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Original Article

Pattern Of Associated Injuries In Maxillofacial Trauma- A Retrospective Study

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Institution Santosh Dental College, Santosh Deemed To Be University Ghaziabad
DOI: 10.4750/ijer.2022.13.504.224

Abstract

Objective- The primary objective of this study was to determine the pattern of associated injuries along with the maxillofacial trauma.

Methodology- Data collection was done retrospectively from the previous records of 10 years for patients affected with facial trauma along with associated injuries. Age, gender, cause, type of injury and fractures elsewhere in the body was also recorded.

Results- Total out of 750 patients 110 patients were included in the study on meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Most common associated injuries in maxillofacial trauma were head injury (51.82%) followed by

Ameloblastoma Or Dentigerous Cyst- A Diagnostic Quandary

1 | of 6

Automatic Zoom

Ameloblastoma Or Dentigerous Cyst- A Diagnostic Quandary

Shalini Dixit¹, Binita Srivastava¹, Mihni gupta^{2*}, Natasha Gambhir, Rashisingh

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Corresponding author: Dr Mihni Gupta
DOI: 10.47750/ijpr.2022.13.504.233

Abstract

Orofacial swellings are a major concern these days as they are first interrogated by a pediatric dentist in younger age group. The range of swelling varies from orofacial infections to tumors. Ameloblastoma is rare to be seen in younger age group but still plays an important role in pediatric dentistry. Ameloblastoma is benign and odontogenic and nature most importantly they are recurrent in nature. Unicystic ameloblastoma is majority confused with keratocyst, due to which it becomes a quandary in diagnosis. It mostly affects mandible and female predilection is higher. In this case report, we present a unicystic ameloblastoma with mural proliferation in 8 years old child.

Keywords: Ameloblastoma, recurrent, Quandary.

INTRODUCTION

Orofacial swellings are the major health care problems in young adults. Generally, it is very easy to focus strictly on the chief complaint and remain oblivious to other oral findings. We as pediatric dentist holds the responsibility to care and maintain the dento – cranial system of a growing child. Common intra-oral swellings are generally diagnosed in pediatric patients are Odontomes, dentigerous cyst, eruption cyst odontogenic keratocyst, ameloblastoma and cysts or swellings of non-odontogenic origin. According to the studies ameloblastomas are commonly benign and odontogenic in nature. It has a very high tendency of recurrence rate.^{1,2} In this report, we describe 8 years old girl who was diagnosed with unicystic ameloblastoma with mural proliferation.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA

ETIOLOGY

Unicystic ameloblastoma seems to appear mostly from remnant primitive dental lamina which is present in not

Comparative Evaluation Of Clinical Performance Of Gioner Based And Hydrophilic Resin Based Pit And Fissure Sealant In Primary Molars: A Split Mouth Clinical Trial

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Automatic Zoom

Original Article

Comparative Evaluation Of Clinical Performance Of Gioner Based And Hydrophilic Resin Based Pit And Fissure Sealant In Primary Molars: A Split Mouth Clinical Trial

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^{*}Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, Santosh Deemed to be University, Santosh Dental College and Hospital, Ghaziabad

^{**}Professor, Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, ITS-CDR, Muradnagar, Ghaziabad

^{***}Professor & HOD, Department of Pediatric and Preventive Dentistry, ITS-CDR, Muradnagar, Ghaziabad

Corresponding Author: Dr. Divya Singh, Assistant Professor, Santosh Deemed to be University, Block H, Pratap Vihar, Uttar Pradesh - 201009
DOI: 10.47750/ijpr.2022.13.504.229

Abstract

Aim: The current in vivo study is done to compare the retention, marginal staining, marginal integrity, and development of new carious lesions between a hydrophilic resin-based sealant and a gioner-based pit and fissure sealant on primary molars. **Study Design:** 100 primary molars from 45 participants are taken into consideration in this randomized clinical investigation. 90 primary molars were sealed with Beautisealant (Group 1) and the other 90 primary molars were sealed with Embrace Wet Bond sealant (Group 2). To evaluate the clinical performance Modified USPHS criteria will be used and applied immediately following sealant application, at 3, 6, and 12 months. The entire set of data was gathered, entered into MS Excel, and examined with SPSS 16.0. The parameters of clinical evaluation were compared using the Fisher's exact test and the Pearson Chi-Square test. **Result:** At the end of 12 months, 75.9% of group 2 primary molars still had sealants in place, compared to 26.2 percent of group 1, which is statistically significant (p.001). **Conclusion:** Hydrophilic sealants may be employed as efficient fissure sealants, particularly in children who are at high risk for tooth decay, overly salivate, are physically and intellectually challenged, have partially erupted molars, and for children enrolled in community care programs.

Keywords: Children Dentistry, Primary molars, Pits and Fissures, Hydrophobic sealants, Hydrophilic sealants, Retention.

Introduction

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British Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
Volume 60, Issue 9, November 2022, Pages 1151–1158

Systematic review

Autogenous grafts for reconstruction arthroplasty in temporomandibular joint ankylosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Neeti Mittal^a, Manoj Goval^b, Divyesh Sardana^c

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjoms.2022.05.012> Get rights and content

Abstract

Autogenous methods for reconstruction arthroplasty (RA) for the surgical management of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) have been extensively reported. The present review was aimed to systematically review and pool data on clinical outcomes of autogenous grafts for RA in subjects with TMJ ankylosis. Major electronic databases and prominent subject-specific journals were searched up to December 2020. Randomised controlled trials (RCT), cohort studies, and retrospective studies reporting outcomes of autogenous grafts for RA in TMJ ankylosis were included. A total of 35 studies with 700 subjects was included. The most commonly employed grafts were costochondral grafts (CCG) and coronoid process grafts. Postoperative change in maximum incisor opening (MIO) was comparable amongst all grafts and was in the clinically acceptable range (27.21–31.38 mm). The recurrence rate was comparable for all grafts and was = 8% except

Author

Neeti Mittal
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British Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Volume 60, Issue 9, November 2022
Mittal, N., ..., Sardana, D.

A double-blind randomized controlled trial to compare the safety and efficacy of dexmedetomidine alone and in combination with...
European Archives of Paediatric Dentistry, Volume 23, Issue 3, June 2022
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Management of Parasymphysis Fracture in a Young Child using Arch Bar Fixation: A Case Report
Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results, Volume 13, 2022
Singh, D., ..., Singh, R.

FEEDBACK

[Int J Clin Pediatr Dent.](#) 2022 May-Jun;15(3):362-365. doi: 10.5005/jp-journals-10005-2385.

Comparative Evaluation of Different Varnishes and Pit and Fissure Sealants on *Streptococcus mutans* Count in Saliva of Children

Rachna Sharma¹, Natasha Ghambir², Nidhi Gupta², Rashi Singh²

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PMID: 35991797 PMCID: PMC9357540 DOI: 10.5005/jp-journals-10005-2385

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Abstract

Aim: This study aims to evaluate and compare the effect of different varnishes: 3M ESPE Clinpro and Voco Profluorid and fissure sealants: 3M ESPE ClinPro and Ivoclar Vivadent Heliobond-F on the *S. mutans* count in the saliva of children.

Materials and methods: Eighty children of 6–12 years of age with no incidence of caries were selected and saliva samples were collected by drooling method after oral prophylaxis. The children were divided randomly into four groups and materials were applied accordingly. Saliva samples were obtained immediately after the procedure as well as 1-month, 3-months and 6-months posttreatment. Saliva samples were inoculated on Mitis salivarius agar and colony counts of *S. mutans* were obtained.

Results: This study showed that both the varnishes and pit and fissure sealants were equally effective in reducing the salivary *S. mutans* count in children in a time period of 6-months however pit and fissure sealants were more effective in preventing caries.

Conclusion: Both varnishes and pit and fissure sealants are equally effective in reducing *S. mutans* count in saliva.

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> [Ind Psychiatry J. 2022 Jan-Jun;31\(1\):19-25. doi: 10.4103/ipj.ipj_57_21. Epub 2022 Apr 12.](#)

Personality and achievement: A follow-up study

Rani Srivastava¹, Alka Sabharwal², Alka Agrawal³, Anita¹, Himanshu Vershney³, Yashaswini Srivastava³

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PMID: 35800869 PMCID: PMC9255607 DOI: 10.4103/ipj.ipj_57_21

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Abstract

Background: The health and well-being of medical students along with their successful progression is an important concern for society. Studies across the world demonstrated a high prevalence of psychiatric morbidity and low self-esteem among medical students requires immediate attention and effective management.

Aim: To compare the symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress between the groups who have cleared all papers in the first attempt with those who have got supplementary at least in one paper during their MBBS course.

Materials and methods: Raven's Progressive Matrices Scale, Eysenck personality Questionnaire, Sinh's Anxiety Scale, Stress Reaction Check (SRC) List, and 16-Personality Factors questionnaires were used along with performance score was recorded for the objective of the study.

Results: Nonparametric tests, Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon are used and found that RSPM scores and EPQ Lie-scale scores are statistically different as the $P < 0.05$. Overall performance and psychological problems association are found out using Spearman's correlation test and it is found that Factor C and Tough poise under 16 PF are significantly correlated.

Conclusions: The study concluded that there is a significant difference between the abstract reasoning between the two groups of students measured by RSPM. When the students are compared by taking gender as grouping variable the study concluded psychosis, lie scale value is significantly different in the two groups and the mean value is higher in the female group. It is also concluded that the stress level measured by SRC is significantly different and the mean value is higher in the female

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> [J Orthod Sci. 2022 Oct 13;11:49. doi: 10.4103/jos.jos_198_21. eCollection 2022.](#)

Stainless steel vs. titanium miniscrew implants: Evaluation of stability during retraction of maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth

Himanshu Garg¹, Rajiv Ahluwalia², Stutee Bali Grewal³, Sandeep Kumar Pandey¹, Ankit Mahesh², Nidhi Saini²

Affiliations - collapse

Affiliations

- 1 Department of Dentistry, Government Institute of Medical Sciences, Greater Noida, India.
- 2 Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, Santosh Dental College and Hospital, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.
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PMID: 36411809 PMCID: PMC9674937 DOI: 10.4103/jos.jos_198_21

[Free PMC article](#)

Abstract

Objectives: This study was aimed to compare the stability of stainless steel and titanium miniscrew implants of the same diameter and length during en masse retraction of maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth.

Materials and methods: Forty miniscrew implants (1.3 mm diameter and 8 mm length) were placed in 10 patients (20 titanium and 20 stainless steel). Stability was checked at insertion (T0), at one month (T1), and at six months (T2) and the amount of retraction was recorded in millimeters.

Results: Titanium and stainless steel implants were equally stable at the time of insertion. At T1, three titanium miniscrew implants showed grade 2 mobility, whereas seven stainless steel miniscrew implants showed grade 2 mobility. For T2, none of the titanium miniscrew implants had grade 2 mobility while four stainless steel miniscrew implants resulted in grade 2 mobility. Both had an equal frequency of grade 3 and grade 4 mobility. However, the difference in the stability was not statistically

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INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE



This is certified that Dr. Anurima Gupta No. E-T-2021/1957 dated 6-4-2021 has completed his/her Ten (10) months compulsory rotatory posting from 15/04/2021 to 02/02/2022 Senior Medical Officer Distt. Civil Hospital, Ambala City, Haryana as per following schedule.

Sr. No.	DEPARTMENT	PERIOD	DATE	SIGNATURE OF DOCTOR
1	Medicine	30 days	1-11-21 to 30-11-21	AC
2	Causality	30 days	1-06-21 - 30-06-21	Dr. Gupta
3	Surgery	33 days	15-04-21 - 15-05-21 (2 days on 15.6.22)	Dr. Gupta
4	Anesthesia	15 days	16-05-21 - 31-05-21	Dr. Gupta
5	Pediatrics	31 days	1-10-21 - 31-10-21	Dr. Gupta
6	Orthopedics	31 days	1-7-21 - 31-7-21	Dr. Gupta
7	OBGY	61 days	1-8-21 - 30-9-21	Dr. Gupta
8	Psychiatry	15 days	1-12-21 - 15-12-21	Dr. Gupta
9	ENT	15 days	16-12-21 - 31-12-21	Dr. Gupta
10	Ophthalmology	15 days	1-1-22 - 15-1-22	Dr. Gupta
11	Skin	15 days	16-12-21 - 31-12-21	Dr. Gupta
12	Community Medicine			

He/ She has completed internship on 02/02/2022. During this period his performance was satisfactory and behavior/character was good.

Dated: 11.2.22

Senior Medical Officer,
 Distt. Civil Hospital, Ambala City

Endst. No.: PMO/Est-II/2022/ 1104

Dated: 11.2.22

A copy is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action.

1. Director General, Health Services, Haryana, Panchkula.
2. Civil Surgeon, Ambala.
3. Dr. Anurima Gupta

Principal Medical Officer,
 Distt. Civil Hospital, Ambala City

999 606 5477

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DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY HOSPITAL
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No.F.2J(1385)/Intern/DDUH/2021 /9628

Dated: 06-5-2022

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. Aishwarya Mittal who passed MBBS from Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad, Santosh University in 2021 has done his/her Partial Compulsory Rotatory Internship Training (Unpaid), in the following departments from 27.05.2021 to 09.02.2022, on the basis of his/her provisional registration with Delhi Medical Council vide Certificate/receipt No. 27056 dated 27th April 2021 as mentioned below: -

S.No.	Name of Department	From	To
1.	Pediatrics	27.05.2021	26.06.2021
2.	Orthopedics	27.06.2021	27.07.2021
3.	Ophthalmology	28.07.2021	11.08.2021
4.	Anesthesia	12.08.2021	26.08.2021
5.	Obs&Gynae	27.08.2021	26.10.2021
6.	Elective (Forensic Medicine)	27.10.2021	10.11.2021
7.	General Surgery	11.11.2021	26.12.2021
8.	ENT	27.12.2021	10.01.2022
9.	Casualty	11.01.2022	25.01.2022
10.	Psychiatry	26.01.2022	09.02.2022

During this period, his/her work & conduct has been very good.

This Hospital is recognized by the Medical Council of India for (Unpaid) Internship Training.


Dr. P.S. SARANGI (M.S. Surgery)
Medical Superintendent
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT / HOD (INTERN)
Head of Deptt. Surgery
DDU Hospital, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Hari Nagar, New Delhi-110064

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR/SUPERINTENDENT-IN-CHIEF

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VARANASI

Internship Completion Certificate

Certificate No. : H-2/2022-23/79

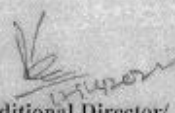
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This is to certify that PRIYANKA GUPTA D/o MR. ARUN KUMAR GUPTA has passed M.B.B.S final examination from SANTOSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, GHAZIABAD. She has completed her compulsory rotatory internship Training from Dt. 24-04-2021 to 31-03-2022 by S.S.P.G. Govt. Divisional District Hospital, Kabirchaura, Varanasi. Training schedule was as Follows-

S.NO.	Department	Place	Period
01.	Casualty	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	24-04-2021 to 08-05-2021
02.	Elective Posting (Dermatology)	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	09-05-2021 to 23-05-2021
03.	Ophthalmology	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	24-05-2021 to 08-06-2021
04.	E.N.T	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	09-06-2021 to 23-06-2021
05.	Medicine(With Psychiatry)	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	24-06-2021 to 23-08-2021
06.	Community Medicine	P.H.C Kashi Vidhyapith, Varanasi	24-08-2021 to 23-10-2021
07.	Surgery (With Anesthesia)	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	24-10-2021 to 23-12-2021
08.	Orthopedics Including PMR	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	24-12-2021 to 23-01-2022
09.	Pediatrics	SSPG D. District Hospital Varanasi	24-01-2022 to 22-02-2022
10.	Obs. & Gynaecology (With F.W.P)	Govt. Women District Hospital Varanasi	23-02-2022 to 31-03-2022

She has attended training & duties very sincerely. Her work and conduct have been found good during the period at Dt. 24-04-2020 to 31-03-2022.

