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Patterns of Death due to Fatal Road Traffic Accident in Jodhpur Region: An Autopsy Based Study

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INTRODUCTION

A road traffic accident (RTA) is any injury due to crashes originating from terminating with or involving a vehicle partially or fully on a public road. The aim of the study was to assess the patterns of death of fatal road traffic accidents in Jodhpur region among cases brought dead to Government Medical College mortuaries.

METHODS

All cases of RTA brought to mortuary and subjected to medico legal autopsy during the study period were taken into consideration. Thorough external and internal post-mortem examination of road traffic accident victims were done by routine instruments and methods of dissection.

RESULTS

Out of 100 cases, 86 were male and 14 were female. 25 cases were observed in the age group of 21-30 years, 29 accidents occurred between 06:01 PM to 12:00 AM, 45 were two wheeler occupants, 38 were brought dead to hospital. Head injuries were observed as a major cause of death in 58 cases out of 100.

CONCLUSION

Maximum accident cases were observed in young males with higher cases reported during evening hours. Majority victims were two-wheeler occupants, maximum numbers of victims were among those brought dead to hospital, and major cause of death was head injury.

Spectrum of Pulmonary Lesions in Medicolegal Autopsy Cases at JLN Medical College, Ajmer

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INTRODUCTION

Lungs are one of the vital organs in body and participate in exchange of gases. The lung reacts in a relatively limited way to diverse injurious agents, some of which are known but many are still unknown. This study aimed to identify the spectrum of histopathological alterations in lung specimens, irrespective of cause of death and sex.

METHODS

This was a retrospective-prospective study conducted over a period of 5 years from January 2016 to December 2020 (retrospectively) and over a period of 1 year from January 2021 to December 2021 (prospectively) of routine autopsies received in the department.

RESULTS

Mean age was 40.8 years with 77.7% male and 22.2% female cases. Majority 27.2% cases were of sudden death, 9.2% cases of acute illness and 7.8% cases of RTA. Traces of smoking were in 4.93% cases. Majority (34.23%) cases with congestion, 23.16% cases with pulmonary edema, 11.63% cases with emphysema, 17.02% cases with pneumonia, 3.81% cases with TB, 0.84% cases with malignant epithelial tumors and 0.74% cases with interstitial fibrosis.

CONCLUSION

Congestion is the most observed pathological lung lesion while edema was second most common. Pneumonia was a common pathological lung lesion observed which suggests that infections of lungs are common cause for mortality. Therefore, it is suggested that effective implementation of measures to prevent hospital acquired pneumonia may reduce mortality. Primary care physician should enforce to screen periodically for such high-risk persons for early detection and treatment of underlying lung pathology.

Estimation of Stature from the Length of Sternum: An Autopsy Based Study in Jhalawar (Rajasthan) Region

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INTRODUCTION

The forensic anthropologists play a vital role in determining the identity of a person through evaluation of bony fragments to establish age, sex and stature known as partial identity. There are various studies available to estimate the height of an individual using diverse bone lengths but works of literature concerning the estimation of stature via axial skeleton principally from North Indian population are very restricted. The challenge arises when the long bones are lost. This study aimed to derive different regression equations to determine the height of an individual, using different sternal lengths.

METHODS

The cases for the study were selected from the medicolegal autopsies performed over a period of 9 months. The study was an autopsy-based cross-sectional study, on 200 such cases between 21 years to 60 years of age.

RESULTS

Out of total, 150 (75%) were males and 50 (25%) were females. A significant and positive correlation noted between STAD and all measurements of sternal lengths ($p < 0.001$) for both sexes. LMB had the highest correlation coefficients ('R' value) in males and LB in females. The 'R' value for LM and LMB were higher in males as compared to the 'R' value for LM and LMB in females. Based upon these findings, there was a significant and highest positive correlation of STAD with LMB following LB, LM.

CONCLUSION

Findings of the present study revealed that axial skeleton like sternum will serve as a better tool for estimating the stature apart from long bones.

A Study on Circulating Serotype Diversity of Dengue Virus During 2021-2022 at a Tertiary Care Hospital, North-West Zone, Rajasthan

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INTRODUCTION

DENV-2 is associated with more severe dengue and has significant association with dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in comparison to DENV-1, DENV-3 and DENV-4. Infection severity warrants the necessity of serotyping of dengue virus with every outbreak/ every year.

