatment rates for those with any impairment are lowest in low/lower-middle income countries and highest in high income countries. **Conclusions:** While differences in SAD prevalence across countries are apparent, we found a number of consistent patterns across the globe, including early age of onset, persistence, impairment in multiple domains, as well as characteristic socio-demographic correlates and associated psychiatric comorbidities. In addition, while there are some differences in the patterns of impairment associated with SAD across the globe, key similarities suggest that the threshold for diagnosis is similar regardless of country income levels or geographic location. Taken together, these cross-national data emphasize the international clinical and public health significance of SAD. © 2017 The Author(s).

Author Keywords

Cross-national epidemiology; Social anxiety disorder; Social phobia; World Mental Health Survey Initiative

Index Keywords

adult, Africa, age distribution, aged, Article, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, comorbidity, correlation analysis, demography, disease association, educational status, female, France, Germany, health survey, high income country, human, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, low income country, major clinical study, male, marriage, mental disease, Mexico, middle aged, middle income country, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, onset age, Peru, Poland, Portugal, prevalence, role stress, Romania, sex difference, Sheehan Disability Scale, social phobia, social status, South Africa, Southern Europe, Spain, survival analysis, Ukraine, United States, very elderly, young adult, adolescent, child, global health, income, preschool child, social phobia; Adolescent, Adult, Africa, Aged, Child, Child, Preschool, Comorbidity, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Income, Male, Middle Aged, Phobia, Social, Prevalence, Young Adult

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116) Mezher, M.N.^a, Dakhil, A.S.^b, Abdul_Jawad, D.H.^a

Role of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) in human females with breast cancer

(2017) *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research*, 9 (7), pp. 1173-1177. Cited 10 times.

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^b Physiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, University of Al-Qadisyah, Iraq

Abstract

Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) contamination takes involved in pathogenesis of numerous forms of carcinomas, which includes gastric most cancers nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and bladder most cancers and has been recently linked with cancer of the breast. This study was designed to estimate the relationship among Epstein Barr virus encoded minor piece of RNA (EBER) with tumors of the breast. 40 patients of breast cancer had been regained from the Pathology laboratory of AL-Sadder Medical City in Najaf AL-Ashraf Governorate/Iraq. Scientific records were investigated of the medical information and formalin permanent, paraffin implanted tumor tissue have been observed via Chromogenic in situ hybridization (ISH) method to the discovery from the protein of virus EBER. The manifestation of EBER in the infected tissues cancer with breast most cancers in this study became 50% (11 from 22), in which tough association became observed among the communication from EBER and sufferers with cancer of the breast. Even as not create considerable variances between ISH terms of EBER with kind of cancer, age, lymph node metastasis and grade. Depended on the outcomes of the present study, Epstein Barr virus performs a prime part in the pathogenesis of breast most cancers. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Breast cancer; Epstein Barr virus; Epstein-Barr virus-encoded small RNA; In situ hybridization technique

Index Keywords

epidermal growth factor receptor 2, estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, virus RNA; adult, age distribution, aged, Article, breast cancer, cancer grading, clinical article, controlled study, Epstein Barr virus, female, human, human tissue, immune response, immunohistochemistry, immunoreactivity, in situ hybridization, lymph node metastasis

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117) Shlash, R.F.

Clinical significance of anti-neutrophil cytosolic antibodies (ANCA) in different types of autoimmune hepatitis (AIH)
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Faculty of Medicine, Univesrity of Al-Qadisyah58001, Iraq

Abstract

Background: Autoimmune hepatitis is a long-lasting inflammatory liver ailment of unidentified origin, but it is connected with flowing autoantibodies and extraordinary serum gamma globulin altitudes. Aims: this study was designed to estimate serum concentration of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies and its clinical significance in patients with autoimmune hepatitis. Patients and Approaches: 73 patients (20 male, 53 female) with long-lasting active hepatitis of unknown cause, and 50 healthy individuals (age and sex coordinated) served as control. The scientific considerations of the ailment were evaluated; consisting liver function tests (Transaminases and total bilirubin), autoantibodies including antinuclear antibody (ANA), anti-smooth muscles antibodies (ASMA), anti-liver-kidney microsome-1 antibodies (anti-LKM1), anti-liver cystol antibody-1 (anti-LC1) and anti-soluble liver antigen/liver pancreas (anti-SLA/LP) by indirect immunofluorescence test (IIF) and Euro line method. The occurrence of ANCA was identified on alcohol-fixed neutrophils by IIF, a cytosolic (C-ANCA) and perinuclear (P-ANCA) staining design was well-thought-out positive ANCA antigenic specificities were investigated by ELISA. Results: the results of the current study showed 49 (67%) of patients had type 1 AIH, whereas 16 (22%) had type 2, and 8 (11%) had type 3 autoimmune hepatitis. The concomitant positivity of ANCA with high titer was detected solitary in AIH-1 tolerant serum, and absent in the serum of tolerant with type-2 and 3 of the disease. This study revealed that the isolative presence of ANCA represent 21.8% while they coexist with ANA and ASMA in 20% and 57.8% respectively. Conclusion: it has been concluded that ANCA positivity appears to identify a type 1-AIH with distinct clinical characteristics, more commonly associated with the presence of ASMA. © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Anti-neutrophil cytosolic antibodies (ANCA); Anti-smooth muscles antibodies (ASMA); Antinuclear antibody (ANA);

Autoimmune hepatitis

Index Keywords

alanine aminotransferase, alcohol, alkaline phosphatase, antinuclear antibody, aspartate aminotransferase, autoantibody, bilirubin, liver antigen, neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody, smooth muscle antibody; adolescent, adult, alkaline phosphatase blood level, aminotransferase blood level, antibody titer, antigen specificity, Article, autoimmune disease immunofluorescence assay, autoimmune hepatitis, bilirubin blood level, child, controlled study, drug solubility, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, Euro line, female, Hepatitis C virus genotype 2, Hepatitis C virus genotype 3, human, kidney microsome, liver cell culture, liver function test, major clinical study, male, neutrophil, pancreas, prevalence, school child, smooth muscle

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The association between psychotic experiences and disability: results from the WHO World Mental Health Surveys (2017) *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 136 (1), pp. 74-84. Cited 38 times.

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Abstract

Objective: While psychotic experiences (PEs) are known to be associated with a range of mental and general medical disorders, little is known about the association between PEs and measures of disability. We aimed to investigate this question using the World Mental Health surveys. **Method:** Lifetime occurrences of six types of PEs were assessed along with 21 mental disorders and 14 general medical conditions. Disability was assessed with a modified version of the WHO Disability Assessment Schedule. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression models were used to investigate the association between PEs and high disability scores (top quartile) with various adjustments. **Results:** Respondents with PEs were more likely to have top quartile scores on global disability than respondents without PEs (19.1% vs. 7.5%; $\chi^2 = 190.1$, $P < 0.001$) as well as greater likelihood of cognitive, social, and role impairment. Relationships persisted in each adjusted model. A significant dose–response relationship was also found for the PE type measures with most of these outcomes. **Conclusions:** Psychotic experiences are associated with disability measures with a dose–response relationship. These results are consistent with the view that PEs are associated with disability regardless of the presence of comorbid mental or general medical disorders. © 2017 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Author Keywords

disability; psychotic experiences; World Health Organization; Disability Assessment Schedule; World Mental Health Survey

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The cross-national epidemiology of specific phobia in the World Mental Health Surveys
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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Although specific phobia is highly prevalent, associated with impairment, and an important risk factor for the development of other mental disorders, cross-national epidemiological data are scarce, especially from low- and middle-income countries. This paper presents epidemiological data from 22 low-, lower-middle-, upper-middle- and high-income countries.

METHOD: Data came from 25 representative population-based surveys conducted in 22 countries (2001-2011) as part of the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys initiative (n = 124 902). The presence of specific phobia as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition was evaluated using the World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview.

RESULTS: The cross-national lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates of specific phobia were, respectively, 7.4% and 5.5%, being higher in females (9.8 and 7.7%) than in males (4.9% and 3.3%) and higher in high- and higher-middle-income countries than in low-/lower-middle-income countries. The median age of onset was young (8 years). Of the 12-month patients, 18.7% reported severe role impairment (13.3-21.9% across income groups) and 23.1% reported any treatment (9.6-30.1% across income groups). Lifetime co-morbidity was observed in 60.5% of those with lifetime specific phobia, with the onset of specific phobia preceding the other disorder in most cases (72.6%). Interestingly, rates of impairment, treatment use and co-morbidity increased with the number of fear subtypes.

CONCLUSIONS: Specific phobia is common and associated with impairment in a considerable percentage of cases. Importantly, specific phobia often precedes the onset of other mental disorders, making it a possible early-life indicator of psychopathology vulnerability.

