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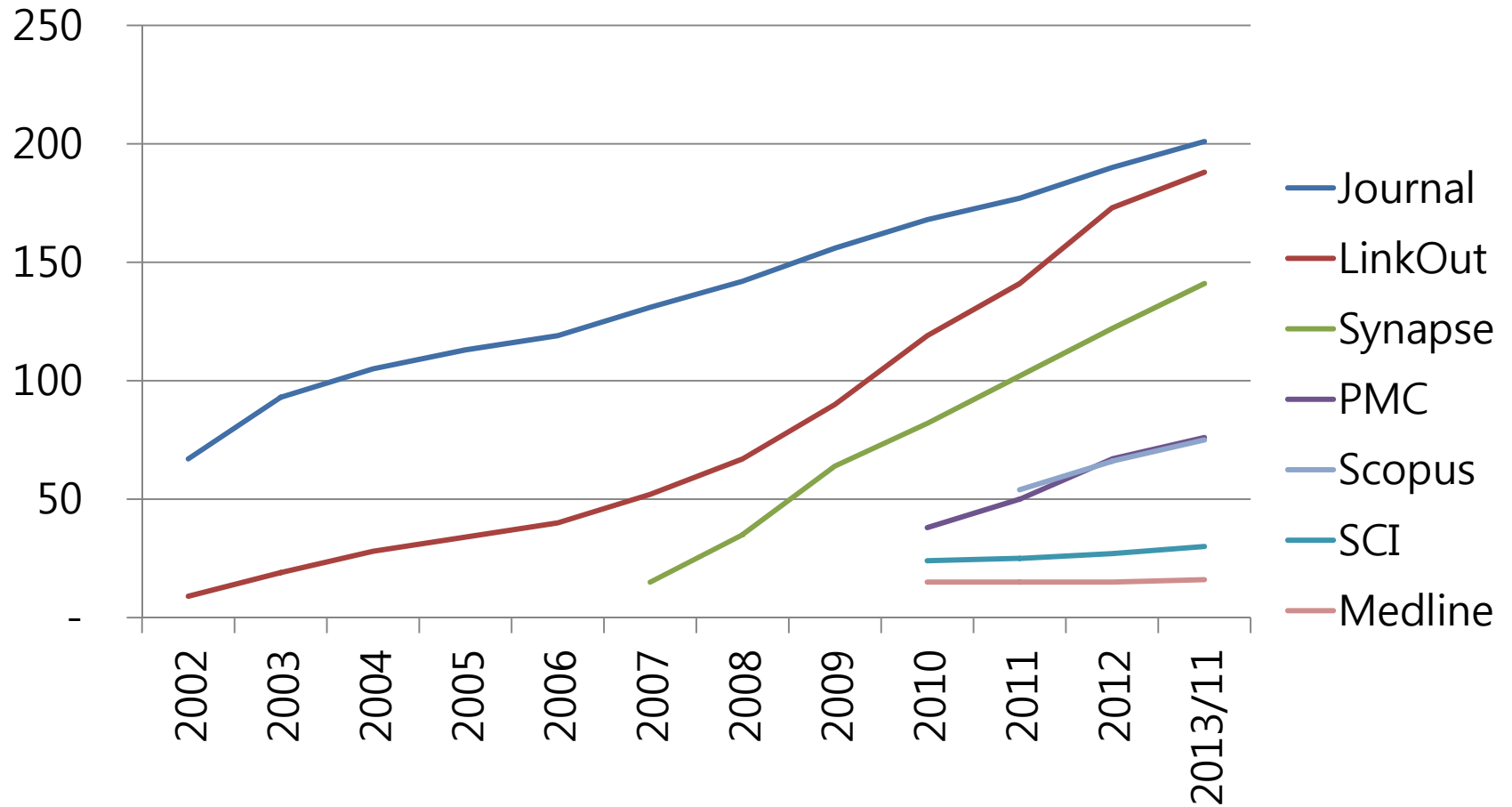
