AN ANATOMICAL STUDY OF GRACILIS MUSCLE & ITS ROLE IN CLINICAL RECONSTRUCTION SURGERIES


ABSTRACT

Introduction: It is the most superficial of the adductor group of muscles. Gracilis muscle is used oftenly in reconstructive plastic surgery, because of its reliable vascular and neurological pedicles and the minimal donor site morbidity.

Materials and Methods: The present study was conducted on 40 cadaveric lower limbs (22 males and 18 females) in the Department of Anatomy of VIMS&RC. Metrical and non-metrical characteristics of gracilis muscle and vascular pedicles were analyzed.

Results: All the parameter were more in males compared to females. Distal tendon length was more than proximal tendon length. P value was significant in all the measurements. The ratios between various components of muscle remain fairly constant. Main vascular primary pedicle was arising from profunda femoral artery in 60 % & 40% from Medial circumflex femoral artery. Presence of proximal secondary pedicle was only in 30% of the specimens arising from profunda femoral artery or Medial circumflex femoral artery. Distal secondary pedicles arising from 5% of femoral artery.

Conclusion: These parameters will help the reconstructive surgeon in assessing the length of muscle belly or tendon available for reparative procedures before undertaking surgery like Anterior Cruciate Ligament graft, Restoration of sphincteric function in anogenital area, Repair of ano-vaginal or recto-vaginal fistulas, Facial rehabilitation, Upper limb and lower limb defects, Groin wounds and autologous breast reconstruction.

KEY WORDS: Length of muscle belly, Gracilis Muscle, Grafting, fistulas, Facial rehabilitation.
ABSTRACT:
Introduction: Vitamin D is finding increasing health implications beyond calcium homeostasis. Vitamin D deficiency is prevalent globally including India. Many asymptomatic individuals have hypovitaminosis implicating the need for intervention.
Methodology: The present study aimed at evaluating vitamin D levels among healthy medical students from southern India and its association with well-known risk factors. Hundred apparently healthy medical students between the age group of 18-25 years were recruited based on defined inclusion and exclusion criteria. A questionnaire form with details of sun exposure, tanning, milk intake, general health and drug history were obtained. Vitamin D levels were assessed by chemiluminescent immunoassay (CLIA).
Statistics & Results: Vitamin D values were considered normal for 30-60 ng/ml, deficient for <20 ng/ml and insufficient for levels between 21-29 ng/ml. Majority of the students (89%) had deficient 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels while 8% of the student had insufficient and 3% of the students had sufficient 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels. The mean 25-hydroxyvitamin D level was 14.01±6.20 ng/ml, median level was 12.95 ng/ml and ranged between 5.15 to 43.01 ng/ml. No statistically significant association was noted with sex, BMI, sun exposure, dietary intake or serum calcium levels.
Conclusion: Vitamin D deficiency is highly prevalent in asymptomatic medical students and showed lack of relationship with the well-defined risk factors in literature prompting to look for newer risk factors in this country.
Keywords: 25 Hydroxyvitamin D, chemiluminescent immunoassay, medical students, Vitamin deficiency.
Abstract:
Introduction: Diabetes is a global burden and diabetic neuropathy is a very common complication. Prediabetes is increasingly being viewed as an important contributor to early neuropathy. This study aimed to assess the nerve conduction velocity of sural nerve in diabetes and Prediabetes.
Methodology: A cross sectional comparative study conducted in 40 Prediabetes, 40 diabetic and 40 no diabetic men. Male subjects in the age group of 40 to 70 years were recruited. Controls were age matched. Sural nerve conduction was measured from both the sides.
Statistics & results: Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis has been carried out with values in mean ± SD. Categorical measurements are presented in number (%). Sural nerve conduction velocity in diabetic was significantly decreased compared to non-diabetic (p<0.001). Moderate significant differences were observed between Prediabetes and non-diabetic.
Conclusion: Decreased sural nerve conduction was observed in Prediabetes when compared with non-diabetic.
Key words: Nerve conduction study, Pre diabetes, Nerve conduction velocity, Sural nerve

Dr. Deepa H S, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Physiology VIMS & RC, Bangalore – 66
Statistics & results: Results were analyzed statistically using Wilcoxon paired ‘t’ test. Statistically significant faster VRT & ART were recorded after exercise compared to baseline. Significant increase in HR & systolic BP & decrease in diastolic BP after exercise were observed compared to baseline.

Conclusion: Study results can be associated to many people in improving health in everyday life especially senior citizens.

Key words: Visual reaction time, Auditory reaction time, Heart rate, Blood pressure
### Details of articles published in the year 2018

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<td>National Journal: Indian Journal of Pathology and Oncology Volume 5(1), January-March 2018</td>
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<td>Spectrum of Tumour and Tumour-like lesions of Bone in a Tertiary Care Hospital in North Karnataka, India</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>National Journal: Indian Journal of Pathology Research and practice, Volume 7(6), June 2018</td>
<td>Dr. Shilpa L, Associate Professor</td>
<td>Histopathological Evaluation of nonneoplastic and neoplastic lesions of cervix</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>National Journal: Indian Journal of Pathology Research and practice, Volume 7(6), June 2018</td>
<td>Dr. Shilpa L, Associate Professor</td>
<td>Histopathological study of the architectural patterns of in situ carcinoma in cases of invasive breast cancer</td>
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1. **Spectrum of Tumour and Tumour-like lesions of Bone in a Tertiary Care Hospital in North Karnataka, India**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The wide spectrum of bone tumours, their diverse origin and the tendency of these tumors to produce overlapping anatomic patterns, make osseous neoplasms a complicated but highly challenging area from the point of view of morphological diagnosis.

**Objectives:** To know the pattern of tumour and tumour-like lesions of bone including their incidence, age, sex and anatomical distribution, histo-morphological features in a tertiary care hospital of South India.

**Materials and Methods:** Biopsies and specimens received at the department of Pathology, Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli from July 2006 to June 2011 (5 year period) are included in the study.

**Results:** A total of 115 cases were included in the study of which 104 (90.4%) were tumors of bone and 11 (9.6%) were tumor-like lesions. Primary bone tumors were seen in 101 (97.1%) cases and secondary tumors were seen in 3 cases (2.9%).

Out of all lesions studied, malignant bone tumours were 31 (26.9%), benign bone tumours 71
Osteochondroma (50.7%) was most common benign tumor followed by osteoclastoma (40.8%). Osteosarcoma was commonest malignant tumor (58%) followed by Ewing’s sarcoma (16.2%). There were 3 cases of secondary tumors- one of renal cell carcinoma and the other two were adenocarcinomas of unknown primary.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that benign tumours accounted for most of the primary bone tumours. Osteochondroma and osteosarcoma are the most common benign and primary malignant bone tumors, respectively.

**Keywords:** Bone tumours, Giant cell tumour, Histopathology, Osteosarcoma, Osteochondroma.

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### 2. Histopathological Evaluation of nonneoplastic and neoplastic lesions of cervix

#### ABSTRACT

**Background**

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide having poor prognosis and commonest malignancy in Indian women. HPV infection plays major role in cervical lesions; in which high risk types particularly HPV 16 causes dysplasia and Carcinoma of cervix. Non neoplastic diseases of the cervix are predominantly inflammatory in nature. The current study intends to analyse various neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions of cervix and to provide a better approach in the management of cervical lesions.

#### Aims and Objectives

1. To estimate the histopathologic features of cervical lesions
2. To estimate the incidence, age distribution of cervical lesions

#### Materials and Methods

This prospective study was undertaken in the Department of Pathology, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Bangalore for a period of one and half year from January 2015 to May 2016.

#### Results

Out of the 100 cases studied majority were inflammatory i.e. 54% followed by 21% of CIN, 17% invasive carcinoma, 6% benign and 2% of non-neoplastic cervical glandular lesions.

Immunohistochemistry was done in CNSC associated with squamous metaplasia and koilocytosis, all non-neoplastic cervical glandular lesions, precancerous lesions and invasive carcinomas.

**Conclusion**

Present study showed overexpression of the protein $p16^{INK4A}$ encoded by tumour suppressor gene INK4A is a characteristic of dysplastic & neoplastic alterations of cervical epithelium. The proportion of $p16^{INK4A}$ positive samples increases in the following row: CIN I- CIN II- CIN III- Invasive carcinomas.

**Key words:** Cervical intra epithelial lesion, Invasive carcinoma, Immunohistochemistry

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### 3. Histopathological study of the architectural patterns of in situ carcinoma in cases of invasive breast cancer
ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

In situ carcinoma in breast can be studied at two levels: 1) different morphologic patterns 2) by utilizing a prognostic grading system like the Van Nuys system.
This study would provide information regarding the patterns, classification, prognostic grading, also predict the risk of recurrence after excision and assist in selecting treatment options.

OBJECTIVES

- To estimate the cases displaying different architectural patterns of in situ carcinoma in invasive breast cancers.
- Determination of prognostic index (Van Nuys) of in situ carcinoma based on these patterns.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS USED:

METHODS

A Cross sectional study of 40 Modified Radical Mastectomy specimens collected for a period of 18 months in our Tertiary care hospital. For histopathology study, specimens were fixed in 10% formalin, processed, paraffin embedded, sections (3-5 μ thickness) taken, stained with Haematoxylin and Eosin and studied under light microscope.

RESULTS

All architectural patterns of DCIS either single or mixed were present in the cases of invasive breast carcinoma, with solid [9 (36%) cases]: most common single architectural pattern and Solid and comedo [7(47%) cases]: the most common mixed architectural pattern. High grade ductal carcinoma in situ was seen in 18 patients (45% of cases), intermediate grade in 17 patients (43%) and low grade was seen in 5 patients (12%).

CONCLUSIONS

The current study provides evidence of the frequency of significant histologic heterogeneity of in situ carcinoma, with at least 2 different architectural patterns of ductal carcinoma in situ commonly present in individual lesions.

Keywords: Ductal carcinoma, in situ component, histological grading
1. A STUDY ON INDWELLING MEDICAL DEVICE ASSOCIATED NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BIOFILM PRODUCTION AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN A TERTIARY CARE CENTRE.

Abstract:
Nosocomial infections are an important public health problem, frequently encountered in ICUs in resource limited countries. ICU patients with compromised immunity, empirical use of antimicrobial agents and the superimposed complex nature of bacterial biofilm colonizing indwelling medical devices have resulted in resistant device related nosocomial infections.

Materials and methods: the prospective study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital. 156 patients with indwelling medical devices were studied using semi quantitative method. Identification of the organisms was performed as per the standard microbial procedures. Antibiotic susceptibility was performed using Vitek 2K automated method. Detection of biolfilm was performed by Tube adherence test.

Results: In the present study 156 patients with indwelling medical devices were studied. Among them 55 developed device related infections. Klebsiella pneumoniae was more frequently isolated from the device followed by Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Isolates from these devices were multi drug resistant. Of the 55 isolates 22 were strong biofilm producers, 23 were moderate and 10 were non biofilm producers.

Conclusion: device related multidrug resistant nosocomial infections are becoming more frequent in ICU patients, accounting for patient morbidity, attributable mortality, excess costs and prolonged length of hospital stay. This study emphasizes the implementation of antimicrobial stewardship and surveillance programmes targeted on device related nosocomial infections;

Key words: nosocomial infections, device related infection, biofilm

2. MICROBIAL SPECTRUM OF OCULAR INFECTIONS AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PATTERN IN BACTERIAL ISOLATES: A STUDY IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

ABSTRACT:
The eye and its associated structures are uniquely predisposed to infection by the various microorganisms. The detection of infectious agents depends on the knowledge of the site of infection and the severity of the process because a variety of organisms cause infections of the eye.