I wish her a bright Career.


Divisional Additional Director/
Superintendent in Chief
S.S.P.G, Divisional District Hospital,
Varanasi
S.S.P.G. Div. Distt. Hospital
Varanasi



Sir Ganga Ram Hospital



Ref. SGRH/ Acad-1,212

31-Mar-2022

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mohini Chauhan** of Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad Uttar Pradesh, did Urban Rotatory Internship Training in our hospital from 01-Jun-2021 to 31-Mar-2022. During the above training period, Intern was assigned the following departments:

Department	From Date	To Date
Medicine	01-Jun-2021	15-Jul-2021
Psychiatry	16-Jul-2021	31-Jul-2021
Pediatrics	01-Aug-2021	31-Aug-2021
Surgery	01-Sep-2021	15-Oct-2021
Anesthesia	16-Oct-2021	31-Oct-2021
Obst. & Gyne + Family Planning	01-Nov-2021	31-Dec-2021
Orthopaedics+PMR	01-Jan-2022	30-Jan-2022
ENT	31-Jan-2022	14-Feb-2022
Ophthalmology	15-Feb-2022	01-Mar-2022
Casualty	02-Mar-2022	16-Mar-2022
Dermatology	17-Mar-2022	31-Mar-2022

During the above period, intern's work and conduct has been found good.

Sir Ganga Ram Hospital is recognised by the Medical Council of India for Internship Training.

Dean/ Sub-Dean
GRIPMER
Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
New Delhi

Prof. (Dr.) V.K. Malik
Sub Dean, GRIPMER
(The Ganga Ram Institute for
Postgraduate Medical Education & Research)
Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
New Delhi-110 060.



कार्यालय सिविल सर्जन सह मुख्य अस्पताल अधीक्षक,
सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल जिला चिकित्सालय सतना म.प्र.

क्रमांक/स्था.विज्ञाप/2020

सतना दिनांक.....

आदेश

डा० इशान गुप्ता इन्टर्नी के आवेदानुसार उन्हे जिला चिकित्सालय सतना में उपस्थिति दिनांक 16.04.2020 से एक वर्ष के इन्टर्नशिप सवालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ म०प्र० भोपाल के आदेश क्रमांक/4/प्रशि०/2018/27 दिनांक 22.01.18 के पालन में निम्नलिखित रूप से दर्शाये अनुसार इन्टर्नशिप करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

इन्टर्नशिप के दौरान विभिन्न विद्याओं के विभागों के तहत की जाने वाली इन्टर्नशिप की अवधि उनके आचरण एवं व्यवहार, इमरजेन्सी ड्युटी तथा फील्ड विजिट आदि के आधार पर मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है-

क्र	विवरण	दिनांक से दिनांक तक	अवधि/संख्या
1	आन्ध्र-नोर्लोजी <i>Om</i>	16.04.20 से 30.04.2020	15 दिवस
2	रक्षित अग्रम-नोर्लोस <i>Bm</i>	01.05.20 से 15.05.2020	15 दिवस
3	आन्ध्र रोग विभाग <i>Ser</i>	16.05.20 से 14.06.2020	01 माह
4	जनरल मेडिसिन विभाग <i>Bm</i>	15.06.20 से 14.08.2020	02 माह
5	प्रसूति विभाग एवं फेमिली वेलफेयर प्लानिंग <i>R</i>	15.08.20 से 14.10.2020	02 माह
6	सर्जरी <i>Mans</i>	15.10.20 से 14.11.2020	01 माह
7	इ.एन.टी विभाग <i>Chau</i>	15.11.20 से 30.11.2020	15 दिवस
8	बाल्य एवं शिशु रोग विभाग <i>Km</i>	01.12.20 से 31.12.2020	1 माह
9	कैन्सर/इमरजेन्सी <i>Cear</i>	01.01.21 से 31.01.2021	1 माह
10	आयलिसिस विभाग <i>Sham</i>	01.02.21 से 15.02.2021	15 दिवस
11	कैन्सर मेडिसिन <i>Nar</i>	16.02.21 से 15.04.2021	02 माह

सिविल सर्जन सह मुख्य अस्पताल अधीक्षक
जिला चिकित्सालय सतना म.प्र.

सतना दिनांक 21.5.2021

क्रमांक/स्था.विज्ञाप/2020 1608-29

प्रतिलिपि-

1. प्रिंसिपल, संतोष मेडिकल कॉलेज गाजीयाबाद(उ.प्र.)।
2. आर०एम०ओ/प्रशासक जिला चिकित्सालय सतना की ओर सूचनार्थ।
3. रागस्त विभाग प्रभारी जिला चिकित्सालय सतना को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि संबंधित इन्टर्नी को प्रशिक्षण उपरांत एन.ओ.सी. प्रदान करें।
4. डा० इशान गुप्ता इन्टर्नी की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं पालनार्थ।

सिविल सर्जन सह मुख्य अस्पताल अधीक्षक
जिला चिकित्सालय सतना म.प्र.



Sir Ganga Ram Hospital



Ref. SGRH/ Acad-1,213

15-Feb-2022

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Simran Mehta** of Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad Uttar Pradesh, did Urban Rotatory Internship Training in our hospital from 01-Jun-2021 to 31-Jan-2022. During the above training period, Intern was assigned the following departments:

Department	From Date	To Date
Medicine 3	01-Jun-2021	15-Jul-2021 5
Psychiatry 3	16-Jul-2021	31-Jul-2021 5
Pediatrics	01-Aug-2021	31-Aug-2021 6
Surgery 3	01-Sep-2021	15-Oct-2021 7
Anesthesia 3	16-Oct-2021	31-Oct-2021 7
Obst. & Gyne + Family Planning	01-Nov-2021	31-Dec-2021 8
Orthopaedics+PMR	01-Jan-2022	31-Jan-2022 9

During the above period, intern's work and conduct has been found good.

This hospital is recognised by the Medical Council of India for Internship Training.

**Dean/ Sub-Dean
GRIPMER
Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
New Delhi**

Prof. (Dr.) V.K. Malik
Sub Dean, GRIPMER
(The Ganga Ram Institute for
Postgraduate Medical Education & Research)
Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
New Delhi-110 060.





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DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA HOSPITAL,
ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI - 110001



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No. 8-2(2330)/2021/RMLH/H.A.II/Academics/Intern/२२५३

Dated. 11/04/2022

3494



INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Dr. Sharmeen Hafeez**, a student of **Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad**, provisionally Registered with **D.M.C.** vide Registration **No. 27747** did his/her internship from **28.05.2021** to **31.03.2022** in this hospital as per details below:-

S.No.	DEPARTMENT	DAYS	FROM	TO
1.	Psychiatry	15	28.05.2021	11.06.2021
2.	Surgery	45	12.06.2021	26.07.2021
3.	Accident & Emergency	15	27.07.2021	10.08.2021
4.	Medicine	45	11.08.2021	24.09.2021
5.	ENT	15	25.09.2021	09.10.2021
6.	Ophthalmology	15	10.10.2021	24.10.2021
7.	Dermatology	15	25.10.2021	08.11.2021
8.	Anaesthesia	15	09.11.2021	23.11.2021
9.	Obst. & Gynae & F.W.P.	60	24.11.2021	22.01.2022
10.	Community Medicine	64	23.01.2022	27.03.2022
11.	Pediatric	04	28.03.2022	31.03.2022

His/Her work & conduct during this period was satisfactory.

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Officer I/C (Academics)

Addl. Medical Superintendent

डॉ. (श्री.) नान्दलाल (पी.बी.) मेहता
अध्यक्ष, अकादमिक
Addl. Medical Superintendent
ए.बी.वी.एम.एस. & डॉ. राम लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली - 11
A.B.V.I.M.S. & Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi - 01

Clinico-pathological co-relation using various immuno-histochemistry markers like ER, PR, HER-2 NEU, CK5/6, EGFR, KI-67 in carcinoma breast

Original Article

Author Details : Gyanendra S Mittal¹, Suraj Manjunath, B Niranjan Naik, Sanjay Deb

Volume : 5, Issue : 1, Year : 2020

Article Page : 30-34

<https://doi.org/10.18231/jjdp.2020.006>



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Abstract

Introduction: In India, for the year 2012, 144,937 women were newly detected with breast cancer and 70,218 women died of it. For every 2 women newly diagnosed with breast cancer, one lady is dying of it. The aim of this study is to evaluate clinical parameters and pathological findings including various Immunohistochemistry

(IHC) markers like ER, PR, HER-2 NEU, CK5/6, EGFR, KI-67 in cases of carcinoma breast and classify them into molecular classification based on IHC markers and try to correlate them clinically. **Materials and Methods:** This prospective, observational study was carried out in 56 patients with early carcinoma breast (stage-I and stage-II) and IHC evaluation for various markers was done. Data was analysed by using Molecular Classification, divide them into estrogen positive (luminal HER-2, luminal A and luminal B) and estrogen negative (Triple negative or basal cell type, HER-2Neu type and normal breast like phenotype) subtypes. We had correlated this data with parameters like age of the patient, clinical and pathological staging of the breast carcinoma, presence or absence of nodes and presence or absence of other IHC parameters.

Results: We used ANOVA-F test to categories variables and measure the test of significance. On IHC in Her-2 neu equivocal cases (patients who had two "++" positive points) we performed FISH test. Out of

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Original Article
Musculoskeletal Pain and its Risk Factors Among School-Going Adolescents in Delhi, India

Authors:
Manujs Kanjilal, PhD Scholar, Department of Community Medicine, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009.
Uma Kumar, Professor and Head, Department of Rheumatology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi-110029.
Gajendra Kumar Gupta, Professor and Dean, Department of Community Medicine, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009.
Deepika Agrawal, Professor and Head, Department of Community Medicine, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009.
Ravi Kant Arya, Professor, Department of Community Medicine, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009.
Jagdish Singh Dhakar, Assistant Professor and Statistician, Department of Community Medicine, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh-201009.

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Citation
Kanjilal M, Kumar U, Gupta GK, Agrawal D, Arya RK, Dhakar JS. Musculoskeletal Pain and its Risk Factors Among School-Going Adolescents in Delhi, India. *Online J Health Allied Sci.* 2020;19(2):9. Available at URL: <https://www.oghas.org/issue/4-2020-2-9.html>

Submitted: May 3, 2020; Accepted: Sep 4, 2020; Published: Sep 20, 2020

Abstract: Often ignored musculoskeletal pain among adolescent school students can result in the development of musculoskeletal disorders in adulthood. To determine the prevalence of musculoskeletal pain and its risk factors, a cross-sectional study was conducted on 1600 students (827 males and 745 females) registered in 10 co-educational government schools of Delhi. Demographic details along with Nordic Musculoskeletal, Depression, Anxiety Stress Scale-21, Youth physical activity and modified Sedentary Behaviour Questionnaire (duration of using smartphones and watching television) were administered. The prevalence of musculoskeletal pain was 63% (55-70) at 95% CI. The female gender ($p=0.003$), moderate to vigorous level physical activity more or less than 60-90 minutes per day ($p=0.017$), smartphone use ≥ 2 days a week and ≥ 2 hours per day ($p=0.02$) were the risk factors for developing musculoskeletal

A study conducted on the Norwegian youth population suggested that multivariate adolescent musculoskeletal pain was significantly associated with mental health disorders. Anxiety and mood disorders were risk factors in both genders (4) An Australian study highlighted the psychosomatic components in children and adolescents having chronic nonspecific musculoskeletal pains. It revealed that those having increased levels of anxiety and depression had more complaints of somatic pain (3). Sedentary lifestyle and physical inactivity are considered major contributors to most chronic diseases (9) High prevalence of low back pain among children and adolescents was found in females, adolescents and those with longer duration of watching TV (television) in a study done in Brazil (10). It is quite evident that the number of smartphone users among adolescent school children has outgrown

Article type

Case Report

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Authors Details

Gyanendra S.Mittal*, Deepak Sundriyal, Sharan Choudhri

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Surgical management of renal cell carcinoma in horse shoe kidney: A case report

Case Report

Author Details : Gyanendra S.Mittal*, Deepak Sundriyal, Sharan Choudhri

Volume : 2, Issue : 1, Year : 2020

Article Page : 26-28

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Abstract

Horse shoe kidney occurs in 0.25% of general population and is more common in men with a 2:1 male to female ratio. Incidence of carcinoma in those with horse shoe kidney is about 3-4 times higher than the general population. Survival is mainly related to the histological grade and stage of the tumor. We present this case as our patient presented with features of anemia due to microscopic haematuria and vague abdominal pain. CECT abdomen and CT angiography diagnosed as heterogeneous mass lesion in the left moiety of horse shoe kidney with an independent vascular supply to the isthmus. Case was successfully operated by nephron sparing surgery with uneventful recovery.

Keywords: Papillary carcinoma, Horse shoe kidney, Nephron sparing surgery.

How to cite : S.mittal G, Sundriyal D, Choudhri S. Surgical management of renal cell carcinoma in horse shoe kidney: A case report. *IP J Surg Allied Sci* 2020;2(1):26-28

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**OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL MOTI LAL NEHRU MEDICAL COLLEGE
PRAYAGRAJ**

No. SS/2020/

Dated 10 July 2020

To,

The Dean,
Santosh Medical College,
Ghaziabad, U.P.

Sir,

In connection to the lockdown due to COVID-19 and the letter of DGME, Lucknow, No ME-3/2020/626 dated 31.03.2020, it is certified that Ms. Arjita Singh, Intern student (MBBS) in your Medical College has done her internship posting from, SRN Hospital, affiliated to this Medical College, accordingly to the period written in front of the respective department's namely.

S.N.	Name of Intern	Period	
		From	To
1	Surgery Including Anesthesiology	01/04/2020	31/05/2020
2	Obstetrics & Gynecology including Family Welfare Planning	01/06/2020	10/07/2020

It is also certified that no stipend for the internship has been given to her for the above said period.

Principal
MLN Medical College
Prayagraj

No. SS/2020/5596
Copy to the following of necessary action
1- DGME, Lucknow.
2- SIC, SRN Hospital, Prayagraj.
3- Concerned Intern.