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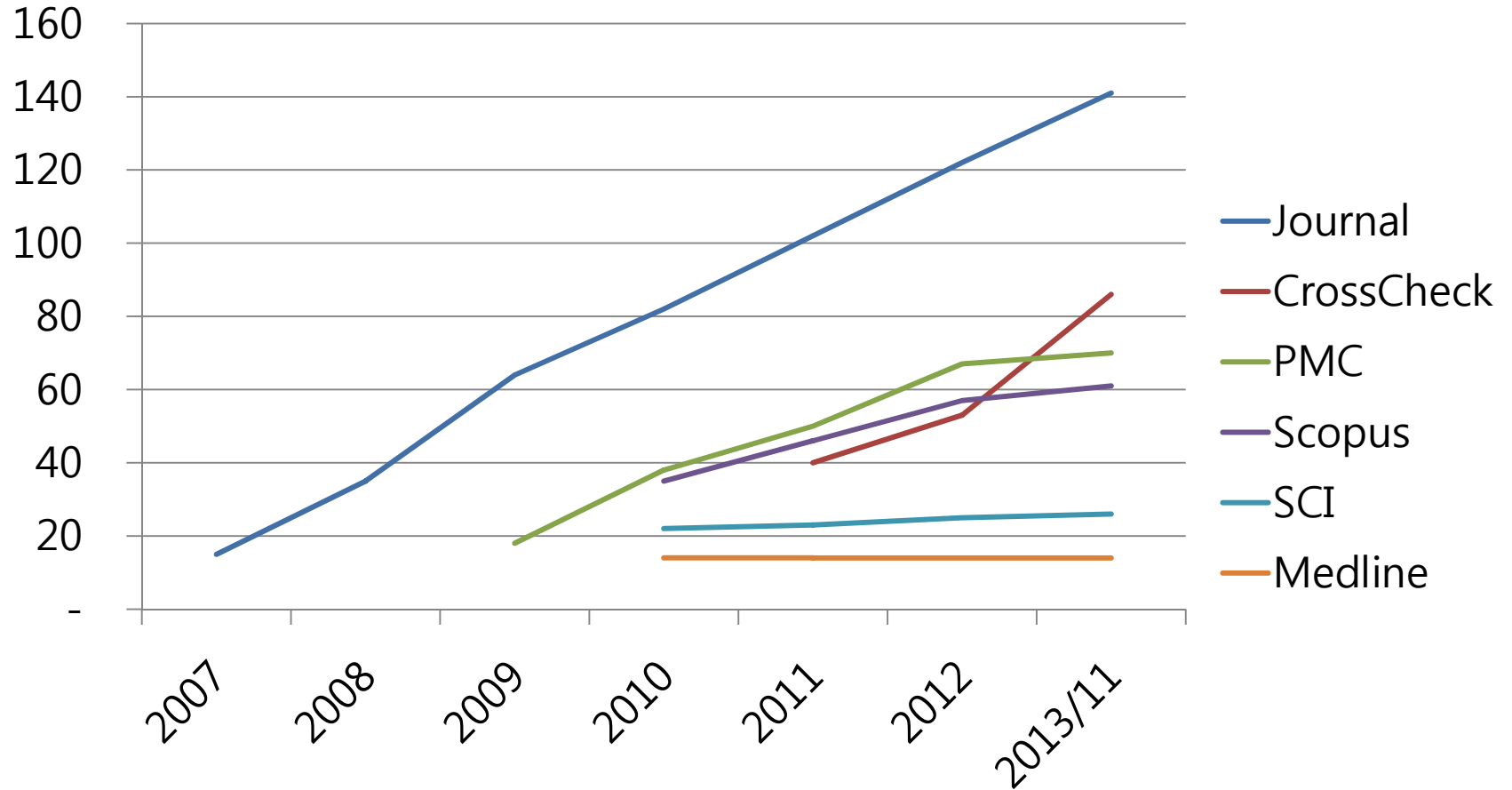