Materials and methods: a total of 609 samples from clinically suspected ocular infections were collected and proceeded in the microbiology department. Implicating pathogens were identified and isolated based on standard laboratory procedure. Antibiotic susceptibility was done for bacterial isolates using Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method.

Results: a total of 609 247 were positive either by culture and microscopy or microscopy alone. Bacteria were the commonest implicating pathogen accounting 215 followed by fungal and parasitic pathogens.
staphylococcus were predominant isolate. Gram positive were sensitive to vancomycin, gatifloxacin, ofloxacin.

Conclusion: early access to clinical and microbiological diagnosis with appropriate treatment can prevent the ocular morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: ocular infections, Gram staining, KOH mount, Antibiotic susceptibility, Giemsa staining

ABSTRACT:

3. EVALUATION OF AUTOMATED VITEK SYSTEM & CONVENTIONAL METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF HETERORESISTANT VANCOMYCIN INTERMEDIATE STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Background: Vancomycin has remained the mainstay for the treatment of MRSA infection for the past four decades. The overuse of the drug has lead to selective pressure overtime leading to the emergence of heteroresistant VISA and VRSA. The evolution of S. aureus to MRSA and now to h VISA and VISA is an important and ongoing public health concern.

Objectives: 1. To evaluate Automated Vitek 2 System & Conventional method for the detection of Hvisa
2. To assess the percentage of h VISA phenotypes amongst S aureus isolates at a tertiary care hospital in Bangalore.

Materials and Methods: A study was conducted in VIMS&RC for a period of 4 months from October 2015-January 2016. 100 isolates of S.aureus from various clinical samples were identified by conventional methods including direct smear, colony morphology and Gram’s stain. ID and MIC by Vitek-2 testing was performed for all isolates according to manufacturer’s instructions.

Results: Out of 100 isolates of S.aureus, 57 isolates (57%) were MRSA by Vitek. Out of the 57 isolates of MRSA, 17(29.8%) Were detected as h VISA by Vitek 2

Conclusion: Vitek-2 plays a crucial role in the detection of Hvisa compared to conventional modified macrodilution E test

Key words: Hvisa, Vitek-2 system, multidrug resistance
1. Abstract:
Child sexual abuse is a scourge of today’s society. It is necessary to understand all the legal aspect of sexual abuse cases and medical (Forensic) examination for effort to curtail this menace. Case scenarios depicting the role of doctors for situation in dealing with perquisites for medical examination of child sexual abuse case: dealing with informed consent issues with relation to age, mental statues, medical termination of pregnancy: collecting and handling of medical evidence both for therapeutic care and forensic requirements; drafting medical opinion both provisional and final; therapeutic care of child sexual abuse cases including psychological care and rehabilitation are discussed. The practical solution offered are ethically, legally, scientifically correct and are gender sensitive
Keywords: Child sexual abuse, Informed consent, mental status, rehabilitation, medical

DR PADMINI H N

Magazine
Forensic Medicine. Where to?

1. Abstract:
A discussion on Forensic Medicine is my perspective. It gives a perspective in my journey through the field and its challenges. It also discusses on areas of development in future.
Keywords: Forensic Medicine, Medicolegal

DR FAIROZ KHAN

1. Medicolegal update, Jan-jun-2018Volume- 18, Pg- 85,86, &87
ORGINAL ARTICLE
An autopsy study of fatal blunt trauma of chest with emphasis on two wheelers road traffic accident

STUDY ON BLUNT TRAUMA AMONG TWO WHEELERS IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.
Abstract
This study was done on blunt chest trauma related deaths in the city of Bangalore, which focused on deaths due to Road traffic accidents among two-wheelers. Study includes 64 deaths, 49 deaths being because of RTA, apart from fall from height and assaults. 40% of people who died because of RTA were in the age limits of 21-30 years. 24.5% in the age of 31-40 years. Males predominated with rate of 83.7%. All the deaths were accidental, detected by autopsy and by investigation. 61% of deaths were among riders. Most accidents occurred on city roads i.e., 79.6% and on highways 14.2%. 62% of people survived till 6 hours after the accident. Maximum cases were brought dead to the hospital. Death was mostly due to blunt trauma to the trunk and combined regions. This study mainly aims at determining the survival period, two wheeler chest injuries and possible preventions for it.
Keywords- Blunt Trauma, Cause, RTA, Prevention.

DR RAVIRAJ K G

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<td>IJFMP, Jan-Mar 2018, vol11(1),pg 11-13</td>
<td>ORGINAL ARTICLE</td>
<td>A Five Year Retrospective Study of Analysis of Pattern of Homicidal Deaths Autopsied at Vydehi Hospital Bangalore</td>
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1. AN AUTOPSY STUDY ON BLUNT TRAUMA AMONG TWO WHEELERS IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Abstract
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Keywords- Blunt Trauma, Cause, RTA, Prevention.

2. AN AUTOPSY STUDY OF SUICIDES IN THE AGE GROUP OF 20-40YRS.

Abstract:
Death of a person in the middle age is not only a loss of family member but it also causes additional burden to the family in the form of financial or work force hindrance. Of late incidences of suicide are on the rise in the metropolitan cities and Bangalore is often termed as Suicide capital. This study was intended to know the socio-demography, methods and motive behind such acts so as to suggest preventive measures. A total of 110 cases of suicides were studied out of which 76 were in the age group 20-40yrs, 61% were males, and 79% committed suicide by hanging. Remedial family
problems (32%) followed by chronic illness (18%), Depression (12%) were the major cause for such acts.
Keywords – Suicide, Hanging, Family problems, Depression.

3. A Five Year Retrospective Study of Analysis of Pattern of Homicidal Deaths Autopsied at Vydehi Hospital Bangalore.
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<th>Sl:No</th>
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**A study on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding organ donation and transplantation among final year health science students in Bengaluru, Karnataka, India**

Meghana S.G., Mangala Subramanian, Sri Aditya Atmakuri, Tarun S., Priyadarshini Bera, Nelson J.

**Abstract**

**Background:** Organ transplantation is the most preferred modality for all end-stage organ diseases. Pre-requisites for the success of transplantation program include awareness, positive attitude of people towards the practice of organ donation. This study was carried out to assess the knowledge of organ donation among the final year medical, dental, nursing students and to study the attitude, religious beliefs of the health care professionals regarding organ donation and transplantation, to find out the effect of motivation, towards organ donation. **Methods:** A comparative, cross-Sectional study was conducted on 150 final year Medical, Dental and Nursing students of Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Bengaluru over a period of 2 months. A questionnaire containing 3 sections of multiple choice questions was prepared and the knowledge, religious beliefs, attitude and practice on organ donation and transplantation was assessed. The data obtained was entered into SPSS Version 21.0. The qualitative variables were expressed as frequencies and percentages; quantitative variables as mean and standard deviation. **Results:** Out of the 150 participants, the mean knowledge score of Medical students was higher than that of Dental and Nursing students (p<0.01) and so was the mean belief score (p<0.05). The study motivated 34 (22.6%) students in total, who pledged their organs with the Zonal Co-ordination Committee of Karnataka. **Conclusions:** 33 (66%) of medical students who have significantly better knowledge have pledged their organs. This highlights importance of educating the society to bring a positive change in their thoughts, beliefs and practices towards organ donation and transplantation. **Keywords:** Organ donation, Transplantation, Knowledge, Attitude, Religious practices.
A study on knowledge about hand hygiene among medical, dental and nursing students in Bangalore, Karnataka.
Chaitali A Gore, Bindu M., Saxena L

Abstract
Introduction: Hands are the main pathway of germ transmission during health care. Health care associated infections are the major concern when it comes to patient safety. Lack of hand hygiene leads to a serious problem in health care services as they may cause prolonged hospital stay. This study aims at assessing and comparing the knowledge regarding hand hygiene among undergraduate medical, dental and nursing students. Method: A cross-sectional, questionnaire based study was undertaken among 150 undergraduate medical, dental and nursing students studying in a Tertiary care teaching Institute in Bangalore, Karnataka. Data collection was done using World Health Organization hand hygiene questionnaire for health care workers. Analysis was done using SPSS version 21. Results: A total of 150 students participated in the study. Of these 48 were medical, 50 were dental and 52 were nursing students. Only 87 out of 150 (58%) students had received training in hand hygiene in past 3 yrs. The medical and nursing students had very poor knowledge that unclean hands of health care workers can transmit harmful germs to patients, whereas dental students had better knowledge about the same and the difference was statistically significant. Knowledge regarding washing of hands after exposure to blood was better among nursing students than medical and dental students. Conclusion: The knowledge about hand hygiene was not satisfactory among the students. Hand hygiene training can be made mandatory for medical, dental and nursing students as they handle patients.
Keywords: Dental, Hand hygiene, Health care, Medical, Nursing students

A cross-sectional study to assess the prevalence of breastfeeding practices among women working in software companies in Whitefield, Bengaluru.
Kumari Mona, Raveendra H R Reddy.

Abstract:
Background: Breastfeeding is the best and complete food for the growth and development of the infants. According to the World Health Organization, “early initiation of breastfeeding should be started within 1 h of birth, exclusive breastfeeding should be practiced till 6 months of age, and complementary feeding should be started at 6 months, along with breastfeeding till 2 years of age to achieve optimum growth and development.” Working environment and breastfeeding policies also play a key role in practicing breastfeeding. The following study was undertaken to assess the prevalence of breastfeeding practices among women working in software companies in Whitefield, Bengaluru. Objectives: The objectives of this study are (1) to assess the infant feeding practices among mothers working in software companies and (2) to assess factors affecting breastfeeding in mothers working in software companies. Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional analytical study was carried was carried over 1 year and 6 months among 370 working mothers working in software companies who had a child within the age group of 6 months–3 years study to assess the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding practices. Data were entered and analysed using Epi-info version 7.2.1 (CDC Atlanta) software. The demographic variables such as age group, age of the child, and education are presented as percentage and proportion, and continuous variable is represented using mean and standard deviation. Result: The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of ages of infant was 90.27%. In this study, the prevalence of pre-lacteal feed given by working mothers was 3.24%, and the substances given were honey, sugar syrup, cow’s milk, and formula feed. Conclusion: The study highlights the breastfeeding practices among working women, and the rate of initiation of breastfeeding within 1 h of delivery was practiced by 8.91% of mothers. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding was 90.27%. About 3.24% of the mothers reported giving pre-lacteal feeds to their child, and the substances given were honey, sugar syrup, cow milk, and formula feed. As more females are taking up jobs and working nowadays, more commonly in software industry, they should be educated about the harmful effects of pre-lacteal feeds and discouraged from feeding their infants with pre-lacteal feeds.
Key words: Breast Feeding; Complementary Feeding; Formula Feed
### ABSTRACTS

1. **Study of HbA1C levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in relation to diabetic retinopathy in Indian population**  
   Lokesh S.1*, Shivaswamy S.2

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** In the recent years diabetes mellitus (DM) has emerged as a major public health problem worldwide with potential to develop vascular and neuropathic complications. HbA1c has got an important role in monitoring the treatment and risk of developing micro and macrovascular complications. Present study is done to determine the prevalence of diabetic retinopathy (DR) in association with raise in HbA1c and also to correlate the severity of Diabetic retinopathy with the levels of HbA1c.

**Methods:** In this descriptive observational study 50 diabetes mellitus patients with visual disturbances who attended the Department of General medicine and Department of Ophthalmology between January 2012 to December 2012 at Vydehi institute of medical sciences and research centre are selected. All the patients were subjected to the relevant investigations along with dilated retinal exams.

