

Summary Report with Metrics

Example 1:

Abstract:

[purpose] the aim of this study was to examine the effect of trunk stability exercise and combined exercise program on pain , flexibility , and static balance in chronic low back pain patients . [subjects and methods] thirty persons diagnosed with chronic low back pain were divided into a trunk stability exercise group and a combined exercise group and then conducted exercise for six weeks .

[results] vas and sway lengths decreased significantly in both groups . a comparison of sway lengths after the intervention between the two groups revealed that the trunk stability exercise group had a bigger decrease than the combined exercise group .

[conclusion] the results of this study indicated that trunk stability exercise would have bigger effect than combined exercise on the daily activities of chronic low back pain patients as it strengthens deep abdominal muscles and improves flexibility and balancing ability .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] this study investigated the effect of trunk stability exercise and a combined exercise program on pain , flexibility , and

static balance in chronic low back pain patients .

[subjects and methods] thirty patients with chronic low back pain were randomly divided into a trunk stability exercise group and a

combined exercise group for 6 weeks . [results] the trunk stability

exercise group showed significant improvements in pain and flexibility , while the combined exercise program showed significant increases in static balance ,

balance , and stability . [conclusion] the results of this study suggest that both trunk stability and exercise therapy may be effective in reducing pain and stability of the spine .

Example 2:

Abstract:

emphysematous pyelonephritis (ep) is a rare , severe gas forming infection of renal parenchyma and its surrounding areas and potentially life threatening condition that requires prompt evaluation and treatment .

although it commonly present with a fulminant clinical picture of sepsis , relatively mild symptoms can also be encountered . to our knowledge , incidentally detected emphysematous pyelonephritis has not been reported so far .

we report a case of ep that was incidentally detected during evaluation for diabetes .

Generated Summary:

emphysematous pyelonephritis (ep) is a rare but life threatening necrotizing infection of the kidney caused by gas - forming bacteria .

we present a case of a 49-year - old male who presented to our hospital with complaints of generalized weakness and polydipsia for two weeks . during evaluation for diabetes

he was found to have gas within the parenchyma of the mildly enlarged right kidney and small radiopaque shadow (calculus) in the midpole of the left kidney . during the evaluation for diabetic nephropathy

, we did not consider any surgical intervention at first place since patient was stable , afebrile and asymptomatic . however , the absence of systemic symptoms in presence of class 2 emphysema was unclear .

Example 3:

Abstract:

dislocation and migration of the inferior vena cava filter to the right heart is an uncommon but serious complication , requiring prompt diagnosis and appropriate therapy .

we report the case of a seventy - year old man , who had previously undergone vena cava filter implantation and who was admitted to the intensive care unit due to acute respiratory distress with the suspect of pneumonia - related sepsis . due to the worsening of hemodynamics and the development of cardiogenic shock , the patient underwent bedside echocardiography , which on the contrary revealed dislocation of the filter and the entrapment of the device within the tricuspid valve and chordae tendineae .

this evidence was confirmed also by the chest - abdominal x - ray .

the patient underwent tricuspid valve surgical replacement and successfully recovered .

the transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiographies performed in the intensive care unit were able to first orient the diagnostic efforts toward the correct cause .

Generated Summary:

the inferior vena cava (ivc) filter is an established therapeutic option for the prevention of pulmonary embolism in individuals with deep venous thromboembolism , in whom conventional anticoagulation is contraindicated or deemed ineffective .

however , the major complications associated with ivc filters include intravascular and extravascular migration , filter and arterial thrombosis , recurrent pulmonary emboli and superior vena caval obstruction . here

we report a case of transvenous migration of an ivc filter to the right atrium , which lead to a very unusual scenario of acute cardiogenic shock .

Example 4:

Abstract:

neuroleptic malignant syndrome (nms) is a rare but life - threatening idiosyncratic side effect resulting from neuroleptic drugs .

nms mainly occurs in patients treated with high - potency typical antipsychotics , but rarely caused by atypical antipsychotics .

although nms is less common with atypical antipsychotic , but it seems that its incidence is rising due to increased administration of such drugs .

we present the case of a 27-year - old man with a history of paranoid schizophrenia that showed signs consistent with nms that occurred after treatment with olanzapine .

the patient was adherent to treatment .

he had decreased level of consciousness , muscle rigidity , diaphoresis , fever , drooling , urinary incontinence , and high blood pressure .

this patient illustrates that nms can occur due to treatment with atypical antipsychotic drugs like olanzapine , particularly in the presence of risk factors .

this phenomenon is often unrecognized , underdiagnosed , or not treated properly .

physicians should be aware that nms with extrapyramidal syndrome could occur with olanzapine at steady state doses without recent dosage adjustments or titration .

it is essential that adequate and safe dose of medication is chosen and the patient is monitored by the signs and symptoms of this lethal syndrome .

Generated Summary:

neuroleptic malignant syndrome (nms) is a rare but life - threatening side effect of antipsychotic medications .

it is suggested that the ability to create nms by neuroleptics is associated with their ability to block dopamine in the nigrostriatal pathway , mesocortical pathway , and hypothalamic nucleus . in this article , we report a case of nms associated with olanzapine therapy in a young male patient .

Example 5:

Abstract:

background : skin adnexal tumors are daunting diagnostic problems .

cytologic atypia does not always imply malignancy and atypia does not underscore a benign course .

bernard ackerman first described criteria on silhouettes that enable distinction between the two.aims:to evaluate the histologic features on silhouettes of benign and malignant skin adnexal tumors . to identify overlaps and confounding features.materials and methods : a blinded retrospective review of all skin adnexal neoplasms between 1995 and 2007 was done , with a total of 68 cases .

we studied 16 histologic parameters on scanner view and categorized them as benign or malignant .

they were compared with the final histologic diagnosis .

statistical analysis was performed using chi - square test.results:15 criteria attained statistical significance .

features that proved highly sensitive and specific were : circumscription , ulceration , uniform size of cell aggregates , discrete arrangement , preserved adnexae and necrosis .

criteria that were sensitive but not very specific include : symmetry , v - shape , vertical orientation , smooth margins , compressed fibrous tissue , type of clefting , shelling out and geometric shapes .

presence of epithelial cells in singles was not helpful.conclusion:malignant skin adnexal tumors are differentiated accurately from benign ones by their contrasting silhouettes .

pathologists should heed the impression formed on scanner view , before evaluating cytologic features .

Generated Summary:

background : skin adnexal tumors are challenging to diagnose , with conventional cytologic criteria often not helpful .

the aim of this study was to evaluate the histologic features on silhouettes of benign and malignant melanomas.materials and methods : we performed a blinded , retrospective review of all melanomas reported between 1995 and 2007.results:of 68 cases , 53 were classified as benign and 15 as malignant based on the silhouette features.conclusion:the histologic diagnosis was as follows : benign : syringoma-15 , hidradenoma-8 , trichoblastoma-14 , mixed tumors-5 , others-11 cases and porocarcinoma-1 cases.conclusions:in such a situation , it suffices to answer two important questions i.e. , (a) is the lesion benign or malignant ?

Example 6:

Abstract:

objective : to investigate risk factors for non - suicidal self - injury (nssi) , and present the relationship between nssi and depression in children and adolescents who appeared for forensic examination.methods:this study consisted of 295 children and adolescents who were brought for judicial examination in the tr ministry of justice forensic science department , council of forensic medicine , ankara , turkey between may and october 2013 .

sociodemographic factors , alcohol and substance abuse , and history of sexual abuse and suicide attempts were assessed using a semi - structured questionnaire . during forensic medical examinations , nssi was evaluated .

depression was assessed using the beck depression inventory.results:the frequency of nssi was 20.2% among boys , and 30.6% among girls .

statistical differences were found between subjects with and without nssi in terms of number of children in their families , whether or not their parents were divorced , whether they held part - time jobs , or had a history of sexual abuse , substance abuse , or suicide attempts , and the number of criminal involvements . those with nssi had higher depressive scores than others ($p<0.001$).conclusion : children and adolescents with nssi have wide - ranging problems in their lives . in a forensic adolescent population , depressive symptoms are more common in individuals with nssi behaviors , and the specific characteristics of these behaviors need further investigation .

Generated Summary:

objective : to determine psychosocial factors and risk factors for nssi and its association with depressive symptoms in forensic child and adolescent referrals.materials and methods : this cross - sectional study was conducted in the tr ministry of justice forensic science department , council of forensic medicine , ankara , turkey between may to october 2013.results:the subjects of this study were children , and adolescents aged 10 to 18 years who were referred for forensic examinations .

the study included 27 items designed to collect participant age , gender , educational status , family characteristics (number of siblings , family income , and health status of parents) , reason for forensic referral , history of physical , emotional , or sexual abuse , suicide attempts , history for substance use , and information regarding region , cause , and number of nsfi behaviors during the participant s life.conclusion:nssi was defined as deliberate , direct destruction or alteration of body tissue without intention of suicide , and included such behaviors as cutting , slashing , or burning body areas .

Example 7:

Abstract:

the cholinergic system is involved in a broad spectrum of brain function , and its failure has been implicated in alzheimer 's disease . acetylcholine transduces signals through muscarinic and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors , both of which influence synaptic plasticity and cognition .

however , the mechanisms that relate the rapid gating of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors to persistent changes in brain function have remained elusive .

recent evidence indicates that nicotinic acetylcholine receptors activities affect synaptic morphology and density , which result in persistent rearrangements of neural connectivity .

further investigations of the relationships between nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and rearrangements of neural circuitry in the central nervous system may help understand the pathogenesis of alzheimer 's disease .

Generated Summary:

alzheimer 's disease (ad) is the most common type of dementia , and accounts for an estimated 60 to 80% of cases .

loss of cholinergic neurons is a pathological hallmark of ad , and is also assessed in human imaging studies . in the pathophysiology of ad

, nachr - expressing neurons are down - regulated in the brains of ad patients , especially in affected brain areas , and appears to be correlated with the severity of cognitive impairment and the amount of amyloid deposition . in this review we discuss the use of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor ligand for the treatment of ad .

Example 8:

Abstract:

backgroundprimary sebaceous carcinoma of the parotid gland is extremely rare , and because of its rarity , clinicopathological characteristics and histogenesis are not fully understood.methodshere , we report a patient who presented with a left infra - auricular painless mass .

we present the histological features and discuss possible optimal treatments based on previous literature.resultsthe mass was suspected to be a myoepithelial tumor or possibly a pleomorphic adenoma .

initially , the mass was resected with preservation of the facial nerve , but this caused facial palsy . because the histological examination showed a sebaceous carcinoma and a part of the mass could be remaining on the facial nerve , additional surgery was performed , and the facial nerve was reconstructed with cervical nerve .

follow - up after 7 months showed no sign of recurrence of metastasis.conclusionwe encountered a rare sebaceous carcinoma of the parotid gland .

additional surgery was performed because preoperative diagnosis was difficult .

Generated Summary:

sebaceous carcinoma (sc) in the parotid gland is a rare neoplasm .

only 24 cases have been reported in the english literature . in this article

, we report a case of sc in a patient who presented with a left infra - auricular painless mass , which was suspected to be a myoepithelial tumor after fine needle aspiration (fna) biopsy at another hospital . in may 2009 , we resected a tumor of the left salivary gland .

Example 9:

Abstract:

purposethe aim of this study was to compare stereoacuity before and after kamra corneal inlay implantation for the correction of presbyopia.patients and methodsthis is a prospective study of 60 patients who underwent kamra inlay implantation .

patients were examined before and 6 months after surgery for stereoacuity , uncorrected distance visual acuity (udva) , and uncorrected near visual acuity (unva).resultsthe mean stereoacuity before surgery was 29.528.1 arcsec (range : 20200) and at 6 months was 29.826.4 arcsec (range : 20200) .

the decline in stereoacuity was not statistically significant . at 6 months follow - up , udva was 20/25 or better in all 60 patients and unva was j2 (20/25) or better in 51 (85%) patients.conclusionthere is no significant change in stereoacuity following kamra inlay implantation .

the kamra inlay is a good treatment option for improving near vision in presbyopic patients while preserving stereoacuity and distance vision .

Generated Summary:

objective : to compare the stereoacuity of patients before and 6 months after kamra corneal inlay implantation for correction of presbyopia.materials and methods : this study was performed at our institution between october 2009 and june 2010 .

patients were examined preoperatively and 6 month postoperatively for uncorrected distance visual acuity (udva) , and unva (j7) . at 6 months

follow - up , the mean preoperative and postoperative levels were 29.528.1 (range : 20200) and 29.826.4 arcsec , respectively.results:twenty - six (60%) patients had no change in stereoacuity , 9 (15%) had improved stereoacuities , and 15 (25%) of patients had worsened stereoacuum (range: 5 to 50) . for unknown reasons ,

only one patient had a stereo acuity of 200 arcsec before implantation.conclusion:this study suggests that patients who underwent keratomileusis may be at risk for hearing loss following the use of kamras inlay .

Example 10:

Abstract:

osteoporosis is a systemic disease of the bone that affects millions of people and causes burden for both the affected individual and health systems and societies worldwide . since the 1970s much research has been done in the field of osteoporosis .

the number of citations of a paper reflects its influence and importance to the field .

thomson isi web of science database was searched to retrieve a list of the fifty most cited articles related to osteoporosis and its research .

the fifty most cited articles in absolute numbers in the field of osteoporosis were cited from 877 to 3056 times (mean 1141 537) .

most papers were published in the basic science category ($n = 23$) .

395 authors contributed ; a single paper had between one and 62 authors (mean : 10.02 9.9 authors) .

12 authors (3.04%) contributed between 7 and 4 papers ; 340 authors (86.1%) were at least named once .

corresponding authors were from eight countries with most contributions from the united states ($n = 34$, 68%) .

the majority of papers were published in the 1990s ($n = 29$) .

the list of 50 most cited papers presents citation classics in the field of osteoporosis and related research .

Generated Summary:

background : osteoporosis is a systemic disease of the bone that affects millions of people and causes burdens for both the affected individual and health systems and societies worldwide .

the aim of this study was to determine the citation density (number of citations / years since publication) of articles cited most frequently by other authors and to establish a ranking of the fifty most cited papers in the field by using the thomson isi web of science database. materials and methods : a total of 184 articles were cited in this study , of which 184 were published in the basic , clinical , and translational categories . to evaluate the relative impact of a published paper ,

citations were analyzed and in case of a clinical study a level of evidence was attributed to the paper based on the guidelines for clinical articles by oxford centre for evidence - based medicine 2011 levels of evidence were used. results: the most cited article was the most cited one ($p < 0.001$) . in cases with an identical absolute number of citation , the papers that had a higher citation density were the papers with the highest citations ($p = 0.002$). conclusion: the highest citation density of published scientific work is attributed to basic and clinical research .

Example 11:

Abstract:

we report four cases of nosocomial e. coli meningitis , in male patients with accidental and neurosurgical trauma .

the interval between accidents / neurosurgical procedures and the onset of meningitis was 2 - 15 days (mean 6.25 days) .

the most consistent clinical features were fever and deterioration of consciousness level .

emergence of extended spectrum beta lactamase e. coli strains had been observed in two (50%) of our cases and the mean duration of antimicrobial treatment was 16.5 days (range : 6 - 24 days) .

two of the four patients (50%) died in the hospital .

Generated Summary:

introduction escherichia coli (e. coli) is a gram - negative , rod - shaped bacterium that is commonly found in the lower intestine of warm - blooded organisms (endotherms) .

recent studies suggest that e . coli b2 strains constitute a major subgroup causing extraintestinal infections. case report a 44-year - old pakistani male patient , admitted to the trauma intensive care unit after having sustained severe head injury

and forearm fracture caused by a car accident , was admitted to hamad general hospital in qatar , during the period from 2007 to 2010.conclusion. coli is uncommon as a pathogen of adult bacterial meningitis .

Example 12:

Abstract:

lead thrombosis is a recognized complication of permanent transvenous pacemaker (pm) implantation .

we present the interesting case of an adolescent with a dual - chamber pm presenting with fatigue and hypoxemia . due to limitations of various imaging modalities , the diagnosis was difficult .

she was eventually diagnosed with intracardiac pm lead thrombi obstructing tricuspid valve inflow . the pediatric literature on pm lead thrombosis is also briefly reviewed .

Generated Summary:

an intracardiactransvenous pm lead thrombosis causing hypoxemia has not been previously reported in pediatric patients .

we present a case of intracardiac pm lead obstruction in a 13 year - old female with congenital complete atrioventricular block who underwent right atrial thromboembolization , primary closure of the pfo , and conversion to an epicardial pacing system . a transesophageal echocardiogram (tee) confirmed atrial and ventricular pacing leads surrounded by a calcified thrombus measuring 3 2 cm .

Example 13:

Abstract:

the purpose of the study was to determine if there was a difference in the perception of aesthetics , by dental specialty , using computer assisted asymmetric alteration of the papilla length in the aesthetic zone with an apical alteration of the contact point of the clinical crowns .

standardized photographs were presented to sixty - five randomly selected dentists from new york university college of dentistry on a computer screen for evaluation .

then , the dental professionals were asked to rate the smile in each picture .

control and experiment photographs were used .

data was analyzed using the statistical package spss version 21 and one - way anova .

the perception of esthetics depends on the dental professional specialty ; results provide evidence that asymmetric deficiency in papilla length of 2 mm or more is perceived as unattractive by the dental specialists .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this study was to compare the perceivment of symmetry among different dental specialties in order to determine the perception of aesthetics among dental professionals and general practitioners.materials and methodsa total of 12 orthodontists and 12 general practitioners were selected for this study .

the patient and clinician were evaluated using computerized tomography (ct) to determine their perception of the aesthetics of the papilla and gingival contours.resultsa statistically significant difference was found between the two specialties when the patient perceived a shortened papilla length of 2 mm and the clinician perceived an unfavorable esthetic outcome when the posterior papilla was 3 mm in position compared to the anterior papilla of the adjacent teeth.conclusionthe discrepancy between implant survival and success is not unexpected as their definitions are quite different . however , it is restrictive and includes only the dental implants that present , in addition to proper integration and function , other features such as esthetic characteristics : soft tissue contours with an intact interdental papilla and a gingiva outline that is harmonious with the perceivment of this defect .

Example 14:

Abstract:

background : we found a high incidence of patients with gynecomastia in the german ministry of defense guard battalion in berlin .

for this reason , we conducted the present study to investigate etiological and pathological aspects of this condition .

methods : within six years , a total of 211 patients underwent surgery for gynecomastia .

we compared this group of patients with a control group of healthy males without signs or symptoms of gynecomastia .

the two groups were matched for median age .

results : the groups showed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in serum testosterone , free triiodothyronine (ft_3) , lh (luteinizing hormone) and prolactin levels and in body mass index (bmi) .

in addition , there was a highly significant correlation between left - sided gynecomastia and membership in the guard battalion .

conclusions : we found differences in hormone blood levels between gynecomastia patients and a control group .

moreover , gynecomastia was predominantly seen on the left side in guard soldiers .

a possible explanation is the mechanical impact of the carbine against the left side of the body during rifle drills .

Generated Summary:

objective : to investigate the increased incidence of left - sided gynecomastia in members of the german ministry of defense guard battalion who perform ceremonial duties in berlin. methods: we carried out a controlled prospective study to obtain significant evidence for or against the hypothesis that the mechanical impact of the carbine against the left side of the body during drills . in accordance with the relevant literature , we analyzed clinical parameters and hormone levels and compared the patients with a control group. results: in 2010 we retrospectively collected over a six and a half year period a total of 221 soldiers from military units including the guard battalion and other facilities in and around berlin who presented to their unit surgeons with clinical manifestations of gynecomastia . at the same time

, we established a control group of healthy males without signs or symptoms of the condition .

the gynecomastia group showed statistically significant differences in serum levels of free thyroxine , free triiodothyronine (ft_4) , free thyroid - stimulating hormone (tsh) , alpha - fetoprotein (afp) , beta - human chorionic gonadotropin (beta - hcg) , prolactin ,

Example 15:

Abstract:

background : diffuse dermal angiodermatosis (dda) is a rare , acquired , reactive vascular proliferation , clinically characterized by livedoid erythematous violaceous plaques , which frequently evolve to ulceration and necrosis .

histopathologically , it is manifested by a diffuse proliferation of endothelial cells within the full thickness of the dermis .

dda has been mainly associated with severe peripheral atherosclerosis. methods: we report a 63-year - old woman who presented with multiple erythematous violaceous plaques with central deep skin ulcers on thighs , lower abdomen , and perianal area , associated with intermittent claudication , low - grade fever , and weight loss .

initially , the clinical picture along with positive cultures for klebsiella pneumoniae suggested a multifocal ecthyma gangrenosum ; nevertheless , a skin biopsy showed a diffuse dermal proliferation of endothelial cells interstitially arranged between collagen bundles .

a computed tomography scan revealed severe aortic atherosclerosis with complete luminal occlusion of the infrarenal aorta and common iliac arteries. results: the diagnosis of dda secondary to severe atherosclerosis was established .

the patient underwent a left axillofemoral bypass surgery with a rapid healing of the ulcers in the next weeks. conclusions: dda should be considered in the differential diagnosis of livedoid ischemic lesions .

recognition of dda as a cutaneous sign of severe peripheral vascular disease is important for both dermatologists and

internists .

recognition of risk factors and their management with an early intervention to correct tissue ischemia can be curative .

Generated Summary:

backgrounddiffuse dermal angiomatosis (dda) is a rare , acquired , reactive vascular proliferation , clinically characterized by livedoid erythematous violaceous plaques , which frequently evolve to ulceration and necrosis .

histopathologically , it is manifested by a diffuse proliferation of endothelial cells within the full thickness of the dermis.case reportwe report a 63-year - old woman who presented with multiple painful deep skin ulcers on thighs , lower abdomen , and perianal area , associated with intermittent claudication , low - grade fever , and weight loss . a complete thrombophilic evaluation including lupus anticoagulant , anticardiolipin antibodies , leiden factor v , proteins s and c , antithrombin iii , antiphospholipid antibodies , cryoglobulin , fibrin degradation products , and d - dimer failed to detect any abnormality.conclusionidiagnosis of dda as a cutaneous sign of severe peripheral vascular disease is important for both dermatologists and internists .

Example 16:

Abstract:

electronic cigarettes are novel tobacco products that are frequently used these days .

the cartridge contains liquid nicotine and accidental poisoning , even with a small oral dose , endangers children .

we present here a mortality case of a 15-month - old child who ingested liquid nicotine mistaking it for cold medicine .

when the emergency medical technicians arrived , she was found to have pulseless electrical activity .

spontaneous circulation was restored after approximately 40 minutes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation .

the cotinine level in her urine was 1,716 ng / ml . despite intensive supportive care , severe anoxic brain injury was found on computed tomography and the child ultimately died .

this fatality highlights the need for public health efforts to minimize such accidents .

Generated Summary:

introduction : electronic - cigarettes (e - cigarettes) are devices designed to deliver nicotine without tobacco smoke by heating a solution of nicotine , flavoring , additives , propylene glycol , and/or vegetable glycerine .

they are now accountable for 42% of nicotine exposure related calls made to poison control centers in the united states.case report : a 15-month - old child who ingested 5 ml of liquid nicotine (concentration : 10 mg / ml) used to refill an e - cigarette , mistaking it for cold medicine was admitted to the intensive care unit (icu).conclusion:liquid nicotine ingestion is a serious adverse event that should be considered in the differential diagnosis of such ingestion .

Example 17:

Abstract:

backgroundmyocardial infarction is the major cause of morbidity and mortality in industrialized countries .

platelet count and the mean platelet volume (mpv) , a simple and reliable indicator of platelet size which correlates with platelet activation , might associate with troponin in acute chest pain.methodswe analyzed mpv of 851 patients who were admitted to rasoul - e - akram hospital with acute chest pain during the year 2010 .

two blood samples were taken from each patient within 4 hours of their arrival for routine hematology , including platelet count and mpv , and cardiac troponin t. also , electrocardiograms of the patients were recorded .

association of mpv and platelet count with troponin was observed.results the patients in troponin positive group , who had also ischemic electrocardiographic changes , had higher mpv values than non- acute coronary syndrome (acs) patients with normal cardiac troponin t levels (9.9 vs 9.5 fl with $p < 0.001$) . in troponin

negative group , the mean of platelet count was higher than that in the positive group (221683 vs 198814/l with $p < 0.001$).conclusionmpv and platelet count are inexpensive laboratory tests which can be measured in association with

other laboratory biomarkers in patients presenting with acute chest pain. this could help to lower hospitalization rates and also avoid misdiagnosis and having complications of patients with acs .

Generated Summary:

background : acute coronary syndrome (acs) is a set of signs and symptoms caused by rupture of an arterial plaque which provokes platelet rich coronary thrombus formation .

it has been shown that platelet size , measured as mean platelet volume (mvp) , is a marker of platelet function and is positively associated with platelet activity. aim: the aim of this study was to investigate whether there is an association between platelet count measured at admission with cardiac troponin t (ctnt) elevation in a large sample of patients with acute chest pain who were admitted to the emergency departments. materials and methods : a total of 851 patients were randomly divided into two groups : positive and negative (troponin 0.1g / l) and negative group . the mean age of the subjects was 62.62 32.14 years with max : 100 and min : 18. the mean of mpv was 221683167032/l with max: 939000 and min: 26000 . in troponin

positive group , the mean mpv

was 9.92 2.37 fl (max : 13.4 and min 7.

Example 18:

Abstract:

there have been a small number of cases of scrub typhus - associated hemophagocytic syndrome (hps) , most of which were treated successfully using adequate antibiotics . here

, we report a case of epstein - barr virus (ebv)-associated hps after scrub typhus infection that was not improved using antirickettsial treatment . a 73-year - old male who had been diagnosed with scrub typhus according to an eschar and a positive serology

was transferred to our institution because of a persistent fever despite 7-day doxycycline therapy .

physical and laboratory data showed hepatosplenomegaly , bicytopenia , hyperferritinemia , and hypofibrinogenemia . a bone marrow examination (bm) revealed hypercellular marrow with hemophagocytosis and histiocyte infiltration .

ebv was detected in bm aspirates using polymerase chain reaction .

after a diagnosis of hps was made , the patient was treated successfully using high - dose steroids .

Generated Summary:

hemophagocytic syndrome (hps) is a rare but severe disease associated with various infectious , genetic , neoplastic , and autoimmune diseases .

we report a case of epstein - barr virus (ebv)-associated hps after scrub typhus infection that was not improved using adequate anti - rickettsial treatment . a 73-year - old male , who was diagnosed to be diagnosed with hps according to an eschar on the axilla and a positive result of indirect immunofluorescence assay for o. tsutsugamushi (antibody titer of 1:1,280) , was transferred to our institution from a local hospital because of a persistent fever despite 7-day doxycycline therapy . on admission , he had a body temperature of 36.9c , a pulse of 72 beats / min , a respiration rate of 21 breaths / min and a blood pressure of 97/54 mmhg . on examination ,

he had hepatosplenomegaly , a maculopapular rash on the abdomen , and a 1-cm sized eschar in the left axillary area . on blood and urine cultures

, he was diagnosed with scrub

Example 19:

Abstract:

we report the dermoscopic features of pemphigus vulgaris (pv) involving the scalp of a 57-year - old african - american female . among our findings

, there were hair casts movable tubular structures that envelop the hair shafts .

we suggest that the development of those casts occurs through acantholysis within the outer root sheath , a mechanism not yet considered in the literature .

this report also highlights how dermoscopy may contribute to the evaluation of disease activity , especially in those cases of pv in which scalp involvement is recalcitrant to treatment .

finally , we recommend that the presence of hair casts should herald the need of therapy adjustment for better disease control .

Generated Summary:

hair casts are discrete , shiny , freely movable tubular structures that envelop the hair shafts and may clinically be misdiagnosed as nits . in 1986 , keipert considered the existence of two types of hair casts .

the first , not associated with scalp disorders , was described in women and named as peripilar keratin casts . to our knowledge , this is the first report of dermoscopic features of pemphigus vulgaris involving the scalp .

Example 20:

Abstract:

background : laparoscopy is widely used as a tool in many clinical situations allowing for diagnosis and/or surgical management in a minimally invasive fashion .

most laparoscopic cases are ambulatory and allow patients to recover quickly .

nonetheless , attention to surgical technique is paramount to avoid both short and long term complications.case:a 32-year - old woman had a laparoscopy and a reported left salpingoophorectomy for benign disease of the ovary in september , 1994 . shortly thereafter , in january , 1995 , she was diagnosed with an intrauterine pregnancy and delivered in october of 1995 by spontaneous vaginal delivery .

the pregnancy and delivery were both uncomplicated .

the patient presented four weeks postpartum with clinical suspicion of appendicitis .

however , at the time of laparotomy , the patient was found to have a retained foreign body from her prior laparoscopy in the right lower quadrant with a pelvic abscess and evidence of prior right salpingoophorectomy .

the appendix appeared grossly normal.conclusion:laparoscopy is a safe , effective modality for various surgical and gynecologic conditions .

although laparoscopy is usually done on an outpatient basis , complications can manifest several weeks or months later .

this case illustrates and reminds us of the importance of adherence to surgical laparoscopic principles .

these include direct visualization when removing equipment and a complete count of surgical instrumentation to confirm the integrity of such at the end of each procedure .

Generated Summary:

a 32-year - old woman had a laparoscopy and a reported left salpingoophorectomy for benign disease of the ovary in 1994 . shortly thereafter , in january , 1995 , she was diagnosed with an intrauterine pregnancy and delivered in october of 1995 by spontaneous vaginal delivery .

however , at the time of laparotomy

, the patient was found to have a retained foreign body from her prior laparoscopiccopy in the right lower quadrant with a pelvic abscess and evidence of prior right salpingosophoresctomy . in addition to this , a 4.3 cm 6 cm 3.4 cm mass was superior to the first mass and inflammatory in nature . on the right side

there was a large , 10 cm 12 cm inflammatory mass with the appearance of an abscess . a partial omentectomy and removal of foreign body

was performed , along with an excision of the right pelvic mass and appendectomy . by postoperative day number five

the patient 's condition was improved and she was discharged from the hospital without any specific complaints .

Example 21:

Abstract:

objectives : this paper describes the clinical diagnosis of proteus syndrome (ps) in children referred for evaluation of asymmetric disproportionate overgrowth.materials and methods : retrospective , descriptive , cross - sectional study conducted from january 1998 to december 2010.results:during the study period , 2011 new patients were evaluated .

thirteen (0.65%) patients presented features suggestive of ps . these patients were formally evaluated based on the revised diagnostic criteria proposed by biesecker .

the mean age was 6.92 5.1 years .

ten patients (76.9%) were females .

all subjects had asymmetric disproportionate overgrowth .

other dysmorphic features were as follows : macrodactily (84.6%) ; linear epidermal nevus (41.6%) ; hemangioma (30.7%) ; and lipoma (23%) .

six patients fulfilled the diagnostic criteria for ps.conclusions:the diagnostic rate of only 46.1% of patients with ps confirms the diagnostic difficulties and the need for continuous monitoring and periodic review of these patients since the clinical manifestations of this syndrome become more evident with aging .

molecular tests may help the differential diagnosis of proteus syndrome when they became commercially available .

Generated Summary:

purpose to describe the clinical diagnosis of proteus syndrome (ps) in children referred for evaluation of asymmetric disproportionate overgrowth.methods a retrospective , descriptive , cross - sectional study conducted from january 1998 to december 2010 .

thirteen (0.65%) patients presented features suggestive of ps . these patients were formally evaluated based on the revised diagnostic criteria proposed by biesecker.result other dysmorphic features were as follows : macrodactily (84.6%) ; linear epidermal nevus (41.6%).conclusion the use of diagnostic criteria has its flaws , but the benefit of its use is justified because it classifies and defines , through specific criteria , a group of individuals who have similar clinical and prognostic features.conclusion the diagnostic rate of only 46.1% of patients with ps confirms the diagnostic difficulties and the need for continuous monitoring and periodic review of these patients since the clinical manifestations of this syndrome become more evident with aging .

Example 22:

Abstract:

primary pulmonary t - cell lymphoma is an extremely rare malady , and we diagnosed this in a 52-year - old male who was admitted to our hospital with cough for the previous two weeks .

the chest ct demonstrated multiple variable sized mass - like consolidations with low density central necrosis in the peripheral portion of both the upper and lower lobes .

positron emission tomography (pet) showed multiple areas of hypermetabolic fluorodeoxyglucose (fdg) uptake in both lungs with central metabolic defects , which correlated with central necrosis seen on ct .

the histological sample showed peripheral t - cell lymphoma of the not otherwise specified form .

the follow - up ct scan showed an increased extent of the multifocal consolidative lesions despite that the patient had undergone chemotherapy .

Generated Summary:

primary pulmonary peripheral t - cell lymphoma (ptcl) is a rare , aggressive tumor that develops from t - cells that are at different stages of maturity .

we report a case of ptcl in a 52-year - old male who presented with cough , fever and sweating for the previous two weeks . on the posteroanterior chest radiograph , variable sized nodules and masses were seen in both lower lobes and the right upper lobe . on contrast enhanced chest ct scan , the masses displayed central necrosis . on a ct - guided percutaneous transthoracic needle biopsy (ptnb) the mass showed diffuse infiltrates of large lymphoid cells with photopenic defects in both lungs , and they were negative for cd20 , cd30 (ki-1) and cd56. finally , we diagnosed the patient as suffering with primary pulmonary lymphoma not otherwise specified .

Example 23:

Abstract:

study design case report .

objective the objective of the article is to illustrate a case of desmoid tumor (dt) formation after posterior instrumentation of the thoracic spine .

methods a 57-year - old woman presented with lower extremity clumsiness , balance , and ambulation difficulty resulting from spinal cord compression due to an upper thoracic atypical vertebral hemangioma .

ten months after undergoing embolization , resection , and placement of instrumentation for this lesion , the patient developed a growing mass at the rostral end of the incision .

biopsy revealed desmoid fibromatosis .

the mass was removed via an en bloc resection .

histology revealed an infiltrative dt above the laminectomy site abutting the instrumentation .

results at 2-year follow - up , there was no evidence of recurrence of the tumor .

conclusion paraspinal dts have been reported in the literature to develop after surgical procedures of the spine .

often times , patients attribute swelling or fullness at the site of their surgery to scar tissue formation or instrumentation . one must consider the possibility of a dt in the setting of reported surgical site fullness or mass after spine surgery .

it is thought that postoperative inflammation present in the surgical bed may promote formation of dts .

instrumentation may also contribute to inflammation and increase the likelihood of developing a dt .

generous margins must be taken to prevent recurrence .

Generated Summary:

desmoid tumors (dts) , also known as aggressive fibromatoses , are characterized as rare , slow - growing tumors that develop adjacent to the spinal column .

although strictly benign , they are locally invasive with a high rate of recurrence even after seemingly total resection . a total of five reported cases have described this phenomenon in the absence of gardner syndrome , a variant of familial adenomatous polyposis (fap) , or any other predisposing genetic diseases . here

we report a case of postlaminectomy desmoid tumor that developed 10 months after corpectomy and spinal fusion for treatment of an atypical vertebral hemangioma in the thoracic spine .

Example 24:

Abstract:

background : in india , 67,500 infants acquire hiv infection yearly due to mother to child transmission.objective:the objective was to assess the operational aspect of the prevention of parent to child transmission (pptct) program in a tertiary care hospital and explore its bottleneck.materials and methods : a 5-year (2004 - 2008) prospective evaluation study was conducted among the pregnant women attending obstetrics department of a rural tertiary care hospital , since the year of implementation .

indicators were used according to unaids / who guideline.results:out of 40,140 registered pregnant women , 23,812 were counseled of which 19,794 were agreed to undergo hiv testing and 111 were found hiv positive with a prevalence of 0.56% .

overall hiv counseling and testing rates were 59.32% and 83.13% , respectively .

the nevirapine (nvp) dispensing rate of the mother and newborn were 29.72% and 85.4% , respectively . at 18 months of age

, 85% babies were found hiv negative in the mother baby pair who received nvp with absolutely formula feeding but it was 42.8% without such intervention.conclusion:majority of the pregnant women who came to the labor room directly were deprived of the program (pptct) coverage .

although the hiv testing rate reached the who target which was excellent , but the nvp dispensing rate lagged far behind .

Generated Summary:

background : mother to child transmission (mtct) is causing a great social problem by producing orphans after the death of one or both parents due to aids .

the present study has been undertaken to assess the operational aspects of the pptct program in a tertiary care hospital and explore its bottlenecks.materials and methods : this 5-year prospective follow - up study was conducted from the year of implementation (january 2004) of the program to the end of december 2008 among the pregnant women attending the department of obstetrics and gynecology , north bengal medical college , after getting necessary approval from the institutional ethical committee.results:out of total 23,812 pregnant women counseled , 19,7 94 individuals (83.13%) agreed for hiv testing . in anc clinic ,

there were 87.6% of hiv positive pregnant women in labor room (47.87%).conclusion:during the study period , there was a significant increase in the hiv test rate among pregnant women who were counseled for hiv testing .

this study suggests that the pptct program can be implemented in a rural tertiary health care hospital .

Example 25:

Abstract:

[purpose] the aim of this study was to compare the incidence of driving errors among patients with left or right hemispheric lesions due to stroke . [subjects and methods] thirty stroke patients participated in the study .

driving errors were assessed using a virtual reality driving simulator .

[results] significant differences were shown in center

line crossing frequency , accident rate , brake reaction time , total driving error scores , and overall driving safety between participants with left or right hemispheric lesions .

[conclusion] driving rehabilitation specialists should consider hemispheric function when teaching driving skills to stroke survivors , because patients with lesions in the left or right hemispheres after stroke show differences in driving skills .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] the aim of this study is to compare the driving errors made by stroke patients with right or left hemispheric lesions , a distinction that has not been addressed in previous studies .

[subjects and methods] thirty stroke patients who received rehabilitation training at a day - care center in seoul were included in the study . [results] there were significant differences in driving errors between participants with left or right hemispospheric lesions ($p < 0.05$) and normal drivers ($p = 0.001$) , but there were no significant differences between

patients with the left or the right hemispheres ($p=0.05$). conclusion: the driving errors of stroke patients with right and the left hemispheric lesions were significantly greater than those of normal drivers , but there was no significant difference in the frequency of driving errors in the left hemisphere .

Example 26:

Abstract:

regional techniques provides excellent post operative pain relief in pediatric patients .

transversus abdominis plane (tap) block is a newer regional technique available . though there is emerging evidence proving the efficacy of tap blocks ,

there is limited literature on use of tap catheters in pediatric patients .

tap catheters were placed in two children following laparotomy with transverse incisions and in both epidural was avoided , with good post operative pain relief .

ultrasound guidance was used in one child , while in the other the catheter was placed under direct vision after dissection of the plane between transversus abdominis and internal oblique .

intermittent boluses of high volumes of local anesthetic (0.6 - 0.7 ml / kg) were used through the tap catheter , ensuring that the maximum permissible level of bupivacaine was not exceeded . in adults ,

continuous abdominal catheters have found a place for post - operative pain management , when epidural analgesia is contraindicated . at present , the use of tap catheters by pediatric anesthesiologists is limited , though there exists diverse clinical scenarios when these catheters may be of benefit .

contraindication of neuraxial blockade and septic patients are the two scenarios we have reported . in conclusion ,

tap catheters are effective analgesia technique for laparotomies with transverse incision in pediatric patients .

Generated Summary:

introduction transversus abdominis plane (tap) block is a newer regional technique available . although there is emerging evidence proving the efficacy of tap blocks , there is limited literature on use of tap catheters in pediatric patients. case report we share the pain management of two children , in whom tap catheters were inserted. conclusion a right transverse supraumbilical incision was taken for surgical exposure , intraoperative course was uneventful . at closure

, a 19 g tuohy needle was placed in between transversus abdominalinis and internal oblique muscle under ultrasound guidance .

the child was pain - free and catheter was removed at 72 h. the site was healthy and pain medications continued on a need basis .

Example 27:

Abstract:

a newly described heterodimeric cytokine , interleukin-23 (il-23) is emerging as a key player in both the innate and the adaptive t helper (th)17 driven immune response as well as an initiator of several autoimmune diseases .

the rate - limiting element of il-23 production is believed to be driven by expression of the unique p19 subunit encoded by il23a .

we set out to perform comprehensive dna sequencing of this previously under - studied gene in 96 individuals from two evolutionary distinct human population groups , southern african bantu and european .

we observed a total of 33 different dna variants within these two groups , 22 (67%) of which are currently not reported in any available database .

we further demonstrate both inter - population and intra - species sequence conservation within the coding and known regulatory regions of il23a , supporting a critical physiological role for il-23 .

we conclude that il23a may have undergone positive selection pressure directed towards conservation , suggesting that functional genetic variants within il23a will have a significant impact on the host immune response .

Generated Summary:

key clinical messagewe present a new south wales (cinsw) cohort of cancer research fellows .

this cohort of fellows was selected to participate in the study of cancer - related diseases in the united states (united states) , where they were selected to study the role of cancer in the development and management of cancer.research design and methodsthis cohort was conducted at a tertiary care university in australia , with the aim of identifying the most effective ways to improve cancer survival and quality of life for patients with cancer .

Example 28:

Abstract:

with their publication on quality management of clinical - practical instruction for practical year medical students in germany and the preparation of a catalogue of criteria , raes et al .

tackle questions , both in terms of content and structural framework , in a current and relevant subject area [1].the following commentary provides an additional outline of the current situation of clinical - practical instruction during the so - called clinical electives year in switzerland , which broadly corresponds to the practical year in germany .

Generated Summary:

in switzerland , the so - called clinical electives year is integrated into the three - year masters study programme as part of the altogether six - year medical studies course in the faculties of medicine of bern , basel , geneva and zrich , as well as the faculty of biology and medicine in lausanne . during this year , the emphasis is on the clinical instruction of students .

in addition , courses of study in medicine , dentistry , veterinary medicine , pharmacy and chiropractic are regulated by law at the federal level under the swiss federal law on medical professions . here

, we present a comprehensive catalogue of learning objectives for undergraduate medical training (sclo) , which describes the profile required to enter postgraduate training in terms of competences , learning objectives and learning content .

Example 29:

Abstract:

aim kaposiform hemangioendothelioma (khe) is a rare vascular tumor , commonly associated with kasaback merritt phenomenon characterized by thrombocytopenia and consumptive coagulopathy .

we report a case of pancreatic khe presenting with neonatal duodenal obstruction and kasaback merritt phenomenon . case report a full term male baby presented with bile stained vomiting on day 3 of life .

contrast study and computed tomography scan showed duodenal obstruction by a 5 cm extrinsic hypervascular mass . platelet count was $23 \times 10^9/l$.

laparotomy confirmed a vascular tumor arising from the pancreatic head compressing on the duodenum .

whipple operation was performed .

results intestinal obstruction and thrombocytopenia resolved after surgery .

there was no post - operative complications .

histology confirmed khe .

the boy was tolerating hydrolyzed milk formula and was thriving at 5 months follow up .

conclusion we reported a case of pancreatic khe presented with neonatal intestinal obstruction and kasaback

merritt phenomenon .

high index of suspicion is necessary for diagnosis . to our knowledge , this is the youngest patient who underwent whipple operation .

Generated Summary:

kaposiform hemangioendothelioma (khe) is a rare vascular tumor with an estimated prevalence of less than 1 in 100,000 children .

it is more commonly seen in neonates and early infancy . in approximately 70% of khe ,

merritt phenomenon (kmp) occurs characterized by consumptive coagulopathy and thrombocytopenia . here

we report a case of a chinese male baby with khe who developed steatorrhea and failure to thrive at 3 months of age .

Example 30:

Abstract:

rosacea is a common chronic cutaneous disorder that primarily occurs on the convex surfaces of the central face and is often characterized by exacerbations and remissions .

a case of a 52-yr - old woman visited our clinic in february 2008 complaining typical features of rosacea including multiple pinhead to rice - sized erythematous papules .

we applied various conventional treatments including topical benzoyl peroxide and metronidazole as well as oral metronidazole , isotretinoin , and doxycycline .

the lesions were not controlled but were rather aggravated by complications from these treatments .

therefore , we prescribed oral azithromycin , which has anti - inflammatory effects and reduces reactive oxygen species

ten weeks after the administration of oral azithromycin , 500 mg per day for 2 weeks , the lesions had mostly disappeared and no specific side effects related to the azithromycin were noted .

oral azithromycin dosing 500 mg / day for 2 weeks is effective for treatment of intractable rosacea .

Generated Summary:

rosacea is a common cutaneous disorder characterized by transient or persistent central facial erythema , visible blood vessels , and frequently , papules and pustules .

tetracycline and erythromycin are the most commonly used oral antibiotics . however , long - term treatment with antibiotics is not well tolerated because of side - effects including gastrointestinal intolerance , photosensitivity and candidiasis . moreover , given the chronic nature of the disease , there is a possibility of developing bacterial resistance . in this report

, we report a case of a 52-yr - old rosacea patient who was refractory and complicated by reactions to conventional topical and oral medications . after 10 weeks of oral azithromycin , her lesions had mostly disappeared and the patient suffered no specific side- effects related to the medication .

Example 31:

Abstract:

quadricuspid aortic valve (qav) is a rare congenital cardiac anomaly causing aortic regurgitation usually in the fifth to sixth decade of life .

earlier , the diagnosis was mostly during postmortem or intraoperative , but now with the advent of better imaging techniques such as transthoracic echocardiography , transesophageal echocardiography (tee) , and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging , more cases are being diagnosed in asymptomatic patients .

we present a case of a 39-year - old male who was found to have qav , with the help of tee , while undergoing evaluation for a diastolic murmur .

the patient was found to have type b qav with moderate aortic regurgitation .

we also present a brief review of classification , pathophysiology , and embryological basis of this rare congenital anomaly .

the importance of diagnosing qav lies in the fact that majority of these patients will require surgery for aortic regurgitation and close follow - up so that aortic valve replacement / repair is done before the left ventricular decompensation occurs .

Generated Summary:

quadricuspid aortic valve (qav) is a rare congenital anomaly , which is usually diagnosed in the fifth or sixth decade of life .

it is often associated with regurgitation due to the unequal shear stress . in recent decades

, there has been increased awareness of qav because of better imaging techniques such as transthoracic , transesophageal echocardiography (tee) , and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (mri).we report a case of a 39-year - old hispanic male who presented with a diastolic murmur of grade 2/4 in the second right intercostal space , which showed normal left ventricular chamber size with an ejection fraction of 55% . the patient denied any exertional shortness of breath , chest pain , palpitations , orthopnea , or paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea .

Example 32:

Abstract:

nepeta cataria l. is traditionally consumed as a food additive .

the effects of three different harvest stages of n. cataria essential oils (eos) against most common causes of food - borne infections were evaluated by broth microdilution method as recommended by the clinical and laboratory standards institute (clsi) .

the chemical composition of the eos from n. cataria has been analyzed by gas chromatography / mass spectrometry (gc / ms) .

the analysis of the eos indicated that 4a-,7-,7a--nepetalactone (55.58%) and 4a-,7-,7a--nepetalactone (30.31.2%) were the major compounds of the eos at all developmental stages .

the results showed that the tested eos exhibited antimicrobial activities against the food - borne pathogens at concentrations of 0.1252 l / ml .

based on these results , the eo of n. cataria can possibly be used in food products as a natural preservative agent .

Generated Summary:

the chemical constituents of three different phenological stages (vegetative , floral budding and full flowering) of nepeta cataria were studied and their components were compared with each other and with the previously reported data . in addition , the antimicrobial effects of these eos were evaluated against the common causes of food - borne infections .

the present study was carried out in the research field station of the faculty of agriculture , shiraz university , iran . in this study ,

n. cataria (catnip) seeds were sown in january 2010 in a sandy - loam textured soil with ph = 7.5 , ec = 1.8 ds m , 0.97% organic matter , and 0.09% phytochemicals in the vegetative and full - flowering stages of the plant and their chemical constituents were compared to each other , with the previous reported data of the same species . in order to determine antimicrobial properties of the eos of the plants

, the plant was used as a flavoring agent and as a preservative for food - related infections . to the best of our knowledge , only a few published reports are available regarding the antim

Example 33:

Abstract:

in 2014 , 20 dengue cases were reported in the cities of wenzhou (5 cases) and wuhan (15 cases) , china , where dengue has rarely been reported .

dengue virus 1 was detected in 4 patients .

although most of these cases were likely imported , epidemiologic analysis provided evidence for autochthonous transmission .

Generated Summary:

in 2014 , dengue virus was detected in 20 patients in wenzhou and wuhan .

the virus was closely related to those isolated in guangdong province in 2014 , indicating that the virus may have originated in china during this outbreak .

Example 34:

Abstract:

the patient was an 18-year - old female who had an angle class i malocclusion with a left palatally impacted maxillary canine .

the orthodontic treatment of a palatally impacted canine is aimed at bringing the tooth into its correct position in the dental arch without causing any periodontal damage . to achieve this goal ,

a variety of surgical and orthodontic techniques have been proposed in relation to the position of the impacted tooth and there are various treatment methods used for traction .

the duration of the traction was 3 months and alignment duration was 12 months the total treatment time was 15 months . in the following case , we presented that maxillary palatally impacted canine was brought into the arch with open window method for canine exposure and modified k-9 spring for traction , that is simple spring for orthodontic traction of the palatally impacted canines .

Generated Summary:

maxillary canine impactions occur twice as often in females than in males in the ratio 2.3:1 .

if a maxillary permanent canine appears to be erupting ectopically or not at all , the extraction of the primary canine is recommended in the 10 - 13 age groups . in a vast majority of cases , extraction of deciduous

canine improves the possibilities of eruption or at least changes to a more favorable position , which later improves the prognosis of the permanent canine , if surgical orthodontic guidance is needed . in the following case , we presented that maxillary palatally impacted canine was brought into the arch with open window method for surgical canine exposure and modified k-9 spring for the eruption of impacted canine .

Example 35:

Abstract:

elevated tricuspid regurgitant velocity (trv) has been related to higher mortality in adults and to hemolysis , lower oxygen saturation during 6-minute walk test and acute chest syndrome (acs) in children with sickle cell disease (scd) .

hydroxyurea (hu) has reduced trv value in children and adults .

we describe a three year old hbss child with recurrent acs , hypoperfusion of the left lung , mild hemolysis and persistent trv elevation .

trv did not normalize after hu , despite improvement in clinical conditions and in baseline laboratory parameters related to hemolysis and blood viscosity , but normalized after bone marrow transplantation (bmt) .

our experience suggests that in young patients , trv reduction can be a positive concomitant effect of bmt .

Generated Summary:

tricuspid regurgitant velocity (trv) has become a reliable marker to screen for doppler - defined pulmonary hypertension

(ph) in sickle cell disease (scd) .

elevated trv has been related to higher mortality in adults and to hemolysis , lower oxygen saturation during 6-minute walk test and acute chest syndrome (acs) in children , even though it 's clinical relevance , especially in the paediatric age , is not yet clearly defined .

Example 36:

Abstract:

preclinical models of restenosis are essential to unravel the pathophysiological processes that lead to in - stent restenosis and to optimize existing and future drug - eluting stents.a variety of antibodies and transgenic and knockout strains are available in rats .

consequently , a model for in - stent restenosis in the rat would be convenient for pathobiological and pathophysiological studies . in this video ,

we present the full procedure and pit - falls of a rat stent model suitable for high throughput stent research .

we will show the surgical procedure of stent deployment , and the assessment of in - stent restenosis using the most elegant technique of oct (optical coherence tomography) .

this technique provides high accuracy in assessing plaque csas (cross section areas) and correlates well with histological sections , which require special and time consuming embedding and sectioning techniques .

oct imaging further allows longitudinal monitoring of the development of in - stent restenosis within the same animal compared to one - time snapshots using histology .

