

MALNUTRITION AMONG NON-FORMAL SCHOOLS CHILDREN OF DHAKA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Protein energy malnutrition (PEM) is the most common cause of mortality and morbidity of the children in Bangladesh, being prevalent among the low socioeconomic group. The objective of this study was to assess the nutritional status by simple anthropometry among the underprivileged children attending non-formal schools in Dhaka city; **Methods:** A total of 400 children of non-formal schools of Dhaka city were included in the study. Weight for age, height for age and weight for height were calculated after measuring the weight and height on Salter scale and locally made stadiometer respectively. PEM was classified according to Gomez and Waterlow classification of malnutrition and grades were detected. Weight and height for age were also plotted on National Centre for Health and Statistics (NCHS), USA scale to see the percentile cut offs; **Results:** Among the 400 children, 103 were working and 297 were non-working children studying in different non-formal schools of Dhaka city. Overall, 82.75% of children were suffering from different grades of malnutrition (Gomez) and 50.62% of children had wasting and 49.23% had stunting of different grades. Height of 30.09% in working group and 8.08% in non-working group were below 3rd centile; and weight for height of 54.37% of working group and 11.45% of non-working group of children were below 3rd centile respectively on NCHS scale; **Conclusion:** This study showed that large proportions of students of non-formal schools were suffering from different grades of malnutrition. Many were of severe grades and were also wasted and stunted predicting the prevalence of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Significant differences prevailed between working and non-working children, working children being more affected. Health interventions along with improvement of social and financial conditions of the children are essential to correct the malnutrition in non-formal schools children.

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SMOKING HABIT AMONG THE FORTH CLASS EMPLOYEES OF A DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

To find the smoking habit pattern and also to know the knowledge about the harmful effect of smoking of hospital employees, this cross sectional descriptive study was carried out on the forth class employees of Gazipur Sadar Hospital from April to June 2005. A total of 49 subjects were selected and necessary information were collected by direct interviewing with pre defined structured questionnaire. Among the total 49 respondents 76% (37) were male and 24% (12) were female. About 61% (30) of the total respondents were smokers. Among the male respondents 73% (27) were smokers but in case of female respondents 25% (03) were smoker. Percentage of smoker in male respondents was significantly higher than female ($p < 0.01$). For 71% (35) respondents' educational status was below SSC and 29% (14) was SSC passed or higher educated, but this difference was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Regarding the knowledge about bad effects of smoking, the entire respondent reported cough and cancer and some of them could state other diseases also.

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RELATIONSHIP OF SERUM APOLIPOPROTEIN A-I WITH AGE, BMI, BLOOD PRESSURE AND LIPIDS IN ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, the Relationship of serum apolipoprotein A-I with Age, BMI, Blood pressure and Lipids in Ischaemic Heart Disease were investigated in a total of 90 subjects of both sexes (age range: 30-65 yrs; Males: 57, Females: 33). Among them 30 were healthy controls (Group-I) with equal members of males and females, 30 were non-obese ishcaemic heart disease (IHD) patients (Group-IIa) composed of 22 males and 8 females and 30 were obese IHD patients (Group-IIb) with 20 males and 10 females. Serum Apo A-I had no significant relationships with body mass index (BMI), serum total cholesterol (TC) and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in controls (Group-I). Importantly, serum Apo A-I showed significant inverse relationships with BMI ($r=-0.653$, $P<0.001$), serum TC ($r=-0.361$, $P<0.05$) and serum LDL-C ($r=-0.382$, $P<0.01$) in IHD patients (Group IIa and Group IIb). The implications of these findings relevant to IHD were discussed.

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CT GUIDED FNAC IS A USEFUL TOOL TO DIAGNOSE CARCINOMA LUNG

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ABSTRACT

This retrospective study was about our experience in doing CT guided fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) to diagnose lung cancer. Five patients having hoarseness of voice and haemoptysis with diagnostic dilemma were included in the series. We confirmed the diagnosis as carcinoma lung with the help of CT guided FNAC.