Author Keywords

Co-morbidity; cross-national studies; epidemiology; impairment; specific phobia

Index Keywords

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Cross-sectional comparison of the epidemiology of DSM-5 generalized anxiety disorder across the globe(2017) *JAMA Psychiatry*, 74 (5), pp. 465-475. Cited 102 times.**DOI:** 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2017.0056^a Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, Stephen A. Levin Building, 425 S University Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19104, United States^b Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, United States^c Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand^d Center for Reducing Health Disparities, University of California Davis Health System, Sacramento, United States^e College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Diwania Governorate, Iraq^f Health Services Research Unit, Institut Municipal d'Investigació Mèdica, Hospital Del Mar Medical Research Institute, Barcelona, Spain^g Department of Experimental and Health Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain^h CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Barcelona, Spainⁱ Department/Institute of Psychiatry, University of São Paulo Medical School, São Paulo, Brazil^j Calzada México Xochimilco, No. 101 Delegación Tlalpan, Distrito Federal, Mexico^k Department of Psychiatry, Stony Brook University School of Medicine, Stony Brook, NY, United States^l School of Psychology, Ulster University, Londonderry, United Kingdom^m Chronic Diseases Research Center, Department of Mental Health, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugalⁿ Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Leuven, Belgium^o National School of Public Health, Management and Professional Development, Bucharest, Romania^p Istituto di Ricovero e Cura A Carattere Scientifico, St John of God Clinical Research Centre, Brescia, Italy^q Department of Psychiatry, University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria^r Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu, Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red Salud Mental, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain^s Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai, China^t National Center for Public Health and Analyses, Sofia, Bulgaria^u Shenzhen Institute of Mental Health and Shenzhen Kanging Hospital, Shenzhen, China^v Developmental Psychology, Department of Psychology, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands^w Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands^x Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Balamand University, Beirut, Lebanon^y Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, St George Hospital University Medical Center, Beirut, Lebanon

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Abstract

Importance Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is poorly understood compared with other anxiety disorders, and debates persist about the seriousness of this disorder. Few data exist on GAD outside a small number of affluent, industrialized nations. No population-based data exist on GAD as it is currently defined in DSM-5. **OBJECTIVE** To provide the first epidemiologic data on DSM-5 GAD and explore cross-national differences in its prevalence, course, correlates, and impact. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** Data come from the World Health Organization World Mental Health Survey Initiative. Cross-sectional general population surveys were carried out in 26 countries using a consistent research protocol and assessment instrument. A total of 147 261 adults from representative household samples were interviewed face-to-face in the community. The surveys were conducted between 2001 and 2012. Data analysis was performed from July 22, 2015, to December 12, 2016. **MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES** The Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used to assess GAD along with comorbid disorders, role impairment, and help seeking. **RESULTS** Respondents were 147 261 adults aged 18 to 99 years. The surveys had a weighted mean response rate of 69.5%. Across surveys, DSM-5 GAD had a combined lifetime prevalence (SE) of 3.7% (0.1%), 12-month prevalence of 1.8% (0.1%), and 30-day prevalence of 0.8% (0). Prevalence estimates varied widely across countries, with lifetime prevalence highest in high-income countries (5.0% [0.1%]), lower in middle-income countries (2.8% [0.1%]), and lowest in low-income countries (1.6% [0.1%]). Generalized anxiety disorder typically begins in adulthood and persists over time, although onset is later and clinical course is more persistent in lower-income countries. Lifetime comorbidity is high (81.9% [0.7%]), particularly with mood (63.0% [0.9%]) and other anxiety (51.7% [0.9%]) disorders. Severe role impairment is common across life domains (50.6% [1.2%]), particularly in high-income countries. Treatment is sought by approximately half of affected individuals (49.2% [1.2%]), especially those with severe role impairment (59.4% [1.8%]) or comorbid disorders (55.8% [1.4%]) and those living in high-income countries (59.0% [1.3%]). **CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE** The findings of this study show that DSM-5 GAD is more prevalent than DSM-IV GAD and is associated with substantial role impairment. The disorder is especially common and impairing in high-income countries despite a negative association between GAD and socioeconomic status within countries. These results underscore the public health significance of GAD across the globe while uncovering cross-national differences in prevalence, course, and impairment that require further investigation. © 2017 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

adult, adulthood, aged, agoraphobia, alcohol abuse, alcoholism, Article, attention deficit disorder, binge eating disorder, bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder, bulimia, comorbidity, conduct disorder, cross-sectional study, disease course, drug dependence, DSM-5, generalized anxiety disorder, geographic distribution, health survey, high income country, human, intermittent explosive disorder, interview, lifespan, low income country, major clinical study, major depression, middle income country, oppositional defiant disorder, panic, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, separation anxiety, social phobia, adolescent, Anxiety Disorders, developed country, developing country, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, female, global health, male, middle aged, statistics and numerical data, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Anxiety Disorders, Cross-Sectional Studies, Developed Countries, Developing Countries, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Global Health, Humans, Male, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Young Adult

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Fear and distress disorders as predictors of heart disease: A temporal perspective(2017) *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 96, pp. 67-75. Cited 7 times.**DOI:** 10.1016/j.jpsychores.2017.03.015

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Abstract

Objective Few studies have been able to contrast associations of anxiety and depression with heart disease. These disorders can be grouped in fear and distress disorders. Aim of this study was to study the association between fear and distress disorders with subsequent heart disease, taking into account the temporal order of disorders. Methods Twenty household surveys were conducted in 18 countries (n= 53791; person years= 2,212,430). The Composite International Diagnostic Interview assessed lifetime prevalence and age at onset of disorders, and respondents were categorized into categories based on the presence and timing of fear and distress disorders. Heart disease was indicated by self-report of physician-diagnosed heart disease or self-report of heart attack, together with year of onset. Survival analyses estimated associations between disorder categories and heart disease. Results Most respondents with fear or distress disorders had either pure distress or pure fear (8.5% and 7.7% of total sample), while fear preceded distress in the large majority of respondents with comorbid fear and distress (3.8% of total sample). Compared to the “no fear or distress disorder” category, respondents with pure fear disorder had the highest odds of subsequent heart disease (OR:1.8; 95%CI:1.5–2.2; p < 0.001) and compared to respondents with pure distress disorder, these respondents were at a significantly increased risk of heart disease (OR:1.3; 95%CI:1.0–1.6; p= 0.020). Conclusion This novel analytic approach indicates that the risk of subsequent self-reported heart disease associated with pure fear disorder is significantly larger than the risk associated with distress disorder. These results should be confirmed in prospective studies using objective measures of heart disease. © 2017

Author Keywords

Anxiety; Classification; Depression; Distress; Fear; Heart disease

Index Keywords

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The association between childhood adversities and subsequent first onset of psychotic experiences: A cross-national analysis of 23 998 respondents from 17 countries

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Abstract

Background Although there is robust evidence linking childhood adversities (CAs) and an increased risk for psychotic experiences (PEs), little is known about whether these associations vary across the life-course and whether mental disorders that emerge prior to PEs explain these associations. **Method** We assessed CAs, PEs and DSM-IV mental disorders in 23 998 adults in the WHO World Mental Health Surveys. Discrete-time survival analysis was used to investigate the associations between CAs and PEs, and the influence of mental disorders on these associations using multivariate logistic models. **Results** Exposure to CAs was common, and those who experienced any CAs had increased odds of later PEs [odds ratio (OR) 2.3, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.9-2.6]. CAs reflecting maladaptive family functioning (MFF), including abuse, neglect, and parent maladjustment, exhibited the strongest associations with PE onset in all life-course stages. Sexual abuse exhibited a strong association with PE onset during childhood (OR 8.5, 95% CI 3.6-20.2), whereas Other CA types were associated with PE onset in adolescence. Associations of other CAs with PEs disappeared in adolescence after adjustment for prior-onset mental disorders. The population attributable risk proportion (PARP) for PEs associated with all CAs was 31% (24% for MFF). **Conclusions** Exposure to CAs is associated with PE onset throughout the life-course, although sexual abuse is most strongly associated with childhood-onset PEs. The presence of mental disorders prior to the onset of PEs does not fully explain these associations. The large PARPs suggest that preventing CAs could lead to a meaningful reduction in PEs in the population. © 2017 Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Childhood adversity; discrete-time survival analysis; maladaptive family functioning; population attributable risk proportion; psychotic experiences; World Mental Health survey

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Association of DSM-IV posttraumatic stress disorder with traumatic experience type and history in the World Health Organization World Mental Health surveys

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Abstract

Importance: Previous research has documented significant variation in the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) depending on the type of traumatic experience (TE) and history of TE exposure, but the relatively small sample sizes in these studies resulted in a number of unresolved basic questions. **Objective:** To examine disaggregated associations of type of TE history with PTSD in a large cross-national community epidemiologic data set. **Design, setting, and participants:** The World Health Organization World Mental Health surveys assessed 29 TE types (lifetime exposure, age at first exposure) with DSM-IV PTSD that was associated with 1 randomly selected TE exposure (the random TE) for each respondent. Surveys were administered in 20 countries (n = 34 676 respondents) from 2001 to 2012. Data were analyzed from October 1, 2015, to September 1, 2016. **Main outcomes and measures:** Prevalence of PTSD assessed with the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. **Results:** Among the 34 676 respondents (55.4% [SE, 0.6%] men and 44.6% [SE, 0.6%] women; mean [SE] age, 43.7 [0.2] years), lifetime TE exposure was reported by a weighted 70.3% of respondents (mean [SE] number of exposures, 4.5 [0.04] among respondents with any TE). Weighted (by TE frequency) prevalence of PTSD associated with random TEs was 4.0%. Odds ratios (ORs) of PTSD were elevated for TEs involving sexual violence (2.7; 95%CI, 2.0-3.8) and witnessing atrocities (4.2; 95%CI, 1.0-17.8). Prior exposure to some, but not all, same-type TEs was associated with increased vulnerability (eg, physical assault; OR, 3.2; 95%CI, 1.3-7.9) or resilience (eg, participation in sectarian violence; OR, 0.3; 95%CI, 0.1-0.9) to PTSD after the random TE. The finding of earlier studies that more general history of TE exposure was associated with increased vulnerability to PTSD across the full range of random TE types was replicated, but this generalized vulnerability was limited to prior TEs involving violence, including participation in organized violence (OR, 1.3; 95%CI, 1.0-1.6), experience of physical violence (OR, 1.4; 95%CI, 1.2-1.7), rape (OR, 2.5; 95%CI, 1.7-3.8), and other sexual assault (OR, 1.6; 95%CI, 1.1-2.3). **Conclusion and relevance:** The World Mental Health survey findings advance understanding of the extent to which PTSD risk varies with the type of TE and history of TE exposure. Previous findings about the elevated PTSD risk associated with TEs involving assaultive violence was refined by showing agreement only for repeated occurrences. Some types of prior TE exposures are associated with increased resilience rather than increased vulnerability, connecting the literature on TE history with the literature on resilience after adversity. These results are valuable in providing an empirical rationale for more focused investigations of these specifications in future studies. © 2017 American Medical Association.

