

IS VON WILLIBRAND FACTOR – MARKER OF ENDOTHELIAL DAMAGE CHANGED IN DIABETES PREECLAMPTIC PREGNANCY?

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ABSTRACTS

Objectives: The aim of the study was to characterize the nature of vasculopathy in preeclamptic diabetic patients by measuring von Willebrand factor; **Materials and Methods:** One hundred and twenty eight women in the 3rd trimester of pregnancy aged between 23 to 37 years were recruited in four groups for this study such as Healthy pregnant control (HP, n=28), Pregnant women with diabetes (DP, n=32), Pregnant women with preeclampsia (PE, n=40) and Pregnant women with preeclampsia and diabetes (DPE, n=28). Their blood samples were collected and serum blood glucose was determined by glucose oxidase (GOD-PAP) method and von Willebrand factor (vWf) by radial immunodiffusion technique; **Results:** Von Willibrand factor levels [IU/ml, median (range)] of different groups of study subjects were → HP (n =28): 1.92 (1.26-3.31); DP:(n=32): 2.04 (1.05-3.33); PE (n=40): 2.09 (1.02-2.69); DPE (n=28): 2.12 (1.05-3.29). There was no significant difference between the groups; **Conclusions:** The reported vascular endothelial damage in preeclampsia and diabetes mellitus are secondary in nature in both the conditions.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 05-09]

BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE AMONG URBAN WOMEN IN DHAKA CITY

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to find the breastfeeding practice among urban women with respect to their age, education and employment. This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 74 mothers having children under two years, residing at Mohakhali, Dhaka. The study revealed that the mean total duration of breastfeeding was 10.5 months. The mean duration of exclusive breastfeeding was 4.9 months. Exclusive breastfeeding was most prevalent among mothers in their twenties (36%), who were housewives (36%) and had a schooling of 6 to 10 years. Both total duration and duration of exclusive breastfeeding were lower among employed women. From the study findings it was felt that proper breastfeeding practices should be promoted through health education in different Maternal and Child Health (MCH) activities, and provisions should be made so that working women can exclusively breastfeed their babies up to the recommended period of six months.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 10-13]

ADENOTONSILLECTOMY OPERATION IS USEFUL TO IMPROVE EARLY OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This was a clinical study of 100 children, aged 4 to 15 years, who had recurrent tonsillitis with enlarged adenoids which produce symptoms like, bilateral otitis media with effusion (OME), bilateral conductive hearing loss and sleep apnoea. All of these patients underwent adenotonsillectomy operation and were followed up for up to six months to two years. The overall success rate of resolution of middle ear effusion was 81% post operatively. Our findings demonstrated that adenotonsillectomy operations are effective for the treatment of early OME due to chronic tonsillitis with enlarged adenoid.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 14-18]

RELATIONSHIP OF PLASMA LEPTIN TO INSULIN SECRETION AND SENSITIVITY IN TYPE 2 DIABETES

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to evaluate the insulin secretory capacity and sensitivity in a Bangladeshi type 2 diabetic (T2DM) population, to compare plasma leptin levels between diabetic and non-diabetic subjects and to explore the association of plasma leptin with β -cell function (HOMA B) and insulin sensitivity (HOMA S). The total number of the study subjects was 133 of which 101 T2DM and 32 age-matched normal control subjects (AMNC). Circulating fasting leptin and C-peptide were assayed by EASIA and chemiluminescence based ELISA respectively. HOMA B and HOMA S were determined by HOMA model using HOMA-CIGMA software. Both insulin secretion and sensitivity were significantly reduced in diabetic as compared to control (HOMA B% \rightarrow geometric Mean \pm SD: 35.65 \pm 1.75 vs 96.29 \pm 1.50, $p < 0.001$; HOMA S% \rightarrow 68.66 \pm 1.71 vs 104.95 \pm 1.63, $p < 0.001$). However, β -cell dysfunction might contribute more to the development of T2DM as the discriminant function coefficient for HOMA B (1.098) was greater than that for HOMA S (0.821). Plasma leptin concentration was significantly higher in T2DM than control (8.15 \pm 1.30 vs. 5.03 \pm 1.46, $p < 0.05$). Multiple linear regression analysis showed that leptin was inversely associated with HOMA B ($p < 0.05$), but it had no significant association with HOMA S in T2DM. The data suggest that both insulin secretory dysfunction and insulin resistance are present in T2DM subjects, but β -cell failure seems to be the predominant abnormality. T2DM have higher plasma leptin levels than control and the circulating leptin appears to be inversely associated with β -cell function indicating that it may lead to T2DM through its suppressing effect on insulin secretion from the pancreas.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 19-24]

