Effect of plasmapherisis on treatment of acute pancreatitis inan infant with familial chylomicronemia

Dr.E.N.Khorasani , Dr.F.Mansouri

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Abestract:

Familial chylomicronemia is a rare genetical disorder(autosomal recessive)with incidence 1/ 1000,000 that there is difficulty in clearance serum contant of triglyceride & cholesterol due to deficiency of Apo-B-lipoprotein lipase or lipoproteine lipase(LPL) or cofactor Apo-C IIThe.Diffirence between them is in the farm of a decrease level of serum TG after prescription FFP in Apo-CII and withoutany responce in LPL deficiency.

Clinical fatures are*:Hepatosplenomegalia,Pancreatitis attack,Xantem eruptions on limbs&butects,Paleness of retina(libemia reticolaris).*

We introduce a female baby 41 days old who was reffered bywith hyperlipidemia(TG=25000mg/dl&cholesterol=1500mg/dl)and acute pancreatitis attack and signs&symptoms denoting to familial chylomicronemia who was treated by plasmapherisis.

KeyWords*:Plasmapherisis-Acute pancreatitis-Familial Chylomicronemia*

Knowledge, attitude and performance of midwifery students about the control of Health Care Associated infections, in midwifery and nursing faculty of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, year 2009-2010.

Badrye Karami, Ziba Mohammadi, Bijan Sabour, Amir hossein Hashemian

Abstract

Background: *Nosocomial infections are one of the most important problems of health care centers in the world. According to the recent manifesto of World Health Organization, every year; more than 1.4 million people in the world are afflicted by nosocomial infections, which eventually lead to 20,000 deaths. At least 60% of hospital admissions lead to nosocomial infections.*

Due to the fact that nursing students spend their clinical Academic periods in hospitals, the knowledge and attitude that they acquire during this period determines their performance in controlling nosocomial infections as future nurses. The aim of this study is to determine the level of knowledge, attitude and performance of nursing students about nosocomial infections in Kermanshah university, faculty of medical sciences, year 2009-2010.

Methods: *This is a cross-sectional study. All nursing students from terms 5 to 8 of nursing and midwifery faculty were investigated by a self-made questionnaire, that its validity and reliability were confirmed, respectively, by the faculty and distributing questionnaires among 10 students, applying Pearson's correlation coefficient and test-retest method. Data were analyzed by statistical software, SPSS-16th version and descriptive and inferential methods.*

Results: *According to the results, among 110 completed questionnaires, 34.5% had weak, 61.8% moderate and 3.6% good knowledge. As for controlling infections, 17.3% had moderate and 82.7% had good attitude. As for performance, 19% had weak and 88.2% had good performance. There was a significant correlation between attitude and performance (P < 0.001)*

Conclusions: : *due to the fact that 34.2% of nursing students had weak knowledge and only 30% had good knowledge, it is recommended that respective directors include a course about methods of controlling nosocomial infections among other presented courses to nursing students.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, attitude, performance, nosocomial infections, Nurse.*

Prevalence of depression, anxiety, and factors affecting their incidence during pregnancy in pregnant women attending clinics in 1388 Varamin

S Nazarpour , J Ezize

Abstract:

Background: Depression and anxiety are common mental disorders in pregnant women that can lead to undesirable effects on both mother and fetus. The aim of this study was to determine the rate of anxiety and depression during pregnancy and the factors that influence the development of anxiety and depression in this period.

Methods: This study was a descriptive, correlative study. In this survey, 180 pregnant women participated. Sampling was random and the research data was collected using a questionnaire, the Cattle Anxiety Inventory and the Beck Depression Inventory.

