Clinical evaluation of children with celiac disease: A single-center experience

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Background and objectives: The clinical findings of Celiac Disease (CD) change over time. Instead of classical symptoms such as diarrhea, growth retardation, abdominal bloating, atypical symptoms such as chronic constipation and abdominal pain may be the only sign of CD. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the clinical features of our patients with CD. Material and m ...

Characterization of patients with primary biliary cholangitis and autoimmune hepatitis from a community hospital in East Harlem

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Background and objectives: Primary Biliary Cholangitis (PBC) and Autoimmune Hepatitis (AIH) are uncommon autoimmune diseases in the United States. There is limited information in regards to those two conditions in Black Americans and subjects of Hispanic ethnicity; thus, we conducted a study to characterize patients with these diseases in a community hospital that ser ...

Predictive risk factors for liver abscess rupture: A prospective study of 138 cases
Introduction: Liver abscess is a serious condition due to its complications. The most frequent complication is rupture. Our aim is to determine the predictive risk factors of liver abscess rupture at the Saint Louis Regional Hospital Center.

Material and methods: This is a prospective descriptive and analytical study over the period of 1st January 2016 to 28th Februa ...

Non-surgical acute cholecystitis: 2 cases of gallbladder rupture after internal endoscopic or percutaneous diversion

Gallbladder rupture is a rare but serious complication of acute cholecystitis. We describe two cases of acute cholecystitis in patients not candidate for surgery that underwent internal biliary drainage with endoscopic and percutaneous approach, respectively. Both experienced gallbladder rupture in the postoperative period. The complication occurred after percutaneou ...

Thrombectomy from superior mesenteric vein in treatment of small intestine gangrene

The traditional definition of tissue ischemia—a decreased level of oxygen deliverability by bloodstream that results in cell hypoxia. Anatomical and functional hindrance to blood flow is the basis of tissue hypoperfusion. Arterial, venous and functional disturbances in blood circulation lead to acute intestinal ischemia. In 85-90 % of cases acute mesenterial
Tumor lysis syndrome after chemotherapy for metastatic colic carcinoma: About two adult cases

Published On: April 20, 2020 | Pages: 017 - 019

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Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS) is a major oncological emergency involving metabolic perturbations. It occurs when tumor cells release their contents into the bloodstream, either spontaneously or in response to therapy. TLS is characterized by hyperuricemia, hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia and hypocalcemia following massive lysis of malignant cells. Although this syndrome ...

Incomplete Currarino Syndrome: Case Report and a Brief Review of Literature

Published On: April 11, 2020 | Pages: 013 - 016

Author(s): Muhammad Abdelhafez Mahmoud* and Ashraf Hamed Seddek

Currarino Syndrome (CS) or triad is rare entity that was first reported by Currarino in 1981 as a pathology involving three anomalies; anorectal malformation, a sacral bony defect and a presacral mass. CS can be familial or sporadic, with an autosomal dominant inheritance mode. The English literature reported over 310 cases of Currarino triad with the cases diversity ...

An outbreak of gastroenteritis by Salmonella enterica subspecies diarizonae
Gastroenteritis in human by Salmonella enterica subspecies diarizonae is rare and usually observed in neonates and children with history of contact with reptiles. Salmonella enterica subspecies diarizonae were isolated from two young adult male patients with symptoms of acute gastroenteritis. The isolates were identified by Vitek 2 compact system and agglutination by ...