

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : Infertile Self-Efficacy, Satisfaction with Life, and WellBeing in Infertile Patients

Jumlah Penulis : 8 orang

Nama Penulis : Achmad Zulfa Juniarto, Amelia Putri, Putri Septia Nabilal Huda, Ramadhan Conny Sulistiyono, Fathurrahman, Eka Chandra Herlina, Mahayu Dewi Ariani, dan Dian Ratna Sawitri

Status Pengusul : Penulis anggota/ penulis ke-8

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a Nama Jurnal : *Teikyo Medical Journal*
- b Nomor ISSN : 0387-5547
- c Vol, No., Bln Thn : Vol. 44, Issue. 6, Desember 2021
- d Penerbit : *Teikyo Daigaku*
- e DOI artikel (jika ada) : -
- f Alamat web jurnal : <https://www.teikyomedicaljournal.com/article/infertile-self-efficacy-satisfaction-with-life-and-well-being-in-infertile-patients>
- Alamat Artikel : <https://www.teikyomedicaljournal.com/volume/TMJ/44/06/infertile-self-efficacy-satisfaction-with-life-and-well-being-in-infertile-patients-61c94429cf19d.pdf>
- g Terindex : Scopus

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah		Nilai Rata-rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal (10%)	1,5	1,5	1,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	5	5	5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	5	5,5	5,25
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	4,5	4,5	4,5
Total = (100%)	16	16,5	16,25
Nilai Pengusul = $40\% \times 16,25 : 7 = 0,925$			

1 Mei 2023

Reviewer 2,

Prof. Dr. Drs. Cholichul Hadi, M.Si., Psikolog
 NIP.196403231989031002
 Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga
 Bidang Ilmu: Psikologi

Reviewer 1,

Prof. Dr. Hamdi Muluk, M.Si
 NIP. 196603311999031001
 Unit kerja : Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia
 Bidang Ilmu: Psikologi

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- g Terindex : Scopus

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	Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review*:

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah				Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;">20</div>	Internasional <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Nasional Terakreditasi <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal (10%)	2				1,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6				5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6				5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	6				4,5
Total = (100%)	20				16
Nilai Pengusul = 40% x 16: 7 = 0,91					

[Signature]

Catatan penilaian artikel oleh reviewer:

1. Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal:

Unsur-unsur dalam artikel jurnal ini tergolong lengkap, meliputi Title, Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Finding and Discussion, Conclusion, dan References. Title tergolong singkat dan cukup menarik, Abstract disajikan dengan padat dan sistematis, Introduction sudah mereview perkembangan riset terkini mengenai kondisi psikologis individu yang mengalami infertilitas. Methods menyajikan informasi mengenai karakteristik partisipan dan desain yang digunakan. Results menyajikan pembahasan korelasi diantara variabel yang terlibat. Discussion menjelaskan dinamika hubungan antar variabel ditinjau dari teori dan hasil penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya. References yang digunakan relevan dengan topik yang diteliti.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Artikel ini menyajikan penelitian tentang kaitan antara infertile self-efficacy, life satisfaction, dan well-being pada pasien yang mengalami infertilitas. Dinamika hubungan positif antara infertile self-efficacy dengan life satisfaction dan well-being dipaparkan secara menyeluruh dengan mempertimbangkan jenis kelamin.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini tergolong cukup, yang didukung dengan keterlibatan 207 partisipan yang mengalami infertilitas, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan. Jumlah ini cukup fantastis mengingat ketersediaan partisipan dan kesediaan untuk berpartisipasi dalam penelitian merupakan sebuah tantangan. Informasi yang disajikan dalam artikel ini cukup mutakhir, mengingat artikel ini menggunakan 43 referensi pendukung, yang 85% diantaranya merupakan terbitan 10 tahun terakhir.

4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit:

Unsur-unsur jurnal tergolong lengkap dan kualitas penerbit tergolong memadai. Meskipun demikian, terdapat beberapa yang perlu menjadi perhatian. Status jurnal saat ini coverage discontinued di Scopus, dan informasi mengenai negara asal editorial board member tidak tersaji. Kedua hal tersebut menjadikan artikel ini nilainya tidak dapat mencapai maksimal karena diturunkan menjadi 20.

5. Indikasi plagiasi:

Hasil cek plagiasi memberikan hasil Turnitin similarity index sebesar 17%, yang memberikan gambaran bahwa orisinalitas artikel jurnal ini cukup terjaga dan di dalam artikel jurnal ini tidak ditemukan adanya tanda-tanda plagiarisme.

6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

Dalam penelitian dan penulisan artikel jurnal ini, pengusul memberikan kontribusi yang sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan yang ditekuninya, yaitu Psikologi.

Depok, 30 April 2023
Reviewer



Prof. Dr. Hamdi Muluk, M.Si
NIP. 196603311999031001
Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia
Bidang Ilmu: Psikologi

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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review*:

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah				Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi 20	Internasional <div></div>	Nasional Terakreditasi <div></div>	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi <div></div>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal (10%)	2				1,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6				5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6				5,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	6				4,5
Total = (100%)	20				16,5
Nilai Pengusul = 40% x 16,5: 7 = 0,94					



Catatan penilaian artikel oleh reviewer:

1. Kesesuaian dan kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal:

Unsur-unsur dalam artikel jurnal ini tergolong lengkap sebagaimana artikel jurnal pada umumnya. Unsur-unsur tersebut meliputi Title, Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Findings and Discussion, Conclusion, dan References. Title tergolong padat dan jelas, Abstract disajikan dengan sistematis, Introduction menyajikan review mengenai perkembangan riset terkini tentang kondisi psikologis individu perempuan maupun laki-laki yang mengalami infertilitas baik yang bersifat primer dan sekunder. Methods menyajikan informasi yang akurat mengenai jumlah dan karakteristik partisipan serta desain penelitian yang digunakan. Findings and Discussion memberikan gambaran mengenai hasil pengujian hipotesis serta menjelaskan dinamika hubungan antar variabel ditinjau dari teori dan hasil penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya. Conclusion memberikan ulasan konklusif atas temuan penelitian. References yang digunakan disajikan secara runtut dan kontennya relevan dengan topik yang diteliti.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Artikel ini menyajikan penelitian mengenai hubungan antara infertile self-efficacy, life satisfaction, dan well-being pada partisipan yang merupakan pasien yang mengalami infertilitas yang diperoleh dari dua rumah sakit ibu dan anak swasta serta satu klinik bersalin swasta. Gambaran demografis partisipan disajikan secara lengkap, dan dinamika hubungan positif antara infertile self-efficacy dengan life satisfaction dan well-being dipaparkan secara menyeluruh dengan mempertimbangkan jenis kelamin.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

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6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

Dalam penelitian dan penulisan artikel jurnal ini, pengusul memberikan kontribusi yang sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan yang ditekuninya, yaitu Psikologi.

Surabaya, 30 April 2023
Reviewer



Prof. Dr. Drs. Cholichul Hadi, M.Si., Psikolog
NIP. 196403231989031002
Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga
Bidang Ilmu: Psikologi



Source details

Teikyo Medical Journal

Scopus coverage years: from 1990 to 2019
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Publisher: Teikyo Daigaku

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Teikyo Medical Journal

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Teikyo Medical Journal (ISSN: 03875547)

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Aim and Scope: Teikyo Medical Journal – TMJ

Teikyo Medical Journal (ISSN: 03875547) is a peer-reviewed journal. The journal seeks to publish original research articles that are hypothetical and theoretical in its nature and that provide exploratory insights in the following fields but not limited to: _____

Anatomy Physiology Biochemistry Pharmacology
Pathology Forensic medicine Microbiology
Community Medicine Otorhinolaryngology
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Pulmonary Medicine Dermatology and Venereal diseases
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Pharmaceutics Pulmonology Pharmacognosy
Pharmaceutical Pharmaceutical Technology
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Industrial Pharmacy Drug Design Quality Assurance
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Clinical Pharmacy Pharmacy Practice Drug Discovery
Drug Metabolism Toxicology Clinical Research
Pharmacogenomics Pharmacoinformatics
Pharmacovigilance Life Sciences like Chemistry

Biomedical Sciences Microbiology Immunology
Forensic Epidemiology Oncology Biomedicine
Dentistry Physiotherapy Gynaecology
Dermatoepidemiology Neuroscience Ophthalmology
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Journal ID : **TMJ-28-12-2022-11476**

Category : **Medical and Medicine**

Total View : **471**

Title : Assessment of progastrin releasing peptide as a biomarker in early detection of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer patients; A prospective multicentric study

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-28-12-2022-11474**

Category : **Medical and Medicine**

Total View : **438**

Title : THE VALUE OF THE BLOOD GROUP IN ECHINOCOCCOSIS

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17 Jan 2023 (Vol 46 , Iss 01)

Upcoming Publication
31 Jan 2023 (Vol 46 , Iss 01)

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-17-11-2021-10803**Total View : **393**

Title : Infertile Self-Efficacy, Satisfaction with Life, and Well-Being in Infertile Patients

Abstract :

Infertility is a disease characterized by the inability to establish a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more having regular and unprotected sexual intercourse, or due to an impairment of a person's capacity to reproduce either as an individual or with his/her partner. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between infertile self-efficacy (ISE), life satisfaction, and well-being in infertile patients. This study was conducted at two private Maternity and Children Hospital clinic, and a private Obstetrics and Gynecology clinic in Central Java, Indonesia, during May-July 2019. In this prospective an analytical observational study with cross sectional design, infertile patients with primary and secondary infertility who attended to the clinics and during the period mentioned, and were willing to become research participants and complete the questionnaire booklets. The independent variable of this study was the Infertility Self-Efficacy measured by ISES-SF, whereas the dependent variables of this study were the Satisfaction with Life measured by SWLS, and Well-Being measured by WBI. Infertility self-efficacy had a positive significant relationship with satisfaction with life ($p < 0.001$), infertility self-efficacy had a positive significant relationship with well-being ($p < 0.001$), and satisfaction with life had a significant relationship with well-being ($p < 0.001$) in both male and female patients. Both male and female infertile patients who have higher levels of infertility self-efficacy are more likely to demonstrate higher degrees of satisfaction with life and well-being. Those who have higher levels of life satisfaction also tend to have greater levels of well-being.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-16-11-2021-10802**Total View : **423**

Title : The Effect of Asthma on Patients with Chronic Rhinosinusitis

Abstract :

Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is a common health problem worldwide, and often coexists with asthma. Here, we aim to describe the effect of co-incidence of asthma on CRS and its symptoms. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 1225 people complaining of various health symptoms, who went to the private outpatient clinic, specialized in ear, nose and throat, for the period from June 10 to October 30 in the city of Kirkuk, northern Iraq. Chronic rhinosinusitis was diagnosed in 150 patients (11%). It was found that (20.0%) of CRS patients suffer from asthma. A comparison was made between the CRS with asthma and the CRS without asthma groups for some demographic factors and symptoms. The results demonstrated that CRS patients with asthma had a higher incidence of nasal obstruction, olfactory dysfunction, and nasal polyps than non-asthmatic CRS patients. On the contrary, we observed a significantly higher rate of head pain in subjects with CRS without asthma, compared to the CRS with asthma. According to these findings, there is a need for close collaboration between otolaryngology and respiratory medicine regarding patients with chronic rhinosinusitis and its co-occurrence with asthma, especially in clinical practice.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-15-11-2021-10800**Total View : **365**

Title : Vitamin D as Prenatal Supplementation Preventing Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: Literature Review

Abstract :

Recurrent pregnancy loss is spontaneous or induced demise of three or more successive pregnancies under 20 weeks gestation age or estimated fetal weight less than 500 grams which can be caused by various factors such as maternal age, genetic disorders, immunological problems, previous illness, or nutritional intake. Vitamin D or calciferol is an important nutrient for maternal and neonatal prosperity. Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin that can be obtained from sunlight or food intake and can be metabolized in various cells including reproductive cells so that vitamin D has a role in modulating immune systems, hormone secretion, cell differentiation, cell proliferation, and maintenance of pregnancy. Examination of vitamin D levels before planning a pregnancy can reduce the risk of pregnancy loss because the low status of vitamin D in pregnant women can interfere the placentation process and become one of the pregnancy loss causes. Vitamin D supplementation has proven to reduce the risk of recurrent pregnancy loss in preparation for pregnancy and during pregnancy, especially in women with low status of vitamin D.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-14-11-2021-10797**Total View : **432**

Title : Serum enzymes changes in sheep diagnosed as fascioliasis by ultrasonography

Abstract :

The study was conducted on one hundred fifty local sheep, which divided to two groups first group contain twenty five normal sheep and second group contain one hundred twenty five affected sheep with liver affection. The results of current study finding of affected sheep that an increase in diffuse echogenicity of the liver was observed on ultrasonographic examination in sheep with severe irregular nodular masses diffuse in hepatic parenchyma and

sheep with moderate irregular nodular masses diffuse in hepatic parenchyma and sonographic features focal nodular hyperplasia in liver. Lesions have been documented appear greater echogenicity than the normal liver parenchyma, and a central highly echogenic area. Hepatic masses may be sonographically characterized as a diffuse, increased echogenicity in a normal to enlarged liver. Serum biochemical in normal and sheep with liver affection revealed a significant differences (p<0.05).

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-14-11-2021-10796**

Total View : **436**

Title : [Rhinovirus and Bacterial Causes Upper respiratory tract and relationship with Asthma infection](#)

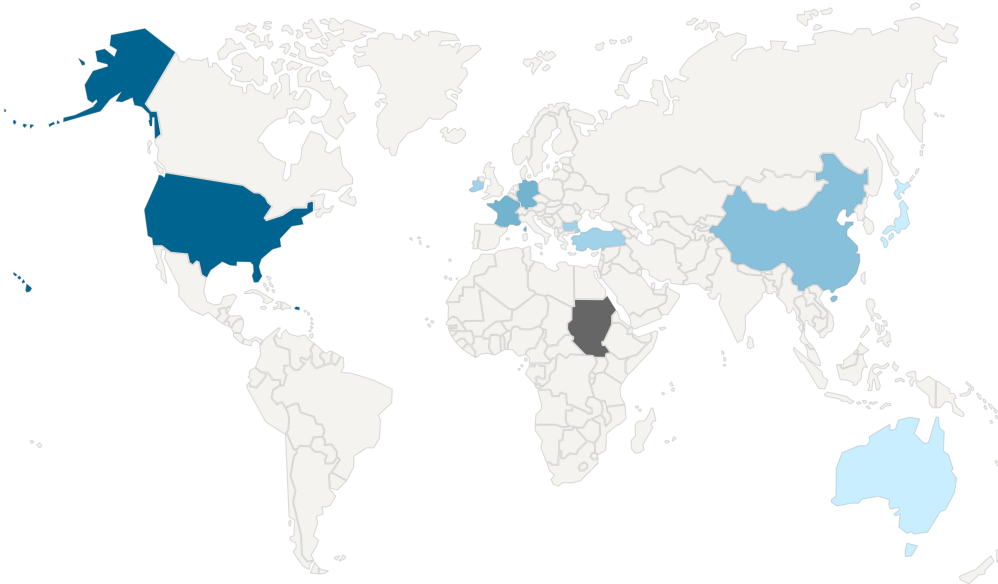
Abstract :

Rhinovirus ubiquitous seasonal pathogen and has been linked to emergence, the first is for wheezing in children and exacerbation of asthma in patients of all ages, Bacterial species have a role in upper respiratory infections and exacerbation of asthma in adults. The research aims to clarify the relationship between Rhinovirus and bacteria that cause infections, The upper respiratory tract and its relationship to asthma. In 200 patients with acute upper respiratory tract infection and asthma Swabs were obtained from the throat to detected pathogenic and commensal bacteria in the throat, and species and sera from these individual for identification RV antibodies IgM, IgG, determination of RV Antigen. Culture results showed that 37.5% were commensal bacteria and The percentage of pathogenic bacteria was rate of 70%, BacterialSpecies isolated (Staph. aureus, Strep. pyogens, H.influenzae ,K.pneumonia ,Strep. Pneumonia P.aeruginosa,E.coli ,S. marcescens), Serological testing using ELISA showed that Rhinovirus infection exacerbation asthma and URTI. type of antigen and Antibody showed a change depending on the sex group.