### Table of Publications

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<td>International Journal of Advances in Medicine, November-December 2018</td>
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<td>Study of HbA1C levels in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in relation to diabetic retinopathy in Indian population</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>International Journal of Contemporary Medicine Surgery and Radiology, Volume 3</td>
<td>DR.LOKESH.S</td>
<td>Cardiac Evaluation of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease using Electrocardiogram with Special Reference to Severity and Duration in a Tertiary Care Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>International Journal of Advances in Medicine. July-August 2018</td>
<td>DR.LOKESH.S</td>
<td>Correlation of portal vein diameter with the presence of oesophageal varices in chronic liver disease: a prospective study</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>International journal of research in Medical sciences, February 2018, Volume 6, issue 2</td>
<td>Dr.TANUJA NAMBAKAM SUBRAMANYAM</td>
<td>Hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infections</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>International journal of contemporary medical research, December 2018, Volume 5, Issue 12, Page 18-20.</td>
<td>Dr Akshatha Savith</td>
<td>Estimation of proteinuria in type 2 Diabetes mellitus: Is spot urine protein creatinine ratio as efficacious as 24 hours urinary protein?</td>
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</table>
Results: In this study majority of the patient were in the age group of 61-70 years and 68% were male patients. Mean duration of diabetes mellitus was 9.8±5.34 years. Also 54% of them had coexisting hypertension. Present study showed the presence of diabetic retinopathy in 64% of patients, out of which 24% of them had mild DR and 14% had moderate DR.

Conclusions: Present study showed as the HbA1c level increases severity of the diabetic retinopathy also increases. And also, patients who had microalbuminuria and longer the duration of diabetes higher the chances of microvascular complications. Hence HbA1c can be used as a useful tool to assess the long-term control of diabetes mellitus and hence the development of diabetic retinopathy.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Macular edema, Retinopathy

2. Cardiac Evaluation of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease using Electrocardiogram with Special Reference to Severity and Duration in a Tertiary Care Centre

Lokesh S1, Laxmish Naik2

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cardiovascular system involvement in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is a well known fact. Among which right ventricular dysfunction and pulmonary vascular disease are common. These cardiovascular changes can be detected early with electrocardiogram and helps in reducing mortality and morbidity. Present study was aimed at studying the diagnostic values of Electrocardiographic findings in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patient and to correlate the electrocardiographic changes with respect to duration and severity of the disease.

Material and methods: In this study fifty patients clinically and spirometrically proven chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients admitted between January 2013 to December 2013 in the Department of general medicine and Department of Pulmonary medicine at Vydehi institute of medical sciences were selected. All the patients selected were subjected to relevant investigations including electrocardiography and they were further classified based on GOLD guidelines. The Chi-square test is applied to find out the significance

Results: Out of 50 patients majority of them were males 86% and females were 14% with predominant distribution in the age group of 51-60 years. Totally 46% of patients had ECG features suggestive of Right ventricular hypertrophy out of which all had right axis deviation. Other features were P pulmonale which indicates pulmonary hypertension was seen in 50%, poor R wave progression in 22% and low voltage complex in 18% of patients. P pulmonale, Right ventricular hypertrophy and Right axis deviation correlates significantly with severity of the disease and only P pulmonale varies significantly with duration of the disease.

Conclusion: From this study we conclude that electrocardiographic changes like right ventricular hypertrophy, P pulmonale and right axis deviation correlate with severity of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Electrocardiogram being a simple, non invasive, relatively cheaper and widely available investigation, it is worthwhile to subject all the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients for the same to diagnose the complications early and reduce mortality and morbidity.

Key words: COPD, P-pulmonale, Right Ventricular Hypertrophy, Spirometry.

3. A prospective study of electrocardiographic and echocardiographic changes in patients with cerebrovascular accidents

Chandrababu Devarapu1, Lokesh S.2*

ABSTRACT

Background: Cerebrovascular accident also called as stroke is defined as the sudden onset of neurological deficit that can be attributable to a focal vascular cause. Many studies in the past have demonstrated the fact that neurological abnormalities produce Electrocardiographic changes without any underlying cardiac lesions. Present study is done to analyze different changes in Electrocardiogram and echocardiographic patterns in the cases of cerebrovascular accidents and to assess whether these different changes have got any prognostic significance in these patients.

Methods: In this study 100 patients of acute stroke admitted between May 2011 to August 2012 in Vydehi institute of medical sciences and research centre were considered and subjected to CT scan of brain, Electrocardiogram and 2D echocardiography within 24 hours of admission. Follow-up was done within the hospital to know the prognosis of all the patients.

Results: Out of 100 patients majority of them had ischemic stroke accounting for 80% and remaining 20% of patients had haemorrhagic stroke. Abnormal Electrocardiographic changes were seen in 64% patients and 58% patients showed abnormal Echocardiography. ECG changes seen are Tachycardia,
QTc prolongation, T wave inversion, ST depression, U waves and Bradycardia. Commonly seen echocardiographic changes were LV dysfunction, mitral valve abnormality, aortic valve abnormality. Overall mortality in patients with abnormal ECG was 28.12% compared to 11.11% in patients with normal ECG and it was statistically not significant. Overall mortality in patients with abnormal 2D echocardiography was 31.03% compared to patients with normal 2D Echocardiography which was 4.76% and it was statistically significant.

**Conclusions:** From this study we conclude that ECG abnormalities in stroke patients do not have any prognostic significance. But LV dysfunction has prognostic significance in predicting mortality in cerebrovascular accident.

**Keywords:** 2D echocardiography, Cerebrovascular accidents, ECG, Haemorrhagic stroke, Ischemic stroke.

4. Correlation of portal vein diameter with the presence of oesophageal varices in chronic liver disease: a prospective study
Suraj Uppalapati1, Lokesh S.2*

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Guidelines recommends upper gastrointestinal endoscopy for all the patients with cirrhosis of liver to rule out portal hypertension. Many patients may not be willing to undergo this unpleasant procedure or resources may not be available. In this study, authors aim to identify the effectiveness of portal vein size as a non-invasive predictor of esophageal varices.

**Methods:** In this prospective observational study of 30 patients, patients with liver cirrhosis without a previous history of upper GI bleeding were included between November 2012 and October 2014. Relevant clinical parameters were assessed which included physical examination, complete hemogram, biochemical workup, upper GI endoscopy and ultrasonographic measurement of portal vein diameter.

**Results:** Out of the study population 70% of the patients had Oesophageal varices. Ultrasonography abdomen showed portal vein dilatation(>13mm) in 66.6% cases. The mean portal vein diameter in our study group was 13.1mm and majority of patients had portal vein between 13-13.9 mm (43.3%). A cut-off point of more than 13 mm had strong significant relationship (p<0.01) with presence of esophageal varices (sensitivity of 100%, specificity of 90% and positive predictive value of 95.24%). Higher grades of esophageal varices exists with larger portal vein size.

**Conclusions:** From present study, authors conclude that portal vein size and its dilatation detected ultrasonographically can determine the presence of esophageal varices and can hence identify the subset of patients who require endoscopy for the prophylactic management of variceal bleeding. Therefore, reduce the burden on the endoscopy units, avoiding unnecessary screening endoscopies. Apart from being non-invasive, portal vein diameter is a relatively inexpensive and easily reproducible parameter.

**Keywords:** Cirrhosis of liver, Esophageal varices, Portal vein diameter, Portal hypertension, Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy

**Dr.TANUJA NAMBAKAM SUBRAMANYAM**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International journal of research in Medical sciences, February 2018, Volume 6, issue 2, Page 562-566.</td>
<td>Dr.TANUJA NAMBAKAM SUBRAMANYAM</td>
<td>Hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research, May 2018, Volume 12(5):page 28-30</td>
<td>Dr.TANUJA NAMBAKAM SUBRAMANYAM</td>
<td>Obstructive Uropathy with Renal failure</td>
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**ABSTRACTS**

1. **Hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infections**
   
   Tanuja Nambakam Subramanyam1, Girish P. Vakrani2*

   **ABSTRACT**

   **Background:** Hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infection (CRBSI) is common cause for sepsis in hemodialysis patients with high morbidity and mortality. It has to be diagnosed promptly for early treatment to avoid serious complications including catheter removal. This prospective study was undertaken to study clinical features, to validate use of cultures drawn from different sites for
diagnosis and management of hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infection (CRBSI). As there is paucity of data regarding CRBSI, hence the study was undertaken.

**Methods:** All hemodialysis patients with CRBSI between October 2016 to October 2017 were included. Variables like different catheter position, blood cultures collected from peripheral vein, both catheter hubs, catheter exit site swab, and catheter tip cultures were analyzed with respect to time to culture positivity, microbes and its management were analyzed.

**Results:** Mean duration of hemodialysis catheter inside patient was 24 days, most common risk factor for CRBSI was diabetes mellitus (58%) followed by surgery (50%), previous dialysis catheterization within preceding 2 months (33%). 30% patients had history of guide wire exchange of catheters previously, most had temporary catheter (88%), most common site of catheter was right internal jugular vein (58%). Cultures showed gram positive organisms in 63%. It was found that same monomicrobial growth was noted in most cultures stating less chances of contamination. Exit site, catheter tip samples and blood sample from catheter’s venous hub yielded early result. It was found that same monomicrobial growth was noted in most cultures stating less chances of contamination. Among complications, 8% had endocarditis, 61% had catheter removal. Average hospital stay was 9 days. Defervescence was noted upon antibiotic therapy and catheter removal in most cases. Death was noted in 8% due to sepsis.

**Conclusions:** CRBSI are major cause of admissions, morbidity and mortality in hemodialysis patients on catheters. Gram positive organisms were commonest pathogens causing CRBSI. Exit site, catheter tip samples and blood sample from catheter’s venous hub yielded early result. Peripheral blood sampling for culture diagnosing was unnecessary. Most requires 2-6 weeks systemic antibiotics and catheter removal especially if persistent fever and systemic complications are present.

**Keywords:** Catheter, Culture, Hemodialysis, Peripheral

2. **Obstructive Uropathy with Renal Failure**

   Nambakam Tanuja Subramanyam1, Girish P Vakrani2

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Renal failure is often seen with Urinary Tract Obstruction (UTO), which could be acute or chronic (obstructive nephropathy). With early diagnosis and treatment, it is often reversible. The data being sparse in literature, hence this study was planned.

**Aim:** The present retrospective study was undertaken to discuss about causes, pathophysiology, site of obstruction, clinical features, diagnostic tests, management and factors affecting renal failure outcomes in cases of obstructive uropathy.

**Materials and Methods:** All outpatient and inpatient cases of obstructive uropathy in 2016 were included and were subjected for renal function tests, radiological investigations. Stenting, diversion surgeries were performed to relieve obstruction. Student’s t-test, Levene’s test, chi-square/Fisher Exact-test was used for statistical analysis.

**Results:** Of the 107 patients enrolled, bilateral UTO, intrinsic cause, chronic obstruction (>3 months duration), acute on Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), most common site of obstruction was ureter were seen in 58 (54%), 78 (72%), 71 (66%), 63 (58%), 44 (41%) and 47 (43%) cases respectively. Among co-morbidities, history of past Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), past urological surgeries diabetes mellitus were seen in 70 (65%), 62 (57%), and 62 (57%) cases respectively. Among the aetiology, blood clots, abdomen lymphadenopathy, ureter calculus were seen in 62 (57%), 16 (15%), and 14 (13%) cases respectively. Most common symptom was pain abdomen in 98 (91%). Among the complications, UTI was seen in 65 (60%). Dialysis therapy and most common urological intervention ureter stenting was needed in 38 (35%) and 37 (34%) cases respectively. Renal failure recovery, post obstructive diuresis, death were noted in 34 (31%), 25 (23%) and 18 (16%) cases respectively.

**Conclusion:** Comparing with renal failure recovered group, the non recovered group had statistically significant dominant males, were much older, had higher incidence of congenital blocks, acute on CKD, Pelvi-Ureter Junction (PUJ) obstruction, blood clots, abdomen lymphadenopathy, weight loss, abdomen mass, mineral bone disorder, emphysematous Acute Pyelonephritis (APN), lower haemoglobin, leukocytosis, dialysis need and Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) therapy.