Index Keywords

adult, childhood disease, DSM-IV, female, health survey, high income country, human, injury, kidnapping, low income country, major clinical study, male, mental health, natural disaster, personal experience, physical violence, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, rape, refugee, Review, sexual violence, Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders, sudden death, traffic accident, war, world health organization, cross-sectional study, cultural factor, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, exposure to violence, life event, middle aged, psychological resilience, psychology, statistics and numerical data, Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic, world health organization; Adult, Cross-Cultural Comparison, Cross-Sectional Studies, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Exposure to Violence, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Life Change Events, Male, Middle Aged, Resilience, Psychological, Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic, World Health Organization

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A comparison study of the echocardiographic changes in hypertensive patients treated with telmisartan vs. enalapril (2017) *International Journal of Cardiology*, 230, pp. 269-274. Cited 4 times.

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Abstract

Background Hypertension-induced cardiac dysfunction is variable among different anti-hypertensive medications. This study compares the effects of telmisartan and enalapril on echocardiographic parameters in hypertensive patients. Materials and methods This was a randomised single blinded study. Eighty hypertensive patients were included in this study and they were randomly allocated into two study groups: Group 1 included 40 patients who took telmisartan 80 mg once daily for six months. Group 2 included 40 patients who took enalapril, 20 mg once daily for six months. An additional 40 healthy participants were enrolled in the study as controls (Group 3). Baseline echocardiographic scan was done at the start of the study and after 6 months of treatment including assessment of left ventricular systolic and diastolic functions with assessment of left ventricular mass index, in addition to measurements of blood pressure, heart rate and double product. Results Both group 1 and group 2 (telmisartan and enalapril groups respectively) showed comparable statistically significant improvement in the diastolic functional parameters ($P < 0.010$), while both medications didn't demonstrate changes in the systolic functional parameters. Furthermore, telmisartan was significantly effective in reducing the interventricular septal thickness and left ventricular mass index ($P < 0.010$). Conclusions Both drugs interfere with renin-angiotensin aldosterone system, protecting the myocardium from high blood pressure. Findings from our study provide key results for physicians in deciding the appropriate antihypertensive drug for each patient depending based on the patient's intolerance for either medication. © 2016 Elsevier Ireland Ltd

Author Keywords

Echocardiography; Enalapril; Hypertension; Left ventricular hypertrophy; Telmisartan

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The descriptive epidemiology of DSM-IV Adult ADHD in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys (2017) *ADHD Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorders*, 9 (1), pp. 47-65. Cited 228 times.

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Abstract

We previously reported on the cross-national epidemiology of ADHD from the first 10 countries in the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys. The current report expands those previous findings to the 20 nationally or regionally representative WMH surveys that have now collected data on adult ADHD. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) was administered to 26,744 respondents in these surveys in high-, upper-middle-, and low-/lower-middle-income countries (68.5% mean response rate). Current DSM-IV/CIDI adult ADHD prevalence averaged 2.8% across surveys and was higher in high (3.6%)- and upper-middle (3.0%)- than low-/lower-middle (1.4%)-income countries. Conditional prevalence of current ADHD averaged 57.0% among childhood cases and 41.1% among childhood subthreshold cases. Adult ADHD was significantly related to being male, previously married, and low education. Adult ADHD was highly comorbid with DSM-IV/CIDI anxiety, mood, behavior, and substance disorders and significantly associated with role impairments (days out of role, impaired cognition, and social interactions) when controlling for comorbidities. Treatment seeking was low in all countries and targeted largely to comorbid conditions rather than to ADHD. These results show that adult ADHD is prevalent, seriously impairing, and highly comorbid but vastly under-recognized and undertreated across countries and cultures. © 2016, Springer-Verlag Wien.

Author Keywords

ADHD; Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; Comorbidity; Disability epidemiology; Impairment; Prevalence; Treatment

Index Keywords

adult, anxiety, Article, attention deficit disorder, childhood disease, cognitive defect, comorbidity, Diagnostic Interview Schedule, DSM-IV, educational status, employment status, female, health survey, high income country, human, interview, low income country, male, marriage, mental deficiency, middle income country, prevalence, priority journal, sex difference, social interaction, Structured Clinical Interview for DSM Disorders, treatment outcome, world health organization, adolescent, Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity, developed country, developing country, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, income, Mental Disorders, patient attitude, risk factor, statistics and numerical data, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity, Comorbidity, Developed

Countries, Developing Countries, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Income, Male, Mental Disorders, Patient Acceptance of Health Care, Prevalence, Risk Factors, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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- 126) Kovess-Masfety, V.^a, Evans-Lacko, S.^b, Williams, D.^c, Andrade, L.H.^d, Benjet, C.^e, Ten Have, M.^f, Wardenaar, K.^g, Karam, E.G.^h, Bruffaerts, R.ⁱ, Abdumalik, J.^j, Haro Abad, J.M.^k, Florescu, S.^l, Wu, B.^m, De Jonge, P.ⁿ, Altwaijri, Y.^o, Hinkov, H.^p, Kawakami, N.^q, Caldas-de-Almeida, J.M.^r, Bromet, E.^s, de Girolamo, G.^t, Posada-Villa, J.^u, Al-Hamzawi, A.^v, Huang, Y.^w, Hu, C.^x, Viana, M.C.^y, Fayyad, J.^z, Medina-Mora, M.E.^{aa}, Demyttenaere, K.^{ab}, Lepine, J.-P.^{ac}, Murphy, S.^{ad}, Xavier, M.^{ae}, Takeshima, T.^{af}, Gureje, O.^j

The role of religious advisors in mental health care in the World Mental Health surveys

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Abstract

Objectives: To examine the role of religious advisors in mental health care (MHC) according to disorder severity, socio-demographics, religious involvement and country income groups. **Methods:** Face to face household surveys in ten high income (HI), six upper-middle income (UMI) and five low/lower-middle (LLMI) income countries totalling 101,258 adults interviewed with the WMH CIDI plus questions on use of care for mental health problems and religiosity. **Results:** 1.1% of participants turned to religious providers for MHC in the past year. Among those using services, 12.3% used religious services; as much as 30% in some LLMI countries, around 20% in some UMI; in the HI income countries USA, Germany, Italy and Japan are between 15 and 10% whenever the remaining countries are much lower. In LLMI 20.9% used religious advisors for the most severe mental disorders compared to 12.3 in UMI and 9.5% in HI. For severe cases most of religious providers use occurred together with formal care except in Nigeria, Iraq and Ukraine where, respectively, 41.6, 25.7 and 17.7% of such services are outside any formal care. Frequency of attendance at religious services was a strong predictor of religious provider usage OR 6.5 for those who attended over once a week ($p < 0.0001$); as seeking comfort "often" through religion in case of difficulties OR was 3.6 ($p = 0.004$) while gender and individual income did not predict use of religious advisors nor did the type of religious affiliation; in contrast young people use them more as well as divorced and widowed OR 1.4 ($p = 0.02$). Some country differences persisted after controlling for all these factors. **Conclusions:** Religious advisors play an important role in mental health care and require appropriate training and collaboration with formal mental healthcare systems. Religious attitudes are strong predictors of religious advisors usage. © 2016, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.

Author Keywords

Mental health; Religion; Services use

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adolescent, adult, aged, female, global health, health survey, human, male, mental health, mental health service, middle aged, pastoral care, statistics and numerical data, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Health, Mental Health Services, Middle Aged, Pastoral Care, Young Adult

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- 127) Ali, N.M.^a, Hamied, F.M.^a, Farhood, Q.K.^b

Corneal thickness in dry eyes in an Iraqi population

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Abstract

Background: Dry eye disorder is a multifactorial disease of the tears and ocular surface that results in discomfort and visual disturbance. Corneal pachymetry becomes increasingly important in refractive surgery, for the accurate assessment of intraocular pressure, and in the preoperative assessment of other ocular surgeries. **Purpose:** To assess the effect of dry eye disorder on the central corneal thickness (CCT) by comparing with CCT of normal eyes of age-matched individuals. **Patients and methods:** The total number of eyes examined was 280 (140 dry eyes from 70 patients and 140 normal eyes from 70

individuals). Pentacam (Scheimpflug imaging system) was used for measuring the CCT of all eyes. Results: Patients with dry eye syndrome had significantly lower CCT compared to the control group ($P < 0.01$). Its mean was 536.5 versus 561.3, respectively. Conclusion: CCT of dry eyes was significantly reduced when compared with age- and gender-matched population. This result can be attributed to chronic desiccation by the inflammatory mediators in dry eyes, leading to corneal thinning. © 2017 Ali et al.