METHODS

In this cross-sectional study, 9000 blood samples were collected out of which 332 seropositive samples for NS1 and IgM were stored and studied for one year duration.

RESULTS

Maximum patients 26.81% were from 11-20 yrs age group. 51.20% patients were male and 48.80% were female. 87.35% patients were from urban area. 92.47% patients were NS1 positive and 7.53% patients were NS1 negative. 85.84% patients were IgM negative, 10.84% patients were IgM positive and 3.31% patients were IgM equivocal result. 84.64% patients had low titer IgG antibody and 15.36% patients had high titer IgG antibody. 84.64% patients were from primary dengue and 15.36% patients were from secondary dengue. Out of 332 sample, 30 (9.04%) were of DENV-1, 289 (87.04%) DENV-2, 9 (2.71%) DENV-3 and 1 (0.30%) DENV-4. 3 (0.90%) cases were co-infected with serotypes DENV-1 and 2.

CONCLUSION

Since all four serotypes and co-infection with multiple serotypes were found to be circulating in Bikaner, Rajasthan suggesting that this could be a hyper endemic province for dengue. DENV-2 was the predominant serotype followed by DENV-1. Thus the results can assist in designing control strategies for future epidemics and to determine the evolutionary pattern of the emerging Dengue virus.

Diagnostic Importance of Bone Marrow Aspiration and Biopsy in Cases of Pancytopenia

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INTRODUCTION

Pancytopenia is not a disorder by itself, but a clinico-haematological condition with an underlying defect in the triad elements of the peripheral blood i.e. erythrocytes, platelets, and leucocytes. Incidence worldwide is 2 to 5 cases/million population per year. Aim of this study was to assess diagnostic importance of bone marrow aspiration and biopsy in cases of pancytopenia.

METHODS

A total of 156 cases of pancytopenia were included in the study. Bone marrow aspiration samples (0.5-1 ml) were received in EDTA and were processed with standard Romanowsky (Leishman) stain. Cytochemical staining (Myeloperoxidase and Periodic acid Schiff) and other special staining (Perl's stain) were performed when required. All biopsy samples were received in 10% neutral formalin buffer and were decalcified using 5.5% EDTA for duration of 24 hours. They were further processed using automated tissue processor to obtain 3-5 μ sections blocks and stained with hematoxylin and eosin stain.

RESULTS

Most of the cases were in the age group of 11-20 years with a male preponderance (M:F=1.26:1). Most common presenting complaints of the patients was generalized weakness. Out of total 85 cases with hypercellular bone marrow on aspiration, the most common diagnosis was megaloblastic anaemia.

CONCLUSION

Megaloblastic anemia was the commonest cause of pancytopenia in the present study followed by aplastic anemia. This seems to reflect higher prevalence of nutritional anaemia in the Indian subjects.

To Study Retention Rate of Opioids Withdrawal Therapy among Opioids Addicted Persons in Western Rajasthan Population: A Prospective Observational Study

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INTRODUCTION

As per Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Government of India, commissioned Survey, about 2.1% of the country's population (2.26 crore individuals) uses opioids which include opium, heroin, and a variety of pharmaceutical opioids. There were many studies about prevalence of opioid addiction, but we did not find any study about retention rate of opioid withdrawal therapy in western Rajasthan. The retention rate of opioid withdrawal therapy among opioid addicted persons in western Rajasthan population was assessed in the study.

METHODS

This was a hospital-based observational study that included individuals who were diagnosed with opioid dependence and initiated various drug therapy and followed up for 3 months. Multiple assessments were done to find out the retention rate of withdrawal therapy, the severity of opioid dependence, and withdrawal and quality of life at baseline, 1 and 3 months. The secondary outcome was assessed for the change observed in the above listed variables.

RESULTS

A total of 100 patients were recruited. In our institution, Tramadol-based opioid withdrawal therapy was available. There was a 68% retention rate at one-month follow-up and 51% at three months follow-up. Quality of life was improved in retained cases after 3 months of follow up.

CONCLUSION

Tramadol based therapy offers a viable alternative to the existing options for the management of opioid use disorders. It offers certain major advantages such as easy and wide availability and low abuse liability in opioid addiction.

