

## HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RESECTED VERMIFORM APPENDIX: STUDY OF 500 CASES

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** Apart from acute appendicitis, appendix may present with various pathological entities that demand specific approach for diagnosis and treatment. The objective of our study was to establish the factual importance of histopathological examination of resected appendix in the overall management of patients, and treated, with appendicectomy; **Patients and Methods:** A total of 500 cases (male: 303, female: 197, age range: 7-65) were entered into this prospective study on a random basis following a standard protocol over a period of four years from August 1994 to July 1998. Preoperative diagnosis was made from history, physical examination and relevant investigations. Surgical intervention was carried out by the authors in all the cases and details of preoperative findings were noted carefully. All the specimens of resected vermiform appendix were sent for histopathological examination within 12 hours of the procedure to a single laboratory. Postoperative recovery, histopathological diagnosis, subsequent management and outcome of treatment were collected prospectively; **Results:** Histopathological analysis revealed acute appendicitis in 76 cases, acute diffuse suppurative appendicitis in 226 cases, acute ulcerative appendicitis in 35 cases, chronic inflammation in 12 cases, lymphoid hyperplasia in 96 cases, carcinoid tumor in 4 cases, tuberculosis in 4 cases, adenocarcinoma and foreign body granuloma in a single case. Histopathologically normal appendices were found in 45 cases. After histopathological analysis we found that out of 500 cases over all diagnostic error was made in (28+17) = 45 cases (9%). Maximum error (17.25%) was in female patients. Among 37 normal looking appendices, 17 proved to be histopathologically normal. So, 3.4% were subjected to unnecessary laparotomy. There was no mortality. Significant morbidity was negligible. Pelvic abscess were developed in 2 patients and 26 patients had SSSI which were treated appropriately. **Conclusions:** Subsequent prognosis, evaluation and management of patients were significantly altered by the histopathological findings. Thus, we advocate routine histopathological analysis of resected appendix as an obligatory step for overall management of such patients.

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## KNOWLEDGE ON ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AMONG MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS IN HIGH WAYS

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### ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** The study was conducted to find out the socio demographic characters and knowledge and causes of road traffic accidents. **Materials & Methods:** This cross sectional study was conducted among the 107 motor vehicle drivers of heavy, medium and light type of vehicles one selected purposively from the different bus, truck and taxi stands in the Dhaka city, Data were collected by face to face interview with pretested structured questionnaire. The study was carried out during April to June 2002 at Health Promotion & Health Education Department, NIPSOM, Dhaka. **Results:** It was found that 50.5 % of the drivers were younger age group of 24-29 years. Among the respondents 49.5% completed primary education, 65.4% were married and 44.9% (majority) maintained their household with 4 family members. Majority (84.1%) of the drivers were smokers, 39.3% used to drive any time during day and night, 35.5% claim for poor maintenance of road and increased earning is one of the main reason for very fast driving. Most of the drivers (86.0%) agreed that proper implementation of traffic law can reduce road traffic accidents. About 69.2% had the level of knowledge on engine to detect engine fault. Absolute banning at alcohol prior to driving was opined by 66.4%. In the result, there were significant relationship between age and marital status of the drivers ( $P<0.020$ ). There were significant relationship ( $P<0.020$ ) between very fast driving and defective road. **Conclusion:** It is revealed that education intervention programme, formal education and proper supervision of the driving school in both government and private sector. By the government in issuing driving licenses through proper test from Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) should be taken without unnecessary botheration. Honest street police administration, general improvement and maintenance of roads and increase level of public awareness through mass communication could reduce the road traffic accident.

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## PATTERN OF PSYCHIATRIC MORBIDITY IN PSYCHIATRIC OUT PATIENT OF A TEACHING GENERAL HOSPITAL IN BANGLADESH