Above Dated

Principal
MLN Medical College
Prayagraj

No - 57
01/02/2021

CIVIL HOSPITAL, GURUGRAM
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, GURUGRAM
HARYANA

with: Compulsory Rotatory Internship Program

As per the order of Civil Surgeon, Gurugram office letter no. 291-1/2020/801 dated 01/04/2020, it is certified that Dr. VAYOM THAKAR MBBS intern has completed his/her compulsory rotating internship training from 01/04/2020 to 31/1/2021 in Civil Hospital, Gurugram. During this period his/her work and conduct have been found satisfactory.

Sr. No.	Department	From	To	Parent's Signature
---------	------------	------	----	--------------------

[Signature]
Incharge Interns
Civil Hospital, Gurugram
INCHARGE INTERNS
CIVIL HOSPITAL, GURUGRAM

[Signature]
Principal Medical Officer
Civil Hospital, Gurugram
Principal Medical Officer
Civil Hospital, Gurugram



Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences

POROMPAT, IMPHAL - 795 005

Phones : 0385-2443144 (Dir), 0385-2443142 (Office), Fax : 0385-2443142

Email : jnims.2009@gmail.com

Website : www.jnims.nic.in

Ref. No. ...JIMS/Academic.3(26) Internee/15

Date ...29/08/2020.....

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Supriya Thongram, has passed MBBS Final year from Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad under Santosh University, Ghaziabad in February - March 2020 bearing Registration No. 950115092. She has undergone 4 (Four) Months and 22 (Twentytwo) days Compulsory Rotatory Internship Training at Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, Imphal, Manipur w.e.f 7th April, 2020 to 29th August, 2020 in the following Departments and has satisfactorily completed her internship training :-

Sl. No.	Department	Period
1.	Ophthalmology	07/04/2020 to 21/04/2020
2.	Otorhinolaryngology	22/04/2020 to 06/05/2020
3.	Elective (Dermatology)	07/05/2020 to 21/05/2020
4.	Orthopaedic (including 10 days in PMR)	22/05/2020 to 20/06/2020
5.	Pediatrics	21/06/2020 to 20/07/2020
6.	Casualty	21/07/2020 to 04/08/2020
7.	Surgery (including 15 days in Anaesthesiology)	05/08/2020 to 29/08/2020

This institute is recognized by Medical Council of India (MCI) vide [No. U.12012/224/2015-ME(P.II)] of dated 17th April, 2015.



(Prof. H. Lokhendro Singh)
DEAN (Academic)
JNIMS, Porompat

Dean (Academic)
J.N. Institute of Medical Sciences
Porompat, Imphal

Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital

73, Station Rd, Raninagar, Gora Bazar, Berhampore, West Bengal 74210
Phone: 03482274095
Website: www.msdmch.org

INTERNSHIP COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Sehenaz Parvin, has passed MBBS Final year from Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad under Santosh University, Ghaziabad in February-March 2020 bearing registration No. 950115082. She has undergone 3 month 5 days compulsory rotatory Internship Training at Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, West Bengal w.e.f 1st April 2020 to 4th July 2020 in the following departments and has satisfactorily completed her internship training:-

Sl No	Department	Period
1.	Orthopaedic	1 st April to 30 th April
2.	Pediatrics	1 st May to 31 st May
3.	Casualty	1 st June to 15 th June
4.	Elective Posting <i>Department</i>	16 th June to 30 th June
5.	ENT	1 st July to 4 th July

MJB 04/07/2020
Prof. (Dr.) Manju Banerjee

Principal
Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital
Berhampore, Dist. Murshidabad,
West Bengal

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DOI
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Antibacterial potential of neem (*Azadirachta indica*) against uropathogens producing beta-lactamase enzymes: A clue to future antibacterial agent?

Faujdar, Sameer^a; Bisht, Dakshina^a; Sharma, Amisha^b
Save all to author list

^a Department of Microbiology, Santosh Medical College and Hospital, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, 201 009, India

^b Department of Microbiology, Maharishi Markandeshwar Medical College and Hospital, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Background: Emergence of drug resistance in Gram-negative bacilli due to production of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL), metallo-beta-lactamases (MBL), and AmpC beta-lactamase is very common nowadays; therefore, we are left with less choice for antibiotics that is why we are in the need for the new alternatives. Hence, the current study was done to demonstrate antibacterial properties of neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaves against ESBL, MBL, and AmpC beta-lactamase-producing Gram-negative uropathogens. Methods: Gram-negative uropathogens (221) were isolated and further tested for beta-lactamase (ESBL, MBL, and AmpC) production. Neem (*A. indica*) was tested for its antibacterial activity against all uropathogens. Results: Ethanolic extract of neem leaves showed good antibacterial activity against all isolates. Maximum zone of inhibition and lowest minimum inhibitory concentration and minimum

Azadirachta indica (Neem), methanolic extract, and identification of Beta-d-Mannofuranoside as a promising antibacterial agent

Altayb, H.N., Yassin, N.F., Hosawi, S. (2022) *BMC Plant Biology*

Antibiotic resistance profiles and activity of clove essential oil (*Syzygium aromaticum*) against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolated of canine otitis

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Comparison of antimicrobial efficacy of natural extracts as a disinfectant for removable orthodontic appliances: An ex vivo study

Jaganathan, J., Nagar, P., Kaniappan, A.S. (2020) *International Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry*

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Assessment of psycho-emotional distress due to age, body mass index, and marital status in polycystic ovary syndrome in North Indian population

Tabassum, Fauzia^a; Sinha, Hemali Heidi^b; Dhar, Kavita^c; Jyoti, Chandra^a; Akhtar, Md Sayeed^c; Chopra, Vipender Singh^a

^a Department of Pharmacology, Santosh Medical College, Santosh University, 201009, Uttar Pradesh, India
^b Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, 801507, Bihar, India
^c College of Pharmacy, King Khalid University, Abha, 21974, Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

Objectives: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a multifaceted endocrine disorder in reproductive age having a greater impact on health-related quality of life (HRQOL). The aim of this study was to find out PCOS demographics and its related HRQOL effects for improving psychological understanding in disease management. **Materials and Methods:** A prospective questionnaire-based study was conducted for a period of twelve months at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, India. The data of 100 PCOS cases were collected about socio-demographic status, clinical history, and dietary intake. Then, a validated PCOS questionnaire (PCOSQ) was used to observe the impact of PCOS symptoms on patients' HRQOL. **Results:** The

among infertile women with polycystic ovary syndrome: Does body mass index matter?

Li, G., Zhao, D., Wang, Q. (2022) *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*

Assessment of Health-Related Quality of Life Using PCOSQ Tool, Its Determinants and Coping Mechanisms Used by Women with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome Attending Multidisciplinary Clinic in Mumbai, India

Joshi, B., Patil, A., Kokato, P.P. (2022) *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India*

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Health-related quality of life and psychological distress in polycystic ovary syndrome: A hidden facet in South Asian women

Kumarapelli, V.L., De A Seneviratne, R., Wijayaratne, C.N. (2011) *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*

Effects of polycystic ovary syndrome on health-related quality of life
Upadhyay, K., Trent, M. (2007) *Expert Review of Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research*

Development of Chinese version of polycystic ovary syndrome health-related

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DOI
10.131787/IJCR.2020.12225
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Incidence of mupirocin resistance in staphylococcus aureus isolated from rural population: A new emerging challenge

Kumar, Dinesh^a; Bisht, Dakshina^a; Faujdar, Sameer Singh^b

^a Department of Microbiology, Santosh Medical College and Hospital, Ghaziabad, 201009, Uttar Pradesh, India
^b Department of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Maharishi Markandeshwar Medical College and Hospital, Kumarhatti, Solan, 173 229, Himachal Pradesh, India

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Abstract

Introduction: Staphylococcus aureus is the most common bacteria linked to disease and death, causing serious community-acquired and nosocomial infections. Therefore mupirocin has been frequently used for treatment Staphylococcus aureus infections. **Aim:** This research was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of mupirocin (Mup) resistance in our tertiary care hospital. **Methods:** All strains of S. aureus were isolated from various clinical samples from patients either attending the outdoor services or getting treatment in the hospital. Detection of Mup-resistant Staphylococcus aureus was done by disc diffusion and E-test methods. **Results:** Overall 265 S. aureus was obtained from numerous clinical samples. Among these, 111 isolates (42%) were MRSA. The overall occurrence of mupirocin resistance was 13% among all S. aureus isolates. Mupirocin resistance was found 19% in MRSA and 09% in MSSA. **Conclusion:** Mupirocin resistance

molecular typing of Staphylococcus aureus isolated from intensive care unit and burn patients based on coagulase gene analysis
Hajikhani, B., Mohammadi, A., Nasiri, M.J. (2022) *Gene Reports*

Mupirocin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus isolated from nasal swabs of ICU and OT staff – A study from a tertiary care hospital

Chauhan, S., Surender, Rappal, T.J. (2021) *Journal of Pure and Applied Microbiology*

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Mupirocin resistant staphylococcus aureus nasal colonization among healthcare workers

Wattal, C., Oberoi, J.K. (2014) *Indian Journal of Critical Care Medicine*

Agr typing and detection of mupirocin resistance in multi-drug resistant clinical isolates of staphylococcus aureus in northern Iran

Asadpour, L., Jafarnejad, E., Abdi, A.

Comparative study of oral ivermectin, topical permethrin and benzyl benzoate in the treatment of scabies

G. Chitti Babu
Department of Pharmacology, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, NCR-Delhi, India

Kavita Dhar Bagati
Department of Pharmacology, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, NCR-Delhi, India

Praveen Agarwal
Department of Pharmacology, FH Medical College, Tundla, Uttar Pradesh, India

Jyotsna Sharma
Department of Pharmacology, Santosh University, Ghaziabad, NCR-Delhi, India

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18203/2320-6012.ijrms20195549>

Keywords: Benzyl benzoate, Efficacy, Ivermectin, Scabies, Permethrin

ABSTRACT

Background: Efficacy of these modalities as shown by various investigations are inconsistent and ambiguous. Thus, evidence based effective treatment option is warranted. Aim of the study was to compare the efficacy of oral ivermectin, topical permethrin and benzyl benzoate in the treatment of uncomplicated scabies.

PDF

PUBLISHED

2019-11-27

HOW TO CITE

Babu, G. C., Bagati, K. D., Agarwal, P., & Sharma, J. (2019). Comparative study of oral ivermectin, topical permethrin and benzyl benzoate in the treatment of scabies. *International Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*, 7(12), 4743-4747. <https://doi.org/10.18203/2320-6012.ijrms20195549>

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doi: [10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1592](https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1592)

PMID: 31496572

Collections

A Comparative Evaluation of Mechanical Properties of Four Different Restorative Materials: An *In Vitro* Study

Nahid Ifkhar,¹ Devashish,² Binita Srivastava,³ Nidhi Gupta,⁴ Natasha Ghambir,⁵ and Rashi Singh⁶

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ABSTRACT

Go to:

Objectives

The purpose of this study is to compare the mechanical properties (compressive strength (CS) and diametral tensile strength (DTS)) of four different restorative materials: conventional glass ionomer (Fuji IX), ClearFil AP-X, Filtek Z350-XT, and Cention N.

Materials and methods

Specimens ($n = 80$) were prepared from Fuji IX, ClearFil AP-X, Filtek Z350-XT, and Cention N for testing compressive strength and DTS.

Statistical analysis

Results obtained were subjected to one-way ANOVA and Tukey's *post hoc* test at significance ($p < 0.001$).

Results

There were significant differences among restorative materials tested. ClearFil AP-X exhibits the highest mechanical properties (CS and DTS) and least values were obtained by the Fuji IX.

Conclusion

Strength is one of the most important criteria for the selection of a restorative material. Stronger

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International Journal of Medical Research Professionals
P-ISSN: 2454-0356; E-ISSN: 2454-0364
DOI: 10.12176/ijmrp

Original Research Article

Effect of CYP3A4 Inhibitor Erythromycin on the Pharmacokinetics Of Lignocaine in Subjects with Liver Dysfunction

Vinay Sharma¹, Jyotsna Sharma^{2*}, Bina Shukla³, Arshad Hasan¹

¹Associate Professor, ²Professor & Head, Department of Pharmacology, Rama Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh, India.
³Associate Professor, Department of Pharmacology, Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT
Background: Lignocaine is a local anaesthetic agent that is also effectively in the acute intravenous treatment of ventricular arrhythmias. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of erythromycin, as a prototypical CYP3A4 inhibitor, on the disposition kinetics of lignocaine in healthy volunteers and patients with liver cirrhosis.
Materials & Methods: A double-blind, randomized control study, thirty male subjects (10 healthy volunteers and 20 patients with biopsy-proven liver cirrhosis) participated in the study, after giving their informed written consent. The study design was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee. Patients were excluded from this study if they had a history of gastrointestinal bleeding, severe encephalopathy or any other disease. None of the participants was a smoker or a heavy consumer of alcohol. They were requested to abstain from alcohol during the preceding week and throughout the period of investigation.
Results: In our study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the three groups for age, weight, height, or body mass index. Our study indicates that only in decompensated (Child's class C) cirrhotic patients were the disposition kinetics of lignocaine profoundly altered

Conclusion: This study has shown that concomitant administration of erythromycin causes a moderate but statistically significant decrease in lignocaine clearance that, contrary to predictions, is quantitatively similar in healthy subjects and cirrhotic patients. Because, erythromycin also significantly increases the AUC of MEGX, which has been shown to have 80-90% of the antiarrhythmic potency of lignocaine.

Keywords: Erythromycin, Liver Cirrhosis, Lignocaine.

***Correspondence to:**
Dr. Jyotsna Sharma,
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Article History:
Received: 24-03-2019, Revised: 19-04-2019, Accepted: 17-05-2019
Access this article online

Website: www.ijmrp.com Quick Response code

Journal of DRUG DELIVERY & THERAPEUTICS
ISSN: 2250-1177

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Comparative Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Propranolol versus Amitriptyline for Prophylaxis of Migraine

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DOI <https://doi.org/10.22270/jddt.v9i4-s.3730>

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HOW TO CITE
Pandey D, Dhar K, Singh P, Jain IP, Amrita. Comparative Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Propranolol versus Amitriptyline for

Journal of Drug Delivery & Therapeutics
Online ISSN: 2250-1177
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Editorial > Indian J Tuberc. 2019 Jan;66(1):3-5. doi: 10.1016/j.ijtb.2018.09.001. Epub 2018 Nov 12.

Occupational tuberculosis in sewage workers: A neglected domain

V K Arora¹, Kalpana Chandra², Mina Chandra³

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PMID: 30797278 DOI: 10.1016/j.ijtb.2018.09.001

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Indian J Tuberc. 2019 Jan;66(1):144-149. doi: 10.1016/j.ijtb.2018.09.003. Epub 2018 Oct 9.
PMID: 30797273

[Demonstration of gram-negative bacteria and endotoxins in the air surrounding a sewage treatment plant: effect of contaminated aerosols on the health status of the staff].

Schira JC, Snela MC, Chapon JL.

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Tuberculosis – Depression syndemic: A public health challenge

Mina Chandra¹, Proteesh Rana², Kalpana Chandra³, Vijay Kumar Arora⁴

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PMID: 30878069 DOI: 10.1016/j.ijtb.2019.02.007

Abstract

Introduction: Depression is common in Tuberculosis (TB) and associated with adverse outcomes through pathogenic mechanisms and impaired self-care behaviours including reduced treatment adherence. Undiagnosed depression can threaten the robustness of DOTS model despite large public health investment. The Depression-Tuberculosis Syndemic requires collaborative partnership with mental health professionals.

