Effects of Motor-level Electrical Stimulations on Postprandial Glucose Levels in Non-Diabetic Young Individuals

Published On: February 06, 2017 | Pages: 027 - 032

Author(s): Han-Hung Huang*, Shelly D Weise, Man-Soo Ko, Trevor Hansen, Annika Johnson and Charity McCluskey

Background and objectives: Motor-level electrical stimulation (MES) has been shown to improve glucose tolerance and glucose uptake in both animals and humans. ...

Right Ventricular Dysfunction is related with Poor Exercise Tolerance in Elderly Patients with Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction

Published On: January 23, 2017 | Pages: 021 - 026

Author(s): Chiara Fossati, Valentino D’Antoni, Jeganath Murugesan, Deborah Fortuna, Serena Selli, Noemi Punzo and Giuseppe Caminiti*

Background: Exercise intolerance (EI) is a cardinal feature in subjects with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFP EF). Factors related to EI in such patients are not completely understood. ...

Instrumented Analysis of Spatial Temporal Gait Variability as a Marker of Falls Risk to Assist Clinical Practice: A Brief Review
Spatial temporal gait variability has developed into a measure of interest in clinical gait analysis. It is capable of providing unique insight into rhythmic stability of human gait and may be a sensitive biomarker of falls risk.

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**Pulmonary Rehabilitation Using Regular Physical Exercise for the Management of Patients with Asthma**

Published On: January 07, 2017 | Pages: 001 - 008

Author(s): Elissa M McDonald and Felix S F Ram*

Background: Regular physical activity increases physical fitness and lowers ventilation during mild and moderate exercise thereby reducing the likelihood of provoking exercise-induced asthma. Regular exercise may also reduce the perception of breathlessness through a number of mechanisms including strengthening respiratory muscles.

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**Prosthetic Functional Rehabilitation Following Resection of an Oral Malignoma – A Case Report**

Published On: January 09, 2017 | Pages: 009 - 013

Author(s): Zupancic-Cepic L*, Eder J, Schmid-Schwap M and Piehslinger E

Tumor surgery in the orofacial region frequently requires resection of major parts of the jawbone and the adjacent facial and pharyngeal soft tissue resulting in large-scale hard and soft tissue defects.