Author Keywords

Central corneal thickness; Dry eye syndrome; Pentacam

Index Keywords

adult, age, aged, Article, central corneal thickness, controlled study, corneal pachymetry, disease association, dry eye, eye disease assessment, female, human, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, McMonnies questionnaire, ophthalmic camera, population research, questionnaire, sex difference

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- 128) Thornicroft, G.^a, Chatterji, S.^b, Evans-Lacko, S.^a, Gruber, M.^c, Sampson, N.^c, Aguilar-Gaxiola, S.^d, Al-Hamzawi, A.^e, Alonso, J.^fg^h, Andrade, L.ⁱ, Borges, G.^j, Bruffaerts, R.^k, Bunting, B.^l, De Almeida, J.M.C.^m, Florescu, S.ⁿ, De Girolamo, G.^o, Gureje, O.^p, Haro, J.M.^q, He, Y.^r, Hinkov, H.^s, Karam, E.^tu^v, Kawakami, N.^w, Lee, S.^x, Navarro-Mateu, F.^y, Piazza, M.^z, Posada-Villa, J.^{aa}, De Galvis, Y.T.^{ab}, Kessler, R.C.^c

Undertreatment of people with major depressive disorder in 21 countries

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Abstract

Background Major depressive disorder (MDD) is a leading cause of disability worldwide. Aims To examine the: (a) 12-month prevalence of DSM-IV MDD; (b) proportion aware that they have a problem needing treatment and who want care; (c) proportion of the latter receiving treatment; and (d) proportion of such treatment meeting minimal standards. Method Representative community household surveys from 21 countries as part of the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys. Results Of 51 547 respondents, 4.6% met 12-month criteria for DSM-IV MDD and of these 56.7% reported needing treatment. Among those who recognised their need for treatment, most (71.1%) made at least one visit to a service provider. Among those who received treatment, only 41.0% received treatment that met minimal standards. This resulted in only 16.5% of all individuals with 12-month MDD receiving minimally adequate treatment. Conclusions Only a minority of participants with MDD received minimally adequate treatment: 1 in 5 people in high-income and 1 in 27 in low-/lower-middle-income countries. Scaling up care for MDD requires fundamental transformations in community education and outreach, supply of treatment and quality of services. Declaration of interest In the past 3 years, R.C.K. received support for his epidemiological studies from Sanofi Aventis, was a consultant for Johnson & Johnson Wellness and Prevention and served on an advisory board for the Johnson & Johnson Services Inc. Lake Nona Life Project. R.C.K. is a co-owner of DataStat Inc., a market research firm that carries out healthcare research. © The Royal College of Psychiatrists 2017.

Index Keywords

community, DSM-IV, education, health care, health care quality, health service, health survey, high income country, household, human, low income country, major clinical study, major depression, mental health, middle income country, multicenter study, Review, world health organization, adolescent, adult, aged, Depressive Disorder, Major, female, global health, male, mental health service, middle aged, patient attitude, prevalence, standards, statistics and numerical data, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Depressive Disorder, Major, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Health Services, Middle Aged, Patient Acceptance of Health Care, Prevalence, Young Adult

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129) Alomashi, G.B., Khudhur, H.R.

NRAMP1 gene polymorphism and susceptibility to cutaneous leishmaniasis in Iraq

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Abstract

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is a vector-borne disease and endemic in most regions of Iraq, especially in the regions with poor populations. Natural resistance associated macrophage protein 1 (NRAMP1) gene plays an essential role in susceptibility to CL and disease pathology. This study aimed to study the polymorphism in NRAMP1 gene, and tried to identify an association between gene variants and susceptibility to CL infection in Iraqi population / AL-Muthanna province. Samples of peripheral blood were collected from 60 patients with CL and 32 apparently healthy controls. NRAMP1 (D543N) polymorphism was detected in patients and control groups by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) technique. The results indicated a statistically significant difference in genotype distribution between CL cases and healthy controls ($p = 0.036$), and the results indicated that genetic variations of D543N were not associated with susceptibility to CL infection, and the frequency of allele A was greater in controls than in patients with

statistical significance of $p = 0.01$. © Ghada Basil Alomashi, and Hasan Raheem Khudhur.

Author Keywords

Cutaneous leishmaniasis; D543N; Iraq; NRAMP1 polymorphisms

Index Keywords

natural resistance associated macrophage protein 1; adolescent, adult, allele, Article, controlled study, female, gene frequency, genetic polymorphism, genetic susceptibility, genetic variability, genotype, human, Iraq, Iraqi, major clinical study, male, NRAMP1 gene, polymerase chain reaction, restriction fragment length polymorphism, skin leishmaniasis, young adult

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130) Mohseen, H.K.

The effects of laser radiation on viscosity (PCV) of blood

(2017) *Pakistan Journal of Biotechnology*, 14 (3), pp. 477-479. Cited 1 time.

College of Medicine, Al-Qadisiya University, Iraq

Abstract

In this study, the effect of the laser (532nm) studied on blood viscosity by using Laser (532nm), power 4mw and the time of exposure (15 and 20 min), the sample was divided into two sample for irradiation and control. Blood samples withdraw from man ages (35-45) years and to suffer from hyper-viscosity. The results of this study show the decreases of viscosity in blood with effect of laser where the decrement was 2% after 15 min and 8% after 20 min. of laser irradiation.

Author Keywords

Blood; Laser; Viscosity

Index Keywords

adult, Article, blood sampling, blood smear, blood viscosity, cephalic vein, diagnostic accuracy, erythrocyte adhesiveness, hematocrit, human, human cell, laser, leukocyte, venous blood

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131) Mohammad, B.^a, Hadi, N.R.^b, Huda, J.^b, Elkilany, G.^c, Singh, R.B.^d

Renoprotective effects of artesunate against renal ischemia-reperfusion injury in rat model

(2017) *World Heart Journal*, 9 (1), pp. 37-44.

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Abstract

Background: Renal ischemia-reperfusion (Renal I/R) leads to acute kidney injury (AKI), a major kidney disease associated with an increasing prevalence and high mortality rates. A variety of experimental models, both in vitro and in vivo, have been used to study the pathogenic mechanisms of ischemic AKI and to test reno-protective strategies. Aim: To study potential protective effects of artesunate on renal I/R injury. Materials and Methods: Renal I/R injury was unilaterally induced in adult (3 to 5 months) male Sprague-Dawley rats, whose weights ranged from 180 to 390 g. Thereafter, the animals were pre-treated with artesunate intra-peritoneally, and at the end of reperfusion sacrificed humanely. Plasma, serum and tissue samples were obtained for analysis. Plasma concentrations of NGAL (neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin), an iron-trafficking protein involved in multiple processes such as apoptosis, innate immunity and renal development, and tissue concentrations of IL-18 (Interleukin-18) were measured via ELISA analysis. Serum urea and creatinine were also measured in the samples. Results: Artesunate improved renal ischemia reperfusion, including renal function and brought about reductions in inflammatory mediators and kidney tissue injury. Plasma concentrations of NGAL and tissue concentrations of IL-18 were significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower in the artesunate-pretreated group than in the vehicle and control groups. Furthermore, serum concentrations of urea and creatinine were significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased in the pretreated group as compared to the control group. Conclusion: Artesunate can significantly improve renal function following I/R through down-regulation of inflammatory parameters and NGAL expression. Furthermore, it could serve as a potential therapy in ischemia reperfusion-induced acute kidney injury. © 2017 Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Author Keywords

Acute kidney injury; Interleukine-18; Neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocaline

Index Keywords

artesunate, creatinine, interleukin 18, neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin, urea; acute kidney failure, adult, animal experiment, animal model, animal tissue, Article, controlled study, creatinine blood level, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, inflammation, kidney function, kidney injury, male, nonhuman, protein blood level, protein expression, rat, rat model, renal protection, reperfusion injury, Sprague Dawley rat, tissue level, urea blood level

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132) Al-Sharifi, Z.A.R.^a, Al-Ammar, H.A.J.^b, Mahmood, H.G.^a, Turki, K.M.^a, Al-Karkhi, I.I.^c

Lack of Vitamin D in Iraqi children with asthma

(2017) *Biomedical and Pharmacology Journal*, 10 (1), pp. 89-93.

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Abstract

Vitamins assumes as part of pathology genetic factor in asthma because of the intense immunomodulatory influence following to cell of the distinctive immunities. Additionally it decreases the danger of breathing virus-related to the diseases that were critical originators to breathing difficulties (asthma) intensifications. Additionally, it strengthens the mitigating activity of the steroids that were observed as the best asthma.controller. Finding the relationship between the level and the presence of Vitamin D lack and the asthma in Iraqi kids. 50 asthmatic kids where used and compared to 50 healthy kids (controls). Both are exposed to medication, examinations in addition to investigations in laboratory and clinically, estimation of calcium, alkaline phosphate in serum was also determined through the levels of 25-OH-D. An important association among the deficiency of Vitamin D and seriousness of asthmatic kids, in addition to that it was found that there was insignificant correlation among exposure to sun and the level of 25-OH-D. The deficiency of Vitamin D considered being very common in Iraqi the asthmatic children.Low levels of Vitamin D in serum usually connected to elevation in asthma seriousness.