Key words: Acute, Dialysis, Ureter, Urinary tract infection.
ABSTRACTS

1. Estimation of Proteinuria in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Is Spot Urine Protein-Creatinine Ratio as Efficacious as 24 Hours Urinary Protein?

Akshatha Savith1, Kruthika G Prasad2, Rama Mishra R3.

ABSTRACT
Introduction: Diabetic nephropathy is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with diabetes mellitus. This study aims to compare the efficacy of spot urine protein creatinine ratio (PCR) with 24 hours urinary protein and urinary dipstick analysis in detection of proteinuria in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Material and methods: Cross sectional study involving 75 consecutive patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The relationship between spot urine PCR and 24 urine protein and the relationship between spot urine PCR and urine protein dipstick analysis was found out using Pearson’s correlation analysis. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value of spot urine PCR for detecting proteinuria at a cut off value of 0.2 was calculated. Results: 75 patients of type 2 Diabetes mellitus were included (56 males and 19 females). The mean spot PCR was 0.38 +/- 0.57 and the mean 24 hour urinary protein was 84.85 +/- 43.54 mg/day. Good positive correlation between spot urine PCR and 24 hour urine protein (r= 0.805) was noted. The sensitivity of spot urine PCR at a cutoff value of 0.2 was 98.25% and specificity was 94.44%. The area under curve for urine PCR was 0.996 (95% Confidence interval:0.986-1, p<0.0001).Conclusion: The spot urine PCR is as reliable as 24 hour urine protein and more reliable than spot urine dipstick analysis in detecting proteinuria in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Hence, spot urine PCR can be used as an alternative to 24 hour urine protein for estimating proteinuria.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Proteinuria, 24 Hour Urine Protein, Spot Urine Protein Creatinine Ratio.

Dr SANJANA RAI

ABSTRACT
Assessment of Severity and Systemic Involvement in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Bode Index: A Cross-Sectional Study.

Kumar P1, Sanjana Rai2

Introduction: BODE index is a multidimensional grading system which is based on Body mass index, airway obstruction, Dyspnoea scale, and Exercise capacity, has been in use continuously for the evaluation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It is now been considered as a better indicator than FEV1 for predicting mortality and severity of the disease. As stated by Global initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD), the BODE index gives sufficient information in predicting mortality from any cause as well as respiratory causes than FEV1 based staging system. The aim of this study was to find out whether BODE index is a valuable predictor for analyzing severity and systemic involvement in patients of COPD. Material and Methods: A total of 123 patients were enrolled into the study. 93 patients with symptoms suggestive of COPD were selected as cases and 30 patients were selected as controls. The lung function parameters were assessed by spirometry and they were categorised into mild, moderate and severe COPD cases. All patients underwent detailed clinical examination, electrocardiography, echocardiography and routine investigations.
with special reference to Hb%. Albumin and C reactive protein levels. Results: The findings of this study indicated that there was a notable increase in the BODE index in patients who smoked for a longer duration of time. BODE index is an important predictor of hospitalization. In this study there is a positive association between higher BODE index and longer period of hospitalization. This study findings also describes that the distance walked by patients with higher BODE scores is less when compared to cases with controls. It was also found that FEV1 levels of BODE score in severe COPD group correlates well. Conclusion: This study concludes that BODE index is a useful tool in assessing the severity of COPD in terms of hospitalization and mortality.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, Hospitalization, COPD, Bode index, FEV1.
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International journal of Advances in Medicine January-February 2018 Volume 5 – Issue 1</td>
<td>Dr Shivraj A. L Dr Prakash B</td>
<td>A study of clinical/biological markers of exacerbation/progression in a cohort of patients admitted with acute exacerbation of COPD</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Journal of Contemporary Medical Research Volume 5 - Issue 6 June; 2018</td>
<td>Dr Praveen Kumar B S Dr Sanjana Rai</td>
<td>Assessment of Severity and Systemic Involvement in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Bode Index: A Cross-Sectional Study</td>
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**A study of clinical/biological markers of exacerbation/progression in a cohort of patients admitted with acute exacerbation of COPD**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The aims of this study to know the Clinical profile of COPD and acute exacerbation, Role of clinical markers in diagnosis and follow up of exacerbation.

**Methods:** A prospective study of a cohort of 60 patients hospitalized for AECOPD was undertaken to identify markers for frequent exacerbation and progression of disease. Advised to fill the SGRQ questionnaire, At the time of discharge 6MWT done and analyzed. CRP levels at the time of admission done and analyzed. Sputum grams stain culture, total counts and differential counts done and analyzed.

**Results:** There was statistically significant drop in the SPO2 levels in frequent exacerbators over 6 months follow up time. There was statistically significant elevation of sputum Neutrophil counts in frequent exacerbators and Eosinophil counts in infrequent exacerbators, there was a drop in the CRP levels of from the time of initial exacerbation to 6 months follow up time. There was statistically significant drop in FEV1 in frequent exacerbators over 6 months follow up study. The drop of 6MWT was more in patients, who had frequent exacerbations.

**Conclusions:** Patients with more frequent exacerbation have more symptoms, drop in the saturation level and have more sputum neutrophil counts. Patients with more frequent exacerbations will have more deterioration of lung functions (FEV1.6MWT).

**Keywords:** Biomarkers, COPD, Exacerbation, Pulmonary function test, Smoking
Assessment of Severity and Systemic Involvement in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by Bode Index: A Cross-Sectional Study

ABSTRACT

Introduction: BODE index is a multidimensional grading system for evaluation of COPD. The aim of study was to find out whether BODE index is a valuable predictor for analyzing severity and systemic involvement in patients of COPD.

Material and Methods: A total of 123 patients were enrolled into the study. 93 patients with symptoms suggestive of COPD were selected as cases and 30 patients were selected as controls. Clinical examination, PFT, 6MWD was assessed and evaluated.

Results: Findings indicate BODE index is an important predictor of hospitalization with positive association between higher BODE index and longer period of hospitalization. It was also found that FEV1 levels of BODE score in severe COPD group correlates well.

Conclusion: BODE index is a useful tool in assessing the severity of COPD in terms of hospitalization and mortality.

Keywords: Body Mass Index, COPD, Bode index, FEV1
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>RGUHS J Med Sc Vol 8/Issue I/January 2018</td>
<td>Hair Coloring – Hair Dyeing</td>
<td>History of the coloring of the gray hairs can be traced back to Sumerians and Pharaohs 2000 BC. Women in the past used hair colors to hide their gray hairs. Today men are also applying hair color to hide their gray hairs and younger people color their hair as a fashion. The discovery of paraphenylenediamine and better understanding of chemistry of hair dyes have resulted in safe and customer friendly products. Now men and women can apply the hair dyes in their own home in just one easy step 30-45 minutes. Key words: Hair, Hair Dye, PPD, Hydrogen Peroxide.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>J Med Sc Vol 8/Issue 3/2018</td>
<td>Dermatophytes – Are They Developing Resistance to Antifungal Agents?</td>
<td>Dermatophytosis is a common dermatological problem encountered in Dermatology outpatient department. It was described as “Bread and Butter of dermatologist”. A decade earlier patients were coming for the treatment of Tinea cruris and Tinea corporis to a Dermatologist, and a course of antifungal agents were bringing smile and satisfaction to the patient. Today even after the completion of a course of antifungal agents, patients are not satisfied, and are coming with persistence of lesions and new lesions. Hence a doubt has emerged, whether the Dermatophytes have developed resistance to antifungal agents..</td>
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**Comments: Authors for the above publications**  
Dr Hanumanthayya: SL NO 1 and 2  
Dr Balasubrahmanyam: SL NO 2 and 3  
Dr Mamatha: SL NO 2  
Dr Shishira: SL NO 2
### Publications in Paediatrics Department 2018

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**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Immunization has been one of the most significant, cost-effective and stimulatory public health intervention. Vaccines are among the most effective preventive health measures in reducing child mortality, morbidity, and disability. With the rapid growth of big cities, an impending threat of outbreak of vaccine-preventable diseases always exists. It is due to the high population density, continuous influx of a new pool of infective agents with the immigrating population and poor coverage of primary immunization. Vaccinations are best ways to end the serious effects of certain diseases.

**Methods:** A pre-tested structured questionnaire was used to elicit the information like the knowledge of parents on optional vaccines, various socio-demographic factors, about the immunization status and reasons for vaccinating and not vaccinating the child. The method used for the determination of the vaccination status was the vaccination card and the recall method.

**Results:** Of the total 400 children, 3% are fully immunized and 14% are unimmunized. Majority of parents has the knowledge about Typhoid vaccine. Over all vaccination rate was decreased with subsequent doses. Common reasons for vaccination are healthy child, prevents disease, disability and increase life expectancy. Most parents say lack of knowledge is the reason for not vaccinating the child. Most unimmunized children belong to families with ≥4 children, rural background, illiterate parents and low socioeconomic status.

**Conclusions:** Study noticed significant association of parental education, socioeconomic status, rural background, number of children in the family and gender discrimination along with unawareness of the parents as main reasons for low immunization coverage.

**Key words:** Children, Immunization, Reasons, Socioeconomic status, Vaccines
Abstract

**Background:** Birth asphyxia is a common neonatal problem and contributes significantly to neonatal morbidity and mortality. HIE is the foremost concern in asphyxiated neonate because contrary to other system derangements this has the potential to cause serious long term neuromotor sequel among survivors.

**Methods:** The study was a case control study conducted over a period of 2 years. Case (asphyxiated) group comprised of term babies weighing 2.5 kg or more with birth asphyxia. Birth asphyxia was said to be present in those babies who had a definite APGAR score of less than 7 at 1 minute of birth. Control (non-asphyxiated) group was made up of term babies weighing 2.5 kg or more with APGAR scores of 7 or more at 1 minute of birth. Blood samples collected were immediately sent to the biochemistry lab for evaluation of serum sodium, potassium and calcium.

**Results:** A total of 100 newborn babies were included in the study, 50 babies in case group and 50 babies in control group. Mean serum sodium and calcium values were significantly lower in the asphyxiated group when compared to the non-asphyxiated group. Mean serum potassium was significantly higher in the asphyxiated group when compared to the non-asphyxiated group. The mean serum sodium and calcium values in severely asphyxiated babies were significantly lower when compared to mild/moderately asphyxiated babies and the non-asphyxiated group.

**Conclusions:** As serum sodium levels are low in birth asphyxia, fluids must be managed judiciously in asphyxiated newborns.

**Key words:** Asphyxia, Calcium, Potassium, Sodium
Clinical Study and Role of Diagnostic Laparoscopy in the Management of Undescended Testis: Our Experience
Kiran Kumar¹*, Vinay HG² and Ramesh Reddy²

Abstract
Introduction: Surgery for undescended testis is indicated to increase the chances of fertility, to reduce the chances of malignant degeneration or at least increases the chances of early detection of malignancy. Diagnostic laparoscopy has gained wide acceptance as a diagnostic procedure for identifying the exact anatomy of impalpable testes and adnexae. Ultrasonography (USG) with a high frequency (7.5-10 MHz) transducer has become the imaging modality of choice for examination of scrotum. Although there is no proof that orchidopexy reduces the risk of testicular cancer, it is performed to ease detection through testicular self-examination. Incidence of testicular cancers in cryptorchid patients is estimated to be 3-5 times higher than in the general population.

Objectives: To study the clinical profile and role of imaging when compared to diagnostic laparoscopy in detection of intra-abdominal and impalpable testis.