[Full article](#)

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-14-11-2021-10795**Total View : **378**

Title : [Development of ergotherapy as a method of treatment and rehabilitation in the inclusive environment of modern Ukraine: social, philosophical and legal aspects](#)

Abstract :

The article examines the socio-philosophical aspect of the development of ergotherapy as a method of treatment and rehabilitation in an inclusive environment. The legal features of the introduction, functioning and further development of ergotherapy in Ukraine are considered. The paper examines the features of cooperation between Ukrainian state bodies and the professional ergotherapeutic environment. The article examines the philosophical ideas of Plato about the role of manual labor in ancient law and its role in the formation of personality. The relationship between physical activity and health preservation in the works of Avicenna has been clarified. The philosophical developments of E. Kant in the field of overcoming pain are investigated. The ideas of the primacy of the natural essence of health by Francis Bacon are investigated. The article examines the positivity from attempts to philosophically substantiate new ergotherapeutic concepts developed by Ukrainian scientists, in particular, the concept of Natural Therapy as a combination of animal therapy, agrotherapy and garden therapy into a single integral rehabilitation concept for various nosologies, developed by a team of scientists. The article analyzes the shortcomings of the Ukrainian legislation in the field of regulatory support of ergotherapy and offers own proposals for its improvement, which will be implemented by improving the existing legislation in the field of rehabilitation activities and introducing new laws in the field of social rehabilitation and a separate law on the implementation of ergotherapeutic activities.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-12-11-2021-10793**Total View : **535**

Title : [A Cross Sectional Study to Evaluate the Neurological Symptoms of Acute COVID-19 attack in Iraqi Patients: Applied Study in Private Clinic in Baghdad – Iraq](#)

Abstract :

CVID-19 is new disease that caused by a novel mRNA corona virus (SARS-CoV-2) that transmitted from animals to human. It is spreading from human to human through saliva and nasal discharge droplets. The key entry of this virus to host cells are specific receptors called ACER2. SARS-CoV-2 acts on multiple organs leading to diverse features including that due to it's impacts on the nerves system. The fact that ACER2 receptors are widely distributed in many tissues in the body, can explains - partially - the wide range of organs that damaged during COVID-19 attack. A cross sectional study, involved 220 cases of acute attacks of COVID-19, was done in private clinic, in Baghdad - Iraq, over period extended from 30 \ 3 \ 2020 - 30 \ 11 \ 2020. To demonstrate the neurological symptomatology caused by acute SARS-CoV-2 infection. Nearly half of patients with COVID-19 gave neurological symptoms during acute stage of their SRAS-CoV-2 infection. Headache, taste loss or impairment, and anosmia were the nervous system symptoms that associated with highest frequencies among those patients. Involvement of nervous system isn't rare during acute attack of COVID-19. Headache, loss/impairment of taste, and anosmia are the most alarming neurological symptoms for diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-12-11-2021-10792**Total View : **362**

Title : [Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio and C-reactive protein level markers in severe COVID patients](#)

Abstract :

Coronavirus infection was described as a highly transmitted strain. COVID is mainly transmitted between people by air droplet and direct contact. COVID is a disease characterized by highly inflammatory changes in the lungs. The complete blood count is the most available, easy, efficient, and economic laboratory test. And, total white blood cell (WBC) count and neutrophil -to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) are indicators of the systematic inflammatory response. 50 patients were listed as severe infection had developed into severe infection (intensive care unit (ICU) admission) and 30 healthy individual as control group. Data for patients, such as age and gender, were collected. Blood samples s, including CBC with total WBC, differential counts, lymphocyte count, and neutrophil count were performed using 5-parts differential swelab autoanalyzer hematology. 50 COVID cases with mean age of 52.86 ± 13.9 (range: 29-80) years were recruited. Twenty-five (50%) cases were male and 50% were female with 30 normal healthy control group with mean age of 49.6 ± 14.8 years, 17 cases were male and 13 cases were female. There was significant difference between two groups in NLR, CRP. In this study the mean \pm SD for NLR of the patients found to be very highly significant difference when compared with control group, at the level of significantly (<0.001) by student T Test. This study suggest that early identification of critical illness and risk stratification management will reduce mortality and help alleviate the burden on insufficient medical resources. Early diagnosis of patients with status have to worsen may help in get perfect care and optimizing the use of ICU.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-10-11-2021-10791**Total View : **436**

Title : [Revisional Bariatric Surgery](#)

Abstract :

Obesity can be defined as a chronic disease with a serious impact on an individual's quality of life; moreover, it is a leading risk factor for global death. Bariatric surgery has already proven its efficacy in providing the patient with a healthier life. Nonetheless, failure of initiated treatment can occur in medical practice. We can and should offer our patients correct, patient-tailored revisional therapy conducted by an experienced surgeon in a high-volume hospital facility. In this article, current indications and strategies for secondary bariatric procedures were summarized and include type and number of cases (105 cases) that was converted from restrictive procedure (sleeve gastrectomy and gastric plication)to mal absorptive procedure (gastric bypass R en Y or MGB or to SASI or others.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-10-11-2021-10790**

Total View : **462**

Title : [Frequency of Cutaneous Manifestation in Full Term Newonate and Its Relation to Different Factors](#)

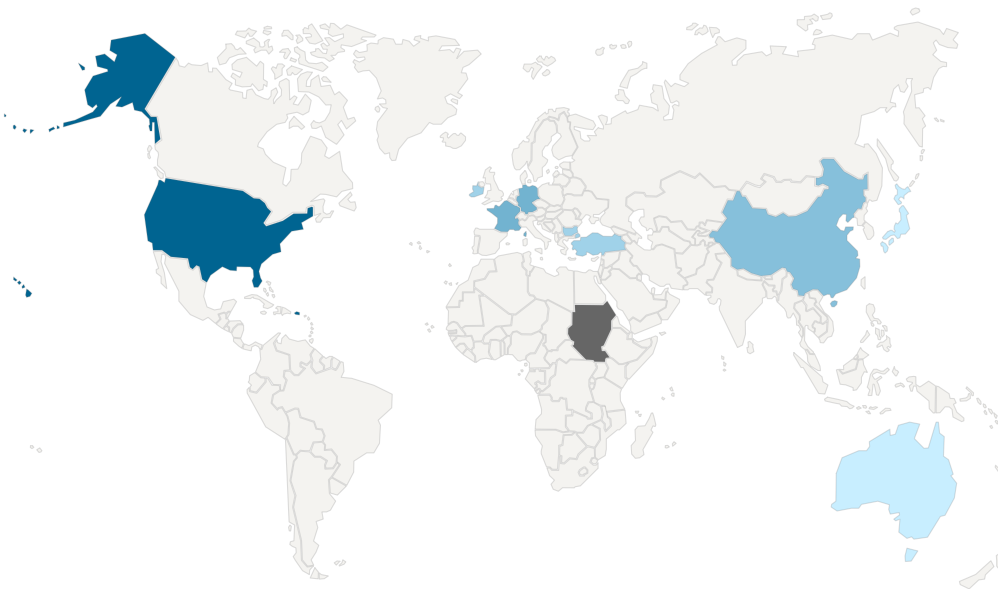
Abstract :

Cutaneous alterations are common in neonates, with a majority of lesions are physiological, transient, or self-limited and require no therapy. Many reports are available about the various disorders peculiar to the skin of infants; however, very little yet known about variations and activity of the skin in neonates. The study attempt to determine the frequency of various dermatoses, i.e., physiological and pathological among newborns within the neonatal period, determine the effect of other variables on the frequency of various dermatoses, determine the most common site of various dermatoses, and to study the mother response among various dermatoses. A total of 260 newborns have examined in a hospital-based, cross-sectional prospective study extending from the first of July 2019 to the fifteenth of September 2020, with regular working hours. Erythema Toxicum Neonatorum (ETN) has observed in 6.25%, Milia has observed in 31.25%, Omphalitis observed in 6.25%. The frequency of Traumatic skin Lesions reached 6.25%, with no significant differences observed in the prevalence of dermatoses concerning maternal diseases. There were statistically significant differences for salmon patches and erythema toxicum neonatorum with toxic habits, vernix caseosa to drug intake during pregnancy, palatal cyst, verinex caseosa, and jaundice concerning dietary supplements. Birthmarks and various dermatoses were more in males than females' newborns. Significant differences between various dermatoses and mood of delivery. Significant differences between various dermatoses with maternal health status and neonatal age. Birth Traumas were more in babies who had birth weight more than 3.5 KG (3.5 KG) and those delivered by NVD than CIS.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-10-11-2021-10789**Total View : **453**

Title : [The Efficacy and Safety of Various Antiviral Therapy for the Treatment of Pregnant COVID-19 Patients: A Comprehensive Systematic Review](#)

Abstract :

Current available data regarding antiviral treatment for pregnant women with COVID-19 are scarce. Therefore, this systematic review is created to collect and review various available data regarding the use of antivirals for treating pregnant women with COVID-19. Literature search was performed on PubMed and Cochrane databases, selecting studies which evaluated the efficacy and safety of antivirals on pregnant women with COVID-19 from inception to June 27, 2021. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used to assess cohort and case series studies. A total of 9 studies were included in this study with 2 being prospective cohort studies and 7 case series, and 3 kinds of antivirals remdesivir, nitazoxanide, and lopinavir-ritonavir. Of all the 9 studies, a total of 98 pregnant women, 19 postpartum women, and 3 immediate puerperium women were included. The use of remdesivir showed promising outcome with 74/79 (93.7%) patients fully recovered and 33/33 (100%) successful delivery and live neonates. Nitazoxanide with a smaller sample size reported 18/20 (90%) patients fully recovered, 12/12 (100%) successful deliveries, and 12/15 (80%) live neonates. Limited data were provided for lopinavir-ritonavir with only 2 patients included and all of them fully recovered. To date, the use of remdesivir seems promising with reassuring clinical, pregnancy, and neonates' outcome. However, as data are still scarce, larger studies, especially clinical trials, are required as most of the clinical trials exclude pregnant women as subjects.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-09-11-2021-10788**Total View : **362**

Title : [Partial purification of capsular polysaccharide 5 \(CP5\) from Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus \(MRSA\) isolates in Iraq](#)

Abstract :

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is the common cause of nosocomial infections and capable of evading the biocidal action of several antimicrobial agents. The objective of this study was for isolation and partial purification of capsular polysaccharide (CP5) from clinical MRSA isolates. This MRSA isolate (A.MS. isolate) can be further used to produce as a candidate immunogenic compound against S. aureus infection. The purification of CPs was carried out by suggesting a modified method depending on the combination of two previously described methods with some modifications. In the present study, given the limited output extracted, method was relied upon UV-Visible Spectrophotometer to detect the capsular polysaccharide (CP5) using a wavelength of 206 nm. The final concentration of S. aureus capsular polysaccharide 5 (CP5) was 6 mg/L, which can be detected from A.MS isolate by UV-visible Spectrophotometer at 206 nm. The chemical composition of the crude extract of S. aureus capsular polysaccharide 5 (CP5) was also detected and the results found that the crude extract of S. aureus included nucleic acid and protein content in addition to capsular polysaccharide 5 (CP5) content. This study is the first record of isolation and purification of the S. aureus capsular polysaccharide (CP5) in Iraq. This MRSA isolate (A.MS. isolate) can be further used to produce as a candidate immunogenic compound against S. aureus infection in rats (as an animal model).

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-08-11-2021-10785**Total View : **447**

Title : [Clinical, Dermoscopic and Histopathological Evaluation of Fractional Ablative Erbium: YAG Laser in Treatment of Melasma](#)

Abstract :

Melasma is a common hyperpigmented lesion that affects mainly females. The treatment options of melasma, including topically applied agents and the use of various laser systems as fractional ablative Erbium: YAG laser. This study aims to evaluate fractional ablative erbium: YAG Laser in the treatment of melasma. The present study included 15 patients with melasma on their face aged 21-51 years. The patients were treated by fractional erbium YAG laser at 4 weeks interval. The percentage of improvement in patients treated by fractional erbium YAG laser was 25 – 80%. There was significant decrease in melanin content and vascular content shown by histopathological examination and dermoscopy. Fractional erbium YAG is effective and safe in treatment of melasma.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-07-11-2021-10783**Total View : **372**

Title : [The Use of Platelet-rich Plasma in Diabetic Foot Ulcers: A Literature Review](#)

Abstract :

Diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) are complications in diabetes mellitus (DM) that can lead to amputations of limbs. The number of DFU predicted about 25% from the total of DM patients. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) therapy plays an important role to manage DFU due to the high content of bioactive molecules. PRP can be obtained and processed by whole blood followed by activation to release growth factors. Therefore, autologous activated PRP (aaPRP) therapy may be a potential candidate to cure DFU. In this review, we addressed the mechanism of DFU, PRP characterization, in vitro and animal studies of PRP, PRP therapy to treat DFU, and clinical trials of DFU using PRP.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-07-11-2021-10782**

Total View : **463**

Title : [The Correlation between Follicular Fluid Levels of Progesterone and Anti-Müllerian Hormone and Pregnancy Rate in ICSI-Cycle](#)

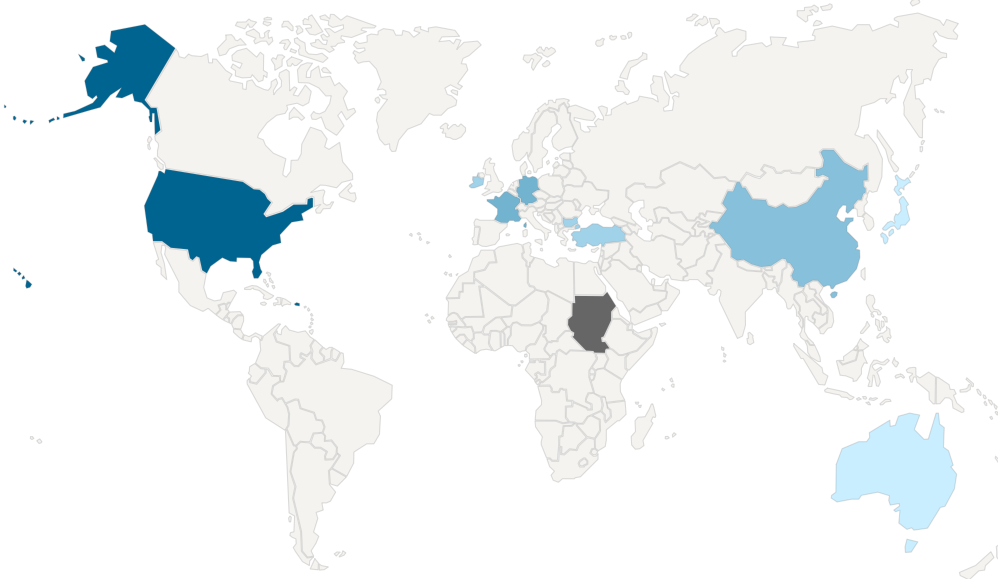
Abstract :

To measure follicular fluid level of progesterone and Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) and correlate it with pregnancy rate in ICSI-Cycle. Fifty infertile women managed with Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) in Kamal Al-Samurai infertility center between January 1st and June 30th 2021 were investigated for follicular fluid levels of AMH and progesterone, and their correlation with pregnancy rate performed two weeks after ova pick up was analyzed, correlation of other parameters like antral follicular count (AFC) with pregnancy rate was also assessed. Both AMH and progesterone levels in follicular fluid have highly significant correlation ICSI outcome with p value less than 0.001. Follicular AMH and progesterone levels had highly significant correlation with pregnancy rate, while weight, duration and type of infertility and AFC showed no significant correlation.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-10-11-2021-10789**Total View : **453**

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Melasma is a common hyperpigmented lesion that affects mainly females. The treatment options of melasma, including topically applied agents and the use of various laser systems as fractional ablative Erbium: YAG laser. This study aims to evaluate fractional ablative erbium: YAG Laser in the treatment of melasma. The present study included 15 patients with melasma on their face aged 21-51 years. The patients were treated by fractional erbium YAG laser at 4 weeks interval. The percentage of improvement in patients treated by fractional erbium YAG laser was 25 – 80%. There was significant decrease in melanin content and vascular content shown by histopathological examination and dermoscopy. Fractional erbium YAG is effective and safe in treatment of melasma.

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Journal ID : **TMJ-07-11-2021-10782**

Total View : **463**

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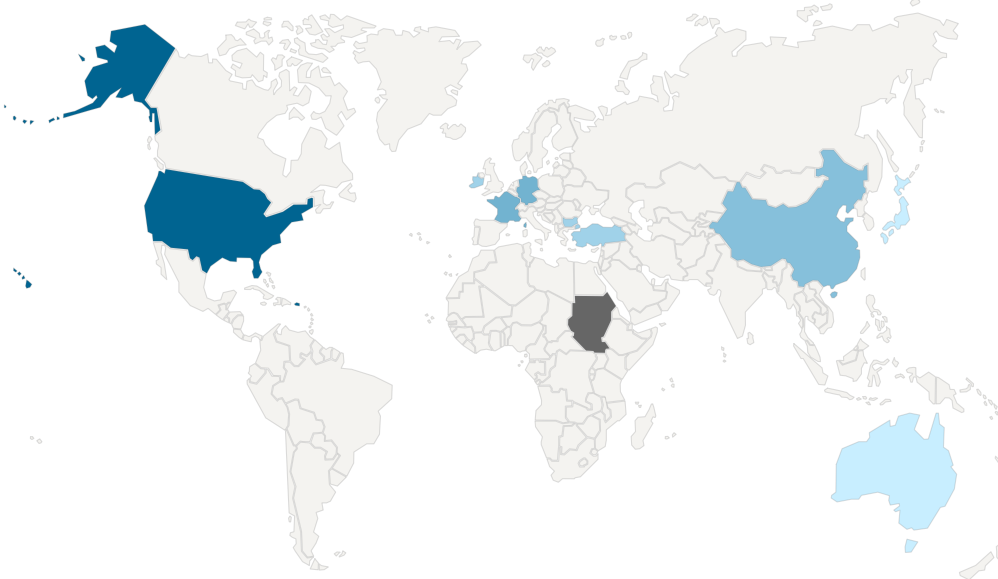
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Journal ID : **TMJ-07-11-2021-10781**Total View : **346**

Title : [Hysterosalpingography in Evaluation of Infertile Women in Mosul City, Iraq](#)

Abstract :

Infertility is a worldwide health problem, with its prevalence seems to be increasing. Infertility could be attributed to the female factor, male factor, both factors, and unexplained factors. Hysterosalpingography plays an important role in the workup of female factor infertility. The aim of our study is to review the hysterosalpingographic findings in infertile women in our locality. A prospective study, on 192 women investigated by hysterosalpingography in our center as a part of an infertility workup, for a period from May 2020 to January 2021. Patients were (17-45) years old, the mean age is (28.7) years, Std. Deviation is 6.6 year, of them, 105 (54.7%) primary infertility, and 87 (45.3%) were secondary infertility. The duration of infertility ranges between (1-19 years), the mean duration is 4.6 years, Standard Deviation is 3.5 years. The main hysterosalpingographic findings were normal exam (52%), tubal abnormalities (22.9%), uterine abnormalities (17 %), pelvic abnormalities (2.6 %), cervical abnormalities (1%), and minor abnormalities (11.9%). 7.8 % of the patients were having more than one abnormal finding in the same film. Hysterosalpingography still plays an important role in the evaluation of infertility, despite the development of many new modalities. It is a helpful tool in identifying the underlying structural pathology mainly tubal and uterine abnormalities, the commonest hysterosalpingeographic abnormality in infertile women is the tubal pathology, primary prevention of pelvic inflammatory disease is crucial to prevent tubal infertility.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-05-11-2021-10780**Total View : **463**

Title : [Challenges in Harvesting Rib Cartilage in Reconstructive Rhinoplasty](#)

Abstract :