Aim: To study the evidence base for Depression-Tuberculosis Syndemic.

Methodology: A Pubmed and Google Scholar search was conducted using the key words

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Inflammation and oxidative stress in first degree relatives of type 2 diabetics

ShaikAzmatulla

Research Scholar, Department of Physiology, Santosh Medical College, Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, Delhi NCR, Uttar Pradesh, India

RinkuGarg

Department of Physiology, Santosh Medical College, Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, Delhi NCR, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Department of General Medicine, F H Medical College, Tundla, Uttar Pradesh, India

Navpreet Mann

Department of Physiology, Santosh Medical College, Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, Delhi NCR, Uttar Pradesh, India

Sl.No	Parameter	Mean ± SD	
		Controls	Cases (FDRDM)
1	Age (year)	23.84 ± 1.36	23.87 ± 1.78
2	Height (cm)	167.22 ± 4.44	163.08 ± 10.50
3	Weight (kg)	58.51 ± 9.58	67.25 ± 12.45
4	DM (mg/dl)	21.8189 ± 2.38	25.9409 ± 4.40
5	WHR	0.8786 ± 0.07	0.94 ± 0.04

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PUBLISHED

2019-11-16

HOW TO CITE

ShaikAzmatulla, RinkuGarg, Anil Kumar Sharma, & Navpreet Mann. (2019). Inflammation and oxidative stress in first degree relatives of type 2 diabetics. *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10(4), 3315-3318. Retrieved from

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ABSTRACT

Indians are more susceptible to diabetes mellitus (DM) because of genetic reasons & improper life-style habits. Currently, the occurrence of DM has been prevalent in youngsters especially in India, in our present study, we attempted to explore the role of oxidative stress, inflammation in first degree relatives of type 2 diabetes mellitus (FDRDM). Inflammation was assessed by using high sensitive C reactive protein (hsCRP), Interleukin 6 (IL6), Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF alpha), and oxidative stress by using malondialdehyde and total antioxidant status. FDRDM and control groups had similar for age, height, and waist-hip ratio (WHR). Weight and body mass index

Published in Journal

Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education (JASRAE) (Vol:16 / Issue: 6)
DOI: 10.29070/JASRAE

Authors:
Kavita Singh, Rinku Garg*, Shaktibala Dutta, Prashant Jain.

Subjects:
Multidisciplinary Academic Research

Year: May, 2019
Volume: 16 / Issue: 6
Pages: 3258 - 3262 (5)
Publisher: Ignited Minds Journals
Source:
E-ISSN: 2230-7540
DOI:
Published URL: <http://gnited.in/Air/304882>
Published On: May, 2019

To Study the Prevalence of Internet Addiction in Students of Medical Colleges of Northern India | Original Article

— Kavita Singh, Rinku Garg*, Shaktibala Dutta, Prashant Jain, in *Journal of Advances and Scholarly Researches in Allied Education | Multidisciplinary Academic Research*

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ABSTRACT

Internet is a growing pandemic in today's digitally dependent lifestyle. The most affected are students of all age groups.[2] Students use them for various reasons like searching study materials, watching videos[7], connecting socially. This dependence affects the mental wellbeing of the students[9, 10]. The present Covid era has also increased this internet dependence amongst the younger generation.

Material & Methods – 307 medical students were enrolled for this study. Informed consent was obtained & ethical clearance was also taken. Young's Internet Addiction questionnaire was created in Google form & mailed to the students. Responses was analysed on excel sheet & Student t-test was applied.

Result – 32 % were mild users, 19% moderate internet users & 3.9% students were severely addicted to internet. 44% students were normal users of internet. Statistical significance was found between gender and internet addiction score. (P value < 0.05). However, no significance was found in severe addiction among male & female students.

Conclusion – Internet addiction is a growing problem among the students which cannot be completely abolished. But we can surely guide them regarding limited usage, other remedial measures so that they are not addicted to internet.

KEY WORDS

Internet Addiction, Medical Students

INTRODUCTION

All aspects of the society are progressively having more impact of internet and has become an essential part of the daily lives of people[1] and this impact is more in younger generation.[2]

The term "internet addiction" (IA) also known as internet addiction disorder since it is now recognized as a psychiatric disorder[3] & is also a concerning social problem arising out of excessive internet use.[4]

College students are predisposed to develop dependence on the Internet, more than other segments of the society.[5] Globally internet addiction among medical students is rising and its mounting negative influence on physical, psycho social and academic performance is troublesome

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Authors: Abhishek Sinha, Rema Bhatia

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Headache is one of the most common medical complaints of the general population. It could be a major symptom of a serious problem like subarachnoid hemorrhage or psychological factors like day to day tension. The knowledge of physiological basis and mechanism of various types of headaches like Migraine, Cluster headache and Tension type headache has been discussed in this article with recent insights and current understanding with new and old evidences. The present article is an attempt to broadly cover this aspect.

Keywords: Headache, Migraine, Tension type headache, Cluster headache, Physiological basis, Pathophysiological mechanism

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Body fat distribution, cardiorespiratory fitness, and lipid profile in first degree relatives with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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S.No	Parameter	Mean ± SD
		Control Case (FDRDM)
1	Body fat (%)	24.22 ± 1.77 21.19 ± 1.24
2	Waist:hip ratio	0.82 ± 0.03 0.79 ± 0.04
3	12 min walk (meter)	2765.0 ± 88.25 2873.0 ± 98.33
4	FBS (mg/dl)	84.88 ± 4.32 87.42 ± 4.38

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HOW TO CITE
Shaik Azmatulla, Rinku Garg, Anil Kumar Sharma, & Naypreet Mann. (2019). Body fat distribution, cardiorespiratory fitness, and lipid profile in first degree relatives with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *International Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 10(4), 2000-2005.



ABSTRACT


Evaluation of people at increased risk like first degree relatives of type 2 diabetes mellitus (FDRDM) may be useful to reduce the risk of disease progression, development, early intervention, and to take precautionary measures. By considering the multifactorial pathophysiological changes of D.M., we have examined the body fat distribution, cardiorespiratory fitness, and lipid profile of FDRDM. Similar age, height, waist-hip ratio (WHR) in both groups, significantly higher body mass index (BMI) in FDRDM, was observed in our study. Percentage body fat and blood glucose levels in fasting were elevated considerably, and 12 min walk distance was low in FDRDM. Visceral fat

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Relation of Anthropometric and Lifestyle Related Factors with Primary Dysmenorrhea

Maroosha Farooq, Iram Jaan, Varun Malhotra, Yogesh Tripathi, Shivani Gupta, Jagmohan Singh Dhakar

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37506/ijp.v7i2.226>

Keywords: Menstrual cycle Dysmenorrhea Anthropometry.

Abstract

Menstrual cycle is a cycle of natural changes that occurs in the uterus and ovaries as an essential part of making sexual reproduction possible. The biological activity of the menstrual cycle is created by coordination among hypothalamic, hypophyseal and ovarian hormones. Many females suffer from dysmenorrhea, painful cramping sensation in the lower abdomen during menstruation. It is one of the most frequently encountered gynaecological disorders, often accompanied by other biologic symptoms, including fatigue, dizziness, sweating, headaches, back ache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea, all occurring just before or during menses

Our aim was to assess the anthropometric measurements during the different phases of menstrual cycle in premenopausal girls and women. The present study was targeted at further unveiling the effect of menstrual cycle on weight changed



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2019-07-20

How to Cite
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[Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat.](#) 2019 Oct 17;15:2959-2969. doi: 10.2147/NDT.S197632. eCollection 2019.

Efficacy Of Dual-Task Training With Two Different Priorities Instructional Sets On Gait Parameters In Patients With Chronic Stroke

Shilpi Sengar¹, Deepak Raghav¹, Meenakshi Verma¹, Ahmad H Alghadir², Amir Iqbal²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31695387 | PMCID: PMC6805250 | DOI: 10.2147/NDT.S197632

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Abstract

Purpose: Balance is controlled through a complex process involving sensory, visual, vestibular and cerebral functioning which get affected by various neurological disorders such as in stroke. Various types of exercises are designed to address the imbalance that is developed due to these neurological disorders. This study aimed to compare the efficacy of dual-task training using two different priority instructional sets in improving gait parameters in patients with chronic stroke.

Methods: This study was a randomized, pretest-posttest experimental group design that compared between two different priority instructional sets (fixed versus variable) of the dual-task training. A convenience sample of thirty patients with chronic stroke due to ruptured middle cerebral artery (mean age ± SD = 55.76 ± 5.23; range 48-65 years) was recruited and equally allocated into two groups. Group 1 received dual-task training with fixed priority instructional sets and group 2 received dual-

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Online ISSN : 2319-7706
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Editor-in-chief: D. M. Prakash
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[Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2019; 8\(4\): 2329-2346](#) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.804.273>

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

Munesh Kumar Shama^{1*}, Dakshana Bisht¹ and Shekhar Pal²

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²Department of Microbiology, Doon Medical College, Dehradun, India

*Corresponding author

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 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 strains 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 MBL 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

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[Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci. 2018; 7\(9\): 2785-2792](#) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.709.345>

Prevalence of Enteric Bacterial Pathogens among HIV Infected Versus Non-HIV Infected Patients with Diarrhoea in Northern India

Varun Goel¹, Dinesh Kumar^{2*} and P. Mathur²

¹Department of Microbiology, Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad, India
²Clinical Microbiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, India

*Corresponding author

Abstract:
Enteric microbial agents in HIV differ in several ways between developing and developed world, the awareness of which can often guide appropriate prevention and patient treatment when limitation of resources prevent laboratory diagnosis of exact etiological agent. The primary objective of this study was to define and compare enteric bacterial pathogens in HIV-1 infected with diarrheal symptoms and non-HIV infected controls with diarrheal symptoms at a tertiary care hospital in northern India. This prospective study was conducted between January 2014 and December 2015 of a tertiary care academic health organization of North India. Stool samples from 300 HIV seropositive cases with diarrhea (study group) and 600 HIV negative diarrhea cases (control group) were examined. Samples were inoculated onto standard culture media. All the isolates were tested for antimicrobial susceptibility. Out of 300 HIV seropositive cases with diarrhea, 114 (38%) were positive for bacterial pathogens whereas in 600 HIV seronegative with diarrhea controls 120 (20%) were positive for bacterial pathogens. 41 isolates of Diarrheogenic Escherichia coli, 24 Campylobacter jejuni, 10 Aeromonas hydrophila, 16 Shigella spp., 9 Salmonella spp., and 14 Yersinia enterocolitica were recovered from the HIV infected cases. Most of the bacteria were resistant to nalidixic acid. There is underline need for epidemiological investigations to screen microbial etiological agents in HIV infected subjects with diarrhoea along with their antibiogram periodically for reduction of morbidity and mortality in these patients.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Human immunodeficiency virus, Intestinal infections, North-India, Opportunistic-enteropathogens

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Section: Microbiology

Extended Spectrum β Lactamase Producing Lactose Fermenters Causing Neonatal Septicaemia in a Tertiary Care Center in Uttar Pradesh

Prem P Mishra¹, Dakshina Bisht², Ved Prakash¹, Anil Kumar¹, Varun Goyal³

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Extended-spectrum Beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing enterobacteriaceae are of escalating concern in today's antibiotic era especially in neonatal sepsis. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of ESBL producing *E. coli* and *Klebsiella species* in neonatal sepsis.

Material and Methods: This cross sectional study included 382 samples with signs and symptoms of neonatal sepsis. Blood cultures were done and the isolates were identified using standard biochemical tests and antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed by Kirby Bauer method. Beta-lactamase production of the isolates were tested by combined disc diffusion test.

Results: Out of 382 samples, 124 (32.46%) samples [males were n=78/227 (34.36%) and 46/155 (29.67%) in females] were culture positive. The culture positivity among the Early Onset Neonatal Sepsis and Late Onset Neonatal Sepsis cases were 47.38% (n=59/124) and 52.42% (n=65/124). The most common risk associated factors were premature birth, low birth weight, caesarian section etc among EONS and Low birth weight, premature birth, invasive procedures etc among LONS. Among the etiological agents, *Staphylococcus aureus* (n=24/47) (51.06%) and Coagulase negative *Staphylococci* (CoNS) (n=14/47) (29.79%) were most frequently isolated among Gram positive and *Escherichia coli* (n=30/73) (41.09%) followed by *Klebsiella species* (n=23/73) (31.51%) among the Gram negative isolates. ESBL production was seen in n=24/53 (45.28%) isolates [*Escherichia coli* n=13 (54.17%) and *Klebsiella species* n=11 (45.83%)]. Colistin and Imipenem are the most sensitive antibiotics for *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella species*.

Conclusion: High prevalence of ESBL producing *E. coli* and *Klebsiella species*.

In developing countries like India, the multiple drug resistant (MDR) organisms causing neonatal septicemia are increasing and in particular Extended Spectrum β Lactamase producing Enterobacteriaceae are of utmost concern. ESBL producers are resistant to β -lactam antibiotics including third-generation cephalosporins and often exhibit resistance to other classes of drugs such as aminoglycosides, cotrimoxazole, tetracycline and fluoroquinolones. AmpC β -lactamases are the cephalosporinases which are poorly inhibited by clavulanic acid. These are different from ESBLs by their capability to hydrolyze cephalosporins. Thus, they pose a fearsome challenge for patient management with limited therapeutic options. The common factors associated with these infections are low birth weight, prolonged hospitalization, invasive procedures, surgery and also colonization by bacteria from hospital environment, a significant proportion of these septicemic babies are those, who were born unattended or ill attended in the hospital in unhygienic environment. In developing countries *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Acinetobacter* are more accountable than Group B *Streptococcus* and Coagulase negative *Staphylococci* (CoNS) in causing early onset neonatal septicemia (EONS). *Klebsiella spp.* and *Pseudomonas spp.*, *Salmonella spp.* precede Coagulase Negative *Staphylococcus* (CoNS) and *Staphylococcus aureus* in causation of Late Onset Neonatal Septicemia (LONS). Numerous outbreaks of septicemia by gram negative isolate especially the ESBL producers have been reported from different places out of which *Klebsiella spp.* and *E. coli* are more prevalent than any other enterobacterial species.¹ Resistant bacteria are emerging

Munesh Kumar Sharma, Dakshina Bisht, Shekhar Pal. Detection of Metallo- β -lactamase producing Gram Negative Bacteria in clinical isolates in Tertiary care Hospital - A prospective study. IAIM, 2019; 6(4): 107-111.

Original Research Article

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

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International Archives of Integrated Medicine, Vol. 6, Issue 4, April, 2019.
 Copy right © 2019, IAIM, All Rights Reserved.
 Available online at <http://iaimjournal.com/>
 ISSN: 2394-0026 (P) ISSN: 2394-0034 (O)
 Received on: 24-03-2019 Accepted on: 31-03-2019
 Source of support: Nil Conflict of interest: None declared.

