

RENAL DISORDERS AND MODE OF RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY IN A SINGLE CENTRE OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The study highlights the symptomatic renal disorders and mode of renal replacement therapy (RRT) in the Medical College for Women & Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh. **Materials and Methods:** It included 1272 patients admitted to Nephrology unit of Department of Medicine, Coronary care unit (CCU) and 71 patients of Haemodialysis unit between June 2010 and Dec 2012. The data of two and a half years duration were analyzed and patients were grouped in different syndromes. **Result:** Mean age of the admitted patients was 50.16 ± 17.85 years (Range 18-95 years). Chronic kidney disease (CKD) was the commonest presentation (43.0%), Diabetic Nephropathy (DN) (42.08%) and Hypertension (HTN) (35.83%) were the leading causes of CKD. Urinary tract infection accounted for 40.9% whereas Acute kidney injury (AKI), Glomerulonephritis (GN) and others (including Obstructive Uropathy, Renal stone disease, Renal cell carcinoma and Renal Tuberculosis were 5.0 %, 3.7% and 7.4% respectively). Diffuse Mesangial Proliferative GN (DMesPGN) and Membranous GN (MGN) were the commonest cause of primary GN among the patients of renal biopsy. Haemodialysis (HD) and Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis (IPD) were the principal mode of RRT in this centre. The mean age of patients with End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) on maintenance haemodialysis (MHD) was 51.57 ± 11.93 years (Range 22-75) with male preponderance (57.74%). HTN and DM were the principal cause of ESRD. The principal cause of death was cardiovascular disease (CVD). A total number of 7 patients got IPD as RRT. **Conclusion:** Good number of patients suffer from kidney diseases and CKD is the commonest and diabetic nephropathy and hypertension are hardly the causes. Further studies on spectrum of renal diseases are necessary.

SPECTRUM OF BREAST LUMPS AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING THE SURGERY OPD OF MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN & HOSPITAL

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Background: Breast lump is the most common presentation of breast diseases and this lump is caused not only by malignancy but also by number of non malignant diseases and management is different in each case. Now a days female patient with breast diseases are increasing probably due to growing awareness against breast cancer. This study was designed to show the positive effect of awareness on population & incidence of different types of breast lump in different age groups. **Materials & methods:** A retrospective study of 160 female patients attended the surgery outpatient department of Medical College for Women & Hospital over a period of 3 years from November 2009 to October 2012, having breast lump was carried out. **Results:** Most of the patients (45%) belonged to 3rd decade. Most frequent lump was found to be fibroadenoma(46.3%) followed by inflammatory groups which included breast abscess(12.5%), granulomatous disease(8.1%) and mastitis(3.8%) predominantly in younger age group. Carcinoma breast was in 12.5% patients and in older age group. Rest of the lumps were caused by fibrocystic disease (10%), galactocele(3.8%), lipoma(1.3%), duct ectasia(1.3%) and intraductal papilloma(0.6%). 75% patients with breast carcinoma were in early stage. **Conclusion:** So proper clinical assessment and by a simple test – FNAC of the lump can lead to reach a diagnosis in order to give appropriate treatment and counseling the patient.

