Volume 21, Number 84, Pages 60-113 March-April 2017

Medical Science

About the Cover

Out of 9149 dogs screened for renal diseases, 100 (1.09%) canine patients were showing syndrome of renal failure. Various renal disorders were observed but, gastrointestinal abnormalities were the commonest clinical outcome of renal disease in dogs, which included chronic vomiting (84% cases), halitosis (68% cases), oral lesions/ulceration (54% cases) and loss of appetite (89% cases). Clinical signs observed related to urine abnormalities were polyuria/polydipsia (52.38% in CRF and 20.69% in ARF), oliguria/anuria (79.31% in ARF, 47.62% in CRF and 100% in obstructive urolithiasis) and haematuria (55.17% in ARF, 28.57% in CRF). However, haematuria was recorded highest in case of urolithiasis (78.26%). Except in dogs with pre-renal renal failure, dysuria, stranguria andpyuria were noticed in most dogs affected particularly with urolithiasis. Poor hair coat, abnormal posture (hunched posture), pedal edema, dyspnea and other systemic signs were frequently observed in ARF and advanced stage CRF affected dogs. Less frequently, as cites (30.95%) were also observed in CRF dogs. Anaemia was common manifestation of both acute (77.59%) and chronic (88.10%) renal failure. Similarly, dehydration was noticed in dogs affected with acute (94.83%) and chronic (83.33%) renal failure. Fewer cases of dogs with renal failure (18.97% acute and 7.14% chronic) were also showing the signs of uremic neuropathy (nervous signs). There are several modern techniques, but ultrasonographic scanning of kidneys, urinalysis and biochemical estimation are the most common and easiest methods to detect renal failure in dogs. Moreover, in field conditions clinical manifestations of the disease are also very important feature to diagnose renal affected dogs. There are several renal specific syndromes that can easily be identified by the clinician and can be further confirmed by advanced diagnostic tools and can manage the renal patients accordingly (Ref: Tufani NA, Singh JL, Mahesh Kumar, Ahmad AH, Das AK. Differential diagnosis of acute versus chronic renal failure in canines with special reference to clinical manifestations. *Medical Science*, 2017, 21(84), 66-74); (Image: http://animalsbreeds.com/).

RESEARCH

Reduced one-second forced expiratory volume (FEV1) in patients with Schizophrenia

Shashi K Agarwal

Schizophrenia is a severe, persistent and debilitating psychiatric disorder. Patients with schizophrenia have lower rates of employment and marriage. They also have unhealthy lifestyles. These include poor diet, lack of exercise, excessive smoking and increased alcohol intake. Patients with schizophrenia suffer from significant co-morbidities and have a two to three fold higher mortality rate compared to the general population. They also have a higher rate of suicide, accidents and substance abuse. They are more likely to be homeless, institutionalized or incarcerated due to crimes. Overall, patients with schizophrenia suffer from a 10-25 year reduction in life expectancy. Although the high rates of smoking have been reported before, there is limited data on pulmonary function tests on these patients. Our data show that a significant percentage of these patients have reduced FEV1, a pulmonary function parameter that has been consistently linked with abnormal lung function and increased morbidity and mortality.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 60-65

Differential diagnosis of acute versus chronic renal failure in canines with special reference to clinical manifestations

Tufani NA, Singh JL, Mahesh Kumar, Ahmad AH, Das AK

Out of 9149 dogs screened for renal diseases, 100 (1.09%) canine patients were showing syndrome of renal failure. Various renal disorders were observed but, gastrointestinal abnormalities were the commonest clinical outcome of renal disease in dogs, which included chronic vomiting (84% cases), halitosis (68% cases), oral lesions/ulceration (54% cases) and loss of appetite (89% cases). Clinical signs observed related to urine abnormalities were polyuria/polydipsia (52.38% in CRF and 20.69% in ARF), oliguria/anuria (79.31% in ARF, 47.62% in CRF and 100% in obstructive urolithiasis) and haematuria (55.17% in ARF, 28.57% in CRF). However, haematuria was recorded highest in case of urolithiasis (78.26%). Except in dogs with pre-renal renal failure, dysuria, stranguria andpyuria were noticed in most dogs affected particularly with urolithiasis. Poor hair coat, abnormal posture (hunched posture), pedal edema, dyspnea and other systemic signs were frequently observed in ARF and advanced stage CRF affected dogs. Less frequently, as cites (30.95%) were also observed in CRF dogs. Anaemia was common manifestation of both acute (77.59%) and chronic (88.10%) renal failure. Similarly, dehydration was noticed in dogs affected with acute (94.83%) and chronic (83.33%) renal failure. Fewer cases of dogs with renal failure (18.97% acute and 7.14% chronic) were also showing the signs of uremic neuropathy (nervous signs). There are several modern techniques, but ultrasonographic scanning of kidneys, urinalysis and biochemical estimation are the most common and easiest methods to detect renal failure in dogs. Moreover, in field conditions clinical manifestations of the disease are also very important feature to diagnose renal affected dogs. There are several renal specific syndromes that can easily be identified by the clinician and can be further confirmed by advanced diagnostic tools and can manage the renal patients accordingly.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 66-74