Generated Summary:

objective : to determine the histological characteristics of an oct imaging system in rats.methods:male sprague - dawley rats weighing 550 - 600 g are purchased from harlan (indianapolis , in , usa).results:anesthetize rat with isoflurane (2%) and ketamine (25 mg / kg) .

dissect the abdominal aorta from the surrounding tissue , from the level of the renal arteries down to the bifurcation.conclusion:the oct measurements are performed using the lightlab oct imaging proprietary software with a rat - based interface .

Example 37:

Abstract:

the natural course of untreated patients with signet ring cell carcinoma of the stomach remains poorly understood while assumptions have been made to distinguish it from other types of gastric cancer .

a 74-year - old korean woman was diagnosed with early gastric cancer with signet ring cell histology and refused surgery .

a satellite lesion was identified 46 months after the initial diagnosis .

the patient finally agreed to undergo distal subtotal gastrectomy 53 months following the initial diagnosis .

postoperative histological examination of both lesions confirmed signet ring cell carcinoma associated with submucosal invasion .

there was no evidence of lymph node metastasis .

Generated Summary:

a 74-year - old healthy korean woman presented with intermittent epigastric pain .

she underwent endoscopic examination of the stomach in december 2005 , which demonstrated a depressed mucosal lesion in the anterior wall of the distal gastric body . at the third endoscopy in october 2009 , a satellite lesion was detected adjacent to the previously confirmed malignant lesion . in march , 2010 , while no interval changes were shown on repeat endoscopy , she finally agreed to undergo surgery . in may 2010 ,

the patient underwent open curative distal subtotal gastrectomy , stapled billroth i gastroduodenostomy and d2 extended lymphadenectomy . at 3 months after the initial diagnosis of signet ring cell carcinoma , the tumor was diagnosed as stage ia signet cell carcinomatous , based on the seventh edition of union for international cancer control classification . to date , very few studies have described the natural course of gastric cancer by studying patients who have refused to undergo treatment , or whose surgical resection was delayed .

Example 38:

Abstract:

here , we report the draft genome sequence and annotation of a multidrug resistant mycobacterium tuberculosis strain pr10 (mdr - tb pr10) isolated from a patient diagnosed with tuberculosis . the size of the draft genome mdr - tb pr10 is 4.34 mbp with 65.6% of g + c content and consists of 4637 predicted genes .

the determinants were categorized by rast into 400 subsystems with 4286 coding sequences and 50 rnas .

the whole genome shotgun project has been deposited at ddbj / embl / genbank under the accession number cp010968 .

Generated Summary:

multidrug resistant mycobacterium tuberculosis strain pr10 (mdr - tb pr10) was isolated from the cerebrospinal fluid (csf) of a patient diagnosed with tuberculosis at a local hospital .

the isolate was found to be resistant to rifampicin and isoniazid , and was labeled as multidrug - resistant m. tuberculosis strain

pr10 .

Example 39:

Abstract:

purpose : previous studies have evaluated the tolerability of rigid versus flexible cystoscopy in men . similar studies , however , have not been performed in women . we sought to determine whether office - based flexible cystoscopy was better tolerated than rigid cystoscopy in women. materials and methods : following full irb approval , women were prospectively randomized in a single - blind manner .

patients were randomized to flexible or rigid cystoscopy and draped in the lithotomy position to maintain blinding of the study .

questionnaires evaluated discomfort before , during , and after cystoscopy. results: thirty-six women were randomized to flexible (18) or rigid (18) cystoscopy . indications were surveillance (16) , hematuria (15) , recurrent utis (2) , voiding dysfunction (1) , and other (2) .

all questionnaires were returned by 31/36 women . using a 10-point visual analog scale (vas) , median discomfort during the procedure for flexible and rigid cystoscopy were 1.4 and 1.8 , respectively , in patients perceiving pain .

median recalled pain 1 week later was similar at 0.8 and 1.15 , respectively . none of these differences were statistically significant. conclusions: flexible and rigid cystoscopy are well tolerated in women .

discomfort during and after the procedure is minimal in both groups .

urologists should perform either procedure in women based on their preference and skill level .

Generated Summary:

objective . to compare tolerability of rigid versus flexible cystoscopy in women

. methods .

thirty - six women were randomized to rigid (18) or flexible (18) cystoscopic procedures for pain and the location of pain before , during , and after the procedure rated on a 10-point (10-cm) visual analog scale (vas) . results . in terms of peri - procedural pain

, pain scores were 0.33 , 1.0 , 0.47 , and 0.16 , respectively , in patients undergoing flexible versus rigid cystoscopy , respectively.results . the average duration of dysuria , hematuria , and frequency amounted to less than a day in both groups , and these differences were not significant when comparing rigid and flexible cystoscopy (table 3).conclusion . we performed a randomized , single - blind , prospective study comparing tolerability and ease of examination during rigid versus rigid craniotomy in women in an out - patient clinic setting at the university of wisconsin - madison .

Example 40:

Abstract:

this paper reports a case of pegylated interferon - associated retinopathy in a patient with chronic hepatitis c. a 32-year - old female with chronic hepatitis c undergoing pegylated interferon and ribavirin combination therapy complained of visual blurring . features of interferon - associated retinopathy , including ocular complications such as cotton wool spots , retinal hemorrhages , macular edema , and branch retinal vein occlusion , were found in the fundus of both of her eyes .

pegylated interferon combination therapy was stopped , and the retinopathy of the patient was treated with intravitreal bevacizumab injections and panretinal photocoagulations .

this case shows that pharmacokinetically improved pegylated interferon has ocular complications for patients with chronic hepatitis c. accordingly , patients undergoing pegylated interferon treatment for hepatitis c need regular eye examinations for protection of their vision .

Generated Summary:

a 32-year - old female was diagnosed with chronic hepatitis c (grade 3/4 , stage 2/4) in february of 2007 .

she underwent treatment with pegylated interferon-2b 80 micrograms and ribavirin combination therapy for 5 months (from febrile of 2007 until july of 2007) . she was also treated with subcutaneous insulin injections for a previous condition of pregnant diabetic mellitus diagnosed seven years before . in this case ,

the patient presented with retinal hemorrhages , cotton wool spots , macular edema , and retinal ischemic changes in both of her eyes .

Example 41:

Abstract:

bacterial plaque has been implicated as the primary etiologic factor in the initiation and progression of periodontal disease . anatomic factors (such as enamel pearls)

are often associated with advanced localized periodontal destruction .

the phenomenon of ectopic development of enamel on the root surface , variedly referred to as enameloma , enamel pearl , enamel drop or enamel nodule , is not well - understood .

such an anomaly may facilitate the progression of periodontal breakdown . a rare case of enamel pearl on the lingual aspect of mandibular central incisor associated with localized periodontal disease is presented .

removal and treatment of enamel pearl along with possible mechanisms to account for the pathogenesis of ectopic enamel formation are also discussed .

Generated Summary:

an incidental finding of enamel pearl on the lingual surface of mandibular central incisor as a likely cause of the chronic localized periodontitis is reported .

the patient was a 21-year - old male patient with a chief complaint of bleeding from gums . in addition , radiographic examination of the patient revealed generalized pale pink gingiva with reddish pink interdental papilla and marginal gingival in mandibula right centralisor . in the present paper

, we report a rare case of chronic localized gingivitis with enamel pearls on the mandible of a young male patient .

Example 42:

Abstract:

aspergillosis in the central nervous system (cns) is a very rare disease in immune - competent patients .

there was a case of a healthy man without a history of immune - compromised disease who had invasive aspergillosis with unusual radiologic findings . a 48-year - old healthy man with diabetes mellitus , presented with complaints of blurred vision that persisted for one month .

brain magnetic resonance imaging (mri) showed multiple nodular enhancing lesions on the right cerebral hemisphere .

the diffusion image appeared in a high - signal intensity in these areas .

cerebrospinal fluid examination did not show any infection signs .

an open biopsy was done and intraoperative findings showed grayish inflammatory and necrotic tissue without a definitive mass lesion .

the pathologic result was a brain abscess caused by fungal infection , morphologically aspergillus .

antifungal agents (amphotericin b , ambisome and voriconazole) were used for treatment for 3 months .

the visual symptoms improved .

there was no recurrence or abscess pocket , but the remaining focal enhanced lesions were visible in the right temporal and occipital area at a one year follow - up mri .

this immune - competent patient showed multiple enhancing cns aspergillosis in the cerebral hemisphere , which had a good outcome with antifungal agents .

Generated Summary:

aspergillosis of the central nervous system (cns) is a very rare disease in immune - competent patients .

it can present as aseptic meningitis , solitary or multiple cns abscess and cerebral infarction . in this report

, we describe the case of a 48-year - old man with diabetes mellitus who presented with multiple nodular enhancing lesions with or without a focal necrotic area in the right cerebral hemisphere and had the good clinical outcome after adequate conservative treatment after biopsy .

Example 43:

Abstract:

trochlear nerve schwannomas are extremely rare .

we present a surgically excised case of trochlear nerve schwannoma followed by gamma knife (elekta , stockholm , sweden) after histologic confirmation .

a 52-year - old man presented with diplopia , gait disturbance , and sensory disturbance . magnetic resonance imaging demonstrated a large cystic mass at ambient cistern on the right side .

subtotal excision followed by gamma knife surgery was undertaken .

his neurologic symptoms disappeared with radiologic reduction in size at 15-month follow - up .

because gamma knife can manage trochlear nerve schwannomas well , surgical excision should be reserved for large ones and limited to subcapsular or subtotal removal with the expectation of possible recovery of neurologic dysfunction .

Generated Summary:

a 52-year - old man presented with gait disturbance and sensory disturbance on the left side of the body .

magnetic resonance imaging revealed a cystic tumor in the right ambient and prepontine cistern compressing the cerebral peduncle and the pons . computed tomography (ct) revealed that the tumor originated from the trochlear nerve

in the ambient cistern and was treated with gamma knife surgery . at the last visit , 12 months after resection , the tumor was markedly reduced in size with decreased contrast enhancement .

Example 44:

Abstract:

background : use of mccoys blade laryngoscope avoids the lifting force in the vallecula and theoretically should lead to a lower hemodynamic response related to laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation .

the available literature on the topic is conflicting.materials and methods : we studied the hemodynamic response to laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation in 60 asa 1 and 2 adult patients using either macintosh or mccoys laryngoscopes .

the change in systolic , diastolic , mean arterial pressure , and heart rate (hr) was observed for 10 min post intubation .

arrhythmias and st changes were also observed.results:the maximum change in hr was 18.7% in the macintosh and 7.7% in the mccoys group , and in systolic arterial pressure was 22.9% in the macintosh and 10.3% in the mccoys group .

this difference between groups was significant ($p < 0.0001$) .

the change lasted for a lesser duration in the mccoys group . no arrhythmias or st changes

were observed in either group.conclusion:hemodynamic changes with use of mccoys laryngoscope were lesser in magnitude and of shorter duration .

Generated Summary:

objective : the objective of this study was to determine the effectiveness of mccoys laryngoscope in attenuating the pressor response secondary to laryngeal intubation in adult patients undergoing elective surgery.materials and methods : this randomized , controlled observational study was conducted between 3 october 2008 and 10 april 2009 .

60 american society of anesthesiologists (asa) 1 and 2 patients of either gender between 18 and 60 years scheduled for elective procedures were randomly allocated to either macintosh or mccoys laryngoscopy group . the study was designed to evaluate the effect of the macintosh technique on blood pressure (bp) , heart rate (hr) , oxygen saturation , end - tidal carbon dioxide , concentration of inhalational anesthetic agent , and st segment analysis (datex cardio - cap).results:a significant increase in bp was seen in macintosh group ($p < 0.05$) , followed by an increase in hr ($p = 0.001$) . the mean bp increased significantly after macintosh procedure ($p < 0.05$).conclusion:the macintosh method may be a useful tool for attenuating pressor

Example 45:

Abstract:

iodine deficiency is considered to be one of the most common nutrition disorders in the world and the world 's greatest single cause of preventable brain damage . despite a worldwide application of successful iodine supplementation programs over the last four decades

, iodine deficiency remains a major public health problem throughout the world .

all european countries except iceland have experienced this health and socioeconomic threat to a greater or lesser extent .

the fact that mild to severe iodine deficiency persists in many european countries may have important public health consequences , including impaired intellectual development of infants and children .

iceland has in the past been known for its high iodine status , based on results from studies of iodine status from 1939 , 1988 , and 1998 suggested to be due to high fish consumption .

fish together with milk and other dairy products are the main sources of iodine in the icelandic diet , but iodized salt is not commonly used . in recent years fish and dairy intake has decreased , especially among young people . in this paper , historical data on iodine status and iodine intake in iceland is reviewed and the need for further studies as well as

possible need for public health actions evaluated .

Generated Summary:

in 1979 , the icelandic nutrition council conducted a second study on nutrition and diet of icelanders .

fish , milk , and dairy products were the main iodine sources in this study , and estimated iodine intake estimates were not available . in 1979 ,

people above 50 years had the highest fish consumption but the younger generations consumed considerably less . in 1980

, the average consumption of milk , dairy products , and whole milk was estimated to be 729 g / day .

Example 46:

Abstract:

actinic keratosis (ak) is considered as superficial squamous cell carcinoma .

chronic sun exposure plays a central role in its pathogenesis . in particular ,

ultraviolet b radiation causes direct damage to the dna , producing pyrimidine dimers that suppress the protective role of p53 .

other risk factors include advanced age , male sex , and fair skin type .

even some drugs used for treating blood hypertension , such as thiazide diuretics , can increase the risk of developing ak .

their photosensitizing action seems to be connected with reactive oxygen species production .

we report our experience with ten patients affected by multiple ak , in therapy with thiazide diuretics , treated by ingenol mebutate gel .

ak was clinically and dermoscopically evaluated at baseline and after 30 days from the beginning of the treatment .

moreover , patients were screened for vitamin d3 values and reported a general hypovitaminosis status . to our knowledge

, we report for the first time the efficacy of ingenol mebutate gel in this group of patients , particularly at risk of developing ak .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of ingenol mebutate gel in the treatment of multiple superficial squamous cell carcinoma (aks) , treated using thiazide diuretics for hypertension .

ten patients (five females and five males) , mean age 64.2 years (from 55 to 75 years) , in good blood pressure control , were involved in the study . in all patients ,

the lesions were localized in different concentrations on the basis of localization of their lesions , 0.015% for face and scalp and 0.05% for trunk and extremities , for 3 and 2 consecutive days , respectively . in addition , the thickness of the lesions was measured at different concentrations depending on the region of the lesion to treat . in the mean follow - up period of 12 months

, there were no significant differences in the lesions size and diameter between the two groups . in this study , ten patients with multiple aks were treated with ingenol

gel in a different concentration depending on their region to treat , and the mean age of the patients was 64.3 years (range 55.2 to 75.5 years) . in conclusion , ingenol treatment was effective in

Example 47:

Abstract:

mycobacterium malmoense is an acid - fast non - tuberculous organism that most commonly causes pulmonary infection

.

extrapulmonary infection has also been reported . with an increased emphasis being placed on the clinical importance of this organism , especially within europe , we report the first case of septic arthritis of the shoulder caused by this organism .

we also highlight the importance of considering atypical mycobacterium infection in the differential diagnosis of shoulder infection and issues surrounding the management of this entity .

Generated Summary:

mycobacterium malmoense is an acid - fast environmental non - tuberculous mycobacterial infection that rarely causes disease in humans but is becoming increasingly clinically significant , especially within europe .

it was first described in 1977 by schroder and juhlin , following isolation in respiratory tract culture samples . however , extrapulmonary infection within lymph nodes , joints , and tendon sheaths has been reported.[12410] ntm may develop within the joint as a result of injection or aspiration . in the latter , it can be due to long - term corticosteroid therapy.[45710] diagnosis has improved over the years and this may account for an increase in incidence of this pathogen .

Example 48:

Abstract:

gold nanoparticles are separated
above a planar gold film by 1.1 nm thick self - assembled molecular
monolayers of different conductivities .
incremental replacement of
the nonconductive molecules with a chemically equivalent conductive
version differing by only one atom produces a strong 50 nm blue - shift
of the coupled plasmon . with modeling this gives a conductance of
0.17g0 per biphenyl-4,4-dithiol
molecule and a total conductance across the plasmonic junction of
30g0 .
our approach provides a reliable
tool quantifying the number of molecules in each plasmonic hotspot ,
here < 200 .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] the aim of this study was to investigate the effects of surface polarization on the surface surface of gold nanoparticles .

[subjects and methods] a 100 nm gold film was
evaporated on a silicon wafer on top of a 10 nm ti adhesion layer (kurt j. lesker company , pvd 200) . using an
evaporation rate of 0.1 / s for both layers with a base
pressure of 1 10

biphenyl-4,4-dithiol (sigma - aldrich ,
95%) was dissolved in a small amount of dichloromethane and
diluted in absolute water - free ethanol to obtain
1 mm solutions with the desired mixing ratio of 1 mm
. [results] the surface polarization of the gold substrates
was significantly different from that of the samples on the c18 (octadecane-1-thiol) sams . in addition , the
scattering of the nanoparticles on the sams were significantly different than those on the samples

on the bpt , bpdT , and c18 sams on the

Example 49:

Abstract:

highlightslaparotomy and removal of the prosthetic head is possible and preferred in some cases where further damage to the iliac bone may be caused by removal via a usual exterior approach.a sound planning strategy should be made with ct , ultrasound or laparoscopy.retroperitoneal surgery has been described but intraperitoneal surgery is also a possibility.a good knowledge of pelvic organs and vessels is essential.combined surgery with vascular surgeons is recommended .

Generated Summary:

intrapelvic displacement of hip prostheses is an uncommon complication following arthroplasty surgery . failure to adequately assess the extent of displacement and involvement of the major pelvic vessels can have significant detrimental effects on the patient with unnecessary morbidity or mortality . in this article , we present a case of hip replacement component displacement into the pelvis , and stress the importance of pre - operative planning and investigations as well as the surgical approach in order to secure a favourable outcome .

Example 50:

Abstract:

muscle involvement in acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis is uncommon .

herein , we report a case of acute febrile neutrophilic myositis , without cutaneous involvement , as the first manifestation of acute myeloid leukemia .

the patient was a 35-year - old male , referred due to painful swelling of the left upper arm and fever .

the overlying skin looked normal , and a muscle biopsy revealed dense infiltrates , predominantly composed of mature neutrophils , edema and tissue necrosis .

all culture reports were negative , and he was finally diagnosed as having acute febrile neutrophilic myositis , associated with acute myeloid leukemia .

corticosteroid treatment resulted in the progressive regression of the fever , myalgia and swelling .

Generated Summary:

acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis is a clinical condition , which is histologically characterized by sterile infiltration of neutrophils throughout the dermis .

this condition may affect various internal organs , such as the lungs , digestive tracts , joints , eye , bone or central nervous system ; whereas muscular involvement is extremely rare . here

, we describe a patient whose only clinical manifestations were fever and myositis , without any cutaneous involvement , as the first manifestation of acute myeloid leukemia . with a high index of suspicion for such a condition , the unnecessary use of antibiotics and delayed initiation of chemotherapy would be prevented .

Example 51:

Abstract:

type 3 gaucher disease (gd) manifests with hematologic , neurological and skeletal involvement including erlenmeyer flask bone deformities , osteopenia , painful bone crises and fractures .

we describe bilateral symmetric osteolytic lesions in a 23 year old with type 3 gd , chronically treated with enzyme replacement therapy .

these atypical bone findings , previously reported in two similar patients with type 3 gd , expand our understanding of the evolving natural history of gd in the post - treatment era .

Generated Summary:

gondritic dystrophy (gd) is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by slow and looping of the horizontal saccadic eye movements , organomegaly and bony involvement .

bone deformities of the distal femurs , pathologic fractures , osteopenia and painful bone crises are rare and often characterized by large progressive intermedullary lesions with cortical thinning that may become necrotic , , , . here we present a third patient with gd who has similar symmetrical bilateral osteolytic lesions , this time of the femurs .

Example 52:

Abstract:

disturbances in the serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine , 5-ht) system constitute the neurobiological abnormality most consistently associated with suicide .

this abnormality could be a marker of vulnerability predisposing individuals to auto - aggressive and impulsive behavior .

however , other abnormalities , such as hyperactivity of the hypothalamic - pituitary - adrenal (hpa) axis , have also been described in suicide victims .

while inhibitory effects of adrenocorticosteroids on 5-ht_{1a} receptor function have been shown in animals , hpa axis hyperactivity does not seem to be responsible for the reduced 5-ht activity found in depressed patients with a history of suicidal behavior . on the other hand , hypothalamic - pituitary-thyroid (hpt) axis dysfunction , frequently observed in depression , may represent a compensatory response to reduced central 5-ht neurotransmission .

moreover , in depressed patients with a history of suicidal behavior , the absence of a functional link between hpt and dopamine activity at the hypothalamic level may be implicated in the pathophysiology of suicidal behavior .

future research is needed to determine why compensatory mechanisms are not efficient in patients with suicidal behavior .

Generated Summary:

we have examined the relationship between hpa axis activity and 5-ht function in major depression , particularly in patients with a history of suicidal behavior .

we measured (i) cortisol levels at baseline and following dexamethasone suppression test (dst ; 1 mg orally administered at midnight on day 1) ; and (ii) prl , adrenocorticotrophic hormone (acth) , and cortisol responses to challenge with d - fen (45 mg orally , at 9 am on day 5) in 71 drug - free diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders , fourth edition (dsm - iv) major depressed inpatients and 34 hospitalized healthy control subjects .

Example 53:

Abstract:

bisphenol a (bpa) is a widely used industrial chemical that disrupts endocrine function .

bpa is an endocrine disrupting chemical (edc) that has been demonstrated to affect reproductive organ development , brain development , metabolic disease and post - natal behavior .

accordingly , bisphenol analogs , bisphenol f (bpf , bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) methane) and bisphenol af (bpaf , 4,4-hexafluoroisopropylidene) diphenol) are used as replacements for bpa .

bpa is mainly metabolized by udp - glucuronosyltransferase (ugt) , ugt2b1 , but this effective metabolizing system is weak in the fetus . in the present study , we demonstrated

that hepatic ugt activity toward bpa was very weak , in comparison with bpa and bpf , in the fetus , pups and dams .

conversely , hepatic ugt activity toward bpf was very weak in the fetus and newborn pups , and was increased to the same level as bpa post - partum . in conclusion , bpa possibly tends to accumulate in the fetus , because of weak metabolism during the perinatal period , suggesting that the metabolism of individual bisphenol analogs requires assessment to properly gauge their risks .

Generated Summary:

bisphenol a and high - performance liquid chromatography (hplc)

were used for enzyme analysis of c57bl/6 mice .

the livers used for gene expression analysis were homogenized in 4 vol.

of 0.15 m kcl solution containing 1 mm edta , and the supernatant fractions were centrifuged for 30 min at

9,000 g to obtain microsomes of udp - glucuronosyltransferase (ugt) substrates . in

addition , the ugt substrates were

assayed in a 400 l volume containing 0.1 m tris - hcl buffer , 5 mm mgcl₂ , 0.2 mm bpa , 3 mm udp glucuronic acid and 10 mg microsomal

protein . in the presence of ugt ,

ugt activity was observed in all livers of the liver . in addition , ugt

activity in the liver was observed

in the absence of bpa in all liver samples . in this study

, we show that ugt activities of bisphenols a and bpa were not detected in any of the

Example 54:

Abstract:

the aim of this work is to select filamentous fungal strains isolated from saw dust , soil , and decaying wood with the potential to produce xylanase and cellulase enzymes .

a total of 110 fungi were isolated .

fifty - seven (57) of these fungi were isolated from soil samples , 32 from sawdust , and 19 from decaying wood .

trichoderma and aspergillus had the highest relative occurrence of 42.6% and 40.8% , respectively .

trichoderma viride fd18 showed the highest specific activity of 1.30 u mg⁻¹ protein for xylanase , while the highest cellulase activity of 1.23 u mg⁻¹ was shown by trichoderma sp .

f4 .

the isolated fungi demonstrated potential for synthesizing the hydrolytic enzymes .

Generated Summary:

background : xylan is a noncrystalline polysaccharide consisting of a backbone of -d-1 , 4-linked xylopyranoside units substituted with acetyl , glucuronosyl , and arabinosyl side chains .

xylans are the main carbohydrate in the hemicellulosic fraction of vegetable tissues and form an interface between lignin and the other polycharides.objective:the aim of this study was to screen fungal cultures for cellulose and xylan degrading enzymes.materials and methods : fungi were isolated from soil samples , decaying logs of wood , and sawdust using a tenfold serial dilution - plating technique on potato dextrose agar (pda) plates.results:a total of 28 fungi

were examined for xylan and cellulose degradation enzymes.conclusion:the present study suggests that the use of xylanases and cellulases in lignocellulolytic waste treatment has been shown to be an alternative that is efficient and cost - effective .

Example 55:

Abstract:

transcatheter closure of atrial septal defects has become a popular procedure .

the availability of a preprocedural imaging study is crucial for a safe and successful closure .

both the anatomy and morphology of the defect should be precisely evaluated before the procedure .

three - dimensional (3d) echocardiography and cardiac computed tomography are helpful for understanding the morphology of a defect , which is important because different defect morphologies could variously impact the results . during the procedure

, real - time 3d echocardiography can be used to guide an accurate closure .

the safety and efficiency of transcatheter closures of atrial septal defects could be improved through the use of detailed imaging studies .

Generated Summary:

atrial septal defect (asd) is one of the most common congenital heart diseases encountered in outpatient clinics .

surgical closure has traditionally been accepted as the gold standard treatment for an asd with volume overloading .

however , due to the unfavorable anatomy of secundum asd , a detailed evaluation of asd has become crucial for device closure . in this article

, we describe the transesophageal echocardiography (tee) technique for the evaluation of cardiac asd .

Example 56:

Abstract:

backgroundcollapsing glomerulopathy may occur in an idiopathic (primary) form and in association with a wide spectrum of infectious and inflammatory conditions and medications .

the association of collapsing glomerulopathy with human immunodeficiency virus (hiv)-1 infection is well established ;

less certain is the association with other viral infections.methodswe searched pubmed for articles in all languages that addressed glomerulopathies associated with parvovirus b19 , cytomegalovirus (cmv) , epstein - barr virus (ebv) , hepatitis c virus (hcv) and simian virus 40 (sv40).results case reports and small - case series link infection with these common viruses and glomerular injury .

the evidence for a pathogenic role is generally stronger for glomerulonephritis than for collapsing glomerulopathy.conclusionthe evidence linking collapsing glomerulopathy with cmv is relatively strong but not yet conclusive , while the evidence for a pathogenic role for ebv and parvovirus b19 is weaker .

Generated Summary:

collapsing glomerulopathy may occur in an idiopathic (primary) form and in association with a wide spectrum of infectious and inflammatory conditions and medications .

we searched pubmed for articles in all languages that addressed glomerular injury associated with parvovirus b19 , cytomegalovirus (cmv) , epstein - barr virus (ebv) and hepatitis c virus 40 (hcv) .

Example 57:

Abstract:

we report a 40-year - old female patient who was admitted to the hospital because of a left ovarian mass torsion . a nonhemolytic , nonmotile bacillus , suspicious of bacillus anthracis ,

was isolated from a blood culture .

we discuss the evaluation that led to the final identification of the bacterium as b. megaterium .

Generated Summary:

a 40-year - old woman presented with left lower quadrant abdominal pain .

a blood culture showed nonhemolytic , nonmotile gram - positive rods in the cul - de - sac . a direct fluorescent - antibody (dfa) assay , using fluorescein - labeled monoclonal antibodies specific to the bacillus anthracis capsule , was positive ; however , the patient s initial dry cough had resolved and she had no evidence of any cutaneous , respiratory , or neurologic sign of disease . at the community laboratory level , the organism should be packaged properly and transported to a state or county public health laboratory for confirmation .

Example 58:

Abstract:

recoding is a term used to describe non - standard read - out of the genetic code , and encompasses such phenomena as programmed ribosomal frameshifting , stop codon readthrough , selenocysteine insertion and translational bypassing .

although only a small proportion of genes utilize recoding in protein synthesis , accurate annotation of recoded genes lags far behind annotation of standard genes . in order to address this issue , provide a service to researchers in the field , and offer training data for developers of gene - annotation software , we have gathered together known cases of recoding within the recode database .

recode-2 is an improved and updated version of the database .

it provides access to detailed information on genes known to utilize translational recoding and allows complex search queries , browsing of recoding data and enhanced visualization of annotated sequence elements . at present , the recode-2 database stores information on approximately 1500 genes that are known to utilize recoding in their expression a factor of approximately three increase over the previous version of the database .

recode-2 is available at <http://recode.ucc.ie>

Generated Summary:

recoding is the utilization of non - standard decoding during protein synthesis and encompasses such processes as ribosomal frameshifting , codon redefinition , translational bypassing and stopgo .

recoding can also be used for the regulation of gene expression by being part of a sensor for particular cellular conditions . in this article

, we discuss the role of recoding in rna viruses .

Example 59:

Abstract:

persistent mullerian duct syndrome (pmlds) is one of the three rare intersex disorders caused by defective anti - mullerian hormone or its receptor , characterized by undescended testes with presence of underdeveloped derivatives of mullerian duct in genetically male infant or adult with normal external genitals and virilization .

this population will essentially have normal , 46(xy) , phenotype .

we hereby present a case of pmlds , presented with incarcerated left inguinal hernia associated with cryptorchidism and seminoma of right testes .

patient underwent laparoscopic hernia repair with bilateral orchidectomy and hysterectomy with uneventful postoperative recovery . here

we highlight the importance of minimal access approach for this scenario in terms of better visualization , less blood loss , combining multiple procedures along with early return to work and excellent cosmetic outcome .

Generated Summary:

persistent mullerian duct syndrome (pmlds) is a rare condition characterized by undescended testes with presence of

small underdeveloped uterus in genetically male infant or adult with normal external genitals and virilization .

we report a rare case of pmlds with left inguinal hernia along with seminoma of right testes managed by laparoscopic approach . a 38-year - old male was evaluated in an emergency department for a painful swelling in the left inguinal region for 5 days . on abdominal examination , he had normal sexual activity and had well developed secondary sexual characters with male pattern voice

. per abdominal examination was unremarkable . on genital examination ,

he had male genitals with normal appearing penis along with bilaterally undescribed testes and underdeveloped scrotum . on laparoscopy , there was left indirect inguin hernia with omentum herniating into the sac . on reviewing old medical records , it was found that he had bilateral intra - abdominal testes , which was confirmed by immunohistochemistry . based on clinical examination , intra - operative findings and histological features , we propose a diagnosis for pmlds .

Example 60:

Abstract:

dementia with the onset before the age of 65 years is classified as early - onset dementia . although uncommon , it has considerable impact on the lives of patients and care givers , alike

. a substantial subset of patients may have underlying reversible causes .

yet , many , especially those of the very young may be initially misdiagnosed . a case of young woman with rapid mental decay

is described here .

she was finally diagnosed with gliomatosis cerebri (gc) involving only right frontal lobe .

this atypical radiological feature of gc with primary presentation as memory loss needs special attention and clinicians should be aware of such conditions .

Generated Summary:

early - onset dementia (at age < 65 years) is an uncommon but important group of disorders .

it is most commonly present as a diffusely infiltrating glial tumor of the cerebral cortex involving more than two lobes and occasionally infiltrating infratentorial structures and the spinal cord . in this article

, we describe a young woman with gc confined to a single lobe (right frontal) and presented primarily as a dementia . before the advent of magnetic resonance imaging (mri) , diagnosis was generally not established until autopsy was done . even with mri , however , diagnosis is difficult . as per our knowledge , only few cases have been reported that had involvement of single hemisphere and presented only with memory loss .

Example 61:

Abstract:

highlightsit is important to accurately diagnose the status of idiopathic osteonecrosis of the femoral head and to consider another possible pathogenesis when a patient with idiopathic osteonecrosis of the femoral head has hip pain even without femoral - head collapse.ignored or misdiagnosed concomitant femoroacetabular impingement in a patient with idiopathic osteonecrosis of the femoral head might leads to poor outcomes of surgical treatments such as bipolar hemiarthroplasty or osteotomies.in a patient with idiopathic osteonecrosis of the femoral head , it should be paid attention if concomitant femoroacetabular impingement exists or not .

Generated Summary:

objectivethe aim of this study was to investigate the association between the presence of the presence and presence of a protein in the body of an individual in the absence of a known protein.methodsall authors were involved in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content , and all authors approved the final version for publication .

dr . fukui had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of data and the accuracy of the analysis.resultsacquisition of data:fukui . analysis and interpretation of data :

japanese society of medicine , kaneuji , matsumoto.results the presence of protein was found to be significant ($p < 0.05$) in the present study.conclusion the present study suggests that a protein may be involved in the development of a new protein that can be used as a diagnostic tool for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.conclusion the present study demonstrates that protein - specific protein interactions can be a diagnostic and therapeutic tool for diagnosis of cancer .

Example 62:

Abstract:

introduction . high blood pressure (bp)

is one of the most important modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular diseases , which accounts for one in every eight deaths worldwide .

it has been predicted that , by 2020 , there would be 111% increase in cardiovascular deaths in india .

aerobic exercise in the form of brisk walking , jogging , running , and cycling would result in reduction in bp .

many meta - analytical studies from western world confirm this .

however , there is no such review from indian subcontinent .

objective .

our objective is to systematically review and report the articles from india in aerobic exercise on blood pressure

. methodology .

study was done in march 2016 in google scholar using search terms aerobic exercise and training and blood pressure and india .

this search produced 3210 titles .

results .

24 articles were identified for this review based on inclusion and exclusion criteria .

total of 1107 subjects participated with median of 25 subjects .

studies vary in duration from + 3 weeks to 12 months with each session lasting 1560 minutes and frequency varies from 3 to 8 times / week .

the results suggest that there was mean reduction of 05.00 mmhg in sbp and 03.09 mmhg in dbp after aerobic training . conclusion .

aerobic training reduces the blood pressure in indians .

Generated Summary:

background : hypertension is one of the most important modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular disease and is associated with a higher risk of developing coronary heart disease (chd) , congestive heart failure , and stroke .

the aim of this paper is to collect the available literature from india using secondary search engine google scholar and derive the conclusion whether aerobic exercise is reducing blood pressure in normal and pathological conditions or not in indians.materials and methods : a cross - sectional search was performed using google scholar search engine during march 2016.results:out of 24 articles , 13 articles [1013 , 16 , 1926] used healthy subjects and 11 articles [14 , 15 , 17 ,

18 , 2733] used clinical condition subjects with hypertension.conclusion : aerobic exercise such as walking not only improves fitness but also improves overall quality of life and decreases all - cause mortality.conclusions:even though it is confirmed from western world that exercises are helpful , there is little available evidence from indian literature . however , many of indian literatures are grey in nature , that is , short studies done for postdoctoral dissertation or doctoral thesis which are not available in standard electronic database .

Example 63:

Abstract:

cerebral larva migrans (clm) is an uncommon and rarely diagnosed entity .

we report here a histopathologically proven case of clm in a 13 year - old girl , who presented with bilateral focal seizures , right hemiparesis , and lapsed into altered sensorium prior to admission .

her ct scan was suggestive of a granulomatous lesion which eventually turned out to be clm (toxocariasis) .

interestingly , the lesion recurred after excision , with a confusing clinical picture . following the second surgery , the pathology was reconfirmed and cure was provided for the disease .

there has been no further intracranial recurrence during the past ten years although she developed cutaneous lesions .

Generated Summary:

toxocariasis is a widespread native parasitosis caused by toxocara - type nematode larvae that is manifested as various clinical symptoms .

it is commonly seen in children younger than 12 years of age in rural areas . in this article

, we describe a 13 year - old girl who presented with a history of recurring episodes of left focal motor seizures of 16 weeks duration and right focal motor seizure of eight weeks duration . on examination , vital parameters were normal and general physical examination did not reveal any specific abnormality . computed tomography (ct) revealed a right frontoparietal parasagittal mass lesion with a contrast - enhancing ring , perilesional edema , and a central cystic component . a repeat ct scan of the brain done two months later revealed further enlargement of the ring - enhancing lesions in the left frontal parasagittal region .

Example 64:**Abstract:**

the insulin - like growth factor (igf) signal transduction pathway appears to play a key role in the development and proliferation of the ewing sarcoma family of tumors .

integration of anti - igf-1 receptor therapy into the standard treatment for these patients is a novel approach that will likely be incorporated into future treatment to determine whether such agents will improve the outcome for patients with this malignancy .

Generated Summary:

the insulin - like growth factor (igf) system is a monomeric transmembrane protein with no kinase activity and has not been shown to play a role in the development of ewing sarcoma .

the igf-1 receptor is activated by growth hormone and function in a negative feedback loop to control growth hormone release . in addition to standard chemotherapeutics , future clinical trials will need to incorporate novel biologic agents in an effort to achieve further survival improvements .

Example 65:**Abstract:**

a 47-year - old indian woman with dark hair developed dramatic alopecia of the occipito - vertical area two weeks after a fluoroscopically - guided endovascular procedure for treatment of cerebral aneurysm .

there was spontaneous repopulation of hair in 14 weeks .

neuro - radiological intervention procedures are becoming commoner by the day in india , and the rare but documented possibility of such reactions occurring in patients should be kept in mind by the treating surgeon as well as dermatologist .

necessary counseling regarding this uncommon side - effect is of essence , especially when the radiation dose exceeds 3 gy .

we believe this is the first case ever reported in indian dermatology literature .

Generated Summary:

a 47-year - old woman was referred to this clinic for a dramatic non - scarring hair loss of occipito - vertical region since a month .

a fluoroscopically - guided guglielmi detachable coil (gdc) coiling procedure as a non - invasive treatment was suggested . a preliminary angiography lasting for two and half hours was done followed by an attempt to perform coiling that lasted unsuccessfully for four hours . after waiting for two days to let the dye drain out ,

the procedure was attempted again , and coiling was done successfully in two and a half hours . a week later , the patient developed headache , for which another ct scan was done . after a period of 14 weeks of observation and no active treatment , she showed significant re - growth of dark hair .

Example 66:

Abstract:

the clinical features of ring chromosome 6 include central nervous system anomalies , growth retardation , facial dysmorphism and other congenital anomalies .

ring chromosome 6 occurs rarely and manifests as various phenotypes .

we report the case of mosaic ring chromosome 6 by conventional karyotyping in a 7-day - old male infant diagnosed with a large patent ductus arteriosus (pda) with hypoplasia of aortic valve and aortic arch .

these have not been previously reported with ring chromosome 6 .

he recovered from heart failure symptoms after ligation of the pda .

he showed infantile failure to thrive and delayed milestone in a follow - up evaluation . to the best of our knowledge , this is the first report of a korean individual with ring chromosome 6 and hemodynamically significant pda .

Generated Summary:

a 7-day - old male infant was transferred to our hospital with tachypnea and poor oral feeding .

physical examination of the newborn revealed microcephaly ; dysmorphic facial features including micrognathia , microphthalmia , epicanthus , low - set and malformed ears ; broad and flat nasal bridge ; short neck and flat occiput ; widely spaced nipples ; thumb in palm hand deformity ; and both calcaneovalgus foot abnormality . in the out - patient department examination at 3-months - of - age

, the patient displayed a significant growth deficiency with vomiting , body weight of 4.0 kg (< 3 percentile = 5.6 kg) , body length of 55.3 cm , body circumference of 34.7 cm , and head circumference of 38.2 cm . on 21 february 2011 , the patient received ligation of the patent ductus arteriosus (pda) due to congestive heart failure , which alleviated the heart failure symptoms . to the best of our knowledge , this is the first report of ring chromosome 6 in a child .

Example 67:

Abstract:

the present case shows that a normal brachial blood pressure (bp) does not exclude severe coarctation and should be considered in normotensive patients presenting with a systolic murmur and/or unexplained severe left ventricular hypertrophy .

congenital coarctation of the aorta is a narrowing of the descending aorta , usually located distal to the origin of the subclavian artery , causing hypertension in the upper part of the body .

this condition may be undiagnosed until adult life where the clinical presentation most often is high bp in the upper extremities . a 57-year - old patient with severe aortic coarctation and left ventricular hypertrophy presented with normal brachial bp .

however , standard suprasternal view by echocardiography indicated coarctation .

multislice computed tomographic (ct) angiography revealed an uncommon location of the aortic narrowing with the

right and left subclavian arteries originating below the area of coarctation , explaining the equally low bp in both upper extremities .

Generated Summary:

congenital coarctation is a narrowing of the descending aorta which typically is located at the ligamentum arteriosum just distal to the left subclavian artery .

this condition may be undiagnosed until adult life , when the clinical presentation most often is high blood pressure (bp) in both or more seldom in only one of the upper extremities .

Example 68:

Abstract:

kaposi 's sarcoma is an uncommon endothelial malignant tumor , first described by moricz kaposi in 1872 .

it is commonly encountered in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (aids) , immunosuppression or organ transplantation .

conjunctival kaposi 's sarcoma is a rare tumor , mostly in patients with aids .

we present a selected case with a superior bulbar conjunctival lesion in a patient who is hiv negative and immunocompetent , with an unremarkable general medical history .

the lesion was surgically excised with no adjunctive treatment , and histological examination confirmed the diagnosis .

there was no recurrence or metastasis 5 years after surgery .

Generated Summary:

a 70-year - old male presented with a gradually growing mass on his left superior bulbar conjunctiva .

surgical excision included a 2-mm margin of healthy tissue around the conjunctival stalk and the underlying tenon 's capsule followed by meticulous hemostasis with a bipolar cautery . in view of the special clinical characteristics of such a malignancy

, the patient was referred to the immunology and infectious diseases department for evaluation and subsequent postoperative follow - up of his general health .

Example 69:

Abstract:

introductionthe correlation between primary antiphospholipid syndrome (aps) and cardiovascular events is well known , but the correlation between aps and sudden death is not clear ; it probably correlates with sympathetic alterations of the autonomic system.aimto compare the autonomic nervous system (ans) in a group of subjects suffering from aps against that of a control group with no cardiovascular risk factors , matched for age , sex , and body mass index.subjects and methodsan equal number (n = 31) of subjects with aps , and healthy controls , underwent autonomic evaluation : tilt test , deep breath , valsalva maneuver , hand grip , lying - to - standing , stroop , and sweat tests.resultsaps cases in the aps group were positive for the tilt test , relating to changes in respiratory rate intervals , by comparison with controls .

results of other tests were also altered significantly in aps cases , by comparison with controls .

(the sweat and stroop tests were only performed in 14 cases) .

autonomic disease did not correlate with age , sex , history of disease , arterial or venous thrombosis , or antibody positivity ; only their coagulation parameters correlated with autonomic dysfunction.conclusionautonomic dysfunction in aps seems to correlate with coagulation parameters .

aps patients should receive autonomic evaluation , to minimize the risks of fatal arrhythmias and sudden death .

Generated Summary:

antiphospholipid syndrome (aps) is characterized by thrombosis or miscarriage associated with positivity for lupus anticoagulant (lac) or anticardiolipin antibody tests .

the syndrome has also been described in subjects with no autoimmune disorder , where it is known as primary aps . in this case control study , we examined 107 subjects with aps , diagnosed on the basis of the classic clinical and laboratory criteria (ie , smoking habits , hypertension , diabetes mellitus , hypercholesterolemia , and obesity) , and to identify any diseases correlated with atherosclerosis (ie , acute myocardial infarction , angina pectoris , transient ischemic attack , stroke , carotid endarterectomy , arterial vascular disease , or aortic aneurysm) . of the 107 cases observed , we excluded 76 because they had risk factors for cardiovascular disease or previous clinical manifestations of atherosclerotic diseases . in the deep breath test , antiphospholipid antibodies were measured in a 1:100 plasma dilution , using the asserachrom apa system (diagnostica stago , par

Example 70:

Abstract:

we report the case of a 12-year - old boy with a glucokinase (gck) mutation , and diabetes with hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance . for 4 years , the patient intermittently received insulin medications actrapid hm and protaphane hm (total dose 5 u / day) , with glycated hemoglobin (hba1c) levels of 6.6%7.0% . after extensive screening the patient was found to carry a heterozygous mutation (p.e256k) in gck (mim # 138079 , reference sequence nm_000162.3) . insulin therapy was replaced by metformin at 1,700 mg / day . one year later , his hba1c level was 6.9% , postprandial glycemia at 120 min of oral glucose tolerance test was 15.4 mmol / l , hyperinsulinemia had increased to 508.9 mu / l , homeostasis model assessment index was 114.2 and the matsuda index was 0.15 . insulin resistance was confirmed by a hyperinsulinemic euglycemic clamp test m - index was 2.85 mg / kg / min . this observation is a rare case of one of the clinical variants of diabetes , which should be taken into account by a vigilant endocrinologist due to the need for nonstandard diagnostic and therapeutic approaches .

Generated Summary:

maturity - onset diabetes of the young (mody) is a group of monogenic heterozygous diseases caused by mutations in more than 13 different genes , resulting in disruption of insulin secretion . recently , it was believed that insulin resistance (ir) is characteristic only for diabetes mellitus type 2 (dm2) , but recently , there have been reports of possible ir in patients with mody . in this paper , we present a clinical case of a patient with dm with a glucokinase (gck) mutation and significant ir .

Example 71:

Abstract:

the aim of the current study was to search for genetic markers , microsatellite loci associated with laying performance in ostriches . the material consisted of two groups of ostrich hens characterized by high or low laying performance (over 75 and less than 25 eggs per season , respectively) . the investigation covered 30 microsatellite loci characteristic for the ostrich (the cau group) and led to identification of significant differences in allele and genotype frequencies between the two groups of hens considered . out of a total of 30 microsatellite loci examined , 28 showed different alleles in relation to analyzed performance groups . in hens of high laying performance (hp group , n = 12) , specific alleles occurred in 23 microsatellite loci (40 alleles of 243 identified) , while in those of low egg

production (lp group , n = 12) , they occurred in 22 (51 alleles of 243 identified) .

the results indicate the usefulness of the microsatellite loci as the potential genetic markers associated with laying performance that can be applied for genetic improvement of ostrich flocks .

Generated Summary:

ostriches provide dietetic meat , valuable skin , feathers and eggs . however , one of the basic reasons for the hindered development of this new agricultural activity is its low reproduction rate and high housing costs .

the aim of the study was to identify specific genetic markers of ostrich hens kept in breeding pairs or trios at the stypuw farm , poland , which maintains the birds under conditions compliant with eu recommendations by the committee of the european convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (t - ap).materials and methods : a total of 30 microsatellite loci characteristic of the ostrich , derived from the cau (china agricultural university) group , were analyzed using a thermal cycler ptc-200 engine (mj research).results:a total of 10 ml comprising 10 ng of template dna , 0.5 mm of each nucleotide , 100 pmol , 50 mm kcl , 10 mm tris

hcl and 0.01 % tryton x-100 were used for the analysis of the individual markers.conclusion:microsatellite sequences are widely used as genetic markers , because they occur in

Example 72:

Abstract:

a terbinafine impregnated subcutaneous implant was evaluated to determine if drug was released into isotonic saline over the course of 6 months at two different temperatures , 37c and 4c .

these temperatures were chosen to simulate the nonhibernating (37c) and hibernating body (4c) temperatures of little brown bats (myotis lucifugus) .

insectivorous bats of north america , including little brown bats , have been devastated by white nose syndrome , a fungal infection caused by geomyces destructans .

no treatments exist for bats infected with g. destructans .

implants were placed into isotonic saline ; samples were collected once per week and analyzed with hplc to determine terbinafine concentrations .

the mean amount of terbinafine released weekly across the 28 weeks was approximately 1.7 g at 4c and 4.3 g at 37c .

although significant differences in the amount released did occur at some time points , these differences were not consistently greater or less at either of the temperatures .

this study showed that terbinafine was released from an impregnated implant over the course of 6 months at concentrations ranging from 0.02 to 0.06 g / ml depending on temperature , which may be appropriate for little brown bats (myotis lucifugus) infected with geomyces destructans , the etiologic agent of white nose syndrome .

Generated Summary:

the purpose of this study was to determine if terbinafine would release from an impregnated implant designed for subcutaneous placement over the dorsum of bats infected with g. destructans .

the in vitro release of terbinafine from the implant was evaluated at two different temperatures , 4c and 37c , over the course of approximately 6 months . in vitro analysis of samples was performed to determine whether terbinafine would be released from the implants over a course of many months without degradation of the implant in an in vitro setting . in addition , in vitro and in vivo analysis of the samples was carried out to determine the extent of the terbinafine release in the implant . in this study

, we found that terbinafine was released in a way that was similar to the body temperatures of hibernating (4c) and nonhibernating bats (37c) . in conclusion

this study suggests that the implant may be able to be used as a safe and effective antifungal agent in bats with a high

degree of safety and efficacy .

Example 73:

Abstract:

mycosis fungoides (mf) , a primary cutaneous t - cell lymphoma , accounts for < 1% of non - hodgkin lymphomas . the diagnosis of classic mf is based on a constellation of typical clinical presentation , histopathology , immunohistochemistry , and t - cell monoclonality detected by molecular studies .

rarely , atypical clinical presentation may occur .

the typical immunohistochemical phenotype is , cd2 + ve , cd3 + ve , cd5 + ve , cd4 + ve , and cd8 - ve .

here , we report a rare case of cd8 + ve mf in a 43-year - male patient who was clinically diagnosed as pyoderma gangrenosum initially . the atypical presentation and rarity of such case

have prompted this report .

Generated Summary:

mycosis fungoides (mf) and szary syndrome comprise approximately 53% of primary cutaneous lymphomas .

typical histopathologic picture in mf is the presence of a dense infiltrate of atypical lymphocytes in the dermis with epidermotropism , though cd8 + and double negative cd4/cd8 variants have been described. we present a 43-year - old man presented with large areas of atrophic , wrinkled and dyspigmented skin , mainly distributed over his buttocks and ventral aspect of both thighs extending up to the popliteal fossa . at present , the patient is on a tapering dose of oral prednisolone along with regular local dressing ; which is continuing till date .

Example 74:

Abstract:

purpose : vitamin a deficiency is a very rare condition in the developed world and can lead to a variety of ocular changes from xerosis and xerophthalmia to corneal ulcer and perforation .

the treatment of this devastating disease is simple and inexpensive .

it is therefore important to recognize and treat accordingly , especially in the event of ulcers unresponsive to treatment or in the presence of severe malnutrition / malabsorption syndromes .

the purpose of this case report is to remind physicians of the potentially devastating effects of vitamin a deficiency on the eyes and to demonstrate outcomes after vitamin a treatment .

methods : single observational case report .

results : a 29-year - old male with known eosinophilic gastroenteropathy was treated with oral steroids for peripheral ulcerative keratitis .

two weeks after resolution , the patient suffered from peripheral ulcerative keratitis in his other eye , with a self - sealing perforation .

vitamin a deficiency was confirmed and successfully treated , leading to subsequent resolution of signs and symptoms .

conclusions : vitamin a deficiency can be present in patients with malabsorption and malnutrition syndromes and should be considered as cause of corneal ulceration .

Generated Summary:

vitamin a deficiency is the leading cause of preventable childhood blindness in the developing world .

although rare in the united states , vitamin a deficiency has been known to occur as a result of poor dietary intake , liver diseases , and gastrointestinal malabsorption . in this report

, we report a case of bilateral sequential corneal ulceration in a 29-year - old man with eosinophilic gastroenteropathy and atopic keratoconjunctivitis .

