

S. No: 178

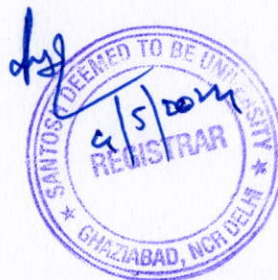
Title of the Collaborative activity: Drug utilization study among patients visiting out patient department of obstetrics & gynaecology in a tertiary care teaching hospital

Name of the collaborator: Department of Pharmacology, NCR Institute of Medical Science Meerut-250406

Name of the participants: Kapil Dev

Year of collaboration: 2019-20

Nature of the activity: Research



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **NCR Institute of Medical Sciences, Meerut**, collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY AMONG PATIENTS VISITING OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY IN A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL.**

Name of Primary Researcher: KAPIL DEV SAGAR

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

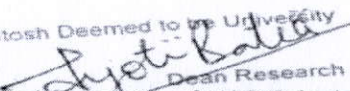
Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ NCR Institute of Medical Sciences Meerut.

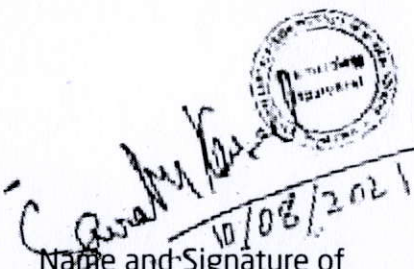
Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Saurabh Kansal

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Prof & Head Pharmacology
NCR Institute of Medical
Sciences Meerut.

Duration of Project: from April - 2019 to December - 2021

Under this agreement, the two institutions agree to share their infrastructure and resources for the said research work.

For Santosh Deemed to be University

Anjali Balia
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009


Saurabh Kansal
10/08/2021
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)



S. No: 189

Title of the Collaborative activity: Role of fingerprint patterns in the histopathologically diagnosed breast cancer females

Name of the collaborator: 1. Bindu Singh-Department of Anatomy,
B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

Name of the participants: Singh, V., Jafar, S., Kaul, N., Singh, B

Year of collaboration: 2019-20

Nature of the activity: Research



Role of Fingerprint Patterns in the Histopathologically Diagnosed Breast Cancer Females

Abstract

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in India followed by cervical cancer. It is a major threat to women today with nearly half a million deaths attributed mainly to the lack of early diagnosis. A fingerprint pattern determination is genetic, but it has been reported to be affected by the environmental factors in the first trimester of pregnancy. The importance of fingerprints in the modern world is not restricted to the field of forensic and criminal applications only. The purpose of this study is to examine the fingertip patterns among women with histopathologically diagnosed breast cancer and controls. **Material and Methods:** The study was conducted 145 histopathologically diagnosed breast cancer women and their fingerprint patterns compared with 145 normal healthy women with no family history of breast cancer. **Results:** The fingerprint patterns were analyzed between breast cancer and control group of individuals, which showed statistically difference. The most common pattern found in breast cancer females was ulnar loop (67.93%) followed by whorl (24.68%) arches (4.13%) and radial loop (3.24%) while in the normal females, the most common pattern was whorl (50.82) follow by arches (17.58%) radial loop (16.27%) and ulnar loop (15.31%). **Discussion and Conclusion:** According to our study, we conclude that dermatoglyphics may help in identifying women with risk of breast cancer. The dermatoglyphics can serve as an inexpensive, noninvasive anatomical and effective tool to determine the individuals with breast cancer in their future.

Keywords: Arches, breast cancer, fingerprint patterns, radial loops, ulnar loops, whorls

Introduction

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in India followed by cervical cancer.

It is a major threat to women today with nearly half a million deaths attributed mainly to the lack of early diagnosis.

Breast cancer constitutes a major public health issue globally with over 1.7 million new cases diagnosed in women in 2012, and 6.3 million women are alive with breast cancer in the past 5 years annually.^[1]

According to the Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of breast cancer cases would be approximately 90,659, 106,124, and 123,634 in the years 2010, 2015, and 2020, respectively.

Dermatoglyphics is the scientific study of the details of finger ridge structure. The term dermatoglyphics has its origin from

Greek words "derma" means skin and "glyphic" means curved. Cummins in 1926 introduced the term dermatoglyphics that refers to the study of the naturally occurring patterns of the surface of the hands and feet.^[2]

The dermal ridges develop in relation to the volar pads, which are also formed by the 6th week of gestation, and they reach their maximum size between the 12th and 13th weeks. This means that the genetic message normal or abnormal is deciphered during this period and it is reflected by dermatoglyphics. A fingerprint determination is genetic, but it has been reported to be affected by the environmental factors in the first trimester of pregnancy. Fingerprint patterns are unique to the individual, but they vary from person to person in their number, shape, position, and types.

