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Study of Changes in Serum Calcium Level during Postmenopausal Period of Women in Bangladesh

Heera Lal Roy¹, Susmita Nargis²

1. Associate professor of Biochemistry, Khulna city medical college, Bangladesh
2. Associate professor of Biochemistry, Ad-din Sakina women's Medical college

The study was designed to evaluate the serum calcium levels may be altered in postmenopausal women. **Materials and Methods:** This case control study was carried out in the Department of the Biochemistry, Mymensingh Medical College, Mymensingh, from January 2015 to December 2015. The subjects were selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria by purposive (non-random) method. This study included 50 postmenopausal women as case. **Results:** The results were compared with 50 apparently healthy premenopausal women as control. All statistical analysis was done by SPSS windows package. The values were expressed as Mean \pm SD. Statistical significance of difference between two groups were evaluated by using student's unpaired t-test. Serum calcium level was analyzed. Serum calcium was determined by using colorimetric method. The mean value of serum calcium was 8.59 ± 1.02 (mg/dl) respectively in group B (Case) and 6.36 ± 1.06 (mg/dl) in group A (Control). The levels of serum calcium was significantly decreased in group B. **Conclusion:** Menopause has an effect on serum calcium which leads to increased risk of development of osteoporosis. The present study may facilitated the

clinicians and gynecologists to update their knowledge in regard to serum calcium level of women associated with menopause.

Key words: Serum calcium, post menopausal women.

Biography:

Heera Lal Roy completed his MBBS from Enam Medical College affiliated under Dhaka University. After passing MBBS he was a Faculty Member in Enam Medical College. After that he completed his Postgraduation (MPhil in Clinical Biochemistry) from Sylhet Osmani Medical College under Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University. Currently, he is working in Khulna City Medical College as an Assistant Professor in Biochemistry Department. He has also worked as a Head of the Department for one year in the same institution. He had tremendous extra-curricular carrier in his past times. He received a national prize from honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. He had already published 6 journals in his short carrier. Currently I am working on medical biochemistry, clinical biochemistry and molecular biology

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COMPLETE DECONGESTIVE THERAPY VERSUS COMPRESSION BANDAGING ALONE IN ADVANCED SECONDARY LYMPHEDEMA

Ahmed Abdelrauf*Misr University for Science & Technology, Egypt***Background.**

Secondary lymphedema results from a known insult to the lymphatic system. Worldwide, secondary lymphedema is more common than primary lymphedema. Compression therapy is the mainstay of management for all stages of lymphedema.

Purpose.

To compare between the effectiveness of compression bandaging (CB) alone to the international standard treatment of (CDT) in patients with advanced secondary lymphedema.

Methods.

Sixty patients of both genders with lower limb secondary lymphedema (stage II and III) aged from 40 to 55 years old, with body mass index (BMI) less than 35 and duration of illness ranged from 3-9 years were included in the study. They were randomly assigned into two groups of equal numbers. Group A: Thirty patients received CDT (Manual lymph drainage, CB, exercises, and skin care). Group B: Thirty patients received MCB using short stretch bandages alone. The treatment sessions consisted of twelve sessions, three times per week for a total duration of four weeks. The assessment of limb volume was done using water displacement method and truncated cone volumetric measurements (pre-treatment and after 12 sessions (post-treatment)).

Results.

Within both groups, there was a significant reduction in water displacement volumetric measurements pre vs. post treatment in groups (A & B) p-value=0.0001, p-value=0.0001 respectively. As well, there was a significant reduction in truncated cone lower extremity volumetric measurements between pre and post treatment in groups (A & B) p-value=0.0001, p-value=0.028 respectively. However, there were no significant differences in the mean values of water displacement volumetric measurements and truncated cone mean volumetric values between both groups (p=0.835, p=0.397) respectively.

Conclusion.

Compression bandaging alone is as effective as complete decongestive therapy in advanced secondary lymphedema.

Keywords. Advanced Secondary Lymphedema, Complete Decongestive Therapy, Compression Bandaging.

Biography:

Ahmed Abdelrauf, Misr International University - MIU. Egypt. Research interests are Rehabilitation, Physical Rehabilitation, Physical Examination, dexmedetomidine, laparoscopic surgery, lignocaine, magnesium sulfate, pneumoperitoneum

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