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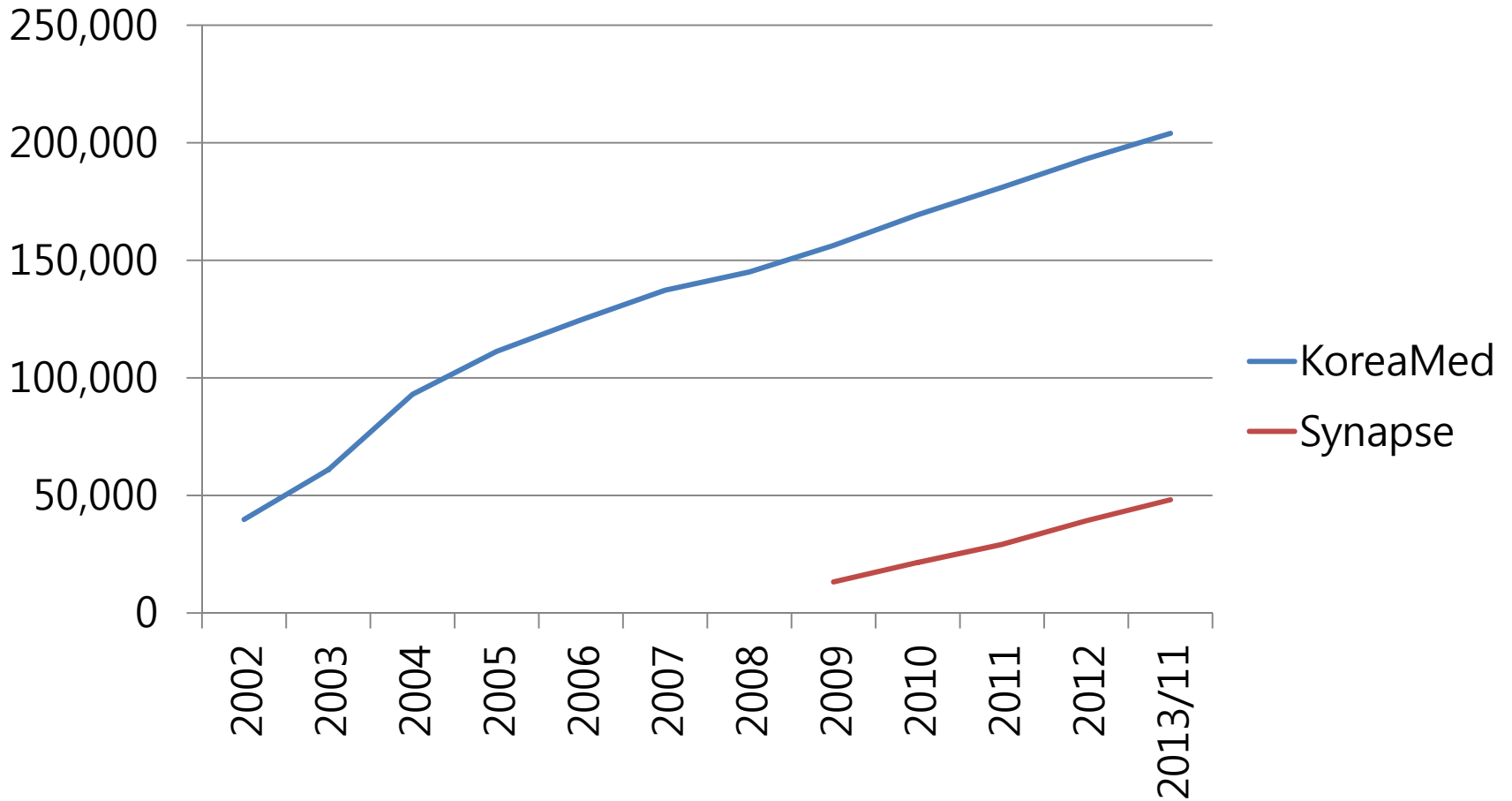