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCESSIBILITY FOR PHYSICALLY DISABLED PEOPLE : A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Environments provide situation that encourage meaningful, productive interaction between individuals and their surroundings. Suitable forms of environmental stimulation and support bring about maximum engagement of individuals. A person's self image depends greatly in interaction with others and with the environment. Persons with disabilities often do not fare so well as non disabled people because of physical barriers, social barriers, educational barriers, employment barriers and attitudinal barriers. The modern approach to dealing with these problems is embodied in the concept of normalization, which refers to an attitude whereby disabled people are treated as being ordinary rather than special. Normalization includes promotion of barrier free environmental design.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 25-28]

OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA : A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Osteogenesis Imperfecta (OI) is a phenotypically related generalized disease in bone mass and makes the bone brittle, so called “Brittle Bone Disease”. Literally OI means imperfectly formed bones; although the disease has prominent skeletal manifestations, other anatomic structures rich in type1 collagen such as joints, eyes, ears, skin and teeth are affected as well. The disease is caused by a genetic defect that affects production of collagen which is a major protein of the connective tissue and can be linked to the framework around which a building is constructed. In OI a person has either less or a poorer quality of collagen than normal leading to weak bones that fracture easily. Prenatal ultrasonography will detect severely affected fetuses at about 16 weeks of pregnancy. Diagnosis by demonstrating synthesis of abnormal pro – α chains or by DNA sequencing can be carried out in chorionic villa biopsies at 8 to 12 weeks of pregnancy.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 29-32]

CASE REPORT

VAGINAL VERICOSEVEIN: A RARE FORM OF ANTEPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE

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ABSTRACT

Though placenta previa and abruption placenta are the two most common causes of Anti Partum Haemorrhage (APH), the vaginal varicosity is one among the rare varieties. Only careful history and keen clinical examination can reveal the diagnosis. In this report we have presented and discussed a case of APH, 24 year old primigravida, due to vaginal varicose vein who was admitted in the obstetrics & gynaecology department of Medical College for Women & Hospital, Uttara, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 33-35]

CASE REPORT

SEVERE COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA TREATED IN A GENERAL WARD - A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Community acquired pneumonia (CAP) is an important health care concern. Prompt diagnosis and management of CAP save lives. Patients with severe CAP need continuous surveillance and monitoring at intensive care unit (ICU), where they can receive specialized support as mechanical ventilation and/or hemodynamic support. In our hospital a 19 year old healthy male was admitted with history of high fever, rigor, pleuritic chest pain, cough for 3 days with breathlessness and altered mental state; chest X-ray showed consolidation involving all lobes of right lung and part of upper lobe of left lung. Despite all treatments, his condition was deteriorating and became more tachypnic and confused. He was advised for immediate ventilatory support and other ICU care, but was not possible because of non-availability and financial constrains. He was managed in general ward with high flow oxygen, combination antibiotics and other general cares. But the patient remained in severe respiratory distress and unconscious state. Surprisingly, in the third day of hospital admission, his general condition started to improve gradually and later on, he recovered fully. Severe community acquired pneumonia, even in ICU care has high mortality but survival of same type of patient can be possible by meticulous management in general ward.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2007; 5(1): 36-41]