Example 75:

Abstract:

background : although a mobile phone is useful and attractive as a tool for communication and interpersonal interaction , there exists the risk of its problematic or addictive use.objectives:this study aims to investigate the correlation between the big - five personality domains and problematic mobile phone use.materials and methods : the mobile phone problem usage scale and the neo five - factor inventory (neo - ffi) were employed in this study .

survey data were gathered from 504 university students for multiple regression analysis.results:problematic mobile phone use is a function of gender , extraversion , neuroticism , openness - to - experience ; however , it is not a function of agreeableness or conscientiousness.conclusions:the measurement of these predictors would enable the screening of and intervening in the potentially problematic behaviors of mobile phone users .

Generated Summary:

objective : to investigate the correlation between these predictors and problematic mobile phone use.materials and methods : a total of 610 questionnaires were distributed to college students of several university campuses in japan . of these ,

ages ranged from 18 to 25 years (mean : 20.07 ; standard deviation : 1.35) .

all of the questionnaire studies were performed following declaration of helsinki and institutional ethical guidelines.results:the japanese translations of the mobile phone problem usage scale(1) and the neo - efi(7) were employed in this study . a multiple regression analysis revealed that females , high extraverts , high neurotics , and low open - minded are liable to score higher on the scale [$f(6,497) = 13.00$, $p < 0.001$] . in addition , the prevalence of extraversion , neuroticism , openness - to - experience , and openness to experience was significantly correlated with problematic mobile phones use ($p < 0.001$).conclusion:the use of mobile phones is a serious problem for the individual and society .

Example 76:

Abstract:

we present saint (significance analysis of interactome) , a computational tool that assigns confidence scores to protein - protein interaction data generated using affinity - purification coupled to mass spectrometry (ap - ms) .

the method utilizes label - free quantitative data and constructs separate distributions for true and false interactions to derive the probability of a bona fide protein - protein interaction .

we demonstrate that saint is applicable to data of different scales and protein connectivity and allows for the transparent analysis of ap - ms data .

Generated Summary:

key clinical messagewe describe a novel approach to the detection and characterization of antimicrobial drug interactions in yeast .

we show that antimicrobial agents can be used to detect antimicrobial resistance in yeast , and that they can be detected in yeast by measuring the antimicrobial activity of yeast in yeast strains .

Example 77:

Abstract:

objectivean elevated insulin resistance index (homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance [homa - ir]) is more commonly seen in the mexican american population than in european populations .

we report quantitative ancestral effects within a mexican american population , and we correlate ancestral components with homa-ir.research design and methodswe performed ancestral analysis in 1,551 participants of the cameron county hispanic cohort by genotyping 103 ancestry - informative markers (aims) .

these aims allow determination of the percentage (0100%) ancestry from three major continental populations , i.e. , european , african , and amerindian.resultswe observed that predominantly amerindian ancestral components were associated with increased homa - ir (= 0.124 , p = 1.64 107) .

the correlation was more significant in males (amerindian = 0.165 , p = 5.08 107) than in females (amerindian = 0.079 , p = 0.019).conclusionsthis unique study design demonstrates how genomic markers for quantitative ancestral information can be used in admixed populations to predict phenotypic traits such as insulin resistance .

Generated Summary:

we identified 103 ancestry - informative markers (aims) for mexican americans identified by kosoy et al .

by pca of the 103 aims , the cchc participants showed a predominant admixture of european and amerindian ancestries , using the sequenom iplex assay .

Example 78:

Abstract:

we report the case of a 37-year - old woman who presented with progressive renal dysfunction and proteinuria , in whom renal biopsy confirmed a diagnosis of aa amyloidosis . no evidence of chronic suppurative infection , connective tissue disease or malignancy was found .

a past history of langerhans cell histiocytosis (lch) diagnosed in childhood was noted for which the patient had been successfully treated with surgical excision , corticosteroids , radiotherapy and chemotherapy .

renal disease in lch is not widely recognized and thus we describe a patient with lch in whom aa amyloidosis developed in the absence of any other established cause .

Generated Summary:

langerhans cell histiocytosis (lch) is a rare group of myeloid dendritic cell disorders , namely eosinophilic granuloma of bone , hand schuller christian disease and letterer siwe disease .

these disorders may present with single or multi - organ involvement commonly involving skin , bone , the reticuloendothelial system and the central nervous system . in this article

, we report the case of a patient with lch who developed renal aa amyloidosis in the absence of any other established cause . a 37-year - old woman was referred with progressive renal dysfunction concurrent with heavy proteinuria . at the age of 2 years

she had been found to have a brainstem tumour , which was neither biopsied nor removed due to its location . following treatment with chemotherapy , radiotherapy and insertion of a ventriculoperitoneal shunt , her neurological recovery was slower than expected with subsequent cranial imaging demonstrating local haemorrhage around the area of shunt replacement with a small area of infarction in the right plantar occipital region .

Example 79:

Abstract:

key clinical message

nipt (noninvasive prenatal testing) detected trisomy for two chromosomes .

one trisomy reflected the fetal karyotype , and the other resulted from cpm (confined placental mosaicism) .

this case illustrates that extensive cytogenetic analysis can be required to identify cpm , and that patients should be counseled regarding the possibility of discordant nipt results .

Generated Summary:

a 32yearold primigravida was referred by her local obstetrician at 17 weeks ' gestation regarding positive second trimester quad screen results , in which the risk of trisomy 21 in the fetus was estimated to be 1/130 .

ultrasound examination identified a single intracardiac echogenic focus , increasing the risk 8 of the fetus to 1/49 . at 7

months of age ,

a cord blood sample and eight placental biopsies were taken for routine cytogenetics and fish (fluorescence in situ hybridization) analyses . at the 7-month follow - up

, the patient was referred for further evaluation after a third trimester ultrasound revealed a fetal growth lag . at 38 weeks of gestation , the fetal fetus was delivered with apgars of 7/7 and weighing 2450 g . the newborn 's facial features , including upslanting palpebral fissures , epicanthal folds , and flat nasal bridge , were consistent with trisom 21 . at this time , the baby 's maternal and fetal characteristics were similar to those observed in the fetal sample , but there was no evidence of fetal or placental mosaicism .

Example 80:

Abstract:

wiskott - aldrich syndrome (was) is an x - linked congenital immune - deficiency syndrome , and bone marrow transplantation (bmt) has become a curative modality .

however , the transplant with the alternative donor needed more intensive conditioning with increased treatment - related toxicities .

recently , fludarabine - based reduced toxicity myeloablative conditioning regimens have been developed for adult myeloid malignancies with promising results of good engraftment and low treatment - related toxicities . to increase the engraftment potential without serious complications ,

a boy with was received successful unrelated bmt with a reduced toxicity myeloablative conditioning regimen composed of fludarabine (40 mg / m² on days -8 , -7 , -6 , -5 , -4 , -3) , busulfan (0.8 mg / kg i. v. q 6 hr on days -6 , -5 , -4 , -3) , and thymoglobulin (2.5 mg / kg on days -4 , -3 , -2) .

this novel conditioning regimen could improve the outcome of allogeneic transplantation for other non - malignant diseases such as congenital immune - deficiency syndromes or metabolic storage diseases .

Generated Summary:

wiskott - aldrich syndrome (was) is an x - linked congenital immune - deficiency syndrome characterized by the triad of recurrent infection , eczema , and thrombocytopenia , and bone marrow transplantation (bmt) from an hla - matched related donor is an effective treatment .

patients without an appropriate related donor could receive an alternative stem cell source such as matched unrelated donor or cord blood . however , the transplant with the alternative donor needed more intensive conditioning to overcome the hematologic and immunologic barrier with increased treatment - related toxicity . recently , fludarabine - based reduced toxicity myeloablative conditioning regimens have been developed for adult myeloid malignancies with promising results of good engraftment and low treatment related toxicities .

Example 81:

Abstract:

background : there is a broad variation in reported frequencies of seizure in multiple sclerosis (ms) . in this study , the seizure and its characteristics analyzed among a large group of patients with ms.patients and methods : we reviewed the medical records of all definite ms patients referred to the ms clinic of kashani hospital , isfahan , iran , between 2007 and 2011.results:altogether , 34 cases with seizure activity identified among the 920 definite ms subjects (3.69%) .

five excluded due to the other probable etiologies rather than ms . in the remained 29 patients (3.15%) ,

the type of seizure was mostly generalized (79.3%) ; interictal electroencephalography showed an abnormal pattern in 84.6% , brain magnetic resonance imaging revealed subcortical white mater lesions in 84.6% of patients .

the mean duration of ms onsets was 8.17 years and the mean interval between ms onset and the first seizure occurrence was 3.7 years .

in general , response to antiepileptic treatment was excellent.conclusion:seizures can occur at any stage during the course of ms , but it is more common during the early stages .

Generated Summary:

background : multiple sclerosis (ms) is the most common cause of neurological disability in adults with an unpredictable clinical course and variable manifestation . to our knowledge ,

no studies have yet been carried out on the association between seizure and ms in iranian patients.aim:the purpose of our study was to analyze the seizure and its characteristics in patients with ms.materials and methods : we conducted a general study in medical records of all definite ms patients referred to ms clinic of kashani hospital , isfahan , iran , from march 2007 to june 2011 .

the collected data included demographic information , the characteristic of a decisive seizure occurrence , the course of ms , degree of disability , related electroencephalography (eeg) and magnetic resonance imaging (mri) finding , and information about the prescribed antiepileptic drugs (aed) until now.results:the mean duration of ms onset was 8.17 years (range 1 - 20) and the mean edss was 3.3 (ranged 0 - 8.5) . at the time of study ; ms type was predominantly rr type (61.7% and 58.8% respectively) . among these 29 patients with seizure activity

Example 82:

Abstract:

in previous studies , we described subclinical abnormalities of neuromuscular transmission and cerebellar functions in migraineurs .

the aim of this study was to search if these two functions are correlated in the same patient .

thirteen migraineurs [five without aura (mo) and eight with aura (ma)] underwent both stimulation - sfemg and 3d - movement analysis . single fiber emg (sfemg) results were expressed as the mean value of consecutive differences (mean mcd) .

precision of arm - reaching movements (measured with an infrared optoelectronic tracking system) was expressed as the average deviation in the horizontal plane .

median values of mean mcd and mean horizontal deviation were not different between mo and ma .

however , in ma , but not in mo , both variables were positively correlated .

thus , we conclude that neuromuscular transmission and cerebellar functions are correlated in the same patient when affected by migraine with aura .

we suggest that this correlation might be due to a common molecular abnormality .

Generated Summary:

background : migraine is characterized by attacks on various cns - evoked responses by a deficit of habituation .

other mild abnormalities have been identified that are unlikely to play a pathogenic role : a decreased safety factor at the neuromuscular junction on single fiber emg (sfemg) and subclinical cerebellar hypermetria in the horizontal plane on opto - electronic analysis of upper arm - reaching movements.methods:twelve patients suffering from typical aura with migraine headache (mta ichd - ii code 1.2.1 ; three women and five men ; median age 28.5 years ; range 13-67) and five patients with migraine without aura (mo ichd - ii code

1.1) underwent both stimulation - sfsemg and 3d - movement analysis.results:the mean mcd was 810 movements in the study group ($p < 0.05$).conclusion:the results of this study suggest that migraine patients may be of a similar degree as those suffering from headache without aura .

Example 83:

Abstract:

pulmonary calcification is a subdiagnosed metabolic lung disease that is commonly asymptomatic and frequently associated with end - stage renal disease .

we report a case of a 21-year - old man with a 4-year history of end - stage renal disease without respiratory symptoms

. we discover incidentally on a bone scan a pulmonary calcification .

parathyroidectomy was refused by the patient .

after 3 months of medical treatment , a second bone scan was done , and we found a partial response .

Generated Summary:

pulmonary calcification , typically asymptomatic , can be caused by a number of diseases , most common being end - stage renal disease .

we describe a case of pulmonary calcifications associated with chronic kidney failure , which has been improved by medical treatment .

Example 84:

Abstract:

cavernous hemangiomas were first reported in 1929 by globus and doshay , and are defined as benign vascular structures developed between the neural tissues occurring in the central nervous system , consisting of a dilated vascular bed .

cavernous hemangiomas comprise nearly 5 - 12% of all spinal vascular malformations ; however , existence in the epidural space without bone involvement is rare .

only 4% of all cavernous hemangiomas (0.22/1.000.000) are purely epidural cavernous hemangiomas . in this case report

, we removed a hemorrhagic thoracic mass presenting with progressive neurological deficits in a 55-year - old male patient .

we found this case to be appropriate for presentation due to the rare occurrence of this type of cavernous hemangioma

Generated Summary:

cavernous hemangiomas (chs) are benign vascular structures inserted within the neural tissue , occurring in the central nervous system , and consisting of a dilated vascular bed .

existence in the epidural space without bone involvement is rare^{1,10}) , and only 4% of all chs (0.22/1.000.000) are purely epidural

. clinical symptoms are usually seen as slowly progressive paraparesis , myelopathy and localized pain^{1,5}) . although magnetic resonance imaging (mri) is the best diagnostic method for this lesion , it is not a definitive one⁸) . we felt it appropriate to present this case because chs in the spinal space have rarely been encountered.case report a 55-year - old male patient was admitted to our clinic with complaints of back pain beginning two years previously . additionally , he had progressive spastic paraparesia in both lower extremities , and an inability to stand without support for the previous 3 months . upon neurological examination ,

he was found to have a mass lesion along the t7 - 8 vertebral body levels , with a slightly lower signal than the cerebrospinal fluid on the t2

Example 85:

Abstract:

hepatic tuberculosis is a rare manifestation of extra - pulmonary tuberculosis .

hepatic tuberculous lesions are especially mimicking tumour - like mass or cystic lesions in the liver and so can be

misdiagnosed with several diseases .

histopathological examination of the specimen is essential in the diagnosis for hepatic tuberculosis . in this report , two cases with hepatic tuberculosis having cystic solid mass and abscess liver lesions are described .

Generated Summary:

tuberculous lesions of the liver may be unexpectedly detected during abdominal surgery . also , these lesions can , mistakenly , be diagnosed as tumour - like mass or cystic lesions in the liver on screening investigations .

we discuss two cases of hepatic tuberculosis due to diagnostic dilemma and rarity of these lesions .

Example 86:

Abstract:

maffucci 's syndrome is a rare , congenital , nonhereditary , mesodermal dysplastic disease characterized by venous malformations and benign cartilaginous tumors .

the occurrence of endocrine tumors in maffucci 's syndrome is very rare .

we report a case of maffucci 's syndrome associated with hyperparathyroidism and multinodular goiter .

Generated Summary:

maffucci 's syndrome is a rare , congenital , nonhereditary mesodermal dysplasia which consists of hemangiomas of the soft tissue and multiple enchondromas .

we report a case of a 30-year - old female who presented with multiple soft cystic swellings over the dorsum of both hands , palms , and dorsum on the left side of both feet since childhood . a ct scan of the abdomen showed postcholecystectomy status , altered pancreatic parenchyma with peripancreatic edema . with these clinical and laboratory findings

she was diagnosed as maffucci -s syndrome with hyperparathyroidism . with this diagnosis

the patient was treated with bone curettage and grafting .

Example 87:

Abstract:

a 56-year - old korean woman presented with decreased visual acuity of the right eye .

she had a history of two photodynamic therapy treatments for choroidal neovascularization (cnv) due to angioid streaks in her left eye with central scarring and low visual acuity .

she was diagnosed with subfoveal cnv due to angioid streaks in her right eye and treated with six intravitreal bevacizumab (1.25 mg / 0.05 ml) injections over one year .

best corrected visual acuity improved from 20 / 125 at baseline to 20 / 50 at the final visit .

the area of cnv had changed into a fibrotic scar by the final visit , and fluorescein angiography and indocyanine green angiography revealed no evidence of leakage .

optical coherence tomography showed that central macular thickness decreased from 311 m at baseline to 203 m with complete resolution of subretinal and intraretinal fluid at the final visit .

intravitreal bevacizumab for cnv associated with angioid streaks prevented the progression of disease and resulted in the improvement of visual acuity after one year of follow - up in our patient .

Generated Summary:

a 56-year - old korean woman presented with blurred vision in the right eye of two months duration .

fluorescein angiography (fag) and optical coherence tomography (icga) were performed to evaluate the effect of intravitreal bevacizumab injection on cnv size and progression to the center of the fovea despite the previous pdt treatment performed at another medical center in the same area . at the initial visit

, fag showed subfoveal classic cnv associated with leakage and peripapillary hyperfluorescence corresponding to the

angioid streaks in the left eye . at a follow - up visit ,

the lesion exhibited persistent leakage or growth on fag and icga and when the presence of subretinal or intraretinal fluid on oct combined with decreasing visual acuity was detected . at this time , the patient improved from 20 / 125 at baseline to 20 / 50 at four months . at 8 months

of follow - ups , the cnv decreased from 1,280 m to 730 m at 4 months , and there was no evidence of hemorrhage at the final visit .

Example 88:

Abstract:

increasing numbers of proteins , nucleic acids and other molecular entities have been explored as therapeutic targets , hundreds of which are targets of approved and clinical trial drugs .

knowledge of these targets and corresponding drugs , particularly those in clinical uses and trials , is highly useful for facilitating drug discovery .

therapeutic target database (ttd) has been developed to provide information about therapeutic targets and corresponding drugs . in order to accommodate

increasing demand for comprehensive knowledge about the primary targets of the approved , clinical trial and experimental drugs , numerous improvements and updates have been made to ttd .

these updates include information about 348 successful , 292 clinical trial and 1254 research targets , 1514 approved , 1212 clinical trial and 2302 experimental drugs linked to their primary targets (3382 small molecule and 649 antisense drugs with available structure and sequence) , new ways to access data by drug mode of action , recursive search of related targets or drugs , similarity target and drug searching , customized and whole data download , standardized target i d , and significant increase of data (1894 targets , 560 diseases and 5028 drugs compared with the 433 targets , 125 diseases and 809 drugs in the original release described in previous paper) .

this database can be accessed at <http://bidd.nus.edu.sg/group/cjttd/ttd.asp> .

Generated Summary:

the potential drug target database (ttd) provides information about the primary targets of more comprehensive sets of approved , clinical trial and experimental drugs .

we updated ttd by significantly expanding the target data to include 348 successful , 292 clinical trials and 1254 research targets , and added drug data for 1514 approved , 1212 clinical trial , 2302 experimental drugs linked to their primary targets (3382 small molecule and 649 antisense drugs with available structure and sequence , more structures will be added) . in addition , we also added new features for data access by drug mode of action , recursive search of related target and drug entries , similarity search of targets and drugs , customized and whole data download , and standardized target i d . in particular , these searches identified 198 recent papers reporting approved and clinical trial drugs and their targets . to facilitate the access of information about therapeutic targets , we specifically searched us patent databases to identify 745 anticancer drugs targeting 104 targets .

Example 89:

Abstract:

multiple impacted permanent teeth are usually related to syndromes , metabolic and hormonal disorders . however , in some cases , impaction of multiple teeth is not associated with any syndrome . in this report , we present a case of 17-year - old male patient with missing teeth .

radiographs revealed multiple impacted permanent teeth , though medical and family history along with physical examination was not suggestive of any syndromes .

if other investigations are negative , an idiopathic case of multiple impacted teeth is suggested to be the possible

diagnosis .

the objective of this report is to increase awareness of such cases especially in the absence of hereditary / genetic / metabolic factors usually inherent in such scenarios .

the patient management in such cases needs to be planned specifically from a multidisciplinary standpoint .

Generated Summary:

a 17-year - old male patient reported with a chief complaint of multiple missing teeth and compromised esthetics .

he had no relevant family history and this was his first dental visit . on further enquiry the patient revealed that he had loss of deciduous teeth with no eruption of permanent teeth . on examination ,

the patient was advised opg , chest x - ray and skull x - rays . on the basis of these findings

a panoramic radiograph of the patient showed retained deciduously teeth and multiple impacted permanent teeth missing , unerupted , and impacted teeth skull and chest xray which do not reveal any obvious deformities the patient did not report for investigations and was unresponsive .

Example 90:

Abstract:

interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma (idcs) is an extremely rare neoplasm arising from the antigen - presenting cells of the immune system .

this disease usually involves the lymph nodes , and rarely , extranodal sites may be affected .

the authors report a case of extranodal idcs presenting in the pleura . a 32-yr - old man presented with progressive chest pain .

imaging studies showed diffuse pleural thickening with pleural effusion .

morphological and immunohistochemical analysis of an incisional biopsy of the pleura were consistent with a diagnosis of idcs ; tumor cells were positive for s100 and cd45 , but negative for cd1a , cd21 , cd35 , b cell and t cell markers .

the patient was administered chemotherapy , but died of progressive disease .

although its incidence is extremely rare , this case suggests that extranodal idcs should be considered in the differential diagnosis of undifferentiated neoplasms and that immunohistochemical staining be performed using appropriate markers .

Generated Summary:

a 32-yr - old man visited the outpatient clinic with a 1-month history of progressively worsening blood - tinged sputum and chest pain . on physical examination , hepatosplenomegaly and peripheral lymphadenopathy were absent , but a chest examination revealed retraction and tenderness of the left chest wall . computed tomography (ct) of the chest showed irregular pleural thickening and pleural effusion in the left lung .

an incisional biopsy of pleura was performed , and histologic findings suggested a malignant undifferentiated tumor .

Example 91:

Abstract:

micromotion of dental implants may interfere with the process of osseointegration . using three different types of virtual biomechanical models , varying contact types between implant and bone

were simulated , and implant deformation , bone deformation , and stress at the implant - bone interface were recorded under an axial load of 200 n , which reflects a common biting force . without friction between implant and bone , a symmetric loading situation of the bone with maximum loading and displacement at the apex of the implant was recorded .

the addition of threads led to a decrease in loading and displacement at the apical part , but loading and displacement were also observed at the vertical walls of the implants . introducing friction between implant and bone decreased global

displacement . in a force

fit situation , load transfer predominantly occurred in the cervical area of the implant . for freshly inserted implants , micromotion was constant along the vertical walls of the implant , whereas , for osseointegrated implants , the distribution of micromotion depended on the location . in the cervical aspect some minor micromotion in the range of 0.75 mm could be found , while at the most apical part almost no relative displacement between implant and bone occurred .

Generated Summary:

micromotion of dental implants has been defined as minimal displacement of an implant body relative to the surrounding tissue which can not be recognized with the naked eye .

however , it has been postulated that micromotion between implant and bone must not exceed a threshold value of 150 micrometer (μm) for successful implant healing . in traditional loading protocols , where implants are allowed to heal undisturbed for periods of several months ,

the issue of implant micromotion is of limited importance . with the advent of modern treatment concepts including early and immediate loading of the dental implants , with implants

being restored early in the healing phase , the issue has gained significant importance . in this paper

, it was the purpose of mechanically describe the phenomenon of micromotion occurring between the implant and alveolar bone using simple spring models , continuum mechanics models , and 3d - finite - element models simulating varying contact types between implant , bone , and bone .

Example 92:

Abstract:

introductionthe hypothesis derives from the field of female stress incontinence .

application of pressure on the anterior vaginal wall at midurethra with a hemostat restores the geometry of the vesicoureteral junction and continence.methodswe applied unilateral midurethral pressure during a radiological investigation of a 15-year - old female patient who had undergone 2 surgeries for ureteric reflux.resultson injection of the dye into the bladder , reflux was noted in the left ureter , and this disappeared within 2 - 3 seconds after pressure was applied on 2 successive occasions in the midurethral area of the vagina.conclusionthe hypothesis that a musculoelastic mechanism dependent on a competent pubourethral ligament may play a role in vesicoureteral valve closure appears to have been confirmed , at least in one case .

hopefully this observation will lead to further studies , and perhaps , new directions for therapy .

Generated Summary:

introductionthe aim of this report is to present a new hypothesis , deriving from the field of female stress incontinence . in females with stress urinary incontinent , application of pressure on the anterior vaginal wall at midurethra with a hemostat restores the funneled geometry of the vesicoureteral junction to normal and continence .

the mechanism for this is based on a competent pubourethral ligament acting as a firm anchoring point for the three directional muscle forces that activate distal and proximal urethral closure.case presentationa 15-year - old young woman presented with a long history of vesical reflux and chronic cystitis , treated with prophylactic antibiotic therapy . due to continuing reflux

, she had a 2 operation of the right ureter duplex (politano - leadbetter) for pyrexia not apparently due to bladder infection.conclusionour hypothesis for an adjunctive role of pelvic muscle forces in ureteraovesical closure with three directional muscles forces (pcm (m. pubococcygeus) , lp (levator plate) , and lma (longitudinal muscle of the anus

Example 93:

Abstract:

colonic perforation occurs in a variety of clinical scenarios and colonoscopy - associated perforation is one of the important reasons for colonic perforation .

colonoscopy - associated perforation may be diagnosed during colonoscopy procedure by the visualization of evident colonic wall defect or , after the completion of colonoscopy , by the visualization of leaked air in the peritoneal or retroperitoneal space .

recently , the incidence of colonoscopy - associated perforation increased because of the introduction of colorectal endoscopic submucosal dissection .

traditionally , colonoscopy - associated perforation was managed surgically .

however , medical management has been introduced widely and endoscopic clipping is the most important component for the medical management of colonoscopy - associated perforation .

timely administration of antibiotics is also important .

large perforations , diagnostic colonoscopy - associated perforations , large amount of pneumoperitoneum , and severe abdominal pain have been reported to be predictive of the necessity of surgery after endoscopic clipping .

surgery should be performed if patients show clinical deterioration even after the initiation of medical management .

Generated Summary:

colonic perforation may occur either as a sequela of various colorectal diseases or as a complication of colonoscopy . in addition , recent advent of endoscopic submucosal dissection (esd) resulted in high incidence of colonic perforations although the indication for endoscopic therapy is expanded .

Example 94:

Abstract:

ecthyma gangrenosum (eg) is a cutaneous infection which usually occurs in immunocompromised patients .

we report a case of eg of the eyelid treated with escharotomy and skin grafting , highlighting the importance of surgical management . a 2-year - old asian indian female presented to us with right upper lid edema with a large necrotic area .

the child received intravenous cefotaxime for a week and the necrotic area turned to a well - defined eschar .

escharotomy with wound debridement and skin grafting was done .

the present case highlights the importance of surgical intervention to prevent the sequelae of scarring of upper lid .

Generated Summary:

a 2-year - old asian indian female presented to us with mild fever and swelling of the right upper lid of 10 days duration .

there was no history of preceding viral illness or significant medical history necessitating treatment with antibiotics . on examination ,

the child had low - grade fever and there were no other skin lesions . on the basis of clinical features and negative blood cultures

, a diagnosis of necrotizing fasciitis was entertained in this case . on microscopic examination of the skin biopsy revealed staphylococci and hence cutaneous anthrax was ruled out.the child was started on intravenous cefotaxime for a week with resolution of fever and the necrotic area turned to a well - defined eschar with no edema and induration . after 2 weeks , the child underwent escharotomy with wound debridement and full thickness skin graft from the groin . under general anesthesia , the groin area was cleaned and draped .

Example 95:

Abstract:

the objective of this study was to evaluate the incidence , anatomic localization and yeast species isolated from each clinical type of oral candidiasis .

the clinical samples were obtained from 67 patients with aids with cd4 cell counts below 200 cells / mm³ and

hospitalized in a public hospital (eduardo de menezes hospital) in the city of belo horizonte , mg , brazil .

yeasts were isolated using chromagar candida .

the results show that 50.7% of these patients had oral candidiasis .

the pseudomembranous form was the most frequent clinical manifestation of oral candidiasis , followed by the erythematous and angular cheilitis forms .

the most common site of these clinical forms of oral candidiasis was the tongue .

candida albicans was the most common yeast species isolated from the lesions .

however , other species were also found to be associated with these forms of oral candidiasis .

Generated Summary:

the objective of this study was to evaluate the presence of oral candidiasis in patients with aids and to record the clinical and anatomic localization of these oral lesions .

thirty - four individuals (50.7%) were found to have pseudomembranous , erythematous , angular cheilitis , hyperplastic and mucocutaneous forms of the tongue , palate and palate , and the oral mucosa of the palate were examined for the presence and clinical manifestations of these lesions .

Example 96:

Abstract:

background : various epidemiological studies have shown that exposure to environmental pollutants including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (pahs) might increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases (cvds) and their risk factors . this study aims to systematically review the association of pah exposure with metabolic impairment.methods:data were collected by searching for relevant studies in international databases using the following keywords : polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon + cardiovascular disease ,

pah + cvd , polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon and air pollutant

+ cvd , and the desired data were extracted and included in the study according to the systematic review process.results:from the 14 articles included in the present systematic review , eight articles were conducted on the relationship between pah and cvds , four articles were conducted to examine the association of pah exposure with blood pressure (bp) , and two articles investigated the link between pah and obesity.conclusions:most studies included in this systematic review reported a significant positive association of pah exposure with increased risk of cvds and its major risk factors including elevated bp and obesity .

these findings should be confirmed by longitudinal studies with long - term follow - up .

Generated Summary:

objective : to assess the relationship of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (pah) exposure with cardiovascular diseases (cvds) and their risk factors.materials and methods : in this systematic review , we searched the databases of pubmed , medline , proquest , and google scholar from 2000 to 2017 .

a number of major , sensitive keywords including cardiovascular disease , pah and cvd , air pollutant and cvd were used to retrieve relevant papers.results:a total of 122 articles were included in this review.conclusion:pah exposure is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease .

Example 97:

Abstract:

introduction : idiopathic scoliosis is a significant health problem which occurs in 2%4% school kids in adolescent age . reasons of occurrence are not quite clear , there are many theories , but probably it is multifactor disease . among the theories that are mentioned some of them included environmental and behavioral factors.aim:research

the impact of some environmental and behavioral factor on development and progression of idiopathic scoliosis in

school kids. methodology: research was conducted on 421 pupils in adolescent age, where 120 pupils were from urban schools and 301 pupils from rural schools.

environmental factors and habits like the bigger osteomuscular structure mobility at kids from rural schools, longer outdoor time spending, different nutrition, alcoholism and smoking, different obligations, etc.

factors which can be cause of scoliosis development. results: in this research we assumed that different environmental and behavioral factors of school kids, which exist in rural and urban areas, can develop to different expression of scoliosis in these areas. in our research we proved that the scoliosis occurrence is more often in urban areas than in rural (fisher's exact test $p < 0.001$). conclusion: it is necessary to research all factors of lifestyle individually, which are different between the urban and rural kids.

Generated Summary:

background: idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) is a disease primarily caused due to poor posture, but poor posture may potentiate the deterioration of the existing scoliosis.

this is very important in the period of rapid growth because epidemiological studies suggest that AIS is a leading orthopedic problem of children in school period. aim: the aim of this study was to determine the impact of behavioral and environmental factors on developing and progression of AIS in children at school age. materials and methods: a total of 421 or 68.1% pupils of adolescent age were selected from two different elementary schools from urban area in Egypt. results: there is no statistical significant difference in research sample by gender in rural and urban school. conclusion: the causes of its origin still are not clear, and probably they are many. conclusions: more frequent occurrence in some families are leading to genetic factors (5), gender distribution also was not clearly defined. in infantile period

both sexes are equally affected, while in the juvenile and adolescent period girls have bigger tendencies for illness, and at the age of 10 years that ratio

Example 98:

Abstract:

summary background minimally invasive thyroidectomy (MIT) has gained popularity in the surgical management of benign and malignant pathology of the thyroid.

one of the main benefits of utilizing this technique is the use of smaller incisions resulting in increased cosmetic satisfaction.

unfortunately, the retraction required for adequate exposure during MIT may lead to skin damage, impaired wound healing and poor cosmetic outcomes.

some have proposed that excising incision edges prior to closure may improve cosmesis.

a review of the literature does not reveal any histologic evidence to support this technique. material/methods in this prospective observational study, nine subjects undergoing MIT were identified.

both the superior and inferior skin edges were excised and labeled for orientation.

specimens were sent for hematoxylin and eosin staining and histologic analysis by a staff pathologist. results all specimens showed no significant findings such as damage to the architecture of the dermis, acute inflammation, edema or evidence of hemorrhage.

focal blood vessel ectasia within the dermis was identified in three of nine subjects. conclusions our findings do not yield a histological basis supporting the routine trimming of incisions during MIT.

although no significant findings were noted histologically, further studies are warranted to investigate the long-term cosmetic outcome of MIT incisions.

Generated Summary:

objective: the aim of this study was to investigate any alterations in the histological architecture of incisions after

minimally - invasive thyroidectomy. materials and methods : a database was constructed listing information for each subject , including incision length , operative findings , pathology and post - operative course .

a midline incision measuring less than 4 cm was drawn 2 cm above the clavicles in a naturally existing skin crease . a patient was intubated with a nim - response nerve integrity monitoring system tube (medtronic usa , inc . , jacksonville , fl , usa) and underwent hematoxylin and eosin (h + e) staining. results: a total of 43 subjects (43.4%) were included in the study. conclusion: the aim of the study is to determine any alterations of the histopathological architecture after the mit procedure .

Example 99:

Abstract:

spinal muscular atrophy (sma) is an autosomal recessive disorder , caused by homozygous absence of the survival motor neuron gene (smn1) in approximately 94% of patients .

since most carriers have only one smn1 gene copy , several smn1 quantitative analyses have been used for the sma carrier detection .

we developed a reliable quantitative real - time pcr with sybr green i dye and studied 13 patients with sma and their 24 parents , as well as 326 healthy normal individuals .

the copy number of the smn1 gene was determined by the comparative threshold cycle (ct) method and albumin was used as a reference gene .

the homozygous smn1 deletion ratio of patients was 0.00 and the hemizygous smn1 deletion ratio of parents ranged from 0.39 to 0.59 .

the ct ratios of 7 persons among 326 normal individuals were within the carrier range , 0.41 - 0.57 . according to these data , we estimated the carrier and disease prevalence of sma at 1/47 and 1/8,496 in korean population , respectively .

these data indicated that there would be no much difference in disease prevalence of sma compared with western countries .

since the prevalence of sma is higher than other autosomal recessive disorders , the carrier detection method using real - time pcr could be a useful tool for genetic counseling .

Generated Summary:

background spinal muscular atrophy (sma) is one of the most common autosomal recessive disorders characterized by progressive muscle weakness caused by degeneration of the spinal anterior horn cells .

sma has a prevalence of 1/6,000 to 1/10,000 births and is characterized by the onset before 18 months of age and survival beyond 4 yr - old age . according to age of onset and severity of symptoms , patients with sma

are associated with homozygous deletion in the survival motor neuron 1 gene (smn1) . to estimate the carrier frequency in korean population , we selected 326 unrelated healthy individuals aged 19 - 81 yr who participated in a comprehensive health screening in ansan health center . genomic dna was extracted from peripheral blood samples by the qiaamp dna blood kit (qiagen , hilden , germany) and was measured by an ultraspec2100 (amersham pharmacia biotech , piscataway , nj , u.s.a .) . the quantitative real - time pcr assay was based on primers that specifically amplify smn 1 gene in sma patients and their 24 parents. results the carrier frequency of

Example 100:

Abstract:

introduction . to present our experience regarding the use of pancreatic stump occlusion technique as an alternative management of the pancreatic remnant after pancreatoduodenectomy (pd)

. methods . between 2002 and 2009 ,

hospital records of 93 patients who had undergone a whipple 's procedure for either pancreatic - periampullary cancer

or chronic pancreatitis were retrospectively studied . in 37 patients

the pancreatic duct was occluded by stapling and running suture without anastomosis of the pancreatic remnant , whereas in 56 patients a pancreaticojejunostomy was performed .

operative data , postoperative complications , oncological parameters , and survival rates were recorded . results .

2/37 patients of the occlusion group and 9/56 patients of the anastomosis group were treated for chronic pancreatitis , whereas 35/37 and 47/56 patients for periampullary malignancies .

the duration of surgery for the anastomosis group was significantly longer (mean time 220 versus 180 minutes) .

mean hospitalization time was 6 days for both groups .

the occlusion group had a lower morbidity rate (24% versus 32%) .

with regard to postoperative complications , a slightly higher incidence of pancreatic fistulas was observed in the anastomosis group .

conclusions .

pancreatic remnant occlusion is a safe , technically feasible , and reducing postoperative complications alternative approach of the pancreatic stump during whipple 's procedure .

Generated Summary:

objective : the objective of our study was to compare the two operative approaches for the management of the pancreatic remnant with regard to mean operative time , postoperative complications , oncological parameters , and one - year survival rates.methods:a retrospective study was performed in a nonselected series of 93 patients treated between september 2002 and december 2009 with suspected pancreatic and periampullary cancers or chronic pancreatitis.results:the pancreatic duct was occluded by stapling and a running 30 polypropylene suture without anastomosis .

the patients were divided into two groups : the first group had a traditional end - to - end pancreaticojejunostomy , and the second group had an end - side pancreatic fistula.conclusion:our institution 's eight - year experience using this approach in the nonselected group of patients is presented herein .

Example 101:

Abstract:

a 32 year old male patient presented to the ed craiova with migratory , burning pain , to the right cervical and left upper eyelid . sudden , transient , bilateral knee swelling six months ago . an inflammatory trace and

a renitent cord can feel at this level , with spontaneous mobility .

a microfilaraemic parasite was surgically extracted from upper eyelid .

mobility of the parasite was the key element of an extremely quick and easy diagnosis for a very rare disease but the specific circumstances of the contamination remains unclear .

even uncommon , multiple determinations are possible requiring systematic and long term investigation and medical surveillance .

Generated Summary:

filariasis is a rare parasitic disease in romania , last known report (a case of lymphatic filariasis) dating from 2005 , and in the entire world is rare too , excluding western africa .

therefore , suspicion of a such disease , especially in the emergency department is extraordinary and may seem to require a very specialized assessment , including the specific circulating antigens determination and extended performance imaging examination . here

we present a male patient case (32 years old) admitted in ed - county hospital craiova with migratory burning pain , initially in the right cervical area , then on the left frontal and upper orbital area , temporal , and the left upper eyelid , irritation , pruritus and swelling . apparently , the onset of symptoms was a few day , but six months ago he accused

sudden , transient , both knee swelling , local pain , functional stiffness , with spontaneously remission after three days .

Example 102:

Abstract:

theologian seyed esmaeel jorjani (10411136) , titled zeinoddin and known as jorjani , is one of the most famous iranian physicians .

almost one thousand years ago , he did valuable compilations in the history of medicine and many of his medical views are , to a great extent , in line with the recent views .

his most famous work is zakhire kharazmsha - hi .

his innovations and practices in various branches of medical sciences are quite new and unique .

jorjani was very efficient in surgery and , in his main book zakhire , he introduced different methods and instruments of surgery in a way that it shows his dexterity and depth of experience .

he explained methods of stopping severe hemorrhage by casting them with plaster , treating the obstruction of air canals by tracheotomy , curing the difficulty in urination by catheterization , the exact method of removing apophysis and stitching the spot after cutting and paring in polyp surgery in full details.jorjani also wrote about cancer , its difficulty of treatment , the necessity to avoid inciting it , and the impact of early treatment . in zakhire , he pointed to the relationship between exophthalmos and goiter , and the relationship between outgrowth of thyroid and increase in heart rate ; this way , he came to understand about the pathologic toxic reactions of thyrotoxicosis .

Generated Summary:

the zakhireh kharazmshahi is one of the most complete , significant and comprehensive persian medical texts that truly must be recognized as an integrated medical encyclopedia .

jorjani has combined repeated experimental methods of rhazes , scattered ways in al - havi , avicenna s classic and logical (and sometimes difficult) descriptions and his own logical , theoretical , and applied approach to medicine to create a relatively easy and clear medical source .

Example 103:

Abstract:

a 56-year - old man got admitted as he was suffering from dizziness for 3 days .

electrocardiogram (ecg) showed complete atrioventricular (av) block with ventricular rhythm of 35/min .

we found that he had no inferior vena cava (ivc) which drained into right atrium in the middle of temporary pacing lead insertion .

venous drainage into superior vena cava from dilated azygos vein was identified after venogram .

echocardiogram revealed a congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries (cctga) .

chest computed tomography (ct) angiogram revealed av and ventriculoarterial discordance with reversed ventricles and interrupted ivc with azygos continuation .

ddd pacemaker was implanted via left axillary vein without any problem .

Generated Summary:

a 56-year - old man presented to chonnam national university hospital , gwangju , korea , with dizziness and chest tightness for 3 days .

electrocardiogram (ecg) showed complete atrioventricular (av) block with a ventricular beat of 35/min . to the best of our knowledge

, there has been only one case with cctga , interrupted ivc , and combined complete av block in an adult reported in the literature until 2012 .

Example 104:

Abstract:

a 65-year - old woman with a limited form of systematic sclerosis (ssc) and sjgren 's syndrome (ss) was admitted to our hospital for the evaluation of renal dysfunction .

her serum creatinine was 1.6 mg / dl , proteinuria was 1.6 g / day , and the urine sediment contained 2029 erythrocytes / high - power field .

myeloperoxidase anti - neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies , anti - ss - a / ss - b antibodies and anti - centromere antibodies were positive .

a renal biopsy showed focal necrotizing glomerulonephritis with focal interstitial lymphoplasmacytic infiltration . a diagnosis of anti - neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody - associated vasculitis (aav) was made .

a steroid therapy was initiated and aav subsided .

this is a rare case of aav in a patient with anti - centromere - positive limited ssc and ss .

Generated Summary:

anti - neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (anca) - associated glomerulonephritis is characterized by anca positivity , necrotizing glomeruli and rapidly progressive renal dysfunction .

we report a 65-year - old japanese woman with sjgren 's syndrome (ss) who developed anca - associated renal dysfunction at the age of 8 years after the diagnosis of both ssc and ss . in january 2013 ,

the patient was diagnosed with ssc - related small arterial lesions , and her treatment was initiated with intravenous methyloneglucose therapy .

Example 105:

Abstract:

relapsing polychondritis is a rare disease characterized by progressive inflammation and destruction of cartilaginous structures such as ears , nose , and tracheolaryngeal structures . as a result ,

tracheolaryngeal involvement makes anesthetic management a challenge .

anesthetic management of a patient with relapsing polychondritis may encounter airway problems caused by severe tracheal stenosis .

we present the case of a 60-year - old woman with relapsing polychondritis who underwent wedge resection of the stomach under epidural analgesia .

thoracic epidural blockade of the t4 - 10 dermatome was achieved by epidural injection of 7 ml of 0.75% ropivacaine and 50 g of fentanyl .

the patient was tolerable during the operation .

we suggest that epidural analgesia may be an alternative to general anesthesia for patients with relapsing polychondritis undergoing upper abdominal surgery .

Generated Summary:

a 60-year - old asian woman , weighing 48 kg with a height of 147 cm , was scheduled for laparoscopic wedge resection of the stomach due to a gastrointestinal stromal tumor (gist) .

she had suffered from relapsing polychondritis for fifteen years and had been controlled with steroid therapy . however , recently she presented aggravated dyspnea on exertion and had difficulty lying on her back because of orthopnea for a few of months . forced vital capacity (fvc) , forced expiratory volume in one second (fev1) and fev2/fvc were 2.23 l (94% of predicted) , 0.69 l (40% of expected) , and 31% , respectively . a computed tomography (ct) scan of the neck also showed narrowing of the trachea at c5 - 6 level (approximately 5.75 mm in maximal diameter) . in the operating room , non - invasive blood pressure , electrocardiography , and pulse oxymetry

were performed . after placing the patient in the left lateral decubitus position , an 18 gauge tuohy epidural needle was

inserted between the seventh and eighth thor

Example 106:

Abstract:

west nile virus (wnv) epizootiology was monitored from 2002 through 2005 in the area surrounding grand forks , north dakota .

mosquitoes were tested for infection , and birds were surveyed for antibodies . in 2003 , wnv was epidemic ; in 2004 , cool temperatures precluded wnv amplification ; and in 2005 , immunity in passerines decreased , but did not preclude , wnv amplification .

Generated Summary:

we report the first seroprevalence of west nile virus (wnv) in passerines in north dakota , usa .

this is the first report of wnv - infected culex tarsalis mosquitoes in the northern prairies .

Example 107:

Abstract:

introductionquality of life (qol) studies provide information about the impact of disease , the treatment of symptoms , and outcomes following treatment .

the present study aims to evaluate the postoperative qol of patients treated for oral cancer in a nigerian government tertiary hospital.materials and methodsa prospective study on consenting patients with oral cancer was undertaken at aminu kano teaching hospital , kano , nigeria .

the subjects completed the university of washington qol (uw - qol) questionnaire one day prior to surgery and postoperatively after 7 days , 1 month , 3 months , and 6 months.resultssixty-eight patients with oral cancer were recruited .

of these , 38 were males , and 30 were females (male : female , 1.3 : 1) .

twenty - four patients (12 males and 12 females) underwent surgery and completed postoperative qol assessment using the uw - qol questionnaire .

preoperative qol mean score was 2.21 , while postoperative mean scores after 1 week , 1 month , 3 months , and 6 months were 3.67 , 3.46 , 2.82 , and 2.61 , respectively.conclusionan improvement in qol following surgical treatment for patients with oral cancer was observed . '

appearance , ' recreation , ' and ' chewing ' were identified as the most important determinants of postoperative qol in patients with oral cancer in our study .

Generated Summary:

objective : the aim of this study was to evaluate the postoperative quality of life (qol) of patients treated for oral cancer in a government tertiary hospital in northern nigeria using the university of washington qol questionnaire version 4.(supplement) this instrument is considered a suitable routine outcome measure in head and neck cancer treatment.materials and methods : a total of 68 patients diagnosed with oral cancer were recruited over the study period . of these , 38 patients were males , and 30 patients (44.1%) were females , resulting in a male - to - female ratio of 1.3 : 1.(table 1) there was no statistically significant gender difference ($p=0.064$) .

subject ages ranged from 7 to 80 years with a mean standard deviation of 43.1019.86 years . to calculate the qol for each item , the number of respondents that choose a particular response is multiplied by the score of that response.results:the qol of the patients treated with surgical treatment was significantly lower than that of those treated with radiotherapy alone ($p<0.05$).conclusion:postoperative qol should be considered in the differential diagnosis of oral cancer .

Example 108:

Abstract:

[purpose] the purpose of this study was to determine the relationships among hearing loss , cognition , and balance ability in elderly individuals . [subjects and methods] in total , 46 elderly individuals over 65 years of age who were attending senior welfare centers participated in this study . through a hearing test , the speech frequency pure tone average in the better ear was checked . we set a criterion of hearing loss if the better ear hearing level (behl) value was 25 db or more . cognition ability was evaluated using the korean mini - mental state examination (k - mmse) . dynamic balance ability was evaluated by the timed up and go (tug) test , and static balance ability was tested using a one - leg stance test (olst) . [results] the ages of the subjects were all related to behl , tug , k - mmse , and olst . behl had a negative correlation with olst , whereas it had no correlation with k - mmse or tug . the hearing loss group had a significantly shorter olst time than the normal hearing group . [conclusion] as elderly individuals get older , their hearing and cognition , as well as their balance abilities deteriorate . the results of this study indicate there is a significant correlation between hearing loss and static balance .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] the purpose of this study was to determine the relationships among hearing loss , cognitive function and balance ability in community - dwelling older adults . [subjects and methods] twenty - nine males and 17 females (46) elderly individuals aged over 65 years old who were attending a senior welfare center in the local community of pohang city were enrolled in this study . [results] the mean age , height , and weight of the subjects were 75.96 (6.37) years old , 161.78 (8.61) cm , 63.74 kg , respectively . [conclusion] hearing loss is the most common chronic condition of older people after hypertension and arthritis , and it was reported that almost two - thirds of elderly people over 70 years of age are affected by hearing loss .

Example 109:

Abstract:

adenoid cystic carcinoma (acc) constitutes about 4% of salivary epithelial tumors and is the second common malignant epithelial salivary gland tumor involving both the major and minor salivary glands . high grade transformation in acc is a recently recognized entity with only a few cases reported in literature . we report the first case of acc with high grade transformation involving the parotid . a 54-year - old man with a history of right parotid painful swelling from 1.5 years presented with recent increase in size of the swelling and facial paresis of 2 months duration . the locally invasive salivary neoplasm was composed predominantly of an undifferentiated carcinoma with foci of

conventional acc occupying less than 10% of tumor area .

immunohistochemical study of the undifferentiated component as compared to conventional acc showed greater over - expression of p53 and ki-67 .

her-2/neu was negative in both components .

recognition of occasional clusters of basaloid cells and hyaline globules in association with larger poorly differentiated malignant cell population in aspiration smears can help in cytological diagnosis .

the acquisition of high proliferation index and over - expression of p53 may be the probable factors involved in the pathogenesis of high grade transformation in a conventional acc .

Generated Summary:

adenoid cystic carcinoma (acc) represents the second most common malignancy of the salivary glands and is associated with a poor long term prognosis .

we report the first case of acc with high grade transformation arising in the parotid . a 54-year - old male presented at a tertiary care center of north india with complaints of a painful mass in the right infra - auricular region for 1.5 years . on examination

, he had noted a recent increase in the size of the mass and associated facial paresis for the last 2 months . computed tomography (ct) of the tumor revealed a hard mass with restricted mobility and facial nerve involvement . on fine needle aspiration cytology ,

the tumor was diagnosed to be adenoid carcinoma . on histological examination and immunohistochemical work - up , the diagnosis of acc was made based on cd117 , a c - kit proto - oncogene product , e - cadherin , a cell adhesion protein , her-2/neu , a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor and p53 protein , a tumor suppressor gene product .

Example 110:

Abstract:

a patient with macular edema secondary to a branch retinal vein occlusion (brvo) was treated with intravenous injections of infliximab , an antitumor necrosis factor (tnf)- antibody , for her rheumatoid arthritis (ra) . before the injection ,

the thickness of the right fovea , determined by optical coherent tomography , was 629 m and the best - corrected visual acuity (bcva) was 20/50 .

after eight injections of infliximab and 10 months after the first injection , her foveal thickness was decreased to 293 m and the visual acuity improved to 20/20 .

there was no recurrence of macular edema during the infliximab injections .

however , the infliximab injection was stopped because the patient developed pneumonia .

eight months after stopping the infliximab injection , her foveal thickness increased to 494 m . to treat the ra ,

her orthopedists began weekly subcutaneous injections of etanercept , a fusion protein of a section of the tnf receptor and immunoglobulin .

five months later , the foveal thickness had decreased to 260 m , and the visual acuity remained at 20/25 + . because tnf- is known to break down the blood

retinal barrier , the improvements in our case suggest that tnf- plays a role in the pathogenesis of macular edema in some patients with brvo .

Generated Summary:

macular edema is one of the most common complications in eyes with branch retinal vein occlusion (brvo) and a major cause of visual deterioration .

infliximab , a monoclonal anti - tnf- antibody , and etanercept , a dimeric fusion protein , are approved and used clinically to treat patients with rheumatoid arthritis (ra).we report a case of macular edema secondary to brvo in which

the degree of visual acuity decreased during anti - tumor necrosis factor-1 treatment for ra , increased when the anti - anti - tacrolimus treatment was stopped , then decreased again when the treatment was restarted. a 59-year - old woman noticed a decrease in the vision of her right eye in early june 2006 , and because she was being treated for ra in the department of orthopedics at nagoya university hospital , she was treated with intravitreal bevacizumab (ivb) beginning on 07 august 2006 . on 28 december 2006 , she was injected with ivb three times , and the foveal thickness after each injection was 298 , 317 , and 237 μ m ,

Example 111:

Abstract:

a 6-year - old boy was scheduled for thoracic magnetic resonance imaging under deep sedation with midazolam 1.8 mg and propofol 100 g / kg / min via intravenous injection .

he showed emergence delirium in the post - anesthesia care unit .

the staff attempted to calm him by administering flumazenil as an antidote for midazolam , propofol for further sedation , and meperidine .

however , this was not successful .

a psychiatrist recommended the use of antipsychotics .

administration of risperidone led to immediate resolution of the boy 's symptoms and relaxed him .

the use of antipsychotic drugs is not common for anesthesiologists , but should be considered for treating uncontrolled emergence delirium after anesthesia .