Materials and methods: This study included 40 cases of undescended testis admitted and treated in Department of General Surgery, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and research centre, Bangalore. The study period was from November 2015 to September 2017. Patients with clinically palpable testis and intracanalicular testis confirmed by ultrasound were subjected to orchidopexy. Patients with impalpable testis were subjected diagnostic laparoscopy followed by laparoscopic orchidopexy.

Results: Ultrasound of the inguinoscrotum and abdomen showed 100% correlation between the intra operative findings and USG findings in cases of intracanalicular testis and testis located superficial inguinal ring. This study showed ultrasound was inaccurate in case of intra-abdominal and impalpable cases. In this study, showed sensitivity and specificity of ultrasound are 72.5 and 50 respectively in cases of impalpable testis. Diagnostic laparoscopy had 100% sensitivity and 91% specificity.

Conclusion: Ultrasonography is not a reliable investigation due to low sensitivity and operator dependence in cases of impalpable testis. Diagnostic laparoscopy was found to be ideal investigation as it has high sensitivity and specificity.
1. ROLE OF PROPHYLACTIC ANTIMICROBIALS IN CLEAN AND CLEAN CONTAMINATED OPERATIONS: A HOSPITAL BASED CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prophylactic administration of antimicrobials can be used to avoid surgical site infections, which are the primary cause of morbidity and mortality in patients. In spite of modern standards of preoperative preparation and refinements in anaesthetic and operative techniques, postoperative wound infections remain a serious problem.

Objective
- To evaluate the incidence of surgical site infections following clean and clean contaminated operations.
- To identify the common organisms detected in above scenario.
- To identify the risk factors for postoperative wound infections.
- To study the clinical profile of patients with clean and clean contaminated operation scenario.

Methods:
It is a hospital based cross sectional study of 200 patients tertiary care hospital over a period of one year and seven months from June 2015 to December 2016. Risk factors and post-operative wound infection rate was analyzed.

Results
Out of 200 cases 14 cases got infected in both clean 12 (6.6%) patients and clean-contaminated 2 (11.11%) patients. In our study, out of 14 cases, infected 4 patients had no associated risk factors.

Conclusion:
Single dose of Cephalosporins can be used in clean operations and single dose of Cephalosporins and Metronidazole can be used for clean contaminated operations.

Key words:
Clean, Clean-contaminated, Cephalosporins, Infection rate.
DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPEDICS

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International Journal of Orthopaedics Sciences Volume- 4 Issue – 1 Year- 2018, Date: 01-01-2018</td>
<td>Dr.Varun GBS, Dr.Vignesh Kumar, Dr.Raj Lavadi, Dr.Muralidhar N</td>
<td>Comparative study of clinical and functional outcome between the efficacy of platelet rich plasma and hyaluronic acid injection in osteoarthritis of knee joint</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Journal of Karnataka Orthopaedic Association Volume – 6 Issue- 1 Period – Jan to April 2018</td>
<td>Dr. D Varun, Dr.PAvan Kumar H Patil, Dr.Praneeth Revuri, Dr. N Karthik Mittemari, Dr.Hiranya Kumar</td>
<td>Bone Hydatidosis of Femur: A Case Report</td>
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1. **Article: Comparative study of clinical and functional outcome between the efficacy of platelet rich plasma and hyaluronic acid injection in osteoarthritis of knee joint**

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Platelet rich plasma (PRP), a blood-derived product rich in growth factors, is a treatment for cartilage defects. PRP’s use is limited due to the lack of clinical evidence. Various studies have suggested that an injection of hyaluronic acid (HA) provides better results in early osteoarthritis.

**Purpose:** We aimed to compare clinical and functional outcomes of using hyaluronic acid versus platelet rich plasma in the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee joint.

**Methods:** 60 patients were included in the study. 30 were treated with HA and the other 30 with PRP. The patients were evaluated 6 months after the procedure.

**Results:** Both groups presented a clinical improvement but significantly better results were seen in the group of patients receiving PRP injections as indicated by their WOMAC and VAS scores at a 12 week and 24 week follow-up.

**Conclusions:** Our preliminary findings support the application of autologous PRP as a safe and effective method in the treatment of the initial stages of knee osteoarthritis.

**Keywords:** osteoarthritis of knee; hyaluronic acid; platelet rich plasma

2. **Article: Bone Hydatidosis of Femur: A Case Report**

**Abstract:** Hydatidosis is an infection caused by larval form of Echinococcus Species. It Primarily involves the liver and lungs. Primary skeletal involvement is rare. The location of hydatid cysts in the femur is seldom described in the medical literature, and its diagnosis is challenging and often presenting with a pathologic fracture simulating benign bone cystic lesion.

**Keywords:** Anti-helminthics, Curettage, hydatid disease, Long bones.
Study of Relationship between Central Venous Pressure and Peripheral Venous Pressure during Intraoperative Period in Neurosurgical Patients

**Background and Objectives:**
Central venous pressure (CVP) and peripheral venous pressure (PVP) are strongly correlated during various surgeries. This study was designed to examine the consistency of CVP–PVP relationships in circumstances of rapidly fluctuating hemodynamics in neurosurgical patients. Prime objective of this study was to determine if PVP can be an effective alternative to invasive CVP for assessing volume status during neurosurgical procedures when expertise, equipment, and patient’s condition contraindicate invasive monitoring.

**Subjects and Methods:**
After the approval by the Institutional Ethics Committee, CVP and PVP were measured in 50 neurosurgical patients of the American Society of Anesthesiologists grade I and II operated in supine position. Paired measurements of CVP and PVP were made every 20 minutes, from the starting of anesthesia until the end of surgery; however, in situations of hemodynamic instability, the readings were taken every 5 minutes of interval.

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Results:
The study showed a strong correlation between CVP and PVP (Pearson’s correlation coefficient between CVP and PVP, \( r = 0.89 \); 95% CI: 0.81–0.93; \( p < 0.001 \)). Mean CVP was 5.7 ± 0.8 mm of Hg, mean PVP was 10.4 ± 0.6 mm of Hg, and bias between CVP and PVP was 4.7 ± 0.4 (95% CI: −4.61 to −4.83). The Bland–Altman analysis showed that limit of agreement to be 4.0 to 5.5 mm of Hg.

Conclusion:
This study demonstrated a strong correlation between CVP and PVP. Therefore, PVP monitoring may be a reliable alternative to CVP monitoring during neurosurgery.

Keywords:
central venous pressure - peripheral venous pressure - neurosurgery - hemodynamics – monitoring

Comparison of Two Different doses of Clonidine Hydrochloride as an Adjuvant to Epidural Bupivacaine for Postoperative Analgesia

Abstract

Context: The study was planned to assess the comparative efficacy, duration of analgesia block characteristics and hemodynamic or any adverse events on combining clonidine in two different doses with epidural Bupivacaine as adjuvant.

Settings and Design:
This study was an interventional, prospective, double blind, parallel group, randomised clinical study conducted on patients undergoing elective lower abdominal and lower limb surgeries.

Methods and Material:
This study was conducted on 80 patients of the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) grade I or II, age 18 to 59 years and included both genders. In Study group A (n =40) 5ml (75μg) of the clonidine hydrochloride bupivacaine solution added to 10 ml of 0.5% Bupivacaine to make a volume of 15 ml and given via epidural route. Study group B (n =40) 4ml (60μg) of clonidine hydrochloride bupivacaine solution added to 11 ml of 0.5% Bupivacaine to make a volume of 15 ml and given via epidural route. Our aim was to compare the following factors in two groups – Onset of sensory and motor block, Level of sensory block, Duration of motor blockade and sensory analgesia, hemodynamic changes and adverse events if any.

Statistical analysis used:
The statistical analysis was done using the sample “t” test and chi-square test. The cleaned and checked data was entered in the computer through software Graph Pad Instat 3.1 and output was assessed. \( P < 0.05 \) was considered significant.

Results:
Onset of anesthesia was shorter in group B as compared to group A. The mean time for onset of sensory block and motor block in group A were 8.17±1.15 and 19.55±1.5 minutes respectively and in group B were 7.42±1.01 and17.17±1.37 minutes respectively and they were statically very highly significant (\( p < 0.001 \)). The establishment of complete motor blockade was earlier in B group which was statistically highly significant (\( p < 0.001 \)). There was no significant difference in respiratory depression, systolic and diastolic blood pressure in both the groups (\( p>0.05 \)).

Conclusions:
Both the doses of clonidine (60μg and 75μg) when administered through the epidural route with 0.5% Bupivacaine provide effective analgesia during intraoperative period. But in postoperative period, 75μg clonidine with 0.5% Bupivacaine provide prolonged analgesia as compared to 60μg clonidine without any significant increase in side effects and change in hemodynamic profile.

Keywords: Clonidine; Epidural; Bupivacaine; Postoperative Analgesia; Haemodynamics.
Attenuation of Cardiovascular Responses to Laryngoscopy and Intubation: A Comparative Study between I.V. Esmolol Hydrochloride and Fentanyl Citrate

Abstract

Context:
Endotracheal intubation and laryngoscopy are basic and fundamental tools of anaesthesiologists to take care of the airway. It is important to find an effective means of attenuating sympathetic response to laryngoscopy and intubation.

Aims:
Our aim was to compare and assess the efficacy of i.v esmolol and fentanyl before laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation and to observe the variations in sympathetic response to laryngoscopy and intubation.

Methods and Materials:
This study was a prospective randomized double blind study on patients undergoing ENT, orthopaedics, gynaecological, general surgical, neurological and laparoscopic procedures. A clinical comparative study of attenuation of the sympathetic response to laryngoscopy and intubation was done in 60 patients of American Society of Anesthesiologist (ASA) grade I or II, age between 20 to 50 years of both the sexes and Mallampati airway assessment of grade I, posted for elective surgeries selected randomly. In study group I (n=30) patients receive 2 mg/kg esmolol IV, 3 minutes before laryngoscopy and intubation. In study group II (n=30) patients in this group receive 2 μg/kg of fentanyl IV, 5 minutes before laryngoscopy and intubation.

Statistical analysis:
The statistical analysis was done by STATA 11.2 (College Station TX USA). Students independent sample t-test and Chi-square test were used. p < 0.05 considered as statistically significance.

Results:
Maximum rise in systolic blood pressure was observed at the post-intubation first minute, i.e., 133.73 ± 10.36 and 144.43 ± 10.92 in the Group I and II from the baseline, respectively but maximum rise of heart rate (103.43 ± 7.50) was during the first minute in group I but maximum rise of heart rate (87.83 ± 5.45) was in group I. The diastolic blood pressure and mean arterial pressure changes was significant between fentanyl and esmolol groups at 1 and 3 minute and post-induction, 1 and 5 minute respectively. Group I showed better control of heart rate during laryngoscopy and intubation at the first, 3 and 10 min after intubation compared to other groups (p < 0.05).

Conclusions:
Esmolol is more effective than fentanyl in attenuation of the sympathetic response to laryngoscopy and intubation.

Keywords: Attenuation; Esmolol; Fentanyl; Cardiovascular response; Intubation; Laryngoscopy.

Anesthetic issues in pregnancy with Ebstein’s anomaly, hypothyroidism, and sepsis

Abstract:
Ebstein’s anomaly or hypothyroidism during pregnancy may lead to intrauterine foetal death. Sepsis arising due to this condition may further complicate the anaesthetic management of such patients if they have to undergo any procedure under anaesthesia. Presented here is a case where such a patient had to undergo hysterotomy under anaesthesia. The pathophysiology of these conditions and the unique anaesthetic issues are discussed. The patient made an uneventful recovery after proper postoperative management.

