

HYPERTENSION AMONG THE RURAL ADULT WOMEN IN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

This cross sectional descriptive study was conducted to determine the blood pressure (BP) status i.e. hypertension (HTN) among the Rural Adult Women of Bangladesh. To achieve this goal a total numbers of 816 women subjects of ≥ 18 years were interviewed from the randomly selected eight villages of Sonargaon Upazilla of Naryanganj Zila from September 2004 to April 2005. Data were collected by face-to-face interview of the respondents through a pre-tested questionnaire and BP was measured by using sphygmomanometer and stethoscope. BP was measured at different (lying, sitting & standing) position and then the average measurement was taken as the individual systolic and diastolic blood pressure. It was found that the age (mean \pm SD) of the respondents was 34.22 ± 13.31 years. Most (63%) of the respondents were of 21 to 40 years of age group. Among the respondent 90% were Muslim, 84% were married, 89% were housewives, 39% were illiterate or can only sign their name, 17% had positive family history of HTN and 61% were of low-income group (monthly family income $\leq 5,000$ taka). One fourth of the respondents gave positive history of taking tobacco products and 62% were using various types of contraceptive methods; among whom 76% were using oral contraceptive pills (OCP). Mean \pm SD systolic blood pressure (SBP) was 119.30 ± 17.34 mm of Hg. Majority (95%) of the respondents had $SBP \leq 140$ mm of Hg. Mean \pm SD diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was 77.80 ± 11.02 mm of Hg. Most (91%) of the respondents had $DBP \leq 90$ mm of Hg. The prevalence of HTN ($DBP \geq 95$ mm of Hg) among the rural adult women was 7%, which was higher (19%) in the age group of 51-60 years. Highly significant associations of HTN with the age group ($P < 0.001$), family history of HTN ($P < 0.001$), uses of tobacco products ($P < 0.001$) and uses of OCP ($P < 0.05$) with HTN were observed. However, no significant associations with religion ($P > 0.05$) and monthly family income ($P > 0.05$) of the respondents were noted.

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DICLOFENAC FOR PAIN TREATMENT AFTER ELECTIVE CAESAREAN SECTION

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ABSTRACT

In a prospective randomized double blind study, we have evaluated the effect of a constant infusion of diclofenac (150 mg/24h) or placebo on postoperative pain after elective caesarean section performed under spinal or extradural block in 60 patients. During the first 24h after operation, patients in the treatment group were more comfortable than the placebo group ($P<0.05$); the diclofenac group needed a mean of pethidine 108.0 mg/24h, compared with 191.5 mg /24h in the placebo group ($P<0.001$); the mean time to the first injection of pethidine was 4.51h in the diclofenac group and 2.69h in the placebo group ($P<0.001$). During the first 24 h after operation, the temperature increased in the control group (placebo) by 0.7°C compared with 0.1°C in the diclofenac group. One patient in the diclofenac group was eliminated from the study because of uterine relaxation during the first 30 min after start of diclofenac infusion; this improved after cessation of diclofenac and after giving cytomis (misoprostol). There was no other serious side effect. Our study showed that diclofenac can effectively reduce the requirement for pain treatment with opioids after caesarian section.

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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LOW SERUM APOLIPOPROTEIN A-I LEVEL AND ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

A total of ninety (90) subjects of both sexes were included in this case-control study on serum apolipoprotein A-I (apo A-I) level in ischaemic heart disease (IHD) patients. Thirty (30) were healthy controls (Group-I) with equal number of males and females. Of the 60 IHD patients (Group-II), 30 were non-obese IHD patients (Group-IIa) composed of 22 males and 8 females and thirty (30) obese IHD patients (Group-IIb) contained 20 males and 10 females. IHD patients showed significantly lower concentration of apo A-I than controls (Group-I vs Group-II → $P < 0.001$). It was also significantly decreased in obese IHD as compared to non-obese IHD patients (Group-IIa vs Group-IIb → $P < 0.001$). The significance of these findings were discussed in relation to IHD.

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INTERVENTION PROGRAMME FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN A SELECTED VILLAGE OF DHAKA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the sociodemographic characteristics of women and assessment of their knowledge about the violence and its preventive measure; **Methods:** This descriptive type of cross sectional intervention study was conducted among the 57 girls and women of the sarifbag village of Dhamrai Thana of Dhaka District; **Year and Place of work:** The study was carried out during February to May 2002 at the Department of Health Promotion & Health Education, NIPSOM, Dhaka; **Results:** The study showed that 36.84% were in the age group of 30-40 years. Out of 57 respondent 28.07% had primary education. Most of them 73.68% were married. Majority of the respondent (68.42%) were house wives by occupation and 52.63% belonged to the nuclear type of family. The monthly income of the majority families (52.63%) were within TK. 4001-5000. Majority (52.63%) had no possession of registration of marriage. Before intervention 59.64% had partial knowledge regarding violence against women. After intervention 91.22% knew types of preventive measures against women violence. Proper enforcement of the laws can prevent violence against women as 54.38% respondents opined; **Conclusion:** It is revealed that equal women's rights in every sphere of our national life, combating crisis of livelihood, formal registration of every marriage, family improvement of morality, enforcement of laws and increased level of public awareness through mass communications could prevent violence against women.

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ALLERGIC RHINITIS - NEW CLASSIFICATION: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Although allergic rhinitis is not a life threatening disease, it alters the social life of the patient, affects school performance and reduces work productivity. The economic impact and costs incurred to manage the disease are substantial. The prevalence and incidence of allergic rhinitis and its co-morbidities are increasing throughout the world due to multiple etiological factors. For better understanding and management of allergic rhinitis a new classification is being adopted.

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DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Drug resistant tuberculosis means resistance to one or more anti-tubercular drugs in a patient with tuberculosis who harbours tubercular bacilli. It is a man made phenomenon. Inappropriate use of anti tubercular drugs in terms of dose, duration or combination of drugs are mainly responsible for development of resistance. Failure to motivate the patients, poverty and inadequate supply of drugs are also responsible. Faults may be at patient's level, at doctor's level, at management or policy maker's level.

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SECONDARY LARYNGEAL TUBERCULOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Laryngeal tuberculosis is usually a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis. A 50 years old male was presented with laryngeal tuberculosis as secondary to pulmonary lesion. He was treated successfully.

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CASE REPORT

ADULT HEPATORENAL POLYCYSTIC DISEASE: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The kidneys are the organs predominantly affected in adult hepatorenal polycystic disease (AHPD). Isolated renal cysts are common particularly with advancing age. They are usually asymptomatic and discovered incidentally. Occasionally they may cause pain and/or haematuria. A careful history, clinical examination along with ultrasound and tumour marker measurement can give a conclusive diagnosis. In this report we presented and discussed a case of AHPD who was admitted in the medicine department of the Medical College for Women and Hospital, Uttara, Dhaka.

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