CASE REPORT

Clear Cell Sarcoma-like Tumour of the Gastrointestinal Tract in a Leukemia Patient in Remission

Farsi A

Clear cell sarcoma-like tumour of the gastrointestinal tract is a very rare tumour affecting young adults. This is the case of a nineteen year old acute lymphocytic leukemia patient in remission after chemotherapy who was found to have this tumour on mesenteric lymph node biopsy. She was found to have a primarytumour in her small bowel which was successfully excised, with postoperative pathology showing the immunohistochemical and genetic features typical for this neoplasm. These tumours are very rare and its important to identify and report all cases to gain a better understanding of their behaviour and treatment.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 75-78

ANALYSIS

The stinky children: an old condition got annoying multi facets

Suhair A Othman

Functional constipation (FC) though old, yet was not so common as today, this is attributed to the modern life style. It got multi facets presentation.

Aim: 1. to estimate the prevalence among children visiting the paediatric clinic at Sea Port corporation hospital (SPCH), Port Sudan / Sudan.

2. to highlight the different clinical presentations.

3. to determine the predisposing factors behind this surge.

Method: this is a hospital – based, prospective study, held during Dec/ 2014 to August / 2016. Children with functional constipation were involved. Children with pathological causes were excluded.

Data collected in a questionnaire and analysed manually.

Results:

Prevalence: Is 25.8 %. Mean age 4.5 yrs, median age 8.5 yrs. Males slightly predominate (50.7%).

Presentation: Recurrent, chronic abdominal pain (38.9%), under ware soiling and stinky smelling (23.9%), recurrent abdominal, lower limbs / lower back aches (19.7%), urinary frequency (5.6%), urinary urgency (5.2%), urinary dripping plus secondary enuresis (2.3%), acute abdomen (0.94%), recurrent UTI (0.94%), painful defecation with stool withholding behaviour (0.94%), cyclic vomiting (0.94%), failure to thrive and anaemia (0.47%).

Predisposing factor: Sedentary life (34.7%), eating junks (23.5%), previous excessive antibiotics consumption (20.6), avoiding going to path room (19.2 %), decreased water intake (0.94%), undetermined cause (0.94 %).

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 79-90

PERSPECTIVE

Smoking in Institutionized Schizophrenic Patients

Shashi K Agarwal

Patients with mental illnesses suffer from a multitude of co-morbid conditions resulting in increased morbidity and premature mortality. It is estimated that patients with mental illnesses die about 25 years prematurely. Patient suffering from schizophrenia have a much higher rate of smoking and smoke more cigarettes than the general population. Smoking cessation in this population can help address the disproportionate morbidity and mortality seen in these patients.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 91-95

CASE REPORT

CT guided shunt positioning - case report of difficult shunt placement

Upadhyay PK, Pandey P, Yadav A, Choudhery R

Cystoperitoneal or ventriculoperitoneal shunt placement is generally a blind procedure where both the, cranial and peritoneal, ends are inserted into their respective cavities guided by anatomical landmarks. The subsequent final placement of the ends after insertion is still blind. The cranial end can be placed by the aid of intraoperative ultrasound. However, its use is not widespread. We report an interesting case report of a female who had repeated shunt failure despite being in peritoneal cavity.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 96-100

A Case Report: Autoimmune Encephalitis Secondary to Paraneoplastic Syndrome in a Sigmoid Adenocarcinoma Patient

Aljifri A, Farsi A

Paraneoplastic syndrome is a syndrome caused by the remote and non-metastatic effects of cancer and can present with neurological signs and symptoms. This is a case report of a sixty-five-year-old patient who presented with agitation, confusion and slurred speech, found to have positive anti-neuronal nuclear antibodies (ANNA2) consistent with Paraneoplastic syndrome and was later diagnosed with sigmoid adenocarcinoma with para-aortic lymph node involvement. This presentation of colon cancer is a rare occurrence that the author felt should be looked at in detail.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 101-103

REVIEW

A comprehensive review of Ayurvedic herbal drugs and procedures in the management of childhood obesity

Verma J, Bhoyar B

Obesity is growing at a brisk rate worldwide. Childhood obesity is good determinant to adult obesity and related co-morbidities like dyslipidemia, type 2 diabetes mellitus, coronary artery disease, skin cancers and so on. There is steep increase in the prevalence of childhood obesity in last two decades all over world including India. *Ayurveda* provides multiple modalities like *Pathya Aahar*(healthy diet), *Pathya Vihara* (healthy life style), *Panchkarma* therapy (purifying procedures) and herbal drugs which have been used over centuries for well being of human race. There are plenty of drugs which are known to have beneficial effect in *Sthaulya* i.e. obesity. In this article various drugs possessing antiobesity and hypolipidemic actions are reviewed with recent studies validating their use in childhood obesity. Thus *Ayurveda* can provide an alternative and useful resource for managing childhood obesity with use of healthy diet, modified lifestyle, treasure of herbal drugs and *Panchkarma* procedures.

Medical Science, 2017, 21(84), 104-113