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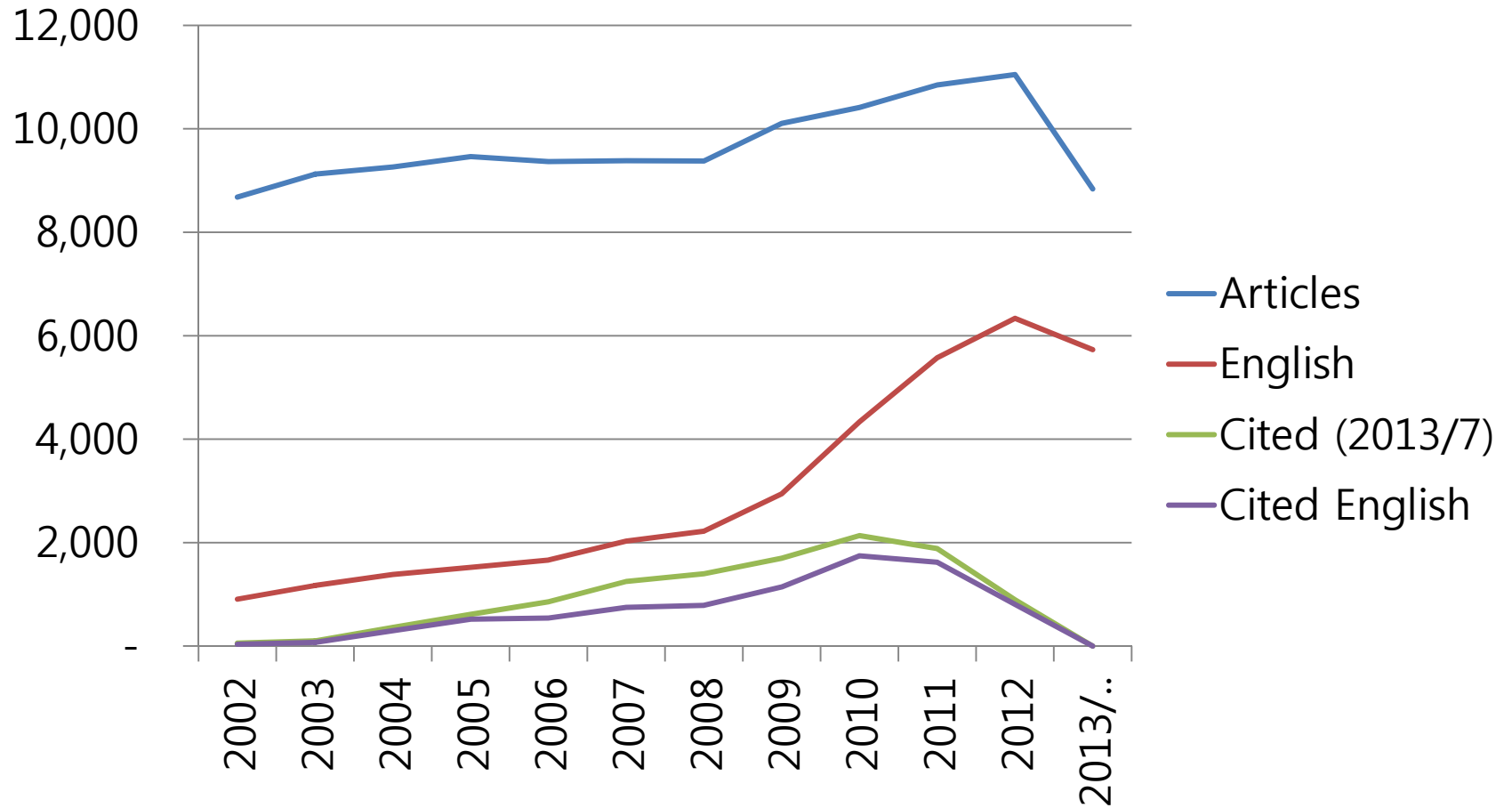
