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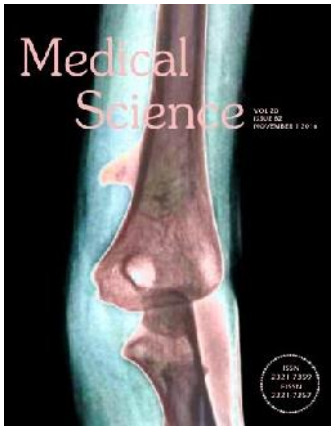
Medical Science

About the Cover



Post traumatic pain over the elbow region commonly signifies fracture of distal humerus in children. Supracondylar fracture along with medial or lateral condyle fractures are common fractures in these settings. The presence of an anatomical structure in the distal humerus region called supracondylar process is an uncommon occurrence and when present may fracture following trauma. Very few reports describe presence of supracondylar process and clinical presentation of these with fracture is rare event. We describe one such case of incidental diagnosis of supracondylar process with fracture following trauma. The case was managed conservatively with plaster slab for an uneventful and pain free follow up (Ref: Dharmshaktu GS. Fracture of supracondylar process in a child – A rare case report and literature review. *Medical Science*, 2016, 20(82), 197-200).

CASE REPORT

Fracture of supracondylar process in a child – A rare case report and literature review

Dharmshaktu GS

Post traumatic pain over the elbow region commonly signifies fracture of distal humerus in children. Supracondylar fracture along with medial or lateral condyle fractures are common fractures in these settings. The presence of an anatomical structure in the distal humerus region called supracondylar process is an uncommon occurrence and when present may fracture following trauma. Very few reports describe presence of supracondylar process and clinical presentation of these with fracture is rare event. We describe one such case of incidental diagnosis of supracondylar process with fracture following trauma. The case was managed conservatively with plaster slab for an uneventful and pain free follow up.

Medical Science, 2016, 20(82), 197-200

ANALYSIS

Effectiveness of Colorectal Cancer Counseling on Patients and their Relatives in Saudi Arabia, single Institution

Alkhayyat S, Abusanad A, Alwassiah R, Attar M, Allali D, AlJehani M, Khoja M, Alraddadi S, Aljahdali A, Alshammari S

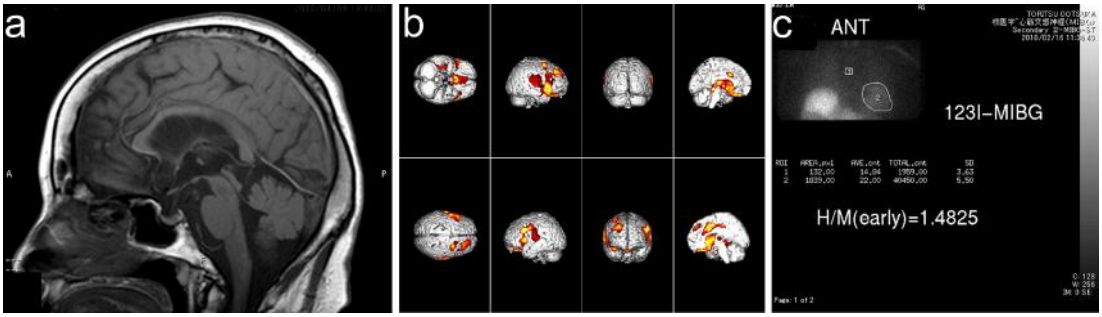
Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a common cancer. Relatives of CRC patients are at a higher risk for developing CRC. Although screening rates remains low, early screening shows decrease in mortality of CRC. Objective: To determine the impact of physician counseling on raising the awareness of CRC patients and their relatives about the importance of early CRC screening. A Cross-sectional study was performed on CRC patients and their relatives with a sample size of 104 patients and 30 patient's relatives. Data was collected through a telephone – interview and using a validated questionnaire, visits to the oncology division and the surgical department. 104 CRC patients and 30 relatives were included. 22 patients (21.2%) received counseling by the physician and 82 patients (78.8%) were not.25 patients (24%) counseled their relatives. 67% of CRC patients did think it is important to counsel their relatives and 40% of the relatives did not think it is important to proceed with CRC screening. This study demonstrates the role of physician counseling in patient awareness of the risk of CRC among their relatives. Therefore, improving physician's counseling skills is greatly needed in our community to improve the early detection of CRC among the relatives of CRC patient in Saudi Arabia.