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** A number of patients attend Psychiatric out patients department (OPD) for treatment in a teaching general hospital. The objective of this retrospective study was to assess pattern of psychiatric morbidity in the psychiatric out patients. **Patients and Methods:** A total 660 new patients, who attended psychiatric OPD of Medical College for Women & Hospital (MCW&H), Uttara, Dhaka in the calendar year January to December 2005 were assessed on the basis of international classification of diseases-10 (ICD-10) and socio-demographic data like age, sex, marital status, religion and occupation were recorded. **Results:** Among the 660 patients, 294 (44.55%) were males and 366 (55.45%) were females. Of the patients, 36% were suffering from depressive disorder, followed by panic disorder (13.54%) and obsessive compulsive disorder (12.72 %). Only 13.78% of patients were found to suffer from psychotic disorder like schizophrenia, bipolar disorder (Mania) and delusional disorder like morbid jealousy. Peak age distribution was between 20-39 years (78.35%) with mean age 33.27 years and standard deviation 15.11 years. A significant number of the cases were housewives followed by students. **Conclusion:** This study showed that patients of different categories of psychiatric disorders attended psychiatric out patients of a general hospital. Higher number of patients suffering from neurotic disorder than psychotic disorder suggests that people feel less stigmatized to attend psychiatric OPD in a general hospital.

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## ROLE OF ANTI-THROMBOTIC AGENTS IN STROKE PREVENTION

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### ABSTRACT

Aspirin is the most widely studied and prescribed antiplatelet drug for patients at high risk of vascular disease. Aspirin has been shown to be effective for both short-term and long-term prevention of secondary ischaemic stroke after transient ischaemic attack (TIA) or complete ischaemic stroke. Heparin and warfarin have been used in the treatment of acute ischaemic stroke for decades but its use remains controversial. The recently concluded international stroke trial (IST) found that the benefits of heparin in terms of reduction of recurrent stroke were offset by an identical increase in the number of hemorrhagic strokes. Recently, low-molecular weight heparins (LMWH) have been introduced in clinical practice with a number of therapeutic advantages. However, very few randomized studies are available to assess their utility in acute stroke. Low-dose aspirin is an important therapeutic option in the secondary prevention of myocardial infarction (MI) and ischaemic stroke, especially in light of its unique cost-effectiveness and widespread availability. Evaluation and treatment of associated risk factors in all categories needs greater emphasis. The present review is an attempt to summarize in brief current trends on anti-thrombotic treatment in acute cerebral ischaemia or in prevention of recurrent ischaemic events.

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## RNA INTERFERENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL MEDICINE

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### SUMMARY

Ribonucleic acid interference (RNAi) refers to a set of molecular mechanisms in which tiny double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) interfere with the expression of a particular gene that shares a homologous sequence with the double-stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (dsDNA). RNAi is a gene silencing process that requires active participation of cellular machinery involving small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) as RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC). Regarding biological origins, RNAi pathway is conserved across all eukaryots. By the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, scientists knew enough about natural RNAi mechanisms to develop industrial-scale siRNA tools. It may be possible to exploit the RNAi process for therapeutic purposes. Because siRNA drugs are so robustly effective once inside cells, drug delivery experts are motivated to develop effective and safe methods for distributing them to all different parts of the body. The first applications to reach clinical trials are in the treatment of macular degeneration and respiratory syncytial virus infection. RNAi has also been shown effective in the complete reversal of induced liver failure in mouse models. Other proposed clinical uses are against cancer, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza virus, measles virus and Huntington's disease. However, some concern has been raised regarding the safety of RNAi, especially the potential for "off-target" effects in which a gene with a coincidentally similar sequence to the targeted gene is also repressed. We must therefore be cautiously optimistic about the future of RNAi applications for therapeutic purposes. Two of RNAi pioneers, Craig Mello (University of Massachusetts) and Andrew Fire (Stanford University) were rightfully awarded the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

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**CASE REPORT**

**von RECKLINGHAUSEN'S DISEASE WITH CHRONIC  
GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING : A CASE REPORT**

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**SUMMARY**

Neurofibromatosis type 1 or von Reclinghausen's disease is easily recognized by multiple cutaneous fibromatous tumours. Though cosmetically unacceptable, the disease runs a benign course and the majority of cases will never develop major complications. Gastrointestinal bleeding is a very rare complication of vonReclinghausen's disease. We report a case of von Reclinghausen's disease who presented to us with severe anemia due to chronic gastrointestinal bleeding.

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## OCULOSPORIDIOSIS AND RHINOSPORIDIOSIS IN THE SAME PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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### ABSTRACT

A 52-year-old male presented with right-sided rhinosporidiosis and oculosporidiosis. He was treated surgically by intranasal and lateral rhinotomy approach respectively. Oculosporidiosis and rhinosporidiosis in the same patient are rare. The case was successfully treated and reported. This is the first reported case involving both eye and nose by the fungus from Bangladesh.

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