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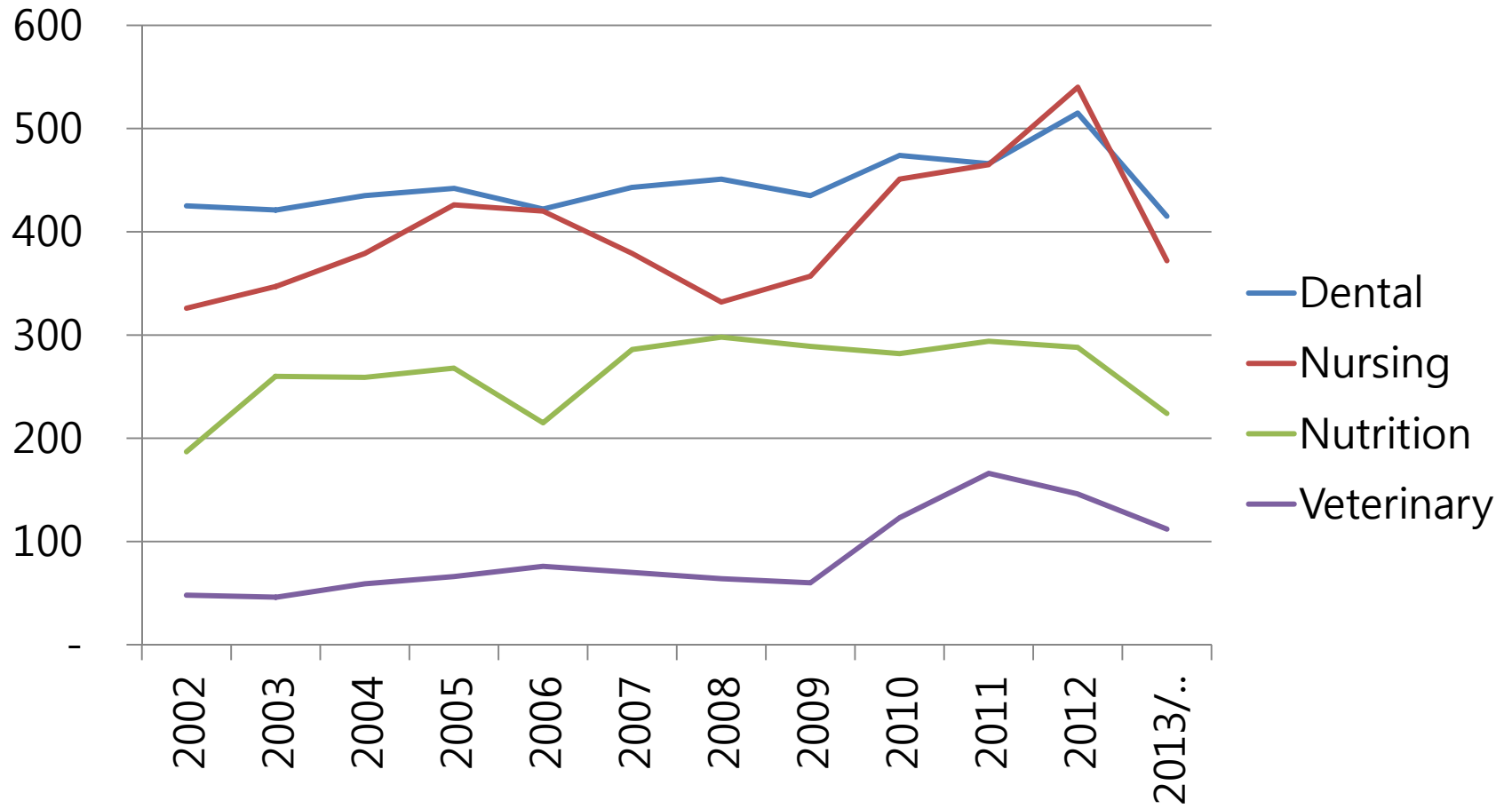