How to cite this article: Munesh Kumar Sharma, Dakshina Bisht, Shekhar Pal. Detection of Metallo- β -lactamase producing Gram Negative Bacteria in clinical isolates in Tertiary care Hospital - A prospective study. IAIM, 2019; 6(4): 107-111.

Abstract

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Isolation Of Beta Lactamases Engendering Lactose Fermenters From Different Categories Of Neonatal Sepsis Cases

Isolation Of Beta Lactamases Engendering Lactose Fermenters

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Keywords: AmpC, ESBL, E.coli, Klebsiella, Neonatal sepsis.

Abstract

Background: The escalating incidence of ESBLs and Amp C producers in various grievous clinical conditions has convoluted treatment strategies. The objective of this study is to determine the incidence of ESBLs and AmpC



Published
2019-05-01

How to Cite
Mishra, P. P., Bishr, D., Sharma, V. P., & Goel, V. (2019). Isolation Of Beta Lactamases Engendering Lactose Fermenters From Different Categories Of Neonatal Sepsis Cases: Isolation Of Beta Lactamases Engendering Lactose Fermenters. *National Journal of Integrated Research in Medicine*, 10(2), 29-34. Retrieved from <http://nijrpd.ac.in/ijp/index.php/nijrm/article/view/2523>

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Comparison of Methods for Detection of Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases Production by Escherichia coli and Klebsiella Isolates from Neonatal Sepsis Cases.

Journal Title: *International Journal of Medical Science and Innovative Research (IJMSIR)* - Year 2019, Vol 4, Issue 1

Abstract

Background: ESBL production in critical conditions especially in neonatal sepsis is a burgeoning problem and their detection poses hindrance in establishing the prompt diagnosis. Aim: This study was carried out to unearth the effective and easy standard method to identify ESBL production in Escherichia coli and Klebsiella species isolated from neonatal sepsis cases. Methodology: 382 neonatal sepsis cases were subjected to blood culture and the isolates were identified and screened as per CLSI guidelines 2016 while the confirmation were done by combined disc diffusion test, Minimum inhibitory concentration test, Double Disc approximation test and E-test to check their efficacy. Results: Blood culture positivity was found to be 32.46% (EONS- 47.58% 4LONS- 52.42%) out of which 58.87% were Gram negative isolates, 37.91% were Gram positive isolates and 3.22% were Candida spp. E.coli and Group B Streptococci were more common in EONS while Klebsiella spp., CNS and Pseudomonas aeruginosa were more common in LONS cases. Out of 54.78% presumptive ESBL producers, phenotypic confirmation by CDOT and MIC reduction test were done in 45.28% isolates (E. coli: 81.25%, Klebsiella species: 84.6%) while 68.75%, & 69.23% for E.coli and Klebsiella species respectively were confirmed by E strip test. The DDAT were positive for 42.5% & 41.5% number of cases respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV were found to be 100% each for MIC, for DDAT (70.83%, 100%, 100% and 42%) and for E test to be (83.33%, 100%, 100% and 55.56%). Conclusion: Low specificity of screening test reflects detection of many false positive strains and low sensitivity of tests signals many missed identification. This study suggested the use of E test is better method to confirm screening positive ESBL isolates along with CDOT and MIC reduction test at microbiology laboratory.

Authors and Affiliations

Dakshina Bisht



EP ID	EPS36991
DOI	-
Views	65
Downloads	0

How to Cite

Dakshina Bisht (2019). Comparison of Methods for Detection of Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamases Production by Escherichia coli and Klebsiella Isolates From Neonatal Sepsis Cases. *International Journal of Medical Science and Innovative Research (IJMSIR)*, 4(1), 295-305. <https://europub.co.uk/articles/i-4-36991>

Article type
Case Report

Article page
77-81

Authors Details
Gyanendra S Mittal^{*}, Deepak Sundriyal, Mudit Agrawal

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Paraganglioma of superior laryngeal nerve mimicking as carotid body tumor: A rare case report

Case Report

Author Details : Gyanendra S Mittal^{*}, Deepak Sundriyal, Mudit Agrawal

Volume : 1, Issue : 4, Year : 2019

Article Page : 77-81

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Abstract

A paraganglioma is rare **neuroendocrine neoplasms** arise from chromaffin cells that may develop at various body sites (including the head, neck, thorax and abdomen). About 97% are benign and remaining 3% are malignant because they are able to produce distant **metastases**. Vagal paragangliomas represent <math>< 5>1

We present a case of paraganglioma of superior laryngeal nerve, because of rarity of the disease and after careful search no case report as tumor arising from the superior laryngeal nerve is found in the literature. Patient underwent pre-operative investigations like CT Angio, MRI, DOTA-NOC Scan and tumor markers. Intra-operatively it had seen that tumor was arising from superior laryngeal branch of vagus nerve. Patient recovered well after surgery and developed post operative neurological complications like voice changes and aspiration to liquids. These complications were managed conservatively. Absence of neurological symptoms, local invasion, indolent histological features and absence of lymph node metastasis confirm the frequent benign behaviour of these neoplasms.

Keywords: Paraganglioma, Superior laryngeal nerve, Vagus paraganglioma, Carotid body tumor, Head and neck tumours.

How to cite : Mittal G S, Sundriyal D, Agrawal M. Paraganglioma of superior laryngeal nerve mimicking as carotid body tumor: A rare case report. *IP J Surg Allied Sci* 2019;1(4):77-81

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ISSN: 0973-7510
E-ISSN: 2581-690X

Proteomic Analysis of Circulating Immune Complexes from Tuberculosis Patients

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J Pure Appl Microbiol. 2019, 13 (2): 1235-1244 | Article Number: 5562
<https://dx.doi.org/10.22207/JPAM.13.2.65> | © The Author(s). 2019
Received: 05/04/2019 | Accepted: 20/05/2019 | Published: 28/06/2019



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ABSTRACT

Circulating immune complexes (CICs) are associated with disease progression in Tuberculosis (TB) though their role in pathogenesis is still unclear. Hence the present study was undertaken to identify proteins of diagnostic potential in tuberculosis by proteomic profiling of CICs. Serum samples from tuberculosis patients (n=28), latent TB (n=10) and healthy (n=15) individuals were collected and CICs levels were estimated by ELISA.

Special Issue Articles - Vol. 10 (suppl. 1), December 2020: "Marburg Virus - New Frontiers of International Interest in Old Virus with a New Face"

Special Issue Articles - Vol. 14 (suppl. 1), May 2020: "Coronaviruses and COVID-19 - Past, Present, and Future"

1 of 4 Automatic Zoom

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Saudi Journal of Oral and Dental Research
 Abbreviated Key Title: Saudi J Oral Dent Res
 ISSN 2518-1300 (Print) ISSN 2518-1297 (Online)
 Scholar Middle East Publishers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
 Journal homepage: <http://sjo.smpub.com/sjodr/>

Original Research Article

Evaluation of Zinc Oxide Eugenol and Vitapex for Carrying Out Endodontic Therapy of Necrotic Primary Teeth

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 DOI:10.31276/sjodr.2019.4.5.16

Received: 17.05.2019 | Accepted: 25.05.2019 | Published: 30.05.2019

Abstract

Background: Various root canal filling materials for primary teeth have been used from time to time; the most commonly used and readily available materials are zinc oxide eugenol and Vitapex. **Aim:** We conducted this study with the aim of comparing the effect of Zinc oxide eugenol and Vitapex for carrying out endodontic therapy of necrotic primary teeth. **Methods:** Study was performed on 165 teeth. Clinical and radiographic assessment of the patients was done pre-operatively. In the zinc oxide eugenol group, paste was prepared and paper points covered with the material were used to coat the root canal walls. In the Vitapex group, the premixed paste was packaged in a syringe with a number of disposable tips. **Results:** On pre-operative clinical and radiographic assessment of 165 teeth, pain was found among 116 (70.3%), bone radiolucency 90 (54.5%), abnormal mobility 75 (45.5%) subjects. Swelling outside the oral cavity was seen in least 31 (18.8%) number of subjects. Among subjects in which Zinc oxide eugenol was used, 31 (18.8%) subjects showed short fillings while in cases where Vitapex was used, 9.7 percent showed short fillings. **Conclusion:** Premixed calcium hydroxide and iodoform paste (Vitapex) offered as a healthy choice as a filling material following pulpotomy in primary non-vital teeth as compared to zinc oxide eugenol.

Keywords: Zinc oxide eugenol, pain relief, Vitapex, primary teeth.

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INTRODUCTION

A key determinant of root canal treatment of the primary teeth depends upon the root canal material (Vitapex) and is claimed to be a nearly ideal root canal filling material for primary teeth. The combination of antibacterial, resorbable, and tissue compatible

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Metabolic effects of oral vitamin D supplementation as an adjuvant therapy on subjects with type 2 diabetes

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18203/2519-2003.ijbcp20193192>

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, Supplementation, Vitamin D

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CURRENT ISSUE

ISSUE

Vol. 8 No. 8 (2019) August 2019

SECTION

Original Research Articles

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Awareness and utilization of Geriatric Welfare Schemes among urban elderly population of District Gautam Budh Nagar

View Abstract
 PDF
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Published
 2019-09-30

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47203/IJCH.2019.v31i03.005>

Keywords: Welfare, Geriatric, Awareness, Utilization, Factors, Urban



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ABSTRACT HOW TO CITE METRICS REFERENCES

Background: India has 8.6% elderly population which is going to increase to 12% by 2025. Government of India is providing for the elderly through various social security and welfare schemes as well as legislations. But various studies, mostly in rural areas have shown that the awareness regarding these schemes was poor and incomplete. Utilization of schemes by the beneficiaries was even poorer. Very few

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Current Issues

SSR Inst. Int. J. Life Sci. ISSN (O): 2581-8740 | ISSN (P): 2581-8732
 Dist et al. 2019
 DOI:10.21176/SSR-IJLS.2019.5.5.2
 open@access

Research Article

Morphometric Study of Pinna in Relation to Age in Uttar Pradesh Population

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Received: 11 Apr 2019/ Revised: 09 Jul 2019/ Accepted: 27 Aug 2019

ABSTRACT
Background: Morphometric dimensions of ear plays a very important role in plastic surgery and prosthetics. This study aimed to determine different morphometric parameters of both ear and to provide information regarding age related changes.
Methods: A study was conducted on 167 subjects including both males and females. The ear was measured using vernier calliper with an accuracy of 0.001 and recorded in millimeters (mm) in a data sheet. The size of pinna and the lobule were measured on both right and left side and were correlated with age of the individual. Readings were statistically analyzed in order to determine the relationship between the size of the pinna and the age of the individual.
Results: In our study of age 18–30 ear length was 6.15 cm, lobule length and width was 1.87 cm and 1.99 cm and in age 31–40 ear length was 6.32 mm, lobular length and width was 1.95 cm and 2.01 cm and in age 41–50 yrs ear length was 6.415 cm, lobular length and width was 1.98 cm and 2.06 cm. This shows that in our study ear length were increasing significantly with age and similarly Rt and Lt lobular length and Lt lobular width were also increasing significantly with the age. There was no significant difference between the size of the right and left pinna.
Conclusion: The present study shows that the expansion of auricle with age was related to structural change in auricular cartilage. The ear morphometry also helps in predicting ear anomalies and to reproduce anatomically corrected ear during its reconstruction.

Key-words: Ear auricle, Ear length, Ear lobule, Ear width, Morphometry

INTRODUCTION
 Human ear is a complex, curved interwined substructure as compared to rest of human body, its shape is framed by cartilage and dermal folds of connective tissue. There have been claims in recent years that the external ear may be utilized for personal identification of both males and females individuals. It is known that

Volume : VIII, Issue : V, May - 2019

Morphometric Evaluation of Anterior Aspect of Atlas and Axis

Poonam Patnaik, Yogesh Yadav, Dalvinder Singh

Abstract :

Morphometric Evaluation of Anterior Aspect of Atlas and Axis Background: Median atlanto-axial joint dislocation and fracture of dens may require the surgical decompression by anterior approach in certain cases. Aim and objective: To evaluate the dimensions of anterior part of atlas and axis vertebrae quantitatively and discuss its clinical importance. Material and Methods: Morphometric measurements were done for forty atlas (thickness, transverse distance, height of anterior arch) and forty axis vertebrae (odontoid height, widest odontoid diameter in coronal plane, height and width of facet on dens). Mean, standard deviation, standard error and 95% confidence interval were calculated for each parameter. Results: The mean anterior arch thickness and height were 5.81 +/- 1.19 mm and 11.45 +/- 2.79 mm respectively. The distance between medial margins of lateral masses was 15.58 +/- 2.75mm. The height and widest odontoid diameter were 15.26 +/- 2.51mm and 10.88 +/- 0.78 mm respectively. Conclusions: Our study provides the useful data on dimensions of atlas and axis for anterior approach surgery at c1-c2 junction.

Keywords :

Atlas Axis Dens Morphometry

Article: [Download PDF](#) DOI: 10.36106/ijcr

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MORPHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF ANTERIOR ASPECT OF ATLAS AND AXIS, Poonam Patnaik, Yogesh Yadav, Dalvinder Singh INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH : Volume-8 | Issue-5 | May-2019

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What is the state of awareness of Janani Suraksha Yojna in Aligarh: a comparison between Rural and Urban Areas

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Published
2019-12-31

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47203/IJCH.2019.v31i04.018>

Keywords: Maternal mortality, Janani Suraksha Yojana, slums, rural population



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ABSTRACT HOW TO CITE METRICS REFERENCES

Background: Maternal mortality and morbidity continues to remain high in India, despite the existence of successive national programs for improving maternal and child health since the 1980s. In 2005, the Government of India launched the National Rural Health Mission to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable populations. Reduction in MMR to

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Current Issue

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Year :2019 | Volume : 68 | Issue : 3 | Page : 211-214

Role of fingerprint patterns in the histopathologically diagnosed breast cancer females

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Date of Submission: 21-Aug-2019

Date of Acceptance: 21-Nov-2019

Date of Web Publication: 07-Jan-2020

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Source of Support: None, Conflict of Interest: None

DOI: 10.4103/IJASLI.IJASLI_109_19

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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 fingerprint patterns among women with histopathologically diagnosed breast cancer and controls. **Material and Methods:** The study was conducted with 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 (24.86%), arches (4.12%) and radial loop (3.24%). **Conclusion:** In the normal females, the most common pattern was whorl (50.82%) followed 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

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 e-ISSN: 2279-0853, p-ISSN: 2279-0861, Volume 18, Issue 4 Ser. 6 (April, 2019), PP 50-52
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Study of Coronary Domination in North Indian Population

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Abstract
Background: Coronary artery disease is one of the major reasons for death in developing countries like India. Dominance pattern of the heart has an important clinical significance. Left dominant anatomy is believed to be associated with worse prognoses for patients with acute coronary syndrome and stable coronary artery disease. Not much study has been done in North India regarding dominance of coronary artery. This study was to determine the pattern of coronary artery dominance in North Indian hearts.
Results: This study was carried on 76 specimens of cadaveric hearts and observed for the dominance of coronary arteries. Out of 100 specimens studied, the posterior interventricular artery originated from RCA (right coronary artery) in 83 (83%) cases, in 14 (14%) cases posterior interventricular artery originated from LCA, in 3 (3%) cases posterior interventricular artery originated from both RCA and LCA.
Conclusions: Considering the risk of higher mortality in left coronary dominance and coronary co-dominance pattern, more prevalence of myocardial infarction in left coronary dominance. This study would be helpful to the cardiologists, radiologists and surgeons of North India.
Keywords: Coronary artery disease, coronary domination, myocardial infarction.