Keywords: Ebstein’s anomaly, Hypothyroidism, sepsis, Anaesthesia
Undetected mass in vallecula: failure of airway management

Abstract:
Undetected intraoropharyngeal mass which causes difficult intubation may lead to disastrous airway compromise. Because most airways are easy, most complications occur in easy airways: these complications can and do lead to harm and death. Avoidance of airway complications requires institutional and individual preparedness, careful assessment, good planning and judgement, good communication and teamwork, knowledge and use of a range of techniques and devices, and a willingness to stop performing techniques when they are failing.

Keywords: Undetected mass, Valeculla, Failure, Airway

Tonsillar Cartilaginous Choristoma: A Rare Entity

Abstract:
Choristoma is a tumour like mass which is an island of normal cells or tissues in abnormal locations due to defects during embryological development. Choristoma is most frequently seen in the tongue and presence of choristoma in the tonsil is extremely rare. On histopathological examination, an island of mature cartilage with normal appearing chondrocytes amidst the lymphoid follicles were seen. We present here a case of cartilaginous choristoma with the complaint of chronic tonsillitis.

Keywords: Cartilage, choristoma, tonsil

Brother Mujeeb’s Technique to Fix the Hair Away from the Surgical Site

Abstract:
There are various techniques to fix the hair away from the surgical site to maintain sterility in tissues exposed during surgical procedures. Microorganisms normally colonize parts in or on the human body without causing disease, an infection may result when this endogenous flora is introduced to tissues exposed during surgical procedures. By applying lignocaine jelly we may fix the hair away from the surgical site as it is sterilized and on draping, hair will fix easier as it’s thick.

Keywords: Hair, Fix, Surgical Site

A prospective randomised double blind clinical study comparing ropivacaine and fentanyl with bupivacaine and fentanyl for labour epidural analgesia.

Manasa Dhananjaya*, Apoorva Gupta, Nagaraja PS, Naveen G Singh, Nanjappa SN

Introduction: The ideal labour analgesia technique should dramatically reduce the pain of labour, while allowing the parturient to actively participate in the birthing experience. In addition, it should have minimal effect on the fetus and the progress of labour. A randomised prospective comparative clinical study using epidural Inj ropivacaine hydrochloride (0.125%) with Inj fentanyl citrate 2µg/ml was compared with Inj Bupivacaine hydrochloride (0.125%) with Inj fentanyl citrate 2µg/ml for onset and quality of analgesia, incidence of motor block, progress, duration and outcome of labour, incidence of instrumental deliveries and neonatal outcome.

Materials and Methods:
A total of 65 Full term labouring parturients of ASA I and II grade with cephalic singleton pregnancy from 36 to 42 weeks of gestation having cervical dilatation of 4-5 cm were enrolled in this study. Group R (Ropivacaine): received epidural Inj ropivacaine hydrochloride (0.125%) with inj fentanyl citrate 2µg/ml as a continuous infusion at 6 ml/h after a bolus dose of 15ml of the above drug combination. Group B (Bupivacaine): received epidural Inj bupivacaine hydrochloride (0.125%) with inj fentanyl citrate 2µg/ml as a continuous infusion at 6 ml/h after a bolus dose of 15ml of the above drug combination. Hemodynamic parameters, onset of analgesia, modified bromage scale for motor blockade, pain scores were documented and compared between the two groups.

Results: The mean time for onset of analgesia after the bolus dose via the epidural catheter was also similar in both the
groups. It was 16.03 m in ropivacaine group and 15.33 m in bupivacaine group. Verbal pain score and Visual analogue scale were also comparable between the two groups. Motor block was mild (0 to 1) in most of the parturients and did not differ with ropivacaine or bupivacaine treatment. Neonatal outcome was similar in both the groups in our study. All the infants had Apgar score more than 7 at 5 minutes after delivery.

**Conclusion:**
We found the combination of ropivacaine (0.125%) with fentanyl (2 ?g/ml) when compared to bupivacaine (0.125%) with fentanyl (2 ?g/ml) as a good alternative drug for labour analgesia with minimal side effects.

**Keywords:** Bupivacaine, Ropivacaine, Fentanyl, Labour analgesia, Epidural.

**I-gel for day care diagnostic laparoscopic gynecological surgery: A comparison of two regimes of IV Propofol with Dexmedetomidine or Butorphanol**

Alka Chhabra, Apoorva Gupta, Shashank Gupta, Kunal Chauhan, Sunanda Gupta

**Abstract**

**Background:**
Insertion of I-gel requires adequate depth of anesthesia and jaw relaxation in an unparalyzed patient. Propofol with adjuvants is commonly used to facilitate I-gel insertion. This study was conducted to compare ease of insertion by addition of either dexmedetomidine or butorphanol added to propofol for insertion of I-gel in gynecological laparoscopic surgeries.

**Materials and Methods:**
About 120 female patients, the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Grade I–II, 18–40 years, and body mass index (BMI) <30 kg/m2 were allocated randomly either to receive dexmedetomidine 0.5 mcg/kg IV (Group I) or butorphanol 0.02 mg/kg IV (Group II). Ease of insertion score was determined by jaw mobility grading, number of attempts, need of manipulation, limb movement and bucking, use of laryngoscope and muscle relaxant, and time taken for insertion. Adverse events like expiratory stridor, lacrimation, breath holding, and audible air leak after insertion were also noted. Intraoperative monitoring included heart rate (HR), mean arterial pressure (MAP), and oxygen saturation at 0–15 min of I-gel insertion. Post-operative side effects like coughing, laryngospasm, hiccups, and sedation were also noted.

**Results:**
The efficacy of successful insertion of I-gel was significantly higher in propofol-dexmedetomidine (Group I) as compared to propofol–butorphanol (Group II) (P < 0.001). Significant fall in HR from baseline to 15 min after I-gel insertion (88.65 ± 14.84 to 71.90 ± 12.15 bpm) was found in Group I as compared to Group II (87.60 ± 12.71 to 83.52 ± 10.91 bpm, P < 0.001). There was a fall in MAP from baseline values after induction upto 15 min following insertion in Group I (96.72 ± 13.54 to 86.96 ± 11.03), while in Group II fall in MAP from baseline was observed only upto 1 and 2 min of I-gel insertion (96.27 ± 9.53 to 89.42 ± 9.03) (P < 0.001).

**Conclusion:**
Addition of dexmedetomidine to propofol provided significantly better insertion characteristics for I-gel and adequate hemodynamic stability with minimal complications compared to butorphanol.

**Keywords:** Butorphanol, dexmedetomidine, gynecological laparoscopy, I-gel, propofol

**Effect of intra-articular fentanyl in combination with dexmedetomidine on postoperative analgesia after arthroscopy knee surgery**

Anupama Sahasrabudhe, Shwetha K M, Smith Kadakia

**Abstract**

**Background:**
Dexmedetomodine has been used as sole agent as well as adjuvant to another drug in several studies to enhance postoperative analgesia after knee arthroscopy with an increased time for the requirement of first rescue medication and a decreased need for postoperative analgesia. Fentanyl is a potent and cheap available opioid which can provide regional analgesia by acting on peripheral opioid receptors.

**Objectives:**
To investigate effect of intra articular Fentanyl in Combination with Dexmedetomidine on postoperative analgesia after arthroscopy knee surgery

**Results:**
Combination therapy reduces need for rescue medication in first 6 hours postoperative with no patients needing rescue medication in first 4 hours. The mean VAS score in study group was found to be 3.815.

**Conclusions:**
Combination therapy is hypothesized to have better and longer postoperative analgesic effects

**Key Word:**
Dexmedetomedine, Fentanyl, Visual Analogue Scale
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<td>Asian journal of Medical Radiological research Volume 6, Issue2, July-December -2018</td>
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<td>05</td>
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<td>Comparative Study of Transabdominal Ultrasonography and Multidetector Row Computed Tomography in Preoperative Staging of Gastric Carcinoma</td>
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1. Correlation of Ultrasound with MRI for the Evaluation of Meniscal Tears

Suresh A1, Aishwarya Shetty2, Prachi Kala3

1Associate professor, 2Post Graduate, 3Professor and Head of Department, Radiology department, Vydehi institute of medical sciences and Research Centre.

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Objective: To see the diagnostic value along with the sensitivity and specificity values of ultrasound in comparison to MRI for the evaluation of meniscal tears.

**Subjects and Methods:** The study examined 70 patients who presented with history of trauma and suspected injury to the menisci. Patients were examined initially with ultrasound followed by non-contrast magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), with MRI used as a reference standard.

**Results:** A total of 52 medial meniscal tears were detected on MRI out of which 42 cases were detected correctly on ultrasound giving a specificity of 80.8%; likewise, a total of 51 patients were detected with lateral meniscal tears on MRI out of which 38 cases were detected correctly on ultrasound giving a specificity of 74.5%.
**Conclusion:** Ultrasound is a reliable imaging modality in identifying medial and lateral meniscal tears.

**Keywords:** Meniscal Tear, MRI, Ultrasound.

2. Gadolinium-based Contrast Agents: Evaluation of Effect on Renal Function Parameters

Abishek Balachandran, Prachi Kalna, Suresh Ashwathappa, Mary Varunya, Raja Kollu, Ramprakash H.V.

1Assistant Professor, 2Professor, 3Associate Professor, 4Senior Resident, 5Assistant Professor, 6Professor, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The primary objective of the study was to study the effect of gadolinium-based contrast agents on renal function based on and creatinine clearance and serum creatinine in patients without any preexisting renal disease.

**Materials and Methods:** A prospective cross sectional study of 47 patients who CEMR. Renal function analysis was done based on serum creatinine and creatinine clearance levels which were performed 24 hours prior to CEMR and between 24-48 hours after CEMR.

**Results:** Out of 47 patients, we found that there was minimal dip in the serum creatinine values of post CEMR (0.72mg/dL) as compared to that of pre CEMR (0.75mg/dL). We did not find any significant increase in creatinine clearance values post CEMR and in patients with Diabetes mellitus and hypertension.

**Conclusion:** The administration of GBCA in patients undergoing CEMRI has shown to be safe in patients with normal renal function.

**Key words:** Gadolinium-Based Contrast Agents, Renal, Creatinine Clearance, Serum Creatinine and Research Centre, India

**ABSTRACT**

03 Intermediate Weighted Fast Spin Echo (IW FSE) MR Imaging of Hyaline Cartilage Defects of the Knee: Comparison with the Fat Suppressed Three Dimensional Gradient Echo (3D SPGR) Imaging and Arthroscopy.

Raja Kollu¹, Charudutt Sambhaji², Ramprakash HV³

**Corresponding author:** Dr Raja Kollu, Assistant Professor, Department of Radiodiagnosis, VIMS & RC, # 82, EPIP Area, Whitefield, Bangalore – 560066, India

**DOI:** 10.21276/ijcmsr.2018.3.3.2

**Introduction:** Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the knee joint is used routinely for the detection of traumatic lesions. The sensitivity of Intermediate weighted fast spin echo (IW FSE) images were compared with that of standard fat-suppressed three-dimensional spoiled gradient-echo (SPGR) MR images for detecting hyaline cartilage defects of the knee, using arthroscopy as the standard of reference.

**Materials and methods:** 90 consecutive patients for hyaline cartilage defects of the knee were included, Of these 50 with persistent knee symptoms, underwent subsequent arthroscopy.
Results: When looking at all surfaces combined for each reader, the Iw FSE and SPGR imaging sequences had almost equal sensitivity for detecting hyaline cartilage defects. We found no difference in specificity and accuracy (98% versus 98%, p >.87 and 88-94% versus 88 – 98%).

Conclusion: Iw FSE has equal sensitivity that of Fat-suppressed 3D SPGR imaging for the detection of hyaline cartilage defects of the knee.

