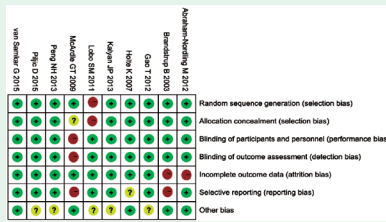


SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Restrictive and liberal fluid administration in major abdominal surgery



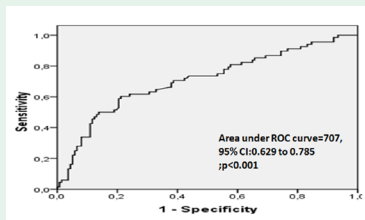
Risk of bias summary. Green indicates a low risk of bias, red indicates a high risk of bias, and yellow indicates an unclear risk of bias

Pang et al conclude that perioperative restrictive fluid administration was superior to liberal fluid administration in reducing the infectious, pulmonary and cardiac complications after major abdominal surgeries. The quality of the trials was assessed using the Jadad scoring system, and a meta-analysis of the included randomized, controlled trials was conducted using Review Manager software, version 5.2.

see page 123

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio predicts appropriate therapy in idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy patients with primary prevention implantable cardioverter defibrillator

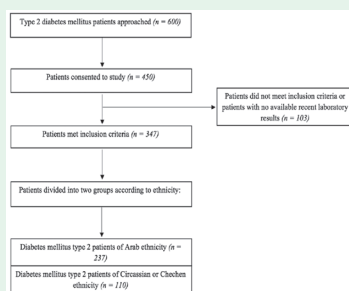


Receiver operating curve (ROC) analysis between preprocedural implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) implantation neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio values and appropriate ICD therapy. CI: Confidence interval

Uçar & Açar investigate whether an inflammatory marker of neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) predicts appropriate implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) therapy (shock or anti tachycardia pacing) in idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (IDC) patients. The retrospectively examined IDC patients (mean age: 58.3 ± 11.8 years) with ICD. Hematological and biochemical parameters were measured prior procedure. They conclude that before ICD implantation by using NLR and CRP, arrhythmic episodes may be predictable and better antiarrhythmic medical therapy optimization may protect these IDC patients from unwanted events.

see page 143

Diabetes mellitus in two genetically distinct populations in Jordan. A comparison between Arabs and Circassians/Chechens living with diabetes



A flowchart of subjects and the studied sample.

Al-Eitan et al compare clinical, anthropometric, and laboratory characteristics in diabetes type 2 patients of 2 genetically-distinct ethnicities living in Jordan, Arabs and Circassians/Chechens. Clinical data were collected using a questionnaire and anthropometric measurements. Laboratory data were extracted from the patients' medical records. Multiple discrepancies among the 2 ethnic diabetic populations were found. New diabetes management recommendations and policies should be used when treating people living with diabetes of those ethnicities, particularly in areas of glycemic control, lipid control, and obesity.

see page 163

CASE REPORT

Spontaneous intracranial hemorrhage in a patient with Middle East respiratory syndrome corona virus



Computed tomography brain showed frontal hematoma, subarachnoid hemorrhage extending to ventricles, causing midline shift and subfalcine herniation (arrows)

Al-Hameed presented a 42-year old female health care provider to the emergency department with high-grade fever, productive cough, shortness of breath, and bony pains of 2 days duration. She had a positive history of contact with a patient of similar complaints 2 days earlier to her presentation. Her past medical history was relevant for left nephrectomy in 2012 for staghorn calculus, caesarian section 3 times, and abortion once. She was obese and had been newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus type 2 however, she was not on any diabetic medication.

see page 196