

DETECTION OF CAMPYLOBACTER IN STOOL OF BANGLADESHI CHILDREN WITH ACUTE DIARRHOEA USING BOTH CULTURE AND ANTIGEN DETECTION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Background: Campylobacter is one of the leading causes of diarrhoea among children up to 5 years in developing countries. This study was done to evaluate Campylobacter antigen detection in stool by EIA as an alternative to the traditional Campylobacter detection using the lengthy culture procedure. **Materials and methods:** This is a cross sectional study conducted with stool samples collected from 217 children up to 5 years from the Out-Patient Department of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) hospital in Dhaka. The stool samples were cultured and also subjected to an antigen detection test. **Results:** Campylobacter was isolated from 28 (12.9%) diarrhoeal children. Only of these 28 samples was negative by antigen detection thus given the antigen detection method a sensitivity of 96%. Of 56 Campylobacter culture negative samples tested for antigen detect, only 4 were antigen positive resulting in test specificity of 93%. The positive and negative predictive values were 87% and 98% respectively. **Conclusion:** We conclude that Campylobacter is a common cause of acute diarrhoea among children in Bangladesh. The Campylobacter antigen detection from stool samples is rapid and easy to perform with very high sensitivity and specificity against the gold standard culture method and is thus a suitable alternative to culture particularly when culture is difficult.

MEGA DOSE INTRAVENOUS METHYL PREDNISOLONE IN OPTIC NEURITIS – 3 CASE REPORTS

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ABSTRACT

Optic neuritis is an inflammatory, infective or demyelinating process affecting the optic nerve, presenting as retrobulbar neuritis, papillitis and neuroretinitis. Systemic and other ocular manifestations also associated with visual loss. Spontaneous recovery will occur, but high doses intravenous methyl prednisolone improve vision and decrease the course of illness where visual loss is profound. Three adult female had reported to eye OPD with complain of sudden and marked loss of vision during 2012 to 2014. In two patients visual loss were bilateral and unilateral in one patient. Visual loss were markedly deteriorated, pupillary light reaction were sluggish and color vision was desaturated specially the red one. Intravenous methyl prednisolone was given 500 mg twice daily for three days followed by oral one. Supplementary tab Cinerazine and vit B1 were added. There were dramatic improvement of vision and the patients were discharged with advice for regular follow up.

DRUG ADDICTION IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Drug abuse and drug addiction is a social problem and may characterize those who take drugs as morally weak. The primary factor is the development of addiction is neurophysiological reinforcement. Drug addiction is a condition which characterized by an overwhelming desire to continue taking a drug through which one has become habituated for repeated consumption. Psychological dependence is the subjective feeling that the user needs the drug to maintain a feeling of well being. Physical dependence is characterized by tolerance and withdrawal symptoms when the user is abstinent. Drug addiction begins on rapid erosion of educational, cultural, moral and family values. Addicts lose their professional and educational capabilities, self dignity and get involved in serious or criminal activities. In recent years drug addiction has significantly increased in Bangladesh. Generally youths and young man and women between 15-30 years of age come from all strata of the society involved in drug abuse and addiction. Drug addicts are burdened for a family, friends, health care professionals and society as a whole. Prevention is the main key to combat this crisis. Increase public awareness, social resistance, treatment facilities, appropriate rehabilitation can reduce social burden and guide the nation towards the path of light.

A CASE REPORT ON PRIMARY TUBERCULAR APPENDICITIS WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF LITERATURES

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is still a burning health problem in developing country like Bangladesh. But tubercular appendicitis is very rare even in where tubercular infection is very common. Clinically it is very difficult to diagnose tubercular appendicitis, that's why we encouraged reporting this case who presented to our hospital as classical acute appendicitis and underwent appendicectomy. Histopathology revealed tuberculous appendicitis. A brief review of literature is also included.

FOREIGN BODY INGESTION DELAYED PRESENTATION: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Foreign body ingestion is associated with a variety of symptoms and complications, often mimicking various diseases. This case report describes an unusual presentation following foreign body ingestion. **Case presentation:** A 2 years 6 month old baby girl presented to a hospital, with complaints of vomiting after solid food for the last one month. The baby had no other problem except vomiting. The patient had unknowingly ingested a foreign body bean seed which the mother even could not recall that resulted in a initial diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux disorder. **Conclusions:** This case report emphasizes the need for a high index of suspicion from physicians for a wide differential in their approach to gastrointestinal complaints, as well as the importance of an individualized approach to patients in the setting of clinical medicine.

UTERINE CERVICAL TUBERCULOSIS – A RARE ENTITY

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ABSTRACT

Female genital tuberculosis is a prevalent infectious disease in Asian and African countries where pulmonary tuberculosis is wide spread. Cervical tuberculosis (TB) is a rare disease which accounts for 0.1-0.65% of all cases of TB & 5-24% of genital tract TB. We present a rare case of a 22 yrs old lady para 1+1 (abortion) who complained of post coital bleeding, amenorrhoea and foul smelling vaginal discharge for two years. Cervical examination revealed a broad unhealthy looking cervix which bled on touch. Profuse & thick mucopurulent discharge was also found. A provisional diagnosis of carcinoma of cervix was made but histopathology of cervical biopsy revealed granulomatous inflammation consistent with tuberculosis. The patient responded well after 2 months of anti tubercular therapy. Hence, cervical TB should be considered in differential diagnosis of carcinoma of cervix in women with abnormal cervical appearance, especially from areas where TB is common.