Key words: Intermediate weighted fast spin-echo (Iw FSE), 3-dimensional spoiled gradient-echo (3D SPGR)

ABSTRACT

04 Tubercular epididymitis and epididymo-orchitis – Ultrasound appearances.

Raja Kollu\textsuperscript{1*}, Prachi Kala\textsuperscript{2}, Ramprakash H V\textsuperscript{3}, Mary Varunya\textsuperscript{4}, Anees Dudekula\textsuperscript{5}

* Corresponding author: Dr Raja Kollu, Assistant Professor, Department of Radiodiagnosis, VIMS & RC, # 82, EPIP Area, Whitefield, Bangalore - 560066, India.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.26611/1013811

Objective: To determine the Ultrasonographic appearances of tuberculous Epididymo-Orchitis and Orchitis and to correlate them with the histopathological findings.

Materials and Methods: Total 25 patients with 50 hemi scrotums of clinically suspected Epididymitis and Orchitis with high suspicion of tubercular aetiology were assessed on ultrasonography.

Results: Commonly detected sonographic findings of tuberculous epididymitis were an enlarged epididymis commonly in the tail region, and marked heterogenous echo texture of the involved epididymis. Sonographic findings of testicular involvement consist of an ill-defined focal intratesticular hypoechoic area or diffusely enlarged hypoechoic testis or an irregular margin between the testis and epididymis. In our study Unilateral Epididymo-Orchitis is the most common involvement pattern followed by isolated epididymitis, bilateral Epididymo-Orchitis and isolated orchitis respectively.

Conclusion: Adequate evaluation of patients with high suspicion of Tuberculous Epididymitis and Orchitis, by means of scrotal ultrasound coupled with fine needle aspiration cytology is critical to diagnostic accuracy and optimal treatment.

05 Comparative Study of Transabdominal Ultrasonography and Multidetector Row Computed Tomography in Preoperative Staging of Gastric Carcinoma

Sagar M.P\textsuperscript{1}, Indira Narayanaswamy\textsuperscript{2}, Ramprakash H.V\textsuperscript{3}

1 Assistant Professor, 2 Professor, 3 Professor and HOD, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, EPIP Area, Whitefield, Bangalore-66, India

ABSTRACT:

Background: The aim of the present study was to compare Ultrasonography (USG) and MDCT findings in the detection and staging of gastric carcinoma by correlating with histopathology

Material and methods: Data were collected from 30 cases of clinically suspected/proven cases of gastric carcinoma that were referred to the Department of Radiodiagnosis for Ultrasonography and MDCT.
Results: The accuracy in detection of gastric carcinoma by USG was 80% (24/30 cases) and MDCT was 87% (26/30 cases), with p value of < 0.01 which is significant, which shows CT is better modality for diagnosing gastric carcinoma. But when both the modalities are combined, the efficacy improves for diagnosing and staging gastric carcinoma by 93% with P<0.05.

Conclusion: Comprehensive imaging of US and MDCT is helpful to improve the accuracy of detection and preoperative staging of gastric carcinoma.

KEY WORDS:
Gastric Carcinoma, Ultrasonography, MDCT, Accuracy, Detection, Staging
Details of Research articles published in national and international journals during the calendar year 2018
Ref: RGUHS letter RGU/PRAS/COMPENDIUM/02/2019-20 dated: 05-04-2019

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<td>Journal of south Asian federation of obstetrics and gynecology April 2018 9(4),391-394</td>
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<td>Addition of lignocaine in intramuscular injection of magnesium sulfate: does it reduce pain in women with severe preeclampsia and conscious eclamptic women: a randomised controlled trial</td>
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<td>International Journal of reproduction contraception obstetrics and gynaecology August 2018 7(9):3288-3293</td>
<td>Dr. Gupta K, Dr. Shetty a, Dr. Madhva Prasad, Dr. Gupta AS</td>
<td>Clinical outcomes among pregnant patients with cardiac disease only those with coexisting pregnancy associated hypertension</td>
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ABSTRACTS

1. Addition of lignocaine in intramuscular injection of magnesium sulfate: does it reduce pain in women with severe preeclampsia and conscious eclamptic women: a randomised controlled trial

Abstract
Comparison was done between those receiving intramuscular addition of lignocaine among patients receiving magnesium sulphate intramuscularly. Results showed that there was no improvement in patient outcomes due to addition of lignocaine.

2. The Saturday effect in obstetrics: a comparison between referral patterns on Saturday and other days of the week

There is a temporal inconsistency in the pattern of inter-institutional referral, with variation attributable to non-patient factors, thereby establishing a “Saturday effect”. Inter-institutional referral is invariably necessary when problems occur; and timely referral does improve patient outcomes. Here we have attempted to present the other side; an analysis of reduction in unnecessary burden on tertiary-care centres is the need of the hour, not only in terms of patient outcomes but also from a health-care resource management perspective.

3. Study of congenital fetal malformations among antenatal women in a tertiary care center

Background: Congenital malformations are morphological or functional anomalies that occur in the prenatal period as a result of genetic mutation, chromosomal abnormalities and adverse intrauterine environment.

Methods: A descriptive observational study was conducted as a retrospective analysis of patient-records, over a span of 9 consecutive months. The project was carried out to study demographic profiles, risk factors and system-wise distribution of pregnant women carrying malformed fetus.

Results: The average annual incidence rate was 29 per 1000 deliveries. Of 151 patients, renal malformations were the commonest accounted for 40% of all congenital malformations. This was followed by central nervous system 32%, cardiovascular 14%, gastrointestinal 8% and musculoskeletal 3%. Congenital malformations were more common in multigravida than primigravida. 92% of congenital malformations were detected beyond 20 weeks of gestation. Previous abortions, hypothyroidism and raised sugars were associated high risk factors.
Conclusions: A combined approach of the obstetrician/neonatologist/paediatric surgeon allows better counselling of parents and to permit preparation of the team to optimize neonatal outcomes.

4. Clinical outcomes among pregnant patients with cardiac disease only those with coexisting pregnancy associated hypertension

Background: The aim of the present study was to determine the impact of pregnancy-associated hypertension on the clinical outcomes of pregnant patients with cardiac disease.

Methods: Retrospective, observational, comparative, case control study of one and half year duration conducted in a tertiary care referral hospital. The various medical and obstetric parameters were studied and compared.

Results: Among 143 patients studied, 36 were hypertensive and 107 were non-hypertensive. Non-severe hypertension was seen in 17%, severe hypertension in 4% and eclampsia in 4%. Average age was 26 years and majority were first or second gravida. Valvular heart disease was the most common. Gestational age at delivery, perinatal outcome and occurrence of pulmonary hypertension were all similar. The most common mode of delivery was vaginal delivery. The cesarean section rate was 29% and was similar.

Conclusions: Presence of hypertension worsens outcomes among pregnant patients with cardiac disease. The coexistence of hypertension and cardiac disease should alert the obstetrician and specialist physician towards a more vigilant management.

5. Outcome of pregnancy with Hemoglobinopathy in a tertiary care center.

The objective was to observe the characteristics among pregnant patients with a diagnosed hemoglobinopathy and to study the obstetric and medical morbidity patterns during the antenatal and the perinatal periods.

METHODS: A prospective observational study was conducted in a tertiary care center.

RESULTS: Sixty patients were studied in 11 months. Primigravidae (43.3%) formed the highest percentage. β Thalassemia trait was the most common hemoglobinopathy, seen in 81.66% of study subjects. The hemoglobin value ranged from 5.7 to 13.0, with an average of 9.2 g/dl. Thyroid problems were the most common associated medical disorder. There were 57 live births and 1 fresh stillbirth. LSCS was the most common obstetric outcome. Patients with sickle-cell disease required more blood transfusion than those with beta-thalassemia trait. There were 2 maternal mortalities.

CONCLUSIONS: While the perinatal outcomes among women with sickle-cell disease are poor, the outcomes in pregnant patients with beta-thalassemia trait were not a cause of major concern.


AIM: To compare the clinical, obstetric and neonatal parameters between patients with > 34-week gestation having severe preeclampsia receiving magnesium sulphate and those with > 34-week gestation with preeclampsia but not receiving magnesium sulphate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Single-centre prospective study studied 60 patients in each of the two groups. Magnesium sulphate was administered by Pritchard regimen as per standard protocol, maternal blood sample was analysed for serum magnesium levels. The duration of exposure, the amount of magnesium sulphate received and time elapsed between last dose of magnesium sulphate and delivery were all noted. Neonatal assessment was done. Various parameters were tabulated and compared.

RESULTS: The two groups were comparable with respect to age and parity. Need for induction of labour was higher in the group with severe preeclampsia/eclampsia. NICU admission rate and incidence of hypotonia were higher in those who received magnesium sulphate.

CONCLUSIONS: Neonatal morbidity, in terms of higher NICU admission rates and hypotonia, is higher in patients receiving magnesium sulphate.
### Abstract

**The promise of image-guided brachytherapy of better clinical outcomes in treatment of cervical cancer: Does it deliver? An Indian scenario**
Richa Tiwari, Geeta S. Narayanana, Vijetha Jayakumara, Sowmya Narayananb, Bhaskar Vishwanathana, Sanjeet K. Mandala, Suresh Babub, V. Ramyab, Daicy George

**Highlights**
- Maximum burden of cervical cancer in developing countries like India
- Image-based brachytherapy – tumour dose escalation, sparing of normal structures
- Even in advanced stages and large tumours- excellent control rates
- One of the first reviews of this approach from India

**Purpose**
The purpose of this series is to study the effectiveness of MRI based image-guided brachytherapy (IGBT) in Indian patients with cervical cancer who mostly present in later stages with bulky diseases.

**Patients and methods**
151 cervical cancer patients treated at our institution in last four years, with definitive chemoradiation followed by MRI-based brachytherapy were reviewed. With median follow up of 26 months, Kaplan Meier estimates at two years were calculated for local control (LC), pelvic control (PC), disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS). Also, severe late sequelae were reported.

**Results**
The patients predominantly presented with locally advanced cervical cancer in FIGO stages IIB (53.6%) and IIIB (23.2%). Tumour dimensions at diagnosis were ≥5 cm in 56.3% and pelvic nodal involvement was found in 38.4% of the patients. 94% of the patients received curative chemoradiation. Mean HRCTV volume at the time of brachytherapy was 42.2 ± 19 cm³ and mean cumulative dose to HRCTV was 78.9 ± 5.6 Gy. Overall LC, PC, DFS and OS at 2 years were 88.7%, 88.1%, 82.2% and 94% respectively. The predictors for local failure were FIGO stage (p = 0.002) and tumour size at diagnosis (p = 0.009). Late grade 3–4 bladder and bowel toxicities were observed in 3.8% of the patients.

**Conclusion**
Our review demonstrates that IGBT is an effective strategy to improve locoregional control with limited long-term sequelae in patients with locally advanced extensive cervical cancer in the setting of a developing country.

**Keywords:**
Image guided brachytherapy, MRI based brachytherapy, Carcinoma cervix, Indian, Clinical outcome, Local control
Abstracts

1) Impairment of Health-related Quality of Life among Indian Patients with Hypothyroidism

**Context:** Health-related quality of life (HRQL) is an important outcome measure for various diseases, although there are sparse data regarding HRQL among Indian patients with hypothyroidism. **Aims:** This study aimed to assess HRQL among Indian patients with hypothyroidism using the SF-36 questionnaire. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study evaluated 244 consecutive patients with hypothyroidism who were treated at the Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre in Bengaluru. All patients were >18 years old and visited the outpatient department for endocrine treatment. Perceived health status was evaluated using the SF-36 questionnaire. The patients’ data were compared to data from 250 age-matched and sex-matched healthy controls. **Results:** Compared to the healthy controls, the patients with hypothyroidism had significantly lower scores for six of the eight SF-36 scales.
No significant intergroup differences were observed in the “role emotional” and “social functioning” dimensions. Interpretation and Conclusions: Hypothyroidism was associated with reduced HRQL among Indian patients. These patients generally experienced greater reductions in physical dimensions, compared to social and emotional dimensions.