Harvesting rib cartilage graft (RCG) in secondary rhinoplasty is considered as one of most common operations with good result and high percentage of patients' satisfaction despite the complications of the operation. To discuss the feasibility of RCG in reconstructive rhinoplasty in our society. This prospective study include 60 patients (36 Female 24 males with a male to female ratio of 6.5:8.5) aged between 18-48 years (mean age 31.45 years) were operated upon during the period between June 2016 and January 2020 at Zakho Private Hospitals, Dohuk, Iraq. Those patients underwent open septorhinoplasty by using harvested autologous RCG. The rhinoplasty was primary in one case (1.7%), tertiary in 7 cases (11.7 %) and secondary in the rest 52 cases (86.7 %). The patients were divided into three groups according to their nasal deformities Thirty-six patients (60%) having significant loss of dorsal volume and septal support. 24 patients (40%) having short contracted nose. Additional tip support was required in 40 patients (66.7%). The harvested RCGs were the 6th in 52 patients (86.6 %), the 7th in 6 patients (10%) the 8th rib in 1 patient (1.7 %) and both 6th and 7th in 1 patient (1.7 %) depending on the size, curvature and flexibility of the required cartilage. The study was performed on adult patients, The 6th RCG was harvested in 52 cases, while the 7th was harvested in 6 cases and the 8th in one case. Both 6th and 7th RCGs were harvested in one case. Complications at donation site were pneumothorax in 7 cases (12%), wound infection in 2 patients (3.3%) which were successfully treated with oral antibiotics, seroma in 1 patient (1.7%) and 1 patient (1.7%) suffer from persistent pain for three months. No one developed keloid scar of the chest incision. Complication reception site None of the 60 patients had grafts extrusion. Four patients had infection in recipient sites. Warping defect was noticed in 3 patients. Four cases required revision surgery. The mean postoperative follow-up duration was 12 months. Autologous RCG is indispensable in reconstructive rhinoplasty when large quantity of grafting materials is required to substitute the severe loss of nasal support. Every effort is recommended to avoid complications and morbidities and to get acceptable results and best patient's satisfaction. Surgeons must pay attention to pneumothorax and choose the surgical techniques to reduce postoperative pain and to avoid warping and operative look.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-03-11-2021-10778**Total View : **456**

Title : [KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND BEHAVIOR ON CLEAN AND HEALTHY LIVING PROGRAM BEHAVIOR \(CHLB\) AMONG HEALTH CADRE IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC : AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY](#)

Abstract :

The Indonesian government has launched a program of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior (CHLB) (in Indonesian, namely of the program is Clean and Healthy Living Behavior or PHBS) that has been implemented, and can used to preventing Covid-19. So it is necessary to research knowledge, attitude and behavior of CHLB in carrying out health protocols to minimize the Covid-19 period. This study is observational study with health cadre in Karanganyar, Sragen, and Sukoharjo district with purposive sampling to reach this sample. A total of 114 respondents and a complete questionnaire are 107, or response rate was 93.9%. The instruments was standardized Cronbach's Alpha ($\alpha = 0.861$). Data analyzed used descriptive statistics (percentage, mean, standard deviation). The average knowledge score was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) varied by respondents' age, gender, education. The average score of attitudes toward COVID-19 was statistically significantly varied by educational attainment, occupation, and family income. The average score of preventive behavioral practices toward COVID-19 was statistically significantly varied by occupation. Knowledge, attitude, and behavior of CHLB in carrying out health protocols prevent Covid-19.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-03-11-2021-10777**

Total View : **435**

Title : [Adherence to Phosphate Binder Therapy in Patient with Chronic Kidney Disease: A Cross-Sectional Study](#)

Abstract :

Among patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD), the Non-adherence to phosphate binder medications represents a big contributor for hyperphosphatemia management failure. Hence, it makes the patient prone for high risk of cardiovascular morbidity and all-cause mortality as a consequence of hyperphosphatemia. Thus, we tend in this study to investigate whether there is an association between adherence, knowledge, serum phosphate, and any of patient demographic characteristics affecting phosphate binder adherence. This study is a cross sectional, descriptive, single arm, multicenter study for the purpose of evaluating the patient adherence and knowledge toward phosphate binder medications in hemodialysis patients with hyperphosphatemia. This study was conducted at the Nephrology Centers in Al-Sader Medical Teaching City and Al-Hakeem General Hospital in a period from January to May 2021. The study population consist of 75 hemodialysis ESRD patients on chronic dialysis with a mean age of 41.13±11.40 years. The non-adherence status for phosphate binders was prominent by 81.33%. A 32 % of patients was receiving three hemodialysis treatments per week. The mean serum phosphate levels were 6.96±0.73 mg/dl. A significant inverse correlation was seen in adherence when compared with serum phosphate level (P<0.05). While the adherence correlates significantly with patient knowledge toward phosphate binders (P = 0.0071). Circulating phosphate level was affected by the extent of adherence to the usage of phosphate binders. Furthermore, the patients' knowledge towards phosphate binders might be important for patients' motivation for being adherent.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-03-11-2021-10776**

Total View : **453**

Title : [Number of Teeth and Its Association with Body Mass Index Among Older Adults](#)

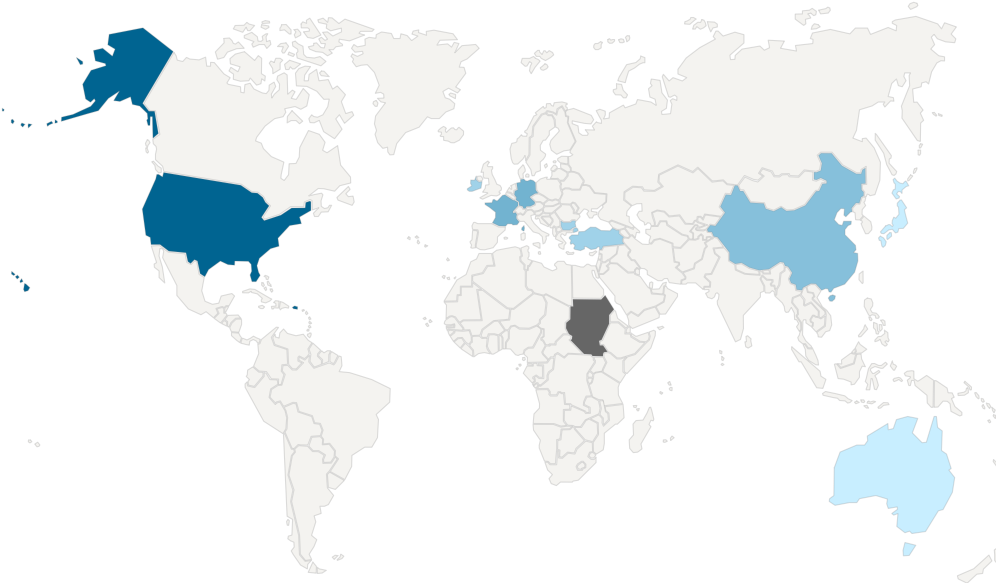
Abstract :

Tooth loss can have impact to nutrients intake and nutritional well-being among the aged population. Reduction in number of functioning teeth may lead to difficulties in chewing and less intake of specific nutrients. This study aimed to assess the association between number of remaining natural teeth with body mass index (BMI) in community-dwelling older adults. This cross-sectional study involved 115 members of an elderly association in Selangor, Malaysia. Clinical oral examination was carried out to assess the number of remaining natural teeth. Nutritional status was determined through anthropometry assessment to measure the BMI of respondents. A Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to assess the correlation between total number of remaining teeth and BMI. Oral health conditions showed that more than half (68.7%) of the older adults had less than 20 teeth with mean number of remaining teeth of 11.9 (SD 10.4). About 26.1% of the older adults were edentulous. In relation to nutritional status, 46.1% of respondents had normal BMI, 36.5% and 10.4% were overweight and obese respectively. Only 7.0% were underweight. Total number of remaining natural teeth was positively correlated with BMI (Pearson correlation coefficient: 0.22, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.01 – 0.18; p<0.05), indicating that higher number of teeth was correlated with higher BMI. Number of remaining natural teeth of the older adults were associated with their nutritional status, namely BMI. Thus suggesting the importance to maintain an optimum number of teeth into old age for healthier nutritional status.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-02-11-2021-10774**Total View : **435**

Title : [Efficacy and Safety of Elbasvir/Grazoprevir Fix-Combination Therapy In Chronic Hepatitis C Virus-Infected Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis](#)

Abstract :

Hepatitis C is often found in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) undergoing hemodialysis (HD). This study evaluated the safety and efficacy of fix-combination Elbasvir/Grazoprevir (EBR/GZR) in patients with chronic HCV infection undergoing HD. We retrospectively investigated data of patients undergoing HD, treated with fix-combination of EBR 50 mg/GZR 100 mg for 12 weeks. We assessed HCV RNA at end of therapy (early virologic response – EVR) and at 12 weeks after stopping therapy (sustained virologic response – SVR12). The main objective was to determine the percentage of patients who achieved SVR12. The secondary objective was to determine factors associated with HCV infection, EVR and safety of EBR/GZR therapy in patients undergoing HD. A total of 29 treatment-naïve patients were included. Patients undergoing a longer duration of HD (55.3 ± 30.6 vs 35.1 ± 27.8 -month, $p=0.001$), and non-diabetics (61.2% vs 34.4%, $p=0.025$), were associated with positive anti-HCV, whereas younger age and lower viral load were associated with complete EVR. Only 9 of 29 (31.0%) patients achieved complete EVR, whereas 20 of 29 (69.0%) patients achieved partial EVR. Overall, SVR12 achieved in 28 of 29 (96.6%) patients and only 1 (0.4%) patient with partial EVR not achieved SVR12. Only 3 (10.3%) patients had dyspepsia and/or fatigue. No patient discontinued therapy due to side-effect. Our experienced showed that EBR/GZR fix-combination therapy was effective for the treatment of chronic HCV infection in patients undergoing HD with minimal side effects. Factor associated with complete EVR was younger patients and lower viral load.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-01-11-2021-10772**Total View : **456**

Title : [PREVALENCE RATE AND RISK FACTORS OF FUNCTIONAL CONSTIPATION AMONG CHILDREN WHO ATTEND AL- KHANSA TEACHING HOSPITAL IN MOSUL CITY](#)

Abstract :

Functional constipation (FC) is a prevalent health problem in children, about a third of constipated children persist in having constipation after puberty. Chronic constipation negatively affects multiple aspects of life and leads to significant stress on children and the parents. Although functional constipation is a common health problem, its etiology is still unknown. The present study aims to estimate the prevalence rate and the risk factors associated with functional constipation among children. A Case- Control study has been conducted at Al-Khansa teaching hospital for the period between 1st November 2020 to 15th June 2021. The study includes all children aged 2-12 years who have been present to the surgical consultation clinic in Al-Khansa hospital with a chief complaint of constipation, only those who have FC based on Rome IV criteria are enrolled in the study. The prevalence rate of functional constipation is observed in 4% of children who attend surgical consultation clinic at Al-Khansa teaching hospital, girls show higher rate of FC than boys. Most of these children were belong to parents from low education levels. Painful defecation and fecal impaction are the most common symptoms complained by constipated children. Functional constipation continues to be a prevalent health problem in children. Skipping breakfast daily, daily consumption of cow milk and not waking up early are found to be risk factors associated with FC in the present study. In the light of these conclusions the present study recommends in the essential of life style's modification to reduce the problem of FC in children.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-01-11-2021-10771**Total View : **454**

Title : [Evaluation of Chemerin level in Iraqi Chronic Kidney Disease with Diabetic Mellitus and without Diabetic Mellitus Patients](#)

Abstract :

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is generally a progressive condition that is characterized by significant changes in the structure and function of the kidney as a result of different causes. Chemerin, a novel chemokine and adipokine, is principally produced in adipocytes and liver. It is mainly involved in lipid and carbohydrates metabolism. The present paper aims to evaluate chemerin levels in Iraqi CKD subjects, and to compare serum concentrations of chemerin in CKD subjects with and without diabetes mellitus. Thus, sixty CKD patients compared with thirty normal control group were investigated. The age of the subjects ranged from 30-55 years. The CKD patients have been also subdivided into 2 groups: thirty CKD patients with T2D and thirty CKD patients without T2D. Blood samples have been collected and analyzed for fasting blood glucose, postprandial blood glucose, hemoglobin A1c, urea, creatinine, high-density lipoprotein, low-density lipoprotein, triglycerides, and total cholesterol. The estimation of serum fasting insulin and chemerin levels have been made by ELISA kits. Moreover, calculations of the HOMA-IR, and eGFR have been made. Serum levels of chemerin were highly significantly elevated in CKD patients compared with normal controls. Moreover, serum chemerin concentrations were highly significantly elevated in the CKD group with diabetes compared with CKD group without diabetes. These results would seem to suggest that serum concentrations of chemerin are likely to become a possible marker for assessment of T2D in CKD patients.

[Full article](#)

Title : [Evaluate Multi-Drug Resistance Pattern of Microbial Flora from Hospital Premises of Baghdad Hospitals](#)

Abstract :

The current study was carried out in order to gain an understanding of the diverse microorganisms linked with trash dump soil and their antimicrobial resistance profiles in four hospitals in Baghdad. All the isolates' morphological, biochemical, and physiological features were analyzed. A systematic morphological, and biochemical identification was carried out once isolated colonies were isolated from each sample. From the results obtained it was observed that Klebsiella oxytoca. Staphylococcus aureus, E.coli, Providentia were predominant organisms. The standard disc diffusion method was used to perform antibiotic susceptibility testing for isolates. We studied the three major organisms found in the soil namely staphylococcus, e.coli and klebsiella. Fortunately most of them were sensitive to the common drugs used in hospitals except for klebsiella, which showed weak resistance to the drug piperacillin. Ciprofloxacin was the most potent agent on the isolated bacteria, followed by Augmentin and Gentamicin in hospital solid waste, respectively. Most of the isolates were sensitive to common drugs. DNA was extracted from every organism isolated in this study and amplified via PCR followed by purification and Genome sequencing. The sequences were then analyzed to identify the bacterial isolate.

[Full article](#)

Title : [Impact of Sperm Preparation Techniques on the Sperm DNA-Fragmentation, Concentration and Motility](#)

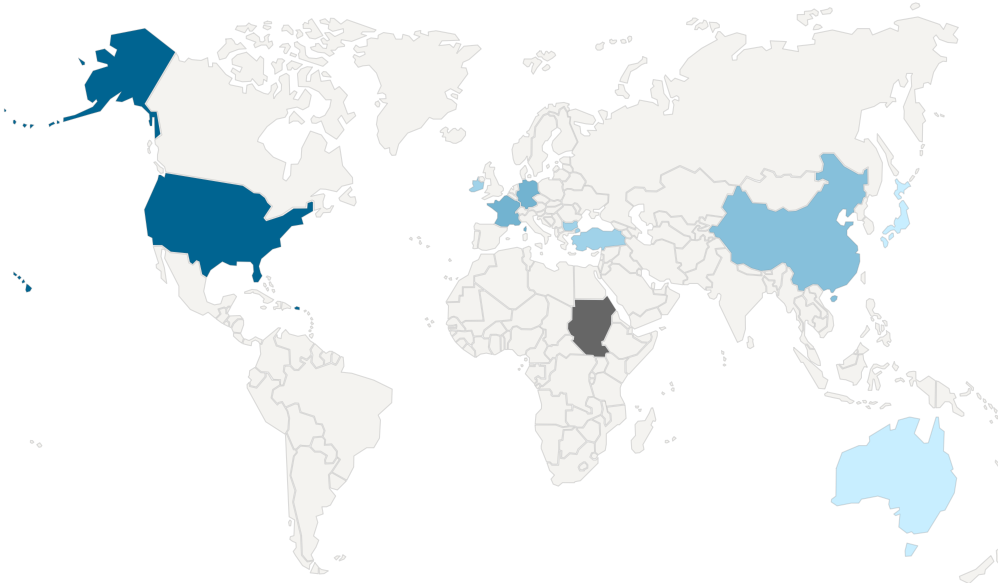
Abstract :

The effect of sperm quality and optimal sperm preparation techniques on assisted reproductive techniques success are still under debate. To assess the effect of sperm preparation technique on sperm DNA fragmentation, motility and concentration. A prospective study conducted at the infertility consultation clinic in Kamal Al-Samarraee Hospital for infertility and IVF, Baghdad / Iraq, included30 Iraqi infertile males who met the inclusion criteria from them thirty semen samples were collected. Semen samples were fresh, 1.5 ml volume, at least, sperm concentration $\geq 20 \times 10^6$ / ml and total sperm motility $\geq 30\%$. Samples taken after abstaining from ejaculation for 2-5 days. After baseline evaluation and analysis, all the selected semen divided into two sample each of them managed with either pellet or semen swim-up technique. Then we tested for concentration and motility of sperms in addition to DNA fragmentation. Mean DNA fragmentation rate was significantly lower in direct swim-up than pellet swim-up technique, $27.3\% \pm 7.9\%$ vs. $14\% \pm 9.6\%$, ($P=0.001$). Moreover, it had been significantly. The median sperm concentration was significantly higher in pellet swim-up, 60%, compared to direct-swim-up with 35%, ($P. value = 0.001$). Other parameters included the progressive, non-progressive motility, morphology and immotility of sperms were not significantly different, ($P. value > 0.05$). Direct swim-up sperm preparation technique was better than pellet swim-up technique in reduction of sperm DNA fragmentation and sperm concentration where it was higher in pellet than direct swim-up technique.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-02-11-2021-10774**Total View : **435**

Title : [Efficacy and Safety of Elbasvir/Grazoprevir Fix-Combination Therapy In Chronic Hepatitis C Virus-Infected Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis](#)

Abstract :

