Preface to the 1st Issue of the International Journal of Medicine and Biomedical Research, 2013

Al-Mobeireek AF

Department of Maxillofacial Surgery and Diagnostic Sciences, College Of Dentistry, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

azizafm2001@yahoo.com, aalmobeirk@ksu.edu.sa

International Journal of Medicine and Biomedical Research, a unique journal that provides information for researchers is an outstanding educational source. It provides a convenient access to the newest medical information. It allows professional development and bridges between countries to exchange and benchmark data.

One of the most challenging clinical situations is threatened abortion. Akinloye et al. provided an interesting study of possible association of cortisol level and threatened abortion. It can be, thus, used to monitor pregnancy. The study also reported the differences in cortisol and electrolytes levels during the trimesters. It is concluded that cortisol levels play a role in the biochemical changes during pregnancy.

The serum lipid profile and cardiovascular risk is examined in nephrotic syndrome patient by Adu. The researcher found that hyperlipidaemia in nephrotic syndrome may lead to cardiovascular disease. It is hence advised that lipid profile be evaluated early in the path of the disease to prevent further complications that could arise from the syndrome.

In another double-blind randomized clinical trial study, hyperlipidaemia was investigated in relation to lovastatin and exercise. In this investigation by Taghadosi et al., 80 patients above 30 years were recruited. Their results revealed that the combination of exercise with lovastatin therapy yielded a better outcome in the management of hyperlipidaemia. This is because exercise reduced LDL, while lovastatin reduced total cholesterol, TG and increased HDL.

The choice of a place of delivery among pregnant women in Russia village of Jos North, Nigeria was found by Envuladu et al. to be affected mainly by female education, empowerment, and attitude of health care workers. It is also affected by distance of health facilities to the people. An important implication of this research is to reduce child mortality rates and improve maternal health, to satisfy the millennium development goals (MDGs) 4 and 5.

A crucial issue is the handling and disposal of the different bio-medical waste among health care workers. The results of this research by Nagaraju et al. showed a lack of adequate knowledge and practice on bio-medical waste disposal, which leads to inappropriate practice of biomedical waste handling and management. This may pose a possible hazard for health care workers, the general public and environment.

Tembhurne et al. introduced four new species of Myxomycetes in their exploratory study in South-East of Maharashtra (India). The new species are presented thoroughly and deeply in the paper. Further exploration in same and different areas may lead to more discoveries.

An important and harmful tradition is the female genital mutilation. Ibrahim et al. investigated the attitude of the health care professionals in public, secondary and tertiary hospitals in Yenagoa,
Nigeria. The study revealed a good awareness and efforts to eliminate this habit. However, reinforcement of awareness and best practice is suggested.

Another research examining the attitude of female students and staff towards a vital issue, cervical cancer screening. Owoeye and Ibrahim concluded that cervical cancer screening perception is higher among students than staff. A very interesting association is reported between awareness and practice of cervical cancer screening among the studied population.

Ogah et al. advocated the establishment of non-communicable diseases surveillance systems in Abia state, Nigeria. The research explored the cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases risk factors. Their findings established that over eighty percent of the respondents are aware of cancer. Nonetheless, the studied population has less awareness about other diseases such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

Abiodun concluded that there is a high prevalence of risk behaviour for HIV among commercial motorcyclists in Sagamu, South-West, Nigeria. He also found that 81.0% of them had multiple sexual partners and only 57% used condom. Interestingly, those commercial motorcyclists have a high level of awareness of the disease.

Primary head and neck cancer incidence is rising with squamous cell carcinoma being the most common. Surprisingly, the incidence of tumors in female is more than male only in age-group of 81-90 years. This valuable information documented by Abdulai et al. can be used as reference for other papers, planning and benchmarking.

An attention-grabbing case report regarding an isolated cleft of the anterior leaflet of mitral valve in an infant. The case is discussed thoroughly and interestingly. The early surgical intervention to close the cleft is recommended in such cases. This paper also deliberated the challenges in resource-poor countries.

doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.14194/ijmbr.211