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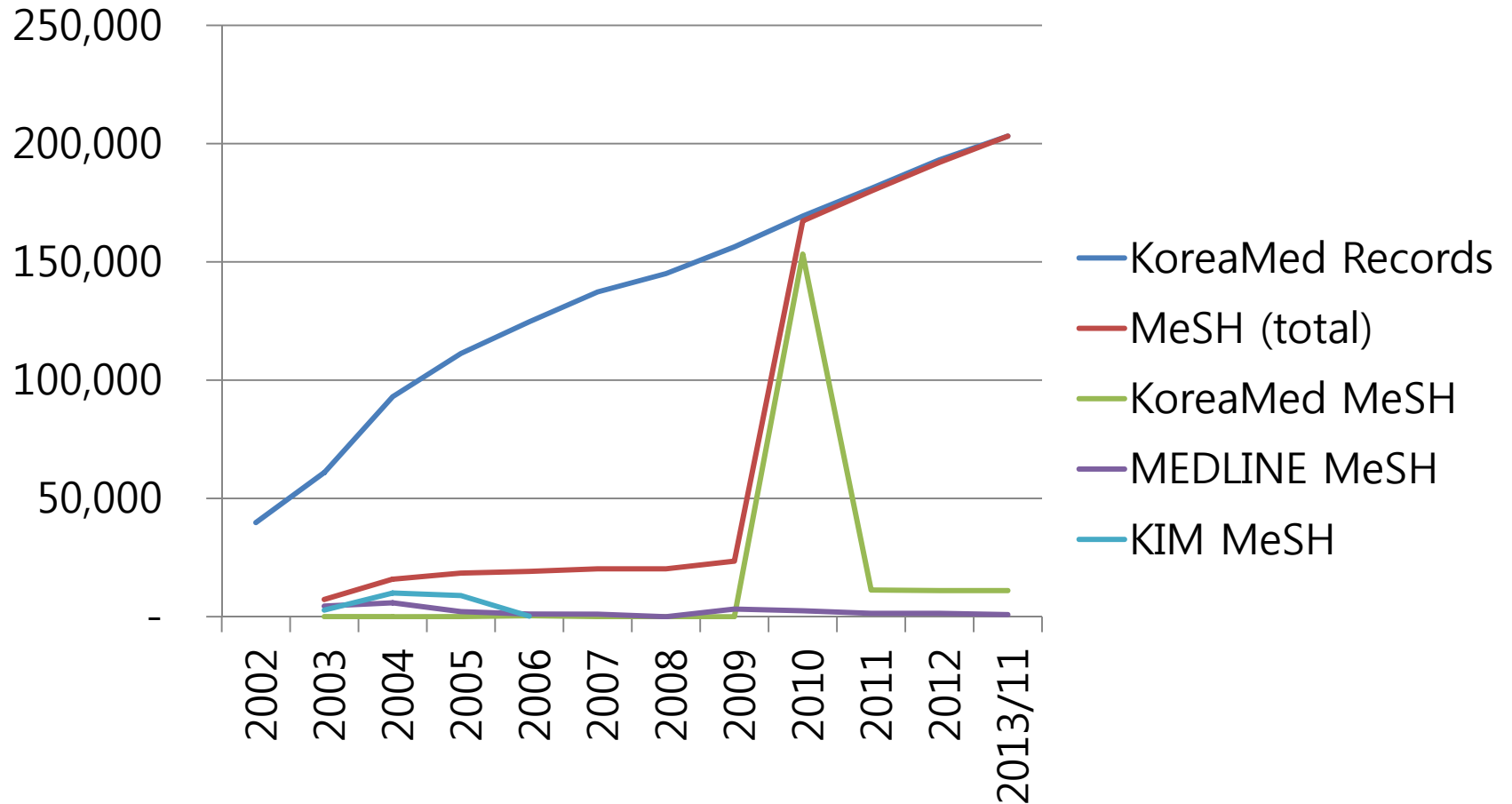