Hepatitis C is often found in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) undergoing hemodialysis (HD). This study evaluated the safety and efficacy of fix-combination Elbasvir/Grazoprevir (EBR/GZR) in patients with chronic HCV infection undergoing HD. We retrospectively investigated data of patients undergoing HD, treated with fix-combination of EBR 50 mg/GZR 100 mg for 12 weeks. We assessed HCV RNA at end of therapy (early virologic response – EVR) and at 12 weeks after stopping therapy (sustained virologic response – SVR12). The main objective was to determine the percentage of patients who achieved SVR12. The secondary objective was to determine factors associated with HCV infection, EVR and safety of EBR/GZR therapy in patients undergoing HD. A total of 29 treatment-naïve patients were included. Patients undergoing a longer duration of HD (55.3 ± 30.6 vs 35.1 ± 27.8 -month, $p=0.001$), and non-diabetics (61.2% vs 34.4%, $p=0.025$), were associated with positive anti-HCV, whereas younger age and lower viral load were associated with complete EVR. Only 9 of 29 (31.0%) patients achieved complete EVR, whereas 20 of 29 (69.0%) patients achieved partial EVR. Overall, SVR12 achieved in 28 of 29 (96.6%) patients and only 1 (0.4%) patient with partial EVR not achieved SVR12. Only 3 (10.3%) patients had dyspepsia and/or fatigue. No patient discontinued therapy due to side-effect. Our experienced showed that EBR/GZR fix-combination therapy was effective for the treatment of chronic HCV infection in patients undergoing HD with minimal side effects. Factor associated with complete EVR was younger patients and lower viral load.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-01-11-2021-10772**Total View : **456**

Title : [PREVALENCE RATE AND RISK FACTORS OF FUNCTIONAL CONSTIPATION AMONG CHILDREN WHO ATTEND AL- KHANSA TEACHING HOSPITAL IN MOSUL CITY](#)

Abstract :

Functional constipation (FC) is a prevalent health problem in children, about a third of constipated children persist in having constipation after puberty. Chronic constipation negatively affects multiple aspects of life and leads to significant stress on children and the parents. Although functional constipation is a common health problem, its etiology is still unknown. The present study aims to estimate the prevalence rate and the risk factors associated with functional constipation among children. A Case- Control study has been conducted at Al-Khansa teaching hospital for the period between 1st November 2020 to 15th June 2021. The study includes all children aged 2-12 years who have been present to the surgical consultation clinic in Al-Khansa hospital with a chief complaint of constipation, only those who have FC based on Rome IV criteria are enrolled in the study. The prevalence rate of functional constipation is observed in 4% of children who attend surgical consultation clinic at Al-Khansa teaching hospital, girls show higher rate of FC than boys. Most of these children were belong to parents from low education levels. Painful defecation and fecal impaction are the most common symptoms complained by constipated children. Functional constipation continues to be a prevalent health problem in children. Skipping breakfast daily, daily consumption of cow milk and not waking up early are found to be risk factors associated with FC in the present study. In the light of these conclusions the present study recommends in the essential of life style's modification to reduce the problem of FC in children.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-01-11-2021-10771**Total View : **454**

Title : [Evaluation of Chemerin level in Iraqi Chronic Kidney Disease with Diabetic Mellitus and without Diabetic Mellitus Patients](#)

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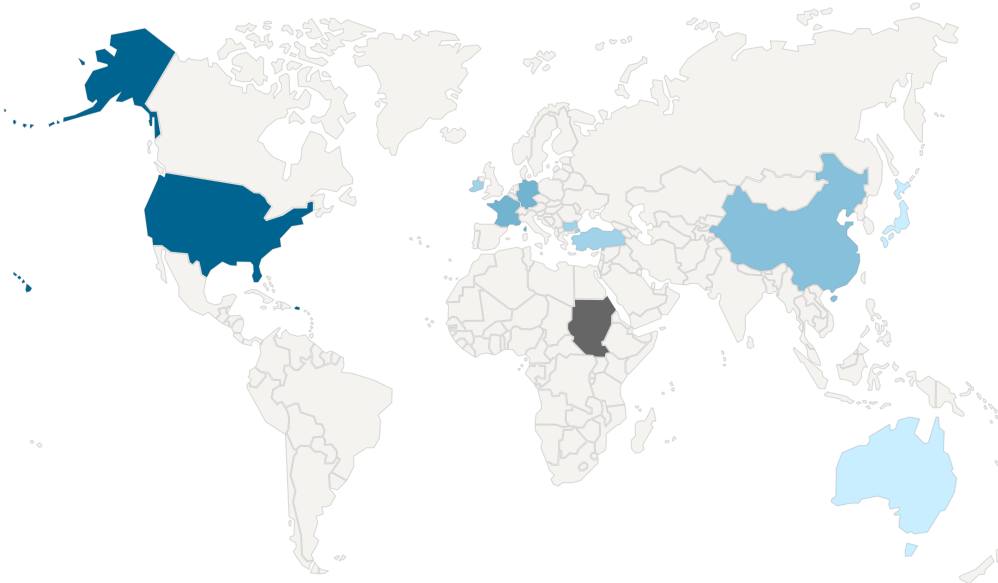
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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-31-10-2021-10764**Total View : **436**

Title : [Serotonin Syndrome in Children : A Comprehensive Review](#)

Abstract :

Serotonin syndrome (SS) is a potentially life-threatening drug interaction caused by excessive serotonergic activity in the CNS. Serotonin syndrome can arise from therapeutic drug use, drug interactions, or overdose of drugs that affect the serotonergic system. The clinical picture of SS is a triad of changes in mental status, neuromuscular disorders, and autonomic hyperactivity. The clinical presentation is highly variable, and ranges from mild symptoms to life-threatening conditions. The first human case reports of serotonin-related side effects of psychotropic drugs were published in the 1950s. The term serotonin syndrome was first used in the early 1980s to describe the presence of hyperthermia and behavioral changes in patients receiving drugs that have serotonergic activity. [3] Serotonin syndrome is a clinical diagnosis and several diagnostic criteria have been proposed. Hunter criteria are more sensitive (84%) and more specific (97%) compared to others. The typical differential diagnosis of SS includes malignant neuroleptic syndrome (NMS), anticholinergic syndrome, and malignant hyperthermia. Other differential diagnoses include tetanus, meningitis, encephalitis, sepsis, thyroid storm, heatstroke, or delirium tremens. The patient's pre-existing disease can also cause diagnostic confusion. Cases of SS may be misdiagnosed as a pre-existing disorder. Serotonin syndrome is now more common in the intensive care unit (ICU) [11]. The true incidence of serotonin toxicity is difficult to assess because many cases go unrecognized. Untreated serotonin toxicity can lead to significant morbidity and even death. Thus, it is important for health care providers to recognize this toxicity and understand the drugs or substances that cause increased serotonin activity [8]. In this review, we will discuss about serotonin syndrome, especially in children.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-31-10-2021-10763**Total View : **453**

Title : [Effectiveness of Online Training Program in Escalating Social Health Workers' Knowledge about Health Promotion to Prevent COVID-19 in Koja District](#)

Abstract :

North Jakarta is the third most prevalent cases of COVID-19 in Jakarta. Koja, a subdistrict of North Jakarta, is famous for its populated area. Each house is closely-situated to each other which leads to high number of COVID cases. By engaging social health workers, Community Health Centre could leverage knowledge and resources to prevent COVID-19 transmission among the community. This study aimed to perceive the effectiveness of online training program in increasing social health workers' knowledge about health promotion to prevent COVID-19. An online training was conducted among 35 social health workers in Koja, North Jakarta in December 2020. All participants were given a pre- and post-test based on training materials which include COVID-19 transmission at home, health protocol impacts towards covid-19 transmission, and nutrition and physical activities during pandemic era. Afterwards, the participants were also asked to give feedback about the training program. The comparison of pre- and post-test scores were statistically analysed using SPSS software to evaluate the effectiveness of the training program. The post test score was significantly higher than the pre-test score ($p=0,025$). The feedbacks about the training program were positive which include that it is clear and interesting (74%), easy to understand (65%), important (80%), and applicable on daily basis. More than half of the participant recommended the module to be hold regularly (54%) and would highly recommend the training to other people (57%). The training program is effective in increasing social health workers' knowledge about health promotion to prevent COVID-19.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-30-10-2021-10762**Total View : **370**

Title : [ESTIMATION OF MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTION IN THE SEMINAL FLUID AFTER USE OF ANASTROZOLE FOR TREATMENT OF MALE INFERTILITY](#)

Abstract :

This work will focus on the effect of Anastrozole on both seminal and serum lactate, pyruvate, and L/P molar ratio in male with infertility and the correlation between these parameters to age and BMI of patients. This study is a prospective observational study conducted in Iraq from June 2020 to January 2021. Thirty-five patients referred from different general /or private infertility clinics with infertility for at least one year to the Orkida-private Laboratory-Mosul. Patient's age ranging from 20-44 years with a mean of (29.7 ± 6.2) . Patients present with BMI range from 21-38 with a mean (27.7 ± 5.5) . All patients referred to their full history review notes about their clinical examination and laboratory investigations. The patient treated with 1mg Anastrozole once daily for 28 days from the company for serum and seminal samples collected before starting the treatment and after 29 days. Semen samples collected after 3-5 days of sexual abstinence and the standard manual semen analysis performed according to the WHO guidelines. Mitochondrial function analysis involved measurement of serum and seminal lactate and pyruvate by fluorescence-based methods of Cayman chemicals (700510 and 700470 respectively) and L-Carnitine was assayed using colourimetric/fluorometric MyBioSource (MBS841446) after standard curve was established. Data represented as mean \pm SE. The results of this work show that after treatment Anastrozole serum lactate (22.4%) and lactate/pyruvate molar ratio (16.2%), seminal lactate (26.5%), pyruvate (16.3%) and lactate/pyruvate molar ratio (11.7%) significantly reduced after the treatment ($p\leq0.01$) Both serum and seminal L-Carnitine levels significantly increase by (19% and 18% respectively) after the treatment with Anastrozole $p\leq0.01$. Anastrozole significantly elevates mitochondrial function lower both serum and seminal lactate and pyruvate after 28 days of treatment.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-30-10-2021-10760**

Total View : **410**

Title : [Right shoulder-tip pain following laparoscopic cholecystectomy](#)

Abstract :

Right shoulder-tip pain repeatedly mentioned in most literature as a subsequent sequel of laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The aim of study is to evaluate the Incidence of Right Shoulder Tip Pain after Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy. A prospective study. All patients exposed to laparoscopic cholecystectomy where checked postoperatively for the presence or absence of right shoulder-tip pain during the 1st ten days. sociodemographic variables like age, gender, BMI of patients in addition to measuring the clinical variables related to studied cases like duration of surgery, occurrence of spillage of bile, washing by normal saline, time of start postoperative pain, time of end postoperative pain. One hundred patients enrolled in this prospective study. There were 71 patients (71%) complaining of postoperative right shoulder-tip pain (group A) started at the first 48 hours after operation, and 29 patients (21%) did not complain of postoperative shoulder pain (group B). Results showed no significant difference in terms of age, gender, BMI, and spillage of bile &/or stones in either group. Incidence of right shoulder tip pain postoperatively was significantly lower when we used intraperitoneal normal saline irrigation. Right shoulder tip pain can be kept to minimum if the duration of surgery is reduced. Right shoulder-tip pain, which may occur post-laparoscopic cholecystectomy, is variable in duration, severity and character.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-30-10-2021-10759**

Total View : **355**

Title : [Differentiation of malignant and benign lung lesions with diffusion-weighted MR imaging](#)

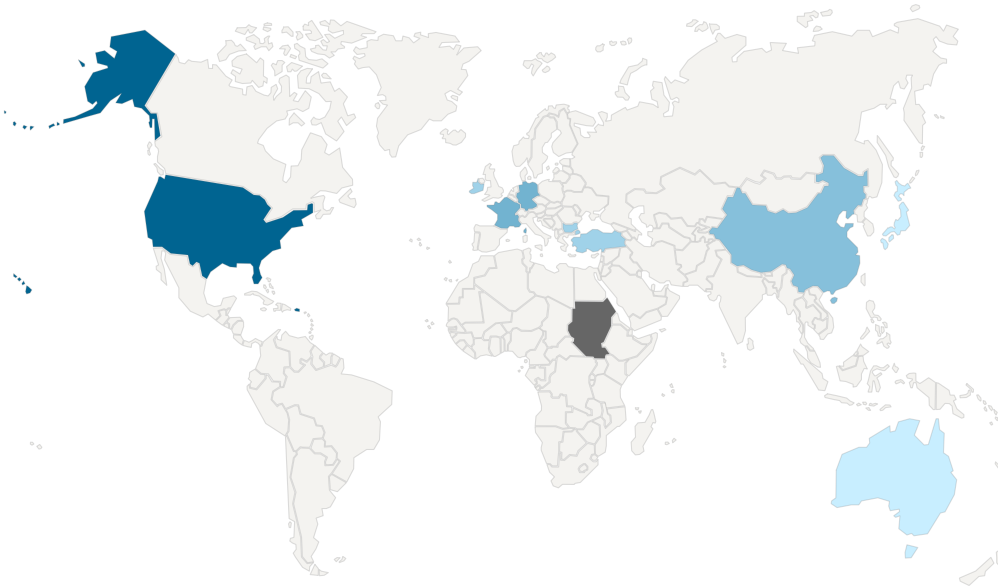
Abstract :

Recent development of diffusion weighted imaging (DWI), is a MRI sequence make it possible image and evaluate the lesion in the lung. The aim of the present study was to differentiate benign and malignant lung lesions. A retrospective study conducted at the MRI units of oncology teaching hospital of medical city, Baghdad-Iraq in the period from March 2017 until January 2018, 33consecutive patients (18 males, 15 females) with variable lung lesions found on MRI. Mean age was 60.8 ± 14.5 years, with 18 males and 15 females, 75% of the lung lesions were malignant, DWI – MRI show 91.7% SN, 100% SP, 100% PPV, and 81.8% NPV for diagnosis of malignant lung lesions, ADC value were significantly lower in malignant lesions compared to benign lesion (1.08 ± 0.41 vs. 1.99 ± 0.42, p <0.001). ADV have excellent ability (AUC = 0.938) to discriminate malignant lesions with optimal cut point of ≤1.4. DWI – MRI both qualitatively and quantitatively (using the ADC value) is useful in the diagnosis and distinguish type of lung lesions.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-30-10-2021-10758**Total View : **432**

Title : [Evaluating the effects of Desflurane versus Sevoflurane using recent biomarkers of renal functions in laparoscopic cholecystectomy patients](#)

Abstract :

The increased demand for day case laparoscopic procedures mandates a general anesthetic technique with rapid recovery and minimal side effects. Our study aimed at comparing sevoflurane (S) versus desflurane (D) using a more sensitive and specific biomarker of renal functions (Cystatin) in patients undergoing elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy. The study was a prospective randomized study that included 70 patients (D, n = 35 and S, n = 35) undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy surgeries. Cystatin-C and standard kidney function tests (BUN and creatinine) were assayed. The cystatin showed early elevations at 1 hour postoperatively in both groups, with no adverse clinical renal effects. Sevoflurane and desflurane both cause comparable elevations of cystatin levels during limited duration laparoscopic procedures. This may indicate an affection of renal integrity, as cystatin is a sensitive and specific biomarker of renal integrity, but there were no adverse clinical manifestations in those patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-30-10-2021-10757**Total View : **438**

Title : [Evaluation of The Effectiveness of Platelet-Rich Plasma in Comparison to Local Anesthetic / Corticosteroid in Intra-Articular Injection for the Treatment of Lumbar Facet Joint Syndrome](#)

Abstract :

To evaluate the effectiveness of platelet rich plasma in treatment of lumbar facet joint syndrome in comparison to Intra articular conventional local anesthetic / corticosteroid injection. A randomized clinical trial study that conducted at General Surgery operation room for a period from 1st Sept. 2020 to 1st Sept. 2021. It included 60 adult patients who were suspected to have potential lumbar facet joint syndrome with failure of conservative treatment, scheduled for intra articular injection and randomly allocated to one of two groups PRP group included 30 patients received intra-articular injection with two ml autologous platelet rich plasma under fluoroscopy and corticosteroid group included 30 patients received intra-articular injection with a mixture of one ml of 2% Lidocaine + one ml of methylprednisolone (40mg). Patients were assessed before and at follow-up visits after one week, and two and six months by visual analogue score for pain. Pain at rest and with flexion were significantly reduced in both groups after all follow up periods. Pain at rest and with flexion and extension after two weeks was significantly lower in corticosteroid group than that in PRP group; while after six months, it was significantly lower in PRP group than that in corticosteroid group. Autologous platelet rich plasma and LA/corticosteroid are efficient, safe, and easy injectable drugs that can be used as intra-articular injection with superior option for effectiveness of platelet rich plasma injection in prolong duration.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-29-10-2021-10756**Total View : **453**

Title : [ASSESSMENT OF WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MOSUL CITY](#)

Abstract :

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has spread rapidly globally, leading the World Health Organization to declare it a pandemic. The aim of the study to assess of women's knowledge towards ovid-19 pandemic in Mosul city. A cross-sectional study was conducted among (471) women who living in Mosul, between March 2020 and May 2020. An online questionnaire divided into three sections was used the 1th one includes socio-demographic characteristics; The 2th section assessed knowledge (10 questions) about COVID-19 and The 3th section was related to sources information about COVID-19. The total woman's knowledge regarding COVID-19, (61.57%) of woman showed good knowledge and nearly 20.59% showed excellent knowledge. On the other hand, 17.84% showed poor knowledge regarding COVID-19 pandemic. There were significant differences between the total women knowledge with most of the demographic characteristics reading resource at P value ≤ 0.05 ; except the "side of city". Additionally, women participant used Social Media follow internet to inform themselves about COVID-19 (30.57%), (29.94%), respectively. In general, the study concludes that the overall knowledge regarding the COVID-19 had good knowledge among (471) women from a right and left side of Mosul city.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-29-10-2021-10755**Total View : **382**

Title : [QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF NURSING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT THE FACTORS AFFECTING FERTILITY](#)

Abstract :