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TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS : AN UPDATE

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a chronic illness that requires continuing medical care and patients self-management education to prevent acute and reduce the risk of long-term complications. Type 2 diabetes, previously referred to as adult-onset or non-insulin-dependent diabetes, progresses from an early asymptomatic stage with insulin resistance to mild postprandial hyperglycemia to frank diabetes requiring pharmacological intervention. Understanding this natural history of type 2 diabetes will guide primary care providers in formulating effective treatment regimens that reflect the pathological differences between these stages of the disease. The optimal medication regimen, when used in conjunction with dietary changes and exercise, will require modifications for each patient as the disease progresses.

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SPECIAL ASPECTS IN THE TREATMENT OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of allergic rhinitis (AR) is getting high in all corners of the globe. AR has been considered to be a risk factor for asthma and other co-morbidities which could be preventable with adequate treatment. There are some special guidelines that are aimed at helping health professionals reduce the considerable morbidity and disability related to AR.

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FORENSIC PATHOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Forensic pathology and toxicology is that branch of medical science which deals with the medical and legal aspects of the harmful effects of both intentional and accidental exposure to chemicals on human. The medical aspects are concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of the harmful effects of chemicals. The legal aspects involve the acquisition of information which pertains to the cause-effect relationship between exposure to a chemical and the harmful effects of the chemical. Both aspects involve analytical chemical methodology that are directed to the detection and quantitation of the chemical in the tissues. The significance of the analytical findings is interpreted in terms of knowledge concerning concentration-effect relationships in order to form conclusions regarding the circumstances of death. Although the analytical techniques primarily aids in establishing the cause or the circumstances of death in a postmortem investigation, they are applicable as well to certain aspects of clinical toxicology, forensic determinations made on living subjects and drug abuse monitoring programmes. Recent advances including analytical methodologies and computerised data are making crucial and significant impact on forensic pathology and toxicology. In Bangladesh, there is yet to be any appreciation and practice of maintaining modern computerized data. Currently, DNA fingerprinting test is widely used and accepted worldwide as a hard core evidence. Bangladesh is also trying to implement and improve this forensic test. Both public and private sectors including the universities may take initiative to impart training in this cutting edge technology to meet the challenge in the future.

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AVOIDABLE NEPHRECTOMY IN A CHILD: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

This is a case report of an 11 years-old-boy, who presented with a huge left lateral abdominal swelling that was first noticed by the parents at 4 years of his age. Sonologically it was diagnosed as a case of left renal cystic mass. Laparotomy was done and the lump was found to be a grossly hydronephrotic kidney, with almost no recognizable renal tissue left, due to pelvic-ureteric junction (PUJ) obstruction. So, nephrectomy was done. This kidney could be saved if PUJ obstruction was diagnosed at an earlier stage of childhood and treated as early stage.

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BILATERAL NASOLABIAL CYST: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Nasolabial cyst is usually unilateral, but bilateral nasolabial cysts are not uncommon. We report here a case of bilateral nasolabial cyst in a 38-year-old woman.

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UNUSUAL SITE OF ENDOMETRIOSIS – THE APPENDIX: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Endometriosis may be defined as presence of functioning uterine gland and stroma in any site outside the uterus. It is fairly common in women in child bearing age. The disease occurs in two forms: in extra uterine organs and tissues and in the uterine wall. In extra uterine endometriosis, ectopic endometrium is commonly found in other pelvic organs but sometimes in more remote sites. Involvement of gastrointestinal tract is uncommon. The most frequent sites are rectum and rectosigmoid (88%). Endometriosis of the appendix is a rarer occurrence (9%). A 28 yrs young lady, Para 1, H/O, M/R 2, seeking pregnancy for last 5 yrs presented with congestive type of dysmenorrhoea, low grade lower abdominal pain specially on right side. On physical examination it was found that uterus was retroverted, bilateral TO mass with tender nodular deposits on the Pouch of Douglas (POD). A diagnostic laparoscopy was done which confirmed USG finding. The appendix was incorporated within the right sided TO mass. Appendectomy was done and send for biopsy. The biopsy report shows endometriotic deposits with in muscular wall of appendix.

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