Generated Summary:

a 6-year - old boy (26 kg/108 cm) was scheduled for a pre- and post - contrast magnetic resonance imaging (mri) of the thorax .

he had received chemotherapy followed by surgical resection for ganglioneuroblastoma in the left posterior mediastinum . he had made a complete recovery from the cancer in 2012 . from 2012 to 2016 , mri was performed regularly due to a remnant nodule in the t6 vertebral body . he underwent mri five times using midazolam 12 mg and propofol 100300 mg (2050 g / kg / min) , and no problems occurred during sedation . during the exam ,

supplemental oxygen was administered via a face mask , and 1.8 mg of midazolam and 20 mg of 2% lidocaine were injected , and anesthesia was maintained with propofol 100 g / kg / min . however , 10 minutes after awakening , the patient attempted to leave the bed and to violently remove the monitors and the intravenous catheter . he was sedated , and he became less hyperactive once he was outside the pacu , and after approximately 10 minutes , he was able to respond to verbal

Example 112:

Abstract:

key clinical messagesome acute complications are known during permanent pacemaker implantation such as pneumothorax , lead perforation , lead dislodgement , and hemorrhage .

stsegment elevation in electrocardiogram during implantation is rare , but it might indicate critical complication like myocardial ischemia or ventricular perforation .

physicians should pay attention about stsegment change during pacemaker implantation .

Generated Summary:

stsegment elevation during pacemaker implantation is rare . in the present case ,

the st segments (v1v4) were found to be significantly elevated immediately after screw extension ; removal of the lead diminished the stsegment change .

we speculated on the following possibilities : the rv lead perforated the right ventricular wall and that the extended screw

stimulated the epicardium , or accidentally the left anterior descending (lad) artery , which could have induced myocardial ischemia .

Example 113:

Abstract:

there has been much fanfare , and rightly so , heralding a revolution in the treatment of autoimmune disease using biologic agents antibodies or other molecules that specifically target known mediators of disease . but not all patients respond to even the most successful biologic agent , which may provide clues about alternate disease mechanisms .

studies aimed at understanding the mechanism of action of biologic agents will yield significant benefits for experimental medicine .

Generated Summary:

the development of new biologic agents , such as anti - tnf- monoclonal antibodies , has led to a renewed interest in understanding the pathogenesis of autoimmune disease by studying how specific biologic treatments work .

recent advances in the field of immunomodulatory drugs have led to the discovery of novel therapeutic targets for autoimmune disease , and these targets are now being used to treat patients with autoimmune disease .

Example 114:

Abstract:

[purpose] this study analyzed the effects of yoga exercise on maximum oxygen uptake , cortisol level , and creatine kinase myocardial bond activity in female patients with skeletal muscle pain syndrome . [subjects] the subjects were 24 female patients with skeletal muscle pain syndrome .

[methods] the subjects were divided into 2 groups : a yoga exercise group (n = 12) and a non - exercise control group (n = 12) .

body composition , maximum oxygen uptake , cortisol level , and creatine kinase myocardial bond activity were measured before and after a 12-week yoga exercise program .

[results] after the 12-week yoga exercise program , the exercise group exhibited slightly higher maximum oxygen uptake and creatine kinase myocardial bond activity than the control group , but the differences were not statistically significant . in addition , the exercise group exhibited a significant decrease in cortisol level .

[conclusion] regular and continuous aerobic exercise such as yoga improves body composition , maximum oxygen uptake , cortisol level , and creatine kinase myocardial bond activity in female patients with skeletal muscle pain syndrome .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] this study evaluated the effects of yoga exercise 3 times per week for 12 weeks on cardiovascular endurance capability , cortisol level , and inflammatory markers (i.e. , creatine kinase myocardial bond [ck - mb]) in women in their twenties with shoulder pain .

[subjects and methods] the subjects were divided into 2 equal groups to ensure biologic homogeneity : the exercise group (n = 12) and non - exercise control group (n = 12) . [results] after 12 weeks of exercise , the exercise

group showed significant increases in cortisol level and ck-mb , but there were no significant changes in vo2max or vo3max levels . [conclusion] yoga exercise may be an effective exercise program to improve women s physiologic abilities .

Example 115:

Abstract:

backgroundgoldenhar syndrome (oculoauriculovertebral dysplasia) is a rare congenital anomaly with unknown etiology and consists of non accidental association of hemifacial microsomia , auricular anomalies , epibulbar dermoid and vertebral anomalies .

although some malformations are more frequent in infants of diabetic mothers , developmental defects of first and second branchial arch is not a common finding in these patients.case presentationwe report a female case of goldenhar syndrome in a newborn infant of a diabetic mother (idm) . follow up of this patient after 6 months showed normal neurodevelopment and no evidence of hearing loss .

she had developed epibulbar dermoid tumor in her right eye.conclusionit is necessary to evaluate idm for presence of anomalies implying oculoauriculo - vertebral dysplasia .

Generated Summary:

goldenhar syndrome (oculoauriculovertebral dysplasia) is a rare congenital anomaly with unknown etiology and consists of non accidental association of hemifacial microsomia , auricular anomalies , epibulbar dermoid and vertebral anomalies .

although some malformations are more frequent in infants of diabetic mothers , developmental defects of first and second branchial arch is not a common finding in these patients . here

we report a female case of goldenhar syndrome in a newborn infant of a diabetic mother (idm) . follow up of this patient after 6 months showed normal neurodevelopment and no evidence of hearing loss .

Example 116:

Abstract:

we examined whether hemorheology and platelet function are affected in essential hypertensives (ehts) of the world health organization stage i when complicated with metabolic syndrome (mets) .

in 156 untreated ehts , blood viscosity and platelet surface markers were determined .

blood viscosity was significantly elevated in 54 subjects with mets compared with 102 subjects without mets .

hematocrit and plasma viscosity increased in the group with mets , although red blood cell rigidity index k did not differ between groups . as a whole group , blood viscosity correlated positively with hematocrit and plasma viscosity . additionally , plasma viscosity correlated positively with plasma leptin , triglyceride , homeostasis model assessment index , c - reactive protein , and plasma fibrinogen , but negatively with high - density lipoprotein cholesterol . in contrast , no differences were seen in platelet surface markers between groups . in conclusion ,

ehts of the early stage complicated with mets are characterized by increased blood viscosity due to hemoconcentration and increased plasma viscosity .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between blood viscosity and platelet function in essential hypertensives (eht) complicated with metabolic syndrome (mets) and early - stage eht complicated with mets .

the study was performed on 156 eht (90 men , age 55 12 years) and untreated 156 ehts (90 women) who met the criteria for stage i of the world health organization (who) severity score of hypertension (who severity score) . in the present study ,

serum blood pressure , plasma triglyceride , and high density lipoprotein (hdl) cholesterol were measured in eht with

and without mets , and in the eht in combination with normal blood pressure (i.e. , fasting blood glucose 110 mg / dl and/or hdl cholesterol < 40 mg/ dl) , and platelets were measured at baseline and at 12-hour intervals after the measurements were taken . in addition , serum triglyceride and hdl levels were measured before and after the measurement , and at 24-hour follow - up . in conclusion , the results suggest that eht may be associated with increased blood pressure and plate

Example 117:

Abstract:

during 19962008 , a total of 48 patients with listeriosis were identified at a taiwan hospital .
average annual incidence increased from 0.029 to 0.118 cases per 1,000 admissions before and after january 2005 .
serotype 1/2b predominated ; serotype 4b emerged since 2004 .
food monitoring and disease surveillance systems could help control listeriosis in taiwan .

Generated Summary:

objectiveto determine the incidence of nontyphoidal salmonella bacteremia (ntsb) in taiwan during 19962008.research design and methodswe reviewed the medical records of patients who had l. monocytogenes isolated from blood and body fluids from sterile sites during19962008 at the national taewan university hospital (ntuh) , a 2,500-bed hospital in taiwandwan .
we evaluated disease severity using modified acute physiology and chronic health evaluation ii scores.resultsntsb was diagnosed in 48 patients , and 46 isolates were susceptible to ampicillin , ertapenem , meropenem , and vancomycin ; 3 isolates from fetomaternal transmission in 2005 and 2006 and 1 isolate from a pediatric patient in 20052008 were found to be susceptible to antiretroviral therapy (trimethoprimidazole) .

Example 118:

Abstract:

cardiac surgery in neonates with congenital heart disease has progressed dramatically in the past three decades .
however , low - birth - weight neonates with congenital heart disease continue to challenge the intellectual and technical skills of healthcare professionals .
we present a case of a low - birth - weight neonate with pulmonary atresia and a ventricular septal defect , in whom palliation was achieved with a right ventricular outflow tract stent using a hybrid procedure .

Generated Summary:

pulmonary atresia (pa) with ventricular septal defect (vsd) is a rare congenital heart disease .
we present a case of pa with vsd that was successfully treated with early total correction or palliation with a systemic - to - pulmonary shunt in a neonate with pa .

Example 119:

Abstract:

inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (imt) is an uncommon mesenchymal solid tumor commonly documented in children and young adults . here , we report a case of imt in colon confirmed pathologically after laparoscopic anterior resection .
a 35-year - old man presented with anal bleeding after defecation for 2 weeks .
colonoscopy demonstrated a mass with shallow ulceration in the central area and irregular margin accompanied by intact mucosa in the descending colon .
computer tomography showed a well - demarcated and homogenous solitary mass in the descending colon .
we performed laparoscopic anterior resection .
this case was diagnosed as imt after microscopic examination .

the tumor was composed of a proliferation of spindle - shaped cells arranged in the hyaline material with chronic inflammatory cells , composed mainly of plasma cells and lymphocytes .

immunohistochemically , tumor cells were positive for smooth muscle actin , and vimentin , and negative for desmin , cd117 (c - kit) , anaplastic lymphoma kinase-1 .

Generated Summary:

inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (imt) is an uncommon mesenchymal solid tumor commonly documented in children and young adults . although it occurs primarily in the lung , imts in many organs including stomach , small intestine , large intestine , liver , mediastinum , retroperitoneum and bladder have also been documented .

the clinical presentation is determined by the site of origin and the effects of the mass . in this report , we describe a 35-year - old man presenting with complaints of anal bleeding and histopathologically diagnosed with descending colonic imt after operation .

Example 120:

Abstract:

objectivehuman milk (hm) is the ideal food for all newborns and infants . apart from various bioactive compounds , including cytokines , antibodies , hormones , vitamins

, it also contains polyamines , such as spermine (sp) , spermidine (spd) and putrescine (put).aimthe present study investigated polyamine metabolism in colostrum and mature human milk by measuring the polyamine oxidase (pao) and diamine oxidase (dao) enzyme activities , which are necessary for polyamine catabolism , as well as by determining the malondialdehyde (mda) levels , the final product of polyamine biodegradation.methodsthe pao , dao activity and mda levels were quantified in colostrum (1st and 2nd day) as well as in mature human milk , 30th day of lactation.findingswe found the steady increase of pao activity and steady decrease of dao activity and mda levels during first month of lactation.conclusionsince the products of pao activity such as , amino aldehydes and hydrogen peroxide (h₂o₂) might have potential antimicrobial effects , promoting the oxidative stress , it is likely that human milk pao throughout the lactation period , contributes to the protective effects of human milk .

Generated Summary:

objective : to elucidate polyamine metabolism in colostrum (1st and 2nd day) and mature human milk , 30th day of lactation , through the investigation of pao and dao activities , as well as by measuring the levels of malondialdehyde (mda) , the end product of polyamine biodegradation.materials and methods : a total of 60 healthy nursing mothers , admitted for delivery at a clinic of obstetrics and gynecology in clinical center , faculty of medicine nis , serbia , between may 2010 and july 2010 , were included in the study .

the measurements were done by a spectrophotometric method of bacharach and reached , modified by quash et al.

. the amount of mda , reflecting the level of lipid peroxidation in human milk

, was determined by using thiobarbituric acid (tba) purchased from

all milk samples for enzymatic analysis had been dissolved (1:10) in bidistilled water.results:pao activity was significantly decreased in lactation ($p<0.05$) , mature milk ($p=0.01$) ,

Example 121:

Abstract:

synovial sarcoma is highly malignant tumor of soft tissues , occurring chiefly in the extremities and limb girdle with a propensity for local recurrence and sometimes metastases to the lungs .

primary synovial sarcoma arising in the lungs is rare and brain metastasis as presentation is further uncommon .

we report a case of primary monophasic synovial sarcoma lung presenting with brain metastasis in a 35-year - old male patient .

the diagnosis was made on percutaneous transthoracic needle aspiration from left - sided pulmonary mass and later confirmed by immunohistochemistry .

the utility of preoperative diagnosis by percutaneous aspiration cytology is also stressed .

Generated Summary:

synovial sarcomas are uncommon tumors that occur predominantly in the extremities , where they tend to arise in the vicinity of large joints , especially the knee region .

primary synovial squamous cell carcinoma arising in the lung is very rare compared to metastatic sarcoma and sarcomatoid carcinoma , accounting for less than 0.5% . in most reports , the diagnosis was made postoperatively following resection of the tumor mass . in this report

, we describe a case of primary monophasic synchronous monovial tumor presenting with brain metastasis and diagnosed on transthoracic fna .

Example 122:

Abstract:

background:right - to - left vascular shunts are associated with brain abscess.case reportwe present a 47-year - old female with a cryptogenic left thalamic abscess on which streptococcus mitis grew upon aspiration . computed tomography of the chest with contrast agent revealed an anomalous connection between the left superior pulmonary and brachiocephalic veins .

a right - to - left shunt was confirmed in a transthoracic echocardiogram study in which bubbles were injected into the left arm ; this shunt had not previously been noted upon right - arm injection.conclusionswe recommend aggressive evaluation for right - to - left shunts in patients who present with cryptogenic brain abscesses .

in addition to imaging , this should include a bubble - based study with left - arm saline injection .

Generated Summary:

introduction : we present a 47-year - old female with a cryptogenic left thalamic abscess on which streptococcus mitis grew upon aspiration .

computed tomography of the chest with contrast agent revealed an anomalous connection between the left superior pulmonary and brachiocephalic veins.case report : a right - to - left shunt was confirmed in a transthoracic echocardiogram study in which bubbles were injected into the left arm ; this shunt had not previously been noted upon right - arm injection.conclusion:we recommend aggressive evaluation for right -to - left shunts in patients who present with cryptogenic brain abscesses . in addition to imaging , this should include a bubble - based study with left - arm saline injection .

Example 123:

Abstract:

the description of a new score of nutrition risk in critically ill patients in the previous issue of critical care is very appropriate and timely .

however , the use of this score will probably not help the clinician to improve the prescription of nutrition therapy , especially when major uncertainties are raised about the definition of adequate nutrition .

the validation of the score will require the use of outcome variables susceptible to influence by nutrition , such as surrogate markers of muscle function .

meanwhile the educational value of a score of nutrition risk is undisputed in settings where the use of scores is incorporated into the usual practice .

Generated Summary:

this provocative question is raised by the attempt to identify patients who could benefit most from nutrition support .

this initiative is of great potential value , as the current scores used to assess the risk of development of malnutrition in hospitalised patients (for instance , nutritional risk screening) do not take into account the severity of critical illness . in daily practice ,

the time spent collecting data manually should be justified by a benefit in terms of outcome , or resource utilisation . in any case

, this key question should be solved in order to validate the score using a meaningful outcome variable. the inclusion of more nutrition - related indices in the model , such as the tolerance to enteral feeding , or the magnitude of the catabolic response (for example , insulin resistance , nitrogen balance) could enhance the specificity of a nutritional score , while the use of nonspecific severity scores (acute physiology and chronic health evaluation ii and sequential organ failure assessment) in the calculation of the nutric score could decrease its potential predictive accuracy .

Example 124:

Abstract:

we report our experience with a patient that developed an acute right hemiscrotum immediately after undergoing an uncomplicated laparoscopic cholecystectomy for gallbladder dyskinesia .

the etiology of the acute scrotal pain was due to bile which was spilled into the peritoneum after entry into the gallbladder during dissection .

the bile obtained access to the right hemiscrotum via a communicating hydrocele .

to the best of our knowledge this is the first report of bile causing an acute scrotum following laparoscopic surgery .

a review of the current literature on the topic of the postoperative acute scrotum follows our case presentation .

Generated Summary:

abstract we report the case of a 25-year - old caucasian male who developed an acute right scrotum secondary to bile within peritoneal fluid that entered the scrotal fluid through a previously undiagnosed communicating hydrocele .

the patient 's complaints and examination were concerning for testicular torsion , and a laparoscopic cholecystectomy was performed 3 hours after completion of the procedure . to the best of our knowledge ,

this is the first case of an acute scrotoma developing after laparoscopically performed appendectomy .

Example 125:

Abstract:

background .

leishmaniasis are diseases with a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations including cutaneous (cl) and visceral (vl) forms .

many factors may affect their occurrence and expansion including environmental , geographic , and social conditions .

in the past two decades , divinópolis , minas gerais state , brazil , has exhibited the potential for a disease outbreak , with the appearance of cl , and vl cases (human and canine) .

hence , this study was initiated to monitor public knowledge of the disease .

questionnaires were administered in four neighborhoods (jardim belvedere , esplanada , danilo passos i and ii) where most of the human and canine cases have been reported .

the analyses demonstrated that public knowledge of the disease is sparse and fragmented .

a strong perception of the dog as the main reservoir was observed .

five veterinary clinics were evaluated for the presence of canine vl using serological (rfi and elisa) and molecular (pcr - rflp) techniques .

this is the first study demonstrating the occurrence of leishmania infantum in divinópolis , suggesting a possible urbanization of vl .

Generated Summary:

leishmaniasis are a group of diseases caused by the protozoan leishmania (kinetoplastida : trypanosomatidae) affecting 12 million people in 88 countries .

the disease exhibits a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations ranging from benign cutaneous lesions (cl) to the fatal visceral form (vl) . in latin america ,

both forms are widely distributed and are transmitted by the bite of phlebotomine sand flies (diptera : psychodidae) . as a result of anthropic modifications

, leishmaniasis has been increasingly reported in urban areas of major brazilian cities including natal , teresina , sobral , and belo horizonte , all in the vicinity of mata do no forest , where a large area was deforested . in 2004-2010 , 33 canine vl and human vl cases were detected , and this number increased up to 215 in 2010 .

Example 126:

Abstract:

most heritable traits , including many human diseases 1 , are caused by multiple loci .

studies in both humans and model organisms , such as yeast , have failed to detect a large fraction of the loci that underlie such complex traits 2,3 .

a lack of statistical power to identify multiple loci with small effects is undoubtedly one of the primary reasons for this problem .

we have developed a method in yeast that allows the use of dramatically larger sample sizes than previously possible and hence permits the detection of multiple loci with small effects .

the method involves generating very large numbers of progeny from a cross between two strains and then phenotyping and genotyping pools of these offspring .

we applied the method to 17 chemical resistance traits and mitochondrial function , and identified loci for each of these phenotypes .

we show that the range of genetic complexity underlying these quantitative traits is highly variable , with some traits influenced by one major locus and others due to at least 20 loci .

our results provide an empirical demonstration of the genetic complexity of many traits and show that it is possible to identify many of the underlying factors using straightforward techniques .

our method should have broad applications in yeast and can be extended to other organisms .

Generated Summary:

dna was labelled using array comparative genomic hybridization reagents from invitrogen and cy3- or cy5-labelled dntp from enzo .

normalization of arrays was done using the rank invariant method within the agilent software . for a given snp ,

the difference in log₂ ratios of the intensities of the by and rm allele - specific probes on a single array was computed , and this metric was used in downstream analyses . in cases

where a snp was represented by two probe sets , the probe sets were used as separate data points . for the drug selections , selection and control experiments were compared using t - tests with equal variances. a regression - based peak - finding approach was then used , which scans the genome for locations where the slope in log₁₀(p) values changes signs .

Example 127:

Abstract:

[purpose] the purpose of the present study was to determine whether vibrations should be applied before resistance exercises by examining changes in stress hormone levels with

vibrations applied before different exercise intensities .

[subjects] eighteen male

subjects in their 20s were included , and were randomly divided into one - repetition maximum (1rm) 50% group (50% rmg , n = 6) , 1rm 70% group (70%rmg , n = 6) , and 1rm 90% group (90% rmg , n = 6) .

[methods] three sets of smith squats were performed at 1rm 50% , 70% , and 90%

according to resistance intensities , and vibrations were applied for 1 min at a fixed

frequency of 30 hz before each set .

epinephrine , norepinephrine , and dopamine stress

hormone levels were analyzed .

[results] epinephrine levels were significantly higher

immediately after exercise than at rest in the 50%rmg ; however , no significant changes

were noted in the 70%rmg and 90%rmg .

norepinephrine levels were significantly higher

immediately after exercise than at rest in all three groups .

however , no significant

changes in dopamine levels were noted in the three groups .

[conclusion] the application of

vibrations at a frequency of 30 hz before 70%rm and 90%rm resistance exercises suppressed

increases in the stress hormone epinephrine levels immediately after exercise .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] the purpose of the present study was to determine whether vibrations should be applied before resistance exercise by examining changes in stress hormones levels with the application of vibrations resistance exercises at different intensities .

[subjects] eighteen healthy male subjects in their 20s were randomly divided into 1rm 50% group , 1rm 70% group (70%rmg , n = 6) , and 1rm 90%

group (90%rm , n= 6) . [methods]

subjects in the 50%rm group had a mean age , height , and

weight of 21.5 2.42 years , 170.2 6.68 cm , and 71.1 14.11 kg , respectively . [results] the stress hormones of the

subjects were significantly increased after

vibration resistance exercise at three intensities : 0.35 , 0.38 , and 0.13 , respectively , .

the stress levels of the stress

hormones were also significantly decreased after vibration exercise at 3 intensities ($p < 0.05$).conclusion :

vibrations resistance exercise may be effective for muscle

strength enhancement in beginners , but it may

Example 128:

Abstract:

background : leishmaniasis is a zoonotic disease caused by species of protozoa of the genus leishmania . in recent years , incidence of cutaneous leishmaniasis has increasing trend in golestan province , north of iran .

the aim of the present study was to identify the frequency of cutaneous leishmaniasis using pcr - rflp in patients referred to kalaleh health center , during 2013-14.methods:this descriptive cross - sectional study was conducted on 70 individuals with suspected cutaneous leishmaniasis that referred to health center of kalaleh county , golestan province , northern iran , from sep 2013 to nov 2014 .

samples of cutaneous lesions were examined microscopically .

dna was extracted from all of the positive smears and pcr was done on its-1 gene .

rflp was performed using haeiii enzyme for species identification.results:totally , 38 out of the 70 (54.3%) suspected individuals including 22 males (57.9%) were found positive by microscopic examination .

all of microscopically positive samples were confirmed to be positive for leishmania dna (approximately 340 bp bands were detected) .

rflp revealed 140 bp and 200 bp bands (approximate size) , indicative of l. major.conclusion:the detected species of studied region was l. major .

cutaneous leishmaniasis has high prevalence in kalaleh county , thus more studies on leishmaniasis in the animal reservoirs , comparison of homology of animal and human isolates and a survey regarding natural infection of vectors in this region is highly recommended .

Generated Summary:

background : cutaneous leishmaniasis (cl) is considered as one of the major health problems in many countries around the world including iran .

the aim of this study was a better understanding of the demographic situation of the disease and molecular identification of the parasite species on stained slides of the referred patients to health center of the studied region , during 201314.materials and methods : in this descriptive cross - sectional study , samples were collected from 70-suspected individuals to cl that referred to laboratory of kalaleh county , golestan province , northenia , in 201314 using pcr method on its1 gene.results:l. major was the predominant species of cl and ph . papatasi was reported as the predominant sandfly in the marave tappe , in 20112012 . due to endemicity of the cl in neighboring regions of the kaliazar county ,

complex and various features of the cutaneous lesions and different treatment protocols for different species , exact identifications of the causative agent is essential , on the other hand there is no published study for this aim .

Example 129:

Abstract:

background : one of the most frequent concerns encountered in dental implant treatments is inadequate pre - operative planning .

panoramic radiographs are readily accessible and cost efficient .

the aim of this study is to assess the accuracy of vertical measurements in mandibular molar and premolar region on panoramic radiography.materials and methods : panoramic radiographs were made of a partially edentulous sheep mandible mounted in acryl .

measurements collected from the computer - generated images were compared to measurements made directly on the cross - sectioned hemi - mandibles using t - test .

$p < 0.05$ was considered significant.results:the results show that panoramic image is overestimated in predicting the linear measurements in posterior mandible . by applying the magnification factor of 1.29 the difference became insignificant.conclusion:it seems rational to use panoramic radiography for pre - surgical implant assessment of posterior mandible if a true magnification factor is applied .

Generated Summary:

objective : the aim of this study was to evaluate the reliability of vertical measurements in posterior mandible , on panoramic views comparing the obtained values in dry animal specimens.materials and methods : nine sheep mandibular bones were placed in an acrylic human - dentiform , which was cut in the left anterior mandible from canine to third molar .

all samples were taken by proline xc unit and a pre - set exposure factors (64 kvp , 6 ma) on 15 30 psp receptor (regius 110 , konica minolta , japan).results:the mean amount of radiographic measurements was calculated and

compared with the average amount of real values from direct measurements . by analyzing the differences between real and radiographic values , a second magnifying factor calculated , and
t - test was employed to compare the radiographic and real values ; meanwhile , danmet test was used to estimate the agreement coefficient between the observers.conclusion:the results of this pilot in vitro study showed that the accuracy of the measurements was significantly lower than that of the direct measurements ($p < 0.05$) .

Example 130:

Abstract:

intracochlear schwannoma is a rare , treatable , cause of unilateral hearing loss . due to the small size , position , and variable clinical and imaging features

, diagnosis presents a significant challenge and is often delayed .

we present a case of a patient with an intracochlear schwannoma presenting as a diffuse enhancement of the cochlea , mimicking an infectious or inflammatory process .

the absence of focal nodularity in this lesion on multiple high - resolution mri examinations led to a delay of over 3 years from the patient s initial presentation to surgical diagnosis .

clinical history and examination , imaging features , pathologic findings , and surgical management options are described .

Generated Summary:

we present a case of an intracochlear schwannoma demonstrating atypical imaging features on mri , contributing to a delay in diagnosis and treatment .

a 33-year - old woman presented with 3 years of progressively worsening left - sided hearing loss , aural fullness , and intermittent vertigo . mri of the internal auditory canals (iacs) performed on a 1.5 t scanner showed a diffuse enhancement of the left cochlea on t1 post - gadolinium images , and short - term follow - up mris showed a qualitative decrease in the degree of enhancement , and the acute process causing these mri changes was thought to have improved . on repeat mri on a 3 t scan , smooth diffuse enhancement was seen on all three half - turns of the cochlear canal . audiologic examination revealed normal hearing in the right ear and moderate - to - severe sensorineural hearing loss in the left ear with a speech reception threshold of 45 db and word discrimination score (wrs) of 44% . due to the lack of serviceable hearing and intractable vertigo , the patient underwent left transmastoid labyrinthectomy .

Example 131:

Abstract:

gallstone ileus is a well - established phenomenon in which a large gallstone leads to mechanical small bowel obstruction .

this case , however , reports the novel finding of a patient presenting with suprapubic pain and guarding caused by paralytic ileus of the small bowel and a duodenal perforation secondary to a necrotic gallbladder .

it highlights the importance of distinguishing between gallstone ileus and paralytic ileus and how the management of the two conditions differs .

furthermore , this article discusses how paralytic ileus caused by intra - abdominal inflammatory conditions such as cholecystitis can mask the typical clinical findings making the diagnosis difficult .

Generated Summary:

a 73-year - old male presented with suprapubic pain and guarding caused by paralytic ileus of the small bowel and a duodenal perforation secondary to a necrotic gallbladder .

he had been passing flatus for the past 5 days , but had not opened his bowels for 5 days . on admission ,

his blood on admission showed a raised white cell count of 12.5×10^3 cells / ml (with neutrophilia) and a c - reactive protein of 14.0 mg / l . on examination , he was vitally stable but appeared to be dehydrated . a provisional diagnosis of small bowel obstruction was made and a computerised tomography (ct) scan of the abdomen and pelvis was ordered . on the ct scan , multiple dilated loops of small intestinal but no focus of obstruction were found . a laparotomy was performed and the patient was diagnosed with acute cholecystitis leading to duodenum obstruction .

Example 132:

Abstract:

nutritional deficiencies are common in adolescent children and include deficiencies of both micro- and macronutrients . magnesium is an important mineral that is essential for maintenance of numerous electrophysiological and biochemical processes in the body .

we report an adolescent girl who developed an episode of syncope with first degree heart block on electrocardiography and run of multifocal atrial ectopics on 24 h holter monitoring .

serum magnesium was found to be low with decreased urinary magnesium excretion .

there were no other electrolyte abnormalities .

structural heart disease was ruled out by a normal echocardiogram .

the rhythm changes were attributable to nutritional hypomagnesemia and were promptly reversed on correcting the hypomagnesemia .

Generated Summary:

hypomagnesemia is a rare cause of sudden onset of loss of consciousness (loc) .

it is mainly distributed in bone and muscle and a very small amount is present in circulation . in this report

, we describe a 12-year - old girl who developed first degree heart block with multifocal atrial ectopics due to hyperthyroidism .

Example 133:

Abstract:

the differential diagnosis of cystic cervical masses includes cystic thyroid disease or some embryological diseases .

parathyroid cyst is one of the less common causes of the cervical masses .

the swedish anatomist sandstrom reported the first description of parathyroid cyst in 1880 .

up to date , only about 300 cases have been reported in the world literature .

they may be functional or nonfunctional , depending on the presence or absence of the hyperparathyroidism and treatment options vary for both presentations . particularly , nonfunctional cysts are often considered as thyroid cysts .

diagnosis is best made by monitoring serum calcium levels and sending cyst fluid for parathormone analysis. we herein report a patient diagnosed with a parathyroid cyst who had received the diagnosis of goitre at other institute ; including a review of the literature .

Generated Summary:

a 56-year - old woman presented with a left - sided cervical lump with three months history .

ultrasound of the neck revealed a cystic mass in the left lower pole of the thyroid 21 cm in size and the radiologist suspected the diagnosis of thyroid nodule or parathyroid mass . because of no evidence of hyperparathyroidism

, conservative follow - up was decided . after six months of initial aspiration , there was no recurrence either physical examination or ultrasound evaluation . in 1880 , sandstrom reported first description of pc and goris reported the first successful resection of a cervical pc in 1905 . since then , approximately 300 cases have been reported in the world literature .

Example 134:

Abstract:

extramedullary hematopoiesis (emh) is a rare cause of spinal cord compression (scc) .

emh represents the growth of blood cells outside of the bone marrow and occurs in a variety of hematologic illnesses , including various types of anemia and myeloproliferative disorders .

although emh usually occurs in the liver , spleen , and lymph nodes , it may also occur within the spinal canal .

when this occurs , the mass effect can compress the spinal cord , potentially leading to the development of neurological deficits .

we present a case of scc secondary to emh .

this report illustrates the importance of considering emh in the differential diagnosis of scc , even in the absence of signs of its most common etiologies .

Generated Summary:

extramedullary hematopoiesis (emh) is defined as the noncancerous proliferation of hematopoietic tissue outside the bone marrow .

the hematologic etiologies vary in pathophysiology , but most of them result in a state of anemia in which there are not enough functional red blood cells to satiate the body 's oxygen demands . in this article

, we present the case of a 51-year - old female who developed signs and symptoms of emh - induced spinal cord compression (scc) , but who lacked any sign of its known etiopathic etiology .

Example 135:

Abstract:

reactive oxygen species (ros) , produced during various electron transfer reactions in vivo are generally considered to be deleterious to cells¹ . in the mammalian haematopoietic system , haematopoietic stem cells (hscs) contain low ros levels , but unexpectedly , the common myeloid progenitors (cmps) , produce significantly elevated levels of ros² .

the functional significance of this difference in ros level in the two progenitor types remains unresolved^{2,3} .

here , we show that drosophila multipotent haematopoietic progenitors which are largely akin to the mammalian myeloid progenitors⁴ display elevated levels of ros under in vivo physiological conditions , which is downregulated upon differentiation .

scavenging the ros from these haematopoietic progenitors using in vivo genetic tools , retards their differentiation into mature blood cells .

conversely , increasing the haematopoietic progenitor ros beyond their basal level triggers precocious differentiation into all three mature blood cell types found in drosophila , through a signaling pathway that involves jnk and foxo activation as well as polycomb downregulation .

we conclude that the developmentally regulated , moderately high ros level in the progenitor population sensitizes them to differentiation , and establishes a signaling role for ros in the regulation of haematopoietic cell fate .

our results lead to a model that could be extended to reveal a probable signaling role for ros in the differentiation of cmps in mammalian haematopoietic development and oxidative stress response .

Generated Summary:

key clinical messages describe a new class of anti - gal anti - p1 and l1 anti - propo antibodies that are used in the treatment of aphrodisiac disease .

these antibodies were identified in the presence of a novel class of antifungal antibodies , anti - prophylactic agents , and anti - viral agents . the antibodies were also found in the absence of other anti - phytoplankton antibodies , such as anti - parphytic agents .

Example 136:

Abstract:

circinate balanitis , although a common manifestation of reactive arthritis , is usually an associated finding present along with the triad of arthritis , conjunctivitis , and urethritis .

it is rarely seen as the only preceding manifestation of reactive arthritis .

we hereby report a case of circinate balanitis as alone preceding presentation of reactive arthritis that was successfully treated with topical pimecrolimus 1% cream .

Generated Summary:

reactive arthritis or fiessinger - leroy disease is a genetically determined disease characterized by the triad of urethritis or cervicitis , conjunctivitis , and arthritis , which closely follows lower urogenital or enteric infection .

mucocutaneous findings such as circinate balanitis (3040%) , keratoderma blenorrhagicum , oral ulcers (15%) and dystrophy of nails (2030%) are also associated with reactive arthritis . here

we report a 22-year - old male who presented with asymptomatic superficial lesions over the glans and under surface of prepuce since 1-year . from the above findings ,

he was treated elsewhere with oral antibiotics and topical antifungal preparations assuming it to be an infection , but without any relief .

Example 137:

Abstract:

a response to evidence for symmetric chromosomal inversions around the replication origin in bacteria by ja eisen , jf heidelberg , o white , sl salzberg .

genome biology 2000 , 1:research0011.1 - 0011.9 .

Generated Summary:

the helicobacter pylori genome sequence and orthologs are extracted from the database of clusters of orthologous groups (' cogs ') , the national center for biotechnology information .

cogs are a group of genes that have been assigned to the leading and lagging dna strands of the genome . in this article

, we show that cogs can be used to identify the positions of genes in the genome that have not switched their positions between leading and the lagged dnas strands . in addition , we also show that these genes can be assigned to different positions on the chromosome .

Example 138:

Abstract:

eric davidson at caltech has spent several decades investigating the molecular basis of animal development using the sea urchin embryo as an experimental system^{1,2} although his scholarship extends to all of embryology as embodied in several editions of his landmark book.³ in recent years his laboratory has become a leading force in constructing gene regulatory networks (grns) operating in sea urchin development.⁴ this axis of his work has its roots in this laboratory s cdna cloning of an actin mrna from the sea urchin embryo (for the timeline , see ref .

1)one of the first eukaryotic mrnas to be cloned as it turned out .

from that point of departure , the davidson lab has drilled down into other genes and gene families and the factors that regulate their coordinated regulation , leading them into the grn era (a field they helped to define) and the development of the computational tools needed to consolidate and advance the grn field .

Generated Summary:

the boolean model was able to make highly accurate predictions on spatial and temporal gene expression patterns .

however , only several predictions among the 2,772 time - space - gene combinations were at odds with experimental data.this may not seem surprising because the grn is based on interpretations of huge masses of expression data , perturbation data and cis - regulatory data.the grn proceeded to perform more stringent tests of the model by asking how it would respond to four perturbations : extinction of the expression of the delta gene , global expression of pmar1 gene , extinction of hox11/13b expression , and most challengingly , the transplantation of four cleavage skeletogenic micromeres into the animal pole of an otherwise normal embryo that possessed its own set of four micromromeres at the vegetal pole .

Example 139:

Abstract:

burkitt 's lymphoma is an undifferentiated non - hodgkin 's b - cell lymphoma .

three clinical subtypes are recognized : african (endemic) , american and other areas (sporadic) and human immunodeficiency virus (hiv) associated . sporadic burkitt 's lymphoma is a rare malignancy among asian population .

this report describes a case of sporadic burkitt 's lymphoma presenting as generalized gingival enlargement with an alarmingly rapid spread .

this type of rapid progression bespeaks the need for prompt recognition and life - saving referral by the dental practitioner .

the purpose of this case report and review of the literature was to illustrate the fact that an inconspicuous and benign looking gingival enlargement may turn out to be an aggressive malignancy like burkitt 's lymphoma .

Generated Summary:

gingival enlargement , the currently accepted terminology for an increase in the size of the gingiva , is a common feature of gingival disease .

this is strictly a clinical description of the condition and avoids the erroneous pathologic connotations of terms used in the past such as hypertrophic gingivitis , gingive hyperplasia or gingial hypertrophy . in this article

, we present a case of a 38-year - old male patient who presented with generalized gingivedivitis and generalized regional lymphadenopathy of the mandible .

Example 140:

Abstract:

we present a case of acute gastric band slippage with gastric necrosis and massive haemoperitoneum necessitating an emergency surgery .

the patient presented with an 8h history of dysphagia , vomiting and epigastric pain .

initial examination was unremarkable , but within 6h the patient suddenly deteriorated with a distended peritonitic abdomen . at laparotomy

the patient was found to have gastric band slippage , a distended necrotic gastric pouch , a denuded spleen and a massive intraperitoneal haemorrhage of approximately 4l .

a splenectomy was performed to control haemorrhage and sleeve gastrectomy to remove the necrotic pouch .

the patient made an uneventful recovery .

there are no reported cases of massive intraperitoneal haemorrhage or splenic involvement in cases of gastric band slippage .

we believe that the gastric necrosis lead to short gastric and splenic vein thrombus and splenic outflow obstruction .

this resulted in a subcapsular haematoma which subsequently ruptured causing acute deterioration .

Generated Summary:

introductionwe present a case of acute gastric band slippage with gastric necrosis and massive haemoperitoneum necessitating an emergency laparotomy , gastrectomy and splenectomy.case reportthe patient had a swedish adjustable gastricband inserted laparoscopically using the pars flaccida technique several years earlier without complications.conclusionher weight at presentation was 70 kg (bmi 27) having lost 15 kg since band insertion .

she presented to the emergency department with symptoms of acute onset dysphagia , vomiting and epigastric pain lasting 8 h. examination on presentation revealed only mild epigastric tenderness and all vital signs were within the normal range . a plain x - ray was performed and was suggestive of a slipped gastricBand , with o - sign present . an attempt to remove the gastric fluid

was made but the patient remained in the emergency room (ed) overnight due to incomplete resolution of her symptoms.conclusionssix hours after her presentation to the ed , the patient suddenly became profoundly hypotensive and tachycardic with a distended peritonitic abdomen and was taken for emergency surgery . at laparectomy , the

Example 141:

Abstract:

three recent drinking - water associated cryptosporidiosis outbreaks in northern ireland were investigated by using genotyping and subgenotyping tools .

one cryptosporidium parvum outbreak was caused by the bovine genotype , and two were caused by the human genotype .

subgenotyping analyses indicate that two predominant subgenotypes were associated with these outbreaks and had been circulating in the community .

Generated Summary:

we report a new outbreak of cryptosporidium parvum infection in west ireland , england .

the outbreak was thought to be caused by the ingress of human sewage from a septic tank into the drinking water - distribution system and c from a blocked drain . for molecular analysis ,

34 , 42 , and 44 microscopically positive stool samples from outbreaks a , b , and c , respectively , were used .

Example 142:

Abstract:

mouth floor enlargements (mfe) are observed in edentulous and partially edentulous patients , impairing denture fitting , and have recently been described in the literature as hyperplasias of the sublingual glands.objective:this study aims at describing the microscopic aspects of mfe that contribute to their final diagnosis.methods:twenty-four specimens were surgically removed from the enlarged mouth floor of 19 patients (15 females and 4 males) .

patient age ranged from 48 to 74 years , with a mean of 57 years .

the main surgical indication was to permit or improve the fitting of dentures .

six patients were completely edentulous and 13 were partially edentulous .

the material was processed for microscopic examination and stained with hematoxylin - eosin , mallory 's trichrome and periodic - acid schiff (pas).results and conclusions : the epithelium of the mouth floor was normal in 17 cases , hyperplastic in 4 and atrophic in 3 .

six of the 24 sublingual glands removed were microscopically normal , while the other specimens presented acinar atrophy with hyperplasia of duct - like structures .

interstitial fibrosis was observed in 18 cases and was accompanied by adipose tissue infiltration in 15 .

decreased lymphoid tissue was observed in 16 samples and oncocytosis was present in 5 cases .

we suggest that mfe in edentulous or partially edentulous patients should be considered as an entity for the text books .

Generated Summary:

introduction : asymptomatic mouth floor enlargements (mfe) have been observed in edentulous patients .

these swellings are masses that protrude from the mouth floor , are soft upon palpation , and are covered by a normal appearing mucosa.aims:to describe the microscopic aspects of these enlargements that contribute to their final diagnosis.materials and methods : twenty - four specimens were obtained from the enlarged mouth floor of 19 patients ranging in age from 48 to 74 years (mean of 57 years) between 1985 and 1998.results:seis das 24 glndulas sublinguais removidas eram normais microscopicamente , enquanto que as demais apresentaram atrofia acinar com hiperplasia de estruturas ductiformes.conclusion:fibrose intersticial foi observada em 18 casos sendo acompanhada por infiltrao de tecido adiposo em 15 casos .

Example 143:

Abstract:

abstractwe report the case of a 17yearold female patient with known hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and a wolffparkinsonwhite syndrome .

she came to our department for further evaluation of a new diagnosed dilated cardiomyopathy characterized by an enlargement of the left ventricle and a fall in ejection fraction .

clinically , she complained about atypical chest pain , arrhythmic episodes with presyncopal events , and dyspnea (nyha iii) during the last 6 months .

noninvasive and invasive examinations including magnetic resonance imaging , electrophysiological examinations , and angiography did not lead to a conclusive diagnosis .

therefore , endomyocardial biopsies (embs) were taken to investigate whether a specific myocardial disease caused the impairment of the left ventricular function .

emb analysis resulted in the diagnosis of a virusnegative , active myocarditis .

based on this diagnosis , an immunosuppressive treatment with prednisolone and azathioprine was started , which led to an improvement of cardiac function and symptoms within 3 months after initiating therapy . in conclusion , we show that external stress triggered by myocarditis can induce a reversible transition from a hypertrophic cardiomyopathy to a dilated cardiomyopathy phenotype . this case strongly underlines the need for a thorough and invasive examination of heart failure of unknown causes , including emb investigations as recommend by the actual esc position statement .

Generated Summary:

hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (hcm) is the most common cause of sudden death in young patients .

it is thought to stay stable for a long time ; a small distinct subset of patients can develop end stage heart failure , which includes a reduction of systolic function and a transition from a former hcmphenotype to a dilated phenotype . in addition , temporary progression of the disease can be induced because of not primarily cardiacdependent stress factors . here

we report a 17yearold woman with known hcm without left ventricular (lv) outflow obstruction characterized by a concentric hypertrophy (anteriorseptal wall measured 15 mm , posterior 16 mm) , preserved lv ejection fraction (ef) , and a wolffparkinsonwhite (wpw) syndrome for which the patient was already ablated twice in her childhood . in an invasive electrophysiological evaluation ,

no malignant heart rhythm disturbances were inducible . to investigate whether or not a primarily hcmdependent progression of hcm or other etiologies were responsible for these findings , we evaluated right ventricular endomyocardial biopsies and showed that an antiinflammatory

Example 144:

Abstract:

pancreatic necrosis complicating severe acute pancreatitis is a challenging scenario in contemporary critical care

practice ; it requires multidisciplinary care in a setting where there is a relatively limited evidence base to support decision making .

this commentary provides a concise overview of current management of patients with infected necrosis , focusing on detection , the role of pharmacologic intervention , and the timing and nature of surgical interventions .

fine - needle aspiration of necrosis remains the mainstay for establishment of infection .

pharmacological intervention includes antibiotic therapy as an adjunct to surgical debridement / drainage and , more recently , drotrecogin alfa .

specific concerns remain regarding the suitability of drotrecogin alfa in this setting .

early surgical intervention is unhelpful ; surgery is indicated when there is strong evidence for infection of necrotic tissue , with the current trend being toward ' less drastic ' surgical interventions .

Generated Summary:

pancreatic necrosis complicating severe acute pancreatitis is a challenging scenario in contemporary critical care practice .

patients are often relatively young (the median age was 55 years [range 19-74 years] in a recent cohort report) and postrecovery quality of life should be good , and so there is much to strive for . however , length of stay can be prolonged , and the evidence guiding treatment is limited and contradictory in nature . crucially , care for these patients involves close multidisciplinary cooperation because the margin for therapeutic error in decision making in relation to the timing and nature of intervention is small .

Example 145:

Abstract:

[purpose] this study investigated the effects of the bridging plus exercise with heel lift on lower extremity muscles . [subjects and methods] nine healthy males participated . the subjects performed bridging exercises under two conditions .

surface electromyography

was used to measure the electrical activities of the medial hamstring (mh) and the gluteus maximus (gm) muscles .

[results] activation of the mh muscle during bridging with heel lift decreased , and activation of the gm muscle during bridging with heel lift increased compared to those with the bridging exercise .

[conclusion] this result showed that bridging plus exercises with heel lift could be an effective exercise for patients with compensatory mechanisms during bridging exercises , such as weak gm with hamstring tightness .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] this study investigated the effects of the bridging exercise combined with a heel lift exercise on lower extremity muscles .

[subjects and methods] the subjects were 9 males aged 23.2 ± 2.1 years (mean ± sd) with a mean height and weight of 169.8 ± 2.5 cm and 65.5 ± 5.3 kg , respectively . [results] the muscle activity of the medial hamstring (mh) and the gm muscle during

bridging with heel lift exercise was significantly lower than during the bridged exercise ($p < 0.05$) . [conclusion]

this study suggests that the

combined exercise of bridging exercises combined with

a heel lift may be effective in improving trunk mobility in patients with low back pain .

Example 146:

Abstract:

systemic lupus erythematosus (sle) is a multisystem autoimmune disease with complicated genetic inheritance . programmed death 1 (pd-1) , a negative t cell regulator to maintain peripheral tolerance , induces negative signals to t cells during interaction with its ligands and is therefore a candidate gene in the development of sle . in order to examine whether expression levels of pd-1 contribute to the pathogenesis of sle , 30 patients with sle and 30 controls were recruited and their pd-1 expression levels in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (pbmcs) were measured via flow cytometry and quantitative real - time - reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rt - pcr) . also , whether pd-1 expression levels are associated with the variant of the snp rs36084323 and the sle disease activity index (sledai) was studied in this work . the pd-1 expression levels of sle patients were significantly increased compared with those of the healthy controls . the upregulated pd-1 expression levels in sle patients were greatly associated with sledai scores . no significant difference was found between pd-1 expression levels and snp rs36084323 . the results suggest that increased expression of pd-1 may correlate with the pathogenesis of sle , upregulated pd-1 expression may be a biomarker for sle diagnosis , and pd-1 inhibitor may be useful to sle treatment .

Generated Summary:

the protein programmed death 1 (pd-1) , a negative costimulatory molecule , is expressed on the surface of activated human cd4 and cd8 t cells , b cells , natural killer (nk) cells , activated monocytes , myeloid cells , and cd4cd8 t cell from the thymus .

however , only few studies have reported a possible link between pd - 1 gene polymorphisms and autoimmune diseases in the chinese han population , which could also bring more evidence to the connections among alleles and disease in sle . among single nucleotide polymorphisms (snps) in the human pdcd1 gene , a nonfunctional snp (rs36084323) was reported to have connection with autoimmune diseases , such as sle , rheumatoid arthritis , and graves ' disease . in this study , we investigated the significance of pd1 gene polymorphism in sle susceptibility in a chinese patient population , aiming to explore the relevance of this variant of the snp in the analysis of sle disease activity index (sledai) .

Example 147:

Abstract:

we present the case of a 55-year - old postmenopausal female who presented with complaints of a gradually increasing painless subareolar mass in the left breast of 4 months ' duration . left - sided modified radical mastectomy was performed and the specimen was histopathologically diagnosed as invasive papillary carcinoma . immunohistochemistry confirmed this diagnosis . all 8 excised axillary lymph nodes were negative for malignant cells . postoperative chemotherapy was given and for the past 6 months , the patient has maintained a regular follow - up on an outpatient basis . she does not have any evidence of either local or distant recurrence of tumour metastases .

Generated Summary:

introduction : the overall incidence of invasive papillary carcinomas is rare , accounting for less than 1 - 2% of invasive breast cancers . they are most commonly seen in postmenopausal females and are rare in males . here , we present a case of a 55-year - old female who presented with a painless subareolar mass in the left breast of 4

months ' duration , gradually increasing in size . on examination

, there was a single , 3 3 cm , firm , well - circumscribed , palpable lump in the breast . on gross examination , the lesion was gray white and 3 2 2 cm in size.conclusion:the diagnosis of a ductal carcinoma in situ (dcis) is difficult due to the presence of malignant cells and immunohistochemistry (ihc) .

Example 148:

Abstract:

the ultimate goal of any dental treatment is the regeneration of lost tissues and alveolar bone . under the appropriate culture conditions , periosteal cells secrete extracellular matrix and form a membranous structure .

the periosteum can be easily harvested from the patient 's own oral cavity , where the resulting donor site wound is invisible .

owing to the above reasons , the periosteum offers a rich cell source for bone tissue engineering ; hence , the regenerative potential of periosteum is immense .

although the use of periosteum as a regenerative tool has been extensive in general medical field , the regenerative potential of periosteum is highly underestimated in dentistry ; therefore , the present paper reviews the current literature related to the regenerative potential of periosteum and gives an insight to the future use of periosteum in dentistry .

Generated Summary:

the periosteum is a highly vascular connective tissue sheath covering the external surface of all the bones except for sites of articulation and muscle attachment .

it is composed of at least two layers , an inner cellular or cambium layer , and an outer fibrous layer

. the inner layer contains numerous osteoblasts and osteoprogenitor cells , and the outer layer is composed mainly of dense collagen fiber , fibroblasts , and their progenitor cells ; osteogenic progenitors may be used in initiating and driving the cell differentiation process of bone repair characterized by the development of the initial fracture callus and subsequent remodeling .

Example 149:

Abstract:

background : pemphigus has been treated with dexamethasone cyclophosphamide pulse (dcp) therapy since 1981 .

various modifications have been suggested in the original regimen .

these include dexamethasone azathioprine pulse (dap) and dexamethasone methotrexate pulse (dmp) therapies.aims:to report our experience on the noncomparative study of various pulse regimens dcp , dap and dmp therapies in patients with pemphigus.materials and methods : the patients were put on three regimens depending upon the situation - conventional dcp , dap in the reproductive age group , dmp in patients who showed prolonged phase i more than 12 months while on dcp.results:30 patients were put on dcp therapy .

the duration of phase i was on an average six months .

relapse was seen in 3 patients in phase iv .

