

## **ECTOPIC PREGNANCY: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 269 CASES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Ectopic pregnancy refers to the implantation of a fertilized ovum on any tissue other than the endometrium of the uterus<sup>1</sup>. A retrospective analysis of 269 cases were performed with the objective to establish the historical risk factors, diagnostic criteria for early diagnosis, per operative findings and management aspects aiming to reduce the mortality and morbidity caused by ectopic pregnancy. Those 269 cases were admitted in different teaching hospitals in urban setting like Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU), Dhaka Medical College & Hospital (DMCH), Medical College for Women & Hospital (MCW&H), Dhaka, some private hospitals in Dhaka city and Rangpur between January 1994 to December 2003. Among them, 216 (80%) patients were less than 25 yrs of age, 156 (58%) were nullipara and 123 (45%) had positive risk factors like H/O Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), H/O menstrual regulation (MR), H/O induced abortion, H/O tubal surgery, H/O Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) insertion, etc. A total of 266 (98.8%) cases presented with H/O amenorrhea of varying duration with moderate to severe lower abdominal pain with or without H/O Per vaginal (PV) bleeding. About 247 (92%) cases were diagnosed by careful history taking, clinical examination, positive urine pregnancy test (detection of hCG in urine) and trans-abdominal pelvic ultrasonography (USG) and 262 (97.3%) cases needed laparotomy. Two patients died, one from disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and other from haemorrhagic shock.

**[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 7-11]**

## GLUCOSE 6 PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE STATUS IN DIABETES MELLITUS

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** This study aimed to define the status of glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) in diabetes mellitus (DM) and correlate between G6PD and DM; **Materials & Methods:** Fasting blood samples of 58 diabetic patients and 24 healthy subjects were tested for G6PD levels in erythrocytes and serum spectrophotometrically at 340 nm. The patients, Libyan and Shamy (Syrian, Lebanese & Palestinian) were subjected to a questionnaire concerned with their medical history. The data were statistically analyzed by MS Excel computer program package; **Results:** Erythrocyte G6PD level was significantly lower whereas serum G6PD level was significantly higher than healthy subjects. Libyan diabetics showed low levels of erythrocyte G6PD as compared to Shamy diabetics. Serum G6PD values were higher in males, insulin dependent and Libyan diabetics, than their counterparts. Erythrocyte G6PD deficiency and elevated serum G6PD level were strongly correlated; **Conclusion:** The reduced cellular G6PD level in diabetes was probably because of decreased synthesis due to insulin deficiency, covalent modification (i.e. phosphorylation) or oxidative inactivation.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 12-16]

## **STEM CELL TECHNOLOGY IN CLINICAL APPLICATIONS: POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES AHEAD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

An important characteristic of stem cells is their limitless potential for very extensive proliferation, and ability to differentiate into any cell type found in the fetus and adult. Developmental biologists have reported that adult stem cells can also differentiate into entirely different tissue types in culture. Human adult stem cells may provide many of the same advantages as embryonic/fetal cells without the ethical concerns. It was previously thought that a person born with all his neurons for life. However, recent startling results show that progenitor (stem) cells with the potential to differentiate into neurons are present even in adult brain. These adult neural stem cells can respond to a variety of external and internal influences such as brain damage, circulating hormones and behavioural experience. Therefore, to patients suffering from devastating and untreatable diseases such as spinal cord damage, leukaemias and other malignant diseases, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis, the near-limitless potential of stem cell technology offers a beacon of hope. To this end, recent advances made in stem cell research and the potentials and challenges ahead of the stem cell technology are reviewed in the present article.

**[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 17-21]**

## **COMMUNITY BASED SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES IN BANGLADESH: A NEED TO ADDRESS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this article is to emphasise the importance and need of school health programme in a developing country and review the state of school health services in Bangladesh. The school health programme of government started in limited form since 1951, providing preventive health services at district level for school children through 23 school health clinics in this country. Since it was not possible to provide service to all the schools, government took it as a pilot project under the 4<sup>th</sup> health and population project. Along with the preventive health services, other positive health facilities and referral services were included. Many Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), including United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO) play a substantial role for the development of children in developing countries. It is evident that very little importance is given to the school health programme by the government and non-government organisations, although many are working for their education. Thus, the school health programme remained primitive as efforts were not sufficient, although a large amount of money is spent to educate the children by both parents and government. Therefore, responsibility of the children's health should be borne with more importance possibly through an integrated child health programme. Health knowledge and health practices acquired by children in the course of study in schools become part of children's life. The need of school health programme is beyond any doubt and integrated community based school health programme is considered very important. It primarily aims at initial screening of health of children entering schools and maintains and improves the health of students and school personnel through primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities. School health services should be need based and depend on the local health problem of the school children, culture of the community, and available resources in terms of money, material and manpower.

**[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 22-25]**

## **MANAGEMENT OF CHOLEDOCHOLITHIASIS IN ELDERLY DEBILITATED PATIENTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study was carried out on the Ohud Hospital Madina, Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia during the period from 1985 to 1990. The study was designed to see the result with endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatography (ERCP) and endoscopic sphincterotomy (ES), a modality of treatment of patients with CBD stone. Six elderly debilitated patients with common bile duct (CBD) stone (age group 70 to 90 years) were included in this study. Out of them four had CBD stone without any gall stone and two of them had CBD stone with gall stone and with patent cystic duct. As the patients were elderly and debilitated unfit for general anesthesia, they could not be treated either by traditional open surgery or by combined laparoscopy and ERCP and ES. Therefore, those patients were subjected to ERCP and ES as a sort of definitive treatment.

**[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 26-28]**

## **PREGNANCY WITH COLORECTAL CARCINOMA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Colorectal carcinoma is the disease of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> decade but it is not uncommon in young and middle aged persons. We came across two patients of colorectal carcinoma during pregnancy though it is quite uncommon with pregnancy. It is suggested that pregnancy does not influence the growth of cancer and no threat to the fetus, but the prognosis of the pregnant women is dismal. We think that pregnancy has some influence on overall disease process.

**[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 29-31]**

## **MEDICOLEGAL ISSUES IN A CASE OF STAB INJURY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This is a case report of a 28 year old male, who received stab injuries due to attack by miscreants. The medicolegal examination was performed by the author at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Clinical and histo-pathological examination was performed to confirm the mode and manner of injury of the victim. Various aspects of medicolegal and social issues needed to be considered in a case of stab injury are discussed.

**[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 32-35]**

## **DIAGNOSTIC IMMUNOLOGY PROFILE AT MCW&H, UTTARA MODEL TOWN, DHAKA, BANGLADESH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Diagnostic immunology has become a versatile branch of medical science due to availability of monoclonal antibody (MCA)-based advanced techniques such as radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS), nephelometry, immunochromatographic technique (ICT), immunofluorescence technique (IFT), etc. With the application of these advanced techniques, laboratory diagnosis and follow-up of immunologically-mediated as well as other diseases are made now-a-days with high precision and accuracy. Although some immunological tests were carried out from 1998, diagnostic immunology was reorganized and more versatile investigations were introduced at the Medical College for Women & Hospital (MCW&H), Uttara, Dhaka in August 2002. The idea was to provide high quality laboratory services for specialized diagnostic immunology tests in a cost effective way. The analysis of the results of various immunodiagnostic tests that were carried out at MCW&H constitute the contents of this article.

[J Med Coll Women Hosp 2005; 3(1): 36-40]