D-Dimer as a Biomarker for Disease Severity and Mortality in COVID-19 Patients

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INTRODUCTION

Corona virus disease is now a global pandemic due to rapid human-to-human transmission. *SARS-CoV-2*, the causative agent of COVID-19, attacks the immune system causing an exaggerated and uncontrolled release of pro-inflammatory mediators (cytokine storm). The aim of the study was to find out the risk factors associated with mortality in COVID-19 patients, assess the use of D-dimer as a biomarker for disease severity and association of D-dimer with co-morbid conditions.

METHODS

The descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted for a period of six months on a total of 60 patients. All data of patients was collected from medical college record room as well as from all COVID wards, COVID ICU patients and post-COVID ward where COVID-19 patients were admitted.

RESULTS

Out of all 40(67 %) were found to be males. Levels of D-dimer are highest (58.30%) among age group 41-60 year followed by 26.70% in more than 60 years. D-dimer elevation (>1500 mg/mL) was seen in 48.33% of the hospitalized patients. High D-dimer values (>3000 mg/mL) were observed in 27(45%) of the 60 cases with a fatal outcome. 17 Patient with co-morbid condition have more level of D-dimer that was more than >3000 ng/ml, most prominent of which was hypertension (22.2%).

CONCLUSION

Patients with COVID-19, particularly those with co morbid conditions with increase in D-dimer levels, were in a critical condition on admission and progressed rapidly to death within two to three weeks from disease onset. *SARS-CoV-2* infection can cause both pulmonary and systemic inflammation, which highlights the importance of earlier D-dimer monitoring and supportive care in such patients.

Impact of COVID-19 Vaccination among COVID-19 Positive Cases in a City of Southeast Rajasthan

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INTRODUCTION

This study was planned to assess the impact of COVID-19 vaccination on severity of COVID infection and its knowledge among COVID-19 positive cases to determine association of vaccination status with socio-demographic profile and to compare sickness severity with outcome among COVID-19 vaccinated and unvaccinated.

METHODS

It was a community based observational analytical study conducted among all RT-PCR positive cases ≥ 45 years (1805) reported from VRDL LAB. Sample size was 404 and study conducted for one year.

RESULTS

Out of all, 34.48% participants were unvaccinated, 37.44% participants received one dose and 28.08% participants vaccinated by two doses of vaccine. More than half of respondent had good knowledge and only 2.46% had poor knowledge of COVID vaccine. Significant association was observed between vaccination status and community (Jain-84.2%), category (SBC-100%), education (PG-81.8%), occupation (High skilled-76.8%), SES (Class-I-70.6%) and age group (≥ 75 years-91.7%). 93.5% nonvaccinated participants had severe score on HRCT while 10.4% vaccinated. 55.9% unvaccinated participants had severe hypoxemia in compare to 21.9% vaccinated. 94.1% unvaccinated required oxygen while 62.5% vaccinated, 52.9% unvaccinated required mechanical ventilation in compare to 15.6% vaccinated and 32.4% unvaccinated participants were died while 6.3% vaccinated among hospitalized participants.

CONCLUSION

Vaccinated people have less mortality and reduced requirement of mechanical ventilation, oxygen requirement, duration of hospital stay. Better outcome at time of discharge then unvaccinated participants.

Histopathological Spectrum of Endometrial Biopsy in Women of Reproductive, Perimenopausal and Postmenopausal Age Presenting with Abnormal Uterine Bleeding

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INTRODUCTION

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) is defined as any bleeding that does not correspond with the frequency, duration, or amount of blood flow of a normal menstrual cycle. The aim of this study was to examine histopathological spectrum of endometrial biopsy in women of reproductive, perimenopausal, and postmenopausal age presenting with abnormal uterine bleeding.

METHODS

In the present study 200 cases of endometrial biopsy specimens collected as per inclusion criteria, were subjected to the fixation with 10% buffered formalin, grossing, tissue processing and staining with Harris haematoxylin and eosin stain. Microscopic evaluation was done for each specimen along with the clinical data on hand.

RESULTS

The mean age of study group was 41.22 ± 10.85 years. The minimum age was 23 years and maximum age was 73 years. Maximum number of cases were in 3rd decade of life with 86 (43%) cases followed by 4th decade with 52 (26%) cases. Least number of cases was observed in 7th decade with 2 cases (1%). Majority of the patients were in reproductive age group i.e. between 18 - 39 years (56%) followed by perimenopausal age group i.e. 40 - 50 years. (26%).

