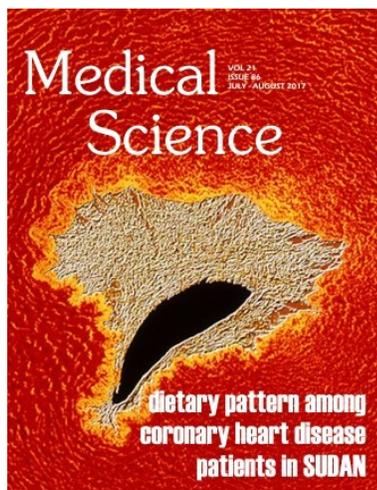


Medical Science

About the Cover



This study is an observational complete-coverage, hospital-based study. Focusing on the assessment of the dietary pattern among Sudanese coronary heart disease outpatients, who attended El-Shaap Teaching Hospital, Khartoum State, during the period from July 2011 to February 2012. The primary data were collected using questionnaire survey, food frequency questionnaire and 24-hour food recall were used to interviews 72 respondents. Secondary data were obtained from books, news papers, previous published and non published research, online papers and articles. Results revealed that cholesterol level, triglycerides and low density lipoproteins were higher in patients compared to the control group ($p < 0.001$). It was also observed that BMI was significantly higher in coronary heart disease patient than in control group (< 0.001). The results also showed no significant association of daily consumption of milk, egg poultry, legumes, and weekly consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits with risk of coronary heart disease. OR for consuming poultry, legumes, fresh vegetables and milk were 0.56(0.3-1.5) 0.5(0.32-1.30), 0.7(0.4-1.23) 0.61(0.32-1.25) respectively. On the other hand, consumption of white bread, beef, stew vegetables and tea was associated with higher risk of coronary heart disease (OR=2.81(2.5-5.53)2.42 (1.8-5.19), 2.33(1.30-4.01) respectively. Nutrients that had higher prediction of CHD were energy (OR 3.71), carbohydrates (OR 3.15) and saturated fat, (OR 3.68). The study concluded that, there were relationships between some dietary components and coronary heart disease. Effective awareness should be raise among Sundance population for healthy dietary intake to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease. (Ref: Maher MA, Gutbi SS. Assessment of dietary pattern among coronary heart disease outpatients attended El-Shaap teaching hospital, Khartoum state. *Medical Science*, 2017, 21(86), 160-172).

ANALYSIS

Assessment of dietary pattern among coronary heart disease outpatients attended El-Shaap teaching hospital, Khartoum state

Maher MA, Gutbi SS

This study is an observational complete-coverage, hospital-based study. Focusing on the assessment of the dietary pattern among Sudanese coronary heart disease outpatients, who attended El-Shaap Teaching Hospital, Khartoum State, during the period from July 2011 to February 2012. The primary data were collected using questionnaire survey, food frequency questionnaire and 24-hour food recall were used to interviews 72 respondents. Secondary data were obtained from books, news papers, previous published and non published research, online papers and articles. Results revealed that cholesterol level, triglycerides and low density lipoproteins were higher in patients compared to the control group ($p < 0.001$). It was also observed that BMI was significantly higher in coronary heart disease patient than in control group (< 0.001). The results also showed no significant association of daily consumption of milk, egg poultry, legumes, and weekly consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits with risk of coronary heart disease. OR for consuming poultry, legumes, fresh vegetables and milk were 0.56(0.3-1.5) 0.5(0.32-1.30), 0.7(0.4-1.23) 0.61(0.32-1.25) respectively. On the other hand, consumption of white bread, beef, stew vegetables and tea was associated with higher risk of coronary heart disease (OR=2.81(2.5-5.53)2.42 (1.8-5.19), 2.33(1.30-4.01) respectively. Nutrients that had higher prediction of CHD were energy (OR 3.71), carbohydrates (OR 3.15) and saturated fat, (OR 3.68). The study concluded that, there were relationships between some dietary components and coronary heart disease. Effective awareness should be raise among Sundance population for healthy dietary intake to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 160-172

REVIEW

The effect of inflammatory bowel disease in the elderly population

Ozgursoy Uran BN, Unsal Avdal E, Mete A, Akbas D

Inflammatory bowel disease's (IBD) incidence and prevalence are increasing globally, and also the number of older patients with IBD is set to increase. Elderly population has a significant impact on costs of health care deliver. Therefore it is important to understand and optimize health care delivery to the elderly, particularly among those with chronic diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease. The characteristics of IBD in the elderly shows some differences compared to patients with younger age. Besides elderly onset or presentation of disease demonstrates differences in terms of clinical presentation, diagnosis, clinical course, and complications of both the disease and treatment when compared with early onset disease. The purpose of this review is to explain the IBD features in the elderly patients different from young patients.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 173-179