The goal of this research was to look at nursing students' knowledge and attitudes about variables that impact fertility. This cross-sectional study was conducted on 530 nursing students studying at the University of Mosul, College of Nursing, between March and April 2021. The research data were collected by the researchers through an electronic questionnaire form that was created by examining the literature. Descriptive statistics were used in the evaluation of the data. The participants' average age was 20.21.8, and 87.1 percent of them were female. Consider the student's understanding of fertility-related variables. 73.5 percent of students said advanced age, 77.5 percent said obesity, 82.3 percent said genital abnormalities, 82.3 percent said testicular diseases, 85.1 percent said hormonal disorders, 75.8 percent said pituitary diseases, 76.0 percent said sexually transmitted diseases, and 76.0 percent said occupational exposure. 83.3 percent of student's smoke, 79.3% use alcohol, 79.8% use drugs, 54.0 percent do not exercise consistently, 85.4 percent consume an unhealthy diet and hormonal foods, 57.8% have sleep disturbances, 74.0 percent have anxiety, and 68.7% use longer gadgets. Laptops and the use of mobile phones by 67.7% of people are two lifestyle variables that have a detrimental impact on fertility. Regarding lifestyle factors that impact fertility, 78.3 percent of students do not smoke, 41.4 percent exercise regularly, and 63.1 percent eat a nutritious diet. It was shown that 57.3 percent of them have abnormal sleep patterns, 69.9% are stressed, 54.0 percent use laptop computers, and 98.2 percent use mobile phones. Nursing students are often well-versed in the issues related to infertility. Although they know better, many of them still have an outlook toward living a lifestyle that will have an adverse effect on their fertility.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-29-10-2021-10754**

Total View : **483**

Title : [The Expected vs Actual Perception of Students Entering Clinical Environment: A Pilot Study](#)

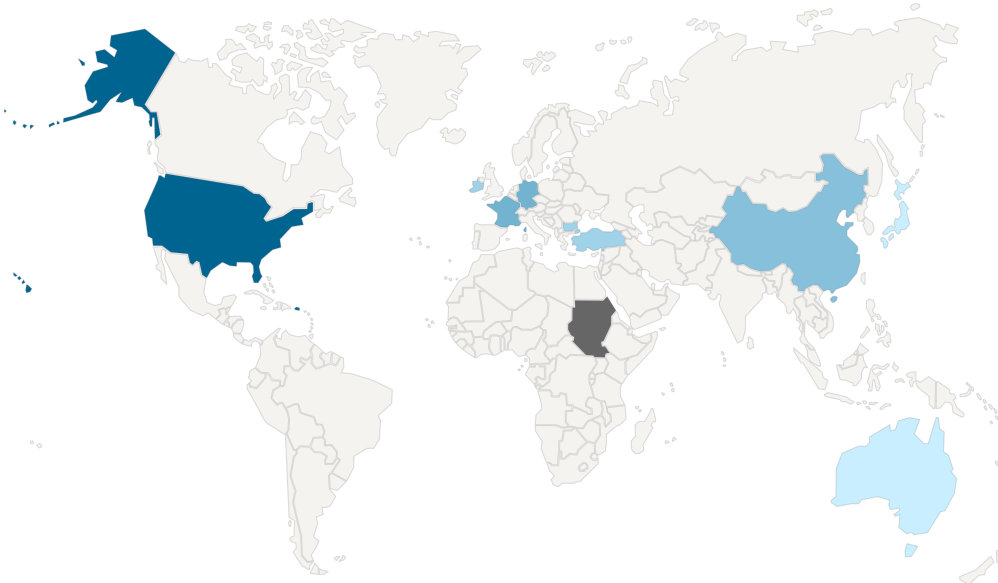
Abstract :

Students' perceptions regarding the learning environment can be used in improving the quality of the learning environment. This study aims to evaluate the differences between expected and actual learning environment perception of students after going through a clinical rotation. This pilot study is an observational descriptive study which was conducted in the Medical Faculty of Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia on students that have completed pre-clinical education and have entered clinical rotation in January – March 2020. This study used the Dundee Ready Education Environment Measure (DREEM) questionnaire. The data was collected from 59 students and was analyzed using SPSS 23.0. The total actual DREEM score was better than the total expected DREEM score. In the SASP domain, there was a decrease in the actual DREEM score. Meanwhile, there was an increase in the SPT domain which was statistically significant. The actual DREEM score in the SPL domain also showed better results in males than females (P < 0.05). Quality improvement and continuous innovation are very important in medical education.

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Submission Deadline
17 Jan 2023 (Vol 46 , Iss 01)

Upcoming Publication
31 Jan 2023 (Vol 46 , Iss 01)

Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-28-10-2021-10753**

Total View : **583**

Title : [Effect of Gamma photons’ dose on the volumes of the Arteriovenous malformation post Gamma Knife Radiosurgery](#)

Abstract :

Arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) are the results of angiogenesis disorders; they represent an anomalous communication between arteries and veins. They are uncommon vascular lesions that present with spontaneous intracranial hemorrhage (ICH), seizures, or headache that typically found in young adults. AVM is commonly treated by Gamma Knife surgery, where multiple fine beams of gamma photons are delivered in such a highly focused manner. A complete cure for each patient treated with technique has not yet been achieved. Many factors have been contributed to the likelihood of obliteration, such as the prescribed dose, AVM size, location in brain, patient’s, angioarchitecture, and the lack embolization history. Ninety subjects were included in the current study, their mean age is (31.18 ± 1.42) years. The bAVM were classified according to the volume into three groups, (< 5 cm3, 5-8 cm3, > 8cm3). The Spetzler-Martin grading scale was used for the estimation of the AVM nidus. The response of AVM (degree of sclerosis) to the gamma irradiation dose was estimated after six six months, one year, and 1.5 year. The mean irradiation dose of gamma was (18.87 ± 2.24) Gy. Margin dose ranging 16–25 Gy [10], isodose (50%) is commonly used for AVM treatment. Results: The volume of the AVM was significantly reduced after 1.5 year of the radiosurgery, where the first and the second AVM volumes’ groups showed a change in their mean volumes as compared to the original volume as shown in table 6. One year post radiosurgery, 3.7% of the total number of the treated cases (n=81), who were classified under the first AVM volume group, they showed a significant shrinkage of the AVM by less than 1 cm3 , while 67.9% of the second volume group showed variable percentages of scleroses as compared to the original volume before one year of radiosurgery, the amount of shrinkage ranged from less than 1 cm3 to more than 2 cm3 , the same effect of gamma dose was noticed wit the third AVM volume group, where 28.4% of the treated cases showed a significant decrease in the AVM volume with different responding percentages (p=0.018). The sclerosis of the larger volume bAVMs are of better response to the treatment by gamma knife radiosurgery, The rate of sclerosis is clearly related to time factor and can be noticed signifcantly after 1.5 year, with no significant sclerosis within the first six months of treatment.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-28-10-2021-10751**

Total View : **391**

Title : [Determining the severity concomitant abdominal injuries in individuals of various ages: methods and approaches](#)

Abstract :

The studies conducted to determine the prognostic significance and statistical validity of empirically selected anthropometric, clinical, instrumental, and laboratory parameters allowed us to develop integral scales for predicting the probability of a severe course of CAT in different age groups of patients. Our proposed new integral scales for predicting the likelihood of a severe course of CAT in different age groups of patients have a high sensitivity and specificity. Its widespread use will therefore allow an objective assessment of the severity of the course of CAT in different age groups of patients, which will consequently lead to improved treatment outcomes in these patients.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-27-10-2021-10746**

Total View : **475**

Title : [Distribution and antimicrobial resistance of bacterial pathogens isolated from dental plaques](#)

Abstract :

The present survey was aimed to assess the distribution and antimicrobial resistance of bacterial strains isolated from dental plaque samples. Three-hundred individuals were selected for this survey. Individuals with dental plaques were included, and those who had received antimicrobial options or antibacterial mouthwashes were excluded. One-hundred and eighty individuals had the inclusion conditions. All swabs were cultured and then assessed by biochemical tests. Antimicrobial resistance was determined using disk diffusion. The mean age of the individuals was 53.9 years, with a male to female ratio of 115/65. The most commonly isolated bacteria were alpha-hemolytic Streptococcus (88.88%), Eenterobacter cloacea (33.33%), and Staphylococcus aureus (19.44%). Distribution of Helicobacter pylori (7.77%), Eescherichia coli (5.55%), and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (3.33%) were lower than other isolated bacteria. Resistance rages of bacteria were recorded between 14.28% to 91.87%. the highest resistance rate was found toward tetracycline, ampicillin, penicillin, gentamicin, and amoxicillin. Streptococcus isolates harbored the highest resistance rate toward tetracycline (91.87%), penicillin (88.75%), ampicillin (87.50%), amoxicillin (84.37%), and gentamicin (63.75%). E. cloacea isolates harbored the highest resistance rate against tetracycline (83.33%), penicillin (63.33%), ampicillin (58.33%), amoxicillin (50%), and rifampin (45%). S. aureus isolates harbored the highest resistance rate toward ampicillin (91.42%), tetracycline (85.71%), eruthromicin (85.71%), penicillin (85.71%), amoxicillin (85.71%), and rifampin (80%). Dental plaque role as bacterial reservoirs was determined. Vancomycin, linezolid, metronidazole, clarithromycin, and rifampin prescription may be useful therapeutic options for eradication of bacteria in dental plaque samples.

[Full article](#)

Title : [Identify and Prioritize Social factors and strategies affecting Children's health](#)

Abstract :

Children's development is a complex issue in which social factors and their rising environment influence their behavior and practice changes. The present study aimed to identify and prioritize social factors and strategies affecting children's developmental health. The statistical population consisted of 12 physician's experts and experts related to the discussion of children's development in Tehran for the qualitative section, among which the experts' interview and a questionnaire were distributed, the subjects were selected using the snowball method, and seven of them completed the questionnaire for DEMATEL questionnaire and 5 for TOPSIS questionnaire. The study's main purposes include five criteria of individual factors related to children, family factors, environmental factors, governance factors, and global factors. The research indicators were identified using the Delphi method. Data analysis was performed using the DEMATEL-TOPSIS approach. It was proved that the "family factors" criterion was the priority among the criteria and had the most significant influence and interaction with other criteria, and the criteria of governance factors had the most significant impact among the criteria. The best solution is "improving society's health status and correcting the health behaviors of families." The strategy of "creating and developing academic disciplines or trends in senior, doctoral and specialized medical levels, related to the growth and development of the child" is in the last place. Social factors play an essential role in children's developmental health, and paying attention to them can lead to an improvement in children's developmental health process.

[Full article](#)

Title : [EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF PERSONS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN](#)

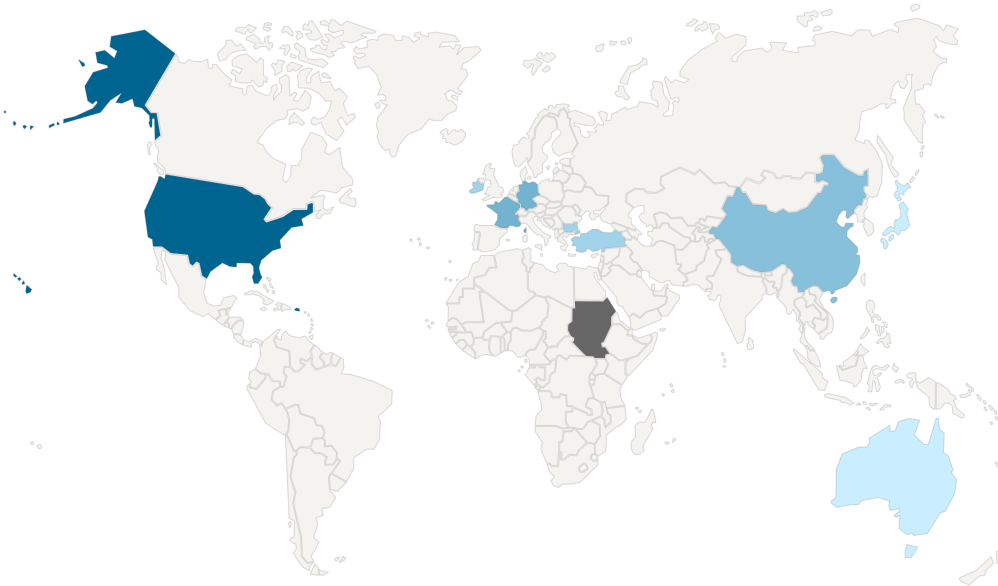
Abstract :

Many people with disabilities, including the blind, are stigmatized in various ways in the employment process. Usually, society establishes a categorization of people and a set of qualities that are considered "normal", "natural". For each of the categories, the social environment determines which categories are possible in it. The common practice of social interaction allows us to communicate with acquaintances without even thinking about it. When we meet a stranger, the very first impression of his appearance allows us to assign him to one category or another, to determine his qualities and social identity. This article is devoted to the analysis of the employment of people with disabilities. In the process of studying this problem, a qualitative technique was used, the program method of which was chosen in the form of in-depth interviews. The experimental work involved 21 respondents of working age. Of these, 5 people 18-30 years old were interviewed, 6 respondents 30-45 years old, 6 respondents 45-60 years old, 5 respondents 60 years old and older.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-25-10-2021-10742**Total View : **452**

Title : [ANTI-NGF ANTIBODY AS A POTENTIAL THERAPY FOR CHRONIC LOW BACK PAIN](#)

Abstract :

Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP) is defined as chronic pain syndrome in the lower back region lasting for at least 12 weeks. It is reported that the concentration of nerve growth factor (NGF) is elevated in patients who are in chronic pain state. NGF may regulate pain through nociceptor sensitization. Recent trials suggest promising results about anti-NGF as CLBP therapy. This study aims to review the possibility of anti-NGF antibody as a therapy of CLBP. The authors searched articles from Pubmed literature database with keywords of "treatment", "nerve growth factor", "anti-NGF antibody", and "chronic low back pain". Keywords were then combined using OR and AND with Boolean logic to find the specific articles. Articles were then gathered and selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criterias. The efficacy observed in some clinical trials of anti-NGF shows that NGF plays a role in certain types of CLBP. NGF is released by immune cells as part of the inflammatory response following peripheral nerve injury. Although the role of anti-NGF in chronic pain signaling is not clearly defined, NGF is believed play a role in chronic pain by promoting neuronal sensitization and by driving local neuronal sprouting at sites of inflammation and possibly within the central nervous system. Therefore, the anti-NGF antibody has the potential to become CLBP therapy.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-25-10-2021-10741**Total View : **372**

Title : [TP53 promoter methylation in HPV associated breast cancer among women](#)

Abstract :

The methylation of the promoter TP 53 was examined in fresh biopsies of sporadic breast cancer in Moroccan women with HPV infection. This study was performed on 50 patients. The samples treated with bisulfite followed by MSP with methylation-specific primers. HPV research performed by a nested PCR. Studies indicated a high frequency of methylation in HPV-associated cases (72%) and not significant p53 promoter methylation profile (78%). Methylation of the p53 gene promoter in combination with direct HPV infection affects the likelihood of breast cancer.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-25-10-2021-10740**Total View : **492**

Title : [Correlation study between Vitamin D status and Arthrosis in Moroccan population](#)

Abstract :

Osteoarthritis is a multifactorial disease representing a great burden especially for elderly. Currently, a great interest is given to evaluate the role of vitamin D in the pathogenesis of osteoarthritis. In this study, our interest was focused on the evaluation of the association of vitamin D deficiency and the development of various osteoarthritis forms in a Moroccan sample of patients with osteoarthritis. A total of 1407 patients (1142 women and 265 men) with confirmed osteoarthritis. Detailed information on general health status, height, weight, menopausal status, exposition to sun and specific physical activities was collected. Vitamin D and calcemia statutes were assessed for all recruited patients. In this study, gonarthrosis was reported as the most prevalent osteoarthritis form and was found in 67.93% of patients. The mean vitamin D concentration was 14.86±4.75 ng/ml 15.12±4.76 ng/ml in men and 14.80±4.75 ng/ml in women. Serum vitamin D status was deficient, insufficient and sufficient in 362 (25.73%), 872 (61.98%) and 173 (12.29%) patients, respectively. In all osteoarthritis forms, results showed that most patients had vitamin D insufficiency. Moreover, a significant association was obtained between vitamin D status and exposition to sun (p = 0.015). Of particular interest, most patients with osteoarthritis have normal levels of calcium (90.41%, 1272/1407) and only 9.59% of patients were hypocalcemic (135/1407), whereas none recruited patient has shown hypercalcemic profile. In conclusion, vitamin D deficiency seems to be highly associated with osteoarthritis pathogenesis in Moroccan patients. Therefore, there's an urgent need to set-up a national strategy promoting vitamin D supplementation that will prevent osteoarthritis development and reduce the disease burden.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-23-10-2021-10738**Total View : **358**

Title : [Antimicrobial Resistance of Group A β-haemolytic Streptococci in Patients with Covid-19 in Iraq](#)

Abstract :

The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has presented a formidable medical challenge to health systems and clinicians. This study was designed to investigate the incidence of βhaemolytic streptococci in patients with COVID-19 and study their antimicrobial susceptibility patterns. A total of 378 throat swab samples were collected from Covid-19 patients who suffering from acute pharyngitis. Streptococcal identification was determined by colonial morphology, microscopic, and biochemical tests. Streptex agglutination test was used to classify streptococci into different groups. β-hemolytic isolates were tested for their production of virulence factors and study of their antimicrobial susceptibility patterns. Results of PCR showed that (250) patients had Covid-19 positive results. From the throat swab samples with positive cultures, 135 (54%) isolates belonged to genus

Streptococcus, of which 110 (81.4%) were β -hemolytic, 8 (5.9%) α -hemolytic, and 17 (12.6%) were non-hemolytic streptococci. Out of (110) β -hemolytic streptococcal isolates, 58 (52.7) isolates belonged to group A; 6 (5.4%) isolates belong to group C, 3 (2.7%) isolates belong to group F, and 43 (39%) isolates belong to group G. All S. group A streptococci were lipase and protease producers and had a capsule but they were negative for Nitrocefin disk method and all isolates were resistant to most of the antibiotic classes tested. This study is considered one of the few studies in Iraq that accomplished for characterization of bacteria isolated from Covid-19 patients with acute bacterial pharyngitis. The study concluded that a high rates of group A and G β -hemolytic Streptococci were recorded among Covid-19 patients with acute pharyngitis.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-21-10-2021-10737**

Total View : **473**

Title : [Assessment of inflammatory marker \(Hs-CRP and OPN\) and other parameters in Hypothyroidism](#)

