In this issue

Research Article

**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. ...

Research Article

**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. ...

Review Article

**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.

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

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.

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

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.