Date of Submission: 24-03-2019 Date of acceptance: 08-04-2019

I. Background
 In developed countries, Coronary artery disease is one of the major reasons for death. Hettler classified the following types of coronary circulation: right coronary artery dominance (RD), left coronary artery dominance (LD), and co-dominant (CD)(1).
 In eighty five percent of the individuals, the right coronary artery (RCA) is dominant. In fifteen percent the RCA is non dominant in which one half have PDA and posterolateral branch arising from the distal circumflex artery called left dominance and in the remaining half the RCA gives rise to PDA and the left circumflex artery (LCx) provides all the posterolateral branches called co-dominant (2).



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Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of SHKM Government Medical College, Mewat Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **The effect of short message service (SMS) reminders on adherence with (IVIS) during pregnancy in primary care setting of district Nuh (Haryana)**

Name of Primary Researcher: Dr. Abhishek Singh

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad) & SHKM Government Medical College, Mewat**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: 1. Dr. Deepika Agrawal
2. Dr. Pawan Kumar Goel

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor:

1. Professor and Head, Dept of Community Medicine, Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad
2. Professor, Dept of Community Medicine, SHKM Government Medical College, Mewat cum Director, SHKM Government Medical College, Mewat

Duration of Project: from2019.....to.....2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
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Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur, Utter Pradesh Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "Studies of liver for accessory sulci, fissures, and lobes with special emphasis on Rouvier's sulcus in cadaveric specimens of liver as well as seen during laparoscopic cholecystectomy"

Name of Primary Researcher: Ruchi Sharma

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad) & Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Renu Mishra
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Dept. of Anatomy, Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences

Duration of Project: from March 2019.....to..... March 2022.....

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

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S.I.M.S., HAPUR (U.P.)



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Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Varun Arjun Medical College and Rohilkhand Hospital NH 24, Banthra Shahjahanpur (UP). Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "A Study to Evaluate the Drug Utilization Pattern of Antimicrobials in In-Patient and out Patient in Paediatric Department of a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital"

Name of Primary Researcher: Mohd. Shadab

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad) & Varun Arjun Medical College and Rohilkhand Hospital NH 24, Banthra (Shahjahanpur)

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Dharmender Gupta

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Professor of Pharmacology
VAMC & RH, Banthra Shahjahanpur
UP

Duration of Project: fromNovember 2019.....to.....2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University

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(Collaborating Institute)
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Varun Arjun Medical College
Banthra Shahjahanpur (U.P.)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Krishna Mohan Medical College and Hospital, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh 281123 Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "Effect of arginine as an adjuvant drug used along with first line drugs in active tuberculosis"

Name of Primary Researcher: Kumar Raja Mada

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Krishna Mohan Medical College and hospital.Mathura.**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr.Hemantt Datt

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Associate Professor, Krishna Mohan Medical College & Hospital, Mathura.

Duration of Project: from2019.....to.....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

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

[Signature]
09/08/21
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal
Department of Pharmacology
(Collaborating Institute)
Krishna Mohan Medical College & Hospital,
Mathura

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of HEI Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Study of virulence factors and molecular characterization of multi drug resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa from Intensive Care Unit.**

Name of Primary Researcher: Mr Shivendra Dutt Shukla

Designation in HEI: Tutor

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, Uttar-Pradesh.**

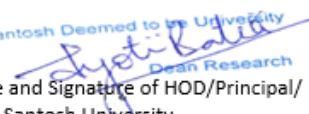
Mentor Allocated: Dr Razia Khatoon, Professor, Department of Microbiology, Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Mau, Ataria, Sitapur-261303, (U.P.), INDIA.

Mentor Affiliation: Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Mau, Ataria, Sitapur-261303, U.P, India.

Duration of Project: fromJanuary 2019.....to.....October 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


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


Name and Signature of
HOD
(Collaborator)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **Mayo Institute of medical sciences** Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Analysis of cardiovascular changes between hypertensive and normotensive Type II Diabetes patient**

Name of Primary Researcher: Dr. NIHARIKA SINGH

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Mayo Institute of medical sciences**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. JUHI AGRAWAL

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Professor, HOD Department of Biochemistry
Santosh Medical College

Duration of Project: from2018.....to.....2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
[Signature]
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

[Signature]
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Rama Medical College, Hospital & research centre Pilkhuwa, Hapur, Pin Code 245304 Uttar Pradesh. Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **THE PATTERN OF ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF HUMAN BRAIN & ITS VARIATIONS AS SEEN IN "MAGNETIC RESONANCE ANGIOGRAPHY OF BRAIN" IN NORTH INDIAN POPULATION**

Name of Researcher: Vidit Pratap Dixit


Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Rama Medical College Hospital & research centre Pilkhuwa, Hapur pin Code 245304.**

Co-guide: Dr. Varita Gupta Prof & Head, Department of Anatomy Rama medical college Pilkhuwa hapur U.P.

Co-guide: Dr. Rajul Rastogi Ex. Associate Prof. Department of Radio diagnosis, Rama Medical College Pilkhuwa, Hapur.

Duration of Project: fromSeptember 2018.....to.....August 2023.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University

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


Dr. Varita Gupta
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)
Rama Medical College Pilkhuwa
Hapur 245304



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Safedabad, Barabanki- 220003, Uttar Pradesh Collaborates for Research as per following details.

Title of Research : "A MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF THE HUMAN CERVICAL SPINAL CANAL BY MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING IN ADULT POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH"

Name of Researcher: Mr. Sanjay Prasad Sah

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad) and Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Safedabad, Barabanki-225003, Uttar Pradesh

Co-guide : Dr. Rekha Khare
Professor & HOD
Department of Radio diagnosis, Hind Institute of Medical Sciences,
Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

Duration of Project : From September 2018 to August 2022

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Arati Bala
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

J. V. Singh
Dr. J. V. Singh 21/12/18 PRINCIPAL
Principal
Hind Institute of Medical Sciences
Safedabad, Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh-225003



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "A MORPHOMETRIC STUDY ON THE RENAL VASCULATURE AND ITS ANATOMICAL VARIANTS IN NORTH INDIA POPULATION BY MULTIDETECTOR COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY"


Name of Primary Researcher: Manu Gupta

Research Location: **Santosh Medical college & Hospital (Ghaziabad)**

Co-guide: Dr. Renu Mishra,
Ex. Professor & HOD, Department of Anatomy
Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur, U.P

Duration of Project: fromOctober 2018.....to.....August 2023.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University

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


Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal
(Collaborating Institute)
Department of Anatomy
S.A. No. 1, Hapur, U.P.



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh Deemed to be University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories that this HEI collaborates for Doctoral Research as per following details:

Title of Research: A study on Molecular characterization of ceftriaxone resistance in Salmonella entericaservortyphi and paratyphi Isolated from a tertiary care hospital

Name of Primary Researcher: Sanjay Singh Kaira

Designation in HEI:

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: Santosh Deemed to be University (Ghaziabad)

Mentor Allocated: Dr. Anuradha Makkar

Mentor Affiliation: Army college of medical sciences, New Delhi

Duration of Project: From..... 2018..... to..... 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
Sanjay Singh Kaira
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Anuradha Makkar
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)
Dr. Anuradha Makkar
M.D Microbiology
Prof & HOD
Dept of Microbiology (AEMS)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **AL-FALAH SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE** Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Evaluation of Oxidative stress and Thyroid Function in COPD Patients with Type II**

Name of Primary Researcher: Himani Agarwal

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ AL-FALAH SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH CENTRE**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Shilpa Mittal

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Associate Professor, Biochemistry Dept
AL-FALAH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Duration2018..... of Project: from
.....to.....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
Shyoti Kalia
Dean Research

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

Aravind S. T. K. Saha
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Govt. Institute of Medical Sciences, Greater Noida Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **Relationship between telomere length, endothelin-1 markers of inflammation and oxidative stress preeclampsia.**

Name of Primary Researcher: Dr. Ravoori Sazdeswar Rao, Batch 2017, Biochemistry

Co-Researcher (if any): N.A.

Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Manisha Singh

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/Govt. Institute of Medical Sciences,
Greater Noida, U.P

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: Associate Professor of Biochemistry Govt. Institute of
Medical Sciences, Greater Noida, U.P.

Duration of Project: from.....2018..... to.....2021.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Shyoti Bhatia
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Manisha Singh
Name and Signature of Co Guide
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Government Institute)
Government Institute of Medical Sciences
Greater Noida



SANTOSH
Deemed to be University
(Established u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)



**ST. THOMAS
HOSPITAL**
MALAKKARA

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of ST THOMAS HOSPITAL MALAKKARA, PATHANAMTHITTA, KERALA, INDIA Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **A double blind randomized controlled trial to assess the influence of hamulotomy during palatoplasty on hearing loss**

Name of Primary Researcher: DR MATHEW PC

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: ST THOMAS HOSPITAL MALAKKARA, PATHANAMTHITTA, KERALA INDIA

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: DR SOMANATHAN NAIR

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: HOD, Department of Surgery, ST Thomas Hospital

Duration of Project: from2018.....to.....2023.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Pratap Bhatia
Dean Research

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



Pratap Bhatia
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of NC Medical College & Hospital, Israna, Panipat, HR Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: Effect of Yogic exercise on Memory & Cardiovascular Parameters in Medical Students Under Examination Stress.

Name of Primary Researcher: Subarna Ghosh, Batch- Sept. 2015, Physiology

Co-Researcher (if any): N.A.

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/NC Medical College & Hospital, Israna, Panipat, HR

Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Sushma Sood

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: Professor & HOD, Department of Physiology, NC Medical College & Hospital, Israna, Panipat, HR

Duration of Project: from.....2017..... to.....2021.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Shyoti Bala
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Prad
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of K D Medical college Hospital and Research Centre Mathura Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "**Evaluation of cord blood biochemical parameters in Newborns**"

Name of Primary Researcher: **OM PRAKASH JHA**

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ K D Medical College Hospital and
Research Centre Mathura**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: **Dr. Ajay Das**

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Associate Professor Dep. of Biochemistry KD Medical college Hospital and Research Centre Mathura

Duration of Project: from2017.....to.....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
Ajay Das
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

[Signature]
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Mayo Institute of medical sciences Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "CT SCAN EVALUATION OF CERVICAL CANAL STENOSIS AND ASSOCIATED FACET JOINT ARTHROSIS"

Name of Primary Researcher: Kanhiva iee

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Mayo Institute of medical sciences

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Harshita pant
Professor
Dept. of Rdiodiagnosis, Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences

Duration of Project: FromSeptember 2017..... To.....August 2022.....

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

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

2.8.217
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)
Mayo Institute of Medical
Sciences, Ghaziabad,
Uttar Pradesh-201001

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Valuation of Pro-inflammatory Cytokines, Oxidative stress and Psychological stress levels in Poly Cystic Ovarian Syndrome**

Name of Primary Researcher: Krattika Singhal

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

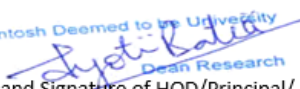
Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, U.P**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr.Kamna Singh

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Associate Professor, Krishna Mohan Medical College & Hospital, Mathura.

Duration of Project: from2017.....to.....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

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


Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Govt. Medical College, Badaun, U.P. Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **Prevalence of Methicillin resistance staphylococcus and evaluation of different phenotypic and genotypic method for MRSA**

Name of Primary Researcher: **Pradeep Kumar**

Co-Researcher (if any): N.A.

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/

Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: **Dr Vashisth Mishra**

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: **Assistant Professor, Dept of Microbiology, Govt. Medical College, Badaun, U.P.**

Duration of Project: from.....2017..... to.....2021.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Pradeep Kumar
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Dr. Vashisth Mishra
Name
HOD
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **GSVM Medical College, Kanpur** Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **Role of biochemical Marker in the Assessment of Myocardial infarction**

Name of Primary Researcher: **Manish Kumar Verma. Batch 2017, Biochemistry**

Co-Researcher (if any): **N.A.**

Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: **Dr. Anand Narayan Singh**

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/GSVM Medical College, Kanpur.**

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: **Associate Professor & Head (Dept of Biochemistry),
GSVM Medical College Kanpur, UP**

Duration of Project: **from.....2017..... to.....2021.....**

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Shyoti Kalia
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Anand
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **Rohilkhand Medical College** Bareilly Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **Body composition, serum soluble ST2 receptors and B type Natriuretic peptides in thyroid disorders**

Name of Primary Researcher: **Ankalavya R**

Co-Researcher (if any): **N.A.**

Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: **Dr. Shashi Kant Verma**

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/Rohilkhand Medical College Bareilly.**

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: **Professor & HOD, Dept of Physiology,
Rohilkhand Medical College and hospital,
4, Pilibhit Bypass Rd, Pawan Vihar, Bareilly, U.P**

Duration of Project: **from.....2017..... to.....2020.....**

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Shyeta Khatun
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Shyeta Khatun
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **SMSR Sharda University** Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Evaluation of oxidative stress and insulin resistance in different stages of Knee Osteoarthritis patients**

Name of Primary Researcher: Dr. Rahul Saxena

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ SMSR Sharda University**(Greater Noida)

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Pf. (Dr.) Gladys Rai

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: HOD, Biochemistry Dept, **SMSR Sharda University**

Duration of Project: from21/10/2017..to.....25/09/2020.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Chyoti Balak
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Gai (DR GLADYS RAI)
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
Professor & Head
Department of Biochemistry
(Collaborating Institute)
Sharda University, Greater Noida

[Article preview](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Section snippets](#)[References \(10\)](#)[Cited by \(3\)](#)[Recommended articles \(6\)](#)

Journal of the Anatomical Society of India

Volume 66, Supplement 2, October 2017, Pages 528-530



Review Article

Platelet rich plasma—A new revolution in medicine

Vishram Singh^a, Rashmi Singh^b,  Gaurav Singh^c[Show more](#) [+ Add to Mendeley](#) [Share](#) [Cite](#)<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasi.2017.10.010>[Get rights and content](#) 

Abstract

In the recent years there has been a paradigm shift in consideration of platelets from being just hemostatic cells to actually performing a myriad of diverse functions. The recent use of Platelet Rich Plasma as therapeutic agent is based on its growth factor content and the matrix provided by the platelets themselves. An overview of PRP, its uses in the field of medicine is provided for correct understanding of PRP therapy. Standardization of preparation and administration also remains a challenge due to various variables present. How beneficial are these individually tailored protocols, still remains to be seen.