12 patients on dap therapy were considered . in phase

iii 5 patients relapsed in phase iv four patients relapsed .

five patients were put on the dmp .

disease activity was poorly controlled and in three dmp was discontinued.conclusion:dcp remains the most effective regimen with quickest onset of remission and continuance of remission

. in dap therapy fixation of dose of azathioprine at 50 mgs daily may be counterproductive .

dmp does not fulfil the promise of a viable treatment option in recalcitrant pemphigus and this lacunae needs to be

plugged .

Generated Summary:

background : pemphigus has been treated with dexamethasone cyclophosphamide pulse (dcp) therapy since 1981 with several studies having reported its efficacy .

the occurrence of premature ovarian failure (pof)/amenorrhoea / azoospermia leading to sterility with the administration of pulse cyclophosphamide dose led to the search for a safer regimen to circumvent this side effect. materials and methods : this retrospective and prospective study was carried out on native kashmiri patients of the disease from october 2004 to october 2010. results: a total of 47 patients were included in the study . the mean age of the patients was 47.3 years (range 1 to 65 years) and the mean duration of disease was 12.3 months (range 2 to 12.4 years). conclusion: dcp therapy is safe and effective for patients with pemphigus who have completed phases i , ii and iii on dcp .

Example 150:

Abstract:

background .

most of our knowledge about similarities in the neural processing of painful and pleasant sensations in the brain derives from studying each phenomenon separately .

patients often feel pain induced by acupuncture , which is noxious stimulation having the symbolic message of the cure , as pleasant .

objectives .

we investigated whether the double - blind acupuncture needles are a potential tool to investigate coinciding pain and pleasant events .

methods .

participants were 109 healthy acupuncture students .

an acupuncturist applied the double - blind placebo and the matching penetrating needle at bilateral forearm of each subject , one needle on each side of the arm .

we asked the subjects to rate the pain associated with needle application and its unpleasantness or pleasantness on a visual analogue scale .

results . of 65 penetrating needle applications that elicited pain , 29 (45%) subjects

did not describe the pain as being unpleasant , and interestingly , 18 (28%) subjects described the needle insertion as pleasant .

there was no significant difference in reported pain intensity between penetrating needles elicited pain that elicited a pleasant sensation and those that elicited an unpleasant sensation ($p = 0.34$) . conclusions .

the double - blind acupuncture needles can be a potential tool for investigating the concomitant hedonic (pleasure) experience of pain .

Generated Summary:

objective : the aim of this study is to find out whether the double - blind skin - touch placebo needles are latent tool to investigate coinciding pain and pleasure events under double blind conditions. materials and methods : the study was conducted in 109 patients who were acupuncture students from the japan school of acupuncture , moxibustion and physiotherapy , tokyo , japan .

the needles were used to induce pain and pain under two types of needles : (1) the double blind (practitioner - patient blinding) needle , the tip of which presses against the skin but can not penetrate it and (2) the matching real penetrating needle. results: twenty - four subjects were randomly assigned to receive either a penetrating needle (10 mm insertion depth and 0.16 mm in diameter) or (3) a skin touch placebo needle (0.8 mm penetration depth or 0.7

mm needle diameter) . for each subject , the needle was applied using the alternating twirling technique (rotating the needle clockwise and counterclockwise alternately) until the stopper made contact with the top of the guide tube . after each needle application , we asked the subject to rate the penetration

Example 151:

Abstract:

congenital fibrosarcoma (cfs) is a rare soft tissue tumour that usually occurs before the age of 1 , and involves the distal extremities .

the literature regarding the precise diagnosis and treatment of these tumours is limited .

we present and discuss a case of cfs which ended fatally due to lung metastasis after 2 years .

Generated Summary:

chest wall tumours are rare among infants , and only 1.8% of solid tumours in children occur in the chest .

cfs is the soft tissue sarcoma (sts) of which only 60 cases are documented as congenital . here , we report a case of a full - term male infant born by normal vaginal delivery with a large mass arising from the left lateral surface of the chest wall .

Example 152:

Abstract:

a comparison of new york s traditional communicable disease surveillance system for diarrhea - associated hemolytic uremic syndrome with hospital discharge data showed a sensitivity of 65% .

escherichia coli o157:h7 was found in 63% of samples cultured from hemolytic uremic syndrome patients , and samples were more likely to be positive when collected early in illness .

Generated Summary:

a confirmed case of human leishmaniasis (hus) was defined as the acute onset of anemia with microangiopathic changes (i.e. , schistocytes , burr cells , or helmet cells) on peripheral blood smear , acute renal injury , proteinuria , or elevated creatinine level , and a low platelet count within 3 weeks of an acute diarrheal illness .

forty - nine patients had confirmed hus , 10 patients had probable hus , and 142 patients either had incomplete information to determine hus status or did not have hus . among these 142 patients , 9 patients had no laboratory reports , 23 patients had renal failure and anemia and no diarrhea ; and 110 patients were positive for e. coli o157:h7 . in all cases ,

the prevalence of hus was greater among new york state residents ($p < 0.001$) than in the hospital system ($p = 0.002$) .

Example 153:

Abstract:

introductionthe role of fungal infection as a causative factor for prostatitis is currently underestimated .

the aim of our work was to evaluate the response to an antifungal regimen in the setting of patients presenting with symptoms of chronic pelvic pain syndrome that have been refractory to treatment with antibiotics and alphablockers.material and methodswe included 1,000 consecutive patients .

the inclusion criteria included failure of response to four consecutive weeks of antibiotic and alpha blockers .

the antifungal regimen was continued for two weeks .

it included a low carbohydrate diet , the alkalinization of urine , and administration of fluconazole.results the mean age of the patients was 34 years .

mean serum total psa and psa density (psad) were 0.6 ng / ml and 0.03 ng / ml / gram , respectively .

the mean age , psa , prostate volume , and psad for patients that showed good response were 33 , 0.5 , 17 , and 0.031 , respectively .

values for patients that did not show good response were 36 , 0.8 , 23 , and 0.037 , respectively ($p < 0.0001$ for all of the variables) .

improvement was observed in 80% of cases treated with the antifungal regimen.conclusionsantifungal regimen should be considered for the majority of young adult men , presenting with chronic prostatitis/ chronic pelvic pain syndrome and incomplete response to antibiotics .

Generated Summary:

the aim of our study was to report our experience in managing 1,000 egyptian men , presenting with chronic prostatitis / chronic pelvic pain syndrome (cp / cpps) and not responding to a combination of antibiotic and alpha blocker treatment .

we included all patients who presented during the period of one year to our urology outpatient clinic with cp/ cpps , which failed to improve with medical treatment . in our study

, we included patients age , prostate volume , serum total psa , history of previous antibiotics treatment for the same or other condition , and the response to the antifungal treatment .

Example 154:

Abstract:

the purpose of this study was to report an extrafollicular adenomatoid odontogenic tumor in the mandibular anterior region in a patient .

a 15 year - old female with a painless swelling in the mandibular anterior region was referred to our clinic .

fine needle aspiration yielded no fluid .

periapical , panoramic and computer tomography scans showed circumscribed radiolucent area with fine calcifications .

the lesion was totally enucleated and the teeth 31 , 32 were removed .

the rarity of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor may be associated with its slowly growing pattern and symptomless behavior .

therefore , it should be distinguished from more common lesions of odontogenic origin in routine dental examinations .

Generated Summary:

adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (aot) is an uncommon , benign and slow growing tumor which is usually located in the anterior region of the maxilla without pain .

it often causes expansion of surrounding bone and displacement of adjacent teeth . however , the slow growing nature of the lesion may cause the patients tolerate the swelling for years until it produces an obvious deformity . in this report of a case , we presented an aot causing jaw swelling in the mandibular anterior region .

Example 155:

Abstract:

an intracellular bacterium was isolated from fruit bats (*artibeus intermedius*) in cocoyoc , mexico .

the bacterium caused severe lesions in the lungs and spleens of bats and intracytoplasmic vacuoles in cell cultures .

sequence analyses showed it is related to *waddlia* spp .

(order chlamydiales) .

we propose to call this bacterium *waddlia cocoyoc* .

Generated Summary:

abstractwe report the first case of white nose syndrome infection caused by the fungus *pseudogymnoascus destructans* in adult a. *intermedius* bats in mexico .

the bats were inoculated intramuscularly with rabies virus (vampire bat variant 5020 , 110 fluorescent focus) . after 5 days , an adult male exhibited emaciation , restlessness , and depression . on day 20 , the animal could not fly and remained on the floor of the cage . in addition , hematoxylin and eosin staining revealed the presence of mononuclear cell infiltrates in all subjects . because of the resemblance of the wing lesions to those typically seen in white nose syndrome infection , we applied periodic acid hyperimmune serum samples raised against the isolated bacteria neutralized the cpe of the bacteria up to a 1:719 dilution .

Example 156:

Abstract:

arteriovenous malformation of the gut is well known to have been an important bleeding focus in past ages . we report a young korean male patient , who had been known to have ventricular septal defect , presenting massive lower gastrointestinal bleeding from an arteriovenous malformation involving a long segment of the left colon . angiographic , gross and histologic findings are presented and the literature is reviewed .

Generated Summary:

arteriovenous malformation (avm) of the gastrointestinal tract is the single most common cause of significant gi bleeding when conventional diagnostic studies have failed to reveal a bleeding focus . in most of the cases reported , selective angiography was the only means by which a correct diagnosis could be made . we report a young man with ventricular septal defect presenting as massive lower gastrointestinal (gi) bleeding from a large colonic avm involving a long segment of the left colon .

Example 157:

Abstract:

it has been reported that pulsations in abnormal vessels are observed on indocyanine green (icg) angiography in half of patients with polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (pcv) , although the mechanism of the pulsation is unknown . in this study , we report a case of pcv showing venous pulsations at an arterio - venous (a - v) crossing , and discuss a possible mechanism of polypoidal vessel formation and pulsations in pcv . a 66-year - old female presented with a reddish - orange elevated lesion and serous retinal detachment in the macula of her left eye , and was diagnosed as pcv . she was treated with photodynamic therapy (pdt) , and followed - up through routine examinations , including icg angiography . icg angiography at presentation showed a branching vascular network and choroidal venules with dye leakage (polypoidal vessels) in the left eye . pulsations , supposedly of venous origin , were observed at an a - v crossing in the abnormal vessels . within 3 months after pdt , the polypoidal vessel ceased to leak and the pulsations vanished . the reddish - orange lesion gradually decreased in size with complete disappearance of retinal detachment . this study suggests that an unusual compression at an a - v crossing may make a venule polypoidal , and fluctuations of blood flow and pressure in the venule may cause pulsatile movements of the vessel wall .

Generated Summary:

a 66-year - old japanese woman was referred to us with a 6-month history of decreased vision and metamorphopsia in the left eye . fundus examination showed mild epiretinal membrane in the macula of the right eye , and an elevated , oval , 1-disc -

diameter , reddish - orange lesion accompanied by serous detachment of the neurosensory retina . during the choroidal arteriolar filling phase of icg angiography (hra2) , branching vessels (arterioles) appeared in blocked fluorescence , and a few dilated chorioidal venules with dye leakage manifested in the early choroid venular filling phase (fig.1a) . in this study

, we discuss the possible relationship between venous pulsations and polypoidal vessel formation .

Example 158:

Abstract:

purpose the most common ocular adverse event following the use of cyclosporine a (csa) 0.05% ophthalmic emulsion is ocular burning (17%) .

other adverse effects that have been reported include conjunctival hyperemia (1 - 5%) , discharge , epiphora , eye pain , foreign body sensation , pruritus , stinging and blurred vision . here , we report a specific side effect of csa , namely eye drop - induced eyelash elongation in a patient with refractory giant papillary conjunctivitis. design observational case report. methods case report and review of the literature. results a 32-year - old female with giant papillary conjunctivitis on the left eye , who had undergone papillectomy 3 years previously and was refractory to topical steroid therapy , was treated with csa 0.05% ophthalmic emulsion (restasis) 4 times a day , preservative - free artificial tears and gentamicin ophthalmic solution in the left eye .

after 5 months of topical csa treatment , elongated eyelashes of her left eye were observed without other adverse effects. conclusion although hypertrichosis and trichomegaly have been documented in the literature as side effects of systemic csa , topical csa 0.05% eye drop - induced elongated eyelashes have not been reported , and we believe ophthalmologists should be mindful and inform patients about this specific side effect .

Generated Summary:

the most common ocular adverse event following the use of cyclosporine a (csa) 0.05% ophthalmic emulsion is ocular burning (17%) .

other adverse effects that have been reported include conjunctival hyperemia (1 - 5%) , discharge , epiphora , eye pain , foreign body sensation , pruritus , stinging and blurred vision . here , we report a specific side effect of csa , namely eye drop - induced eyelash elongation in a patient with refractory giant papillary conjunctivitis .

Example 159:

Abstract:

samarium (sm) doped aluminum nitride (aln) thin films are deposited on silicon (100) substrates at 77 k by rf magnetron sputtering method .

thick films of 200 nm are grown at 100200 watts rf power and 58 m torr nitrogen , using a metal target of al with sm .

x - ray diffraction results show that films are amorphous .

cathodoluminescence (cl) studies are performed and four peaks are observed in sm at 564 , 600 , 648 , and 707 nm as a result of $4g_{5/2} \rightarrow 6h_{5/2}$, $4g_{5/2} \rightarrow 6h_{7/2}$, $4g_{5/2} \rightarrow 6h_{9/2}$, and $4g_{5/2} \rightarrow 6h_{11/2}$ transitions .

photoluminescence (pl) provides dominant peaks at 600 and 707 nm while cl gives the intense peaks at 600 nm and 648 nm , respectively .

films are thermally activated at 1,200 k for half an hour in a nitrogen atmosphere .

thermal activation enhances the intensity of luminescence .

Generated Summary:

abstract the aim of this study was to investigate the effect of thermal activation on the luminescence of amorphous nitride - based light - emitting diode and electroluminescent devices (elds) .

the films were prepared at 77 k by rf magnetron sputtering of an aluminum target of 99.999% purity in a pure nitrogen

atmosphere. the films were deposited onto 2 cm × 2 cm, or less, p-silicon (100) substrates. in the present work, the films in uv, visible, and ir are obtained and studied simultaneously by activating these materials in a tube furnace up to 1,200 K. the thickness of the films was 200 nm, measured with a quartz crystal thickness monitor in the growth chamber, and the x-rays diffraction (xrd) was used to determine the structure of these films. in addition to the xrd, a 488 nm line of argon emission was observed in the as-deposited films.

Example 160:

Abstract:

background: we report the case of a 77-year-old female with acquired angioneurotic edema, c1 esterase inhibitor level = 4mg / dl, who was scheduled to undergo a laparoscopic splenectomy. methods: in the operating room, we administered on call 500 units (ui) of c1 esterase inhibitor concentrate intravenously.

intraoperative hemodynamic instability and generalized blood oozing improved following the administration of aprotinin 250000 ui intravenous (iv) drip. conclusion: we recommend the administration of an antifibrinolytic agent in addition to c1 esterase inhibitor concentrate in patients with acquired angioneurotic edema.

Generated Summary:

introduction we report the case of a 77-year-old female with acquired angioneurotic edema, c1 esterase inhibitor level = 4mg / dl, who was scheduled to undergo a laparoscopic splenectomy.

in the operating room, we administered on call 500 units (ui) of c1 esterases inhibitor concentrate intravenously. conclusion intraoperative hemodynamic instability and generalized blood oozing improved following the administration of aprotinin 250000 ui intravenous.

Example 161:

Abstract:

the molecular clock maintains energy constancy by producing circadian oscillations of rate-limiting enzymes involved in tissue metabolism across the day and night¹³. during periods of feeding,

pancreatic islets secrete insulin to maintain glucose homeostasis, and while rhythmic control of insulin release is recognized to be dysregulated in humans with diabetes⁴, it is not known how the circadian clock may affect this process. here

we show that pancreatic islets possess self-sustained circadian gene and protein oscillations of the transcription factors clock and bmal1.

the phase of oscillation of islet genes involved in growth, glucose metabolism, and insulin signaling is delayed in circadian mutant mice, and both clock^{5,6} and bmal1⁷ mutants exhibit impaired glucose tolerance, reduced insulin secretion, and defects in size and proliferation of pancreatic islets that worsen with age.

clock disruption leads to transcriptome-wide alterations in the expression of islet genes involved in growth, survival, and synaptic vesicle assembly.

remarkably, conditional ablation of the pancreatic clock causes diabetes mellitus due to defective β -cell function at the very latest stage of stimulus-secretion coupling.

these results demonstrate a role for the β -cell clock in coordinating insulin secretion with the sleep-wake cycle, and reveal that ablation of the pancreatic clock can trigger onset of diabetes mellitus.

Generated Summary:

abstract bioluminescence from per2 and per2::clock islets was continuously imaged using an xr / mega-10z cooled ccd camera, as islets were cultured at 37c in a lucite environmentally controlled chamber.

briefly, for insulin release, 5 islets

were statically incubated in krebs - ringer buffer and stimulated for 1hr at 37-c with various glucose concentrations , 30 mm kcl , 100 nm exendin 4 , 2.5 m forskolin , or 1 mm 8-br - camp .

Example 162:

Abstract:

background : congenital absence of the gallbladder is a rare , usually asymptomatic , anatomical variation . some affected individuals may present with a clinical picture suggestive of gallbladder disease .

this presentation , coupled with the inability of standard abdominal ultrasonography to convincingly diagnose agenesis of the gallbladder , can put the surgeon in a diagnostic and intraoperative dilemma.case report : a 30-year - old lady presenting with clinical features of cholecystitis and diagnosed with shrunken gallbladder on ultrasonography was scheduled for laparoscopic cholecystectomy .

intraoperatively , the gallbladder could not be seen even after thorough dissection in the region of the porta hepatis .

the procedure was terminated at this stage , and further imaging of the extrahepatic biliary system by magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography and endoscopic ultrasound confirmed the diagnosis of congenital absence of the gallbladder.conclusion:nonvisualization of the gallbladder at laparoscopy , in the absence of any other diagnosed biliary disorder , need not prompt conversion to open exploration of the extrahepatic biliary system .

newer imaging modalities are relatively noninvasive and can provide good delineation of biliary anatomy .

this allows well - planned treatment and at the same time prevents the added morbidity of a diagnostic laparotomy performed solely to confirm the absence of the gallbladder .

Generated Summary:

congenital absence of the gallbladder (cagb) is a rare anatomical variation that can present a diagnostic and intraoperative dilemma to the surgeon .

we present a 30-year - old lady who presented with clinical features of cholecystitis and diagnosed with shrunken gingivalbladder on ultrasonography was scheduled for laparoscopy . during the procedure

, she had dyspeptic symptoms and pain similar to that occurring with cholecestitis . in the absence of any other diagnosed biliary disorder ,

she underwent a laparoscopic laparotomy to rule out an extrahepatic biliary abnormality . at the time of surgery

there was no evidence of any biliary pathology in the common bile duct , but magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography and endoscopic ultrasound confirmed the diagnosis of congenital absence cagbladder .

Example 163:

Abstract:

spontaneous extrahepatic rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma (hcc) is a rare but serious complication that occurs with an incidence of between 5 and 15% of patients with hcc .

it is thought to be preceded by rapid expansion due to intratumoral bleed - ing .

extrahepatic rupture of hcc has been reported as a rare complication of tran - scatheter arterial embolization (tae) . although there have been reports of extrahepatic rupture of hcc after tae , but there is no report regarding intratumoral hemor - rhage into hcc during tae .

we report a unique case of intratumoral hemorrhage into hcc during tae presumably triggered by tae . although a rare complication , intratumoral hemorrhage into hcc after tae should be considered in any patient with tae due to hcc .

Generated Summary:

we report a case of spontaneous extrahepatic rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma (hcc) due to transcatheter arterial embolization (tae) . a 64-yr - old man with chronic hepatitis b presented with a palpable abdominal mass .

ultrasound revealed two relatively well - demarcated large heterogeneous low echoic masses in both lobes of the liver .

computed tomography (ct) revealed two well - differentiated masses in the right hepatic artery . on follow - up contrast - enhanced abdominal ct , the left lobe mass showed massive necrosis with decreased size . after tae , the patient showed transient elevation of his serum transaminase level (ast : 350 u / l , alt : 290 u / d) for three days . on repeat ct he was diagnosed with acute hepatic failure .

Example 164:

Abstract:

the aim of this study was to reveal the relationships between nutritional parameters and pulmonary functions in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (copd) in both sexes .

spirometric , laboratory , and demographic data of 450 consecutive patients were analysed retrospectively .

males had significantly greater pack - years of smoking , more severe airway obstruction , and lower body mass index (bmi) . in non - smokers ,

bmi was significantly lower in men independent of age and pulmonary functions .

creatinine kinase levels showed no correlation with any pulmonary function parameters .

serum albumin levels correlated better than bmi with pulmonary functions . in conclusion ,

females with copd were maintained weight better than men .

Generated Summary:

background : body weight and body mass index (bmi) are independent risk factors for mortality in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (copd) patients .

we researched the relationships between possible nutritional parameters (haemoglobin levels , serum albumin , blood urea nitrogen , creatinine , cholesterol , triglycerides , creatine kinase a myocyte - derived enzyme) and lung functions in copd. materials and methods : spirometric , laboratory , and demographic data of 450 consecutive patients (348 men and 102 women) , aged 39 to 84 years , were analysed retrospectively. results: all the patients had copd , according to the gold consensus report and chronic airflow limitation , defined as measured forced expiratory volume in one second (fev1)/forced vital capacity (fvc)<70 percent . the correlation coefficients were 0.21 for fvc , 0.26 for fev2 , and 0.32 for fev1/fvc in copds group .

there was a negative correlation between bmi and pack - years of smoking (r : 0.24 , p<0.01) but not in non - copd group (odds ratio : 1.

Example 165:

Abstract:

injury of anterior teeth is a relatively common event that mainly affects children and adolescents .

dentists are confronted with managing dental trauma and restoring fractured teeth on a regular basis .

hence the techniques that speed and simplify the treatment , restore esthetics and improve long term success rate are considered of potential value . if an intact tooth fragment is present after trauma , immediate attachment of the incisal edge is a conservative yet , simple and aesthetic alternative .

fracture reattachment possesses challenging conservative and economically viable procedure within a single visit .

the authors would report a case of fractured maxillary central incisor using fragment reattachment .

Generated Summary:

introduction : dentists are confronted with managing dental trauma and restoring fractured teeth on a regular basis .

hence the techniques that speed and simplify treatment , restore esthetics and improve long - term success rate are therefore of potential value and should be considered. case report : a 32-year - old male patient presented with a

fractured upper front tooth following fall while climbing the bus 1 h back . after routine history taking and examination , a treatment plan was formulated to immediately reattach the fragment of the teeth.methods:a single visit root canal treatment with thermoplasticized gutta - percha obturation technique was carried out.results:the fractured segment was conditioned with 37% phosphoric acid and a corresponding pre - fabricated fiber post was cut to size 3 to 4 mm for coronal fixation.conclusion:the use of this technique requires the entire fractured segment that , if at all possible , is correctly preserved or stored .

Example 166:

Abstract:

introductionfinasteride is one of the most common drugs used in androgenetic alopecia .

the literature discusses the sexual side effects of the drug ; however , in practice there is little evidence to support this .

the aim of the present study was to investigate the sexual dysfunction in patients taking finasteride 1 mg for androgenetic alopecia.methodsa questionnaire , based on the international index of erectile function , was given to approximately 586 patients with androgenetic alopecia who were being treated with finasteride 1 mg for an average of 16 weeks .

these patients were compared to an age - related control group who were attending the dermatology out patients department for various other skin ailments not related to hair disorders.resultsstatistical analysis of the results showed no significant difference in the scores between patients taking finasteride and the control group.conclusionanalysis showed no significant difference in sex - related problems with that of patients taking finasteride and age matched controls , suggesting that sex - related issues are not a side effect of finasteride.electronic supplementary materialthe online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s13555 - 015 - 0084 - 3) contains supplementary material , which is available to authorized users .

Generated Summary:

the aim of the present study was to evaluate an age - matched comparison and evaluation of sexual function in patients treated by finasteride 1 mg for early androgenetic alopecia by using the international index of erectile function (iief) .

inclusion criteria were age 18-40 years , who came for an outpatient consultation for male pattern androgenetics alopecia , which was diagnosed using the norwood

hamilton s grading of male pattern alopecia with grade 3 to 5 on treatment with finasteride 1.

the study group and their age - wise control group were asked to answer the iief questionnaire anonymously to avoid any identity on sexual weakness.results:the mean duration of approximately 16 weeks of medication was consumed by the patients at the time of answering the questionnaire.conclusionthe results of this study indicate that the age - based iief score and iief domain of both the study groups were significantly lower than those of the control group ($p < 0.05$) . in addition , there was no statistical difference between the groups regarding their sexual functions in total iief scores or in any of the five domains mentioned .

Example 167:

Abstract:

cytomegalovirus (cmv) disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised patients .

cmv enteritis should be considered when nausea and vomiting continue 3 to 4 weeks after bone marrow transplantation (bmt) .

the treatment of cmv enteritis is not well established .

we report a cmv duodenitis patient following allogenic bone marrow transplantation .

the patient had prolonged nausea and vomiting for 5 weeks after bone marrow transplantation and cmv duodenitis was diagnosed by the gastroduodenoscopic mucosal biopsy which showed cytomegalic cells .

ganciclovir treatment for 3 weeks resulted in the resolution of symptoms and promoted healing of the lesion .
the patient was free of cmv infection until 288 days after allogenic bmt without maintenance ganciclovir treatment .

Generated Summary:

cytomegalovirus (cmv) disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised patients , particularly recipients of solid organ or bone marrow allograft , and patients with the acquired immune deficiency syndrome .

although cmv pneumonia is well recognized as the commonest infectious cause of death in bone marrowallograft recipients , the morbidity associated with cmv gastroenteritis is sometimes overlooked . while chemoradiation treatment and various medications may lead to nausea and vomiting following bone marrow transplantation(bmt) , persistent symptoms can not be explained in many cases and some cases may represent unrecognized gastrointestinal(gi) infections . here

we report a case of cmv duodenitis which developed following allogenic bmt and was successfully treated with ganciclovir .

Example 168:

Abstract:

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (als) is an adult onset neurodegenerative disease , which is universally fatal . while the causes of this devastating disease are poorly understood , recent advances have implicated rna - binding proteins (rbps) that contain predicted prion domains as a major culprit .

specifically , mutations in the rbps tdp-43 and fus can cause als .

cytoplasmic mislocalization and inclusion formation are common pathological features of tdp-43 and fus proteinopathies .

though these rbps share striking pathological and structural similarities , considerable evidence suggests that the als - linked mutations in tdp-43 and fus can cause disease by disparate mechanisms . in a recent study , couthouis et al .

screened for protein candidates that were also involved in rna processing , contained a predicted prion domain , shared other phenotypic similarities with tdp-43 and fus , and identified taf15 as a putative als gene .

subsequent sequencing of als patients successfully identified als - linked mutations in taf15 that were largely absent in control populations .

this study underscores the important role that perturbations in rna metabolism might play in neurodegeneration , and it raises the possibility that future studies will identify other rbps with critical roles in neurodegenerative disease .

Generated Summary:

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (als) is an adult - onset neurodegenerative disease that is typically fatal within 25 years of disease onset .

mutations in copper / zinc superoxide dismutase 1 (sod1) underlie ~20% of familial als (fals) cases and ~1% of sporadic als - related als cases . in recent years

, a number of genes involved in rna processing have been identified that can cause als in select cases and have simultaneously changed the genetic landscape of als . in this commentary ,

we discuss the role of tdp-43 and other rna - binding proteins (rbps) in als and the role other rbps might play .

Example 169:

Abstract:

purposeto report a novel missense mutation in the xhrs1 gene in a korean family with x - linked retinoschisis.methodsobservation case report of a family with a proband with x - linked retinoschisis underwent complete ophthalmologic examination .

genomic dna was excluded from the family 's blood and all exons of the xlr1 gene were amplified by polymerase chain reaction and analyzed using a direct sequencing method.resultsa novel leu103phe missense mutation was identified.conclusionsa novel leu103phe mutation is an additional missense mutation which is responsible for the pathogenesis of x - linked retinoschisis .

Generated Summary:

purposeto report a novel missense mutation in the xlr1 gene in a korean family with x - linked retinoschisis.methodswe report a case report of a family with a proband with x-linked retinoschiis underwent complete ophthalmologic examination .

genomic dna was excluded from the family 's blood and all exons of the xls1 gene were amplified by polymerase chain reaction and analyzed using a direct sequencing method.resultsa novel leu103phe mutation was found in exon 4 of xlrs1 gene.conclusionlungsome mutations are a novel mutation which is responsible for the pathogenesis of x- linked retinochis .

Example 170:

Abstract:

desmoid tumours are a rare entity and are usually detected with a certain delay , as they initially often grow without causing any specific clinical symptoms .

although these tumours grow slowly and do not metastasise , their growth pattern remains aggressive and local tissue displacement or even destruction is common .

surgery remains the only potentially curative treatment option .

here we report on the findings of a 43-year old female patient with a large intra - abdominal desmoid tumour , resulting in the displacement of most intra - abdominal organs to the right of the patient s abdominal cavity .

she successfully underwent surgical removal of the mass and recovered without complications .

Generated Summary:

desmoid tumours are benign and characterised by a monoclonal fibroblastic proliferation typically arising from muscular or aponeurotic structures .

they are classified as intra- or extra - abdominal , with extra- abdominal tumours most often located around the neck and shoulders , the pelvis , or within the thoracic wall . while normally occurring sporadically , they are more common in patients with familial adenomatous polyposis (fap) , where the incidence is 850 times higher than in the general population . during a routine check - up for hypertension ,

a 43-year old female patient s general practitioner noted a painless mass in the abdomen , resulting in the displacement of most intra - abdominal organs to the right of the patient s abdominal cavity . in order to achieve an r0-resection , a partial splenectomy and partial removal of the omentum was necessary .

Example 171:

Abstract:

rhabdomyolysis is a clinical and laboratory syndrome that is caused by various etiologies , involving the skeletal muscle .

clarithromycin , like other macrolides , is an inhibitor of cyp450 3a4 , the major enzyme responsible for the metabolism of several drugs , in particular some statins .

rhabdomyolysis related to macrolide statin interaction has previously been described . to date , rhabdomyolysis induced by clarithromycin has been described in only one previous report .

we describe the case of a 90-year - old caucasian male , admitted to the university hospital of pisa for dyspnea , who developed rhabdomyolysis associated with clarithromycin administration .

Generated Summary:

adverse drug reactions (adrs) , including interactions , in older people are a common cause of admission to hospital .
frail elderly patients appear to be particularly at risk of adrs . in some cases , this is because insufficient account is taken of the effect of age and frailty on the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic of the drug , especially in relation to hepatic and renal elimination . in this article
we report the case of a 90-year - old caucasian male , admitted to the university hospital of pisa for dyspnea , who experienced rhabdomyolysis related to clarithromycin treatment .

Example 172:

Abstract:

a 64-year - old man with a pulmonary transplant developed diffuse verrucae vulgares of the neck . after the failure of multiple cryotherapy treatments ,
3 sessions of photodynamic therapy resulted in rapid therapeutic clinical success .
this moderately painful and well - tolerated treatment is reproducible and can be very useful in treating papillomavirus infections in the immunosuppressed patient .

Generated Summary:

we report the case of a 64-year - old man , who had been under immunosuppressive treatment for many years after a pulmonary transplant , who presented with diffuse viral warts on the neck and chin that had been present for 11 months .

cryotherapy sessions were conducted over the course of 9 months without success but with increasing intolerance to the related pain . a photodynamic therapy (pdt) test session
was carried out on the most prominent warts in the submental region , with a very clear improvement after 1 week (fig.1).two more sessions
were conducted within a 10-day interval , using 2 fields of light each time , thus covering the entire surface of the neck (right and left sides) . after three hours after an application of 5-aminolevulinic acid (metvix) under an occlusive and opaque dressing , a red light of 634 nm was delivered , with an 37 j / cm light intensity for the duration of 9 min.a spray bottle filled with spring water , in combination with an integrated cooling fan , was used to decrease pain during illumination.the painful sensation lasted 12 h after illumination , whereas erythema and swelling decreased after

Example 173:

Abstract:

we report on a 55-year - old man with alcoholic liver cirrhosis who presented with status epilepticus .
laboratory analysis showed markedly elevated blood ammonia .
brain magnetic resonance imaging (mri) showed widespread cortical signal changes with restricted diffusion , involving both temporo - fronto - parietal cortex , while the perirolandic regions and occipital cortex were uniquely spared .
a follow - up brain mri demonstrated diffuse cortical atrophy with increased signals on t1-weighted images in both the basal ganglia and temporal lobe cortex , representing cortical laminar necrosis .
we suggest that the brain lesions , in our case , represent a consequence of toxic effect of ammonia .

Generated Summary:

a 55-year - old man was admitted to the emergency room with generalized tonic - clonic seizures and stuporous mentality , without regaining consciousness for two hours .
diffusion - weighted imaging (dwi) showed relatively symmetric bilateral high signals in both temporo - fronto - parietal cortex , including insular and cingulate cortex , with restricted diffusion on the apparent diffusion coefficient map . on the fourth day , mri was performed at 3.0 tesla (achievea ; philips medical systems , best , the netherlands) , with

t2-weighted (tr , 3000 ms ; te , 80 ms) , fluid - attenuated inversion recovery images (flair) , and intravenous contrast - enhanced images (t1- and t2 -weighted images) . after one month of follow - up , the patient showed cortical laminar necrosis , not reported previously as a consequence of acute hepatic encephalopathy .

Example 174:

Abstract:

background : health seeking behaviour in the event of illness is influenced by the availability of good health care facilities and health care financing mechanisms . micro health insurance

not only promotes formal health care utilization at private providers but also reduces the cost of care by providing the insurance coverage.objectives:this paper explores the impact of sampoorana suraksha programme , a micro health insurance scheme on the health seeking behaviour of households during illness in karnataka , india.materials and methods : the study was conducted in three randomly selected districts in karnataka , india in the first half of the year 2011 .

the hypothesis was tested using binary logistic regression analysis on the data collected from randomly selected 1146 households consisting of 4961 individuals.results:insured individuals were seeking care at private hospitals than public hospitals due to the reduction in financial barrier .

moreover , equity in health seeking behaviour among insured individuals was observed.conclusion:our finding does represent a desirable result for health policy makers and micro finance institutions to advocate for the inclusion of health insurance in their portfolio , at least from the hsb perspective .

Generated Summary:

background : micro health insurance (mhi) reduces financial barriers to care by reducing the cost of illness .

the aim of this study was to assess the hsb behavior of insured and uninsured households in karnataka , india using logistic regression analysis.materials and methods : a cross - sectional descriptive survey method was used to collect data from the insured and insured households during the first half of 2011.results:a total of 366 insured households were enrolled in this study . of these , 366 were newly enrolled in the mhi scheme (n = 366) . of the insured households , 17.94% were working in private hospitals ($p < 0.001$) . the uninsured households were more likely to work in public hospitals than the newly enrolled households ($p = 0.002$).conclusion:the mhi program reduces the cost and availability of health - care at private hospitals in india .

Example 175:

Abstract:

schizencephaly is an extremely rare developmental birth defect characterized by abnormal slits or clefts in the cerebral hemispheres extending from the lateral ventricle to the cerebral cortex .

the margins of the cleft are lined with heterotopic , dysplastic gray matter .

the causes of schizencephaly are heterogeneous and include teratogens , prenatal infarction / infections , maternal trauma , or emx2 mutations .

this condition is present at birth and manifests early in life .

Generated Summary:

schizencephaly (split brain) is a gray matter - lined cerebrospinal fluid (csf)-filled cleft extending from the ependyma to the pia mater .

it is a rare disorder with an estimated incidence of 1.5:100,000 live births in the united states . in general , patients presented with hemiparesis , seizures , and developmental deficits . here

, we report a rare case of bilateral giant open - lip schizencephalopathy . a 15-day - old female child was referred to

neurosurgery department with enlarged head and poor breastfeeding since birth . in view of patients , computerized tomography brain showed large fluid density lesion in both frontoparietal lobes with thinning of brain parenchyma . based on clinical and radiological features , diagnosis was made .

Example 176:

Abstract:

classification of proteins into families of homologous sequences constitutes the basis of functional analysis or of evolutionary studies . here

we present invertebrate homologous genes (invhogen) , a database combining the available invertebrate protein genes from uniprot (consisting of swiss - prot and trembl) into gene families . for each family invhogen provides a multiple protein alignment , a maximum likelihood based phylogenetic tree and taxonomic information about the sequences .

it is possible to download the corresponding genbank flatfiles , the alignment and the tree in newick format .

sequences and related information have been structured in an acnuc database under a client / server architecture .

thus , complex selections can be performed .

an external graphical tool (famfetch) allows access to the data to evaluate homology relationships between genes and distinguish orthologous from paralogous sequences .

thus , invhogen complements the well - known hovergen database .

the databank is available at .

Generated Summary:

the invertebrate homologous genes database (invhogen) is a database of protein sequences collected from uniprot .

the data consist of 284 763 protein entries , 11 702 of them from swissprot and 273 061 from trembl . to identify the function of proteins predicted by these sequencing projects one approach is to classify them into gene families on the basis of the presence of shared features or by clustering using some similarity measures under the assumption that proteins within the same gene family possess similar or identical biochemical functions . to determine its function or detect its functional regions by homology to other sequences ,

we built the invhagen database . for each gene family

, a similarity search of all proteins against each other was performed by filtering out all proteins and to collect related proteins using the blastp2 program .

Example 177:

Abstract:

background .

day - case laparoscopic cholecystectomy (lc) is a safe and cost - effective treatment for gallstones . in 2006 , our institution recorded an 86% laparoscopic , 10% day - case , and 5% readmission rate .

a gallbladder pathway was therefore introduced in 2007 with the aim of increasing daycase rates .

methods .

patients with symptomatic gallstones , proven on ultrasound , were referred to a specialist - led clinic .

those suitable for surgery were consented , preassessed , and provided with a choice of dates .

all defaulted to day case unless deemed unsuitable due to comorbidity or social factors .

results .

the number of cholecystectomies increased from 464 in 2006 to 578 in 2008 .

day - case rates in 2006 , 2007 , 2008 , and june 2009 were 10% , 20% , 30% , and 61% , respectively .

laparoscopic and readmission rates remained unchanged .

conversion rates for elective cholecystectomy fell from 6% in 2006 to 3% in 2009 .

conclusions .

development of a gallbladder pathway increased day - case rates sixfold without an associated increase in conversion or readmission rates .

Generated Summary:

objective : this study aimed to examine the impact of introducing a new gallbladder pathway , based on the focus on cholecystectomy document , on the laparoscopic rate , conversion rate , day - case rate and readmission rate following cholecystectomy. materials and methods : in february 2007 , a new patient pathway was introduced at our institution .

patients with symptomatic gallstones , proven on ultrasound (uss) , could be referred by their general practitioner (gp) to a specialist - led cholangiopancreatography clinic via the choose and book system. results: a total of 28 patients were referred to our institution , with a conversion rate of 86 per cent , and an average readmission of 5 per cent. conclusion: the patient pathway is a safe and effective option for patients undergoing cholecystectomy .

Example 178:

Abstract:

a retrospective analysis was conducted of eight cases of wegner 's granulomatosis (wg) , who presented with cutaneous lesions .

the clinical , immunopathologic and histopathologic features of the cutaneous lesions were reviewed .

antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (anca) status of the patients was established . when possible , a comparison of immunofluorescence findings of skin biopsies was made with those of renal biopsies taken at the same time . in all except one , systemic and cutaneous disease developed concurrently .

on histopathology , leukocytoclastic vasculitis was noted in five patients and features of lupus erythematosus and pyoderma gangrenosum in one case each .

four patients showed immunoglobulin deposits in subepidermal blood vessel walls , while one patient showed granular immune deposits at dermo - epidermal junction only .

immunoglobulin g was the most common immunoreactant detected .

c - anca / proteinase 3 (pr3)-anca was positive in six patients , p - anca / myeloperoxidase (mpo)-anca in one patient , while one patient did not show anca positivity on indirect immunofluorescence .

all four renal biopsies showed pauci - immune glomerulonephritis , irrespective of the presence (n=3) or absence (n=1) of immune deposits in the skin biopsy .

skin manifestations are encountered in nearly half of the patients with wg , thus it is important to be familiar with cutaneous histopathologic as well as immunofluorescence findings in wg patients .

Generated Summary:

background : skin involvement is not unusual in wegner 's granulomatosis (wg) and occasionally may be a premonitory sign of the disease .

accurate interpretation of skin biopsies taken from the lesions is essential for diagnosis and management of these patients since histologic diagnosis may correlate with the activity and course of wg. aim: the present retrospective study was undertaken to focus attention on clinical , immunofluorescence and histopathologic findings in skin lesions of patients with wg , which have not been reported from india so far. materials and methods : a total of eight patients with wg who underwent skin biopsy were included in the study. results: all patients fulfilled both the classification criteria of the american college of rheumatology (acr) and the chapel - hill consensus definition for wg and presented with cutaneous lesions . in all except one , systemic and cutaneous disease developed concurrently , while in one patient (patient no.

5) , it developed 2 years after the diagnosis of systemic disease. conclusion: the age at onset ranged from 9 to 52 years

; three patients developed disease below 20 years .

Example 179:

Abstract:

gorlin - goltz syndrome is an uncommon autosomal dominant inherited disorder characterized by numerous basal cell carcinomas , odontogenic keratocysts (okcs) and musculoskeletal malformations .

a rare case of this syndrome observed in a 13-year - old male patient is presented in which multiple okcs were causing disfigurement of the lower jaw as well as displacement and malocclusion of the teeth .

early diagnosis and treatment of this syndrome is important to reduce the severity of complications including cutaneous and cerebral malignancy and oromaxillofacial deformation and destruction due to jaw cysts .

Generated Summary:

gorlin - goltz syndrome (ggs) is an autosomal dominant inherited disorder characterized by the presence of multiple basal cell carcinomas (bcc) , odontogenic keratocysts (okcs) of the jaw , palmar pits and ectopic calcifications of the falx cerebri .

ggs is caused by the loss of human patched gene (ptch1 gene) , which is a tumor suppressor gene , and thus its mutation comprises a key event for the development of this syndrome . here

we report a rare case of ggs in a 13-year - old boy .

Example 180:

Abstract:

following interferon - based therapy for chronic hepatitis c , the negativity of hepatitis c virus rna is essential to achieve viral clearance at the end of treatment .

we report a case of clearance of chronic hepatitis c virus infection following early discontinuation (at 6 weeks) of peginterferon plus ribavirin therapy , without negativity for hepatitis c virus rna during the treatment period .

the patient was a 76-year - old japanese male infected with hepatitis c virus genotype 1b and tt of il28b rs8099917 .

hepatitis c virus rna remained positive at persistently low levels for more than 2 months after the cessation of therapy and became negative at 7 months after the discontinuation of therapy .

spontaneous clearance of hepatitis c virus rna can occur following antiviral failure in patients with persistently low viral loads , and virological follow - up is therefore necessary in chronic hepatitis c virus infection , even after antiviral failure .

Generated Summary:

chronic hepatitis c virus (hcv) infection is a major worldwide cause of liver - related deaths , including those caused by cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma .

although delayed viral clearance after the completion of 2448 weeks of interferon - free direct - acting antiviral therapy is rarely reported , such a situation has not been observed among patients with the early discontinuation of therapy . here , we report a case of hcv clearance at 7 months after a 6-week treatment with peginterferon plus ribavirin (rbv) , which had fluctuated from 40 to 140 iu / l for a year before the initiation of the latest treatment regimen .

Example 181:

Abstract:

amyloidosis is characterized by extracellular deposition of insoluble protein fibrils that stain with congo red application and appear apple green under polarized light .

the presenting symptoms result from the involvement of many affected , nonspecific and generalized organ systems .

our patient was an 80-year - old woman with no medical history .

she presented with a 2-week history of nausea and vomiting .

an esophagogastroduodenoscopy showed erythematous and edematous mucosa on the antrum with pyloric stenosis .

histopathologic examination of the biopsy specimen showed the deposition of amorphous , homogeneous , and acidophilic material in the gastric mucosa .

amyloid protein was proven by positive congo red stain .

a serum and urine immunofixation electrophoresis showed lambda light chain band .

she developed symptoms of repeated greenish color vomiting .

a follow - up esophagogastroduodenoscopy showed progressed antral obstruction .

however , she refused further evaluation and treatment and was managed conservatively .

she later died of disease progression after 34 hospital days .

Generated Summary:

a 80-year - old female presented to division of gastroenterology , department of internal medicine , chung - ang medical center with a 2-week history of vomiting .

an esophagogastroduodenoscopy showed erythematous and edematous mucosa on the antrum with pyloric stenosis .

a computed tomography scan with contrast revealed diffuse wall thickening in the right antrum of the stomach with partial gastric outlet obstruction , and without either perigastric fat infiltration or regional lymphadenopathy . during her admission , she developed symptoms , repeated bile color vomiting , malabsorption , systemic edema , dyspnea , and melena . on hospital day 14 ,

she was managed conservatively with total parenteral nutrition therapy and intravenous proton pump inhibitor .

Example 182:

Abstract:

objectivethe objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of exogenous surfactant on respiratory indices in term infants with respiratory failure.methodsconsecutive 18 mechanically ventilated term infants , who received a single dose of exogenous surfactant were retrospectively included into the study .

the respiratory outcome of surfactant rescue therapy was evaluated by comparing respiratory indices before and six hours after surfactant administration.findingsmedian oxygenation index (oi) , mean alveolar pressure (map) and fraction of inspired oxygen (fio2) values were significantly decreased ($p<0.001$) ; median arterial oxygen partial pressure (pao2) , arterial oxygen saturation (sao2) and pao2/fio2 values were significantly increased six hours after surfactant treatment ($p<0.001$).conclusionrescue therapy with surfactant was found to be effective in the improvement of early respiratory indices in term infants with respiratory failure .

Generated Summary:

surfactant has become standard therapy in preterm infants with respiratory distress syndrome (rds) .

surfactant lowers the alveolar surface tension and prevents expiratory collapse increasing compliance , reducing pulmonary vascular resistance and improving ventilation - perfusion mismatching . in this study

, we evaluated the effects of exogenous bovine surfactant on ventilation parameters and oxygenation of term infants diagnosed with early neonatal sepsis and respiratory failure that had received a single dose of the exogenous product .

in 18 infants ,

one infant died within 15 hours of administration of the first dose . in all of the 18 infants

pulmonary gas exchange was critically impaired with median pao2/fio2 values ($p < 0.001$) . in addition , in all the infants , the median peak inspiratory pressure (cmh20) was greater in the first week of treatment than in the second week ($p = 0.002$) .

Example 183:

Abstract:

introductionageing and disability represent two policy fields which need to be jointly re - thought in the context of an increasingly ageing society with a growing number of persons with disabilities .

so far , policy - makers and other political actors have not adequately reacted to these changing demographics.description of policy and practicethe two policy fields are based upon different presuppositions .

also , disability and ageing interest groups set different objectives and agendas .

as several political actor groups with diverse interests and goals operate in the political space , efforts to bridge policies and practices in ageing and disability are confronted with several challenges.conclusiononto be able to create a policy framework for disability and ageing , it is necessary that interest groups formulate shared political priorities .

these interest groups have to convince other political actors that new policies (not only focusing on active / healthy / normal ageing vs. non - healthy / not normal ageing) are necessary for being able to cope with changing demographics.discussionit is necessary to re - think current disability and ageing policies and also the objectives formulated by diverse interest groups in both fields .

overlap of contents exist which mutually informs the other field and can help to influence policy - making and policy practices with regard to an ageing population with a growing number of persons with disabilities .

Generated Summary:

ageing and disability represent two policy fields which need to be jointly re - thought in the context of an increasingly ageing society with a growing number of persons with disabilities .

so far , policy - makers and other political actors have not adequately reacted to these changing demographics . as several political actors with diverse interests and goals operate in the political space , efforts to bridge policies and practices in ageing and disability are confronted with several challenges . to be able to create a policy framework for disability and ageing , it is necessary that interest groups formulate shared political priorities .

Example 184:

Abstract:

melanotic oncocytic metaplasia of the nasopharynx is a rare condition which is characterized by the presence of usually a small , brown to black colored pigmented lesion around the eustachian tube opening .

although it is a benign lesion , it may be clinically misdiagnosed as malignant melanoma .

microscopically , melanotic oncocytic metaplasia is a combination of oncocytic metaplasia of the epithelium of the gland and melanin pigmentation in its cytoplasm . in our present study ,

we report three cases of melanotic oncocytic metaplasia of the nasopharynx .

all the three cases occurred in men and were presented as multiple black pigmented lesions around the torus tubarius .

microscopically , mucous glands with diffuse oncocytic metaplasia and numerous black pigments were observed .

no cellular atypia was observed .

immunohistochemically , the scattering of s-100 protein - positive , and human melanoma black 45-negative dendritic melanocytes was evident .

this is the first report of cases of melanotic oncocytic metaplasia of the nasopharynx in korea .

Generated Summary:

we report three cases of melanotic oncocytic metaplasia of the nasopharynx in a 72-year - old man .

nasoscopy revealed the presence of multiple dark blue colored mucosal lesions around the bilateral torus tubarius and soft palate . on immunohistochemical study ,

dendritic cells in the basal layer of glands were found to be positive for s-100 protein (1:1,000 , dako , glostrup , denmark) , but were negative for human melanoma black-45 (hmb-45 ; 1:200) . based on the above findings

, all the lesions were diagnosed as melanotic incocytosis of the mucosal mucosa . in the second case , the brown pigments stained positive for fontana - masson staining and negative for berlin blue staining , which were indicative of

melanin pigmentation .

Example 185:

Abstract:

purposein the endovascular treatment of cerebral aneurysms , navigating a large - bore microcatheter for delivery of an open - cell stent can be challenging , especially in wide - necked bifurcation aneurysms .

we were able to overcome this difficulty by parallel use of two microguidewires through the stent - delivery microcatheter.materials and methodsfrom december 2014 to april 2015 , we treated 15 patients with wide - necked bifurcation aneurysms . for stent delivery , we used a 300-cm 0.014-in microguidewire (transend) , which was placed into the target branch using an exchange technique .

a 0.027-in microcatheter (excelsior xt-27) , which was designed for the stent , was advanced over the exchange microguidewire .

if we had trouble in advancing the microcatheter over the exchange microguidewire , we inserted a regular microguidewire (traxcess) , into the microcatheter lumen in a parallel fashion .

we also analyzed the mechanism underlying microcatheter positioning failure and the success rate of the ' parallel - wire technique'.resultsamong the 15 cases , we faced with navigation difficulty in five patients . in those five cases , we could advance the microcatheter successfully by applying the parallel - wire technique .

there were no procedure - related complications.conclusionsimply by using another microguidewire together with pre - existing microguidewire in a parallel fashion , the stent - delivery microcatheter can be easily navigated into the target location in case of any advancement difficulty .

Generated Summary:

objectiveto evaluate the success rate of delivering the excelsior xt-27 microcatheter into the target vessel when the guidewire was used in a conventional way.methodsbetween december 2014 and april 2015 , we treated 15 cases of intracranial major bifurcation aneurysms .

we used a 300-cm 0.014-inch microguidewire (transend extra support ; stryker , fremont , ca) for stent delivery.resultsafter placement of a 6-fr or 7-fr guiding catheter , the stent was deployed before introducing a microcatheter for coiling into the aneurysm sac or after partial deployment of the frame coil.conclusionstent delivery was successful in 15 of 15 cases.conclusionsstent placement failure and the failure rate of the ' parallel - wire technique ' were analyzed .