The search of literature has shown that a family history of breast cancer might be associated with a specific fingerprint pattern. The study of the fingerprints

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S. No: 206

Title of the Collaborative activity: Detection of metallo - β -lactamase producing Gram Negative Bacteria in clinical isolates in tertiary care hospital- prospective study

Name of the collaborator: 1. Shekhar Pal-Professor and HOD,
Department of Microbiology, Doon Medical College, Dehradun, India

Name of the participants: Muneesh kumar sharma, Dakshina bisht,
shekhar pal.

Year of collaboration: 2018-19


Nature of the activity: Research



Original Research Article

Detection of Metallo- β -lactamase producing Gram Negative Bacteria in clinical isolates in Tertiary care Hospital - A prospective study

Munesh Kumar Sharma^{1*}, Dakshina Bisht², Shekhar Pal³¹Research Scholar, Department of Microbiology, Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad, NCR Delhi, India²Professor and HOD, Department of Microbiology, Santosh Medical College, Santosh Medical University, India³Professor and HOD, Department of Microbiology, Doon Medical College, Dehradun, India*Corresponding author email: muneshmanipal@gmail.com

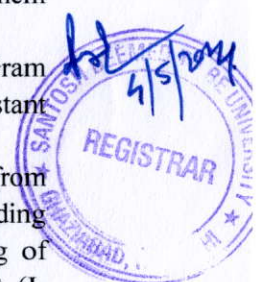
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Abstract

Background: Carbapenem resistance in Gram Negative Bacilli is an emerging threat in tertiary care centers which is mediated by Metallo- β -lactamase (MBL) enzyme. As per the National committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS), still does not have documented standard procedure from there several screening methods to detect their enzyme. Some subcontinents of India still awaiting to see prevalence and screening methods to detect enzyme which is responsible for Carbapenem Resistance.

Aim: The present study was undertaken to early detection of MBL by screening methods in Gram Negative Bacilli isolated from hospital and the prevalence MBL production in carbapenem resistant bacterial isolates.

Materials and methods: 176 consecutive different Gram Negative Bacilli (GNB) isolated from hospitalized patients which were tested antimicrobial susceptibility for different antibiotics including Carbapenem drugs as Imipenem by Kirby Bauer Disc Diffusion (CLSI 2010) and screening of Metallo- β -lactamase production by method as Imipenem- EDTA combined disc synergy test (I-CDST) and Imipenem-Double Disc Synergy Test (I-DDST) which determine the MBL by zone size enhancement with EDTA Impregnated Imipenem.



S. No: 207

Title of the Collaborative activity: Evaluation In Diagnostic test in Emerging Carbapenem Resistant Gram Negative Bacilli in patients admitted to Tertiary Care Center in north India

Name of the collaborator: 1. Shekhar Pal-Professor and HOD,
Department of Microbiology, Doon Medical College, Dehradun, India

Name of the participants: Muneesh kumar sharma, Dakshina bisht,
shekhar pal.

Year of collaboration: 2018-19

Nature of the activity: Research





Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2019.804.273>

Evaluation of Diagnostic Test in Emerging Carbapenem Resistant Gram Negative Bacilli in Patients admitted to Tertiary Care Centre in North India

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ABSTRACT

Carbapenem antibiotics are very often used against multidrug resistant strains clinically troublesome pathogens which developed and proved that the resistance and metallo-β-lactamases (MBL) production were a disaster in treating infections. The identification and detection of MBL-producing bacterial strains were having crucial importance for the prevention of nosocomial infections. Therefore the present study was undertaken for screening MBL production Gram Negative bacteria. One hundred twenty two 122 consecutive Non-repetitive isolates of gram negative bacilli clinical isolates were subjected to susceptibility testing by disc-diffusion test on Mueller Hinton Agar. Meropenem resistant (MR) strains MBL production among MR stains were further screened by Meropenem- EDTA combined disc synergy test (M-CDST) and Meropenem-EDTA double-disc synergy test (M-DDST). A total of 31 isolates showed resistance to Meropenem which were screened and 29 (93.55%) isolates gave positive result by M-DDST whereas 27 (87%) were MBL producers by M-CDST. Escherichia coli isolates recorded highest as MR strains were identified. For the treatment, implementation of effective infection control and prevention of nosocomial dissemination used the procedure for detection and identification of carbapenem resistant by most reliable method for study of MBLs produced isolates. The more effective method was M-DDST in comparison of other method as M-CDST.

Keywords

β-lactam antibiotics,
 Carbapenems,
 Metallo beta
 lactamases,
 Double disc
 synergy test,
 Meropenem

Article Info

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Introduction

The emergence of carbapenem resistant strains among gram negative bacteria is a notable threat. Clinically relevant bacterial species detected often resistant to different β-lactam antibiotics, including the antibiotics which cover extended spectrum cephalosporins, but rarely to carbapenems

(Chu *et al.*, 2001). Among the B-lactams drugs, carbapenems were potent agents for treatment of serious infections by gram-negative bacteria. Their broad spectrum activity and resistance to hydrolysis by most B-lactamases, including the extended-spectrum B-lactamases (ESBL) (Bush *et al.*, 1995). Carbapenems antibiotics are the drug of choice for treatment of extended spectrum