Blood is mainly liquid plasma containing small solid components such as RBC, WBC and

[FEEDBACK](#) 

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of United Institute of Medical Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh-211012 Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FORAMEN OVALE AND ANGULAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FORAMEN OVALE AND TRIGEMINAL IMPRESSION AND ITS CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS"

Name of Primary Researcher: Ashish Gupta

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ United Institute of Medical Sciences Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh: 211012**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Aditya Pratap Singh

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Associate Professor Dept Of Anatomy United Institute of Medical Sciences, Prayagraj

Duration of Project: FromSeptember 2017..... to..... August 2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Prayagraj

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



Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Government institute of medical sciences, Greater Noida Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Morphometric Analysis Of Pterion, Asterion, Bregma, Lamda in North Indian Population**

Name of Primary Researcher: Asha Joshi

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Government institute of medical sciences**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Ranjana Verma

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Professor & HOD, Department of Anatomy Government institute of medical sciences

Duration of Project: fromSeptember 2017.....to..... September 2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Ashita Kalia
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)
[Signature]

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences, Gadia, Barabanki-225001, Uttar Pradesh Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research : "CT SCAN EVALUATION OF CERVICAL CANAL STENOSIS AND ASSOCIATED FACET JOINT ARTHROSIS"
Name of Researcher: Kanhaiya jee
Research Location : Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences, Gadia, Barabanki-225001
Co-guide : Dr.Harshita pant
Professor
Dept. of Rdiodiagnosis, Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences
Duration of Project : From September 2017 to August 2022

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University

Jyoti Bala
Dean Research

Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/Dean-
Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, PratapVihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Dr. (Prof.) Vinod Kumar
2.8.22

Dr. (Prof.) Vinod Kumar
Dean
Mayo Institute of Medical
Sciences, Gadia, Barabanki,
Uttar Pradesh-225001

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<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aGf9cA6viU0EyPUkFvHOG2M15PNRv3V3/view>

1/1

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of D.V.V.P.I.'s D.A. Vaidya Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research Association between chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and peripheral arterial disease in construction workers - Cross Sectional Study

Name of Primary Researcher: U Sivakumar

Co-Researcher (if any) - N/A

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad) / D.V.V.P.I.'s Medical College (to be filled) Ahmednagar, M.H.

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Sunita Nighate

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Professor & HOD, Department of Physiology, D.V.V.P.I.'s Medical College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

Duration of Project from 2017 to 2022

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

Name of Signatory of HOD/Principal/Dean - Dr. Sunita Nighate
 Santosh University
 No. 1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
 Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

For Santosh University
Dr. Sunita Nighate
 Dean Research

Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/Dean & Co-Guide (Collaborating Institute)

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<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UJAVL5lbcS42PA1S8Xc7EIHAr5J6Ag/view>

1/1

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of TMME & KC

Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: A STUDY OF SEXUAL DIHYDROTESTOSTERONE LEVEL & LIPID PROFILE IN TYPE II DIABETIC INDIVIDUALS

Name of Primary Researcher: Dr. Sanket Jheeta

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad) TMME & KC

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Duration of Project: from 2021 to 2022

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National Journal of Physiology, Pharmacy and Pharmacology

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Blood pressure variations in textile mill middle-aged male workers exposed to noise

Seema Gupta¹, Varun Malhotra¹, Yogesh Tripathi¹, Pratibha Dev²

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Received: December 24, 2016; Accepted: January 09, 2017

ABSTRACT

Background: Continuous exposure to occupational noise may create physiological derangements of parameters pertaining to stress and anxiety of an individual's life. Controversial outcomes over the years from different studies made this a topic of debate. **Aims and Objective:** The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of noise exposure on blood pressure of textile mill workers depending on the intensity of noise. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 120 male textile mill workers were enrolled for the study. 30 workers from each section including weaving, spinning, packaging and administration section, of the textile mill on the basis of noise level, were selected. They were categorized into groups on the basis of high noise exposure and low noise exposure. The age group criteria for this study were 35-55 years. Blood pressure of this study population was estimated using sphygmomanometer using auscultatory method. Body mass index and heart rate were also noted. **Results:** Significant results were obtained in this study. 22.5% workers were found to be hypertensive in this study population. The maximum numbers of hypertensive were found in weaving section. 5.8% workers of the total study population were having isolated systolic hypertensive and isolated diastolic hypertensive. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), mean arterial pressure (MAP), and pulse pressure (PP) were found to be significantly higher in high noise group (<0.05) compared to low noise group. Highest levels of SBP, DBP, MAP, and PP were found in weaving section with noise level between 95 and 100 db. Heart rate was also found to be significantly (<0.05) increased in high noise group. **Conclusion:** Continuous exposure to occupational noise may lead to adverse changes in blood pressure from mild risk to moderate risk depending on the intensity of noise. It may give lead to cardiovascular abnormalities, e.g., stroke and myocardial infarction. Occupational noise with higher intensity (>90 db) may be associated with hypertension.

KEY WORDS: Occupational Noise; Pulse Pressure; Mean Arterial Pressure; Cardiovascular Risk

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WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
SJIF Impact Factor 7.523
Volume 6, Issue 8, 1345-1353. Research Article ISSN 2277- 7105

A CROOS SECTIONAL STUDY IN NORTH EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH POPULATION FOR THE ESTIMATION OF HDL, TRIGLYCERIDES LEVELS IN RECENTLY DIAGNOSED PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 TAKING METFORMIN ALONE, METFORMIN WITH ADD ON SITAGLIPTIN AND SITAGLIPTIN ALONE

Neerjesh^{1*}, Vipender Singh Chopra², Raj Kishore Singh³, Rakesh Chandra Verma⁴, Praduman Mall⁵ and Gyanendra Kumar Bind⁶

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⁶Post Graduate, Department of Pharmacology, M.L.N Medical College, Allahabad.

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To evaluate the role of Metformin, Sitagliptin & combination of both drugs in Body weight, HDL-C & Triglyceride levels in recently diagnosed patients of type 2 Diabetes mellitus.

Article Received on 05 June 2017.
Revised on 20 June 2017,
Accepted on 05 July 2017
DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20178.8989

J Clin Diagn Res. 2017 Jul;11(7):ZC09-ZC13. doi: 10.7860/JCDR/2017/23831.10149. Epub 2017 Jul 1.

Comparative Evaluation of Bioactive Glass Putty and Platelet Rich Fibrin in the Treatment of Human Periodontal Intraony Defects: A Randomized Control Trial

Akbar Naqvi¹, D Gopalakrishnan², Meenu Taneja Bhasin³, Nilima Sharma⁴, Khushtar Haider⁵, Santosh Martande⁶

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28893033 PMCID: PMC5583776 DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2017/23831.10149

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Abstract

Introduction: Platelet-Rich Fibrin (PRF) and bioactive glass putty have been shown to be effective in promoting reduction in probing depth, gain in clinical attachment, and defect fill in intrabony periodontal defects. The individual role played by bioactive glass putty in combination with PRF is yet to be elucidated.

Aim: To compare the clinical effectiveness of the combination of PRF and bioactive glass putty and bioactive glass putty alone as regenerative techniques for intrabony defects in humans.

Materials and methods: Ten pairs of intrabony defects were surgically treated with PRF and bioactive

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**ASPERGILLUS COLONIZATION: A MARKER OF EXACERBATION IN CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE**

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Article Received on 02/03/2017

Article Revised on 23/04/2017

Article Accepted on 13/05/2017

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are becoming one of the main risk groups for development of Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis (IPA). **Aims and Objectives:** To isolate *Aspergillus* species from COPD patients having lower respiratory tract infections and to determine its role as an exacerbation factor. **Material and Methods:** Respiratory samples were collected from patients having COPD with or without exacerbations and cultured on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) for isolation of *Aspergillus* spp. which were confirmed by standard mycological methods. Whole blood samples were also collected and screened for the presence of specific anti-*Aspergillus* antibodies. **Results:** Of the total 150 LRTI patients, 30% (45) had COPD. 56% (22/45) of these COPD patients were unstable and hospitalized while 45% (20/45) were stable and did not require hospitalisation. 37% (17/45) *Aspergillus* spp. were isolated from the COPD patients majority of them being unstable. **Conclusion:** Colonization by *Aspergillus* spp. increased exacerbation in COPD patients and worsened their clinical condition.

KEYWORDS: *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Exacerbations, Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis (IPA).



Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2017.611.127>

**Bacteriological study of Orofacial Space Infections and
their Antibiotic Sensitivity Profile**

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*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Orofacial space infections are among the most commonly encountered problems in dental practice. Spreading odontogenic infections are the most common type of serious oral and maxillofacial infections and range from the periapical abscess to superficial and deep neck abscess. The purpose of this study was to identify and perform antibiotic susceptibility pattern of aerobes and anaerobes isolates from oral and maxillofacial infections. Fifty patients with space infection of odontogenic origin were selected irrespective of their age and gender. Pus samples were collected and processed in the microbiology laboratory for the growth of anaerobic and aerobic bacteria and antibiotic sensitivity profile. Demographic profile of the patients showed that male patients were more commonly involved and most patients fell into the third and fourth decade of age groups. Submandibular space was most commonly involved in 46% followed by buccal space in 20% cases. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the frequent aerobic bacterial isolate and among anaerobes, *Peptostreptococcus* spp. was most common (19/44%) followed by *Porphyromonas gingivalis* 7(16.27%). Clindamycin, Gentamycin, Linezolid, Imipenem were the most effective antibiotics. 20 % of the aerobes were resistant to penicillin. There is the predominance of Gram positive bacteria and sensitivity patterns were almost the same reflecting the relevance of ciprofloxacin, ceftazidime and amoxiclav in the treatment of maxillofacial infections. Metronidazole and clindamycin are effective antibiotic to treat

Keywords

Odontogenic infection,
Submandibular space,
Maxillofacial infection,
Orofacial Space
infections.

Article Info

Accepted:
10 September 2017
Available Online:
10 November 2017

Journal of Microbiology and Related Research
Volume 3 Number 1, January - June 2017
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21988/jmrs.2395.6623.8117.7>

Original Article

Isolation of MTB Strains and Determining the Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern via Bactec 320 from the Females of Child Bearing Age

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Received on 03.04.2017,
Accepted on 08.04.2017

Abstract

Background: The BACTEC MGIT 320 is a new, lower-capacity instrument for liquid culture developed for the growth and detection of *M. tuberculosis* and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. MGIT has an improved speed and sensitivity of MTB isolation and drug susceptibility testing, irrespective of the HIV status of the patient. This study was undertaken to find the appropriate antibiotic susceptibility pattern of confirmed positive MTB strains via MGIT 320 liquid culture technique. **Objectives:** Isolation of positive MTB strains and determination of their antibiotic susceptibility pattern using BACTEC 320 from the females of child bearing age group. **Material and Methods:** A total of 217 samples were processed involving the isolation of MTB strains along with the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of positive MTB's. Both techniques were used culture and RT-PCR to find the prevalence and AST via BACTEC 320 system. Analysis of the results was done at the end of the procedure. **Results:** Out of 217 samples, there were 29 positive MTB strains by RT-PCR technique whereas via liquid culture there were 11 positive MTB strains. The Antibiotic susceptibility pattern for MTB positive strains for both the first and second line was Levofloxacin, Kanamycin and PAS were found to be much sensitive whereas Isoniazid and Ethionamide were found to be more resistant than others. **Conclusion:** RT-PCR technique detects the total count of mycobacterial bacilli whereas via liquid culture only viable bacteria are detected i.e. true



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ABSTRACT

COLONIZATION OF ASPERGILLUS SPECIES IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

Alosha Sharma, Dakshina Bishk*, Shukla Das, Ritu Agarwal and V.K.Arora

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Isolation of Aspergillus species from lower respiratory tract samples is the first indication of IPA (Invasive Pulmonary Aspergillosis) which depends on the underlying condition of the patients. Elderly patients having lower respiratory tract infections are among the risk group of developing invasive disease by Aspergillus spp due to impaired lung conditions. **Aims and Objectives:** To isolate Aspergillus species from elderly patients having lower respiratory tract infection. **Material and Methods:** Sputum samples and whole blood samples were collected from elderly patients. Sputum samples were cultured on Sabouraud's dextrose agar and blood samples were screened for detecting IgE, IgG and IgM specific for Aspergillus. Fungal isolates were confirmed by conventional methods. **Results:** From the 81 elderly patients, 11 (13 %) Aspergillus spp. were isolated. Of these 4 (5%) patients had raised IgG specific for Aspergillus fumigatus and were clinically categorized as having probable IPA. However, 7 (8%) patients who yielded Aspergillus spp. and negative for serum IgG specific for A.fumigatus were categorized as having possible IPA. **Conclusion:** Early identification and detection of colonisation in critically ill elderly patients having LRTI is important and treatment should be considered if Aspergillus spp are isolated in their pulmonary secretions.

[\[Full Text Article\]](#)

J Clin Diagn Res. 2017 Jul;11(7):DC10-DC12. doi: 10.7860/JCDR/2017/25842.10167. Epub 2017 Jul 1.

Fungal Rhinosinusitis: Microbiological and Histopathological Perspective

Ajay Kumar Singh¹, Prashant Gupta², Nitya Verma³, Vineeta Khare⁴, Abrar Ahamed⁵, Virendra Verma⁶, S P Agarwal⁶

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PMID: 28892889 PMCID: PMC5583846 DOI: 10.7860/JCDR/2017/25842.10167

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Current concepts of diagnosis for mycobacterial infections in female genital tract

Review Article

Author Details : Pooja S. Gangania, Dakshina Bisht, Varsha A. Singh

Volume : 4, Issue : 1, Year : 2017

Article Page : 7-13

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Abstract

Female genital tuberculosis is a very common cause of infertility not only in India but in other developing countries also. The organ which gets most affected is fallopian tubes (90-100%), followed by endometrium (50-60%), ovaries (20-50%), cervix (5-15%) and vulva vagina (1%). The mode of transmission to the genital tract usually is the haematogenous spread from pulmonary or other sites of tuberculosis. As mycobacterium tuberculosis remains one of the leading cause of female infertility, the mycobacterium species other than tuberculosis (MOTT) are found to be increasingly important pathogens causing genital infections and infertility. The lack of symptoms makes it difficult to diagnose and there are no accepted guidelines for their diagnosis. It shows low sensitivity to bacteriological tests and has poor specificity to most immunological and serological investigations. The samples which are to be taken are menstrual blood, endometrial and ovarian tissues. Diagnosis involves sample collection, processing followed by decontamination and homogenization, staining by stains like ZN, kinyoun and fluorochrome are preferred. Culture techniques involves both liquid and solid medium. For solid culture the media commonly used are L-J egg media, L-J with para-nitrobenzoic acid, Middlebrook 7H11 or 7H10, TK medium. Liquid culture is

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Original Article

Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology
Volume 10 Number 3, July - September 2017
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21088/ijfmp.0974.3385.10317.5>

Profile of Suicide by Burn in Jharkhand: an Autopsy Based Study

Kishore Kaushal¹, Prasad Chandra Shekhar², Singh Bhoopendra¹

Abstract

Background: Self intentional violent acts are one of the important causes of death nowadays. Burning is one of the modes of committing suicide, although it is painful and non-instantaneous death as compared to others modes of suicide. Since limited data is available on suicidal burn in this part of India i.e. Ranchi, Jharkhand. Therefore, we have planned this study to know the profile and attributing factors for suicidal burn in the state of Jharkhand of India. **Materials & Methods:** This prospective study which was carried out on 162 cases of death due to burns in the department of forensic medicine & toxicology of Rajendra Institute of Medical sciences, Ranchi during from 15th April, 2012 to 14th October, 2013. Information regarding the socio-demographic, mode of suicides, time of incidence, place of incidence, occupation, etc were gathered from the police papers like inquest report, dead body challan etc. and through detailed interviews of the relatives, neighbors, friends, and police officials accompanying the dead bodies. **Results:** Hindu married females belonging to rural background between ages 15 years to 44 years were most common victims of suicidal burns. Most of the suicidal burns occurred during summer season (61%) followed by winter (Dec-March) (17%). Majority (56%) were chose In Law's home followed by parental home (44%). The maximum suicidal burns incidence occurred at evening (between 4 PM to 8 PM), which accounts 33% followed by late night (between 12 AM to 4 AM) with 22%. **Conclusion:** The present study has findings more or less consistent with the findings of the other studies conducted in Indian.