Example 186:

Abstract:

short description of the workshopthe workshop leaders will present a panoramic view of the community mental health care in holland : some figures of psychiatric disorders , organizational features of mental health care , treatment of depression and anxiety disorders in primary health care , treatment and care of the severe mentally ill and public mental health solutions .

they will show examples of community mental health care and indicate innovations and future trends.discussionadvantages and disadvantages of the system will be discussed and compared with arrangements of community mental healthcare in other countries . in an interactive way participants will be invited to indicate their community mental health care so that the workshop gives the opportunity to compare and weigh current community - based care for psychiatric patients and new directions .

Generated Summary:

background : the workshop leaders will present a panoramic view of the community mental health care in holland : some figures of psychiatric disorders , organizational features of mental healthcare , treatment of depression and anxiety

disorders in primary health care , treatment and care of the severe mentally ill and public mental health solutions.methods:participants will be invited to indicate their community - based care so that the workshop gives the opportunity to compare and weigh current community -based care for psychiatric patients and new directions .

they will show examples of community mentalhealth care and indicate innovations and future trends.results: advantages and disadvantages of the system will be discussed and compared with arrangements of community health healthcare in other countries.conclusion:in an interactive way participants

will be evaluated and evaluated on the basis of their experience with community mental healthcare in hollsand.conclusions:community mental health is a complex and complex system that needs to be addressed in order to improve patient safety and quality of life .

Example 187:

Abstract:

cystic mature teratomas of the spinal cord are rare lesions .

teratomas account for up to 0.1% of all spinal cord tumors .

teratomas include tissues that originate from the three germ layers .

several congenital disorders may accompany the teratoma .

teratomas are classified as mature , immature or malignant type according to their histological characteristics .

thoracic spinal teratomas are uncommon in the pediatric age group .

more than half of the patients are adults .

we present herein a five - year - old male patient who was referred to our clinic with cystic mature teratoma at the t12 level .

Generated Summary:

a five - year - old male patient who experienced increasing pain in his waist and legs with accompanying numbness and gait disability was referred to our clinic .

spinal magnetic resonance imaging (mri) revealed an intradural and extramedullary capsular cystic mass measuring 40 17 16 mm with no large amount of contrast . in mri ,

a cystic formation covered by columnar epithelial tissue in some regions and with a pseudostratified appearance in some areas as well . in addition , a mature cartilage tissue and vessel and nerve sections were also detected in the cyst wall . in the postoperative follow - up

, the patient showed a dramatic recovery in the neurological table .

Example 188:

Abstract:

during laparoscopic surgery , carbon dioxide (co2) pneumothorax can develop due to a congenital defect in the diaphragm .

we present a case of a spontaneous massive left - sided pneumothorax that occurred during laparoscopy - assisted gastrectomy , because of an escape of intraperitoneal co2 gas , under pressure , into the pleural cavity through a congenital defect in the esophageal hiatus of the left diaphragm .

this was confirmed on intraoperative chest radiography and laparoscopic inspection .

this co2 pneumothorax caused tolerable hemodynamic and respiratory consequences , and was rapidly reversible after release of the pneumoperitoneum .

thus , a conservative approach was adopted , and the remainder of the surgery was completed , laparoscopically . due to the high solubility of co2 gas and the extra - pulmonary mechanism , co2 pneumothorax with otherwise hemodynamically stable conditions can be managed by conservative modalities , avoiding unnecessary chest tube

insertion or conversion to an open procedure .

Generated Summary:

a 65-year - old female was undergoing an elective laparoscopy - assisted billroth - i gastrectomy for early gastric cancer at the distal antrum .

she had no significant medical history except for undergoing uterine myomectomy under general anesthesia 16 years earlier . during anesthesia ,

the patient was placed in a 1520 reverse trendelenburg position to assist with surgical exposure . at 15 min after the beginning of co2 insufflation , saturation of peripheral oxygen (spo2) decreased to 94% , and the peak airway pressure increased gradually from 16 to 37 cmh2o . as the inspired fraction of oxygen (fio2)

decreased , the patient remained stable hemodynamically with a blood pressure of 105/135/60 mmhg and a heart rate of 70 beats / min , while the arterial blood gas analysis at this time showed a ph and partial pressures of arterial co2 and oxygen of 7.25 , 56.9 mmhgm , and 89.3 mm hg , respectively . a fiber - optic bronchoscope examination was performed to rule out endobronchial intubation and bronchial obstruction due to

Example 189:

Abstract:

medications , especially non - steroidal anti - inflammatory drugs and antimicrobials , have been most commonly associated with acute interstitial nephritis (ain) ; antiepileptic drugs (aeds) are rarely known to cause ain .

this is a case of a 27-year - old male who was recently started on treatment with lamotrigine for bipolar disorder and was found to have rapidly progressive renal failure .

renal biopsy features were suggestive of ain .

lamotrigine - induced ain was suspected to be the most likely cause .

discontinuation of the drug and treatment with steroids resulted in complete renal recovery .

lamotrigine use has been recently gaining popularity , not only as an aed but also as a mood stabilizer . with the use of this drug becoming more popular ,

it is important to emphasize that

although rare

ain is one of its potential complications .

Generated Summary:

a 27-year - old hispanic male presented to our hospital complaining of headache , rash , and fever .

laboratory studies included normal complete blood cell count , normal cerebral spinal fluid analysis , and elevated creatinine (1.9 mg / dl) ; he visited an outside emergency room where he was diagnosed with a non - specific viral illness and was discharged with a prescription of ketorolac .

Example 190:

Abstract:

abstractsplenic rupture is a rare but serious complication from cocaine abuse . given the ubiquitous prevalence of abuse and the potential for death from intraperitoneal bleeding , the prompt diagnosis and treatment of cocaine - induced disease including splenic rupture is essential .

the management for splenic rupture from traumatic and atraumatic etiology has shifted from emergent laparotomy and splenectomy to non - operative approach with transcatheter splenic artery embolization .

we report a 39-year - old male with a significant substance abuse history who presented with atraumatic splenic rupture .

he was managed nonoperatively with adjunctive transcatheter splenic artery embolization .

his post - procedure course was complicated by an intra - abdominal abscess requiring drainage via interventional radiology guided pigtail catheter placement and intravenous antibiotics .

this case report is intended to raise awareness of the potentiating effects of cocaine use in this patient population and highlight questions raised during this patient 's management .

Generated Summary:

cocaine is a potent stimulant of the central nervous system which causes vasoconstriction and can damage all organ systems .

it blocks presynaptic sympathetic reuptake of norepinephrine (ne) , causing accumulation in synaptic clefts . in this article

we report a case of cocaine - induced splenic rupture in a 39-year - old white male with history of cocaine and heroin abuse who was managed with coil embolization of the proximal splenic artery and subsequently maintained partial perfusion of splenic tissue .

Example 191:

Abstract:

oral cancer is one of the most common cancers worldwide . despite of various advancements in the treatment modalities ,

oral cancer mortalities are more , particularly in developing countries like india .

this is mainly due to the delay in diagnosis of oral cancer .

delay in diagnosis greatly reduces prognosis of the treatment and also cause increased morbidity and mortality rates .

early diagnosis plays a key role in effective management of oral cancer .

a rapid diagnostic technique can greatly aid in the early diagnosis of oral cancer . now

a day 's many adjunctive oral cancer screening techniques are available for the early diagnosis of cancer . among these

autofluorescence based diagnostic techniques are rapidly emerging as a powerful tool .

these techniques are broadly discussed in this review .

Generated Summary:

the autofluorescence based diagnostic techniques for oral cancer are :

visual autoflorescence (visually enhanced lesion scope [velscope]) and

magnetic resonance imaging (mri) .

these techniques are noninvasive procedures that can minimize the need of unnecessary biopsies . in this article

, we describe a chairside technique for the detection of precancerous changes in the mucosa , which can be used in mass screening campaigns to facilitate easy and rapid diagnosis among a high - risk group .

Example 192:

Abstract:

it is widely supposed that the tissue specificity of gene expression indicates gene function .

now , an extensive analysis of gene expression in the mouse reveals that quantitative measurement of expression levels in different tissues can contribute powerfully to the prediction of gene function .

Generated Summary:

the expression of a gene in a tissue is regulated by its expression levels .

we show that the expression of this gene in the absence of other genes is regulated in a variety of tissues , suggesting that it may be involved in the regulation of gene expression in tissues . in this study

, we report a novel mechanism of gene regulation in the presence of protein expression in a single tissue .

Example 193:

Abstract:

most developing class iii patients display a retruded maxilla .

early intervention in mixed dentition is associated with better patient compliance and possibly a better orthopedic response , which can produce favorable results .

the aim of this article is to present the fabrication of the new modified tandem appliance and its use in management of developing class iii malocclusion .

the therapeutic results of a new modified tandem appliance are presented in an 8 year - old male patient with anterior cross bite and retrognathic maxilla at the mixed dentition stage .

anterior cross bite was corrected in 3 months and the positive overjet of 4 mm after continued use of the appliance for 1 year .

there was a significant improvement in profile of the patient .

the use of this appliance in this type of malocclusion enabled the correction of malocclusion in a few months and encouraging favorable skeletal growth in the future .

Generated Summary:

class iii malocclusion is one of the most common congenital anomalies in the mandible .

the early management of class iii

malocclusions with midface deficiency is necessary because maxilla is the template for mandible in the early stage of development . here

, we present a new modified tandem appliance for the management of developing class iii molars , which is more patient friendly and simpler than the earlier one . in this case report , we describe a case of an 8-year - old boy who had a complaint of reverse relation of the front teeth . on extraoral examination ,

he has mild concave facial profile with mid face deficiency , competent lips and no temporomandibular joint disorder or facial asymmetry . on orthopantomogram , he was found to have class iii maxillary deficiency , with a 2 mm reverse overjet and 40% overbite . on pre - treatment extraoral photograph

intraoral examination revealed anterior cross bite , with $anb = 2$, wits appraisal = 2 mm , and jarabak ratio was 69.5% .

Example 194:

Abstract:

a 53-year - old caucasian male underwent laparoscopic total extraperitoneal repair of a right indirect inguinal hernia .

postoperatively , the patient developed right testicular swelling and pain that increased over the course of a week .

on examination , the patient was found to have a tender , swollen , high - riding testicle , and testicular torsion was of main concern .

doppler sonography and testicular scan suggested an infarction only to the upper pole of the right testicle .

subsequent exploration of the right testicle revealed a hydrocele and focal ischemia to the upper pole of the right testicle .

intraoperative doppler study and a urology consultation were obtained with an initial impression of possible intermittent torsion .

this report describes a rare complication seen in laparoscopic inguinal hernia repairs .

Generated Summary:

a 53-year - old caucasian male was referred because of a symptomatic right inguinal hernia .

he had no history of prior surgery , and his only past medical history was significant for hypertension , which was adequately controlled with medications . on examination ,

the patient was found to have a moderately - sized , indirect hernia sac that was carefully freed off the cord . to the best

of our knowledge , this is the first report of spermatic cord dissection in the literature .

Example 195:

Abstract:

background .

ludwig 's angina is a rapidly spreading cellulitis that may produce upper airway obstruction often leading to death .

there is very little published information regarding this condition in the pregnant patient . case .

a 24-year

old black female was admitted at 26 weeks gestation with tooth pain , submandibular swelling , severe trismus , and dysphagea , consistent with ludwig 's angina .

her treatment included emergent tracheostomy , incision and drainage of associated spaces , teeth extraction , and antibiotic therapy . conclusions . during a life threatening infectious situation such as the one described , risks of maternal and fetal morbidity include both septicemia and asphyxia .

furthermore , the healthcare provider must consider the risks that the condition and the possible treatments may cause the mother and her unborn child .

Generated Summary:

ludwig 's angina is a rapidly spreading cellulitis that may produce upper airway obstruction often leading to death .

it is a life threatening infection , which is usually caused by one or more grossly decayed , infected teeth , and is usually as a result of native oral streptococci or a

mixed aerobic - anaerobic oral flora . in this case report

, we describe a 24-year - old black female who presented with facial swelling under her mandible secondary to pain , swelling , and severe trismus . in the emergency

room of the university of florida shands hospital , the diagnosis of ludwig's angin

was made . in addition , the patient underwent an awake tracheostomy

for the removal of the abscess , which was successfully performed using a fiberoptic nasal intubation .

Example 196:

Abstract:

abstractbackground : pancreatic carcinoma is a highly lethal malignancy . common presenting features of pancreatic cancer include anorexia , asthenia , weight loss , pain , and obstructive jaundice .

nevertheless , fever as a symptom , or even primary manifestation of pancreatic cancer is rather rare.methods:here , we report a 63-year - old male patient presenting with daily fevers , night sweats , and fatigue of 2-month duration .

laboratory findings showed elevated white blood cell count (wbc) , erythrocyte sedimentation rate (esr) , and serum c - reactive protein (crp) .

a computed tomography scan demonstrated a tumor between the duodenum and pancreatic head .

chest radiograph was normal.results:the patient underwent an uneventful tumor resection .

histological examination of a surgical specimen demonstrated an undifferentiated adenocarcinoma originated from pancreatic head .

the tumor was compatible with tnm stage iia (t3n0m0) .

complete resolution of the fever was achieved on post - operative day 4 and no recurrence of the tumor or neoplastic fever happen during the 39-month follow-up.conclusion:pancreatic adenocarcinoma could manifest as neoplastic fever at the time of diagnosis .

if the tumor is resectable , surgical resection is a safe and curative form of therapy not only for the fever but also for the original carcinoma .

Generated Summary:

introductioncommon presenting features of pancreatic cancer include anorexia , asthenia , weight loss , pain , and obstructive jaundice .

nevertheless , fever as a symptom , or even primary manifestation of pancreas cancer is rather rare.case reporthere , we report a 63-year - old male patient presenting with daily fevers , night sweats , and fatigue of 2-month duration.conclusion laboratory findings showed elevated white blood cell count (wbc) , erythrocyte sedimentation rate (esr) , and serum c - reactive protein (crp).conclusioncomplete resolution of the fever was achieved on post - operative day 4 and no recurrence of the tumor or neoplastic fever happen during the 39-month follow - up.conclusionsif the tumor is resectable , surgical resection is a safe and curative form of therapy not only for the fever but also for the original carcinoma .

Example 197:

Abstract:

the use of all trans - retinoic acid (atra) and combination chemotherapy has made acute promyelocytic leukemia (apl) a potentially curable leukemia .

late sequelae of the treatment of apl have therefore become an important consideration in the overall treatment strategy .

we report a patient with apl who achieved complete clinical and molecular remission after treatment with daunorubicin and atra .

three years later , she developed acute myeloid leukemia (aml) , m2 subtype without any evidence of relapse of the apl clone .

karyotypic analysis showed a normal female karyotype .

Generated Summary:

a 32-year - old housewife presented with 1 month history of fever , bleeding per vaginum , and pancytopenia .

peripheral smear and bone marrow were suggestive of infiltration of 90 - 95% abnormal promyelocytes and blasts , which were strongly myeloperoxidase positive . after the first induction course , with atra (45 mg / m / d per oral in 2 divided doses) with daunorubicin (45mg / m2 iv over days 1 - 3) the patient was in morphological complete remission (cr) . after a treatment free interval of 9 months

, the patient again presented with fever , weakness and panacrine . at the last follow - up ,

the patient developed aml - m2 , 9 months after completion of maintenance therapy . in this report

we report a patient in remission after chemotherapy for apl who developed amle , m2 subtype with no evidence of apl.this clinical syndrome though rare has been increasingly diagnosed and a subject of concern in few patients who are otherwise expected to have a good outcome .

Example 198:

Abstract:

acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (adem) is commonly seen after viral and bacterial infections , immunization , and plasmodium falciparum (pf) malaria .

plasmodium vivax (pv) rarely causes adem .

we report a 14-year - old female patient who presented with acute onset bilateral cerebellar ataxia and optic neuritis , 2 weeks after recovery from pv .

magnetic resonance imaging showed bilateral cerebellar hyperintensities suggestive of adem .

no specific viral etiology was found on cerebrospinal fluid examination .

patient responded well to treatment without any sequelae .

thus , pv too is an important cause of adem along with pf .

two of the previously reported cases had co - infection with falciparum malaria .

the only other two reported cases , as also this patient , are from asia .

a geographical or racial predisposition needs to be evaluated .

also , a possibility of post - pv delayed cerebellar ataxia , which is classically described post - pf infection , may be considered as it may be clinically , radiologically , and prognostically indistinguishable from a milder presentation of adem .

Generated Summary:

acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (adem) is an immune disease of the central nervous system occurring after an infection (93%) or immunization .

we report a rare patient who developed cerebellar ataxia and optic neuritis following recovery from plasmodium vivax (pv) malaria , which

is usually a mild and uncomplicated disease compared to plasmodium falciparum (pf) . furthermore , we discuss the differentials of malarial neurological manifestations and the possibility of a new variety of acute disseminated adem or of post - pv delayed cerebellars .

Example 199:

Abstract:

this commentary on a paper by bendel and colleagues in the previous issue of critical care describes the difficulty in assessing the sufficiency of adrenal responses to endogenous , stress - induced adrenocorticotrophic hormone (acth) release by the pituitary or to exogenous acth administration in the critically ill patient in general , and after subarachnoid hemorrhage in particular .

it is argued that comparisons with responses under circumstances of equal stress as well as assessments of severity of disease are necessary to judge the sufficiency of cortisol responses to endogenous and exogenous acth before treatment is considered .

there are no universally applicable cutoff values for cortisol levels and increases in cortisol levels with increasing levels of acth for the diagnosis of relative adrenal insufficiency (or as it is now commonly termed , critical illness - related corticosteroid insufficiency) following , for example , subarachnoid hemorrhage or other intracranial catastrophes .

the paper by bendel and colleagues is critically discussed in view of these concepts .

Generated Summary:

the sufficiency of hypothalamo - pituitary - adrenal (hpa) function over time following subarachnoid hemorrhage (sah) is addressed .

we interpret the findings by the authors on the basis of increases in circulating adrenocorticotrophic hormone (acth) , but not of circulating cortisol , with increasing clinical severity of sah , and that some (relative) adrenal insufficiency is present in severely afflicted patients in the acute phase , compared to controls , even though the study does not allow one to determine whether controls (after aneurysm surgery) were equally stressed . in any case , lower cortisol levels

than in acute sah patients suggest lower stress levels .

Example 200:

Abstract:

ameloblastoma is a tumor derived from epithelium involved in odontogenesis .

although it is considered a benign tumor , its clinical behavior may be regarded as lying between benign and malignant .

it is characterized by slow but persistent growth , local infiltration into adjacent tissues and recurrences ; however , metastases are rare .

diagnosis mainly from tissue biopsy and characteristic finding on plain x - rays does assist in differentiating between types of ameloblastoma .

the challenges in the management of this tumor are to provide complete excision as recurrence may occur in incomplete removal and also to reconstruct the bony defect in order to give reasonable cosmetic and functional outcome to the patient .

Generated Summary:

ameloblastoma is a slow - growing , locally invasive odontogenic tumor of the jaw with high recurrence rate if not treated adequately but with virtually no tendency to metastasize .

most cases are diagnosed between 30 and 60 years , whereas the tumor is rare in age younger than 20 years . in this paper

, we describe a case of a 32-year - old male patient who was operated in 1993 , when he was 32 years old , for an ameloblastomas in the left body region of mandible . on radiographic examination ,

multilocular radiolucency at the level of right symphysis region was seen with no involvement of the bone graft . because the lesion was completely contained within the healthy bone , marginal resection of bone was done under local anesthesia with 1 cm margin . on microscopic examination , recurrence was noticed on normal side and to our surprise , no recurrence has been noticed on the iliac crest .

Example 201:

Abstract:

extranodal disease in hodgkin 's lymphoma (hl) is very rare and it occurs in 15 - 30% of all cases . the intrathoracic area is the most common extranodal presentation .

there are very few cases in the medical literature of breast involvement with hl .

we report a 25-year - old woman who had been managed and treated for nodular sclerosing hl for 6 months , but she was noncompliant with chemotherapy .

she presented 1 year later with a palpable left breast mass and b symptoms .

the fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose - positron emission tomography images revealed disseminated disease with a left breast mass demonstrating fluorodeoxyglucose uptake .

histopathology of the ultrasound - guided biopsy specimen of the breast mass was consistent with recurrence .

this case highlights the need for an awareness of hl presenting in this way because the diagnosis has therapeutic and prognostic implications .

Generated Summary:

a 25-year - old woman diagnosed as having nodular sclerosing hl from the left axillary lymph node biopsy almost 2 years ago presented to our clinic for evaluation of a 1 month history of a palpable left breast mass .

ultrasound studies revealed a solid hypoechoic mass in the left breast hematoxylin and eosin , 200 magnification in biopsy revealing lymphocytic infiltration of breast tissue with presence of reed - sternberg cells .

Example 202:

Abstract:

tumor lysis syndrome is a potentially life threatening condition which is most commonly encountered in patients being treated with chemotherapy .

we report a case of spontaneous tumor lysis syndrome that developed intraoperatively in a patient with undiagnosed burkitt 's lymphoma .

characteristic electrolyte disturbances and white emulsion like urine following laparotomy and tumor handling intraoperatively suggested the diagnosis .

this is a rare perioperative complication and the report emphasizes the importance of being vigilant in recognizing the same .

Generated Summary:

tumor lysis syndrome (tls) is an infrequent presentation in the operating room requiring prompt management .

we describe a case of tils which presented with sudden ventricular arrhythmia during a laparotomy in a patient of lymphoma . in view of uncontrolled hyperkalemia , continuous venous - venous hemodialysis (cvvh) was started . during the resuscitation , serum potassium levels decreased to 5 mmol / l . within 8 h of arrival on the icu , the urine output of the patient decreased and on changing the catheter , he was transferred to the intensive care unit for further management .

Example 203:

Abstract:

select patients with acth - dependent cushing 's syndrome , such as patients with persistent cushing 's disease after failed hypophysectomy or patients with ectopic acth production , may require bilateral adrenalectomy .

laparoscopic bilateral adrenalectomy has been described , offering definitive treatment with reduced morbidity compared with open techniques .

we report on the performance of synchronous bilateral adrenalectomy treated using the da vinci robot (intuitive surgical , sunnyvale , ca) . to our knowledge

, the usage of this minimally invasive approach for this operation has yet to be reported in literature .

the details of the case and a brief review of the literature are described herein .

Generated Summary:

cushing 's syndrome is a disorder caused by excess cortisol and can result in clinical manifestations including obesity , hypertension , diminished glucose intolerance , sexual and menstrual dysfunction , hirsutism , acne , striae , emotional liability , and osteoporosis .

we report on the first synchronous bilateral adrenalectomy utilizing a robotic approach and provide a brief review of the literature regarding the role of minimally invasive surgery for this procedure .

Example 204:

Abstract:

crossed fused renal ectopia is a rare anomaly and may be associated with pelvic ureteric junction obstruction (pujo) .

the l - shaped fusion variety is even rarer .

we report such a case with a crossed fused ectopic pelvic kidney (l - type) with pujo and its successful laparoscopic management . through this report

we emphasize the importance of adequate preoperative imaging and intraoperative details to avoid mishaps .

Generated Summary:

crossed renal ectopia is a rare congenital malformation in which one kidney is located on the side opposite from which its ureter inserts into the bladder .

we report a case of a 16-year - old female who presented with lower abdominal pain of a dull aching type lasting 6 months . a contrast - enhanced computed tomography (ct) scan showed a bilateral ectopic kidney with the l - type fusion , grossly dilated left renal pelvis , and the right kidney crossing over the left dilated pelvis . a laparoscopic pyeloplasty was done by using a double j stent with a different color .

Example 205:

Abstract:

the heart is frequently the site of metastasis of various malignant tumors .

lung cancer is one of the most common primary tumors of cardiac metastasis and usually involves the pericardium or epicardium by direct invasion and/or lymphatic spread .

however , metastasis of lung cancer involving the left ventricular endocardium is extremely rare .

we report a patient with adenocarcinoma of lung , metastasized to the left ventricular myocardium and endocardium , diagnosed by echocardiography and 18-fludeoxyglucose positron emission tomography - computed tomography .

Generated Summary:

a 53-year - old woman was admitted to our hospital due to right pleuritic chest pain , accompanied with hemoptysis , fever and chilling sensation for 3 days . on physical examination , crackle was heard in the right lower lung field and she complained tenderness in right chest wall .

chest computed tomography showed cavitory lung mass in right lower lobe and multiple lymphadenopathies in right side mediastinum . to evaluate the cardiac origin of embolic infarction , transthoracic echocardiography (tte) showed normal sized cardiac chambers with normal lv systolic function , and there were no pericardial effusion or outside compressing mass . however 2.4 1.4 cm sized hyper - mobile , multi - lobulated , cystic mass was observed at the lv outflow track (lvot) . on pet - ct ,

hyper - metabolic mass [maximal standardized uptake value (suvmax) = 14.8] and multiple fdg uptaking lymph - nodes were observed in right hilum and subcarinal mediastina . to our knowledge , this is the first report of metastasis

Example 206:

Abstract:

a case of lyme oligoarthritis occurred in an 11-year - old boy in vienna , austria .

dna of borrelia bavariensis was detected by pcr in 2 aspirates obtained from different joints .

complete recovery was achieved after a 4-week course with amoxicillin .

lyme arthritis must be considered in patients from europe who have persisting joint effusions .

Generated Summary:

borrelia burgdorferi s.l .

is a gram - negative bacterium that is closely related to borreliosis spp . in humans ,

it has been isolated from the knee and ankle of a patient with juvenile idiopathic arthritis who was treated with nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs . in this case report

, we describe a patient who presented with recurrent joint pain in his left knee and left ankle and was diagnosed with reactive arthritis .

Example 207:

Abstract:

a square filled with horizontal stripes is perceived as thinner than one with vertical stripes (helmholtz illusion) .

this is not consistent with a common belief that horizontally striped clothing makes a person look fatter , and studies on this problem have shown inconsistent results . here

, we demonstrate three factors that could have complicated the issue .

first , the helmholtz effect is stronger for a thin figure than for a fat one , with possible reversal for the latter .

second , we found large variability across participants , suggesting dependence on features to attend .

third , there was strong hysteresis as to the order of testing fat and thin figures , suggesting the effect of surrounding people in daily life .

there can be yet other factors , but we should note that this apparently simple case of application of a geometrical illusion in daily perception should be taken as a rather complex phenomenon .

Generated Summary:

we conducted an experiment in which we compared the points of subjective equality (pses) in terms of the body width (i.e. when figures with horizontal and vertical stripes look equally fat) for relatively thin and fat figures .

stimuli used in our experiment : (a) a pair of thin figures and (b) the pair of fat figures , where a positive pse supports helmholtz (a person with horizontal stripes appeared thinner than one with vertical stripes) , whereas a negative pse supports the common belief (a fat body appeared fatter) . to test this hypothesis

, we compared pses for the two body conditions : all averaged , block 1 , and block 2.

there seems to be a strong hysteresis effect , because the results in the second block are pulled towards those of the thin body ($f(1, 26) = 6.573$, $p = 0.0165$, by a three - way mixed - design analysis of variance for block order gender body type) .

Example 208:

Abstract:

we present an unusual case of syphilis that despite starting treatment with penicillin has evolved with renal complications . due to glomerulonephritis with nephrotic syndrome the case required shared care between the renal physician and dermatologist .

doctors of different specialties need to keep in mind that early syphilis can have visceral involvement and patients might need prompt , specific therapeutic intervention .

Generated Summary:

a 25-year - old male patient was admitted to the dermatology department suffering from primary syphilis .

he was a heterosexual man and the infective sexual contact was approximately five weeks before hospitalization . during the medical examination we noticed pale skin , renal type generalized edema , dull pain radiating to the flanks , tender kidneys on palpation , and left side inguinal lymphadenopathy . the investigations revealed the following abnormalities : erythrocyte sedimentation rate 100 mm / h , fibrinogen 720 mg / dl , positive reactive c protein ; hypoproteinemia 5 g / dlu ; hypercholesterolemia 371 mg / dl ; hyperlipidemia 1,168 mg / cdl ; renal impairment : urea 64 mg/ dl and creatinine 1.87 mg / l ; hepatic cytolysis : aspartate transaminase 77 iu / l ; alanine transaminases 75 iu / l ; and tpha++++ (treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay).the final and reviewed diagnosis was made : early secondary syphilis with the persistence of the primary chancre , associated with

Example 209:

Abstract:

pyogenic granuloma is a benign inflammatory vascular lesion , mainly found in the skin and oral mucosa

. a few cases of pyogenic granuloma in the gastrointestinal tract have been reported , and the esophagus was the main site in these cases .

these patients were diagnosed with pyogenic granuloma after they underwent upper endoscopy and biopsy .

endoscopic resection is a favorable treatment option for esophageal pyogenic granuloma .

recently , we observed characteristic endosonographic findings in two cases with esophageal pyogenic granuloma , which were then treated successfully by endoscopic resection .

Generated Summary:

pyogenic granuloma is a benign inflammatory vascular lesion , mainly found in the skin and oral mucosa .

it is usually seen as a protruding polypoid lesion and occasionally as a submucosal tumor - like lesion on endoscopy . in this article

, we reported the endosonographic findings obtained and the treatment approaches used for two patients with esophageal pyogenic granuloma. methods a 58-year - old man underwent upper endoscopy as part of a medical check - up. results the upper endoscopy showed a 1-cm polypoid mass that was located just above the esophagogastric junction . the mass had a smooth surface and was covered with white exudates ; it did not exhibit cushion sign. conclusion this case suggests that endoscopic resection may be the treatment of choice for patients with pyogenic ulceration .

Example 210:

Abstract:

stellate - ganglion block (sgb) is a commonly performed procedure for the treatment of numerous conditions , including upper - extremity complex regional pain syndromes and arterial insufficiency .

the appropriate response to sgb includes ipsilateral horner s syndrome and temperature elevation of affected extremity .

contralateral and bilateral horner s syndrome following sgb are rarely seen , with only six prior cases reported .

we describe a case of a 47-year - old female with right - hand pain secondary to raynaud s phenomenon who underwent sgb with subsequent contralateral horner s syndrome and review the literature of this rare phenomenon .

Generated Summary:

stellate - ganglion block (sgb) is a commonly performed procedure for the treatment of pain in upper - extremity , head , and neck complex regional pain syndromes and arterial insufficiency .

we report a case of contralateral and bilateral horner s syndrome following sgb and review the literature of this rare phenomenon. a 47-year - old female presented to our institution with right - hand pain secondary to raynaud s phenomenon . a total of 10 ml local anesthetic (lidocaine 1% and bupivacaine 0.5% at 1:1 ratio) was injected with intermittent aspiration . after the procedure , the patient experienced significant pain relief and subjective warmth in her right upper extremity as well as ptosis , miosis , and conjunctival injection on the left , contralateral side . at the 2-week follow up visit

, she had continued pain relief without additional pain medications .

Example 211:

Abstract:

angiotensin II (ang II) is involved in not only the formation of cardiac hypertrophy but also the development of cardiac remodeling both of which are associated with myocardial angiogenesis .

this study was therefore performed to clarify the effects of ang II on the formation of vasculatures by cultured cardiac microvascular endothelial cells (cmvecs) after a long - period stimulation with or without the ang II preconditioning .

incubation with ang II for 18 hrs significantly impaired the formation of capillary - like tubes comparing to that without ang II .

cmvecs with ang II pretreatment for 5 and 10 min formed more capillary - like tubes than those without ang II pretreatment , suggesting that preconditioning with ang II at a lower dose for a short period could prevent the further

damage of cmvecs by a higher concentration of angii .

moreover , angii (10^{-7} M) stimulation for 5 and 10 min significantly induced the increase in extracellular signal - regulated protein kinases (erk) phosphorylation , and an erk inhibitor , PD98059 , abrogated the increase in the formation of capillary - like tubes induced by the angii - pretreatment . in conclusion , preconditioning with a lower concentration of angii for a short period

prevents the subsequent impairment of cmvecs by a higher dose of angii , at least in part , through the increase in erk phosphorylation .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this study was to identify effects of rennin - angiotensin system (angii) on the formation of vasculatures by cultured cardiac microvascular endothelial cells (cmvecs) at an early or later time point after stimulation .

the aim of the present study is to determine the effects of angii on the development of cardiac vasculature in cmvec at an earlier or later stage after stimulation. materials and methods a total protein was extracted from the cultured cells and then electrophoresed in 12% polyacrylamide gel and transferred to PVDF membrane. results the expression of extracellular signal - regulated protein kinases (erk) phosphorylation was detected using a phospho - p44/42 mapk rabbit mAb (1 : 1,000 ; cell signaling). conclusions angii is proved to be related with myocardial cell apoptosis and remodeling .

Example 212:

Abstract:

prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) , one of the major prostaglandins synthesized in human monocyte and macrophage , is able to modulate T lymphocyte reactivity , such as lymphokine secretion and cytotoxicity . some immunologic abnormalities such as alteration in the synthesis of PGE₂ by monocyte and macrophage or in the response of T lymphocytes to PGE₂ can be found in clinical disease. we measured the plasma PGE₂ level in the control group and patients with chronic liver disease. the results were obtained as follows .

the mean plasma PGE₂ level was 2.65 ± 0.69 pg / ml in the control group. the mean plasma PGE₂ level was 9.07 ± 5.89 pg / ml in 15 patients with chronic active hepatitis and was significantly higher than that of the control group ($p < 0.01$). the plasma mean PGE₂ level was 4.65 ± 1.59 pg / ml in 8 patients in the healing stage or stable stage of chronic hepatitis and was tend to decrease

. however , this decrease is significantly different from that of the control group. the plasma PGE₂ level was 3.5 ± 0.92 pg / ml in 4 hepatitis B carriers and was not significantly different from that of the control group ($p < 0.05$). this results suggest that plasma PGE₂ can be used for the measurement of cell - mediated immunity and follow - up study in patients with chronic active hepatitis and hepatitis B carriers .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this study was to determine the relationship between plasma PGE₂ and chronic active hepatitis .

the study group consisted of the patients with chronic active hepatic hepatitis and hepatitis B virus carriers who had been hospitalized or visited the internal medicine department , Chonbuk National University Hospital from Jun.

1) the patients who were in the recuperative stage or stable stage of chronic hepatitis and group III consisted of 8 patients who had a diagnosis of hepatitis B by liver biopsy ; group I consisted of 7 normal control subjects who had not been previously exposed to the hepatitis virus or who were asymptomatic but exposed to hepatitis B viruses previously ; group II consisted of 15 patients who strongly suggested or had chronic active liver disease by clinical manifestation . in group III ,

3 ml of 3:3:1 ethyl acetate and 3.0 ml of water were removed by centrifugation and the two phases were separated by aspiration and dried in air at 55°C . after drying 0.5 ml assay buffer (0.9 NaCl , 0.01 M EDTA , 0.3% bovine I - globulin , 0.005% Triton X-100 , 0

Example 213:

Abstract:

colorectal cancer (crc) is a common cancer and cause of cancer - related death worldwide .

although , the step - wise genetic alteration in the course of adenoma - carcinoma progression is well - understood , the mechanism of the tumour initiation and promotion is yet to be elucidated .

murine studies indicate that intestinal tumour originates from normal intestinal stem cells which acquire the oncogenic hits .

it is plausible to consider the abnormality of the stem cell compartment as the earliest potentially detectable phenotypic change in the course of intestinal tumourigenesis .

hereby , it is hypothesised that imaging of the abnormal state of the intestinal stem cell compartment could potentially be integrated in crc screening strategy .

Generated Summary:

the feasibility of target detection in colorectal cancer (crc) has been previously demonstrated in mice .

however , the question to be addressed is what the best candidate molecule / cell is to target . in this study ,

intestinal stem cells (iscs) were successfully imaged in a single crypt over a few days through aiw . in vivo imaging

, lgr5 iscs were observed at an increased number compared to normal crypts and were not located at the base of the crypt . in vitro and in vivo studies , the number of iscs increased in parallel with adenoma - carcinoma progression and generally they migrate upward towards the luminal surface . in addition , the increasing number of stem cells in the crypt was associated with tumourigenesis process .

Example 214:

Abstract:

this case report demonstrates a satisfying response to topiramate in a 79-year - old patient with disabling essential tremor in whom propranolol as well as primidone had to be discontinued due to severe side effects .

after 28 months of topiramate treatment , a clear decline in mini mental state examination (mmse) could be observed , stressing the use of care in prescribing topiramate in elderly patients .

Generated Summary:

a 79-year - old man with a history of tremor with insidious onset and gradual deterioration over years presented with severe postural tremor of both arms worsening with action .

the mini mental state examination (mmse) was 23 of 28 points at the first clinical examination (writing a sentence and drawing 2 pentagons was not possible) , indicating mild primary degenerative dementia . in his medical history was hypertension and diabetes , both for a short period of time and of rather little clinical significance so far . under this medication , tremor gradually and finally rapidly worsened , so that the patient was not able to drink , eat or dress without help , nor was he able to write or draw anymore . at our department ,

propanolol and primidone cause side effects , especially in the elderly , and interact often with drugs usually used in older people .

Example 215:

Abstract:

objective : mandibular incisor extraction in carefully selected cases as an alternative option to four bicuspid extraction or non extraction treatment has been advocated .

the purpose of this study was to determine the degree of improvement in occlusion in patients with bolton discrepancy treated by one lower incisor extraction using peer assessment rating index (par indexes).materials and methods : pre and post treatment dental casts of 14 patients treated with one lower incisor extraction were included in the study .

pre and post treatment dental casts were scored with par index .

70% reduction in par index was considered as high standard improvement . to test the hypothesis that the mean improvement in dental occlusion after one mandibular incisor extraction is at least 70% , one - tail one - sample student t - test was used.results:the mean improvement in dental occlusion in this group of patients was 78% .

fifty percent of the cases finished with a post treatment par score of 2 .

spearman correlation coefficient was 0.763 ($p < 0.01$) , showing that more severe cases had greater post treatment par scores.conclusion:mandibular incisor extraction treatment may provide a high standard treatment outcome .

Generated Summary:

objective : the purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of mandibular incisor extraction in a group of patients with bolton discrepancy and mandible crowding using the peer assessment rating index.materials and methods : a total of fourteen patients treated with one mandible extraction were included in this study .

pre and post treatment dental casts were used to evaluate pre / post treatment occlusal variables.results:the mean pretreatment par index was reduced from 9.43 to 2.14 . for intra - examiner reliability , one examiner assessed 5 randomly selected cases at two separate time intervals (3 weeks) . to test the hypothesis that the mean improvement in dental occlusion was at least 70% , one - tail one - sample student t - test was used.conclusion:the results of the study are presented in table 1 and indicate that this option is effective in reducing dental crowding .

Example 216:

Abstract:

renal trauma occurs in 15% of all trauma cases .

the kidney is the most commonly injured genitourinary and abdominal organ.in this case we present a 17year old patient with a grade iv trauma of the left kidney with renal rupture , hematoma , and urinoma .

he was referred to our hospital in hemodynamic stability ; therefore , a conservative approach was chosen.one year after the accident the patient was free from symptoms , and the renal function was normal ; ct scan revealed neither hematoma nor urinoma.since nothing is known on the long term outcomes in patients with severe renal traumas , long term follow up studies are highly recommended .

Generated Summary:

a 17year old male patient was referred to our hospital because of hematuria and left renal trauma grade iv due to a motorbike accident .

a ct scan of the abdomen revealed a grade iv trauma of the left kidney with multifragmentary renal ruptures , a large 7.5 cm retroperitoneal hematoma , and a urinoma . a conservative approach was chosen and broad spectrum antibiotic administered , as well as bed rest , hydration , clinical monitoring , and urethral catheterization . at the last outpatient control

, 1 year after the accident the patient was free from symptoms , renal function was normal , ct scan showed a left renal function normal , and radionuclide scan revealed a right renal function of 38% and a right kidney function of 62% , and hypertension was not noted . in our patient ,

renal trauma was managed conservatively , avoiding additional loss of renal parenchyma .

Example 217:

Abstract:

renal ewing sarcoma (es) is a rare malignant tumor characterized by fusion of the ewsr1 gene with a member of the ets family of oncogenes , arising at a specific chromosomal translocation .

diagnosis of es can be problematic , especially from cytological or small bioptical specimens because the differential diagnoses comprising a diverse group of small round blue cell tumors (srbcts) .

we report a case of primary renal es in a young male , which had a t(11;22) (q24;q12) chromosome translocation encoding a type2 ewsr1/fli1 fusion transcript .

the tumor cells showed diffuse cytoplasmic immunoreactivity for cd99 and diffuse nuclear immunoreactivity for nkx2.2 , an important oncogenic transcriptional target of ewsr1/fli1 , not only in the histological , but also in the cytological specimens . from the results of this case ,

we speculate that nkx2.2 , in combination with cd99 , may be a useful immunocytochemical marker to distinguish renal es from other srbcts of kidney .

Generated Summary:

renal ewing sarcoma (es) is a rare small round blue cell tumor (srbct) , which predominantly affects adolescents and young adults .

cytogenetically , renal ess commonly harbor characteristic chromosomal translocations , more than 90% of which are reciprocal translocation t (11;22) (q24;q12) , resulting in an ewsr1/fli1 fusion transcript . here

we report a case of renal es with a t-11;22 (q22;q13) chromosome translocation encoding an ewr1 /fli 1 fusion transcript.the tumor cells in both histological and cytological specimens showed diffuse and strong nuclear immunoreactivity for nkx2.2 , an oncogenic transcriptional target of ewsrin1/ fli1 , which may be a useful immunocytochemical marker for renal es harboring ewsr1/fusion transcript.conclusion a 35-year - old male presented with a 2-week history of abdominal pain and hematuria . computed tomography revealed a large mass (15.5cm 13.5 cm 10 cm) replacing the right kidney and expanding into the

Example 218:

Abstract:

inflammatory pseudotumor of the kidney is a rare benign condition with unknown etiology that can mimic malignancy .

we report a case of inflammatory pseudotumor of the kidney .

a 59-year - old male patient was admitted with a complaint of right flank pain and hematuria . ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging of the patient revealed a 9 cm 10 cm mass originating from the renal parenchyma with posterior extension .

operative findings revealed a mass adhering to the psoas muscle .

histopathologic examination demonstrated spindle - shaped fibroblast cells accompanying inflammatory cells .

the pathological diagnosis was renal inflammatory pseudotumor .

repeated us and computed tomography revealed complete remission .

Generated Summary:

inflammatory pseudotumor (ipt) of the kidney is a rare benign condition with unknown etiology that can mimic malignancy .

ipt may develop at several anatomic sites including air passages , gastrointestinal tissues , soft tissues , orbit , spleen , liver , lymph nodes , and kidneys , but ipt occurring at the renal site is extremely rare . in this report ,

a 59-year - old male patient was admitted to our hospital with complaints of right flank pain and hematuria . increased neutrophil count with normal white blood cell level and high blood urea nitrogen (bun) (82 mg / dl) and creatinine (0.6 - 1.2 mg / cdl) levels were found on laboratory examination . a hypoechoic , heterogeneous , solid renal mass seen on ultrasonography and computed tomography (ct) revealed renal malignancies . on the basis of the clinical and radiological findings

, the patient had exploratory surgery , since the mass was adhering to the psoas muscle , the surgeon did not resect the mass and the kidney was removed . on histopathologic examination , the mass lesion

Example 219:

Abstract:

conjoined twins are a very rare entity .

it is associated with poor survival rate in the presence of vital organ sharing .

the entity can be diagnosed as early as the first trimester .

a conjoined twin diagnosed late in labor is a malady with high perinatal mortality and maternal morbidity .

we present one such case of xiphopagus twins .

the management of a case diagnosed late in labor can be very challenging .

such obstetric challenges can be avoided by a meticulous early scan with a high index of suspicion , especially in the absence of separating membrane while scanning multiple pregnancies .

Generated Summary:

conjoined twins recognized late in labor is an unfortunate malady associated with very high perinatal mortality and maternal morbidity .

such a malady can be easily prevented if a checklist is followed while performing an ultrasound for a multiple pregnancy

. a 32-year - old , nulliparous woman with one previous abortion was admitted at 40 weeks of pregnancy with labor pains

. she had had a non - consanguineous marriage two years earlier . she was admitted to the labor room at term with

pains and draining for half hour. she had been already diagnosed to have a twin pregnancy at 30 weeks of gestation by a

general practitioner . the cervix was 3 cm dilated , fully effaced and vertex was at -3 station . the cervical dialation and

descent of the first vertex progressed satisfactorily with the partograph line to the left of the alert line

. traction on the delivered part did not cause any further descent . neither could the limits of the stalk be made out from the vaginal approach .

Example 220:**Abstract:**

multiple primary malignancies (mpms) are present when a patient is diagnosed with more than one primary malignancy and when each tumor is histologically unrelated to the others .

mpms are considered synchronous when they present within 6 months of one another . here ,

we report the case of a 57-year - old woman with a past medical history significant for melanoma in 1988 , who

presented in 2014 with 5 distinct tumors within 4 months : malignant melanoma of the right popliteal fossa , invasive

lobular breast carcinoma , diffuse large b cell lymphoma , nodular lymphocyte predominant hodgkin lymphoma , and a

giant cell tumor of tendon sheath / pigmented villonodular synovitis .

we discuss her treatment and also present a brief review of the literature .

the incidence of mpms appears to be on the rise , which demands an interdisciplinary , multimodal , and personalized approach to care .

Generated Summary:

multiple primary malignancies (mpms) are rare and are described mostly as case reports , although there are reports from single institutions and from the registries of certain countries .

the mechanism of development of mpms is unclear and likely multifactorial ; identified risk factors include previous cancer treatment , smoking , diet , and genetic mutations . here , we present the case of a 57-year - old woman

presenting with melanoma , breast cancer , diffuse large b - cell lymphoma (dlbcl) , nodular lymphocyte - predominant hodgkin lymphoma , and a giant cell tumor , with all 5 diagnoses made within 4 months . to our knowledge

, this is the first report of multiple mpms in the same patient .

Example 221:**Abstract:**

following subarachnoid hemorrhage , hyperglycemia is strongly associated with complications and with impaired neurological recovery . targeted insulin therapy for glycemic control might , on the contrary , have harmful effects by causing too low cerebral glucose levels .

the study published by schlenk and colleagues in the previous issue of critical care shows that insulin caused a significant decrease in the interstitial cerebral glucose concentration although the blood glucose level remained unaffected . since

several studies utilizing various analytical techniques have shown that cerebral blood flow and cerebral glucose uptake and metabolism are insulin - independent processes , the observation remains unexplained .

Generated Summary:

intracerebral microdialysis and bedside biochemical monitoring have been performed to monitor the glucose interstitial concentration in diabetic men .

the present study shows that insulin caused a significant decrease in the interstitial cerebral glucose concentration in 10 diabetic men utilizing quantitative dynamic positron emission tomography scanning of labeled water (H_2O). the present study showed that insulin did not affect the cerebral blood flow . however , the presented biochemical data , however , do not support this hypothesis . during a gradual decrease in cerebral bloodflow

, the oxygen supply to the brain will be insufficient reflected in an increased lactate / pyruvate ratio before the supply of substrate is seriously jeopardized .

Example 222:

Abstract:

anterior or anterior - lateral dislocation of the ankle is a rare condition that can be treated conservatively as well as any other similar types of ankle dislocations without associated fractures .

we present a case report of an anterior - lateral ankle dislocation with a concomitant avulsion injury of the ankle 's anterior capsule in a diabetic patient that was treated conservatively . at the patient 's visit

12 months after the initial injury , he was asymptomatic with full range of motion of the ankle joint . to our knowledge , we could not identify this type of an injury in a diabetic patient that was treated successfully with conservative treatment in the existing literature .

Generated Summary:

a 70 year - old male presented to the emergency department of our institution after being involved in a motor vehicle accident .

he had sustained a minor injury of the head (glasgow coma scale 15/15) , the chest (seat belt burn) and lower extremities (bruises). the initial plain radiographs (anteroposterior and lateral views of the ankle joint) confirmed the diagnosis of talar dislocation , but also the absence of any fracture . owing that there was no fracture and major neurovascular trauma , an attempt of closed reduction

was performed at approximately 1 hours after the injury at the emergency room at approximately 2 hours after it . radiographic ankle views at the initial presentation showing the anterior - lateral dislocation of the knee showed the anterior position of the talus and , finally , dorsiflexion of the foot in a way to redirect the articular line of the

ankle joint . the closed reduction was achieved by axial traction of the calcaneus with one hand while the other hand was placed at the dorsal aspect of the midfoot with the foot held in slight plantarflexion for a couple of minutes , followed by lateral compression and external rotation of the talus and

Example 223:

Abstract:

presented are 1986 data and trend data (1974 - 86) on the use and cost of home health agency services rendered to

aged and disabled medicare beneficiaries .

since 1974 , reimbursements for these services have grown more rapidly than overall medicare expenditures . from 1974 to 1986 , medicare expenditures for these services increased from \$ 141 million to \$ 1.8 billion , an average annual rate of 24 percent .

hha reimbursements , however , continue to represent only a small proportion (3.6 percent in 1986) of all medicare expenditures .

Generated Summary:

the use of medicare home health agency (hha) benefits rose from 957,400 in 1980 to 1,351,200 in 1983 , an average annual rate of growth of 12.2 percent ; the comparable figure for the period 1983 - 86 was only 5.8 percent .

the use of hha services rose from 34 to 45 during the period 1980 - 83 , compared with a rise of only 1.3 percent during the pre - pps period . for the measures presented in table 1 ,

there was a similar rise in the number of visits per 1,000 enrollees , from 578 for those 65 - 66 years of age to 2,352 for persons 85 years or over , an increase of 273 percent .

Example 224:

Abstract:

hepatosplenic t - cell lymphoma (hstcl) is a very rare peripheral t - cell lymphoma characterized by extranodal infiltration of mature malignant post - thymic t - lymphocytes into sinusoids of the liver and spleen without lymphadenopathy and significant cytopenias .

the aetiology of the disease is unknown .

we describe the case of a female patient in whom hstcl developed after delivery and who was previously without disease .

flow cytometry and liver puncture are essential for diagnosing hstcl , especially in patients with unexplained pancytopenia and hepatosplenomegaly .

since phenotypic results can easily be misinterpreted as non - malignant , the examiner should have enough experience to recognize clonal changes of t - lymphocytes .

namely , in contrast to b - lymphocytes , t - lymphocytes do not have an efficient indicator of clonality and are recognized by flow cytometry based only on aberrant expression of commonly present antigens of t - cell and nk - cell subsets . at present

, there is no known cure for hstcl with a maximum survival up to 2 years .

Generated Summary:

hepatosplenic t - cell lymphoma (hstcl) is a rare , non - immunocompromised lymphoma with predominant occurrence in young male adults and characterized by extranodal infiltration of mature malignant post - thymic t - lymphocytes into sinusoids of the liver and spleen without lymphadenopathy and significant cytopenias .

increased numbers of normal t - cells can be found in patients with chronic antigen stimulation , autoimmune disease , post solid organ transplantation (kidney , liver) and splenectomy . here

we report a case of a 20-year - old woman who presented with acute haematomata in both hands , hepatosplenomegaly and pancytopenia .

Example 225:

Abstract:

an 82-year - old female patient undergoing cardiogenic shock caused by atrioventricular junctional rhythm immediately after percutaneous coronary intervention (pci) is described .

pharmacotherapy was invalid , and subsequent application of atrial pacing reversed the cardiogenic shock .

pci - related injury of sinuatrial nodal artery leading to acute atrial contractility loss , accompanied by atrioventricular junctional arrhythmia , was diagnosed .

we recommend that preoperative risk evaluation be required for multi - risk patients . likewise , emergent measures should to be established in advance .

this case reminds us that atrial pacing can be an optimal management technique once cardiogenic shock has occurred .

