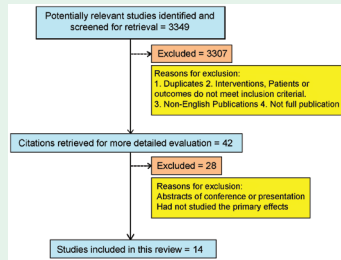


SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Do statins really cause diabetes? *A meta-analysis of major randomized controlled clinical trials*



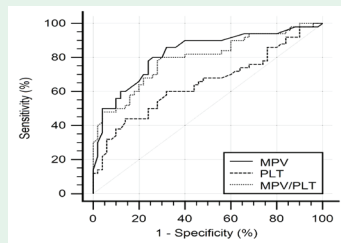
Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines flow diagram of literature search for identification of studies

Rahal et al conclude that statin therapy can slightly increase risk of incident diabetes in subjects with hypercholesterolemia. Fourteen studies were included in the analysis with a total of 94,943 participants. Of these, 2392 subjects developed incident diabetes in the statin and 2167 in the placebo groups during a 4-year follow-up. The odds ratio (OR) of diabetes incidence with statin therapy was significantly higher as compared with the placebo group. There was an insignificant level of heterogeneity between the included trials. Subgroup analysis showed that only 2 statins namely, atorvastatin, and rosuvastatin were significantly associated.

see page 1051

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

The role of platelet count, mean platelet volume, and the mean platelet volume/platelet count ratio in predicting postoperative vomiting in children after deep sedation

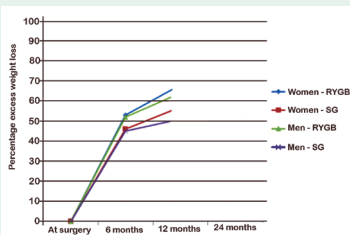


Receiver operating characteristic curves indicating the predictive performances of MPV, PLT, and MPV/PLT on vomiting in pediatric patients

Canpolat et al found that the platelet count (PLT), mean platelet volume (MPV), and MPV/PLT ratio may be used to predict postoperative vomiting (POV) in children. Fifty patients without POV (group 1) and 50 patients with POV (group 2) were retrospectively selected randomly from the records of 885 consecutive patients. Age, gender, duration of the operation, and preoperative hemogram findings were recorded.

see page 1082

Primary experience of bariatric surgery in a newly established private obesity center



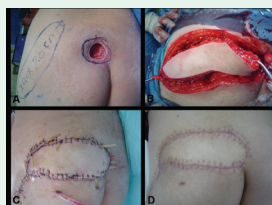
Percentage excess weight loss by gender (women and men) and procedure type. RYGB - Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, SG - vertical sleeve gastrectomy

Al-Shurafa et al discuss the outcomes of different types of bariatric surgeries in a single newly established private obesity center. A total of 79 patients were included. Based on the type of surgery, patients were divided into 3 groups: laparoscopic Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB), laparoscopic mini-gastric bypass (MGBP), and laparoscopic vertical sleeve gastrectomy (SG). After one year, RYGB and MGB patients lost more weight than SG patients. No mortality, or leak were reported and one patient had reoperation after revision laparoscopic RYGB for bleeding. There was one readmission, while 4 patients visited the emergency room for vomiting and dehydration (2 patients), anemia (one patient), and port site infection (one patient).

see page 1089

CASE REPORT

The superior gluteal artery perforator flap for reconstruction of sacral sores



Photograph showing A) a 47-year-old female involved in a traffic accident with right femoral shaft fracture, bedridden long-term lead to a sacral sore with the size of 5x6 cm² after debridement.

Chen et al show the experiences obtained from using the superior gluteal artery perforator (SGAP) flaps for reconstruction of sacral sores. A 47-year-old female patient and a 38-year-old man with sacral sores were treated. The size of the defects were approximately 5x6 cm² and 8x9 cm², the defects were repaired by SGAP flaps. The size of designed was SGAP flaps varied from 7x20 to 9x16 cm². All flaps survived and healed primary, the texture, functions, and appearance of flaps were satisfactory, and also without region dysfunction of donor and recipient sites.

see page 1140