Medical Science, 2016, 20(82), 201-207

CASE STUDY

An 81-year-old woman mimicking PSP syndrome with decreased uptake of MIBG myocardial scintigraphy

Naoki Kasahata, Naoaki Dan



An 81-year-old woman with 10-year history of PSP-like symptoms developed falling tendency. Neurological examination showed supranuclear gaze palsy and parkinsonism. MIBG myocardial scintigraphy revealed decreased early H/M ratio 1.4825. Levodopa treatment improved her symptoms. Parkinson's disease can cause supranuclear gaze palsy. Parkinson's disease should be considered as a differential diagnosis of PSP syndrome.

Medical Science, 2016, 20(82), 208-212

ANALYSIS

Quantitative Evaluation of trigger points in Fibromyalgia and Myofascial Syndromes by using Ultrasonography

Koca TT, Özdemir FÇ, Çimen A

MFS and FS are the most common muscle pain syndromes. In this study, we compared the diameters of the trigger points in FS patients with the ones in MFS patients by using US. The study included 23 MFS patients and 24 FS patients who had come to Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation outpatient clinic Marc 2015 and June 2015 with neck pain complaining. During the clinical

examinations, trigger points were detected around the neck area in both patient groups. We asked the patients' pain complaints using a VAS for the last week. P<0.05 value is supposed to be significant difference as statistically. In our study, the mean age of the patients who were diagnosed with FS was41.87±14.6 years. The mean age of patients in the MFS group was 47.60±16.9 years and the VAS mean value was 4.13±1.9 cm. The mean of the trigger points area value was detected as 10.2±6.7 mm^2. We found a statistically significant difference between the trigger point area values of FS and MFS patients (p=0.000). A statistically significant difference was also found between VAS result values of FS and MFS patients (p=0.001). Spearman correlation analysis was done between VAS value and trigger point area, VAS value was statistically correlated with trigger point area (p= 0,03). In our study, we found that the trigger point area is significantly larger in the FS patients compared to MFS patients, using the US evaluation and the one-week VAS values were significantly higher in FS group.

Medical Science, 2016, 20(82), 213-218

CASE REPORT

Metaplastic Breast Carcinoma with Squamous Differentiation: A case report and overview of the management

Ujaimi R

Metaplastic carcinoma is an uncommon variant of breast cancer. It carries a worse prognosis than the usual epithelial neoplasms of the breast. It is clinically and radiologically indistinguishable from the common variants of breast cancer, and it is a pathologic diagnosis. The optimum management approach is unknown and it has been usually managed like matched stage invasive ductal carcinoma. Research is ongoing to explore the potential benefit of tyrosine kinase inhibitors in the systemic management of metaplastic breast carcinoma.

Medical Science, 2016, 20(82), 219-221

ANALYSIS

Episodic vomiting and pseudo-obstruction like syndrome associated with mitochondrial DNA 3243 point mutation

Kasahata N, Nakamura Y

A 55-year-old woman with mitochondrial DNA 3243 point mutation developed episodic vomiting repeatedly. Abdominal radiography revealed small intestinal gas like adynamic ileus or pseudo-obstruction. She presented with short stature as physical characteristics, hearing loss, and diabetes mellitus. Her predominant clinical symptom, however, has been only episodic vomiting with adynamic ileus or pseudo-obstruction and it is quite uncommon. Mitochondrial DNA 3243 point mutations cause episodic vomiting similar to adynamic ileus and sometimes it may be called pseudo-obstruction.

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