In this issue

Systematic Review

Evidence-based exercises intervention in adults diagnosed with Lymphoma

AlJohi et al evaluate the efficacy of physical therapy or exercise intervention on quality of life (QOL), fatigue, sleep, and psychological and physical functioning in adults diagnosed with Lymphoma. A systematic literature search of the PubMed, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, and PEDro databases is carried out to identify articles published from March 2010 until December 2020. The risk of bias, methodological quality, and level of evidence is evaluated using the Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro) checklist. Out of the 577 articles identified from the initial search, a total of 12 randomised control trials are shortlistd for this systematic review. The quality of each study is assessed using the PEDro scale with the a mean score of 6.3±0.89. The PEDro scores regarding the quality of studies ranges from 5-8 (fair to good). They concluded that there is moderate evidence strength suggesting that exercises therapy for persons diagnosed with Lymphoma can include aerobic or cardiovascular exercise, strength training, and mind-body exercise has beneficial effects on fatigue, physical performance, and QOL in persons diagnosed with Lymphoma patients.

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Original Articles

The trends of cancer patients' perceptions on the causes and risk factors of cancer over time

Jazieh et al evaluate patients' perceptions on the causes and outcomes of cancer and the changes observed over a decade (2006-2016) at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Patients diagnosed with cancer and treated at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, are enrolled in a cross-sectional study. The patients are enrolled in 2 cohorts: cohort 1 from 2006-2008 and cohort 2 from 2016-2018. The trends of the perceptions related to the causes and outcomes of cancer were compared between the 2 cohorts. The patients in cohort 2 have a higher level of education, higher unemployment rate, and more solid tumors. There is a significant increase in the belief of the "evil eye" as a cause of cancer from 1.3-33.1% between cohort one and cohort 2. A higher proportion (23.5%) of cohort 2 reports scientific causes for cancer, compared to 13.6% in cohort 1 ($p<0.0001$). Younger age, male gender, having a job, and being in cohort 2 are significantly associated with providing a scientific answer in a multivariate analysis (modeling scientific cause). They concluded that a frequent misperception related to the causes of cancer was revealed and to tackle this issue, a systematic approach towards education for patients and the public is required to minimize the potential detrimental effects on patient care and patient outcomes.

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The effect of COVID-19 vaccine on ovarian reserve

Soysal & Yılmaz evaluate the effect of messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) vaccines developed for the coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) on ovarian reserve. A prospective cross sectional study is carried out between June and September 2021, in the Gynecology Polyclinics of a tertiary hospital, Ankara, Turkey, with 60 patients. Post-vaccine AMH values of the study and control groups are similar ($p>0.05$). There is no statistically significant difference between pre-vaccine and post-vaccine AMH values in the study group ($p>0.05$). They concluded that it was of great value that people who are planning pregnancy and who have hesitation regarding the effect of vaccines on ovarian reserve should be carefully informed that vaccines, which are one of the most important means of fighting against COVID-19 infection, have no effect on AMH levels. Prospective larger studies with a longer follow-up period are needed to confirm thier results.

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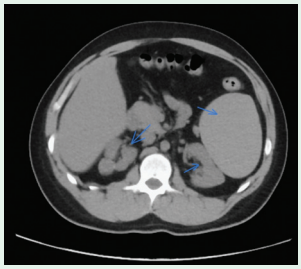
Case Report

Immune complex-mediated glomerulonephritis post COVID-19 vaccination in a patient with concomitant Brucellosis



*Computed temography scan of the abdomen shows bilateral renal atrophy and splenomegaly (**blue arrows**).*

Al Bakr & Alaithan report a 29-year-old man with history of Chronic Kidney Disease who presents to thier center with flank pain after receiving AstraZeneca COVID vaccine. He also has history of raw milk ingestion. His initial investigations show high creatinine with high level of proteinuria. A renal biopsy is consistent with immune complex-mediated glomerulonephritis on top of renal fibrosis. His brucella serology also shows high titer. He is started on treatment for Brucellosis and planned for follow-up afterwards for further therapy. They concluded that a small risk of post vaccination glomerulonephritis exist. Coexistence of brucellosis might increase the risk. More attention should be made to at-risk population.

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