Keyword: Suicidal Burn; Seasonal Variations; Place of Incidence.

Introduction

Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in the World. Approximately one million people commit suicide each year, or about one life lost every 40 seconds [1]. The World Health Organization (WHO) developing countries, in the past fifty years have increased about 60%. A significant amount of suicides occur in Asia, which includes about 60% of suicides. Based on WHO reports, China, India and Japan were included in approximately 40% of all world suicides [3]. Suicide by burning was a rare condition in the developed countries (0.06-1% of all

176 (1 of 2) Automatic Zoom

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10.5005/ijp-journals-10018-1242

CASE REPORT

Massive Lower Gastrointestinal Bleed caused by Typhoid Ulcer: Conservative Management

¹Apoorv Goel, ²Roli Bansal

ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is caused by gram-negative organism *Salmonella typhi*. The usual presentation is high-grade fever, but complications like gastrointestinal (GI) hemorrhage and perforation are also seen frequently. With the advent of antibiotics, these complications are rarely seen now. We present a case of a young female who was admitted with a diagnosis of typhoid fever presented with a massive GI bleed from ulcers in the terminal ileum and was managed conservatively without endotherapy and surgery.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Typhoid fever, Typhoid ulcer.

How to cite this article: Goel A, Bansal R. Massive Lower Gastrointestinal Bleed caused by Typhoid Ulcer: Conservative Management. Euroasian J Hepato-Gastroenterol 2017;7(2):176-177.

Source of support: Nil

Conflict of interest: None

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INTRODUCTION

Typhoid fever or enteric fever is caused by a gram-negative enteroinvasive organism, *Salmonella typhi*.^{1,2} The disease usually manifests as high-grade fever with chills and loose stools. However, GI hemorrhage and perforation is a known complication seen in the 2nd and 3rd week of the disease.^{1,2} With the advent of antibiotics, especially fluoroquinolones and third-generation cephalosporins, the rate of complications has come down. Rarely, we come across these complications but at the same time they may present in an unusual manner and may lead to diagnostic dilemmas. The usual site of ulcer formation is the terminal ileum. Bleeding if present is

CASE REPORT

A 22-year-old married female presented with complaints of fever with chills, generalized malaise, and three episodes of loose stools of 6 days duration. She was admitted with a provisional diagnosis of enteric fever and started on injection ceftriaxone. On investigation, she was found to be anemic (hemoglobin of 9.2 mg/dL), with deranged liver function test (total bilirubin 3.3 mg/dL, direct bilirubin 2.7 mg/dL, serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase 215 IU/L, serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase 299 IU/L, alkaline phosphatase 413 IU/L, total protein 6.4 g/dL, and albumin 2.8 mg/dL). The Widal test was significantly positive (H antigen was positive in a titer of 1:320 and O

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Journal of the Anatomical Society of India

Volume 66, Issue 2, December 2017, Pages 97-104

Original Article

Effects of α/β artether—An antimalarial drug on cerebral cortex in developing chick embryo – A histopathological and immunohistochemical study

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Received 28 November 2017, Accepted 5 December 2017, Available online 6 December 2017, Version of Record 23 December 2017.

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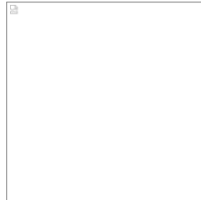
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Epidemiological Profile of Complete Suicidal Poisoning Cases Autopsied at Autopsy Centre, RIMS, Ranchi

B Singh^a, K. Kishore^a, A. K. Chaudhary

International Journal of Medical Toxicology and Forensic Medicine, Vol. 7 No. 1(Winter) (2017), Page 32-42
[https://doi.org/10.22027/ijmtfv7i1\(winter\).13190](https://doi.org/10.22027/ijmtfv7i1(winter).13190)

Published 3 May 2017

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Abstract

Background: Suicidal behaviour is any deliberate action that has potentially life-threatening consequences, such as taking a drug overdose, deliberately consuming poison, hanging, drowning, burn etc. The aim of this study was to illustrate the epidemiological profile of complete suicidal poisoning cases autopsied at Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, India.

Methods: All cases autopsied at autopsy centre of department of forensic medicine and toxicology between April 2013 to October 2014 evaluated. Data obtained from the information regarding the socio-demographic, mode of suicides, time of incidence, place of incidence, occupation, etc were gathered from the police papers like inquest report, dead body challan etc, and through detailed interviews of the relatives, neighbours, friends, and police officials accompanying the dead bodies.

Results: Total 3492 cases were autopsied, out of which only 180 cases were due to acute self-poisoning, suicidal in nature. This was 5.2% of the total cases autopsied at centre. The ratio of male and female suicide by poisoning was almost equal (M: F = 1.22: 1). The majority of victims were married, unemployed, from joint family and middle economic class. The most important agents of poisoning were agrochemical pesticides among these majorities were due to organophosphate.

Conclusion: More than 50% of victims from both male and female were in between 15 years to 30 years. The maximum victims were consumed poison at evening (between 4 PM to 8 PM) during summer season. The Agrochemicals were the preferred agents with organophosphates alone responsible for about 50% of suicidal mortalities followed by aluminium phosphide.

Keywords: Intentional Acute Poisoning; Suicide by poisoning; Time of Poison's Consumption

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International Journal of Medical Toxicology and Forensic Medicine
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Journal of the Anatomical Society of India

Volume 06, Issue 1, June 2017, Pages 78-81



Review Article

A comparative study of pneumatization of Temporal bone

Vishram Singh^a, D. Krishna Chaitanya^a, B.K.S. Chauhan^b, I. David Victor Kumar^c

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Received 16 May 2017, Accepted 17 May 2017, Available online 4 June 2017, Version of Record 11 July 2017.



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INCIDENCE OF CONGENITAL APLASIA AND HYPOPLASIA OF FRONTAL PARANASAL AIR SINUS AMONGST THE POPULATION OF WESTERN UP REGION

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Sangeeta Chauhan

Research Associate, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi

Keywords: Frontal Sinus, Aplasia/Hypoplasia, Development, Prevalence, Intraoperative and Post-Operative Complications

ABSTRACT

PDF 4.2377

HOW TO CITE

Dr. Vipin Kaul, Dr. Nisha Kaul, Dr. Poonam Dutt, Sangeeta Chauhan. INCIDENCE OF CONGENITAL APLASIA AND HYPOPLASIA OF FRONTAL PARANASAL AIR SINUS AMONGST THE POPULATION OF WESTERN UP REGION. Med. res. chronicles [Internet]. 1 [cited 2023Mar18];4(01):27-0. Available from: <https://www.medrech.com/index.php/medrech/article/view/219>

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Name of Primary Researcher: **Vikas Saxena**

Designation in HEI: Tutor

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: **Santosh Deemed to be University (Ghaziabad)**

Mentor Allocated: **Dr Anurag Agarwal**

Mentor Affiliation: **SRMS IMS Bareilly U.P**

Duration of Project: **from.....Sep.2017.....to.....Nov.2019.....**

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

COSUPERVISOR

Prof. & Head Dr Anurag Agarwal

Dept. of Pulmonary Medicine

SRMS IMS Bareilly

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of

Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **STUDY OF ADIPONECTIN AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH MARKERS OF INFLAMMATION (HS-CRP, IL-6, FIBRINOGEN AND URIC ACID) AMONG THE PATIENTS WITH PRE-DIABETES AND TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS.**

Name of Primary Researcher: **MS. SHAILAZA SHRESTHA**

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad) / **HERITAGE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**


Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: **DR MAHENDRA PRASAD**

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: **PROFESSOR AND HEAD, DEPT. OF BIOCHEMISTRY, HERITAGE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, VARANASI, UP**

Duration of Project: from **February 2017** to **August 2019**

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

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


DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
Professor & Head
Department of Biochemistry
(Collaborating Institute)
Heritage Institute of Medical Sciences
Varanasi

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of United Institute of Medical Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh-211012 Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **"MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FORAMEN OVALE AND ANGULAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FORAMEN OVALE AND TRIGEMINAL IMPRESSION AND ITS CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS"**

Name of Primary Researcher: Ashish Gupta

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ United Institute of Medical Sciences Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh: 211012**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Aditya Pratap Singh

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Associate Professor Dept Of Anatomy United Institute of Medical Sciences, Prayagraj

Duration of Project: FromSeptember 2017..... to..... August 2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University

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



Aditya Kalia
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Santosh Deemed to be University /F. H. Medical College Etmadpur, Agra**

Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: "TO STUDY AND COMPARE THE LEVELS OF INTERLEUKIN-6,C- REACTIVE PROTEIN AND OTHER BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS OF DEPRESSION AND CELL-PHONE ADDICTION WITH NON-DEPRESSIVE, NON CELL-PHONE ADDICTED CONTROLS"

Name of Primary Researcher: **BHUMIJA SHARMA**

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ **F. H. MEDICAL COLLEGE ETMADPUR, AGRA**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: **DR. ANIL SHARMA**

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: **Professor in Department Of Medicine, F.H. Medical College Etmadpur, Agra**

Duration of Project: from...2017 to 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
[Signature]
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

[Signature]
Principal
F. H. Medical College
HOD (Pratap Vihar, Agra U.P.)
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Muzaffarnagar Medical College (Muzaffarnagar) Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Association of osteopontin with oxidative stress and ferritin in anemic subjects with hypothyroidism**

Name of Primary Researcher: Sumesh Prasad Sah

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Muzaffarnagar Medical College (Muzaffarnagar)**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr Manisha Arora

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Professor/ Muzaffarnagar

Duration of Project: from2017.....to.....2020.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Shyoti Kalia
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Imran Mustafa
Dr. Imran Mustafa
Professor & Head
Department of Biochemistry
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute) 1203



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **Mayo Institute of medical sciences** Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "CT SCAN EVALUATION OF CERVICAL CANAL STENOSIS AND ASSOCIATED FACET JOINT ARTHROSIS"

Name of Primary Researcher: Kanhiya jee

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Mayo Institute of medical sciences**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Harshita pant
Professor
Dept. of Rdiodiagnosis, Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences

Duration of Project: FromSeptember 2017..... To..... August 2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Syoti Kalita
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

2.8.21
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)
Mayo Institute of
Sciences, Gurgaon
Uttar Pradesh-225001

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Padmashri Dr Vithalrao Vikhe Patil Foundation Medical College, Ahmednagar Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **Association between Chronic Obstructive pulmonary disease and peripheral arterial disease in construction worker-A Cross Sectional Study**

Name of Primary Researcher: **U Sivakumar**

Co-Researcher (if any): **N.A.**

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/Dr. VVPF Medical College,
Ahmadnagar, M.H**

Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: **Dr. Sunita Nighute**

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: **Professor & HOD, Department of Physiology, DR. VVPF
Medical College, Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra**

Duration of Project: **from.....2017..... to.....2022.....**

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Syoti Kalia
Dean Research

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

Sunita Nighute
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of TMMC & RC

Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: **A Study of serum Dihydrotestosterone level & lipid profile in Type II diabetes mellitus patients**

Name of Primary Researcher: **Dr. Sanket Jheetay**

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ TMMC & RC


Co-Guide/Mentor Allocated: **Dr. Ritu Aohana,**

Designation & Address of Co-Guide/Mentor: **Professor Department of Physiology,
TMMC, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh**

Duration of Project: from.....2017..... to.....2022.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University


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


Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)



(Established u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)



Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Muzaffarnagar Medical College, Muzaffarnagar Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: "A pharmacovigilance Study: Assessment, Evaluation And Monitoring of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADRs) Associated With Anti Diabetic/Antihypertensive Drugs in Tertiary Care Teaching Hospitals"

Name of Primary Researcher: LALENDRAYADAV (PhD Scholar Medical Pharmacology)

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ Muzaffarnagar Medical College

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Ila Pahwa, 2. Dr. Jyotsna Sharma / 3 Dr. Shaktibala Dutta

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: 1 (Prof. & Head of Medicine), Muzaffarnagar Medical College, Muzaffarnagar 2 (Assoc. Prof of Pharmacology) Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad/3 (Prof. & Head of Pharmacology), Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad

Duration of Project: fromSeptember 2017.....to..... September 2020.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University

Shaktibala
Dean Research

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

Ila Pahwa
Dr. Ila Pahwa
(Prof. & Head of Medicine)
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of **ESIC Dental College & Hospital, Delhi** Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Title of Research: Comparison of effectiveness of Arthrocentesis with or without intraarticular Platelet Rich Plasma injection in refractory Temporomandibular Joint Pain Dysfunction Syndrome

Name of Primary Researcher: Dr. Lokesh Chandra

Co-Researcher (if any):

Research Location: Santosh University (Ghaziabad)/ ESIC Dental College & Hospital, Delhi

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Dharendra Srivastava

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: Professor, ESIC Dental College & Hospital, Sec-15, Rohini, Delhi

Duration of Project: from 2017 to 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
Authenticated
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

Dr. Lokesh Chandra
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
ESIC Dental College & Hospital of
Sec-15, Rohini, Delhi 110029
(Collaborating Institute)

Letter of Research Collaboration

This is hereby agreed with Santosh University (Ghaziabad) through respective authorized signatories of Varun Arjun Medical College and Rohilkhand Hospital NH 24, Banthra Shahjahanpur (UP). Collaborates for Research as per following details:

Till of Research: **Molecular Characterization of Non-albicans Candida in Cancer Patients with Positive oropharyngeal candidiasis.**

Name of Primary Researcher: Amit Kumar Singh

Co-Researcher (if any): NIL

Research Location: **Santosh University (Ghaziabad) & Varun Arjun Medical College and Rohilkhand Hospital NH 24, Banthra (Shahjahanpur)**

Co-guide/Mentor Allocated: Dr. Hariom Sharan

Designation & Address of Co-guide/Mentor: H.O.D. (Professor), Department of - Microbiology

Duration of Project: from 2017.....to.....2020.....

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

For Santosh Deemed to be University
Chyoti Bahadur
Dean Research
Name and Signature of HOD/Principal/
Dean-Santosh University
No.1, Santosh Nagar, Pratap Vihar,
Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh 201009

A. S. Sharan
Name and Signature of
HOD/Principal/Dean
(Collaborating Institute)
Dean
Banthra



SANTOSH
Deemed to be University