Author Keywords

Asthma; Iraqi Children; Vitamin D level

Index Keywords

25 hydroxyvitamin D, alkaline phosphatase, calcium; Article, asthma, child, childhood disease, clinical article, controlled study, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, female, human, Iraqi, male, sun exposure, vitamin D deficiency

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133) Jabir, F.A.^a, Al-Askeri, M.A.^b, Jaber, W.^c

Interleukin-18 gene polymorphism and some risk factors in Iraqi patients with breast cancer

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Abstract

Objective: Breast cancer is the most diagnosed cancer in women, which leads to death in a lot of women with breast cancer. The major risk factors associated with breast cancer risk related to family history, age, clinical history, lifestyle factors, long-period hormonal exposure, and single nucleotide polymorphisms in many genes showed possible links with breast cancer incidence risk in different people populations. Our study aimed to figure out the correlation between smoking, lodging and family history, and other factors with the risk of breast cancer. **Methods:** Blood sample from female patients with breast cancer and healthy individuals were collected and subjected to tetra-amplification refractory mutation system–polymerase chain reaction (T-ARMS-PCR) technique for –607 C/A mutation of an interleukin (IL-18) gene and SPSS 18 software analyzed the results statically. **Results:** Results showed no association between lodging and smoking with risk of breast cancer, ($p>0.05$), while the association between the risk and family history were obvious ($p<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The results obtained by T-ARMS-PCR technique did not show the association between –607 C/A alternation of IL-18 gene and breast cancer ($p>0.05$) in the individuals examined in our study. © 2017 The Authors.

Author Keywords

Gene; Interleukin-18; Mutations; Polymorphism; Tetra-amplification refractory mutation system–polymerase chain reaction

Index Keywords

interleukin 18; Article, blood sampling, breast cancer, cancer incidence, cancer risk, clinical article, controlled study, DNA polymorphism, family history, female, gene, gene frequency, gene mutation, genotype, human, human cell, IL 18 gene, Iraqi, risk assessment, risk factor, rural area, smoking, urban area

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134) Al-Azawi, I.H.^a, Khaleel, S.H.^b, Al-Khafaji, G.K.^a

Using PCR assay for detection and subtyping of *Ureaplasma parvum* in women with recurrent abortion
(2017) *Reviews in Medical Microbiology*, 28 (1), pp. 26-29. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were to investigate the occurrence of *Ureaplasma parvum* in women with recurrent abortion and to determine the distribution of *U. parvum* serovars (1, 3, 6, 14) in women with recurrent abortion by conventional PCR technique. In total, 130 samples including vaginal bleeding, vaginal swab, and urine were collected from women with recurrent abortion and 40 samples including vaginal swab and urine from control women without recurrent abortion. Through the study, two types of media were used, *Ureaplasma* broth (IH Broth) and *Ureaplasma* agar (IH Agar). The positive isolates for *Ureaplasma* spp. were investigated by conventional PCR technique for identification of *U. parvum* and subtyping to their serovars (1, 3, 6, 14). The results revealed the *U. parvum* was identified in 29.6% from the patient group and 11% from the control group. *U. parvum* isolates were further subtyped using PCR, the results showed that serovar 3 was the most frequent isolate in a proportion of 42.8%, with serovar 1 (28.5%), serovar 6 (14.2%), and serovar 14 (14.2%) in the patient group, but in the control group only serovar 1 was isolated in a proportion of 11%. These results evidently indicate that *U. parvum* may be an important etiologic agent for recurrent abortion. Copyright © 2017 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

IH medium; PCR; Recurrent abortion; Serovars; Subtyping; *Ureaplasma parvum*

Index Keywords

Article, bacterium detection, bacterium identification, bacterium isolate, controlled study, female, human, nonhuman, polymerase chain reaction, prematurity, priority journal, recurrent abortion, serotype, *Ureaplasma parvum*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, vagina bleeding

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Cross-national epidemiology of panic disorder and panic attacks in the world mental health surveys

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Abstract

Context: The scarcity of cross-national reports and the changes in Diagnostic and Statistical Manual version 5 (DSM-5) regarding panic disorder (PD) and panic attacks (PAs) call for new epidemiological data on PD and PAs and its subtypes in the general population. **Objective:** To present representative data about the cross-national epidemiology of PD and PAs in accordance with DSM-5 definitions. **Design and setting:** Nationally representative cross-sectional surveys using the World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview version 3.0. **Participants:** Respondents (n = 142,949) from 25 high, middle, and lower-middle income countries across the world aged 18 years or older. **Main outcome measures:** PD and presence of single and recurrent PAs. **Results:** Lifetime prevalence of PAs was 13.2% (SE 0.1%). Among persons that ever had a PA, the majority had recurrent PAs (66.5%; SE 0.5%), while only 12.8% fulfilled DSM-5 criteria for PD. Recurrent PAs were associated with a subsequent onset of a variety of mental disorders (OR 2.0; 95% CI 1.8–2.2) and their course (OR 1.3; 95% CI 1.2–2.4) whereas single PAs were not (OR 1.1; 95% CI 0.9–1.3 and OR 0.7; 95% CI 0.6–0.8). Cross-national lifetime prevalence estimates were 1.7% (SE 0.0%) for PD with a median age of onset of 32 (IQR 20–47). Some 80.4% of persons with lifetime PD had a lifetime comorbid mental disorder. **Conclusions:** We extended previous epidemiological data to a cross-national context. The presence of recurrent PAs in particular is associated with subsequent onset and course of mental disorders beyond agoraphobia and PD, and might serve as a generic risk marker for psychopathology. © 2016 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Author Keywords

anxiety/anxiety disorders; assessment/diagnosis; epidemiology; international; panic attacks/agoraphobia

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adult, agoraphobia, Article, comorbidity, controlled study, cross-sectional study, disease course, DSM-5, epidemiological data, female, health survey, human, major clinical study, male, mental disease, onset age, panic, prevalence, priority journal, recurrent disease, adolescent, aged, Asia, Australia, Europe, international cooperation, Mexico, middle aged, New Zealand, Nigeria, panic, psychology, South America, statistics and numerical data, United States, very elderly, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Asia, Australia, Cross-Sectional Studies, Europe, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Internationality, Male, Mexico, Middle Aged, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panic Disorder, Prevalence, South America, United States, Young Adult

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The cross-national epidemiology of DSM-IV intermittent explosive disorder
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Abstract

Background This is the first cross-national study of intermittent explosive disorder (IED). **Method** A total of 17 face-to-face cross-sectional household surveys of adults were conducted in 16 countries ($n = 88\,063$) as part of the World Mental Health Surveys initiative. The World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI 3.0) assessed DSM-IV IED, using a conservative definition. **Results** Lifetime prevalence of IED ranged across countries from 0.1 to 2.7% with a weighted average of 0.8%; 0.4 and 0.3% met criteria for 12-month and 30-day prevalence, respectively. Sociodemographic correlates of lifetime risk of IED were being male, young, unemployed, divorced or separated, and having less education. The median age of onset of IED was 17 years with an interquartile range across countries of 13-23 years. The vast majority (81.7%) of those with lifetime IED met criteria for at least one other lifetime disorder; co-morbidity was highest with alcohol abuse and depression. Of those with 12-month IED, 39% reported severe impairment in at least one domain, most commonly social or relationship functioning. Prior traumatic experiences involving physical (non-combat) or sexual violence were associated with increased risk of IED onset. **Conclusions** Conservatively defined, IED is a low prevalence disorder but this belies the true societal costs of IED in terms of the effects of explosive anger attacks on families and relationships. IED is more common among males, the young, the socially disadvantaged and among those with prior exposure to violence, especially in childhood. © 2016 Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

Cross-national studies; DSM-IV; epidemiology; intermittent explosive disorder; World Mental Health Surveys

Index Keywords

adolescent, Africa, alcoholism, Asia, comorbidity, cross-sectional study, depression, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Europe, female, human, impulse control disorder, male, Middle East, onset age, prevalence, psychotrauma, questionnaire, risk factor, sexual crime, South and Central America, statistics and numerical data, United States, violence, young adult; Adolescent, Africa, Age of Onset, Alcoholism, Asia, Comorbidity, Cross-Sectional Studies, Depressive Disorder, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Disruptive, Impulse Control, and Conduct Disorders, Europe, Female, Humans, Latin America, Male, Middle East, Prevalence, Psychological Trauma, Risk Factors, Sex Offenses, Surveys and Questionnaires, United States, Violence, Young Adult

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Melatonin effects on myocardial ischemia–reperfusion injury: Impact on the outcome in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting surgery

