

STROKE AMONG HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS ADMITTED IN HOSPITALS AT RAJSHAHI CITY, BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hypertension (HTN) is the major important factor of stroke. The objectives of the present study were to observe the prevalence and risk factors of stroke among admitted hypertensive patients. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 200 HTN patients (78 males, 122 females; age range: 30-60 years) were included in this descriptive cross-sectional study carried out between February 2012 to July 2012. They were obtained from admitted patients in Rajshahi Medical College Hospital and Sabera Memorial Diabetic Centre at Rajshahi City, Bangladesh. The stroke was assessed by using standardized questionnaire, clinical examinations and medical records. The “questionnaire” developed was used to obtain information from the respondents about socio-demographic characteristics, factors related to hypertension, stroke related factors and psychological factors. The information obtained were analyzed by SPSS. **Results:** The study revealed that 40 out of 200 patients (respondents) having stroke had HTN. Smoking habit was found in 53.5% (n=106/200) and body mass index (BMI) of 25-29.9 were among 54.5% (n=109/200) of the respondents. Stroke was associated with age ($p=0.004$), gender ($p=0.003$), smoking habit ($p=0.001$), family history (F/H) of HTN ($p=0.001$), F/H of heart disease (HD) ($p=0.000$), F/H of stroke ($p=0.038$), BMI ($p=0.005$), depression ($p=0.000$) and anxiety ($p=0.009$). **Conclusions:** The prevalence of stroke among admitted HTN patients was 45.5% and the risk factors observed were age, gender, smoking habit, F/H of HTN, F/H of stroke, F/H of HD, BMI, depression and anxiety. Among the admitted stroke patients in hospitals were from hypertensions. Health professionals should therefore be more involved not only in treating the patient symptoms, but also educating patients, caregivers and the general public on risk factors and consequences of stroke. Further research studies are warranted involving more HTN patients.

PARASITIC INFESTATION AMONG CHILDREN OF RURAL COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: It is a descriptive type of cross-sectional study carried out at Zilla Hospital Gazipur in 2015 among children aged 1-12 years. **Materials and Methods:** Total sample was 324. Socio-demographic data were collected from parents through face to face interviews and stool sample from children using plastic pot. After saline iodine smeared preparation of stool was examined under low power microscope. Data were analysed with SPSS (version 11.5 program). **Results:** Main bulk of sample belong to age group 6-4 years. Male were more, 60%. Maximum had family size more than 5. More than 58.6% family had low income and their housing condition (46.7%) was not satisfactory. A total of 191(58.9%) were positive for parasitic infestation. Of the positive maximum (28%) showed *Ascaris Lumricoides* in the stool followed by *Giardia Lambia* (21%). Main bulk (53.6%) of people were habituated in using pond water without purifying (55.7%). **Conclusion:** The study revealed that significant number of children in rural area suffered from Helminthic infestation. This can be overcome by poverty alleviation, improvement of environmental sanitation, increased literacy rate and need based awareness program.

PREVALENCE OF HYPOCALCAEMIA AND HYPOMAGNESEMIA IN PROTEIN ENERGY MALNUTRITION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This observational study was done to find out simultaneous presence of hypomagnesemia and hypocalcaemia in malnourished children which may aid in better management of such patients. **Materials & Methods:** A prospective observational study was held in Dhaka Shishu Hospital among 183 hospitalized children between 6-60 months of either sex. **Result:** Hypocalcaemia was found in 63 children out of 150 malnourished children (42%) whereas among 33 well-nourished children 9 were hypocalcaemic (27.3%). Among hypocalcaemics children Serum magnesium level was 1.98 meq/L, 1.99 meq/L, 2.09 meq/L, 1.83 meq/L, 1.7 meq/L and 1.9 meq/L respectively in group A, B, C, D, E & F. Among normocalcemic children serum magnesium level was 2.0 meq/L, 2.0 meq/L, 2.2 meq/L, 2.2 meq/L, 2.2 and 1.93 meq/L respectively in group A, B, C, D, E & F, Serum magnesium level was lower among hypocalcaemic children in comparison to normocalcemic children in all the study groups. **Conclusion:** It is observed that hypocalcaemia and hypomagnesemia is present among malnourished children. Further studies in this field may aid in better management of PEM Children.

ROLE OF ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN EVALUATION OF PELVIC MASS IN FEMALE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Ultrasonography is one of the best non-invasive diagnostic tool to evaluate the size, consistency and gross structure of a pelvic mass. In very difficult situation when the pelvic examination cannot reach any specific diagnosis, ultrasonography can help by both functional and morphological information with reliability in various pelvic masses in female. This study was carried out to observe the role of ultrasonography (USG) in evaluation of gynaecological pelvic mass. **Materials & Methods:** This observational study was carried out over a period of 2 years from January 2014 to January 2016 who reported to surgical and gynaecological outpatient department (OPD) in Medical College for Women & Hospital (MCWH), Dhaka and Catharsis Hospital, Pubail, Dhaka. All patients underwent pelvic ultrasonography and findings were compared with actual status of the patients confirmed by hystopathology after operation. **Results:** Total 110 patients of pelvic masses were evaluated; out of which 88 patients were found to be ultrasonographically positive and the remaining 22 were negative. And out of these 88 patients 84 were hystopathologically confirmed. Out of 22 ultrasonographically negative patients 08 cases were hystologically confirmed. **Conclusion:** Pelvic masses are one of the common complaints in Gynaecological cases. Proper clinical assessment is the mainstay of diagnosis and addition of routine abdominal ultrasound by graded compression technique can improve the diagnostic accuracy and adverse outcome.

PROSTATE HEALTH INDEX: A MORE ACCURATE RISK STRATIFICATION TOOL FOR PROSTATE CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most frequent malignant disease. Early detection and diagnosis of PCa remains the most difficult strategy for cancer control. The Prostate Health Index (phi), a new PCa biomarker, is a combination of three blood tests that provide a collective score defined recently as the following: $(p2PSA/fPSA) \times \sqrt{tPSA}$, where tPSA = total PSA, fPSA = free PSA and p2PSA = [-2] pro PSA, a precursor of PSA. The combined tests (phi) give more accurate information about the significance of an elevated PSA level and the likely hood of PCa being found in a subsequent biopsy. This will decrease in the number of cancer biopsies that are carried out and then reported as negative. The phi score will substantially reduce undue suffering of the patients and save money for the health care system. However, further studies are needed before phi is being adopted widely in routine clinical practice.

MUCORMYCOSIS OF THE VOCAL CORDS

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ABSTRACT

Mucormycosis of the vocal cords is extremely rare. Very few cases have reported in the Literature. We report a case of mucormycosis of the vocal cords in a 55 year old man. He presented with hoarseness of voice for 3 months and occasional haemoptysis for 1 month. Complete excision followed by antifungal therapy was given. No recurrence was observed within 1 year of follow up.

CASE REPORT

CASE REPORT: A CHILD WITH WEST SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

We report a case of 8 1/2 month old boy who presented with complaint of irritability, jerky head nodding and developmental delay. Neuroimaging was normal but EEG showed generalized spikes and waves over both hemisphere and generalized slow waves and electrodereement. Later diagnosed as a case of West syndrome and managed with vigabatrin therapy.