SENSITIVITY PATTERNS OF MICROORGANISMS ISOLATED FROM WOUND IN PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Aims and Objectives: The aim of the present study was to observe the distribution of wound pathogen and their antimicrobial sensitivity pattern from patients admitted in inpatient department or visited the outpatient department of MCWH. **Introduction:** A total of 105 samples of wound swab were collected from patients with wound who were admitted in surgery, orthopaedics, gynaecology and Paediatrics dept. of MCWH. The objective of this study was to see the bacterial profile and their sensitivity pattern. **Materials & Methods:** Total 105 samples of wound swab were collected from patients. Culture was done on blood agar and MacConkeys agar media. The plates were incubated aerobically at 37°C overnight. Identification of isolated organism was done by colony morphology, Gram staining and relevant biochemical test, as per standard methods. Antibiotic sensitivity test was done on the isolated organism by Kirby-Bauer technique using Mueller-Hinton agar media. **Results:** Out of these 105 wound swab collected -45(42.85%) bacterial strains were isolated. Of these 45 strains, 36(80%) were Gram-negative bacteria, of which predominant organism were Pseudomonas spp., 14(31.11%), followed by E.coli 12(26.66%), Klebsiella spp. 8(17.77%) and Enterobacter spp.1(2.22%), Acinetobacter spp.1(2.22%). Amongst Gram-positive bacteria 9(20%) of which Staphylococcus aureus was isolated. Antibiotic sensitivity was done on the isolated bacteria. 36 Gram-negative bacteria showed resistance to primary drugs- ampicillin, cotrimoxazole, ciprofloxacin, nalidixic acid, mecillinam, nitrofurantoin, cephalixin, gentamycin, amikacin. Amongst the first line drug resistant strains highest rate of resistance was seen in E.coli, ampicillin(100%), cotrimoxazole(67%), ceftriaxone(58%), ciprofloxacin(50%), mecillinam(43%). Amongst Gram positive bacteria –Staphylococcus aureus showed highest rate of resistance to Erythromycin(78%), followed by Aztreonam(44.4%), cotrimoxazole(22%), ampicillin(11%). **Conclusion:** In the present study, considerable percentage of resistant bacteria to commonly used drugs was observed. Routine in-vitro susceptibility test should be done to prevent indiscriminate use of antibiotics.

INBORN ERROR OF METABOLISM IN INFANT AND CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Inborn errors of metabolism or metabolic diseases, are a group of genetically determined metabolic disorders that result in mental retardation or early death. The prevalence of IEM in various countries shows a prevalence varying between 1 in 800 to 1 in 2500. There have been reports of a few inborn errors of metabolisms in Bangladesh. The prevalence of these disorders in the Bangladeshi population are lacking. Recent innovations in medical technology have changed newborn screening programs in many developed countries. The widespread use of tandem mass spectrometry is helping to identify more inborn errors of metabolism. Detailed knowledge of biochemical pathways is not necessary to treat patients during the initial evaluation. Nonspecific metabolic abnormalities (e.g. hypoglycemia, metabolic acidosis, hyperammonemia) must be treated urgently even if the specific underlying metabolic disorder is not yet known.

OBESITY – A NEW UNDERSTANDING

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a worldwide health problem that results in a significant increased risk of morbidity and mortality. It is associated with a number of co-morbidities including type 2 diabetes, cerebrovascular and coronary heart disease, sleep apnea, pulmonary dysfunction, knee osteoarthritis, nonalcoholic steatosis, and certain types of cancer. It is known that obesity is the consequence of a chronic imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure, but how energy expenditure is regulated in humans is not clearly understood. Recent publications suggest that specific depots of white adipose tissue can be converted to thermogenically active brown adipose tissue and a peptide known as irisin - a novel myokine may be a key regulator of this conversion and thus plays important role in energy expenditure.

INCIDENTAL FINDINGS OF UTERINE ANOMALIES DURING VAGINAL HYSTRECTOMY – 2 CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Women with uterine malformation have wide variation in clinical presentation like menorrhagia, spasmodic dysmenorrhoea, subfertility, recurrent pregnancy loss, pre-term delivery, intrauterine growth retardation, breech presentation, retained placenta, postpartum haemorrhage and complications that increase operative interference. In some female remain unnoticed because they are often symptomless. We are reporting two cases where both presented with second degree uterovaginal prolapse at their menopause without any symptom throughout their reproductive life. During operation it was incidentally diagnosed to be mullerian anomalies, uterine bicornis unicollis variety which was not detected during preoperative examination as well as by ultrasonography scan. About 10% infants are born with some abnormalities of genitourinary system and anomalies in one system are often mirrored by anomalies in another system. For that reason during operation any renal anomaly was tried to find out in both the cases but they were free from any other abnormalities and their postoperative period was uneventful during follow up.