

REVIEW ARTICLE

Parental neglect of feeding in obese individuals. *A review of scientific evidence and its application among Saudi population*

Social determinants in Saudi Arabia

Tribal attitude that considers obesity (plumpness) to signify affluence and beauty.
Multiple pregnancies with short intervals
Postpartum practices of eating, increased traditional food containing lots of oil and animal fat
Consanguineous marriages are common
Depending on house maid
Cultural norms of self image where mild to moderately obese individuals consider themselves as normal
Lack of exercise routines and facilities in schools for women
Economic prosperity and its concomitant drivers of obesity
Parental neglect in terms of feeding and social activity
No preference for traditional foods that were high in fiber
Very high television ownership
Under-reported, but high prevalence of child abuse and neglect

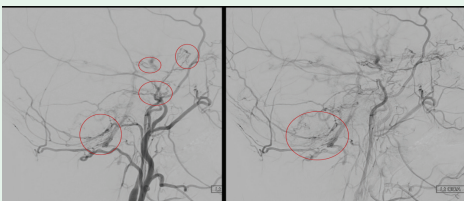
Social determinants in Saudi Arabia that are linked to obesity

Shubayr & Mattoo present a comprehensive assessment of these 2-obesity associated parental variables. The composed literature could provide an insight to the dominant surge of obesity in the Arab nations and stimulate research on current parenting practices in the Kingdom. Human beings encountered malnutrition during the twentieth century and obesity in the very next century. This is how the future will look when the present becomes a slice of history. Obesity is threatening the healthy being of many youngsters throughout the world. Environmental influences have indicated to effect even genetically safe subjects among which parental neglect seems to be most alarming. Two extensively and globally investigated variables, the feeding style and the physical activity, provide some hope in its prevention. Despite the high rise of obesity prevalence in Saudi Arabia, there is scant research on these topics.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Angiographic analysis of the variation of arterial collaterals in moyamoya and atherosclerosis at a tertiary care center in Saudi Arabia

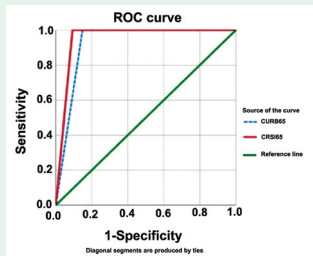


Digital subtraction angiogram after selecting the left common carotid artery. A) The durocortical collaterals from the superficial temporal, middle meningeal and occipital arteries. B) The occipital artery collaterals are seen over crossing the mastoid process

Nuzhat et al conclude that understanding the dynamics that have evolved in the development of the collaterals can improve both management and prognosis. They evaluate the anatomical variation of arterial collaterals and their prevalence in moyamoya and atherosclerosis. Four types of collaterals network were observed in atherosclerosis (n=21) and moyamoya (n=25); the leptomeningeal, durocortical, subependymal, inner-interstitial and intrathalamic networks. More number of collaterals were observed in the moyamoya (n=534) than atherosclerosis (n=40). Leptomeningeal network and subependymal network were greater than durocortical and inner-interstitial or intrathalamic in patients with moyamoya. Out of 25 cases of moyamoya, Suzuki grading V was noted in 5 (20%) and grade IV in 13 (52%).

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Confusion, respiratory rate, shock index (CRSI-65) score in the emergency department triage may be a new severity scoring method for community-acquired pneumonia



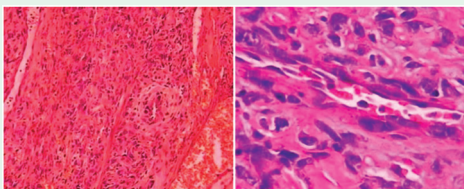
Receiver operating characteristic curve for confusion, serum urea nitrogen level, respiratory rate, blood pressure and age ≥ 65 years (CURB-65) and confusion, respiratory rate, shock index-age ≥ 65 years (CRSI-65) indexes for predicting 28-day mortality

Tekten et al investigate whether confusion, respiratory rate, shock index-age ≥ 65 years (CRSI-65) score, consisting of basic physiological parameters, can be used for severity prediction in patients with community-acquired pneumonia. The study investigated CRSI-65 score in predicting 4-week mortality and the need for intensive care for patients with community-acquired pneumonia. After 4 weeks of follow-up, CURB-65 and CRSI-65 scores showed similar results in predicting mortality with respect to specificity, sensitivity, and positive and negative predictive values. They conclude that similar to the CURB-65 score, the CRSI-65 score appears to be useful in predicting 4-week mortality. The evaluation of CRSI-65 score can be used in emergency department triage, primary care, and non-hospital settings.

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CASE REPORT

Primary pulmonary arterial sarcoma treated with endostar injection and radiotherapy



Tumor was composed of fibroblast-like spindle cells, with obvious atypia and pale cytoplasmic HE staining

Xu et al present a case of primary pulmonary arterial sarcoma (PPAS) treated with endostatin (endostar) injection and radiotherapy discuss the diagnosis, clinical manifestations, and pathology of PPAS. The patient complained of cough with sputum, fever, and chest pain with hemoptysis. Numerous nodules were observed in the computed tomography (CT) scan. The patient was diagnosed with pulmonary embolism (PE) by computed tomography pulmonary angiography (CTPA). The pathology and immunohistochemistry results indicated soft tissue sarcomas, indicative of angiosarcoma. The nodules shrunk after 5 courses of endostatin and one course of radiotherapy, as determined in the CT scan. Primary pulmonary arterial sarcoma is clinically rare with nonspecific symptoms.

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