Results: Findings showed that 92.8% of 180 women experienced anxiety and 44.4% of them were found to be experiencing depression. Prevalence of anxiety and depression was found to be 39%, 30% and 27% for the first, second and third trimesters, respectively. Findings showed that the followings were found to be statistically significant factors influencing the experience of anxiety: experiencing psychological problems before pregnancy, having a negative self perception, financial status, experiencing physical problems during pregnancy and giving inadequate prenatal care (R^2 ¼ 0.263) and the followings were found to be statistically significant factors influencing the experience of depression: experiencing physical problems during pregnancy, experiencing a recent stressfulLife event, having a negative self perception, experiencing psychological problems during current pregnancy and the age of pregnancy (R^2 ¼ 0.271). There was a moderate correlation between total anxiety and depression (Pearson correlation ¼ 0.400).

Conclusion: many factors influenced the development of depression and anxiety during pregnancy and evaluating pregnant women for these risk factors can arrange for additional follow-ups and offer preventive care and, when necessary, assist with early diagnosis and treatment to improve the health of mother and fetus.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Pregnancy, affective factors.

A comparison of neonatal early complications in two methods of vaginal and cesarean delivery in shahid mostafa khomaini Hospital in Ilam,2008

Mozhgan khalili , Kamran Salimi

Abstract

Background: most women believe that cesarean procedure bears no risk for both themselves and their neonates while,in addition to mathernal complications,it puts neonates at some risks like being preterm and having pulmonary problems.Therefor,vaginal delivery in safe pregnancies brings about fewer risks for the fetus.This study was done to compare neonatal preterm complications following cesarean and vaginal delivery in shahid mostafa khomaini Hospital in Ilam,1387

M ethods: This was analytical-cross sectional study.A checklist accompanied by a questionnaire was used to collect data.The question on the questionnaire contained some demographic items to ask mothers,and the checklist consisted of neonatal complications to be gathered from the clients' files and the final diagnoses of the doctors after examining the neonates.The collected data were then analyzed using statistical X2 and pearson's correlation coefficient.

Result: The findings showed that APPGAR of less than7 the first minutes was present in2.3%of neonates in vaginal method and 1.1%in those in cesarean one. APPGAR of less than7 the fifth minutes was not detected in either of the groups.There was no neonatal death in the vaginal delivery group,but it had happened in 1.1%in the cesarean one. Complications like the rate of incubator use,bradycardia,Asyphyxia,and the need for resuscitation were more prevalent in the vaginal delivery group,but the tests did not reveal any significant differences(p>5%).

Conclusion: Neonatal death was observed only in1.1%of the cesarean group in this study while all neonates survived in the vaginal delivery group.Other complications were not significantly different,which are in accord with other studies.Therefore,it is recommended limit cesarean only to cases in which the life of the fetuse is in danger.In other cases,it is possible to provide for the neonates health with proper care during delivery and not to impose physical and financial requirements on the part of the mother and her family.

Keywords: Neonatal early complications, Normal vaginal delivery, Cesarean delivery

Relation between psychic healthy with quality of life in university students

Hojat allah Tahmasebian, Masoud Paidar , Karim Afsharinya , Bahman saeidi pour, Kivan Kakabraee

Abstract

Background: This study anallysing to relation between psychic healthy with quality of life. Quality of life is an important inden from general health, and include ideal life and favorite operation in physical and psychic aspects. Ideal life is a universal inden from health conditions of one person.

Method: More compatible research method in this subject is coorelation. Research statistics is be moded from students that are studing in colleges of Kermanshah medical education Universities during 87-88 years. In this research, 120 people are considered as adequate sample content, that are selected via simple random sampling. Collect of data with use of 28 questions of general healthy quality (GHQ) and quality of life questionary.(short from: WHOQ OF BREF) that has four small scale and it's stability with primary performance on 30 samples and use of alpha kerenbakh coefficeient, that number %94 was selected as stability of normal coefficeient. For anallys relation between mentioned variables and quality of life prediction through psychic healthy is used from multi variables regretion statistic model.