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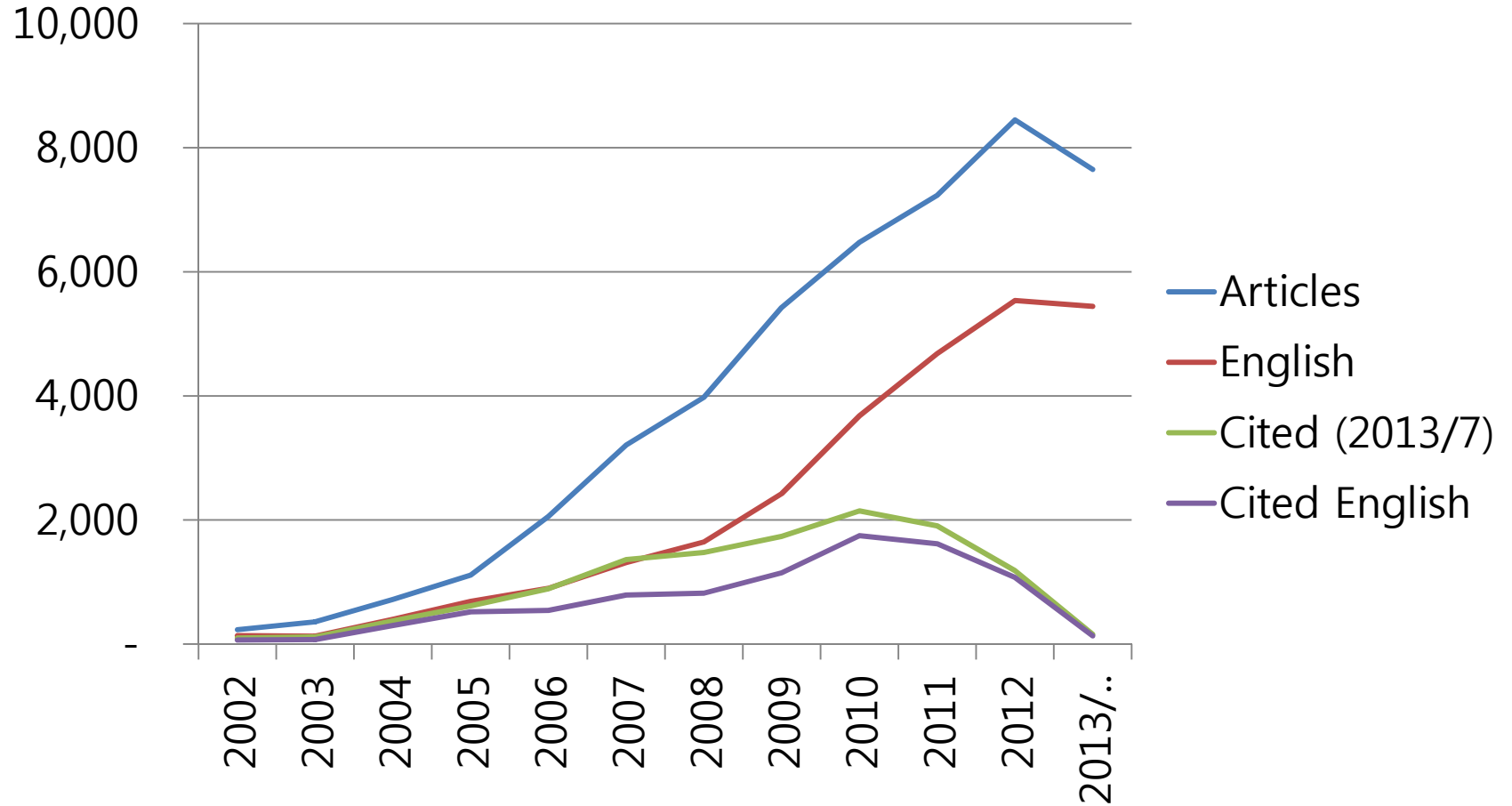