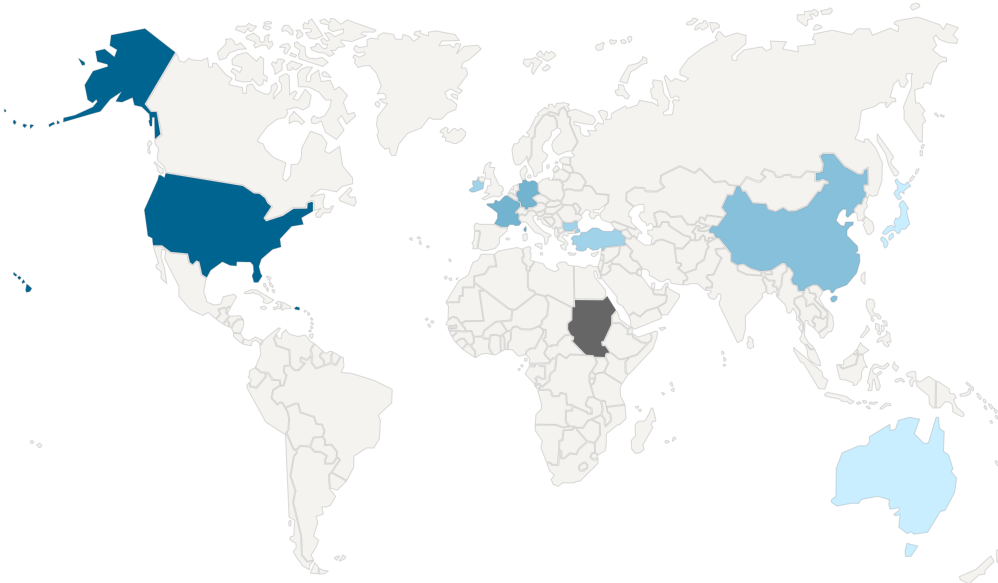
Abstract :

Hypothyroidism is associated with dyslipidemia, which is the leading risk for heart disease. While OPN identified as a proinflammatory cytokine has been ensnared in an assortment of disease states. This study aimed to estimate the levels of Osteopontin (OPN) and Hs-CRP in Iraqi patients with Hypothyroidism. Furthermore, investigate if there is a relationship between these parameters with lipid profiles in hypothyroid patients. The present study includes seventy-five voluntaries split into two groups. Group 1 contained 50 hypothyroid patients, and Group 2 included 25 controls. The fasting blood samples were analyzed to estimate serum OPN, TSH, total T4, Hs-CRP levels, blood chemistry parameters (total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL-c, LDL-c, VLDL-c). In hypothyroid patients, the serum concentration of (Hs-CRP, T-cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL-c, VLDL-c, and OPN) levels was elevated than in the control group. According to the ROC technique of OPN, the cut-off value was 6.12 (ng/ml) (sensitivity: 0.94 and 1-specificity: 0.04) as the best value. Moreover, we could not find a significant correlation between OPN and other parameters in the correlation study. At the same time, there is a positive correlation between Hs-CRP with Triglycerides and VLDL [(r=0.316, P=0.025) and (r=0.347, P=0.014)]. The results suggest that serum OPN is associated with Hypothyroidism and could be considered a diagnostic marker. Also, Hs-CRP is considered an important inflammatory marker linked between Hypothyroidism and the risk factor of cardiovascular disease.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-21-10-2021-10736**Total View : **446**

Title : [Health Economic Impact of COVID-19 among Private Dental Practitioners in Malaysia](#)

Abstract :

Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) has affected thousands of jobs worldwide. Dentistry in Malaysia is characterized by high practice costs but also high revenue and thus significantly contributes to the national health economy. The objective of this study is to measure the health economy impact towards private dental clinics in Malaysia and identify the revenue barriers. The data was obtained from 360 respondents of which comprised of registered general dental practitioners in Malaysia based on the duration of practices, clinic operating hours, clinic commitments, salary payments and estimated profit and losses. The results show that most of the clinics are indeed going on gradual losses. Loss of clinic productivity, with lesser patients coming in, lesser procedures in demand due to social distancing are among the barriers lead to revenue loss. These findings are extremely important for policy makers to make judgements and eventually to develop potential pre-emptive and sustainable economic strategies to enhance the health economy leading to national gross domestic product.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-20-10-2021-10735**Total View : **334**

Title : [Comparison between Radial and Ulnar Approaches in the Ultrasound-Guided Corticosteroid Injection Management of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome](#)

Abstract :

Although many approaching methods to carpal tunnel injection have been described, there is no sufficient evidence of one superior technique compared to the others. To compare the degree of symptom improvement between radial and ulnar approaches in US-guided local steroid injection in management of carpal tunnel syndrome. A randomized clinical trial study that conducted at Private Nursing Home Hospital / Medical City / Baghdad for a period of one year from 1st Jun. 2020. to 1st Jun. 2021. It included 40 adult patients complained from mild to moderate carpal tunnel syndrome and scheduled for single shot of corticosteroid injection under US-guided in-plane approach and randomly allocated to one of two groups: Group R included 20 patients received 40 mg depomedrol injection (1 ml) from the radial side and group U included 20 patients received 40 mg depomedrol injection (1 ml) from the ulnar side. Patients were assessed before the injection and at follow-up visits after 2, 6 and 8 weeks by visual analogue score for pain and by Boston carpal tunnel questionnaire for subjective efficacy. In this study, means of VAS, BQSS, and BQFS were significantly reduced in both groups after 2, 6, and 8 weeks and significantly lower in group R than that in group U after eight weeks. Both approaches are effective in the management of carpal tunnel syndrome regarding pain management and subjective improvement with more efficacy and better outcome for radial approach in prolonged management.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10733**Total View : **654**

Title : [The Anxiety Levels in Complicated and Uncomplicated Near Term and Aterm Gravid Patients Undergoing Abdominal Delivery and The Outcome](#)

Abstract :

Evaluating the anxiety levels of complicated and uncomplicated near term and aterm gravid patients undergoing abdominal delivery and the outcome. The study design used was cross-sectional. This study was done in the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of RSUP Prof. DR. R. D Kandou and networking hospitals in Manado from March to August 2021. The total population was 32 patients divided into two groups 16 uncomplicated deliveries and 16 complicated deliveries. Anxiety assessment was carried out using cortisol and HAM and the immediate outcomes of the mother and the baby were evaluated. It was found that the anxiety level based on the cortisol level was significantly higher in pregnant women undergoing abdominal delivery / cesarean section with preoperative complications. (Mean+SD 19.656±57766 vs 9.706±43675 p=0.000) with planned emergency CS (20.162±63179 vs 10.932±49560 p=0.000) and with history of dystocia (18.880±25956 vs 13.904±74608 p=0.022). Cortisol levels above 19.4 µg/dL from each group, was only found in the ≥ 35 years age group, complicated labor, emergency cesarean section, and without history of infertility. There was a significantly positive correlation between serum cortisol levels and HAM-A scores (r = 0.509 p = 0.003). There was no poor immediate outcome for the mother and baby after labor. The anxiety level based on cortisol levels was significantly higher in the group with complications, planned emergency cesarean section, and with a history of dystocia. There was no immediate poor outcome for the baby at birth, the same for maternal outcome.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10732**Total View : **346**

Title : [A Field Observation on Drug Supply Management in the Pharmacy Warehouse of the Regional Public Hospital of Muntilan, Central Java Province, Indonesia](#)

Abstract :

Drug supply management is vital for healthcare providers, including hospitals, since ineffective management can lead to losses, i.e., increased costs of drug supply and disruptions to pharmaceutical services. Therefore, drug supply management must be carried out effectively, in a multidisciplinary way, and be well-coordinated. Against this background, a study was conducted on drug supply management in the pharmacy warehouse of the regional public hospital of Muntilan Subdistrict, Central Java Province, Indonesia, to examine its effectiveness and efficiency. An examination was carried out by determining the conformity percentage of each indicator of drug supply management with the actual conditions of the hospital where this study took place. It is a non-experimental descriptive observational study in which the quantitative data were obtained retrospectively by observing and tracing documents on the process of drug supply management, i.e., selection, planning, procurement, storage, and distribution, at the pharmacy warehouse from November 2020 to February 2021. Obtained data were then analyzed with indicators of effectiveness and efficiency of drug supply management by the Indonesian Ministry of Health and a hospital indicator as a complement. The results of this study found that the conformity percentage of drug selection was 85 percent; while drug planning was 101.32 percent for budgets and 107.73 percent for the number of drug types; drug procurement was 10.95 percent for allocated budgets, 0 percent for incorrect invoices, and 5.5 times for delayed payments; drug storage was 100 percent for drugs listed on stock cards, 7 times for Turn Over Ratio, 0.1 percent for expired and damaged drugs, and 17.94 percent for dead stocks; and drug distribution was 94.63 percent for serviced drugs. It can be concluded that the process of selection, procurement, and storage shows conformity; in contrast, both planning and distribution processes were not found to conform. This study suggested referring to an e-catalogue to improve the planning process, while better supervision and control is required to improve the process of drug storage and distribution in the pharmacy warehouse.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10731**

Total View : **453**

Title : [Dental Practice Assessment after COVID-19 Lockdown at Kafr El-Sheikh University](#)

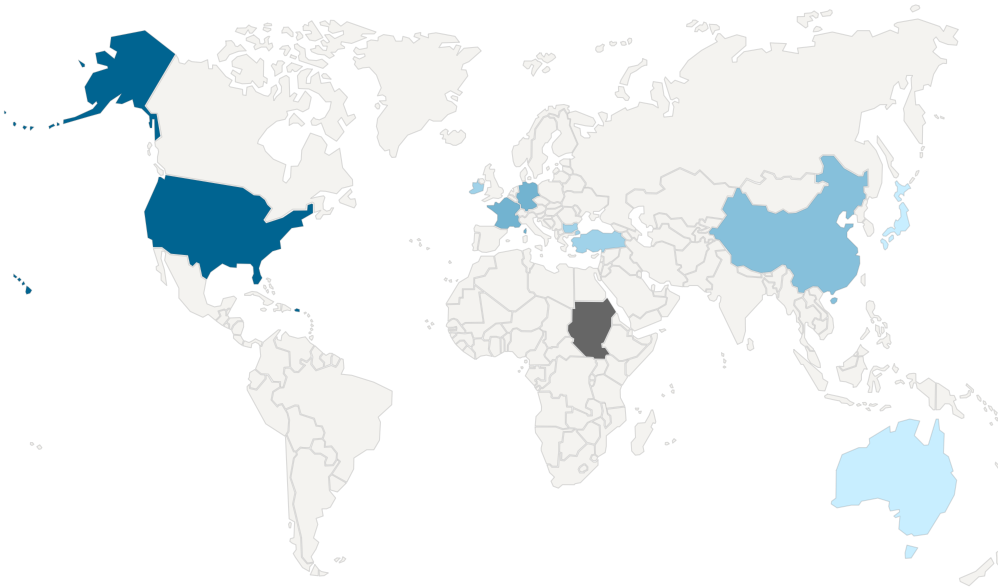
Abstract :

The purpose of the current study is to evaluate the changes in dental practice brought on by COVID-19 crises, as well as the feelings and worries of postgraduate dentistry students at Kafr El-Sheikh University following COVID-19 Lockdown. The study involved 217 postgraduate dental students from the Faculty of Dentistry at Kafr El-Sheikh University who agreed to take part via an online self- administered questionnaire. Most parts of dental practice at Kafr El-Sheikh University had been influenced by COVID-19 Lockdown. Dentists were giving emergency care during the COVID-19 Lockdown and were concerned about their profession's future, but a year later, dental practice was almost back to normal. Most dentists are now able to provide all forms of therapy to their patients without having any reservations about their job.

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Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-21-10-2021-10736**Total View : **446**

Title : [Health Economic Impact of COVID-19 among Private Dental Practitioners in Malaysia](#)

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[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-20-10-2021-10735**Total View : **334**

Title : [Comparison between Radial and Ulnar Approaches in the Ultrasound-Guided Corticosteroid Injection Management of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome](#)

Abstract :

Although many approaching methods to carpal tunnel injection have been described, there is no sufficient evidence of one superior technique compared to the others. To compare the degree of symptom improvement between radial and ulnar approaches in US-guided local steroid injection in management of carpal tunnel syndrome. A randomized clinical trial study that conducted at Private Nursing Home Hospital / Medical City / Baghdad for a period of one year from 1st Jun. 2020. to 1st Jun. 2021. It included 40 adult patients complained from mild to moderate carpal tunnel syndrome and scheduled for single shot of corticosteroid injection under US-guided in-plane approach and randomly allocated to one of two groups: Group R included 20 patients received 40 mg depomedrol injection (1 ml) from the radial side and group U included 20 patients received 40 mg depomedrol injection (1 ml) from the ulnar side. Patients were assessed before the injection and at follow-up visits after 2, 6 and 8 weeks by visual analogue score for pain and by Boston carpal tunnel questionnaire for subjective efficacy. In this study, means of VAS, BQSS, and BQFS were significantly reduced in both groups after 2, 6, and 8 weeks and significantly lower in group R than that in group U after eight weeks. Both approaches are effective in the management of carpal tunnel syndrome regarding pain management and subjective improvement with more efficacy and better outcome for radial approach in prolonged management.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10733**Total View : **654**

Title : [The Anxiety Levels in Complicated and Uncomplicated Near Term and Aterm Gravid Patients Undergoing Abdominal Delivery and The Outcome](#)

Abstract :

Evaluating the anxiety levels of complicated and uncomplicated near term and aterm gravid patients undergoing abdominal delivery and the outcome. The study design used was cross-sectional. This study was done in the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department of RSUP Prof. DR. R. D Kandou and networking hospitals in Manado from March to August 2021. The total population was 32 patients divided into two groups 16 uncomplicated deliveries and 16 complicated deliveries. Anxiety assessment was carried out using cortisol and HAM and the immediate outcomes of the mother and the baby were evaluated. It was found that the anxiety level based on the cortisol level was significantly higher in pregnant women undergoing abdominal delivery / cesarean section with preoperative complications. (Mean±SD 19.656±57766 vs 9.706±43675 p=0.000) with planned emergency CS (20.162±63179 vs 10.932±49560 p=0.000) and with history of dystocia (18.880±25956 vs 13.904±74608 p=0.022). Cortisol levels above 19.4 µg/dL from each group, was only found in the ≥ 35 years age group, complicated labor, emergency cesarean section, and without history of infertility. There was a significantly positive correlation between serum cortisol levels and HAM-A scores (r = 0.509 p = 0.003). There was no poor immediate outcome for the mother and baby after labor. The anxiety level based on cortisol levels was significantly higher in the group with complications, planned emergency cesarean section, and with a history of dystocia. There was no immediate poor outcome for the baby at birth, the same for maternal outcome.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10732**Total View : **346**

Title : [A Field Observation on Drug Supply Management in the Pharmacy Warehouse of the Regional Public Hospital of Muntilan, Central Java Province, Indonesia](#)

Abstract :

Drug supply management is vital for healthcare providers, including hospitals, since ineffective management can lead to losses, i.e., increased costs of drug supply and disruptions to pharmaceutical services. Therefore, drug supply management must be carried out effectively, in a multidisciplinary way, and be well-coordinated. Against this background, a study was conducted on drug supply management in the pharmacy warehouse of the regional public hospital of Muntilan Subdistrict, Central Java Province, Indonesia, to examine its effectiveness and efficiency. An examination was carried out by determining the conformity percentage of each indicator of drug supply management with the actual conditions of the hospital where this study took place. It is a non-experimental descriptive observational study in which the quantitative data were obtained retrospectively by observing and tracing documents on the process of drug supply management, i.e., selection, planning, procurement, storage, and distribution, at the pharmacy warehouse from November 2020 to February 2021. Obtained data were then analyzed with indicators of effectiveness and efficiency of drug supply management by the Indonesian Ministry of Health and a hospital indicator as a complement. The results of this study found that the conformity percentage of drug selection was 85 percent; while drug planning was 101.32 percent for budgets and 107.73 percent for the number of drug types; drug procurement was 10.95 percent for allocated budgets, 0 percent for incorrect invoices, and 5.5 times for delayed payments; drug storage was 100 percent for drugs listed on stock cards, 7 times for Turn Over Ratio, 0.1 percent for expired and damaged drugs, and 17.94 percent for dead stocks; and drug distribution was 94.63 percent for serviced drugs. It can be concluded that the process of selection, procurement, and storage shows conformity; in contrast, both planning and distribution processes were not found to conform. This study suggested referring to an e-catalogue to improve the planning process, while better supervision and control is required to improve the process of drug storage and distribution in the pharmacy warehouse.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10731**

Total View : **453**

Title : [Dental Practice Assessment after COVID-19 Lockdown at Kafr El-Sheikh University](#)

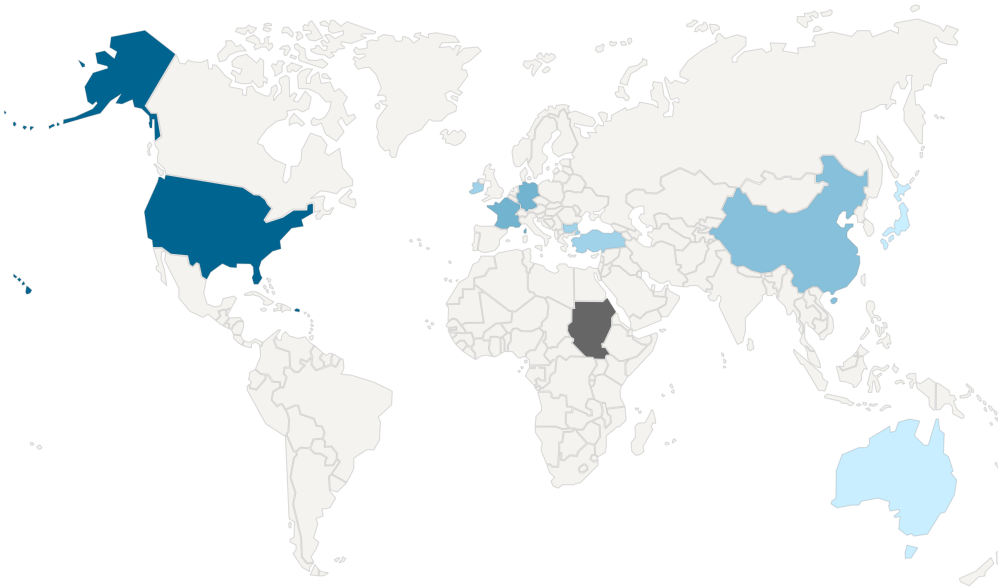
Abstract :