Results: as for presence research founds that studing relation between psychic healthy with quality of life , is exist a positive(p=0/000) meaningful relation between physical operation and social function and absence depression with quality of life and also arising quality of life with addition of above small scales, that leads to psychic healthy.

conclusion: A meaningful positive relation is exist between physical operation and social function and absence depression arising quality of life with addition of small scales that leads to psychic health.

Keywords: psychic healthy, quality of life, psychic hygienic.

A survey on correlation between acute pain and death anxiety in burn patients
Hojat allah Tahmasebian, Karim Afsharinya, Bahman saeidi pour

Abstract

Background: anxiety is a physiological and psychological response to pain in burn patients which can affect their physical and psychological performance. This study was carried out to determine the correlation between acute pain and death anxiety in burn patients.

Methods: in this descriptive- analytical study, which was carried out in the burn ward of imam Khomeini hospital; affiliated to Kermanshah university of medical science, 68 burn patients, both men and women, were selected randomly to be examined. Data collection tools included a questionnaire to measure the death anxiety and anxiety of burn patients, and a numerical rating scale for measuring acute pain. The questionnaires were completed for each patient at 2 stages of the study: the first stage during first and second week and the second stage during 3rd and 4th week. The collected data was analyzed by means of spss-16 using spearman correlation quotient at the significant level p=0/05.

Result: According to the study there was a significant correlation between acute pain and level of death anxiety during the first and second weak(p=0/001 and rs=%82); and during the third and fourth week (p=0/001 and rs=%82).

Conclusion: Regarding the findings of the study, it is suggested that in caring and controlling acute pain in burn patients controlling their death anxiety must be particularly considered.

Keywords: death anxiety; acute pain; burn patients.

Study of Intra uterine fetal death epidemiology in deliveries in Kermanshah

Kermani,A,Kabudi,M, Kamravamenesh,M.

Abstract

Background: *Generally natural pregnancy is enjoyable and exciting. Besides, it is considered as one of the best events during a woman's life. Some important events may occur during pregnancy, one of which is intrauterine fetal death. This problem occurs after 20 weeks of gestational age in 1% of singleton pregnancies. Despite the use of new techniques in recent years, still the cause of 12-50% intrauterine fetal deaths is not known. Therefore, this epidemiological research was carried out in order to study intrauterine fetal death in hospital of Kermanshah city 2007 – 2008.*

Methods: *This research is a cross – sectional descriptive study which was performed on all pregnant women (n=235) that their pregnancy combined with intrauterine fetal death and was over 20 weeks during 2007 – 2008.*

In order to gather information, researchers identified the patients with IUFD and visited them. They completed the questionnaires that had been prepared for this purpose through interviews, case studies, and use of laboratory results. Questionnaire included demographic variables of father and mother (age, education, and occupation), history of previous pregnancies, and diseases, etc.

The information obtained was analyzed through descriptive statistics including frequency distribution tables, graphs, and calculating the statistical indicators.

Results: *The prevalence of intrauterine fetal death was 11.43 in 1000 live births in a total of 20560 deliveries that was done in hospitals of Kermanshah during one year of the study. The mean age of mothers with IUFD pregnancy was 27.48±6.32 years, the mean age of father was 31.93±7.23 years and the average age of fetus was 25.57±5.55 weeks. 60 percent of mothers were illiterate or has had primary education. 38% of them had blood group A and 86.3% had positive Rh. 21.27% of samples had not received prenatal care.*

Conclusion: *The prevalence of intra uterine fetal death in this research was similar to other studies but given that some variables including low maternal age at first pregnancy, mothers' illiteracy and lack of maternal use of prenatal care of mothers in this study, a high percentage (21.27), based on research findings and studying other reports, proactive identification of intrauterine fetal death is difficult.*

But we can decrease incidence of fetal death by effective counseling and screening and assessment of pregnant women.

Keywords: *Epidemiology, intrauterine fetal death, delivery, Kermanshah*

CONTENTS