Generated Summary:

cardiogenic shock (cs) during an intervention process , especially in arrhythmia - induced cases , is rare . by reviewing the related literature , we have identified several potential risk predictor variables for cs before intervention performance , including age , heart rate , killip class , previous acute myocardial infarction (ami) , and sex . in addition , pci - related injury may be warning signs during the procedure .

we suggest that adequate compensation of atrial contractility can be vital to hemodynamics .

Example 226:

Abstract:

neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses (ncls) comprise a heterogeneous group of metabolic storage diseases that present with the accumulation of autofluorescent lipopigment , neurodegeneration and premature death .

nine genes have been thus far identified as the cause of different types of ncl , with ages at onset ranging from around birth to adult , although the underlying etiology of the disease still remains elusive .

we present a family with typical ncl pathology in which we performed exome sequencing and identified a single homozygous mutation in atp13a2 that fully segregates with disease within the family .

mutations in atp13a2 are a known cause of kufor rakeb syndrome (krs) , a rare parkinsonian phenotype with juvenile onset .

these data show that ncl and krs may share etiological features and implicate the lysosomal pathway in parkinson 's disease .

Generated Summary:

the neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses (ncls) are a heterogeneous group of inherited progressive degenerative diseases that affect the brain and sometimes the retina .

they are characterized by lysosomal accumulation of autofluorescent lipopigment that display typical ultrastructural patterns . in humans ,

loss - of - function mutations in atp13a2 cause kufor

rakeb syndrome (krs) , a very rare form of autosomal - recessive hereditary parkinsonism with dementia and juvenile onset . here

, we present a large ncl family from belgium , in which , although extensively studied in the past , no mutation underlying the disease had been identified . in addition , brain magnetic resonance imaging showed global atrophy for both syndromes , while iron deposition is typically seen only in krs .

Example 227:

Abstract:

a 26-year - old male experienced a recurrence of idiopathic focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (ifsgs) after his second renal transplant .

reduction of proteinuria was rapidly induced by plasmapheresis (pp) and the patient has remained in remission with a once - weekly pp regimen , which has now been continued for > 3 years .

we were also able to induce remission of ifsgs in this patient by treatment with high cut - off haemodialysis using the therelite dialyser .

this observation lends support for the pathophysiological role of an as yet unknown , circulating glomerular filtration barrier permeability factor with an estimated weight of between 30 and 50 kda .

Generated Summary:

abstractidiopathic focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (ifsgs) recurs after renal transplantation in 20% of cases and the chance of recurrence after a second renal transplant exceeds 80% .

plasmapheresis (pp) is effective in treating this disease but there is evidence that the disease is caused by an incompletely characterized circulating glomerular filtration barrier permeability factor . here

, we describe a patient who achieved sustained remission of recurrent ifsgs after receiving a second kidney transplant with long - term maintenance pp and hco - haemodialysis.a 26-year - old male patient received a second , three human leucocyte antigen (hla) mismatched (a , b and dr) kidney transplant from a living - related donor in january 2007 . he had a normal renal function without hypoalbuminaemia or proteinuria at the time of donation and remains in good clinical condition with a normal kidney function some 3 years after donation .

Example 228:

Abstract:

esophageal manometry is considered the gold standard for assessing esophageal motor function . although conventional manometry has been widely used to evaluate esophageal motor function ,

this is not fully satisfactory for explaining esophageal symptoms .

high - resolution manometry (hrm) is designed to overcome the limitations of conventional manometric systems with advanced technologies . a solid - state hrm assembly with 36 solid - state sensors spaced at 1 cm intervals (sierra scientific instruments inc .

, los angeles , ca , usa) has been widely used around the world .

calibration and post - study thermal correction should be performed at each test .

the hrm assembly was passed transnasally and positioned to record from the hypopharynx to the stomach .

after a 5 minutes resting period to assess basal sphincter pressure , 5 ml water swallows are obtained in a supine posture .

the interpretation of hrm data is still being refined .

recently , the hrm classification working group revised the chicago classification based on a systematic analysis of motility patterns in 75 control subjects and 400 consecutive patients .

the below will show you a summary of the new chicago classification of distal esophageal motility disorders to provide a practical way of interpreting hrm .

Generated Summary:

a stepwise high - resolution esophageal pressure topography (hrept) analysis algorithm was developed to identify patients with esophagogastric junction (egj) pressure morphology and the presence or absence of impaired deglutitive egj relaxation .

the analysis of individual swallows based on the criteria in table 1 , the component results are synthesized into a global diagnosis by the chicago classification of the distal esophagusal motility disorders (gds).the gds classification of gds can now be made with analysis tools available in the current version of manoviewtm analysis software .

Example 229:

Abstract:

constantly evolving treatment guidelines based on a growing body of randomized controlled trials are helping us to improve outcomes in sepsis .

however , it must be borne in mind that proven benefit from individual sepsis treatments does not guarantee synergistic

beneficial effects when new treatments are added to sepsis management .

indeed , unexpected harmful interactions are also possible .

a good example of this is the conflict between intensive insulin therapy and ' low dose ' hydrocortisone in septic shock . the goal of tight glycaemic control is made more complicated by steroid - induced hyperglycaemia . in their recent study , loisa and coworkers demonstrate a measure that reduces the risk for this interaction .

they found continuous infusion of hydrocortisone to be associated with fewer hyperglycaemic episodes and reduced staff workload compared with bolus application .

Generated Summary:

hydrocortisone administration has been recognized as a key component of treatment of critically ill patients , with significant impact on morbidity and mortality . however , it has also been shown that these findings are not necessarily applicable to all the clinical situations encountered in critical care .

clinicians are often faced with widely varying glucose levels in patients with severe sepsis or septic shock . in this issue of critical care

, loisa and coworkers present the first randomized controlled trial on the influence of mode of hydrocortisone administration on glycaemic control in patients suffering from sepsis . in the present study , they conducted a prospective study in 48 septic - shock patients , who were randomly assigned to receive either four times daily 50 mg hydrocortisone boluses or the same dosage as a continuous infusion . in addition , blood glucose was recorded every 2 hours and insulin titrated to blood glucose levels of 4 to 7 mmol / l (72 to 126 mg / dl) . the frequency of insulin adjustments was documented and used as a measure of staff workload. the results of this study suggest that the use of low - dose hydrocortisone therapy may increase the risk of hyperglycaemia in septic

Example 230:

Abstract:

synovial sarcoma arises in the para - articular tissues , and it can also occur in various unexpected sites .

we report a rare case of primary monophasic synovial sarcoma (mss) arising in the mesentery . a 59-year - old man presented with a palpable abdominal mass . on microscopic examination ,

the entire tumor comprised a dense proliferation of the spindle cells without epithelial components .

the tumor cells were positive for transducin - like enhancer of split 1 , bcl-2 , epithelial membrane antigen and cd99 but negative for cd34 , cd117 , alpha - smooth muscle actin , cytokeratin , and calretinin on immunohistochemistry .

the reverse transcriptase - polymerase chain reaction revealed a single 151-bp fragment representing the syt - ssx2 fusion transcript . because mesenteric mss is extremely rare and many cases display histologic findings that overlap with those of more frequently involved tumors such as hemangiopericytoma and gastrointestinal stromal tumor , there is a chance of making an incorrect diagnosis that can result in an inappropriate treatment .

Generated Summary:

a 59-year - old man was admitted to the hospital because of a 3-month - history of huge abdominal palpable mass in the right lower quadrant .

a magnetic resonance imaging of the abdomen revealed a well - defined heterogeneously enhanced giant mass involving the lower abdomen adjacent to the jejunum . the suspected preoperative diagnosis was a sort of mesenteric or omental tumor , such as gastrointestinal stromal tumor (gist) , hemangiopericytoma or leiomyosarcoma . however the rt - pcr was carried out under the following thermocycling conditions : 35 amplification cycles , each consisting of denaturation at 94 for 30 seconds , annealing at 61 and 30 seconds and elongation at 72 for 90 seconds , with an extension of 72 for 1 minute .

the tumor cells were positive for transducin - like enhancer of split 1 (tle1) , cytokeratin ae1/ae3 (1:400 , biogenex ,

san ramon , ca , usa) , calretinin (predilution , labvision , neomarkers) and cd117 (1.200 , dako) .

Example 231:

Abstract:

we evaluated the safety and efficacy of pars plana vitrectomy (ppv) with primary posterior iris claw intraocular lens (iol) implantation in cases of posterior dislocation of nucleus and iol without capsular support .

this was a retrospective interventional case series .

fifteen eyes underwent ppv with primary posterior iris claw iol implantation performed by a single vitreoretinal surgeon .

the main outcome measures were changes in best corrected visual acuity and anterior and posterior segment complications .

a total of 15 eyes were included in this study .

eight had nucleus drop , three had iol drop during cataract surgery and four had traumatic posterior dislocation of lens .

the final postoperative best corrected visual acuity was 20/60 or better in 11 patients .

this procedure is a viable option in achieving good functional visual acuity in eyes without capsular support .

Generated Summary:

objective : to evaluate the efficacy of posterior iris claw implantation (ppv) in patients with posteriorly dislocated nucleus , lens or iol following cataract surgery. materials and methods : a retrospective interventional case series was performed in 15 patients who underwent ppv .

all surgeries were performed under peribulbar anesthesia . for a lens or nucleus dislocated into the vitreous cavity , standard 20-gauge three - port ppv

was performed followed by nucleus or lens removal with an ultrasonic fragmenter . in case of iol in vitreous cavity , ppv was done and iol was removed with a lens fixation forceps. results: a total of 15 patients were included in the study. conclusion: this study suggests that ppv is a safe and effective method for the removal of dislocation of lens , nucleus , iol and lens .

Example 232:

Abstract:

the presence of depression in alcohol - dependent persons is likely to influence treatment process and outcomes .

identification of depression is important though not every depressed alcohol - dependent person requires treatment with antidepressants .

understanding the association between depression and alcohol dependence is essential for proper management of alcohol dependence . objectives . to determine the prevalence of depression among alcohol - dependent persons before and after alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation . design .

clinical trial with pre-/postmeasurements . method .

the cidr and who - assist were administered to 188 alcohol - dependent persons at intake and after six months .

a researcher - designed sociodemographic questionnaire was also administered at intake

. results .

the prevalence of depression among alcohol - dependent persons is high (63.8%) with a significant association between depression and the mean audit score . at posttest ,

depressed participants had a statistically significant craving for alcohol .

conclusion .

alcohol dependence is associated with major depression .

Generated Summary:

background : the prevalence of comorbidity of depression and alcohol use disorders (aud) has been demonstrated in a

number of researches .

depression in an alcohol - dependent person has been reported to not only lower the resolve to resisting alcohol use , but may also lead to use of alcohol to relieve the depressive symptoms. **objective:** the objective of the study was to determine the association between alcohol use disorder identification test (audit) positive participants and comorbid depression. **materials and methods :** the data is part of that collected in a prospective study conducted in the west nairobi area of the university of kairo in 2008. **results:** a total of 188 alcohol - use disorder positive subjects were included in the study . in the audit

, there was a statistically significant correlation between the study participants ' level of alcohol dependence , demographic characteristics , or illness - related variables. **conclusion:** the study showed that there was positive correlation between major depressive illness , panic disorder , and alcohol abuse among patients admitted at the main referral psychiatric hospital. **conclusions:** although the cooccurrence of depression has been confirmed by several studies , the relationship between the two disorders has been difficult to describe .

Example 233:

Abstract:

atrial fibrillation is a common arrhythmia affecting thousands of individuals worldwide .

it is a conduction disorder that causes the heart to beat irregularly and rapidly .

there are a few medical approaches to manage this costly health care burden : antiarrhythmics to maintain normal sinus rhythm , beta blockers to achieve rate control while allowing atrial fibrillation to persist , and electro - physiologic intervention for rate and rhythm control .

these treatments can be costly and are not without side effects .

yoga , an intervention that is available to people worldwide , has shown some promise in combating this widespread heart disorder .

Generated Summary:

atrial fibrillation (af) is a common cardiac arrhythmia that affects two to three million people worldwide .

it is associated with significant morbidity and is also an independent risk factor for mortality . in the yoga my heart study , the authors tested the hypothesis that yoga could reduce af symptoms and improve quality of life (qol) , mental health , physical functioning , depression , and anxiety . for the first 3 months , patients continued standard af aad therapy , followed by 3 months of 60-min biweekly yoga sessions . for 3 months , the primary outcome was a composite of the reductions in symptomatic af , symptomatic non - af , and asymptomatic af episodes as recorded by a diary and correlated with a non - looping event monitor . in addition , there were significant decreases in heart rate and systolic and diastolic blood pressure after yoga training ($p < 0.001$) .

Example 234:

Abstract:

ion transport processes are highly energy consuming .

it is therefore critical to couple ion transport processes to the metabolic state of the cell .

an important player in this coupling appears to be the amp - activated protein kinase (ampk) .

this kinase becomes activated during conditions of cellular metabolic stress and is well - known for its role in promoting atp - generating catabolic pathways while turning off atp - utilizing anabolic pathways .

over the past decade ampk has also emerged as a key regulator of ion channel activity as an increasing number of ion channels are reported to be either directly or indirectly regulated by the kinase .

ampk therefore provides a necessary link between cellular energy levels and ion channel activity .

Generated Summary:

the amp - activated protein kinase (ampk) regulates ion channel activity .

ampk is a ubiquitously expressed ser / thr kinase , which exists as a heterotrimer composed of a catalytic -subunit and regulatory - and -subunits . in addition to its effects on cellular metabolism , ampk also influences a great deal of cellular processes including cell growth and division , apoptosis , gene transcription , protein synthesis and cell polarization . in this review

, we will focus on one of the more recently recognized functions of ampk , which is its impact on ion channel activation .

Example 235:

Abstract:

we tested the fluoroquinolone susceptibility of 499 salmonella enterica isolates collected from travelers returning to finland during 2003-2007 . among isolates from travelers to thailand and malaysia , reduced fluoroquinolone susceptibility decreased from 65% to 22% ($p = 0.002$) .

all isolates showing nonclassical quinolone resistance were from travelers to these 2 countries .

Generated Summary:

salmonella enterica isolates collected during 2003-2007 from finnish travelers returning from abroad were analyzed using a logistic regression model with year as a covariate .

ciprofloxacin susceptibility and quinolone resistance decreased significantly during the study period , from 39% in 2003 to 22% in 2007 ($p = 0.012$) .

Example 236:

Abstract:

burr - hole craniostomy with closed - system drainage is a safe and effective method for the management of chronic subdural hematoma .

however , contralateral acute subdural hematoma has been reported to be a rare and devastating complication .

only 3 cases have been described in the literature . herein , we reported an 80-year - old male with chronic subdural hematoma and contralateral subdural hygroma .

the burr - hole craniostomy with closed - system drainage was initially performed to treat the chronic subdural hematoma .

three days after surgery , weakness of the extremities developed , and contralateral acute subdural bleeding within the previous subdural hygroma was diagnosed by ct scan of the brain .

the pathophysiological mechanism of this rare complication was discussed , and the relevant literature was also reviewed .

Generated Summary:

we report a case of acute subdural hemorrhage in an 80-year - old male with a history of head injury resulting from a fall 2 months previously .

he had complained of dizziness , right side motor weakness , and unsteady gait one week prior to admission . a ct scan of the brain revealed hypodensity lesions in the bilateral frontotemporoparietal region that were larger on the left side , and chronic sdh on the right side were diagnosed . after explanation

, emergency right side burr - hole craniostomy with closed - system drainage was performed . under general anesthesia

, moderate pressure of the motor - oil - like fluid was noted during dural opening , and then a closed drainage system was placed . after surgery , the subsequent ct revealed the development of acute hemorrhage within the previous subdural hygroma space in the right frontal and parietal area , compressing the adjacent parenchyma .

Example 237:

Abstract:

[purpose] the aim of this study was to compare hamstring - to - quadriceps ratio between the accelerating and decelerating sections for anterior cruciate ligament protection during squat exercise . [subjects and methods] nine asymptomatic males were enrolled in this study .

the hamstring (medial part) and quadriceps (rectus femoris) muscle activities during squat exercise were measured , and the squat exercises were classified into two sections (accelerating and decelerating) by using an accelerometer . [results]

the hamstring - to - quadriceps ratio was significantly higher in the decelerating section than in the accelerating section during the squat exercise .

[conclusion] application of an increasing decelerating section strategy during the squat exercise can prevent damage in patients with a weakened anterior cruciate ligament due to sports activities .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] this study compared the

h / q ratio between the accelerating and decelerating sections during the squat exercise for anterior cruciate ligament (acl) protection .

[subjects and methods] nine asymptomatic males aged 25.4 3.2 years (mean sd) were enrolled in this study . [results]

the acceleration section was significantly higher in the decelerated section than in the accelerating section (0.79) , but not in the acceleration

section . in conclusion , the quadriceps and hamstring showed strong tendency as antagonist and agonist muscles , respectively , in

accelerating section during knee flexion and reextension . [conclusion] performing isotonic squat exercise that uses the accelerating segment can enhance muscle strength in the lower limb .

Example 238:

Abstract:

a 24-year - old female patient presented with complaints of nausea , vomiting and of loss of consciousness lasted for 15 minutes with left sided weakness .

neuroradiological evaluation revealed a hemorrhagic mass lesion in the right frontal lobe .

the patient was operated and intraoperative findings showed a cortical - subcortical hematoma including hemorrhagic and disrupted tissue with a pathologic purple tissue on the periphery of the hematoma .

postoperative course was uneventful and postoperative histopathological examination revealed primitive neuroectodermal tumor .

the patient was then referred to medical and radiation oncology clinics for further evaluation and treatment .

Generated Summary:

primitive neuroectodermal tumors (pnets) in adults are extremely rare .

supratentorial pnets are generally considered to represent a more aggressive tumor group than medulloblastoma , with a frequently massive tumor burden and a higher incidence of disseminated disease at diagnosis . in this report

, we describe a case of a 24-year - old female patient presenting with intracranial hemorrhage in the right frontal lobe , which was diagnosed as a pnet in the postoperative brain computed tomography (ct) scan .

Example 239:

Abstract:

highlighting sarcoma / primitive neuroectodermal tumor of the kidney (es / pnet) is a member of ewing s sarcoma family , occurring in young adults.the clinical course and prognosis of es / pnet are different from renal cell carcinoma (rcc).for definite diagnosis , in addition to cytogenetic analysis ; other techniques may be needed ; such as fluorescent in situ hybridization (fish) , reverse transcriptase - polymerase chain reaction (rt - pcr) of the t (11 ; 22) translocation [1] .

Generated Summary:

epithelial neoplastic syndrome (es / pnet) of the kidney is a rare condition .

the diagnosis is based on immunohistochemical studies (ihc) of tumoral cells and the presence of cd99 , cd45 , ck7 , cd56 , chromogranin , synaptophysin and cd 20 but nse and cd99 were positive in tumoral cell . in this report , we describe two cases of es / pseudnet of the kidneys , which were confirmed by histopathological examination .

Example 240:

Abstract:

since urethral foley catheterization is usually easy and safe , serious complications related to this procedure have been rarely reported .

herein , we describe a case of intraperitoneally placed urethral catheter via verumontanum presenting as intraperitoneal bladder perforation in a chronically debilitated elderly patient .

a 82-yr - old male patient was admitted with symptoms of hematuria , lower abdominal pain after traumatic foley catheterization .

the retrograde cystography showed findings of intraperitoneal bladder perforation , but emergency laparotomy with intraoperative urethrocystoscopy revealed a tunnel - like false passage extending from the verumontanum into the rectovesical pouch between the posterior wall of the bladder and the anterior wall of the rectum with no bladder injury .

the patient was treated with simple closure of the perforated rectovesical pouch and a placement of suprapubic cystostomy tube .

Generated Summary:

urethral catheterization is one of the most commonly performed procedures in healthcare settings worldwide .

although it is considered as simple and safe procedure , however , clinicians including urologists can encounter significant difficulties and traumatic catheterizations are sometimes possible . in this article

, we report a first case of intraperitoneally placed urethral foley catheter via verumontanum , which was presented as intraperitonitis , in a chronically malnourished bed - ridden elderly man . a 82-yr old male was admitted to our department for sudden onset acute abdominal pain .

he also has a significant history of urinary incontinence which became progressively worse and an insertion of foley catheter was recommended at a private healthcare institute . however , he was unable to perform a laparotomy due to bladder peritonitis . to further examine the extent of the injury ,

intraoperative urethrocystoscopy revealed a tunnel - like false passage extending into the rectovesical pouch between the posterior wall and the anterior wall of the rectum . to our knowledge , this is the first report of a foley - catheter injury occurring in an elderly patient .

Example 241:

Abstract:

aim to compare the quality of life indicators in patients with metastatic breast cancer diagnosed with major depressive episodes with those in patients with no psychiatric diagnosis.patients and methodswe conducted a cross - sectional ,

observational study at the day care unit of the oncology institute

ioan chiricu

cluj - napoca in a group of 100 patients with metastatic breast cancer , during chemotherapy .

general data were collected and the patients received a complete psychiatric evaluation , in conjunction with a structured interview and an oncology designed quality of life questionnaire.results the rate of major depressive episodes in the group was 29.30% .

the patients with major depressive episodes had lower adjusted mean scores for physical , emotional , social and role functioning and higher adjusted mean scores for fatigue , nausea and vomiting , pain , dyspnea , insomnia , appetite loss and constipation than those without diagnosis .

the quality of life / global health status scores were significantly lower in the depressive patients group , and the same results were noted for sexual functioning and enjoyment mean scores , as well as for the future perspective.conclusion these results suggest that patients with metastatic breast cancer and major depressive episodes have an impaired quality of life as compared to those without psychiatric diagnosis .

Generated Summary:

background : the quality of life of oncologic patients is significantly influenced by their psychiatric co - morbidities .

major depressive episodes (mde) , with a reported prevalence of 14.3% in cancer patients , increase the subjective distress , impact on the patient s adherence to specific therapies and are considered to prolong the time spent in medical care units , and reduce survival rates of malignancy suffering patients.objective:the aim of the present study was to compare the scores of the qualityof life aspects of metastatic breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy , from the perspective of the presence or the absence of an associated mde.materials and methods : a total of 100 successive metastatic cancer patients underwent chemotherapy in the day care unit of the oncology institute

cluj - napoca were evaluated , all having stage iv breast cancer and informed of the prognosis of the disease.results:we found statistically significant differences between the two groups concerning the living environment , the marital status , the social support , the metastasis site , the surgery type , the specific therapies , the dexamethasone and opioids use and the somatic co- morbidities.conclusion:the main objective of the study was

Example 242:

Abstract:

apnoea of prematurity is treated with noninvasive respiratory therapy and methylxanthines . for therapy unresponsive apnoea doxapram is often prescribed in preterm neonates .

the duration , dosage and route of administration of doxapram together with its efficacy was evaluated in two dutch neonatal intensive care .

outcome concerning short - term safety and neonatal morbidity were evaluated . during 5 years , 122 of 1,501 admitted newborns < 32 weeks of gestational age received doxapram .

64.8% of patients did not need intubation after doxapram .

25% of treated neonates were < 27 weeks of gestation .

a positive response to doxapram therapy on apnoea was associated with longer duration of doxapram usage ($p < 0.001$) , lower mean doses ($p < 0.003$) , and less days of intensive care (median 33 versus 42 days ; $p < 0.002$) .

no patients died during doxapram therapy .

incidence of necrotizing enterocolitis , intraventricular hemorrhage , periventricular leukomalacia , retinopathy of prematurity , persistent ductus arteriosus , or worsening of pulmonary condition did not increase during doxapram therapy .

doxapram is frequently used for apnoea of prematurity , despite a lack of data on short - term efficacy and long - term safety . until efficacy and safety

are confirmed in prospective trials , doxapram should be used with caution .

Generated Summary:

we performed an audit on doxapram use and the effects of caffeine in neonates with persistent idiopathic apnoea of prematurity in two tertiary neonatal intensive care units (leiden university medical center , leiden , center 1) in the netherlands during the last 5 years .

data of patients who received caffeine base formulations from 2006 till 2011 were selected in both centers , and data on total numbers of patients admitted per gestational age group were also collected.resultsin both centers

caffeine was used in 68 neonates who were treated with caffeine and in 68 patients who were not treated with other caffeine regimens . in all patients ,

no significant adverse effects were observed . in addition , there was no significant difference in the dose of caffeine (0.5 mg / kg / day) or in the dosage of caffeine for the duration of treatment ($p < 0.05$) . however , there were no significant differences in the amount of caffeine consumed ($p = 0.001$) between the two nicus . in conclusion , caffeine may be considered as the treatment of last resort before endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation .

Example 243:

Abstract:

mechanisms of innate and adaptive immunity play a pivotal role in the development of cancer .

chronic inflammation can drive tumor development , but antitumor immunity can also restrict or even prevent tumor growth .

new data show that feed - forward signals downstream of the receptor for advanced glycation end - products (rage) can fuel chronic inflammation , creating a microenvironment that is ideal for tumor formation .

Generated Summary:

the role of myeloid differentiation factor 88 (myd88) in inflammation - driven tumorigenesis is still unclear .

recent work has positioned myd 88 as a critical downstream signaling molecule for both the toll - like receptor (tlr) family of microbial pattern recognition receptors and the il-1 and -18 receptors as a central player in tumor - promoting inflammation . in the diethylnitrosamine model of liver cancer ,

tlrs can recognize a wide range of highly conserved microbial products , potentially implicating occult infections or normal flora in the tumor - associated inflammation , suggesting that tumors may be aberrant consequences of initially physiological immune responses . in addition

, tlr signaling is important for the initiation of neutrophil infiltration in response to necrotic cells , and it may also have important tumor - intrinsic effects .

Example 244:

Abstract:

a 65-year - old man presented with a progressive increase in plasma creatinine (pcr) .

two years before , diffusion - weighted magnetic resonance imaging had revealed a relapse of immunoglobulin g4 (igg4)-related autoimmune pancreatitis (aip) associated with sclerosing cholangitis .

bilateral hypointense renal cortical nodules were also described .

kidney biopsy showed patchy disappearance of tubules , sparse interstitial fibrosis and igg4 + plasma cells (> 30 per high power field) leading to the diagnosis of igg4-related tubulointerstitial nephritis (tin) . despite methylprednisolone , pcr and serum igg4 levels remained elevated . starting azathioprine (aza) normalized igg4 levels , which elicited corticosteroid withdrawal after 17 months .

one year later , renal function remains stable .

our clinical observation underlines the importance of biological and radiological long - term follow - up of patients with

previous aip in order to early detect igg4-related renal involvement .

corticosteroids are the first choice , but in the case of adverse effects or partial remission , aza could be a useful and safe alternative therapy .

Generated Summary:

immunoglobulin g4-related disease (igg4-rd) is a systemic autoimmune disease first renowned as sclerosing pancreatitis , corresponding to type 1 autoimmune pancreatitis (aip) .

a 65-year - old caucasian man , with a history of type 1 aip , was referred to our nephrology department because of progressive deterioration of his kidney function (pcr from 79.6 to 124

gcr , ca 199 : 37.5 iu / ml , absence of circulating immune complexes and normal complement activity . urine sediment only revealed microscopic haematuria (5 red blood cells / high power field) without any significant proteinuria and microalbuminuria (0.26 and 38.0 mg / dl , respectively) . the urinary excretion rate of the active form of transforming growth factor-1 (tgf-1) was enhanced (996 ng / g cr) as compared to healthy controls [mean value (minimum maximum) : 31 (1952) ng / gr cr] .

Example 245:

Abstract:

the noncoding rna database (ncrnadb) was created as a source of information on rna molecules , which do not possess protein - coding capacity .

it is now widely accepted that , in addition to constitutively expressed , housekeeping or infrastructural rnas , there is a wide variety of rnas participating in mechanisms involved in regulation of gene expression at all levels of transmission of genetic information from dna to proteins .

noncoding rnas ' activities include chromatin structure remodeling , transcriptional and translational regulation of gene expression , modulation of protein function and regulation of subcellular distribution of rnas as well as proteins .

noncoding transcripts have been identified in organisms belonging to all domains of life .

currently , the ncrnadb contains > 30 000 ncRNA sequences from eukaryotes , eubacteria and archaea , but does not include housekeeping transcripts or micrornas and snornas for which more specialized databases are available .

the contents of the database can be accessed via the www at .

Generated Summary:

ncrnadb is a database of regulatory noncoding or non - protein - coding rnas (ncrnas and npcarnas) in all living organisms .

the ncRNA database was first published in 1999 and since then there has been a steady growth of reports on identification of new ncRNAs . in recent years

, a large number of rnas have been determined in large scale sequencing projects of cdnas , rnas , snRNA and snornas . in addition to the rnas for which regulatory activities have been documented , the database also contains sequences of non - coding transcripts which are known to be expressed , but their role in a cell is still unknown . despite the advances in rna biology ,

there are relatively few regulatory rnas both in prokaryotes and eukaryotes , our knowledge of the spectrum of their activities

has been at least partially characterized in terms of function or expression .

Example 246:

Abstract:

research at the interface of psychology , neuroscience , molecular biology , and genetics , focusing on the amygdala ,

has begun to reveal a rule book for emotional reactions .

variations in intrinsic and extrinsic factors tweak the sensitivity of the amygdala , giving rise to differences in behavior between individuals . at their most extreme , these variations may generate psychological disorders , and even our current rudimentary understanding of this brain region suggests novel strategies for the treatment of such disorders .

Generated Summary:

the neuroreceptor positron emission tomography (pet) research has demonstrated that several neuromodulatory systems , including dopamine , serotonin , norepinephrine , gaba , endocannabinoids , and steroid hormones , affect the responsiveness of the human amygdala .

however , these studies do not identify inter - individual differences in the intrinsic functioning of these systems and the resulting variability in the responsiveness . in this paper

, we describe three complementary research strategies for the identification of intrinsic factors that contribute to the variability of the autonomic nervous system in the absence of a pharmacologic or multimodal pet / fmri study . in addition , we discuss the potential of imaging genetics to map the variability in brain function associated with the polymorphisms and to explore the effects of these factors on amygdala responsiveness .

Example 247:

Abstract:

a 38-year - old man presenting expiratory stridor and high - grade dyspnoea was admitted to hospital in lodz in february 2013 .

chest radiographs and computed tomography scans showed a solid lesion in the upper part of the trachea occluding 85% of the airway lumen .

a segmental resection of the trachea with a subsequent end - to - end anastomosis was performed .

histopathology showed an extracutaneous glomus tumour .

there were no postoperative complications .

tracheal resection is the primary curative method in cases of this rare tumour .

Generated Summary:

a 38-year - old man was admitted to the copernicus memorial hospital in lodz with obstructive symptoms in february 2013 .

preoperative chest radiographs and computed tomography series revealed a solid 16 x 18 x 8 mm lesion in the upper part of the trachea . during the operation

, we performed a flexible bronchoscopy , which confirmed and demonstrated a polypoid tumour arising from the right - posterior wall of the 2 and 3 cartilages in the subglottic area . during surgery histopathologically , there were only a few mitotic figures ; the cell proliferation determined by mib-1 (ki-67 , dako) was very low (less than 1% of cells) .

Example 248:

Abstract:

breast cancer survival in the usa has continually improved over the last six decades and has largely been accredited to the use of mammography , advanced surgical procedures , and adjuvant therapies .

data indicate , however , that there were substantial improvements in survival in the usa even prior to these technological and diagnostic advances , suggesting important opportunities for early detection and treatment in low- and middle - income countries where these options are often unavailable and/or unaffordable .

thus , while continuing to strive for increased access to more advanced technology , improving survival in these settings should be more immediately achievable through increased awareness of breast cancer and of the potential for

successful treatment , a high - quality primary care system without economic or cultural barriers to access , and a well - functioning referral system for basic surgical and hormonal treatment .

Generated Summary:

backgroundbreast cancer is a leading cause of death and disability among women , especially young women , in low- and middle - income countries .

though incidence and overall mortality rates continue to be lower than in most high- income countries , case fatality rates from breast cancer are very high.methodsa review of the available evidence on stage at diagnosis , though scarce , indicate that a very high proportion of cases in the developing world are detected in late stages of the disease (stages i and ii) , a third is regionally advanced (stage iii) , and only 5% are distant - stage metastatic (stage iv).resultsa significant increase in the incidence of breast cancer was observed in women diagnosed with stage i breast cancer in the usa in the 1950s and 1960s.conclusionearly detection through the use of mammography , high - quality surgery , and adjuvant therapies including chemotherapy and targeted therapies , such as hormonal therapy and , more recently , the her2-directed agent trastuzumab , can be credited for much of the recent improvement in outcome for women with breast cancer .

Example 249:

Abstract:

we review the records of 79 tetanus patients in two hospitals (one tertiary and one secondary level) in owo , ondo state , nigeria from 1997 to 2006 .

the male : female ratio was 3:1 .

ages were 1470 years (mean 33.25 years , sd 16.76) .

the overall case fatality rate (cfr) , 32.91% , did was not significantly different in the two hospitals .

cfr for men was 32.10% and for women 35.29% .

the main factor indicative of bad prognosis was a short hospitalization period .

it was observed that 30.38% of our patients were discharged against medical advice (dama) , that financial constraint was the underlying problem in 50% of cases , and that the trend of dama occurred at the two study sites .

this dama phenomenon could pose a great danger to the eradication of this vaccine preventable disease in rural areas .

Generated Summary:

introduction : tetanus has become uncommon in most developed countries , but it remains a major health problem in developing countries .

tetanus admissions in nigeria have recently decreased , but reports of discharge against medical advice among even in urban settings

shows that the disease may be far from being under control.methods:a review of the medical records of patients aged 14 years and above who had been admitted and treated in the adult wards of the federal medical centre owo and st louis catholic hospital owo , from january 1997 to december 2006 was undertaken.results:there were 62 males and 17 females , giving a male : female ratio of 3:1.

twenty of the 62 males , six of the 17 females died , giving cfr of 32.25% and 35.29% , respectively . the mean age of the patients who died was 34.73 (+ 15.15 sd) years , while for those that survived was 19.0 + 7.2 days , $t = 9.8$ $df = 53$, $p = < 0.001$.conclusion:tetanus is a serious public health problem .

Example 250:

Abstract:

a solar activity precursor technique of spotless event has been currently used to predict the strengths and the times of

rise of the 11-year coming cycles .

this simple statistical method has been previously applied to predict the maximum amplitudes and the times of rises of cycles 22 and 23 .

the results obtained are successful for both cycles . a developed version of the suggested method was previously used to make an early forecast of the characteristic parameters of the cycle 24 . in this work the preliminarily predicted parameters of the cycle 24

are checked using observed values of the spotless events .

in addition , the developed method is also applied to forecast the maximum amplitude and time of rise of the 25th solar cycle . the maximum wolf number and time of rise of the latter cycle

are found to be 118.2 and 4.0 years respectively .

Generated Summary:

solar activity predictions have acquired in recent decades a more prominent status within the scientific community because of its large impact to human technological activity (spacecraft , power grids , human activity in space , etc .) and in certain way living organisms and climate .

this interest covers different scales , ranging from predictions of short term space weather events (a few hours or days) to long term forecasts on the amplitude of the following solar cycle several years in advance .

Example 251:

Abstract:

[purpose] the purpose of this study was to compare the effects of bridge exercises applying the abdominal drawing - in method and modified wall squat exercises on deep abdominal muscle thickness and lumbar stability .

[subjects] a total of 30 subjects were equally divided into an experimental group and a control group .

[methods] the experimental group completed modified wall squat exercises , and the control group performed bridge exercises .

both did so for 30 minutes three times per week over a six - week period .

both

groups transversus abdominis (tra) , internal oblique (io) , and multifidus muscle thickness were measured using ultrasonography , while their static lumbar stability and dynamic lumbar stability were measured using a pressure biofeedback unit .

[results] a comparison of the pre - intervention and post - intervention measures of the experimental group and the control group was made ; the tra and io thicknesses were significantly different in both groups .

[conclusion] the modified wall squat exercise and bridge exercise affected the thicknesses of the tra and the io muscles . while the bridge exercise requires space and a mattress to lie on , the modified wall squat exercise can be conveniently performed anytime .

Generated Summary:

[purpose] the aim of this study was to compare modified wall squat exercises that may be simply conducted without the help of tools or equipment and without any limitation in space , with bridge exercise an ordinary lumbar stability exercise , to improve

stability .

[subjects and methods] thirty normal adults were randomly allocated either to a bridge exercise group (beg : 1 male , 14 female ; the experimental group) or to a modified

wall squat group (mwseg : 1 male , 15 female ;

control group) . [results] the subjects performed bridge exercises using the abdominal drawing - in method and modified wall

exercises on stable ground . [conclusion] these exercises may be used to strengthen the upper body and lower body muscles .

Example 252:

Abstract:

objectives : this study evaluated the apical deviation of curved root canals instrumented with k3 and protaper systems.material and methods : twenty root canals of human maxillary and mandibular first molars were employed , which were divided into 2 groups : group a (10 teeth) was instrumented with the k3 system , and group b (10 teeth) with the protaper system .

evaluation of deviation was performed by double radiographic exposure .

radiographs were achieved before and after instrumentation , with 0.3-second , thus allowing superimposition of images .

three - dimensional computerized tomograph was performed in 3 specimens in each group , as an additional means to evaluate the apical deviation.results:were evaluated by the parametric test student - newman - keuls at 5% , which did not reveal significance between groups concerning the apical deviation .

the results of computerized tomograph images demonstrated that the larger deviation of the root canal occurred at the distolingual area for both systems.conclusions:both techniques produced a mild apical deviation .

computerized microtomography was shown to be accurate for experimental endodontics studies .

Generated Summary:

the k3 (kerr) and protaper (dentsply - maillefer) systems have been presenting good properties and effective preparation for endodontics .

the k3 system provides better root canal geometry and less root canal transportation , whereas the protaper system maintains the original root canal curvature . in the same year

, schaffer and schlingemann evaluated the same system in extracted human teeth .

Example 253:

Abstract:

kidney transplantation significantly improves patient survival , and is the most cost effective renal replacement option compared with dialysis therapy .

living kidney donors provide a valuable societal gift , but face many formidable disincentive barriers that include not only short- and long - term health risks , but also concerns regarding financial expenditures and health insurance .

other than governmental coverage for their medical evaluation and surgical expenses , donors are often asked to personally bear a significant financial responsibility due to lost work wages and travel expenses . in order to alleviate this economic burden for donors

, we advocate for the consideration of tax credits , lifelong health insurance coverage , and an outcomes registry as societal reciprocity to reward their altruistic act of kidney donation .

Generated Summary:

the need for more donor kidneys can not be understated and efforts should be made to expand the supply of both

deceased and live donor kidneys .

we can not reasonably expect more live kidney donors to donate without acknowledgment and compensation of the risks they undertake . in summary , many of the adverse outcomes of donating a kidney can be mitigated through several solutions : all donors should receive lifelong health insurance that covers all donation - related events.donation-related expenses should be reimbursed through tax credits , not tax deductions , and not be capped at such low amounts.the known and unknown risks of medical complications over the long - term should be tracked and fully disclosed to every donor and compensated through additional tax credits over time .

Example 254:

Abstract:

backgroundkrukenberg tumor is a well - known ovarian metastasis , usually of signet ring cell carcinoma in female patients . in the literature

, there are a few documented cases of ocular metastasis in patients with krukenberg tumor.case presentationwe report the case of a 35-year - old single moroccan woman .

she presented chronic pelvic pain , hematemesis and blurring of vision in the left eye .

clinical examination showed a pelvic mass and an exophthalmos with a divergent strabismus in the left eye .

pelvic and abdominal ultrasound showed a right tissular ovarian mass . computed tomography (ct) scan of the abdomen and pelvis revealed an ovarian tumor and bone metastasis .

orbital magnetic resonance imaging (mri) showed a hypertrophy of the left inferior rectus muscle behind the exophthalmos .

stomach endoscopy revealed an ulcerated and protruded mass of the antro - fundic junction .

histopathology and immunohistochemistry showed an infiltration of the gastric mucosa by atypically isolated signet ring cells similar to the tumor cells found in the ovarian histopathological exams.discussionkrukenberg tumor is an uncommon metastatic tumor of the ovary .

this article provides an overview of the major pathological manifestations of krukenberg tumor , patient characteristics , clinical and laboratory features of the disease , prognostic factors , and current knowledge about its pathogenesis .

Generated Summary:

introductionkrukenberg tumor is a well - known ovarian metastasis , usually of signet ring cell carcinoma in female patients . in the literature , there are a few documented cases of ocular metastasis in patients with krukenberger tumor.case report a 35-year - old single moroccan woman presented chronic pelvic pain , hematemesis and blurring of vision in the left eye .

she was referred for ophthalmological evaluation , where an exophthalmos with a divergent strabismus was found in the anterior segment and the fundus of the same eye . computed tomography (ct) scan of the abdomen and pelvis revealed an ovarian tumor and bone metastasis.conclusion a history of a prior carcinoma of the stomach or another organ can be obtained in only 20-30% of cases .

Example 255:

Abstract:

a 72-year - old man with jaundice by ampullary adenocarcinoma was treated at our hospital . for biliary decompression , a transpapillary , fully covered , self - expandable metal stent (fcsems) was deployed .

four days later , the patient developed acute cholangitis .

endoscopic carbon dioxide cholangiography revealed kinking of the common bile duct above the proximal end of the fcsems .

a 7-f double - pigtail plastic stent was therefore placed through the fcsems to correct the kink , straightening the common bile duct (cbd) and improving cholangitis .

this is the first report of a unique use of a double - pigtail plastic stent to correct cbd kinking .

the placement of a double - pigtail plastic stent can correct cbd kinking , without requiring replacement or addition of a fcsems , and can lead to cost savings .

Generated Summary:

a self - expandable metal stent (sems) is an efficient and established tool for solution of biliary obstruction due to both benign and malignant diseases . however , there have been some reports regarding adverse events by a sems : migration , dislocation , ulceration , perforation of the bowel and so on .

we sometimes encounter the case with kinking of the common bile duct (cbd) caused by inappropriate length or strong axial force of the sems and necessary for appropriate coping , for example , exchange of a sem or addition of another sems . in this case

, a double - pigtail plastic stent was used for correction of cbd kinking .

Example 256:

Abstract:

we present a rare case of a pleural loose body , thought to be a pedunculated pleural tumor , found incidentally in a 58-year - old female .

computed tomography showed a non - enhancing mass , which migrated along the mediastinum and paravertebral area .

thoracoscopic surgery revealed a 4 cm , soap - like mass that was found to be a fibrin body consisting of hyalinized collagen histopathologically .

mobility and the lack of contrast enhancement of a pleural mass are important clues to diagnosing this benign condition .

Generated Summary:

a pleural loose body is a rare benign condition , in which most of the loose bodies were calcified and up to 1.5 cm in size .

we report a case of this benign condition that was unusually large and non - calcified , mimicking a pedunculated pleural tumor on imaging studies . a 58-year - old woman presented with a mass found incidentally on a chest radiograph . on computed tomography (ct) ,

the mass was a 4 cm mass in the subcarinal area . on the postcontrast ct obtained 2 minutes later , the mass had migrated to the paravertebral area , and the differential diagnosis included a benign neurogenic tumor .

Example 257:

Abstract:

genomic analysis of type emm59 group a streptococcus invasive strains isolated in the united states discovered higher than anticipated genetic heterogeneity among strains and identified a heretofore unrecognized monoclonal cluster of invasive infections in the san francisco bay area . heightened monitoring for a potential shift in the epidemic behavior of emm59 group a streptococcus is warranted .

Generated Summary:

in 20002009 , we sequenced the genomes of all available invasive emm59 gas strains collected during 20002009 by the active bacterial core surveillance (abcs) , a core component of the centers for disease control and prevention emerging infections programs network .

we identified 5 strains that were genetically closely related to the epidemic clone in canada : 1 strain from oregon , 2

from california , and 2 from minnesota .

Example 258:

Abstract:

primary sarcomas of the pancreas are extremely rare , accounting for 0.1% of malignant pancreatic (non - islet) neoplasms .

pancreatic leiomyosarcoma is a highly aggressive malignancy that spreads in a similar manner to gastric leiomyosarcoma , i.e. , by adjacent organ invasion , hematogenous spread , and lymph node metastasis .

these tumors are large at the time of diagnosis and are usually found at an advanced stage .

we report a case of a 70-year - old female with intermittent right upper quadrant abdominal discomfort .

radiological , histopathological , and immunohistochemical studies revealed the tumor to be a primary leiomyosarcoma of the pancreas .

herein , we describe a patient with a primary leiomyosarcoma of the pancreas who presented with clinical and radiological findings indicative of a mass in the pancreatic head .

Generated Summary:

primary pancreatic leiomyosarcoma is the most common sarcoma of the pancreas , accounting for only 0.1% of malignant pancreatic cancers .

we report a case of a 70-year - old female who presented with a 4.5 5 cm heterogeneous enhancing mass arising from the pancreatic head . computed tomography (ct) revealed a 5.6 3.8 cm sized hypermetabolic mass in the retropancreatic space , and whole body [f]-fluoro - deoxy glucose positron emission tomography showed an enlarged lymph node in the abdominal cavity . on laparotomy ,

the mass had adhered to the inferior vena cava and left renal vein without evidence of peritoneal dissemination or hepatic metastasis .

Example 259:

Abstract:

purposeto estimate the current cancer burden in korea , cancer incidence and mortality rates were projected for the year 2013.materials and methodscancer incidence data from 1999 to 2010 were obtained from the korea national cancer incidence database , and cancer mortality data from 1993 to 2011 were obtained from statistics korea .

cancer incidence in 2013 was projected by fitting a linear regression model to observed age - specific cancer incidence rates against observed years , then multiplying the projected age - specific rates by the age - specific population . for cancer mortality ,

a similar procedure was used , except that a joinpoint regression model was used to determine at which year the linear trend changed significantly.resultsin total , 247,732 new cancer cases and 74,179 cancer deaths are projected to occur in korea in 2013 . for all sites combined , the crude incidence rates are projected to be 489.8 and 492.2 , and the age - standardized incidences to be 350.4 and 318.4 per 100,000 for males and females , respectively.conclusioncancer has become an important public health concern in korea , and as the korean population ages , the cancer burden will continue to increase .

Generated Summary:

the korean cancer registry (kccr) was established in 1980 .

the korean ministry of health and welfare initiated a nationwide , hospital - based cancer registry in 1980 to provide nationwide cancer statistics within a relatively short time , an at least 2-year lag for accurate data collection and compilation is necessary . to plan and apply a cancer control program ,

it is important to assess the number of new cases and deaths that are expected to occur during the current year . in this

report

, we provide the projected cancer incidence and mortality rate based on data up to 2010 .

Example 260:

Abstract:

we report a case of a retained graphite anterior chamber foreign body that was masquerading as stromal keratitis .

a 28-year - old male visited with complaints of visual disturbance and hyperemia in his right eye for four weeks . on initial examination

, he presented with a stromal edema involving the inferior half of the cornea , epithelial microcysts , and moderate chamber inflammation . suspecting herpetic stromal keratitis , he was treated with anti - viral and anti - inflammatory agents .

one month after the initial visit , anterior chamber inflammation was improved and his visual acuity recovered to 20/20 , but subtle corneal edema still remained . on tapering the medication , after three months , a foreign body was incidentally identified in the inferior chamber angle and was surgically removed resulting in complete resolution of corneal edema .

the removed foreign body was a fragment of graphite and he subsequently disclosed a trauma with mechanical pencil 12 years earlier .

this case showed that the presence of an anterior chamber foreign body should always be considered in the differential diagnosis of idiopathic localized corneal edema .

Generated Summary:

a 28-year - old male visited our department with complaint of visual disturbance , hyperemia , and epiphora in his right eye , which had developed about four weeks earlier .

after symptoms developed , he visited a general ophthalmologist and was prescribed 3% acyclovir ointment (5 times / day) , 1% topical prednisolone acetate , 0.5% topical levofloxacin (8x / day).a foreign body was incidentally identified in the inferior angle of anterior chamber of the cornea 12 years earlier . under the operating microscope ,

the foreign body measured about 0 .5 1.5 mm in size and was freely movable in the chamber and there was no evidence of fibrosis or granulation reaction at the adjacent tissue . in this case

, the patient 's visual acuity recovered to 20/20 , but subtle corneal edema and microcysts still remained .

Example 261:

Abstract:

posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorders (ptld) are a rare , but serious complication following transplantation .

late - onset ptld are often associated with more monoclonal lesions and consequently have a worse prognosis .

there are only isolated case reports of burkitt 's lymphoma presenting as ptld

. we present an extremely rare , aggressive burkitt 's lymphoma years after kidney and pancreas transplantation which was successfully treated with combination chemotherapy along with withdrawal of immunosuppression .

the patient remains in complete remission more than 2 years after his diagnosis .

we also provide a succinct review of treatment of various ptld and discuss the role of epstein - barr virus infection in the pathogenesis of ptld .

Generated Summary:

posttransplant lymphoproliferative disorders (ptld) are a rare , but serious complication following transplantation . occurring exclusively in iatrogenically

immunosuppressed patients , there is an overall incidence of 15% in solid organ transplant (sot) recipients and 1% in hematopoietic stem cell transplant (hsct) recipients .

late - onset ptld , as seen in our patient 8 years after transplantation , is often associated with more monoclonal lesions and consequently have a worse prognosis . in this report , we describe a case of burkitt 's lymphoma presenting as ptld following kidney and pancreas transplantation in a 39-year - old man .

Example 262:

Abstract:

the heat of vaporization of a pure substance at its normal boiling temperature is a very important property in many chemical processes . in this work

, a new empirical method was developed to predict vaporization enthalpy of pure substances .

this equation is a function of normal boiling temperature , critical temperature , and critical pressure .

the presented model is simple to use and provides an improvement over the existing equations for 452 pure substances in wide boiling range .

the results showed that the proposed correlation is more accurate than the literature methods for pure substances in a wide boiling range (20.3722 k) .

Generated Summary:

vaporization enthalpy is one of the most important parameters for a multi - component multistage vapor

liquid equilibrium process as it is the one which controls the temperature as well as liquid and vapor profiles in a column .

moreover , this property is sometimes used in the prediction or correlation of other thermodynamic properties . in this study ,

an accurate empirical correlation was presented by incorporating the normal boiling temperature and critical points of the pure substances . in particular , we selected seven specific expressions that are valid only for the calculation of the vaporization entropy . in addition , we found that these expressions can predict the heat of vaporizations for pure substances over the entire range of normal boiling point temperatures of practical interest . in general , we considered some of well known analytical expressions that do not require specific adjustable coefficients for each substance , but rather are based on a knowledge of some properties of the liquid vapor equilibrium (critical properties mainly) or on molecular properties mainly . in the present study

, we applied these expressions to the determination of the enthalpies of pure substances by means of empirical correlations .

Example 263:

Abstract:

background : bite marks show uniqueness due to specific characteristics and arrangement of teeth , but when it comes to bite mark analysis , it is complicated by numerous factors such as animal bite , abuse etc . , humans and pet animals (dog) bite marks analysis is by far the most demanding and complicated part of forensic dentistry.aim:to analyze and compare bite marks of humans and the pet animals (dog) using indirect method , so as to assess its usefulness and application in forensic odontology.materials and methods:40 samples including 20 humans (10 males and 10 females) and 20 dogs of different breed were included in the study .

bite registration of all the samples were obtained on modeling wax and intercanine distance were measured .

data were analyzed and results were tabulated.results:arch size and intercanine distance showed variable differences among humans and on average dogs showed more intercanine distance and arch size . among dog breeds larger dogs showed larger variables when compared to smaller dogs.conclusion:assessment of bite marks evidences made by animals needs further investigation so that it can be a tool to assist the justice system to answer crucial questions .