CONCLUSION

The various methods of determining the endometrial pathology is dilatation and curettage, fractional curettage, endometrial biopsy and hysterectomy specimen. The histopathological examination of endometrium in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women can pin point the underlying disease and helps in proper management of these patients.

An Analysis of Mucormycosis Cases Admitted at Tertiary Care Hospital Northern Western Rajasthan

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INTRODUCTION

Mucormycosis is a rare but serious angio-invasive infection caused by a group of fungi called mucormycetes. The aim of this study was to determine socio-demographic profile, clinical profile, risk factor and outcome in mucormycosis patients.

METHODS

Ambispective study was conducted on 161 mucormycosis positive cases. The retrospective data of patients admitted before study approval collected from hospital records and where needed interviewed telephonically after explaining purpose of study. Prospective data of patients admitted after approval of study collected from their inpatient clinical records and by interviewing in person the cases admitted.

RESULTS

Mean age was 49.4 ± 16.8 years. Majority of study population were married literate hindu from urban area living in nuclear family and overcrowded households and belong to SES class II and III. 55.90% of study population suffered from COVID 19 infection. 98.14% presented with ROCM type manifestation of Mucormycosis. Diabetes was present as most common risk factor in 53.41% of study population, steroid intake in 33.54%, oxygen therapy in 26% and immunocompromised state in 8.7%. Most common presentation was headache (76.40%). Mean hospital stay in our study population was 22.12 ± 6.32 days. Out of 161 cases, 25 (15.53%) cases died and 94 (58.38%) cases were cured.

CONCLUSION

Mucormycosis cases has risen over the second wave of COVID-19. Although the majority of patients received treatment with antifungal therapies and/or surgery, the associated mortality rate remains high and there is a clear need for more effective prevention and treatment strategies.

A Cross-Sectional Study of Prevalence of Factor VIII (FVIII) Inhibitors in Haemophilia A

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INTRODUCTION

The treatment of Hemophilia A includes Factor VIII replacement therapy which poses a major complication of developing Factor VIII inhibitors. This makes bleeding difficult to control and prevent, resulting in increased morbidity, mortality, and cost of care. An insight into the prevalence of Factor VIII inhibitors and its relations if any, with associated conditions would help to switch these factors to alternate therapies available. The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency of Factor VIII inhibitors among patients with Hemophilia A.

METHODS

This descriptive analytical study included 70 patients with Hemophilia A. Coagulation tests including prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), Factor VIII levels and Factor VIII inhibitor levels using Bethesda assay were done.

RESULTS

14.3% (10) patients had severe hemophilia A with FVIII levels <1%, 44 (62.9%) had moderate hemophilia A with FVIII levels 1-5% while 16 (22.9%) had mild form with FVIII levels >5%. 13 patients (18.6%) were found positive for FVIII inhibitors among which 11 had high titre (>5 Bethesda Unit/mL) and 2 had low titre of FVIII inhibitors (<5 Bethesda Unit/mL). Furthermore, 40% of patients with severe hemophilia A and 20% with moderate disease developed inhibitors whereas none were detected in mild cases.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that development of inhibitors is more common in severe hemophilia A. Early detection of FVIII inhibitors in patients with hemophilia A can facilitate better management and prevent perilous complications.

Socio-demographic Profile and Pattern of Suicidal Deaths in Jodhpur Region: A Postmortem Based Study

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INTRODUCTION

Suicide is linked to a wide range of factors in India including poverty, low literacy, unemployment, family violence, and many more. This study aimed to assess the socio demographic characteristics and family factors in suicidal death along with pattern of suicide, psychological, culture, chronic mental illness, and precipitating factors (age, gender) in Jodhpur region among cases brought dead to the Government Medical College mortuaries.

METHODS

All cases of suicide brought to mortuary and subjected to medico legal autopsy during the study period were taken into consideration. Postmortem examination of suicide victims were done by standard methods of dissection. Overall, the study of 125 cases over 6 months period was done.

RESULTS

Out of 125 cases 89 were male, 36 were female. The cases were observed in the age group of 21-30 years and included 2 cases of burn, 41 were due to poisoning, 58 were due to hanging, 15 cases of drowning and 9 cases of deaths on railway track.

