

OUTCOME OF THYROID SURGERY – STUDY OF 50 CASES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Thyroid is an important endocrine gland that controls bodies metabolism. Sometime it becomes necessary to remove the gland when it becomes enlarged, overactive or cancerous. For these conditions a number of surgical procedures are performed. **Objective:** 1. To evaluate the outcome of thyroid surgery in our perspective. 2. To assess the risk factors associated with complications for these patients. **Method and Materials:** This prospective study was done in a Private Hospital of Dhaka City from January 2009 to December 2010. A total number of 50 patients were enrolled in the study. **Results:** Out of 50 operated patients 47 (94%) cases were uneventful and 3 patients (6%) developed complications. Complications included haemorrhages (4%), recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy (2%). Associated risk factors for complications are female sex and hyperthyroidism. **Conclusions:** Thyroid surgery is relatively a safe procedure. Only Total thyroidectomy (TT) is associated with complications. Risk factors for complications are female sex and associated hyperthyroidism.

EARLY PUERPERAL COMPLICATION FOLLOWING CAESAREAN SECTION

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of the study is to observe the common complications of early puerperium following caesarean section. **Method:** This is a cross sectional hospital based observational study. Total sample size was 200. Sample was selected by from patient who underwent caesarean section and were in early puerperal period. Study period was six months from January 2010 to July 2010. **Result:** The incident of morbidities was 20%; wound infection (50%) and endomyometritis (45%) were two common complications, urinary tract infection (35%) being next in order, mastitis was found to be relatively uncommon. **Conclusion:** Early puerperium is the period during which a woman can suffer from a number of complications particularly after operative delivery. Caesarean section is a widely performed major operation in obstetrics .The common complications are wound infection, endomyometritis, mastitis, puerperal blue and obstetrics palsy.

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF PRE AND PARA CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS ABOUT MEDICO LEGAL AUTOPSY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study has been performed to explore the knowledge and attitude of medical students on medico-legal autopsy. In our country medico legal autopsy is required in unnatural death cases. A detailed on this topic is taught to medical students as part of MBBS Curriculum. **Materials & Method:** Two hundred students from 1st, 2nd year (pre clinical) and Two hundred from 3rd and 4th year (para clinical) were asked to respond anonymously to a 15 item questionnaire which dealt with their views on autopsy practice, the knowledge procedure, attitude and perception towards medico legal autopsy. **Results:** In this study 388 (97%) students gave positive answer about the requirement of autopsy in unnatural death cases. 302 (80%) had idea about the viscera sent for histopathological examination and 342 (85.5%) for chemical analysis. 178 (44.5%) could not give positive answer about places where the chemical analysis are done, 390 (97.5%) reported that autopsy is performed to detect the cause of death. During first exposure 179(89.5%) para clinical students reported about uncomfortable situation, whereas 15(7.5%) were frightened at the scene. Most of the students 378(94.5%) answered that observation of post mortem examination should be part of MBBS course curriculum, and 392 (98%) gave positive response about utility of this chapter in their course studies. Almost all 397 (99.25%) did not watch any autopsy before their admission to medical college. A greater part of students 302 (75.5%) thought that autopsy does not cause any disfigurement of dead bodies and 373 (93.25%) thought that autopsy is not a disrespect to dead body. After exposure to medical books, greater part of students 274 (68.5%) became aware about the autopsy, where a 42 (10.5%) came to know about the autopsy from newspaper/ magazine. In present study 361 (90.25%) students answered positive on wished to have post mortem examination on relatives when required. Newly invented virtual autopsy procedure was unknown to most of the respondents 386 (96.5%). **Conclusion:** Medicolegal autopsy has great value to identify to actual cause of death. The teaching professional are required to give more interested about autopsy. At the same time the infrastructure of the morgues are needed to be improvised and modernized and virtual autopsy can be started in our country with provision to melude in medical teaching curriculum.

RESPONSE-GUIDED TRIPLE THERAPY FOR HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION: ROLE OF LABORATORY MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is a serious worldwide health concern as it progresses to cirrhosis and eventually to hepatocellular carcinoma. The standard dual therapy, pegylated interferon- α (PEG-INF α) and ribavirin for 24 or 48 weeks, was reported to be successful in about 50% patients only. Two new drugs, i.e. boceprevir and telaprevir, are now available and recommended for use with PEG-INF α and ribavirin in the triple therapy regimens for previously untreated patients or when earlier therapy failed. HCV infection treatment is very expensive lasting for 24-48 weeks and has significant side effects. These situations may be avoided through monitoring patient's response to therapy by measuring HCV viral load i.e. HCV-RNA. This is done at key points throughout treatment, with well-defined stopping rules using the sensitive real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test. In monitoring response to treatment, the parameters determined in RT-PCR test are rapid viral response (RVR) at 4 weeks, complete early viral response (EVR) at 12 weeks, partial EVR (PEVR) at 12 weeks, sustained viral response (SVR) at 24 weeks and complete end of treatment virological response (ETVR) at 24 weeks. In a null-response, there is no EVR at 12 weeks and treatment is recommended to be stopped at this point. The response-guided triple therapy can be used to determine whether it should be continued or it is going to be futile, allowing treatment to be stopped at the earliest opportunity. This will definitely spare patients from side effects, jeopardizing future treatment options and waste of time and money on futile treatments. These various facets of recent developments in medical molecular biology and role of laboratory medicine relevant to response-guided triple therapy for HCV infection were discussed in the present review article.

RECURRENT LOOSE MOTION AND ABDOMINAL PAIN IN A 17 YEAR OLD GIRL – A CASE REPORT

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SUMMARY

Recurrent loose motion is a common complaint patients present with to the physicians. This is frequently associated with abdominal pain. The causes are numerous like amoebiasis, giardiasis, intestinal tuberculosis, Crohn's disease, intestinal malignancy, malabsorption, coeliac disease, and many more. As because the investigations required are extensive and sometimes costly, clinicians need to be aware of the clinical features that may point towards a specific diagnosis. Here we present a case of a severely ill 17 year old girl with a prolong history of recurrent loose motion with abdominal pain who was non-specifically treated for almost 5 years before the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the colon was made.