COMMUNICATION

Trigeminal Neuralgia: an Endodontist's Diagnostic Dilemma

Sita Rama Kumar M, Madhu Varma K, Kalyan Satish R, Venkateswara Raju D, Subba Raju T, Hemanth Varma D

One of the most challenging aspects of endodontic practice is the diagnosis and treatment of orofacial pain. Misdiagnosis of orofacial pain is common. One of the condition that may mimic dental pain is Trigeminal neuralgia. It is a very peculiar disease. The pain, also known as "tic douloureux", is paroxystic and very severe. It can be triggered by a light cutaneous stimulus on a very localized spot on the face. The aim of this article is to review the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of one condition that may mimic dental pain: trigeminal neuralgia.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 180-186

REVIEW

What is the connection between diabetes and depression?

Unsal Avdal E, Ozgursoy Uran BN, Arkan B, Sofulu F

Depression is a serious medical condition that affects thoughts, feelings, and the ability to function in everyday life. An international report has shown that having diabetes and depression has the greatest negative effect on quality of life compared to diabetes or depression alone, or other chronic conditions. Because of that reason It is very important for health professionals to control these diseases to understand the relation of diabetes to depression. The purpose of this review is to draw attention to the relationship between depression and diabetes and to provide literature support to health professionals.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 187-190

The Relationship between Obesity and Diabetes

Sofulu F, Unsal Avdal E, Ozgursoy Uran BN, Ayvaz İ, Tokem Y

Diabetes is a metabolic state in which the body either fails to produce enough insulin that balances blood glucose levels or the insulin that is produced doesn't succeed in working in an effective manner. Two main types of diabetes are type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes. Linked to only type 2 diabetes, obesity is beyond the scope of type 1 diabetes which is not related to obesity or other lifestyle factors, or other forms of diabetes such as gestational diabetes or Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young. The purpose of this review is to describe the relation of obesity and type 2 diabetes.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 191-196

ANALYSIS

Necessity of Support for Caregivers of a Person with Alzheimer's Disease

Alves AI, Freitas C, Viveiros A, Pestana L, Sousa A, Ribeiro L, Virissimo M, Dantas V

To identify the strategies adopted by family caregivers of a person with Alzheimer's disease. Material and methods: Systematic review of the literature, using the keywords "Support", "Caregiver", "Alzheimer's" and "Nursing Interventions"; using the PICO method. Between 2008/2015 ten electronic databases were selected, including for analysis of 8 articles. Results: Show that caregivers suffer physical and emotional changes, arising from excessive work associated with the process of care, enhanced by the non-acceptance of the diagnosis, the need to overcome obstacles, manage conflicts and plan for the future; what determines the importance of support to maintain their quality of life. Conclusion: Faced to the intense need to readjust felt by caregivers, it is the responsibility of the health professionals to present alternatives resources, in order to achieve goals of care, increasing the patient's bond with the caregiver.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 197-203

CASE REPORT

Management of Anterior Maxillary Radicular Cyst

Subba Raju T, Sita Rama Kumar M

The radicular cyst is the most common inflammatory odontogenic cystic lesion of the jaws. It usually originates as a sequel to a periapical inflammatory process, following chemical, physical or bacterial injury. Due to its chronic etiology, the cyst usually appears towards the later stage of life. It has a male sex predilection, with the maxillary anterior region as the most common site of involvement. In this article, a case report of radicular cyst with treatment is discussed in regard to current literature.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 204-206

REVIEW

Combating the obstinate killer, Tuberculosis: a literature review

Singh Z

Tuberculosis (TB) is a highly prevalent disease and a leading global killer, making it an important public health issue. It's significance as a public health issue stems from the difficulty in its elimination and thus its inherent widespread effects as a disease. This literature review seeks to evaluate various aspects of the disease such as, the transmission methods, bovine tuberculosis, co-morbidities, and issues with compliance to treatments and drug-resistant strains of TB in order to better understand why the prevalence of this disease is still very high, and why it is so challenging to eliminate. The methodology will discuss the steps taken in selecting the specific sources of literature used in this review, while the results section will describe the contents of the literature. The discussion section will then propose some solutions for how to combat this disease, in relation to the findings presented.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(86), 207-213