2) Clinical correlates of sudomotor dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes and peripheral neuropathy

Aims: To investigate the factors associated with abnormal electrochemical skin conductance (ESC) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) and early diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN). Methods: We recruited 523 consecutive patients with T2D (median age: 50 [interquartile range: 16] years; median T2D duration: 4 [5] years). Sudomotor dysfunction was defined as an ESC < 0.0001). In the univariate analysis, abnormal ESC measures were associated with age, diabetes duration, glycated hemoglobin, diabetic retinopathy, insulin therapy, and foot abnormalities. In the multivariate analysis, ESC abnormalities were associated with age, diabetes duration, glycated hemoglobin levels, insulin therapy, and foot deformities. There was a robust association between foot deformities and abnormal ESC (p = 0.049; odds ratio = 16.02) in patients with DPN. Conclusion: Sudomotor dysfunction is highly prevalent in patients with T2D, especially in those with DPN. Various diabetes-related factors were linked to lower ESC values, indicating an association between chronic hyperglycemia and sudomotor function. We also observed a strong relationship between foot deformities and ESC abnormalities. We conclude that the factors associated with DPN are also relevant to sudomotor dysfunction. Keywords: diabetic peripheral neuropathy, electrochemical skin conductance, neuropathy disability score, normative data, sudomotor dysfunction, type 2 diabetes mellitus

3) Etiological Profile of Galactorrhoea

Background: Recent increase in the non-specific use of prokinetics in clinical practice lead to hyperprolactinemia and galactorrhea. Hence, we have studied the etiological profile of patients presenting with galactorrhea.

Materials and Methods: This retrospective study was conducted at a tertiary health care center from South India. Patients who presented with or referred for galactorrhea and/or hyperprolactinemia to the Department of Endocrinology between January 2017 and December 2017 were included in the study.

Results: 40pts presented with or referred for galactorrhea during the study period. 32 patients had received drugs that are associated with hyperprolactinemia of whom etiology was proved in 27 patients, whereas in four patients the cause was inconclusive due to lack of follow-up. Idiopathic galactorrhoea(n = 2), idiopathic hyperprolactinemia(n = 2), and prolactinoma(n=4) accounted for the remaining cases. 6pts with prokinetic-induced galactorrhea had received cabergoline inspite of which hyperprolactinemia and/or galactorrhea persisted and 6pts had also undergone pituitary magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) for evaluation of galactorrhea.
Conclusions: Prokinetic use is the most common cause of galactorrhea in our study and often was investigated with costly tests and treated with D2 agonists unnecessarily.

4) Tanner’s target height formula underestimates final height in Asian Indians- Across sectional observational study

INTRODUCTION Target height (TH) calculation by Tanner's formula has been shown to be inaccurate in many countries. However, there is no published data on the accuracy of TH calculation by Tanner's formula in Indians. Hence, this study was conducted to assess whether Tanner's TH formula is an accurate tool to predict final height in Asian Indian population and to identify new TH formulae or models to better fit Indian population. MATERIAL AND METHODS: This is a cross-sectional, questionnaire-based study conducted in a tertiary care hospital from South India. A total of 396 questionnaires were randomly distributed to undergraduate medical students who were instructed beforehand to get their heights and heights of their parents and siblings between the age of 18 to 24 years of age measured by a nearby pediatrician. From 396 questionnaires, data of 481 young adults and their parents were obtained. Target height was calculated by Tanner's formula and compared with attained height. RESULTS: The study comprised of 197 males and 284 females. Sons and daughters were 2.34 ± 7.19 cm and 1.58 ± 5.68 cm taller than TH. Son's height had best correlation with TH (r = 0.408), whereas daughter's height had best correlation with maternal height (r = 0.560). Both males (0.263 vs 0.365) and females (0.319 vs 0.560) had relatively weaker correlation with paternal heights than maternal heights. Target height explained 29.7% and 16.7% of variance in daughter's and son's height, respectively. Using the parental heights as variables, multiple regression yielded 50.03 + 0.172 (father's height) +0.510 (mother's height) and 74.09 + 0.236 (father's height) +0.377 (mother's height) as the best models to predict daughter's and son's height, respectively. CONCLUSION: Our study suggests that Tanner's TH formula underestimates final attainable height in Asian Indians. KEYWORDS: Parental heights; Tanner's formula; target height

5) Prevalence of Elevated Anti-Thyroid Peroxidase Antibodies in Subclinical Hypothyroidism

Introduction: Autoimmune thyroiditis is a common cause of subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH). The progression of SCH to overt hypothyroidism depends on multiple factors of which elevated thyroid peroxidase antibody (anti-TPO) levels is one of the risk factors. There are sparse data on the prevalence of anti-TPO among Indian patients with SCH. So the aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of anti-TPO positivity in SCH. Material and Methods: We estimated
Anti-TPO levels in 215 patients of SCH between 18 to 60 years. Anti-TPO measurement was done by chemiluminescence method and a value of > 18 IU/ml was considered as positive. **Results:** The mean TSH value was 9.08 ± 2.63 µU/ml. The prevalence of anti-TPO antibodies in SCH was 49.7%. The TSH was significantly higher in anti-TPO positive group. The anti-TPO prevalence was significantly higher with TSH ≥8 µU/ml. **Conclusion:** There is a high prevalence of elevated anti-TPO in SCH patients which suggests an autoimmune aetiology. Since the subclinical hypothyroid patients with elevated antiTPO titre are likely to develop overt hypothyroidism over a period of time, regular follow-up or initiation of replacement with levothyroxine is recommended. **Keywords:** Subclinical Hypothyroidism, Thyroid Peroxidase Antibody, Autoimmunity, Thyroid Stimulating Hormone

6) **Normative Values for Electrochemical Skin Conductance Measurements for Quantitative Assessment of Sudomotor Function in Healthy Indian Adults**

**Aims:** This study aimed to provide normative data for ESC values among healthy Indian participants and assess the potential influence of age, sex, and body mass index (BMI) on ESC measurements. **Settings and Design:** A sample of 217 healthy participants aged 18–75 years were recruited and assessed for parameters including age, gender, BMI, and ESC measurements of the hands and feet. **Statistical Analysis Used:** The Shapiro–Wilk test was used to assess the normality of the data. Pearson's correlation was used to evaluate the association between age, gender, and BMI, and ESC measurements. **Results:** The mean age of the participants was 43.3 ± 13.2 years, and mean BMI was 26.0 ± 4.3 kg/m². Mean ESC for the hands and feet was 68.9 ± 13.1 and 71 ± 12.9 micro-Siemens, respectively, and there was a significant correlation between values from the right and left hands and feet (r = 0.9, P < 0.0001). A significant correlation was also observed between ESC measurements of the hands and feet (r = 0.94, P < 0.0001). ESC values of both hands and feet declined with age. A weak but significant inverse correlation between ESC and age was observed for the hands (r = 0.02, P = 0.01) and for the feet (r = 0.12, P < 0.0001). There was no significant difference in hand or feet ESC measurement between male and female participants. No significant correlation was observed between BMI and ESC of hands or feet. Only age was identified as a significant determinant of ESC on multivariate logistic regression analysis. **Conclusions:** Normative values for Indians are lower than that reported for Caucasians. **Keywords:** Diabetic peripheral neuropathy, electrochemical skin conductance, normative data, sudomotor function
ABSTRACT
Ovarian cancer has the highest mortality rate among all the other gynaecologic malignancies. Unfortunately, effective screening methods to detect the early cancer are yet to be identified. In this study, among the 69 patients enrolled 38% of the patients were in the age group of 50-60 years. 58% of patients had stage 3 disease up front. Mean CA-125 levels were lowest in patients with stage I disease and the highest in stage IV disease with a statistically significant rise in CA-125 levels with the stage of disease. There was a significant negative correlation between the CA-125 levels and survival rates in both the sub groups of patients who received complete and incomplete treatment respectively. In the present study we conclude that pre-operative CA-125, which has already been included in the screening algorithms like ROCA, has a greater potential to become a prognostic marker.
**Title of article:**
Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 neu expression in head and neck squamous cell cancers and its clinicopathological correlation: results from an Indian Cancer Centre

**Authors:** Dr. Sumedha Vats, Dr. M S Ganesh, Dr. Arjun Agarwal

**Name of Journal:** Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology

**Date of publication:** July 14th 2018

**Volume, issue, period:** DOI: 0.4103/0377-4929.236599

**Abstract:**
Background: Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER 2/NEU) is a proven molecular prognostic marker in breast, ovarian, gastric and ovarian cancers. In head and neck cancers, varied expression is documented and therefore its prognostic role is debatable.

Aim of study: A total of 70 surgically resected cases of head and neck cancers were evaluated for expression of Her 2/neu by IHC. Scoring was done according to the American Society of Clinical Oncologists/College of American Pathologists guideline for Her 2/neu testing in breast cancer.

Results: Of the 70 cases studied, 57 were of oral cavity and 13 were laryngeal SCC and 14 (20%) were Her2/neu positive. On correlating the expression of Her 2/neu in T1/T2 (41 cases) versus T3/T4 (27 cases), the p value was found to be 0.8273 which was statistically insignificant. Furthermore, no statistically significant difference in expression of HER 2/neu was found in between node negative and node positive cases (49 vs 19 cases, respectively), with p= 0.512

Conclusion: In the current settings, HER 2/neu is not found to be a prognostic marker in head and neck cancers. Standard IHC protocols need to be established like in breast cancers to aid in uniform reporting and further evaluate the role of this important protooncogene in head and neck cancers.

**Keywords:**
Head and neck, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2/neu, prognosis, squamous cell cancer, targeted therapy

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**Abstracts:**

1. **International Journal of Research in Medical Sciences pISSN 2320-6071 Eissn2320-6012, 2018 Feb;6(2):562-566**. Hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infections

   **Background:** Hemodialysis catheter related blood stream infections is common cause for sepsis in hemodialysis patients. It has to promptly diagnosed and treated.

   **Methods:** Blood cultures from peripheral vein, both catheter hubs, catheter tip cultures were analyzed.

   **Results:** Most common risk factor was Diabetes mellitus(58%). Most common site of catheter was right internal jugular catheter(58%). Cultures showed gram positive organisms in 63%.

   **Conclusions:** Gram positive organisms were commonest pathogens. Exit site, catheter tip samples, blood sample from catheter’s venous hub yielded early result.

   **Key words:** Catheter, Culture, Hemodialysis, Peripheral.


   DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2018/34041.11550 . Obstructive Uropathy with Renal Failure

   **Introduction:** Renal failure is seen with Urinary Tract Obstruction, which could be acute or chronic. With early diagnosis and treatment, it is reversible.

   **Aim:** The study was undertaken to discuss about causes, site of obstruction, clinical features, diagnostic tests, management and factors affecting renal failure outcomes in cases of obstructive uropathy.

   **Materials and Methods:** All outpatient and inpatient cases of obstructive uropathy were included.

   **Results:** Of the patients enrolled common site of obstruction was ureter. Among aetiology, blood clots, abdomen lymphadenopathy were seen in 62 (57%), 16 (15%) cases respectively. Dialysis therapy and ureter stenting was needed in 38 (35%) and 37 (34%) cases respectively. Renal failure recovery was noted in 34 (31%) cases.

   **Conclusion:** Comparing with renal failure recovered group, the non recovered group had significant incidence of congenital blocks, blood clots, emphysematous Acute Pyelonephritis (APN), lower haemoglobin, leukocytosis, dialysis need and Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy (ESWL) therapy.

   **Keywords:** Acute, Dialysis, ureter, urinary tract infection