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Archive– Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-18-10-2021-10729**Total View : **459**

Title : [Ketogenic Diet \(KD\): A Short Review](#)

Abstract :

Ketogenic Diet (KD) is defined as a diet of a high-fat and low-carbohydrate intake. It was first used in 1920 for managing epilepsy but it has gained its popularity because of its effect on weight loss. When a person consume less than 50g of carbohydrates per day, the body will begin 2 processes, gluconeogenesis and ketogenesis. Ketogenesis will induce ketosis, which is defined as an elevated serum levels of ketone bodies circulating in the blood. Nutritional ketosis is described by the levels of ketone levels of 0.5 – 3mmol/L. There are 4 major types of ketogenic diet, which are the Classic Ketogenic Diet (CKD), the Medium Chain Triglyceride Ketogenic Diet (MCTKD), the Modified Atkins Diet (MAD), and the Low Glycemic Index Treatment (LGIT). Before initiating KD, there are some contraindications that needs to be ruled out. KD interestingly thought to have some benefits in health condition, such as supporting weight loss, reducing Cardiovascular (CVD) risk, improving serum levels of patient with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM), and also considered as a therapeutic regiment for neurological disorder. However, there are also some evidences mentioning common side effects and concerns in KD, including the “keto flu”, kidney problems, disruptions in lipid metabolism, and its questionable adherence to maintain long stable weight loss.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-15-10-2021-10727**Total View : **564**

Title : [Analysis of Differences in Riil Costs of Hospital with INA-CBG'S Rate in Sectio Caesarea](#)

Abstract :

The purpose of this study was to determine the difference between riil costs and INA CBG's costs at “XY” Jember Mother and Child Hospital. This study is a non-experimental study with a retrospective method. A retrospective study was used by following the patient's medical record data. This study compares two medical costs, namely the riil costs of “XY” Jember Mother and Child Hospital with INA CBG's rates for Sectio caesarea patients participating in JKN at “XY” Jember Mother and Child Hospital with a total of 100 respondents. The results of data processing from the help of the SPSS for windows version 25 program with independent t-test test obtained data that the P value of 0.002 (P value<0.05). It can be concluded that there was a significant difference in total direct medical costs between the Riil cost group and the INA CBG'S cost group.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-14-10-2021-10726**Total View : **545**

Title : [Implementation of infrared spectroscopy \(ic\) – spectroscopic method in chemical-toxicological analysis of amlopidine](#)

Abstract :

Amlodipine is the formation of dihydropyridine, has an antianginal and hypotensive effect. Therefore, it impacts to be created also the cause of the occurrence of several unpleasant phenomena, and in some cases, cases of poisoning were also observed. In these occasions, as a result of excessive vasodilation a sharp decrease in arterial pressure and cases of tachycardia are occurred [1].

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-12-10-2021-10717**Total View : **456**

Title : [Characteristics of Pregnancy with Suspect and Confirmed COVID-19 at Sebelas Maret University Hospital Surakarta](#)

Abstract :

In pregnancy, any changes within the body allows an increased risk of COVID-19 infection. This may cause risks of complications and unwanted maternal and fetal outcomes during pregnancy. This study aims to describe the characteristics of pregnant women with confirmed COVID-19 at UNS Surakarta Hospital. This study is a descriptive-analytic study that was conducted in 2020 among 45 patients who were treated at UNS Surakarta Hospital. This research aims to see the characteristics of pregnant patients with suspicion and confirmed cases of COVID-19 at UNS Surakarta Hospital. It was found that most of patients who were confirmed with COVID-19 were at high school level (59.09%). The types of occupation most often found in confirmed patients were housewives and private employees (40.91%). Most of the patients came from the group age of less than 30 years (63.64%). Patients with gestational age of above 28 weeks were more likely to be diagnosed with COVID-19 (81.82%) with the majority of them as multigravida patients (63.64%). Both suspected and confirmed COVID-19 pregnant patients may be asymptomatic or symptomatic. The characteristics of pregnant women with COVID-19 at the UNS Surakarta Hospital are mostly high school students, multiparous and work as a housewife.

[Full article](#)

Title : [Spontaneous Resolution on Congenital Depression of Neonatal Skull: A Case Report](#)




Abstract :

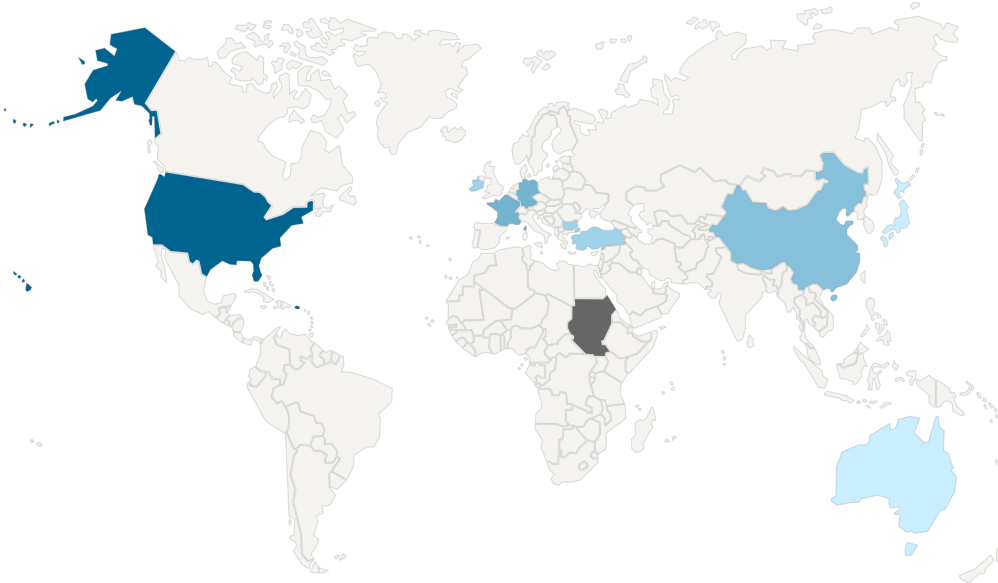
Neonatal congenital skull depression is a rare event. The reported incidence of this event varies between 1 to 2.5 every 10,000 livebirths. Treatment options varies from conservative to surgical. Spontaneous resolution has been observed in many patients without surgical intervention. In this case report, we will discuss the congenital skull depression of neonates who were delivered by a conservatively managed caesarean section. A 28-years-old multigravida woman at 38 weeks gestation was admitted to UNS Surakarta Hospital. When labor, the woman failed to progress and had a prolonged second stage of labor. As a result, she had to deliver by caesarean section. From this delivery, a neonate was born with a congenital cavity of the skull on the right parietal bone. The neonate was treated conservatively and showed spontaneous resolution within 16 days of observation. In this case, conservative treatment was chosen because there was no neurological deficit seen, and the depth of depression did not exceed 2 cm. Spontaneous resolution with conservative treatment has been reported previously, with complete resolution ranging from 4 to 6 months. Neonatal skull congenital depression is caused by many factors. Surgery may be considered if there is a neurological deficit in the neonate. In most cases, patients experience spontaneous resolution after 4 to 6 months.

[Full article](#)

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Submission Deadline
17 Jan 2023 (Vol 46 , Iss 01)

Upcoming Publication
31 Jan 2023 (Vol 46 , Iss 01)

Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-11-10-2021-10715**

Total View : **345**

Title : [Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus carrying mecA and capsular polysaccharides \(CP5\) genes from public hospitals in Babylon, Iraq](#)

Abstract :

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is in charge of the common of nosocomial infections and capable of evading the biocidal action of several antimicrobial agents. The objective of this study was to detect isolates of S. aureus carrying mecA and capsular polysaccharides (CP5) gene in Iraq. A total of 180 different clinical samples were collected from patients. Clinical samples involved blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, burns, and wounds. Among 180 clinical samples collected, 46 (25.5%) gave positive growth on ordinary culture media and 134 isolates (74.5%) gave no growth and this may be due to fungal or viral infections or antibiotics usage before taking samples. Results revealed that there were five S. aureus isolates carrying mecA gene and one isolate has capsular polysaccharides (CP5) gene. High rate of MRSA Isolates was recovered from the burn unit. MDR was found at a high rate among resistant isolates. Out of 5 clinical isolates of MRSA detected for capsular genotypes, capsular polysaccharides 5 (CP5) were detected in only one isolate (A.MS. isolate). This study represent a first recorded study in Iraq for isolation and detection of MRSA strain carrying capsular polysaccharides (CP5) gene. This MRSA isolate can be further used to produce as a candidate immunogenic compound against S. aureus infection.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-11-10-2021-10714**

Total View : **546**

Title : [PREGNANCY OUTCOME AFTER LABOR INDUCTION IN NULLIPAROUS WOMEN](#)

Abstract :

The aim of the study is to determine whether induction of labor in nulliparous women is associated with changes in fetomaternal outcome when compared to labor of spontaneous onset. This randomized case control study included nulliparous women with induced and spontaneous labor in Al-Batool Teaching Hospital from 1 of February to 1" of August 2004. Intrauterine death, deliveries outside the hospital, and preterm deliveries were excluded. Patients with induced and spontaneous labor were compared with respect to demographic characteristics. time span of labor, route of delivery, and neonatal outcome. A 249 women included in the study. 144 women had labor induced and 150 women with spontaneous onset of l or. Time span of labor and analgesic requirement were significantly more common in induced labor. cesarean delivery was statistically significant higher in induced labor 36(25%) versus 11 (7%) in spontaneous labor (p. value<0.05). No significant difference in instrument delivery while babies born after induced labor admitted more to NICU (44% versus 19%) and the difference was statistically significant (p. value <0.05). When compared with labor of spontaneous onset, Labor induction in nulliparous women was associated with statically significant more; prolonged labors, operative deliveries, and babies need admission to neonatal care unit.

[Full article](#)

Journal ID : **TMJ-11-10-2021-10712**

Total View : **435**

Title : [The efficacy of Calcipotriol/Betamethasone ointment once daily in the treatment of nail psoriasis](#)

Abstract :

The goal of this study was to see how effective and safe topical cacipotriol/betamethasone dipropionate ointment is "in treating nail psoriasis in a number of Iraqi patients". Treatment of psoriatic nail still a challenge, there are a limitation in clinical data and outcomes of the disease. Systemic therapies are only utilized in moderate to severe cases of psoriatic arthropathy or widespread cutaneous involvement in addition to several side effects that limit their use. A thirty two patients instructed to apply Cacipotriol/Betamethasone dipropionate ointment(Daivobet®) once daily to the affected nails including nail folds for six months duration. NAPSI scores were used to assess the outcome measures at baseline, 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 20th and 24th weeks. Final evaluation was analyzed by percent of reduction from baseline of NAPSI score. The response to the treatment started to notice after 12week of treatment by the reduction of mean NAPSI to 6.05 ± 4.82 (-4.81) by percent of reduction 44.29% while mean NAPSI decreased from10.86±5.82 at baseline to 2.10 ± 3.21 (-8.67) after 24 weeks of treatment. Overall improvement was 79.18% reduction in NAPSI which is very satisfying. The two-compound ointment contains calcipotriol and betamethasone dipropionate was found to improve nail psoriasis when administered once daily for 24 weeks.

[Full article](#)

Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-19-11-2021-10811**Total View : **394**

Title : [The Effect of monitoring serum Estrogen and Progesterone 24hrs before FET on outcome of ART](#)

Abstract :

Frozen embryo transfer is widely used fertility technique with good pregnancy outcomes. Monitoring of hormones prior to embryo transfer has shown better outcomes. To evaluate whether monitoring serum estrogen and progesterone one day before frozen embryo transfer predicts the outcome. This study is an observational prospective cross sectional study conducted in three fertility centers in Baghdad city-Iraq (Kamal al-Samarrai hospital fertility center, Baghdad privet fertility center and Al-Nada privet fertility center) during the period of ten months from 1st of December, 2020 till 1st of October, 2021 on convenient sample of one hundred infertile women. The outcome and duration of follow-up were done until fetal heart positive. Hormonal monitoring was done by taking blood sample from enrolled patients one day before embryo transfer in frozen cycle. The pregnancy outcome for all studied infertile women was positive in 35% of them and negative in 65% of them. The age, body mass index, embryo number and infertility diagnosis were not related to hormonal monitoring. The positive pregnancy outcome of infertile women was significantly related to hormonal monitoring ($p=0.02$). The monitoring of serum estrogen and progesterone one day before frozen embryo transfer is helpful in predicting pregnancy outcome.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-19-11-2021-10809**Total View : **403**

Title : [Resistance of Klebsiella pneumoniae from Different Clinical Samples to Penicillin, Cephalosporin, Carbapenem and Fluoroquinolone](#)

Abstract :

Klebsiella pneumoniae is a lethal multidrug resistant (MDR) pathogen that affects humans. The bacteria accounts for many hospital infections resulting in great disease and impermanence with imperfect management choices. In hospitalized patients, K.pneumoniae is the primary reason for pneumonia, sepsis and nosocomial infection. The current study employed Viteck-2 system Antimicrobial Susceptibility tests system to assess the antibiotic profile of K. pneumoniae secluded from various medical specimens. Polymerase chain reactions (PCR) of DNA gyrases (gyrA, gyrB) and also DNA topoisomerase parC gene were also conducted to demonstrate the resistant nature of the isolates. K.pneumoniae showed higher resistance towards the penicillin drugs Piperacillin, Ticarcillin and Piperacillin/Tazobactam. Resistance of K. pneumoniae towards cephalosporin antibiotics was tested. Higher resistance (100%) was offered by Cefazolin and Ceftazidime while Cefepime exhibited 80% resistance. Furthermore, the K. pneumoniae isolates exhibited resistance (60.65%) towards carbapenem drugs such as Imipenem and Meropenem followed by aminoglycosides such as Amikacin (45%) and Gentamicin (40%). Resistance towards fluoroquinolones such as Ciprofloxacin (45%), Levofloxacin (55%) and Pefloxacin (65%) were observed. The PCR detected that the fluoroquinolone resistance genes gyrA (25%), gyrB (30%) and parC (20%) were all present the isolated K. pneumoniae strains. This study confirmed the drug resistance of K. pneumoniae strains and demonstrated possible factors responsible for their resistive nature.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-17-11-2021-10806**Total View : **398**

Title : [Comparative study between removable partial dentures frameworks fabricated using PEEK and using Co-Cr alloy: clinical study.](#)

Abstract :

Aim To conduct a clinical study to evaluate the fit accuracy of the removable partial denture (RPD) frameworks fabricated by 3D printing computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAM-CAD) method and the conventional method using CS. Ten patients with partial tooth loss of a maxillary Kennedy class I were divided into two groups: in the first group, the RPD frameworks were fabricated from chromium-cobalt using CS casting technique in the second group, the RPD frameworks were fabricated from poly ether ketone (PEEK) using Milling technique. The fabricated frameworks were injected with polyvinyl siloxane (PVS) and were put inside the patient's mouth, and then the rubber laminas were weighted. The results of Student T- test showed that there were statistically significant differences in the average weight of the rubber laminas in the two groups, where $P<0.05$. The gap in the group of CS frameworks was larger than that in the group of CAM-CAD (Milling) frameworks which achieved the best fit accuracy. The RPD frameworks fabricated from PEEK using CAM-CAD (Milling) technique achieved the best fit accuracy compared with the frameworks of Cr-Co fabricated using CS technique, where the accuracy was affected by the fabricating technique used.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-17-11-2021-10805**Total View : **413**

Comparative study between removable partial dentures frameworks fabricated using PEEK and using Co-Cr alloy: clinical study

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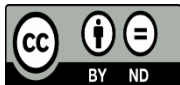


Keywords:

Fit accuracy, Removable partial denture framework, Casting, CAM-CAD, Milling.

ABSTRACT

Aim To conduct a clinical study to evaluate the fit accuracy of the removable partial denture (RPD) frameworks fabricated by 3D printing computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing (CAM-CAD) method and the conventional method using CS. Ten patients with partial tooth loss of a maxillary Kennedy class I were divided into two groups: in the first group, the RPD frameworks were fabricated from chromium-cobalt using CS casting technique in the second group, the RPD frameworks were fabricated from poly ether ketone (PEEK) using Milling technique. The fabricated frameworks were injected with polyvinyl siloxane (PVS) and were put inside the patient's mouth, and then the rubber laminas were weighted. The results of Student T- test showed that there were statistically significant differences in the average weight of the rubber laminas in the two groups, where $P < 0.05$. The gap in the group of CS frameworks was larger than that in the group of CAM-CAD (Milling) frameworks which achieved the best fit accuracy. The RPD frameworks fabricated from PEEK using CAM-CAD (Milling) technique achieved the best fit accuracy compared with the frameworks of Cr-Co fabricated using CS technique, where the accuracy was affected by the fabricating technique used.



