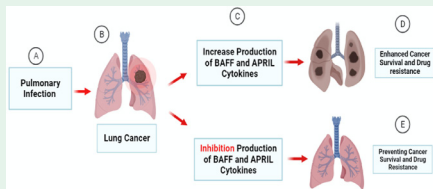


REVIEW ARTICLE

Immunomodulatory effects of BAFF and APRIL cytokines in post-pulmonary infection lung cancer. *Implications for drug resistance and progression*



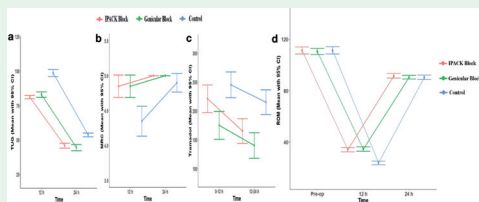
The Role of BAFF and APRIL in Supporting Lung Cancer Survival and Drug Resistance

Alturaiki discuss recent studies on the involvement of B cell activation factor (BAFF) and A proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL) in various cancers, focusing mainly on their role in lung cancer, and discusses the possibility of these molecules in contributing to drug resistance and discusses the possibility of these molecules in contributing to drug resistance and cancer progression following pulmonary infection. We suggest consideration the targeting BAFF and APRIL or their respective receptors as promising novel therapies for effective treatment of lung cancer, especially post pulmonary infection.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Comparison of the popliteal artery and the capsule of the posterior knee (IPACK) block and the genicular nerve block in primary total knee arthroplasty. *A prospective randomized trial*



Mean and 95% confidence interval plots showing the time-dependent variation

Dündar et al compare the efficacy of genicular block and interspace between the popliteal artery and the posterior capsule (IPACK) block in the reduction of postoperative pain, the need for rescue analgesics, and the effects on a range of motion in 60 patients with total knee arthroplasty (TKA). The study involved individuals slated for their initial single-sided TKA procedure under spinal anesthesia. The Tramadol rescue values of the IPACK block and control groups were significantly higher than the GNB group. Both GNB and IPACK blocks had a significant positive impact on postoperative pain scores within the initial 24 hours following TKA.

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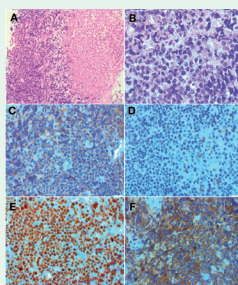
The epidemiological and clinicopathological features of breast cancer in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Omer et al highlight the age patterns, risk factors, clinical and pathological features, and main therapeutic modalities used in patients with breast cancer (BC) of 419 patients. The mean age at diagnosis was 50.13 ± 10.96 , the age range was (25-87) years, and the patients at or below the age of 50 years were 226, representing 53.9%. The main therapeutic modalities included radical mastectomy (63.8%), neoadjuvant chemotherapy (60.4%), and adjuvant radiotherapy (82.9%). The ongoing, advanced, and aggressive presentation of the disease may critique the feasibility of current breast screening programs and undermine the magnitude of public awareness, necessitating a comprehensive revision of the guidelines and strategies for disease control and optimal treatment.

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CASE SERIES

Primary pancreatic lymphoma. *Histopathological pattern of 8 cases*



Histopathological and immunohistochemical features of pancreatic diffuse large b-cell lymphoma.

Al-Maghrabi report the histopathological pattern of primary pancreatic lymphoma (PPL) of 8 patients in 2 tertiary hospitals. Pathological evaluation revealed 5 diffuse large B-cell lymphomas, one high-grade B-cell lymphoma, one mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma, and one follicular lymphoma. Primary pancreatic lymphoma should be taken into consideration when evaluating pancreatic mass to avoid unnecessary surgical resection.

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