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Abstract

Background Myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury represents a clinically critical problem associated with coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). The degree of oxidative stress, inflammation and apoptosis are increased during the reperfusion of the heart muscles following ischemia. The present study aims to examine the protective role of melatonin in ameliorating the degree of cardiac injury in patients undergoing bypass surgery, and whether this effect is a dose related. Methods A total of forty-five patients who were undergoing elective CABG in (Al-Najaf Cardiac Center, Al-Najaf, Iraq) were included in this study for the period between January, 2015 and November, 2015. Participants were randomly allocated into 3 study groups: Placebo-controlled group (C), low dose melatonin treatment group, 10 mg capsule once daily (M1) and high dose melatonin treatment group 20 mg capsule once daily (M2). Results Compared to the control group, there was a significant increase in the ejection fraction (EF%) associated with a significant decline in heart rate (HR) among the M1 and M2 groups compared to the C group ($P < 0.05$). In addition, there was a significant reduction in plasma levels of cardiac Troponin-I (CTnI), interleukin-1beta (IL-1 β), Inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) and caspase-3 enzymes in the melatonin groups (group M1 and M2) compared to the control group, ($P < 0.05$) in Melatonin-treated groups. Comparing the two melatonin study groups, the changes in the parameters mentioned above were more significant in the M2 group compared to the M1 group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion These findings suggested that melatonin supplementation can ameliorate the degree of myocardial ischemic–reperfusion injury, dose dependent effects. © 2016 Elsevier Ireland Ltd

Author Keywords

Apoptosis; Coronary artery bypass grafting; Melatonin; Myocardial ischemia–reperfusion injury; Oxidative stress

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The bidirectional associations between psychotic experiences and DSM-IV mental disorders

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Abstract

Objective: While it is now recognized that psychotic experiences are associated with an increased risk of later mental disorders, we lack a detailed understanding of the reciprocal time-lagged relationships between first onsets of psychotic experiences and mental disorders. Using data from World Health Organization World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys, the authors assessed the bidirectional temporal associations between psychotic experiences and mental disorders. **Method:** The WMH Surveys assessed lifetime prevalence and age at onset of psychotic experiences and 21 common DSM-IV mental disorders among 31,261 adult respondents from 18 countries. Discrete-time survival models were used to examine bivariate and multivariate associations between psychotic experiences and mental disorders. **Results:** Temporally primary psychotic experiences were significantly associated with subsequent first onset of eight of the 21 mental disorders (major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, social phobia, posttraumatic stress disorder, adult separation anxiety disorder, bulimia nervosa, and alcohol abuse), with odds ratios ranging from 1.3 (95% CI=1.2-1.5) for major depressive disorder to 2.0 (95% CI=1.5-2.6) for bipolar disorder. In contrast, 18 of 21 primary mental disorders were significantly associated with subsequent first onset of psychotic experiences, with odds ratios ranging from 1.5 (95% CI=1.0-2.1) for childhood separation anxiety disorder to 2.8 (95% CI=1.0-7.8) for anorexia nervosa. **Conclusions:** While temporally primary psychotic experiences are associated with an elevated risk of several subsequent mental disorders, these data show that most mental disorders are associated with an elevated risk of subsequent psychotic experiences. Further investigation of the underlying factors accounting for these time-order relationships may shed light on the etiology of psychotic experiences.

Index Keywords

alcohol abuse, anorexia nervosa, Article, bidirectional temporal association, bipolar disorder, bulimia, comorbidity, comparative study, controlled study, disease association, drug abuse, DSM-IV, generalized anxiety disorder, human, major depression, mental disease, mental disease assessment, onset age, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, priority journal, psychotic experience, retrospective study, risk factor, separation anxiety, social phobia, adolescent, adult, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, female, health survey, male, Mental Disorders, Psychotic Disorders, time factor, world health organization, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age of Onset, Comorbidity, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Disorders, Prevalence, Psychotic Disorders, Time Factors, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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Mental disorders among college students in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys

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Abstract

Background Although mental disorders are significant predictors of educational attainment throughout the entire educational career, most research on mental disorders among students has focused on the primary and secondary school years. Method The World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys were used to examine the associations of mental disorders with college entry and attrition by comparing college students ($n = 1572$) and non-students in the same age range (18-22 years; $n = 4178$), including non-students who recently left college without graduating ($n = 702$) based on surveys in 21 countries (four low/lower-middle income, five upper-middle-income, one lower-middle or upper-middle at the times of two different surveys, and 11 high income). Lifetime and 12-month prevalence and age-of-onset of DSM-IV anxiety, mood, behavioral and substance disorders were assessed with the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). Results One-fifth (20.3%) of college students had 12-month DSM-IV/CIDI disorders; 83.1% of these cases had pre-matriculation onsets. Disorders with pre-matriculation onsets were more important than those with post-matriculation onsets in predicting subsequent college attrition, with substance disorders and, among women, major depression the most important such disorders. Only 16.4% of students with 12-month disorders received any 12-month healthcare treatment for their mental disorders. Conclusions Mental disorders are common among college students, have onsets that mostly occur prior to college entry, in the case of pre-matriculation disorders are associated with college attrition, and are typically untreated. Detection and effective treatment of these disorders early in the college career might reduce attrition and improve educational and psychosocial functioning. © Copyright 2016 Cambridge University Press.

Author Keywords

College attrition; college dropout; education; epidemiology; mental illness

Index Keywords

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A Cross-National Examination of Differences in Classification of Lifetime Alcohol Use Disorder Between DSM-IV and DSM-5: Findings from the World Mental Health Survey

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Abstract

Background: The current study sought to examine the diagnostic overlap in DSM-IV and DSM-5 alcohol use disorder (AUD) and determine the clinical correlates of changing diagnostic status across the 2 classification systems. **Methods:** DSM-IV and DSM-5 definitions of AUD were compared using cross-national community survey data in 9 low-, middle-, and high-income countries. Participants were 31,367 respondents to surveys in the World Health Organization's World Mental Health Survey Initiative. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview, version 3.0, was used to derive DSM-IV and DSM-5 lifetime diagnoses of AUD. Clinical characteristics, also assessed in the surveys, included lifetime DSM-IV anxiety; mood and drug use disorders; lifetime suicidal ideation, plan, and attempt; general functional impairment; and psychological distress. **Results:** Compared with DSM-IV AUD (12.3%, SE = 0.3%), the DSM-5 definition yielded slightly lower prevalence estimates (10.8%, SE = 0.2%). Almost one-third (n = 802) of all DSM-IV abuse cases switched to subthreshold according to DSM-5 and one-quarter (n = 467) of all DSM-IV diagnostic orphans switched to mild AUD according to DSM-5. New cases of DSM-5 AUD were largely similar to those who maintained their AUD across both classifications. Similarly, new DSM-5 noncases were similar to those who were subthreshold across both classifications. The exception to this was with regard to the prevalence of any lifetime drug use disorder. **Conclusions:** In this large cross-national community sample, the prevalence of DSM-5 lifetime AUD was only slightly lower than the prevalence of DSM-IV lifetime AUD. Nonetheless, there was considerable diagnostic switching, with a large number of people inconsistently identified across the 2 DSM classifications. Copyright © 2016 by the Research Society on Alcoholism

Author Keywords

Alcohol Use Disorder; DSM-5; DSM-IV; Prevalence

Index Keywords

adult, aged, alcohol use disorder, anxiety, Article, classification algorithm, comparative study, correlation analysis, distress syndrome, drug use, DSM-5, DSM-IV, functional disease, health survey, human, lifespan, major clinical study, mental health care, mood, prevalence, priority journal, adolescent, alcoholism, classification, cross-sectional study, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, female, global health, health survey, international cooperation, male, mental health, middle aged, standards, very elderly, world health organization, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Alcohol-Related Disorders, Cross-Sectional Studies, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Female, Global Health, Health Surveys, Humans, Internationality, Male, Mental Health, Middle Aged, World Health Organization, Young Adult

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141) Al-Hmadani, A.H.^a, Al-Dhalimi, M.A.^b, Alrufae, M.M.A.^b

Rapid identification of dermatophytes isolated from clinical specimens from dermatophytosis patients by application of the PCR-RFLP method

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Abstract

Dermatophytes are a group of closely related fungi that invade keratinized tissue (skin, hair and nails). In the present study, a molecular technique was designed to optimize the polymerase chain reaction-based restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method targeting internal transcribed spacer (ITS) regions in 18S ribosomal DNA (rDNA) of fungi for rapid detection and identification of dermatophytes. A total of 216 specimens from skin, hair and/or nail were collected from 150 patients with dermatophytosis. Specimens were inoculated on Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar (SDA). A small portion of each fungal colony was further studied by RFLP analysis of the PCR-amplified ITS region of rDNA. PCR amplicons and were

visualized by electrophoresis on a 2% agarose gel after digestion by restriction enzymes including HinfI and HaeIII. Nine dermatophyte species including *M. canis*, *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. tonsurans*, *E. floccosum*, *T. rubrum*, *T. ajelloi*, *M. gypseum*, *M. audouinii* and *T. schoenleinii* were identified based on the colony morphology and microscopic criteria. Specific PCR products and RFLP patterns allowed for the rapid identification and reliable differentiation at the genus or species level. Our results showed that this technique is a rapid and reliable tool which allows identification of major pathogenic dermatophytes isolated at the species level.