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1. INTRODUCTION

The need for RPD frameworks increases due to the increase in the population and the average age, in addition to the spread of partial tooth loss [1], [2]. Partial tooth loss has been estimated at more than 20% in some regions [3], and the number of partial tooth loss is expected to increase to more than 200 million individuals in the United States over the next few years [4]. The rate of partial tooth loss for adults over the age of twenty years in the United States was estimated at 43.7%, while the rate of remaining teeth for those over the age of sixty-five years was estimated at 18.9% [5], [6]. In a study on dental health in the United

Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-17-11-2021-10803**Total View : **393**

Title : Infertile Self-Efficacy, Satisfaction with Life, and Well-Being in Infertile Patients

Abstract :

Infertility is a disease characterized by the inability to establish a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more having regular and unprotected sexual intercourse, or due to an impairment of a person's capacity to reproduce either as an individual or with his/her partner. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between infertile self-efficacy (ISE), life satisfaction, and well-being in infertile patients. This study was conducted at two private Maternity and Children Hospital clinic, and a private Obstetrics and Gynecology clinic in Central Java, Indonesia, during May-July 2019. In this prospective an analytical observational study with cross sectional design, infertile patients with primary and secondary infertility who attended to the clinics and during the period mentioned, and were willing to become research participants and complete the questionnaire booklets. The independent variable of this study was the Infertility Self-Efficacy measured by ISES-SF, whereas the dependent variables of this study were the Satisfaction with Life measured by SWLS, and Well-Being measured by WBI. Infertility self-efficacy had a positive significant relationship with satisfaction with life ($p < 0.001$), infertility self-efficacy had a positive significant relationship with well-being ($p < 0.001$), and satisfaction with life had a significant relationship with well-being ($p < 0.001$) in both male and female patients. Both male and female infertile patients who have higher levels of infertility self-efficacy are more likely to demonstrate higher degrees of satisfaction with life and well-being. Those who have higher levels of life satisfaction also tend to have greater levels of well-being.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-16-11-2021-10802**Total View : **423**

Title : The Effect of Asthma on Patients with Chronic Rhinosinusitis

Abstract :

Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is a common health problem worldwide, and often coexists with asthma. Here, we aim to describe the effect of co-incidence of asthma on CRS and its symptoms. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 1225 people complaining of various health symptoms, who went to the private outpatient clinic, specialized in ear, nose and throat, for the period from June 10 to October 30 in the city of Kirkuk, northern Iraq. Chronic rhinosinusitis was diagnosed in 150 patients (11%). It was found that (20.0%) of CRS patients suffer from asthma. A comparison was made between the CRS with asthma and the CRS without asthma groups for some demographic factors and symptoms. The results demonstrated that CRS patients with asthma had a higher incidence of nasal obstruction, olfactory dysfunction, and nasal polyps than non-asthmatic CRS patients. On the contrary, we observed a significantly higher rate of head pain in subjects with CRS without asthma, compared to the CRS with asthma. According to these findings, there is a need for close collaboration between otolaryngology and respiratory medicine regarding patients with chronic rhinosinusitis and its co-occurrence with asthma, especially in clinical practice.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-15-11-2021-10800**Total View : **365**

Title : Vitamin D as Prenatal Supplementation Preventing Recurrent Pregnancy Loss: Literature Review

Abstract :

Recurrent pregnancy loss is spontaneous or induced demise of three or more successive pregnancies under 20 weeks gestation age or estimated fetal weight less than 500 grams which can be caused by various factors such as maternal age, genetic disorders, immunological problems, previous illness, or nutritional intake. Vitamin D or calciferol is an important nutrient for maternal and neonatal prosperity. Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin that can be obtained from sunlight or food intake and can be metabolized in various cells including reproductive cells so that vitamin D has a role in modulating immune systems, hormone secretion, cell differentiation, cell proliferation, and maintenance of pregnancy. Examination of vitamin D levels before planning a pregnancy can reduce the risk of pregnancy loss because the low status of vitamin D in pregnant women can interfere the placentation process and become one of the pregnancy loss causes. Vitamin D supplementation has proven to reduce the risk of recurrent pregnancy loss in preparation for pregnancy and during pregnancy, especially in women with low status of vitamin D.

[Full article](#)Journal ID : **TMJ-14-11-2021-10797**Total View : **432**

Title : Serum enzymes changes in sheep diagnosed as fascioliasis by ultrasonography

Abstract :

The study was conducted on one hundred fifty local sheep, which divided to two groups first group contain twenty five normal sheep and second group contain one hundred twenty five affected sheep with liver affection. The results of current study finding of affected sheep that an increase in diffuse echogenicity of the liver was observed on ultrasonographic examination in sheep with severe irregular nodular masses diffuse in hepatic parenchyma and

Infertile Self-Efficacy, Satisfaction with Life, and Well-Being in Infertile Patients

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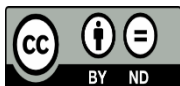


Keywords:

Infertility, Self-Efficacy, Life Satisfaction, Well-being.

ABSTRACT

Infertility is a disease characterized by the inability to establish a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more having regular and unprotected sexual intercourse, or due to an impairment of a person's capacity to reproduce either as an individual or with his/her partner. The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between infertile self-efficacy (ISE), life satisfaction, and well-being in infertile patients. This study was conducted at two private Maternity and Children Hospital clinic, and a private Obstetrics and Gynecology clinic in Central Java, Indonesia, during May-July 2019. In this prospective an analytical observational study with cross sectional design, infertile patients with primary and secondary infertility who attended to the clinics and during the period mentioned, and were willing to become research participants and complete the questionnaire booklets. The independent variable of this study was the Infertility Self-Efficacy measured by ISES-SF, whereas the dependent variables of this study were the Satisfaction with Life measured by SWLS, and Well-Being measured by WBI. Infertility self-efficacy had a positive significant relationship with satisfaction with life ($p < 0.001$), infertility self-efficacy had a positive significant relationship with well-being ($p < 0.001$), and satisfaction with life had a significant relationship with well-being ($p < 0.001$) in both male and female patients. Both male and female infertile patients who have higher levels of infertility self-efficacy are more likely to demonstrate higher degrees of satisfaction with life and well-being. Those who have higher levels of life satisfaction also tend to have greater levels of well-being.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Infertility is a disease characterized by the inability to establish a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more having regular and unprotected sexual intercourse, or due to an impairment of a person's capacity to reproduce either as an individual or with his/her partner. Infertility can be divided into primary and secondary infertility. According to The International Glossary on Infertility and Fertility Care, primary infertile female is a woman who has never been diagnosed with a clinical pregnancy and meets the criteria of being classified as having infertility, while secondary female infertility applies to a woman who is unable

Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-17-12-2021-10895**Total View : **370**

Title : [The use of dexamethasone for early postoperative pain relief in tonsillectomized children](#)

Abstract :

Pain is an important morbidity of tonsillectomy in children. Dexamethasone may lessen inflammatory response in the operative field, then decreasing the leakage of inflammatory mediators into the circulation and reducing the associated symptoms and signs including pain. To evaluate the role of a single intraoperative intravenous dose of dexamethasone (0.15 mg/kg) in controlling of early postoperative pain in tonsillectomized children. This work is a prospective double blinded, randomized case-control study of one hundred children aged 4 to 15 years who admitted for tonsillectomy from April 2017 to June 2019 at Alshifaa General Hospital, 50 of them were given dexamethasone 0.15 mg/kg intraoperatively as a case (dexamethasone) group, compared with an age-matched control group of 50 children, which consisted of children who received an equivalent volume of saline to evaluate the role of a single intraoperative intravenous dose of dexamethasone (0.15 mg/kg) in controlling of immediate postoperative pain in tonsillectomized children. the assessment of postoperative pain was done by using objective pain scale (OPS). Pain scores were significantly lowered in dexamethasone group (18%) in comparison to control group (40%) throughout the first 6 hours. Dexamethasone (0.15 mg/kg) provided significant reduction of immediate postoperative pain in tonsillectomized patients.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-15-12-2021-10893**Total View : **394**

Title : [Epidemiological Study and Detection of Trichomonas Vaginalis Parasite in Holy Karbala Governorate](#)

Abstract :

Trichomoniasis is the most prevalent sexually transmitted disease(STD) non-virus caused worldwide. The current study aim to detection of T.vaginalis infection in vaginal secretions and urine samples to studying its relationship with other types of bacterial and fungal pathogens associated with infection with this parasite, as well as finding the relationship between demographic factors and research results. In this study the vaginal wet mount for 232 females were collected and urine samples from same patients as well as 25 samples from healthy female (control) were collected with different ages ranged between (14-58) years who attended the hospitals and medical clinics from different regions of Karbala province from the period Nov.1, 2020 to June.5, 2021. Wet mount preparation, direct Gram smear, and GUE results showed the highest infection rate was 02 (8.62%) with T.vaginalis, general exam was the best test used in this study to detected the T. vaginalis. The statistical analysis was done by using statistical package for social science program (SPSS version 24), Chi-Square test (χ^2) was used to determine relationship between the infection rate and variables that used in the current study and percentage, with a probability (p) value of 0.05 or less were considered as statistically significant.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-15-12-2021-10892**Total View : **386**

Title : [Effect of Tooth Loss and Chewing Ability on Cognitive Function of Community Dwelling Elderly](#)

Abstract :

Tooth loss among older people is highly prevalent worldwide. Reduced number of teeth may be associated with impaired chewing ability and cognitive impairment. This study aimed to assess the association between low number of remaining teeth and cognitive function in a group of elderly in the community. A cross-sectional study was carried out on 152 older adults aged 60 years and above from four elderly activity centres in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Clinical oral examination was conducted to determine the oral health conditions of respondents, which include number of remaining teeth, presence of denture and history of dental caries. The validated Malay version of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used to assess their cognitive function. Low cognitive status was defined as having MMSE score of less than 24. The mean number of teeth present was 12.0 ± 9.6 , with 23.7% had total tooth loss (edentate). Lower MMSE score (<24) was found in 34.9% of the respondents. A significantly higher percentage of respondents with reduced number of teeth and chewing difficulty had lower MMSE score. Significant positive correlation was also found between number of remaining teeth and MMSE score ($r=0.30$; $p<0.01$). Chewing difficulty and reduced number of teeth were significantly associated with cognitive decline among the elderly. Maintenance of optimum number of teeth can be an important factor for cognitive function. Longitudinal studies are needed to further explore the relationship.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-15-12-2021-10890**Total View : **409**

Title : [Etiopathophysiology and Management of Aggression in Elderly](#)

Abstract :

Effect of Tooth Loss and Chewing Ability on Cognitive Function of Community Dwelling Elderly

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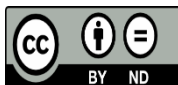


Keywords:

cognitive function; Mini-Mental State Examination; tooth loss

ABSTRACT

Tooth loss among older people is highly prevalent worldwide. Reduced number of teeth may be associated with impaired chewing ability and cognitive impairment. This study aimed to assess the association between low number of remaining teeth and cognitive function in a group of elderly in the community. A cross-sectional study was carried out on 152 older adults aged 60 years and above from four elderly activity centres in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Clinical oral examination was conducted to determine the oral health conditions of respondents, which include number of remaining teeth, presence of denture and history of dental caries. The validated Malay version of Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used to assess their cognitive function. Low cognitive status was defined as having MMSE score of less than 24. The mean number of teeth present was 12.0 ± 9.6 , with 23.7% had total tooth loss (edentate). Lower MMSE score (<24) was found in 34.9% of the respondents. A significantly higher percentage of respondents with reduced number of teeth and chewing difficulty had lower MMSE score. Significant positive correlation was also found between number of remaining teeth and MMSE score ($r=0.30$; $p<0.01$). Chewing difficulty and reduced number of teeth were significantly associated with cognitive decline among the elderly. Maintenance of optimum number of teeth can be an important factor for cognitive function. Longitudinal studies are needed to further explore the relationship.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Oral health plays an important role in the well-being of older people as it is associated with physical, psychological and social function and overall quality of life. However, oral diseases are prevalent among the aged with high prevalence of dental caries and periodontal disease [1]. Severe dental caries and periodontal disease resulted in partial or total tooth loss, which is a common scenario among the older age population. The Malaysian elderly aged 60 years and over were reported to have a mean of 9.8 remaining teeth and about 36.8 percent were edentulous [2]. Partial and complete tooth loss can interfere with the functioning of the aged group, for example in chewing and swallowing, speech and also appearance [3]. The potential association of number of teeth with cognitive decline has been widely studied recently [4], [5]. Various studies have concluded that reduced number of teeth lead to reduced chewing ability and cognitive impairment [6-

Archive- Teikyo Medical Journal

Journal ID : **TMJ-18-12-2021-10903**Total View : **380**

Title : [The Toxic Effects of Toluene on oxidative stress status in the Genital system of Female Mice](#)

Abstract :

Toluene is environmental pollutant and has many toxic effect on people in this experimental we study the toxic effect, twenty hundred and four female divided into three groups as following: 1st groups administrated orally with distal water and olive oil as control group, 2nd group orally administration with (0.2 ml/kg B.W.) of toluene for one month from LD50, 3rd group administrated (0.22ml /kg B.W.) with toluene orally from LD50 for two month, we collected blood sample directly from heart at 0, 30 and 60 days of experimental for measurement Glutathione (GSH) and Peroxynitrite radical concentration related to toluene toxicity on reproductive organ. The results indicated toxic effects of toluene in reproductive organ sections show sever pathological lesion and decrease in GSH and Peroxynitrite.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-17-12-2021-10901**Total View : **386**

Title : [Effect of Pulsed Radiofrequency and Hydrosection by Normal Saline Injection Compared with Local Anesthetics on Myofascial Trapezius Muscle Syndrome](#)

Abstract :

To evaluate the effect of ultrasound-guided PRF stimulation and hydro-section by normal saline injection compared to local anesthetic effects on myofascial trapezius muscle syndrome. A randomized clinical trial study that conducted at pain clinics in Baghdad / Iraq for a period from Jun. 2020 to Dec. 2021. It included 40 adult patients diagnosed with myofascial pain syndrome of trapezius muscle for more than two months of pain and no signs of inflammation or cervical disc herniation and randomly allocated to one of two groups: Group A included 20 patients underwent ultrasound-guided PRF and hydrodissection with normal saline plus 40 mg of lidocaine and group B included 20 patients received a mixture of normal saline plus 40 mg of lidocaine by ultrasound. Follow up and evaluation were done for patients by using numerical rating scale for pain before procedure and after two, four, and eight weeks of treatment. No significant differences in age, gender, body mass index, pretreatment pain and duration of pain between study groups. Pain was significantly decreased two, four, and eight weeks after treatment in both groups compared to that before treatment. It was significantly lower in group A four and eight weeks after treatment than that in group B. No difference between PRF and injection of lidocaine in short term relieving of pain but PRF was preferred as a long term relieving of pain in addition to the safety and cost-effective property, noninvasiveness, and easy to be performed so that it can be useful in repeated outpatient clinics.

[Full article](#)
Journal ID : **TMJ-17-12-2021-10900**Total View : **389**

Title : [Histopathologic Autopsy Findings of Target Organs, Lung, Heart, Kidney and Spleen of 12 Patients died as a result of the Novel COVID-19 in Baghdad, Iraq](#)

Abstract :

Demonstration of the disease hallmarks of COVID infection 2019 (Coronavirus disease-19) caused by respiratory SARS-CoV-2 (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) in tissue biopsies and some autopsy examinations confined to the pulmonary system and selective target tissues. Entire corpse dissection investigation was limited. To characterize the extent of pathological changes resulted by COVID-19 infection, examinations carried out on twelve (12) cases with SARS-CoV-2 (Nine '9' were healthy & Three '3' unhealthy) some passed out in home and others in hospitals at Baghdad. Specimens from the pulmonary, cardiac, hepatic, renal systems with splenic samples only have been inspected both grossly and microscopically. SARS-CoV-2 resulted in multiple organs illness, lungs with circulatory association was predominant. Extra-pulmonary signs include liver, kidney and spleen contribution, and microvascular injury was obvious. These results were documented both in patients with or without previous clinical history of diseases. SARS-CoV-2 resulted in multiple organs illness & critical disease in many systems regardless of previous medical background.

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Title : [Assessment the level of Job Satisfaction among Nurses working in Psychiatric and General Wards at Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad City: Comparative Study](#)

Abstract :

Job satisfaction either is evaluative statement for pleasure or displeased toward individual items or events. As a significant measure of the nursing contribution to patient care quality, nurse job satisfaction. The purpose of this study was to identify the level of job satisfaction among nurses working in psychiatric and general wards at Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad city, and to compare between the level of job satisfaction among nurses working in

Effect of Pulsed Radiofrequency and Hydrosection by Normal Saline Injection Compared with Local Anesthetics on Myofascial Trapezius Muscle Syndrome

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Keywords:

Myofascial pain, syndrome, PRF, lidocaine, ultrasound-guided, Iraq.

ABSTRACT

To evaluate the effect of ultrasound-guided PRF stimulation and hydrosection by normal saline injection compared to local anesthetic effects on myofascial trapezius muscle syndrome. A randomized clinical trial study that conducted at pain clinics in Baghdad / Iraq for a period from Jun. 2020 to Dec. 2021. It included 40 adult patients diagnosed with myofascial pain syndrome of trapezius muscle for more than two months of pain and no signs of inflammation or cervical disc herniation and randomly allocated to one of two groups: Group A included 20 patients underwent ultrasound-guided PRF and hydrodissection with normal saline plus 40 mg of lidocaine and group B included 20 patients received a mixture of normal saline plus 40 mg of lidocaine by ultrasound. Follow up and evaluation were done for patients by using numerical rating scale for pain before procedure and after two, four, and eight weeks of treatment. No significant differences in age, gender, body mass index, pretreatment pain and duration of pain between study groups. Pain was significantly decreased two, four, and eight weeks after treatment in both groups compared to that before treatment. It was significantly lower in group A four and eight weeks after treatment than that in group B. No difference between PRF and injection of lidocaine in short term relieving of pain but PRF was preferred as a long term relieving of pain in addition to the safety and cost-effective property, noninvasiveness, and easy to be performed so that it can be useful in repeated outpatient clinics.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Myofascial pain syndrome (MPS) is one of the most common causes of musculoskeletal pain in clinical practice [1] which characterized by the presence of trigger points leading to motion restrictions, motor dysfunctions, and autonomic changes [2]. MPS originates from muscle and surrounding fascia and occurring in 45%-54% of the general population [3]. It usually found in women aged between 15 and 40 years [4]. Trigger Points are painful, irritated places in skeletal muscle that are located in a taut band. They can cause referred or regional pain, as well as autonomic symptoms such vasoconstriction, pilomotor reaction, and hypersecretion [5]. Trauma, recurrent muscle strain, skeletal asymmetry, physical inactivity, systemic