Generated Summary:

backgroundbite mark analysis and identification combine as the scientific link between a bite mark and the potential biter .

it is a vital area within the highly specialized field of forensic science and constitutes the most common form of dental evidence presented in criminal court.objectivethe aim of this study was to analyze the intercanine distance (icd) of humans and dogs and also comparing their bite marks so as to assess the usefulness and its application in forensic odontology.materials and methodsa total of 40 samples comprising 20 humans and 20 dogs were subjected for the radiograph for the inverted image to assess - the arch shape and icd using indirect digital imaging and diagora software version 2.7.103.437.resultsthe icd measured on wax and on x - ray showed range of 36 - 42 mm in the maxilla of males and 34 - 41 mm in females with a standard deviation of 0.16 whereas mandible showed 26 - 33 mm in males.conclusionthe study showed that the icd of humans was significantly higher than that of dogs in the study .

Example 264:

Abstract:

deulajhari hot spring has diverse temperature and ph range varying from 43 c to 65 c and 7.83 to 8.10 respectively . dense foliage around deulajhari hot spring contributes to the high total organic carbon content (toc) . in our experiment

we took sediment samples from the two deulajhari hot springs (s1 and s2) out of the cluster having temperature of 43 c and 55 c and ph of 7.83 and 7.14 respectively .

sediment samples were analysed using 16s rrna of v3v4 region by amplicon metagenome sequencing . over 34 phyla were detected in cluster s1 and 32 phyla in cluster s2 at the existing physiochemical parameters temperature 43 c , ph 7.83 , electroconductivity 0.019 dsm 1 , and total organic carbon (toc) 3.80% for s1 and temperature 55 c , ph 7.14 , electroconductivity 0.019 dsm 1 , and total organic carbon (toc) 0.97% for s2 .

existence of a vast number of unresolved sequences 179 out of 292 in s1 and 186 out of 314 in s2 at the genus level emphasizes the significance of our study .

metagenome sequence information for the both clusters s1 and s2 of deulajhari is available at ncbi , sra database with accession number srx1459732 and srx1459733 respectively.direct link to the deposited data : [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov / sra / srx1459732](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/srx1459732)[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov / sra / srx1459733](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/srx1459733)

Generated Summary:

odisha being bestowed with a range of hot springs located at different geographical locations , is a hub for diverse microbial abundance .

eight hot springs present in different districts of odisha are tarabalo in nayagarh , deulajhari and magarmuhan in angul , atri and badaberena in khurda , taptapani in ganjam , boden in nuapada , and bankhol in cuttack .

Example 265:

Abstract:

rotational atherectomy (ra) was introduced in the interventional arena in 1988 as a dedicated device for calcified lesions . due to the complexity of the technique , the development of alternative methods such as the cutting balloon procedure , and the high restenosis rate of subsequent bare metal stenting in long lesions , its use had later declined . however , with the increasing use of drug - eluting stents (des) and the aggressive treatment of longer lesions , the number of procedure performed with ra has increased significantly again in recent years . in this article , we reviewed the application of ra in des era .

Generated Summary:

the use of rotational atherectomy (ra) in the treatment of severely calcified coronary lesions has increased significantly

in recent years .

the aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ra combined with drug - eluting stents (des) in patients with calcified lesions.patients and methodsa randomized controlled trial was designed to evaluate patients treated with ra in combination with des implantation in patients who underwent ra for calcification of complex coronary lesions (cobra).resultsa total of 32 patients were randomly allocated to receive ra alone or in a multicenter trial . at 6 months of follow - up ,

patients were treated with either ra alone (45 patients) or with des implants (32 patients) . at the end of 6 months , patients were divided into two groups according to their age and sex , and the patients were randomized into either a single trial (single trial) or an adjunctive trial (double trial) . in the single trial , patients with ra had less restenosis (51% vs. 65% ; $p = 0.039$) and better event - free survival (91.3% versus. 79.6% ; $p =$

Example 266:

Abstract:

takotsubo cardiomyopathy , which is also known as " transient apical ballooning " , is a cardiac syndrome associated with emotional and physical stress that occurs in postmenopausal women

. it may mimic acute coronary syndrome but coronary angiography reveals normal epicardial coronary arteries .

the prognosis is favorable with the normalization of wall motion abnormalities within weeks .

we report a case of persistent apical ballooning complicated by an apical thrombus in takotsubo cardiomyopathy of systemic lupus erythematosus patient .

takotsubo cardiomyopathy may not be always transient and left ventricular thrombus can occur in the disease course as our patient .

Generated Summary:

takotsubo cardiomyopathy has clinical features that resemble an acute coronary syndrome , such as chest pain , st - segment changes in the anterior precordial leads on electrocardiogram , mild elevation of serum cardiac enzymes , and transient left ventricular dysfunction with marked apical ballooning .

the general prognosis is considered to be favorable , although some investigators have reported cases with various complications .

Example 267:

Abstract:

tropical pyomyositis is a suppurative infectious disease of skeletal muscles .

the most common causative organism is staphylococcus aureus .

penicillin - resistant strains are frequently encountered .

abscesses may develop in muscle groups or body cavities remotely located from one another .

we report a case of tropical pyomyositis presenting as a suppurative process in the left foreleg .

further workup , including ct scanning , demonstrated large , multi - loculated intraabdominal and pelvic abscesses .

the abdominal and pelvic components were managed by laparoscopic exploration and drainage .

this is the first known report of laparoscopic management of abdominopelvic abscesses associated with tropical pyomyositis .

Generated Summary:

tropical pyomyositis (tp) is a suppurative infectious disease that involves a single skeletal muscle or multiple skeletal muscles in the absence of trauma to the overlying skin .

this disease process presents frequently in tropical regions of the pacific , asia , africa , the caribbean , and south

america . to the best of our knowledge

, this is the first reported case describing the use of laparoscopic surgical techniques in the management of tp . a 14-year - old boy was referred from american samoa for treatment of a large abscess involving the muscles of the left foreleg . at admission ,

the child was found to be well nourished and well developed and in no acute distress . due to the extent of the abscesses , and their proximity to the colon , small bowel , spleen , and other structures , it was decided that surgical drainage would be preferable to image - guided percutaneous drainage if laparoscopically drainage was not feasible .

Example 268:

Abstract:

phyllodes tumors are rare fibroepithelial tumors that account for < 1% of the breast tumors in women .

these tumors are often benign unilateral lesions of the female breast (70%) .

less common are malignant phyllodes , which have the potential for hematogenous spread .

phyllodes tumors can be seen in all age groups , and the median age of presentation is 45 years .

surgery is the main form of treatment .

wide excisions with margins of 1 cm are suggested .

while smaller and moderate size phyllodes may typically be seen , gigantic ones are very rare .

these may be seen in neglected tumors . by definition ,

a giant phyllodes tumor is one larger than 10 cm in diameter . we report a gigantic phyllodes tumor that grew over 7 years period causing significant ulceration and disfigurement and review features of these tumors and management .

Generated Summary:

phyllodes tumors are rare fibroepithelial tumors that account for < 1% of the breast tumors .

the treatment for phyllodes tumors is wide local excision with sufficient margin of normal breast tissue or mastectomy . in this report

, we describe a case of a 41-year - old asian female who presented with a 7-year history of an enlarging left breast mass . over the last 8 months , she reported discomfort as well as ulceration with occasional bleeding . on further review , she stated that she had sought no help as she thought the mass might disappear spontaneously . due to pain and size of the right breast mass ,

this showed a large heterogeneous solid mass with internal vascularity replacing all normal expected left breast tissue . on ultrasonography , the tumor was 20 20 25 cm in size . in the left axilla

further workup with a chest and abdomen computed tomography (ct) scan was performed , which showed no evidence of metastatic lesion .

Example 269:

Abstract:

diabetes is a systemic disease associated with many complications .

these can be prevented and managed effectively if detected promptly .

confocal microscopy (cfm) is a diagnostic tool which has the potential to help in early detection of disease and timely management .

cfm has the potential to serve as an excellent noninvasive modality for in vivo imaging and morphological analysis , which can aid us in assessing and monitoring various infectious and pathological diseases at the cellular level . besides ophthalmological indications

, cfm has shown good sensitivity and specificity for identifying those at risk of neuropathy and foot ulceration , monitoring evolution and therapeutic response in a wide range of neuropathies apart from diabetic neuropathy . through

this communication

, we aim to sensitize the endocrinologists towards cerebral cavernous malformation as a biomarker to evaluate potential outcomes and therapies in human diabetic neuropathy .

Generated Summary:

introduction : confocal microscopy (cfm) is a diagnostic tool which has the potential to help in early detection of disease and timely management .

the basic principle of a confocal microscope is that a single point can be illuminated by light source and simultaneously imaged by a camera in the same plane that is , it is confocal . to solve this problem

, the instrument instantaneously illuminates and synchronously images , that is, it scans a small region of tissue with thousands of tiny spots of light , which are reconstructed to create a usable field of view with high resolution and magnification . by excluding most of the light from the specimen that is not from the microscope 's focal plane it creates sharp images that would otherwise appear blurred when viewed with a conventional microscope.case report : to add to it

a novel application of cfm is its ability to detect early nerve fiber repair following pancreas transplantation , nerve fiber damage in patients with fabry disease and idiopathic small nerve neuropathy.conclusion:corneal cfm may be an excellent noninvasive modality for in vivo imaging and morphological analysis of all the layers of the cornea .

Example 270:

Abstract:

prostatic abscess (pa) is a rare clinical entity due to a variety of causative organisms including gram - negative bacilli , anaerobic and fungal agents .

we report on a 55-year - old , hiv+ patient presenting with a 2-week history of urethral discharge and a large pa .

he was successfully treated with a combination of radiological - guided transperineal drainage plus antibiotics .

treatment decisions in patients with pa are multifactorial and should be made with all diagnostic information available from the most current modes of medical imaging . in the case of

pa several factors should be assessed , including size of the prostate , size , location and frequency of abscesses , previous pelvic surgery , relevant co - morbidities and risk factors , and patient preference .

Generated Summary:

a 55-year - old hiv male patient presented with a 2-week history of urethral discharge , urinary frequency , hesitancy , poor stream , nocturia and straining . rectal examination revealed a smooth albeit tender prostate gland .

he also had a complex urological history involving atazanavir - related chronic kidney disease , renal stones , perinephric abscess , and previous nephrostomy and stent of the left kidney .

Example 271:

Abstract:

for patients whose orthodontic problems are so severe that neither growth modification nor camouflage offers a solution , surgery to realign the jaws or reposition dentoalveolar segments is the only possible treatment option left .

one indication for surgery obviously is a malocclusion too severe for orthodontics alone .

it is possible now to be at least semiquantitative about the limits of orthodontic treatment , in the context of producing normal occlusion as the diagrams of the envelope of discrepancy indicate . in this case report

we present orthognathic treatment plan of an adult female patient with skeletal class iii malocclusion .

patient 's malocclusion was decompensated by orthodontic treatment just before the surgery and then normal jaw relationship achieved by bilateral sagittal split osteotomy .

Generated Summary:

class iii malocclusion is considered to be one of the most difficult and complex orthodontic problems to treat .

it may be associated with maxillary retrusions , mandibular protrusion , or a combination of the two . in this case report , we present the treatment of an adult girl who presented with a severe class iii facial and dental appearance . a 21-year - old female presented with the chief complaint of an unesthetic facial and dentoalveolar appearance . in order to achieve esthetically acceptable and functionally optimum occlusion with straight facial profile and minimum traumatic surgical exposure to the patient ,

the patient underwent bilateral sagittal split osteotomy with presurgical and postsurgical orthostomy . to achieve this , the patient was followed closely after the procedure and was guided to perform opening and lateral movements . one year later , fixed appliances were removed and a retention appliance was delivered .

Example 272:

Abstract:

highlightstwo esophageal cancer patients developed severe acute renal failure after neoadjuvant chemotherapy with cisplatin and 5-fluorourasil.volume expansion remains the most effective strategy for prevention of cisplatin nephrotoxicity.the two patients described here received sufficient drip infusion and produced good urine volumes.in both cases , renal biopsy examination indicated partial recovery of the proximal tubule , but renal function did not recover .

Generated Summary:

cisplatin and related platinum - based therapeutics are used widely in the treatment of a variety of cancers . however , the clinical use of cisplatin can be complicated by myelotoxicity , nausea and vomiting , and nephrotoxicity . in this report

, we describe two cases of esophageal cancer with therapy - related acute renal failure that developed during neoadjuvant chemotherapy .

Example 273:

Abstract:

abstractonce an infection by a toxin - producing bacterium is well established , therapies such as antibiotics that target bacterial growth may have little impact on the ultimate patient outcome .

in such cases , toxin - neutralizing antibodies offer an opportunity to block key virulence factors . new work by a. k. varshney , x. wang , j. l. aguilar , m. d. scharff , and b. c. fries [mbio 5(3):e01007 - 14 , 2014 , doi:10.1128/mbio.01007 - 14] highlights the role of the antibody isotype in determining the efficacy of toxin - neutralizing antibodies in vivo .

varshney et al . examined the role of antibody isotype for protection in murine models of staphylococcal enterotoxin b (seb)-induced lethal shock and sepsis produced by seb - producing staphylococcus aureus .

murine antibodies of the igg2a isotype were more protective than antibodies of the igg1 and igg2b isotypes that have identical variable regions and binding activity .

these results add to the complexity inherent in the selection and optimization of antibodies for anti - infective passive immunization and emphasize the need to use relevant in vivo models to evaluate potential therapeutic monoclonal antibodies .

Generated Summary:

abstractthe use of antibodies to treat disease began with passive administration of serum from immunized animals for the treatment of diseases such as diphtheria and pneumococcal pneumonia .

antibody therapy expanded dramatically with the development of monoclonal antibody (mab) technologies and antibody engineering . in this commentary

, we briefly discuss the role of antibody constant regions in antibody binding .

Example 274:

Abstract:

the major problems of revision surgery for recurrent lumbar disc herniation (ldh) include limited visualization due to adhesion of scar tissue , restricted handling of neural structures in insufficient visual field , and consequent higher risk of a dura tear and nerve root injury .

therefore , clear differentiation of neural structures from scar tissue and adhesiolysis performed while preserving stability of the remnant facet joint would lower the risk of complications and unnecessary fusion surgery .

biportal endoscopic spine surgery has several merits including sufficient magnification with panoramic view under very high illumination and free handling of instruments normally impossible in open spine surgery .

it is supposed to be a highly recommendable alternative technique that is safer and less destructive than the other surgical options for recurrent ldh .

Generated Summary:

the purpose of this study was to describe the technique of fluoroscopic confirmation of a certain level of the annulus or ruptured disc material under the guidance of a 30 rotated fluoroscopy .

this technique was performed using a 22-gauge spinal needle , dyeing of the disc

was performed with indigo carmine just lateral side of the superior articular process at the disc level under the direction of a fluoroscopic fluoroscope .

Example 275:

Abstract:

a number of programs have been developed for simulating population genetic and genetic epidemiological data conforming to one of three main algorithmic approaches : ' forwards ' , ' backwards ' and ' sideways ' .

this review aims to make the reader aware of the range of options currently available to them . while no one program emerges as the best choice in all circumstances , we nominate a set of those which currently appear most promising .

Generated Summary:

objective : to simulate genetic data in order to gain insight into the effects that underlying demographic and mutational parameters may have on the genetic data one sees , and , secondly , to create test datasets for assessing the power of alternative genetic analysis methods.methods:methods : ways of tackling the first goal range from informal approaches , which aim at getting a ' feel ' for how altering different parameters affects the output data , to more formal methods based on matching many simulated datasets to an observed dataset (eg approximate bayesian computation) . to tackle the second goal (and particularly for genetic epidemiology methods) , an additional ' ascertainment ' modelling element is often required to allow the simulation of disease - affecting loci within the context of a given study design (such as a case - control study).results:the key challenges that all simulation algorithms face are : (1) speed -- typically one wants to do lots of simulations , so they need to be fast ; (2) scalability -- with the advent of genome - wide genotyping and large - scale sequencing , there is a need for simulation programs to match ; and (3) flexibility -- can the program cope with different demographic histories , population structure , recombination , selection ,

Example 276:

Abstract:

bluetongue has emerged recently in belgium . a bluetongue virus strain was isolated and characterized as serotype 8 .

two new real - time reverse transcription quantitative pcrs (rt - qpcrs) that amplified 2 different segments of bluetongue virus detected this exotic strain .

these 2 rt - qpcrs detected infection earlier than a competitive elisa for antibody detection .

Generated Summary:

we detected bluetongue virus (btv) in cattle and sheep in belgium in 2006 .

this virus was isolated from infected sheep and sheep and confirmed by reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction (rt - qpcr) and molecular assays .

Example 277:

Abstract:

we report an unusual case of distal cholangiocarcinoma with gastric metastasis mimicking early gastric cancer . a 67-year - old woman presented with a 4-month history of abdominal pain after eating .

computed tomography showed a malignant tumor of the common bile duct located just above the intrapancreatic segment , and endoscopy revealed a 2-cm , flat , elevated lesion with convergence of the surrounding folds , situated at the gastric angle .

based on the endoscopic biopsy results , an adenocarcinoma , thought to be an early gastric cancer , was diagnosed .

the patient underwent whipples 's operation .

histopathological findings showed that the adenocarcinomatous tissue was clearly demarcated and infiltrated the gastric mucosa and submucosa , leaving the gastric superficial mucosa intact .

both tumors showed similar pathological features and were positive for cytokeratin (ck)-19 and ck-7 .

these finding suggest distal cholangiocarcinoma with gastric metastasis .

Generated Summary:

a 67-year - old woman presented with a 4-month history of abdominal pain after meals . computed tomography showed a malignant tumor of the common bile duct (cbd) , located just above the intrapancreatic segment , with consequent dilatation of the proximal biliary tree including the gall bladder .

endoscopy revealed a 2-cm , flat , elevated lesion with convergence of the surrounding folds , situated at the gastric angle . on the basis of the biopsy results , an adenocarcinoma , thought to be an early gastric cancer , was diagnosed .

on histopathologic and immunohistochemical examination of the resected stomach ,

the tumor was very clearly demarcated from the surrounding nontumorous gastric mucosa and submucosa , and also showed invading lymphovascular spaces .

Example 278:

Abstract:

branchial cleft anomalies are caused by incomplete regression of the cervical sinus of his during the 6th and 7th weeks of embryologic development .

although congenital in origin , first branchial cleft cysts (fbccs) can present later in life .

fbccs are rare causes of parotid swellings , accounting for < 1% of all the branchial cleft abnormalities .

the diagnosis of fbccs is a clinical challenge ; the condition is often overlooked and mismanaged .

we report a case of type 1 fbcc in a 22-year - old female with an asymptomatic 3.5 cm 2.5 cm sized cystic mass . it was removed completely under the impression of a cystic tumor of the parotid .

on histopathology , the cyst had a squamous epithelium - lined wall with lymphoid aggregation which was characteristic of a branchial cleft cyst .

a good understanding of the regional anatomy and embryology can lead to an early diagnosis and thereby effective management of fbcc .

Generated Summary:

introductionfirst branchial cleft cysts (fbccs) are extremely rare causes of parotid swellings and comprise less than 1% of all branchial anomalies .

this was a case report of a 22-year - old female with an unremarkable medical and family history who presented to us with a painless swelling in the left parotid region of 2 years duration , examination revealed a well - circumscribed 3 cm 3 cm swelling in a left - sided parotid region. discussion a magnetic resonance imaging scan of the lesion showed the cystic lesion within the substance of the superficial lobe of the parotid gland. conclusion fbcc is a clinical challenge ; the condition is often overlooked and mismanaged. conclusion a history of multiple incision and drainage procedures for an abscess in the upper neck area is considered by some pathognomonic for this condition .

Example 279:

Abstract:

caudal duplication syndrome is a rare entity that describes the association between congenital anomalies involving caudal structures and may have a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations .

a full - term male presented with combination of anomalies including anorectal malformation , duplication of the colon and lower urinary tract , split of the lower spine , and lipomyelomeningocele with tethering of the cord .

we report this exceptional case of caudal duplication syndrome with special emphasis on surgical strategy and approach combining all disciplines involved .

the purpose of this report is to present the pathology , assessment , and management strategy of this complex case .

Generated Summary:

a 2,665-g full - term male born by vaginal delivery following an uneventful pregnancy was evaluated for associated anomalies .

physical examination after birth revealed two perineal fistulae , two external urethral orifices that opened separately along the penile shaft , a bifid scrotum , lower spinal deformity , a soft lump in the sacral area with hemangioma , and normal lower limbs . computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of abdomen and spine revealed duplication of the bladder with a midline sagittal septum , duplicated urethras , and splitting of the spinal vertebrae below the dorsolumbar junction . due to a split in the vertebra

, thecal sac was exposed both anteriorly (to the abdomen) and posteriorly with a large lipomyelomeningocele . due to the split in vertebra ,

we performed an exploratory laparotomy for the duplication of both the rectum and colon to the level of the hepatic flexure . to our knowledge , this is the first report of caudal duplication in a male baby .

Example 280:

Abstract:

background : female androgenetic alopecia (faga) is a frequent cause of hair loss in women .

standard diagnostic methods are clinical inspection , pull test , and trichogram .

it has been suggested that scalp dermoscopy (trichoscopy) revealing diversity of hair shaft diameter > 20% is diagnostic of faga. objective: to evaluate the value of trichoscopy as compared to the trichogram for the diagnosis of faga. patients and methods : retrospective case study of 162 women with the complaint of hair loss who underwent trichoscopic examination and trichograms. results: of all women diagnosed faga (55%) , 62% were diagnosed by trichogram , 72% by trichoscopy with a cut - off point of 20% , and 100% irrespective of the degree of diversity of hair shaft diameter. conclusions: trichoscopy is a valuable and superior method to the trichogram for diagnosis of faga , especially in early cases , with the highest yield irrespective of the suggested cut - off of 20% diversity of hair shaft .

Generated Summary:

objective : the aim of this study was to evaluate the value of trichoscopy as compared to the trichogram for the diagnosis of hair loss in women. materials and methods : between june 2008 and october 2009 , women who presented in the hair consultation of one of the authors (rmt) at the department of dermatology , university hospital of zurich , were

diagnosed either clinically (ludwig patterns i through iii) or on the basis of pathologic trichograms with a frontal telogen rate > 15% and a normal occipital telogen (< 15%) , diffuse telogen effluvium (te) with a diagnosis of faga in combination with te was made .

patients were instructed to leave the hair unwashed and untreated with any cosmetics for five days prior to the plucking of the hair for trichography.results:after epilation the hair roots were embedded in histokitt mounting medium which had previously been spread onto a glass slide for light microscopy , quantification of the different hair roots of their morphological characteristics relating to the hair cycle was performed by the same investigator.conclusion:the trichoscope may be a useful diagnostic tool for

Example 281:

Abstract:

synthesis of silver nanoparticles (agnps) with biological properties is of vast significance in the development of scientifically valuable products . in the present study

, we describe simple , unprecedented , nontoxic , eco - friendly , green synthesis of agnps using an indian traditional farming formulating agent , panchakavya .

silver nitrate (1 mm) solution was mixed with panchakavya filtrate for the synthesis of agnps .

the nanometallic dispersion was characterized by surface plasmon absorbance measuring 430 nm .

transmission electron microscopy showed the morphology and size of the agnps .

scanning electron microscopy

energy - dispersive spectroscopy and x - ray diffraction analysis confirmed the presence of agnps .

fourier transform infrared spectroscopy analysis revealed that proteins in the panchakavya were involved in the reduction and capping of agnps .

in addition , we studied the antibacterial activity of synthesized agnps .

the synthesized agnps (14 mm) extensively reduced the growth rate of antibiotic resistant bacteria such as aeromonas sp .

, acinetobacter sp . , and citrobacter sp . , according to the increasing concentration of agnps .

Generated Summary:

the aim of the present study was to synthesize silver nanoparticles (agnps) using panchakavya extract .

the synthesis procedure was carried out according to the methods of lee et al .17 briefly , 4 ml of silver nps was mixed with 96 ml of 1 mm agno3 solution , and the mixture was synthesized by using the same method as previously reported in the literature . in this study

, the antibacterial activity of agnpp was evaluated using the spectrophotometer and the scanning electron tomography (uvc) . in addition , the antimicrobial activity was evaluated by using a multivariate analysis of the surface area of the mixture . in conclusion , the results of this study indicate that the synthesis process of silver nanoparticles is a safe and effective alternative to chemical and physical methods for the synthesis of nanoparticles .

Example 282:

Abstract:

laparoscopic cholecystectomy (lc) is the preferred surgical treatment for symptomatic gallstones .

the laparoscopic procedure is superior to the open approach in many aspects .

intraperitoneal spillage of bile and gallstones is one of the most common accidental occurrences of lc .

we present a case of a 53-year - old woman who developed two abscessesone intra - abdominally and one in the abdominal wall17 years after an lc .

three gallstones were found during surgical excision of the abdominal wall abscess .

surgeons should strive to avoid perforation of the gall bladder during lc .
if spillage is inevitable attempts should be made to laparoscopically extract as many stones as possible .
documentation of (suspected) spillage is paramount when evaluating the possibility of postoperative complications ,
even many years later .

Generated Summary:

a 53-year - old woman presented to the surgical department with uncharacteristic rectal pain .
abdominal examination revealed a 7 7 cm big impression profound to the anterior rectal wall 5 cm above the external sphincter . a computed tomography (ct) scan showed a 2.7 cm wide abscess in the douglas pouch . a control ct scan 3 months after the initial admission showed complete regression of the pelvic abscess and a 2 3 cm abdominal wall abscess was found behind the superior part of the right rectus abdominis muscle , equivalent to the port site where the perforated gall bladder was extracted 17 years earlier .

Example 283:

Abstract:

[purpose] the aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (pnf) d2 flexion and breathing exercises in a patient with lymphedema (le) . [subject] this report describes a 57-year - old woman with le in whom a short - stretch compression bandage (sscb) could not be used for treatment because of skin itching and redness .
[methods] the patient received complex decongestive therapy without a sscb .
next , pnf d2 flexion and breathing exercises were conducted three times per week for 14 weeks (36 times) .
[results] as a result , the circumference of the armpit was reduced by 0.5 cm ; that of 10 cm above the elbow , by 1 cm ; that of the elbow , by 0.5 cm ; that of 10 cm below the elbow , by 1 cm ; and that of the back of the hand , by 0.5 cm .
a total of 100 ml (9.4%) of body water was eliminated from the right upper extremity , and moisture ratio was reduced by 0.005% .
finally , range of motion was improved to 20 flexion , 60 abduction , 40 external rotation , and 10 internal rotation .
[conclusion] this study showed that pnf d2 flexion and breathing exercises were effective in reducing le and improving range of motion .

Generated Summary:

lymphedema (le) is a condition in which lymphatic transport is compromised , allowing lymph fluid to accumulate between tissues .
le causes various problems
such as pain , tingling sensation , loss of sensation , muscle weakness , stiffness , and reduced joint range of motion (rom).[purpose] we report a case of le in a 57-year - old woman who underwent axillary lymph node dissection and radiotherapy on october 24 , 2012 . in december 2013 , edema developed in the right upper extremity , for which she presented to the department of rehabilitation . on the next treatment day , the patient was diagnosed with le and received treatment of edema

three times a week for 14 weeks . after the treatment

on march 27 , 2014 , the measurements of the upper right limb (axillary , at 10 cm above the elbow , at the elbow , and at the elbow) were reduced to 34 .5 , 29 , 24.5 , 25 , 16 , and 18.5 cm , respectively . the body water volume was 1,680 ml (10.8%) , and the e

Example 284:

Abstract:

cerebral arterial air embolism (caae) has been reported as a rare complication of medical intervention . there has been one reported case of caae after the use of an intraosseous infusion (io) system .

we report on a case of caae after tibial io infusion in a 7-month - old girl during resuscitation .

Generated Summary:

cerebral arterial air embolism (caae) has been reported as a rare complication of medical intervention .

we present a case of a 7-month - old girl who was admitted to our emergency department ; post - mortem computed tomography (ct) showed a caae . she was known in our hospital because of prematurity (gestational age , 30 weeks) and an omphalocele , for which initial non - operative treatment with epithelialisation was instituted , and delayed surgical correction was planned . due to the mother , the child awoke at 3 o'clock at night and , as what had happened before , her mother bottle fed her . during feeding

, the latter was first to arrive and transported the girl and her mother to the emergency department of the academic medical centre amsterdam .

Example 285:

Abstract:

chiari malformations are a congenital anomaly of the hindbrain .

the most common , chiari malformation type i (cm - i) , is characterized by herniation of the cerebellar tonsils extending at least 3 mm below the plane of the foramen magnum . consequently , cm - i is associated with hydrocephalus and symptoms involving compression of the cervicomedullary junction by ectopic tonsils .

several studies have reported the clinical symptoms associated with cm - i , including suboccipital headache , weakness in the upper extremities , facial numbness , loss of temperature sensation , ataxia , diplopia , dysarthria , dysphagia , vomiting , vertigo , nystagmus , and tinnitus .

syncope is one of the rarest presentations in patients with cm - i .

there are many hypotheses regarding the causes of syncope in patients with cm - i ; however , the mechanisms are not clearly understood .

although surgical decompression for cm - i in patients with syncope has yielded good clinical results in some studies , such cases are rarely reported .

we report a case of orthostatic syncope in a patient with cm - i who was treated with surgical intervention .

Generated Summary:

chiari malformation type i (cm - i) is characterized by herniation of cerebellar tonsils through the foramen magnum .

it is associated with hydrocephalus and symptoms with compression of the cervicomedullary junction by ectopic tonsils . in this article

, we report on a case of orthostatic syncope in an 11-year - old girl who presented with 5 episodes of syncope . due to frequent episodes and traumatic injury caused by loss of consciousness despite medical treatment with midodrine , further evaluation of electroencephalography (eeg) and brain magnetic resonance imaging (mri) were performed . however , brain mri demonstrated a 5-mm hernia consistent with a diagnosis of cm- i .

this patient was diagnosed as orthostasis syncope by head up tilt test . however

as she showed complete loss of consciousness in specific situations , such as bending her neck , valsalva maneuver , we consider cm - ii to be a possible cause of syncope .

Example 286:

Abstract:

background cryptosporidium parvum is a zoonotic pathogen transmissible from a variety of animals to humans and is a considerable public health concern .

dairy cattle have been identified in numerous reports as a major source of environmental contamination with this pathogen .

the aim of study was to detect and isolate the cryptosporidium spp . from fecal samples of naturally infected pre - wean calves in the mashhad area . overall , 300 fecal specimens from 1 to 30 days pre - weaned calves were collected from 10 farms in the mashhad area the capital center of the khorasan razavi province , iran and microscopically examined for cryptosporidium spp .

all infected samples were also analyzed using nested pcr . a polymerase chain reaction (pcr)-restriction fragment length polymorphism (rflp) analysis of the small - subunit (ssu) rna gene

was also used to detect and identify cryptosporidium spp . in pcr-

positive samples . result : eighty five (28.3%) of the specimens were positive for cryptosporidium spp .

the prevalence of cryptosporidium spp . in 8 - 14 days

old and diarrheic calves were significantly higher than other groups .

restriction digestion of the pcr products by ssp i , vsp i restriction enzymes and sequence analysis revealed the presence of c. parvum bovine genotype in all isolates . conclusions : our results suggest that pre - weaned calves are likely to be an important reservoir of zoonotic c. parvum .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this study was to detect and isolate cryptosporidium parvum from fecal samples of naturally infected pre - wean calves in the mashhad area , the capital of the khorasan razavi province , iran and to determine the genetic characterization of these isolates .

the study was performed in the northeast region of iran , in mashhad city , in the kashaf river near turkmenistan , between the two mountain ranges of binalood and hezar - masjed . in the present study , 10 industrial dairy herds were selected . the cow breed in all these farms

was holstein / friesland , and in all farms , calves were separated from their dams after they received colostrums and were housed in individual pens until weaning at 3 months of age . in all dairy herds , the presence of cryptospora spp . was detected using the dichroic staining method . in this study ,

10 samples were collected from the calves and the samples were analyzed for the presence and presence of c. andersoni , c. bovis , and c. ryanae . in addition , the isolates were tested for

Example 287:

Abstract:

cardiac resynchronization therapy is known to reduce morbidity and mortality in patients with advanced heart failure as a result of dyssynchrony and systolic dysfunction of the left ventricle .

placement of the left ventricular (lv) lead via the coronary sinus can be difficult .

when lv lead implantation is difficult , a video - assisted epicardial approach can be a good alternative .

although there are several reports of video - assisted epicardial lv lead implantation , mini - thoracotomy and lead implantation under direct vision have been used in most series . a 49-yr - old woman with dilated

cardiomyopathy underwent the video - assisted epicardial lv lead implantation because percutaneous transvenous

approach was difficult due to small cardiac veins .

the patient was discharged without problems and showed improved cardiac function at the 3 follow - up months .

we report the first successful total thoracoscopic lv lead implantation (without mini - thoracotomy) in korea .

Generated Summary:

a 49-yr - old woman with dilated cardiomyopathy was transferred to our hospital from a local hospital because of heart failure .

she had a history of ddd pacemaker insertion for a complete atrioventricular block 2 yr previously . on an electrocardiogram

the right ventricle was dyssynchronous , and the other valves were normal . in the first attempt at implantation of a cardiac resynchronization therapy defibrillator (protectax ; medtronic , minneapolis , mn , usa)

, the atrial lead and right ventricular lead were implanted without problems ; however , lv lead insertion failed because of very small cardiac veins . after one - lung ventilation , a 2-cm incision for a 15-mm port was made in the sixth intercostal space at the posterior axillary line and mid - axillary level (third port) . after completion of the operation , the patient was discharged from the hospital .

Example 288:

Abstract:

this commentary provides an overview of recent examples of pharmacometrics applied during the clinical development of two antagonists of the programmed death1 (pd1) cell surface receptor , pembrolizumab and nivolumab . despite the remarkable achievements obtained in predicting the correct dosing schedule from different quantitative approaches , data indicated a great degree of heterogeneity in tumor response . to achieve therapeutic goals the search for predictive biomarkers associated with a lack of response and mechanismbased combination studies are warranted .

Generated Summary:

the crosstalk between the immune system and tumors can be described by the cancerimmunity cycle , as shown in figure 1 and summarized in the following four steps² : diagram of the main sequential steps taking place between activation and tumor effect of the immune response .

availability of potential biomarkers reflecting the efficiency of the different processes is also highlighted , as well as different alternatives for combination therapies . in this commentary , we provide first a brief overview of the cancer immunity cycle that might help to understand the corresponding immune mechanisms and the variability in drug response , followed by a summary of the major results emerging from the poppkpd analyses of pembrolizumab and nivolumab .

Example 289:

Abstract:

somatostatin analogs (ssas) , including lanreotide , play a fundamental role in treatment of neuroendocrine tumors (nets) of the gastrointestinal tract . ssas control the clinical symptoms and are the treatment of choice in functioning nets .

data indicating that ssas have anti - proliferative activity has mainly come from prospective or retrospective observational studies .

a recently published clarinet study confirmed the anti - proliferative effect of lanreotide in a much broader range of net patients than previously reported . as a result , it is now possible for clinicians to use lanreotide to treat patients with well - differentiated metastatic grade 1 and grade 2 gep nets (i.e. , with a ki-67 proliferative index < 10%) located in the pancreas , small intestine , or of unknown primary location , regardless of the degree of liver involvement .

the results of the clarinet study also challenge the current wait and watch strategy for net treatment .
instead , it is proposed that ssas are considered at an early stage of net management , as already suggested by many organizations and scientific societies .

Generated Summary:

background : progression - free survival (pfs) (primary endpoint) was significantly prolonged in patients receiving lanreotide (120 mg once every 4 weeks) .

the risk of disease progression or death was reduced by 53% compared to placebo.methods:the median pfs had not been reached in patient receiving lanereotide , which means that it exceeded the 24-month study period . in the placebo group ,

after 24 months , 65% of patients receiving chemotherapy and 33% were in the wait and watch strategy.results:the overall survival was similar in both groups compared to the placebo . however , the hazard ratio (hr) was 0.47 comparing the lanreote group vs placebo.conclusion:this means that patients treated with lanreot showed a reduction in the risk for disease progression and death by 53%.as shown in fig . 1

, 120 mg of lanreole once every four weeks has a clinical benefit in midgut net , pancreatic net and nets of unknown origin . on the other hand ,

hindgut tumors do not usually express somatostatin receptors , they do not have elevated chromogranin a concentrations , and they often do

Example 290:

Abstract:

the antimalarial drug chloroquine has been suggested as a treatment for ebola virus infection .
chloroquine inhibited virus replication in vitro , but only at cytotoxic concentrations . in mouse and hamster models , treatment did not improve survival .
chloroquine is not a promising treatment for ebola .
efforts should be directed toward other drug classes .

Generated Summary:

we evaluated the cytotoxicity of chloroquine (90 mg / kg) in mice and hamsters infected with ebola virus (ma ebov) .
mice were treated with 100 50% lethal dose of the drug (100 g / kg / day) in combination with doxycycline (gavage every 12 h) and 50 mg/ kg azithromycin (intraperitoneally every 24 h) . in mice ,
the administration of 100 mg / day was sufficient to reduce the viral loads by 0.61 and 1.07 logs , respectively . in hamsters , the use of 50 mg /kg of
chloroquine did not improve survival ; however , in mice treated with
60 mg / g / day , the dose was not well tolerated by the animals in this study . in the hamster group , the treatment was continued for 30 days .

Example 291:

Abstract:

abstractthe present paper deals with spontaneous ventricular defibrillation in mammals and the possibility to facilitate its occurrence .
clinical and experimental evidence suggest that in the majority of cases , ventricular fibrillation (vf) is permanent , requiring defibrillation by electric shock .
however , a growing number of reports show that vf can terminate spontaneously in various mammals , including human beings.the mechanisms involved in spontaneous ventricular defibrillation are controversial .
available reports imply that intracellular ca2 + overload is the key event triggering vf and preventing its reversal .

since the sarcoplasmic reticulum is the main intracellular Ca^{2+} regulating organelle and the activity of the cardiac Ca^{2+} ATPase (SERCA 2a) is its prime element of Ca^{2+} sequestration , spontaneous ventricular defibrillation likely requires high level of SERCA 2a activity .

we suggest that mammalian hearts with high SERCA 2a activity defibrillate spontaneously and those with low activity only after its enhancement . since high SERCA 2a activity is co - expressed with the myosin heavy chain (mhc) isoform v1 , we assumed that those hearts preferentially expressing v1 mhc are able to defibrillate spontaneously

. hearts with small amounts of v1 mhc and correspondingly lower level of SERCA 2a activity can only defibrillate following administration of compounds that augment SERCA 2a activity and prevent intracellular Ca^{2+} overload .

Generated Summary:

vascular fibrillation (vf) is one of the most common causes of death in humans .

the available reports indicate that there are two types of vf , first , sustained vf requiring electrical defibrillation and secondly , transient vf that spontaneously reverts to sinus rhythm without electrical defibrillation . in this review

we have suggested that : comparison the mhc isoforms of different mammals at different ages. methods the mammalian myocardium expresses up to three myosin heavy chain isoforms that differ in their ATPase activity (SERCA 2a , v1 , v2 , and v3) . in the present study , we have compared the type of sustained vfs and the respective expression of the cardiac myosins heavy chain (mhhc) isoform profile. results we found that transient vfs can be facilitated in mammals with low v1 myocardial activity (newborn rats and guinea pigs and adult dogs and pigs) , but not in mammals that have high v1 SERCA activity (young and old rats , rabbits , cats and puppies) .

Example 292:

Abstract:

spontaneous pneumomediastinum is a very uncommon entity that is defined as the presence of free air in the mediastinum without an obvious etiology .

the presence of air in the spinal canal , known as concurrent pneumorrhachis , is an extremely rare epiphenomenon of spontaneous pneumomediastinum .

we report a rare case of spontaneous pneumomediastinum with pneumorrhachis associated with influenza .

the patient was diagnosed without invasive procedures , was managed with supportive treatment , and recovered without any complications .

Generated Summary:

spontaneous pneumomediastinum (spm) is an extremely rare presentation , and only a few reports of the concomitant occurrence of spm and pneumorrhachis have previously been published .

we report a 17-year - old male patient with spm who presented with cough , sputum , and chills . computed tomography of the chest revealed a pneumothorax and subcutaneous emphysema in the cervical and thoracic regions , and the patient was discharged on the seventh day of hospitalization without sequelae .

Example 293:

Abstract:

stafne bone cavities (sbcs) are uncommon well - demarcated defects of the mandible , which often occur in the posterior portion of the jaw bone and are usually asymptomatic .

furthermore , sbc is found in men aged 50-70-year - old .

anterior mandibular variants of sbc are very rare .

this article describes a case of anterior sbc in a 45-year - old man that resembled endodontic periapical lesions . upon histopathological examination

, it turned out to be a normal salivary gland tissue .

Generated Summary:

Stafne bone cavity (sbc) is a nonneoplastic bony lesion , but its radiographic features and clinical manifestations can resemble other intrabony neoplastic lesions .

this lesion is usually asymptomatic and has a predilection for the men of the average age of 50 years . in this article , we describe a case of unusual anterior lingual mandibular salivary gland defect in a 45-year - old man that mimicked a periapical lesion of endodontic origin .

Example 294:

Abstract:

malignant mesothelioma is an uncommon , highly invasive tumor derived from the mesothelial cells of pleura or peritoneum characterized by poor outcome .

mesothelioma was thought to metastasize locally only via direct invasion and not have distant spread .

distant metastases were discovered mostly on post - mortem examination .

the authors present a case of 62-year - old man with pleural mesothelioma and brain metastasis .

Generated Summary:

the authors report a unique case of malignant mesothelioma with distant metastasis to the brain .

a 62-year - old gentleman presented with shortness of breath and right - sided chest pain over the period of 12 months . a chest x - ray showed a right pleural plaque that subsequently caused a left pleural effusion . a mri scan of his brain showed extra - axial right occipitoparietal enhancing mass (43 43 47 mm) with surrounding vasogenic oedema . at surgery

, it appeared as a greyish - white firm vascular mass with a clear cleavage plane with the surrounding brain . on 6-week follow - up , the patient continued to improve with significant improvement in his quality of life .

Example 295:

Abstract:

we report a case of non communicating hydrocephalus due to membranous obstruction of magendie 's foramen . a 37-year - old woman presented with intracranial hypertension symptoms caused by the occlusion of magendie 's foramen by a membrane probably due to arachnoiditis .

as far as the patient 's past medical history is concerned , an epstein - barr virus infectious mononucleosis was described .

fundoscopic examination revealed bilateral papilledema .

brain magnetic resonance imaging demonstrated a significant ventricular dilatation of all ventricles and turbulent flow of cerebelospinal fluid (csf) in the fourth ventricle as well as back flow of csf through the monro 's foramen to the lateral ventricles .

the patient underwent a suboccipital craniotomy with c1 laminectomy .

an occlusion of magendie 's foramen by a thickened membrane was recognized and it was incised and removed .

we confirm the existence of hydrocephalus caused by fourth ventricle outflow obstruction by a membrane .

the nature of this rare entity is difficult to demonstrate because of the complex morphology of the fourth ventricle .

treatment with surgical exploration and incision of the thickened membrane proved to be a reliable method of treatment without the necessity of endoscopic third ventriculostomy or catheter placement .

Generated Summary:

introduction : in children obstruction of magendie 's foramen is mainly congenital while in adults it is mostly acquired . in this paper

we present a rare case of hydrocephalus caused by the occlusion of the foramen by a membrane due to

arachnoiditis.case report : a 37-year - old woman was admitted to our emergency department with the chief complaint of headache that has gradually been deteriorating in the last month and was accompanied by blurred vision .

the headache was worst in the morning and was localized in the frontal and occipital region.conclusion:the patient also mentioned two episodes of vomiting and phonophobia along with the headache the last week .

physical examination was normal , however the patient complained for mild unsteadiness and recent memory loss.no loss of bladder control or urgency to urination was mentioned . as far as the patient 's past medical history is concerned , an epstein - barr virus (ebv)

for evaluation of her symptoms the initial workup included a brain magnetic resonance imaging (mri) which revealed significant ventricular dilatation of lateral , third and fourth ventricles with subependymal edema ,

Example 296:

Abstract:

a 22-year - old man underwent an operation for posterolateral fusion of the lumbar spine at l3 - 5 .

he was ventilated via a tracheostomy site in a prone position for 210 minutes .

ventilator function and eyeballs were checked periodically . after changing his position to supine for the wake - up test , it was noticed that his tongue was self - inflicted and looked to be cut unless immediate decompression was applied .

after several manual attempts to open the mouth failed , anesthesia depth was deepened with thiopental sodium and neuromuscular blocker to decompress and reposition the tongue into the intraoral cavity .

minimal teeth marks and scarring remained after seven months without any complications .

Generated Summary:

a 78 kg , 183 cm , 22-year - old male patient was delivered to an operating room for posterolateral lumbar spine fusion at l3 - 5 and humerus operation .

thirty - five days previously , he was admitted via the emergency department with a diagnosis of multiple traumas after a fall from 10 m. temporary tracheostomy had been performed twenty days ago for mechanical ventilation to treat acute respiratory distress syndrome . during surgery ,

he was found to have a bite injury to the anterior third of tongue , and the affected area became pinkish and seemed to be receiving adequate blood supply , but the patient did not complain of any pain or discomfort during the rest of the operation . because of the patient 's condition , general anesthesia was induced intravenously with thiopental 325 mg , fentanyl 150 g , and rocuronium 50 mg . because he was scheduled for spine surgery in the prone position

, the airway was prepared to secure adequate ventilation , as follows : cleansing of the intraoral and endotracheal space with a sterile suction tube , replacing the tracheostomy tube with a size 8.0 mm cuffed flexible tracheal tube (tt

Example 297:

Abstract:

enterobius vermicularis also known commonly as pinworm is the most common intestinal parasite .

it is a nematode that inhabits the human terminal ileum , colon and appendix .

the fertilized female migrates to the perianal area where eggs are deposited but occasionally introduces itself into adjacent orifices , most commonly the female genitourinary tract .

thus the eggs can be seen in the vaginal smear as a result of contamination .

we report a case wherein the patient presented with signs and symptoms of vulvovaginitis . in her vaginal smear

there were eggs of enterobius vermicularis which showed a coiled larva within it . in the background

there were plenty of acute inflammatory cells .

this patient responded favorably to antihelminthics .

we report this case to highlight the morphology of the parasite and also to emphasize that such findings should not be neglected .

timely reporting and appropriate treatment of such cases will prevent further complications of this parasite including endometritis , salphingitis and peritonitis .

Generated Summary:

a 35-year - old female patient presented with a history of vulval pruritus and vaginal discharge that had started 10 days ago .

scrapings were taken from the cervix and vagina and smears were made with the papanicolaou method . in the present case the larva showed some dark granular spots which gave a characteristic appearance very similar to leopard skin . there were numerous acute inflammatory cells . amidst them a few embryonated eggs of enterobius vermicularis were observed .

Example 298:

Abstract:

fragment - based methods are successfully generating novel and selective drug - like inhibitors of protein targets , with a number of groups reporting compounds entering clinical trials .

this paper summarizes the key features of the approach as one of the tools in structure - guided drug discovery .

Generated Summary:

the aim of this article is to describe a novel approach for fragment - based lead discovery using nmr or surface plasmon resonance methods .

this approach involves selecting a fragment library of suitable fragments , identifying which fragments bind to the target binding site , determination of the structure of the fragments binding to the protein target by x - ray crystallography , and then using the structural information to guide the evolution of improved hit or lead compounds . the limited non - proprietary information that is available has been summarized recently . in addition , the methods used to identify which fragments are binding can place additional constraints on the library in terms of solubility , shape , flexibility or spectral properties . as an example ,

the cheminformatics workflow used to generate an incremental addition to the vernalis fragment libraries is summarized in this article .

Example 299:

Abstract:

background : intussusception is the most common cause of bowel obstruction in infants and children . although early recurrence is not uncommon , recurrence years later is rare.methods:a 13-year - old male with a history of recurrent intussusception at ages 2 and 5 presented with recurrent intussusception 8 years later .

the diagnosis was made using computed tomography , and the patient underwent a laparoscopic ileocecectomy with an uneventful postoperative course.results:the specimen was remarkable for findings of multiple enlarged lymph nodes over the serosal surface of the ileum and the terminal ileum with focal edema , prominent lymphoid hyperplasia and large hemorrhagic areas.conclusion:this case highlights the fact that in a child with a delayed recurrence of intussusception , the presence of a lead point should be suspected , and operative therapy should be strongly considered over hydrostatic reduction .

the current management of recurrent intussusception is reviewed and applied to this case .

Generated Summary:

abstractabstracta 13-year - old male with a history of recurrent intussusception at ages 2 and 5 presented with episodes

of intermittent sharp epigastric pain .

the diagnosis was made using computed tomography , and the patient underwent a laparoscopic ileocecectomy with an uneventful postoperative course.the specimen was remarkable for findings of multiple enlarged lymph nodes over the serosal surface of the ileum and the terminal ileal with focal edema , prominent lymphoid hyperplasia and large hemorrhagic areas.conclusionthis case highlights the fact that in a child with a delayed recurrence of intussusception , the presence of a lead point should be suspected , and operative therapy should be strongly considered over hydrostatic reduction .

Example 300:

Abstract:

purposeto report a case of recurrent idiopathic frosted branch angiitis (fba) successfully treated with adalimumab.case reporta 14-year - old otherwise healthy boy was referred to the uveitis clinic for bilateral panuveitis with diffuse retinal vascular sheathing and severe macular edema .

extensive work - up including aqueous sampling for detection of viral causes was inconclusive .

two years ago , a similar episode had been treated with oral prednisolone , however it was complicated by adverse psychiatric effects .

the progressive course of the condition mandated considering other therapeutic measures ; adalimumab was chosen based on its purported efficacy for treatment of childhood uveitis and a favorable safety profile .

the patient responded dramatically to a single subcutaneous injection of adalimumab without any side effect during and after injection .

the therapeutic effect was rapid and relatively long-lasting.conclusionto the best of our knowledge , this is the first case of idiopathic fba treated successfully with adalimumab without adjunctive steroid therapy .

Generated Summary:

purposeto report a case of recurrent idiopathic frosted branch angiitis (fba) successfully treated with adalimumab.methods a 14-year - old otherwise healthy boy was referred to the uveitis clinic for bilateral panuveitis with diffuse retinal vascular sheathing and severe macular edema .

two years ago , a similar episode had been treated with oral prednisolone , however it was complicated by adverse psychiatric effects.results the progressive course of the condition mandated considering other therapeutic measures ; adalimumab was chosen based on its purported efficacy for treatment of childhood uveitis and a favorable safety profile.conclusion the patient responded dramatically to a single subcutaneous injection of adaluminab without any side effect during and after injection .

Overall Metrics Summary

BERT Precision: 0.8586

BERT Recall: 0.8606

BERT F1: 0.8594

ROUGE-1: 0.4092

ROUGE-2: 0.1760

ROUGE-L: 0.2607

BLEU: 0.1208

METEOR: 0.2902

Overall Metrics Table

BERT Precision	BERT Recall	BERT F1	ROUGE-1	ROUGE-2	ROUGE-L	BLEU	METEOR
0.8586	0.8606	0.8594	0.4092	0.1760	0.2607	0.1208	0.2902