Author Keywords

Dermatophytes; PCR-RFLP; Skin

Index Keywords

agarose, DNA 18S, internal transcribed spacer, restriction endonuclease; amplicon, *Arthroderma gypseum*, *Arthroderma otae*, Article, controlled study, dermatophyte, dermatophytosis, electrophoresis, *Epidermophyton floccosum*, fungal colonization, fungus identification, *Microsporum audouinii*, nonhuman, polymerase chain reaction, rapid test, restriction fragment length polymorphism, *Trichophyton*, *Trichophyton ajelloi*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton schoenleinii*, *Trichophyton tonsurans*

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- 142) McGrath, J.J.^{a b c}, Saha, S.^{a b c}, Al-Hamzawi, A.O.^d, Alonso, J.^e, Andrade, L.^f, Borges, G.^g, Bromet, E.J.^h, Browne, M.O.ⁱ, Bruffaerts, R.^j, Caldas De Almeida, J.M.^k, Fayyad, J.^l, Florescu, S.^m, De Girolamo, G.ⁿ, Gureje, O.^o, Hu, C.^p, De Jonge, P.^q, Kovess-Masfety, V.^r, Lepine, J.P.^s, Lim, C.C.W.^t, Navarro-Mateu, F.^u, Piazza, M.^v, Sampson, N.^w, Posada-Villa, J.^x, Kendler, K.S.^y, Kessler, R.C.^w

Age of onset and lifetime projected risk of psychotic experiences: Cross-national data from the world mental health survey

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Abstract

Background: Given the early age of onset (AOO) of psychotic disorders, it has been assumed that psychotic experiences (PEs) would have a similar early AOO. The aims of this study were to describe (a) the AOO distribution of PEs, (b) the projected lifetime risk of PEs, and (c) the associations of PE AOO with selected PE features. **Methods:** Data came from the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) surveys. A total of 31 261 adult respondents across 18 countries were assessed for lifetime prevalence of PE. Projected lifetime risk (at age 75 years) was estimated using a 2-part actuarial method. AOO distributions were described for the observed and projected estimates. We examined associations of AOO with PE type metric and annualized PE frequency. **Results:** Projected lifetime risk for PEs was 7.8% (SE = 0.3), slightly higher than lifetime prevalence (5.8%, SE = 0.2). The median (interquartile range; IQR) AOO based on projected lifetime estimates was 26 (17-41) years, indicating that PEs commence across a wide age range. The AOO distributions for PEs did not differ by sex. Early AOO was positively associated with number of PE types ($F = 14.1$, $P < .001$) but negatively associated with annualized PE frequency rates ($F = 8.0$, $P < .001$). **Discussion:** While most people with lifetime PEs have first onsets in adolescence or young adulthood, projected estimates indicate that nearly a quarter of first onsets occur after age 40 years. The extent to which late onset PEs are associated with (a) late onset mental disorders or (b) declining cognitive and/or sensory function need further research. © The Author 2014. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Age of onset; Epidemiology; Lifetime prevalence; Psychotic experiences; World Mental Health Survey

Index Keywords

adolescent, adult, Article, health survey, human, lifespan, major clinical study, mental disease, mental health, onset age, prevalence, priority journal, world health organization, aged, female, global health, male, mental health, middle aged, onset age, Psychotic Disorders, risk, statistics and numerical data, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age of Onset, Aged, Female, Global Health, Humans, Male, Mental Health, Middle Aged, Prevalence, Psychotic Disorders, Risk, Young Adult

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143) Gupta, A.^a, Al-Aubaidy, H.A.^a, Mohammad, B.^b

Glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide and dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors: Their roles in management of type 2 diabetes mellitus

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Abstract

This review paper highlights the major advances investigating the roles of glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide and its receptors in glucose metabolism and their potential use in management of type 2 diabetes mellitus. It also focusses on the role of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors in the treatment of this disease. This study discussed the recent therapeutic development which have occurred in this field, and also covering the evolvement of the potential treatments for diabetes

which can be discovered and implemented in the near future to design an effective therapy for diabetes and prediabetes. © 2016 Diabetes India

Author Keywords

Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors; Glucose dependent insulinotropic polypeptide; Type 2 diabetes mellitus

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cholecystokinin, dipeptidyl peptidase IV, dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, gastric inhibitory polypeptide, gastrointestinal hormone, glucagon like peptide 1, glucose, transcription factor, dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor, gastric inhibitory polypeptide, incretin; adipose tissue, bone, central nervous system, glucose metabolism, human, impaired glucose tolerance, insulin like activity, non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, nonhuman, priority journal, Review, biological model, Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2, Dipeptidyl-Peptidase IV Inhibitors, Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide, Humans, Incretins, Models, Biological

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- 144) Aguilar-Gaxiola, S., Loera, G., Geraghty, E.M., Ton, H., Lim, C.C.W., de Jonge, P., Kessler, R.C., Posada-Villa, J., Medina-Mora, M.E., Hu, C., Fiestas, F., Bruffaerts, R., Kovess-Masféty, V., Al-Hamzawi, A.O., Levinson, D., de Girolamo, G., Nakane, Y., ten Have, M., O'Neill, S., Wojtyniak, B., Caldas de Almeida, J.M., Florescu, S., Haro, J.M., Scott, K.M.

Associations between DSM-IV mental disorders and subsequent onset of arthritis

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Abstract

We investigated the associations between DSM-IV mental disorders and subsequent arthritis onset, with and without mental disorder comorbidity adjustment. We aimed to determine whether specific types of mental disorders and increasing numbers of mental disorders were associated with the onset of arthritis later in life. Method: Data were collected using face-to-face household surveys, conducted in 19 countries from different regions of the world (n = 52,095). Lifetime prevalence and age at onset of 16 DSM-IV mental disorders were assessed retrospectively with the World Health Organization (WHO) Composite International Diagnostic Interview (WHO-CIDI). Arthritis was assessed by self-report of lifetime history of arthritis and age at onset. Survival analyses estimated the association of initial onset of mental disorders with subsequent onset of arthritis. Results: After adjusting for comorbidity, the number of mood, anxiety, impulse-control, and substance disorders remained significantly associated with arthritis onset showing odds ratios (ORs) ranging from 1.2 to 1.4. Additionally, the risk of developing arthritis increased as the number of mental disorders increased from one to five or more disorders. Conclusion: This study suggests links between mental disorders and subsequent arthritis onset using a large, multi-country dataset. These associations lend support to the idea that it may be possible to reduce the severity of mental disorder-arthritis comorbidity through early identification and effective treatment of mental disorders. © 2016 Elsevier Inc.

Author Keywords

Arthritis; Comorbidity; Mental disorders; Substance abuse

Index Keywords

agoraphobia, alcohol abuse, alcoholism, anxiety disorder, arthritis, Article, binge eating disorder, bulimia, cohort analysis, comorbidity, controlled study, cross-sectional study, disease association, drug abuse, drug dependence, DSM-IV, dysthymia, generalized anxiety disorder, household, human, impulse control disorder, intermittent explosive disorder, major clinical study, major depression, mental disease, mood disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, onset age, posttraumatic stress disorder, prevalence, retrospective study, social phobia, substance abuse, adolescent, adult, Anxiety Disorders, arthritis, complication, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, factual database, female, impulsiveness, male, Mental Disorders, Mood Disorders, odds ratio, psychology, self report, severity of illness index, Substance-Related Disorders, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Age of Onset, Anxiety Disorders, Arthritis, Comorbidity, Databases, Factual, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental

Disorders, Female, Humans, Impulsive Behavior, Male, Mental Disorders, Mood Disorders, Odds Ratio, Prevalence, Retrospective Studies, Self Report, Severity of Illness Index, Substance-Related Disorders, Young Adult

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- 145) Scott, K.M.^a, Lim, C.^a, Al-Hamzawi, A.^b, Alonso, J.^{c,d}, Bruffaerts, R.^e, Caldas-De-Almeida, J.M.^f, Florescu, S.^g, De Girolamo, G.^h, Hu, C.ⁱ, De Jonge, P.^j, Kawakami, N.^k, Medina-Mora, M.E.^l, Moskalewicz, J.^m, Navarro-Mateu, F.ⁿ, O'Neill, S.^o, Piazza, M.^p, Posada-Villa, J.^q, Torres, Y.^r, Kessler, R.C.^s

Association of mental disorders with subsequent chronic physical conditions: World mental health surveys from 17 countries

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Abstract

IMPORTANCE It is clear that mental disorders in treatment settings are associated with a higher incidence of chronic physical conditions, but whether this is true of mental disorders in the community, and how generalized (across a range of physical health outcomes) these associations are, is less clear. This information has important implications for mental health care and the primary prevention of chronic physical disease. **OBJECTIVE** To investigate associations of 16 temporally prior DSM-IV mental disorders with the subsequent onset or diagnosis of 10 chronic physical conditions. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** Eighteen face-to-face, cross-sectional household surveys of community-dwelling adults were conducted in 17 countries (47 609 individuals; 2 032 942 person-years) from January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2011. The Composite International Diagnostic Interview was used to retrospectively assess the lifetime prevalence and age at onset of DSM-IV-identified mental disorders. Data analysis was performed from January 3, 2012, to September 30, 2015. **MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES** Lifetime history of physical conditions was ascertained via self-report of physician's diagnosis and year of

onset or diagnosis. Survival analyses estimated the associations of temporally prior first onset of mental disorders with subsequent onset or diagnosis of physical conditions. RESULTS Most associations between 16 mental disorders and subsequent onset or diagnosis of 10 physical conditions were statistically significant, with odds ratios (ORs) (95% CIs) ranging from 1.2 (1.0-1.5) to 3.6 (2.0-6.6). The associations were attenuated after adjustment for mental disorder comorbidity, but mood, anxiety, substance use, and impulse control disorders remained significantly associated with onset of between 7 and all 10 of the physical conditions (ORs [95% CIs] from 1.2 [1.1-1.3] to 2.0 [1.4-2.8]). An increasing number of mental disorders experienced over the life course was significantly associated with increasing odds of onset or diagnosis of all 10 types of physical conditions, with ORs (95% CIs) for 1 mental disorder ranging from 1.3 (1.1-1.6) to 1.8 (1.4-2.2) and ORs (95% CIs) for 5 or more mental disorders ranging from 1.9 (1.4-2.7) to 4.0 (2.5-6.5). In population-attributable risk estimates, specific mental disorders were associated with 1.5% to 13.3% of physical condition onsets. CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE These findings suggest that mental disorders of all kinds are associated with an increased risk of onset of a wide range of chronic physical conditions. Current efforts to improve the physical health of individuals with mental disorders may be too narrowly focused on the small group with the most severe mental disorders. Interventions aimed at the primary prevention of chronic physical diseases should optimally be integrated into treatment of all mental disorders in primary and secondary care from early in the disorder course. Copyright © 2016 American Medical Association.

