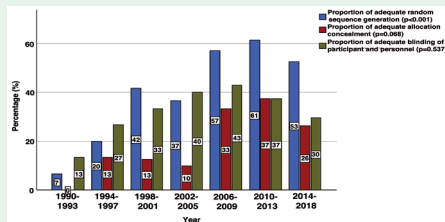


SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Systematic review and pooled analysis of randomized controlled trials in Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Methods and quality assessment



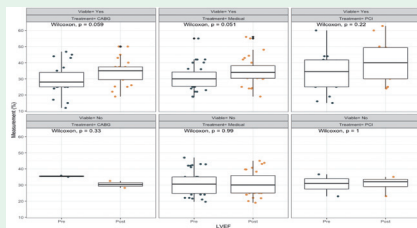
Quality of randomized-controlled trials published between 1990 and 2018.

Alraddadi et al describe variations in characteristics of randomized controlled trials conducted in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, and critically appraising the quality of design, conduct and analysis of the trials. a systematically comprehensive electronic search of articles published between 1990 and 2018 and indexed in several databases were carried out. The proportion of adequately generated random sequence methods has increased yearly, and this increase accounted for a relatively large proportion over the latter half of the studied period, in contrast to the proportion of allocation concealment and blinding. The randomization methods have gained more attention over the last 3 decades

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

The impact of viability assessment using cardiac MRI and echocardiogram on the outcome of revascularization in patients with multi-vessels coronary artery disease and moderate to severe ischemic cardiomyopathy



Left ventricular ejection fraction by treatment modality and viability.

Alzahrani et al investigate the influence of viability assessment in the management of patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy (ICM). All patients with ICM with moderate to severely reduced left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) who underwent viability assessment using cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and echocardiogram as modalities of imaging were included. Posttreatment LVEF improved by 5% in the viable group compared to the nonviable group. Patients with viable myocardium had better outcomes in which LVEF significantly improved posttreatment.

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Potential barriers to the daily use of hearing aids in children

Yousef et al identify factors affecting hearing aid usage of 59 children ranging from 6 months to 6 years. Patients with moderate to profound sensorineural hearing loss with complete data-logging information stored in the hearing aid programming file from January 2020 until June 2021 were included. The average daily hearing aid usage was 5.5 hour (h) after 3 months, 7 h after 6 months; and 8.7± 4.7 h as reported by parents. Patient age was positively correlated with data logging at 3 months and 6 months. We found that children's age, gender, severity of hearing loss, residential location, and parents' educational level had a significant effect on daily hearing aid usage.

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