CONCLUSION

Majority of suicide cases were males, Hindus, in their 3rd decade of life, socially belonging to lower middle class, educated family, nuclear family, married. Hanging being common method of suicide.

A Descriptive Observational Study of Prescription Rationality According to WHO Standards in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients in Medicine Out-Patient Department at a Tertiary Care Hospital

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INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a complex and progressive condition requiring multidrug therapy. Studies monitoring rationality of drugs in CKD according to WHO core indicators are few. Hence, the current study was conducted to assess the drug utilization pattern.

METHODS

This was a descriptive observational study conducted over a period of six months. Data of patients matching inclusion criteria were recorded after getting informed consent. Patient's demographic profile, related comorbidities, and given treatment were recorded from prescription.

RESULTS

Out of 107 patients, maximum belonged to the age group 51-60 years (65.31%) and >80 years (14.01) were minimum in number. Seventy-six (71.03%) were male and 31(28.97%) were female. Most common comorbidity was hypertension (57.94%). Maximum number of prescriptions (23) contained 5 drugs. Average number of drugs per prescription was 4.57 and the percentage of antibiotics prescribed was 0.93%. Drugs prescribed by generic name and drugs from essential drug list (EDL) were 100%. Percentage of injections prescribed was 5.10%. Cardiovascular drugs (121) (Amlo-dipine, Metoprolol) were prescribed most commonly followed by sodium bicarbonate (59) calcium carbonate (59), vitamin and minerals (74), gastrointestinal drugs (63) and antibiotics (1), respectively.

CONCLUSION

There was an overall rational cost-effective use of drugs in CKD patients in the Medicine OPD with successful implementation of EDL in accordance with WHO core indicators.

A Retrospective Study to Compare the Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio and Platelet Lymphocyte Ratio among Covid-19 Positive Patients Admitted in ICU and Ward

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INTRODUCTION

The neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) are novel biomarkers that provide important information about systemic inflammation status, are easily available from routine laboratory studies. The present study was conducted to analyze the hematological parameters in COVID-19 patients, compare the NLR and PLR among the patients admitted to ICU and ward and to correlate it with the severity of disease.

METHODS

This retrospective study was carried out in the COVID-19 positive patients admitted to ward (118 patients) and ICU (122 patients) over a period of 6 months. A detail history and complete blood count were collected from the records of COVID-19 patients.

RESULTS

Mean value of NLR was 3.1 and PLR was 137.23 in the ward patients and in ICU patients NLR was 7.43 and PLR was 169.84. Therefore, NLR and PLR can be used as a marker of systemic inflammation and are effective predictor of severity of illness in the patients with COVID-19.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that there was a significant correlation of age and comorbid conditions like anemia and diabetes with NLR and PLR in patients of ward and ICU. Therefore, NLR and PLR can be used as a marker of systemic inflammation and are effective predictor of severity of illness in the patients with COVID-19.

Study on Morphological Spectrum of Skin Biopsy in Patients of Leprosy

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INTRODUCTION

Biopsy of skin is an important investigation which is usually needed for the diagnosis of leprosy histopathologically and is highly important for getting a correct bacillary index, histopathological classification and treatment response at followup and activity of disease.

METHODS

It is cross sectional study, in which 103 histopathological diagnosed cases of leprosy were assessed. Specimens were received in 10% formalin and after adequate fixation and staining with hematoxylin and eosin and Modified Ziehl Neelsen stain then microscopic examination was done.

RESULTS

Out of 103 patients, 23.3% patients were 31-40 years of age and 2.9% were < 20 years of age. Minimum age of patients was 18 years and maximum was 75 years, with mean age being 45.6 years. 68.9% patients were males. 35.9% patients were diagnosed with lepromatous leprosy and 1% were diagnosed with borderline or histoid leprosy with erythema nodosum leprosum. 83.5% patients were positive with lepra stain whereas 15.5% were negative with lepra stain. 35% patients were with bacillary index 6+ (lepromatous leprosy), followed by 28.2% with bacillary index 5+ (borderline lepromatous leprosy), and 1% with bacillary index 1+ (tuberculoid leprosy).