Index Keywords

adult, anxiety, Article, chronic disease, community, comorbidity, data analysis, disease association, DSM-IV, female, health survey, household, human, impulse control disorder, interview, lifespan, major clinical study, male, medical history, mental disease, mental health, mood, onset age, physical disease, risk factor, self report, substance use, survival, adolescent, aged, China, chronic disease, comorbidity, Europe, health status, health survey, Mental Disorders, middle aged, New Zealand, statistics and numerical data, very elderly, Western Hemisphere, young adult; Adolescent, Adult, Aged, Aged, 80 and over, Americas, China, Chronic Disease, Comorbidity, Europe, Female, Health Status, Health Surveys, Humans, Male, Mental Disorders, Middle Aged, New Zealand, Young Adult

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146) Jabir, F.A.^a, Jaber, W.^b, Al-Askeri, M.A.^c

FASL gene polymorphism with oxidative stress of Iraqi females with breast cancer

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Abstract

The aim of current study is to explore the probable role of FASL gene polymorphism and oxidative stress in breast cancer occurring in the Iraqi female patients. Blood samples from patients and healthy volunteers were collected and used for the succeeding experiments. The results were obtained by (T-ARMS PCR) technique for the FASL gene were shown there was a significant difference in 2124 A/G polymorphism of FASL between treated group and control group (P less than 0.05). © 2016, Sphinx Knowledge House. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Brest Cancer; FASL gene; MDA; Oxidative stress; T-ARMS PCR and polymorphism

Index Keywords

8 hydroxydeoxyguanosine, Fas ligand, malonaldehyde, nitric oxide; allele, Article, blood sampling, breast cancer, cancer risk, controlled study, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, FASL gene, female, gene, gene expression, gene frequency, gene sequence, genetic association, genotype, human, Iraq, lipid peroxidation, major clinical study, oxidative stress, polymerase chain reaction, single nucleotide polymorphism

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147) Hasan, S.A.J.^{a d}, Lokman, I.H.^a, Saad, A.N.^b, Zuki, A.B.Z.^a, Kassim, A.B.^c

Impact of daily supplement of probiotic on the production performance of Akar Putra Chickens

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^d Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Baghdad University, Iraq

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the effects of prepared probiotic (PP) on the live body weight, weight gain, feed intake and feed conversion ratio in Malaysian chicken (Akar Putra). A total of 72 day-old Akar Putra chicks were reared for 12 weeks and randomly assigned to three dietary treatments (24 chicken/treatment), with 3 replications for each (8 chicken/replicate). The treatments consisted of a control group (T1), and the supplemented diet with probiotic in the second treatment was prepared at the rate 1:1 (1 kg of commercial broiler feed + 1 g PP). While the rate was 1:2 (1 kg of commercial broiler feed + 2 g PP) in the third treatment. Supplementing probiotic in both rates revealed significant improvement in terms of males' and females' growth rates, final live body weight, weight gain and feed conversion ratio. Based on the research findings, the best results were obtained when chickens received 1 g PP in males and 2 g in females. © Universiti Putra Malaysia Press.

Author Keywords

Akar Putra chicken; Probiotic; Production performance

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148) Sahib, H.A.^a, Mohammad, B.I.^a, Abdul-Majid, B.A.^b

Therapeutic effectiveness of clopidogrel-induced platelets inhibition: An inter-individual response variability among Iraqi patients

(2016) *World Heart Journal*, 8 (1), pp. 23-28. Cited 1 time.

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Abstract

Background: Despite the unmistakable beneficial effect of clopidogrel on platelet aggregation, some patients still respond poorly to the drug, leading to early and adverse cardiovascular clinical events. Patients and methods: One hundred and twenty-seven patients with cardiovascular diseases (ACS, stroke, or TIA) were enrolled as a study group. Patients were

recruited at the coronary care unit (CCU) of Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital. Platelet assessment was performed by using light transmission aggregometry. Results: The mean value of platelet aggregation was 61.7 ± 17.3 ; the median value was 64 and the range was 10-96. The range shows a considerable amount of variability. Types of variability can be referred to as either skewness or kurtosis. Skewness is a measure of the symmetry of a distribution. The data in Table 1 show that skewness was negative (-0.450), suggesting a deviation from the normal distribution. Kurtosis, a measure of the peakedness or flatness of a distribution, was also negative (-0.130), suggesting a flat peak. Twenty four percent of the patients enrolled in this study were hypo-responders. Conclusions: Among the patients enrolled in this study, there was significant ($p < 0.05$) inter-individual variability with negative skewness and kurtosis (-0.450, -0.130, respectively). © 2016 Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

Author Keywords

Aggregation; Platelet dysfunction; Thrombocyte; Variations

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149) Al-Huseini, L.M.A.^a, Swadi, A.A.^a, Swadi, S.M.^b

Effective cefixime treatment in pregnant women with urinary tract infection

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Abstract

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are considered to be the most common bacterial infection during pregnancy. Early diagnosis and proper treatment have a great impact on both mother health and pregnancy outcome. The antibiotic chosen should have a good maternal and fetal safety profile. In this paper, we screened pregnant women for UTIs at different stages of their pregnancies and treated them with a third generation cephalosporin, cefixime, aiming to evaluate the efficacy of this antibiotic in treating UTIs. Our results demonstrate considerable effectiveness of cefixime in treating UTIs in pregnant women at their first, second and third trimesters with significant reduction in bacterial urine culture growth in these pregnant women. There were no changes in renal function, blood glucose, white blood cells and hemoglobin levels before and after treatment which reflect drug safety and tolerability. We conclude that cefixime is an effective therapy for pregnant women at any stage of their gestation of relatively short term treatment. © 2016, Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Cefixime; Pregnancy; Urinary tract infection

Index Keywords

Antibiotics, Blood, Diagnosis; Bacterial infections, Cefixime, Effective therapy, Hemoglobin levels, Pregnancy, Third generation, Urinary tract infections, White blood cells; Obstetrics; cefixime, hemoglobin; Article, clinical article, creatinine blood level, drug efficacy, female, gestational age, glucose blood level, human, kidney function, leukocyte count, nonhuman, pregnancy, pregnant woman, pyuria, urea blood level, urinalysis, urinary tract infection, urine culture

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150) Dkhil, A.S.^a, Hussain, F.^a, Muttar, A.A.^b

Association between interleukin-6(IL-6) and thrombocytosis in rheumatoid arthritis patients

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Abstract

This study was performed to determine whether the serum concentrations of interleukin (IL)-6 are elevated in patients with RA (rheumatoid arthritis) and to investigate the relationship between IL-6 levels and platelets counts in RA patients. 95 serum samples were obtained, 70 of them from patients with RA who had visited the department of Rheumatology at Al-Sadder medical city in Najaf governorate (Iraq) and 25 age and sex-matched healthy controls. The authors assessed the clinical parameters of the disease, including ESR (erythrocyte sedimentation rate), CRP (C-reactive protein), and RF (rheumatoid factor). platelets counts were measured using automated hematology analyzer Mythic™. Serum concentrations of interleukin-6 (IL-6) were measured using an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay). The results of serum concentration of interleukin-6 (IL-6) were significantly elevated ($P < 0.0001$) in patients with RA compared to those of healthy controls. On the other hand, platelets counts were also showed significantly increased ($P < 0.001$) in patients with RA compared to those of healthy controls. These findings suggested that interleukin-6(IL-6) directly stimulates the thrombocytopoiesis and the net detectable effects in peripheral blood is thrombocytosis. © 2016, Sphinx Knowledge House. All rights reserved.

Index Keywords

C reactive protein, interleukin 6, rheumatoid factor; Article, clinical article, controlled study, disease duration, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, human, latex agglutination test, rheumatoid arthritis, thrombocyte count, thrombocytosis

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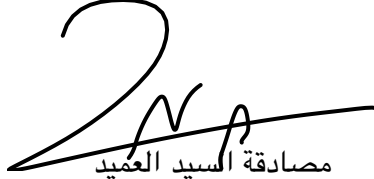
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