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### **REVIEW ARTICLE**

A comprehensive review of the prevalence of beta globin gene variations and the co-inheritance of related gene variants in Saudi Arabians with beta-thalassemia



Illustration for the co-inheritance of other gene mutations with HBB gene mutations. The outer grey circle imbedded with a tri-divided colored circle represented 3 HBB gene variations. Each one of the HBB mutation segment overlap exhibits the co-existence of other mutations that floated above them.

Alaithan et al compile all previously reported beta-hemoglobin gene (*HBB*) variants from the Saudi population to create a national *HBB* variation reference source for future research and clinical applications. In Saudi Arabians, IVSI-5 (G>C) and Cd 39 (C>T) are the most prevalent *HBB* gene variations out of 42 variations. The coinheritance of *HBB* gene variations with *ATRX*, *HBA1*, *HBA2*, *HBA12*, *AHSP*, and *KLF1* gene variations were observed to be common in the Saudi population. National surveys on the molecular nature of hemoglobinopathies should be set up through collaborations between research centers from various regions to create a well-documented molecular data bank.

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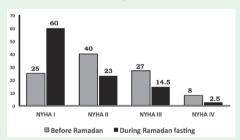
#### **ORIGINAL ARTICLES**

### Nurses' perception and attitudes towards oral care practices for mechanically ventilated patients

Alja'afreh et al conclude that the poor perception and attitudes of ICU nurses regarding oral care for mechanically ventilated (MV) patients require the urgent attention of clinical administrators. In-hospital training regarding oral care protocol could improve nurses' perception and attitudes. Ninety-six nurses participated in the study. The response rate was 76.8%. The results revealed that 65% only follow a specific oral care protocol. Nurses did not adhere to minimal standards. Although nurses' attitude towards oral care was strongly positive, 68% of them perceived it as an unpleasant task and 29% agreed that they had insufficient training; 78% agreed to learn more about the best way to perform oral care. Standard descriptive statistics were calculated for all baseline information (sociodemographic characteristics). Binary variables were expressed as proportions, and normally distributed continuous variables as means and standard deviations.

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### Effects of Ramadan fasting on the symptoms of chronic heart failure



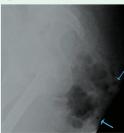
The New York heart association (NYHA) before Ramadan and during the fasting month

Abazid et al investigate the effect of Ramadan fasting on the symptoms of chronic heart failure with a reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). Data regarding the effect of fasting in heart failure patients with a reduced ejection fraction are limited. Patients from the unstable versus the stable group showed significantly less adherence to medications (67% versus 94%, p<0.0001) and to diet (39% versus 79%, p<0.0001), and a lower likelihood of demonstrating ischemic cardiomyopathy as an underlying etiology of HFrEF (33% versus 57%, p=0.046). They conclude that in most patients with chronic HFrEF, Ramadan fasting is considered safe.

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## **CASE REPORT**

## Fournier's gangrene in an obese female in third trimester of pregnancy



Lateral view of pelvic x-ray showing the increased soft-tissue opacity with a variant size of subcutaneous gas bubbles.

Althunayyan et al present a 36-year-old female obese patient from Yemen, Gravida 4 Para 3, in her 34th week of pregnancy. She was in her usual state of health until 10 days before the presentation to our emergency department when she started to feel perianal pain during a prolonged period of travel. She was subsequently diagnosed with Fournier gangrene and underwent emergency cesarean section with a surgical debridement. The key to successful outcomes in such a complicated presentation of Fournier gangrene includes a high index of suspicion, fluid resuscitation, rapid administration of broad-spectrum antibiotics, and an early interdisciplinary approach by multiple teams.

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