CONCLUSION

The range of leprosy manifestations are very wide and there is a great variation between different types of leprosy; hence both clinical and histopathological factors and bacteriological indicators are more useful than any single parameter in achieving a definitive diagnosis and classification of the disease.

An Evaluation Study of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke Implemented in Jaipur District

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INTRODUCTION

The MOHFW had launched the NPCDCS in 2010 to provide early diagnosis and management of NCDs. This study was done to evaluate the status of the program in the health care facilities and satisfaction of beneficiaries under NPCDCS program in Jaipur district in a comprehensive manner.

METHODS

A cross-sectional study was carried out in Jaipur district on 2 district NCD cells, 2 district hospitals, 9 CHCs, 52 PHCs and 260 sub-centres regarding the program implementation. Total 305 beneficiaries registered in the NPCDCS program were randomly selected and interviewed by semi structured questionnaire for satisfaction levels.

RESULTS

Majority of manpower working at district level were present and trained except the vacant posts of Oncologists in both the DH. At CHCs and PHCs there was a deficiency of both manpower and training. Counselling services and home-based care were deficient. Adequate availability of medicines and laboratory services was the most positive finding. Availability and maintenance of equipment at sub-centre level was a challenge. Poor supply and utilization of IEC material was observed. Majority of beneficiaries under NPCDCS program were found to be satisfied.

CONCLUSION

There was deficiency of manpower, training and supervisory staff at various levels of the program, revealing scarcity of medical services due to lack of manpower. Although adequate equipment was available at all centres, there was a lack of maintenance and repair for them.

Prevalence of Gender Discrimination and its Attributable Behavior among Parents: A Cross Sectional Study in Rural Field Practice Area of Jhalawar Medical College Jhalawar, Rajasthan

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INTRODUCTION

Gender discrimination refers to gender-based behavior, policies and action that adversely affect work by leading to disparate treatment or creation of an intimidating environment. This study aimed to estimate prevalence of gender discrimination and to assess the behavior of parents and factors responsible for gender discrimination.

METHODS

A community based cross sectional study conducted in rural field practice area of Jhalawar medical college. Study included all married adult who has minimum two children of opposite gender and those who gave their written consent. Based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, out of 841 families residing at study area, 440 were enrolled in study.

RESULTS

Prevalence of gender discrimination was found to be 48%, highest was found in >60 years age group (70%) and minimum in 20-30 years age group (29.7%). The gender discrimination was more common in female (54.7%) than male (41.6%). The association between gender discrimination with religion, education, employment status, number of children and SES found statistically significant. Boys were preferred choice for higher education, paternal lineage, religious rituals, earning, family property, family protection, outside activities and nutrition as compared to girls. Girls were preferred choice for household works and early marriage.

CONCLUSION

Gender discrimination was present in almost half of the study population. Approximately two third of the study participants had son preference.

Histopathological Spectrum of Ovarian Tumors at Tertiary Care Centre: A 15 Month Prospective Study

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INTRODUCTION

The ovaries are reproductive organ, the source of female fertility, and at the same time, the origin of many of the most complex as well as lethal neoplasms. Worldwide, ovarian cancer is the most frequent cause of death from gynecological cancers. The purpose of the study was to observe the histopathological spectrum of ovarian tumors, their clinical presentation and age distribution.

METHODS

A prospective study was conducted over a duration of 15 months and a total of 134 cases were enrolled and analyzed for age, histopathological findings and clinical presentations.

RESULTS

Out of 134 cases of ovarian neoplasms, 84 cases (62.7%) were benign, 6 cases (4.4%) were borderline, 44 cases (32.8%) were malignant. Among the histologic subtypes, 77 cases (57.5%) were of surface epithelial histiotype, 32 cases (23.9%) were of germ cell histiotype, 23 cases (17.2%) were sex-cord stromal tumors and one case each of metastatic, and miscellaneous tumors were observed. Tumors were seen over age range of 6-82 years with maximum number of cases in 3rd to 5th decade (68.7%). Most of the cases presented with chief complaint of abdominal pain and lump abdomen, seen in 77.6% and 66.4% cases, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Surface epithelial tumors are the most common variant followed by germ cell tumors and sex-cord stromal tumors. Correlation among clinical details, radiology, serology, and gross morphology gives important clue for proper histo-pathological diagnosis, thereby helping the gynecologists in initiating proper and timely management of the patient.