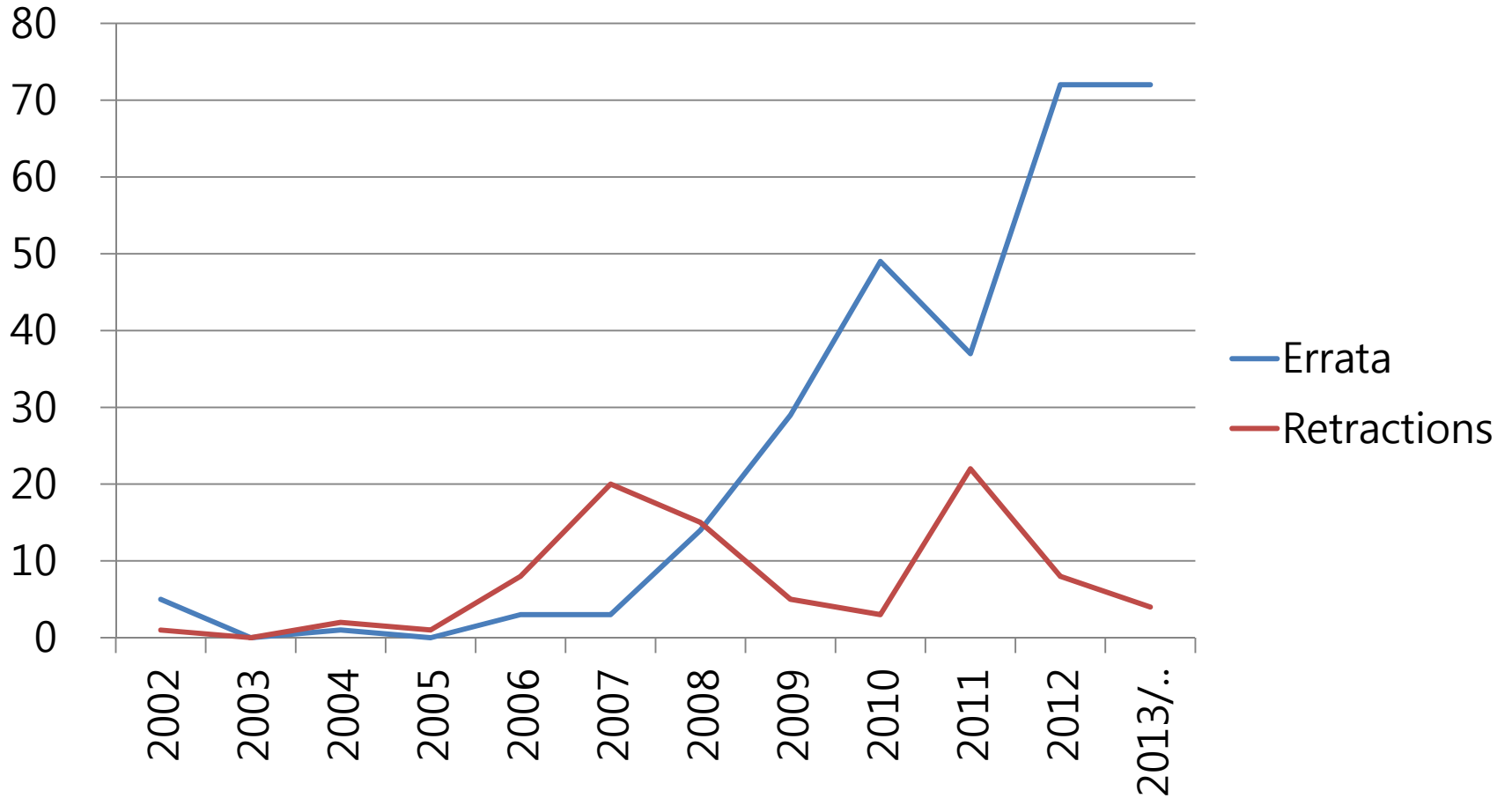
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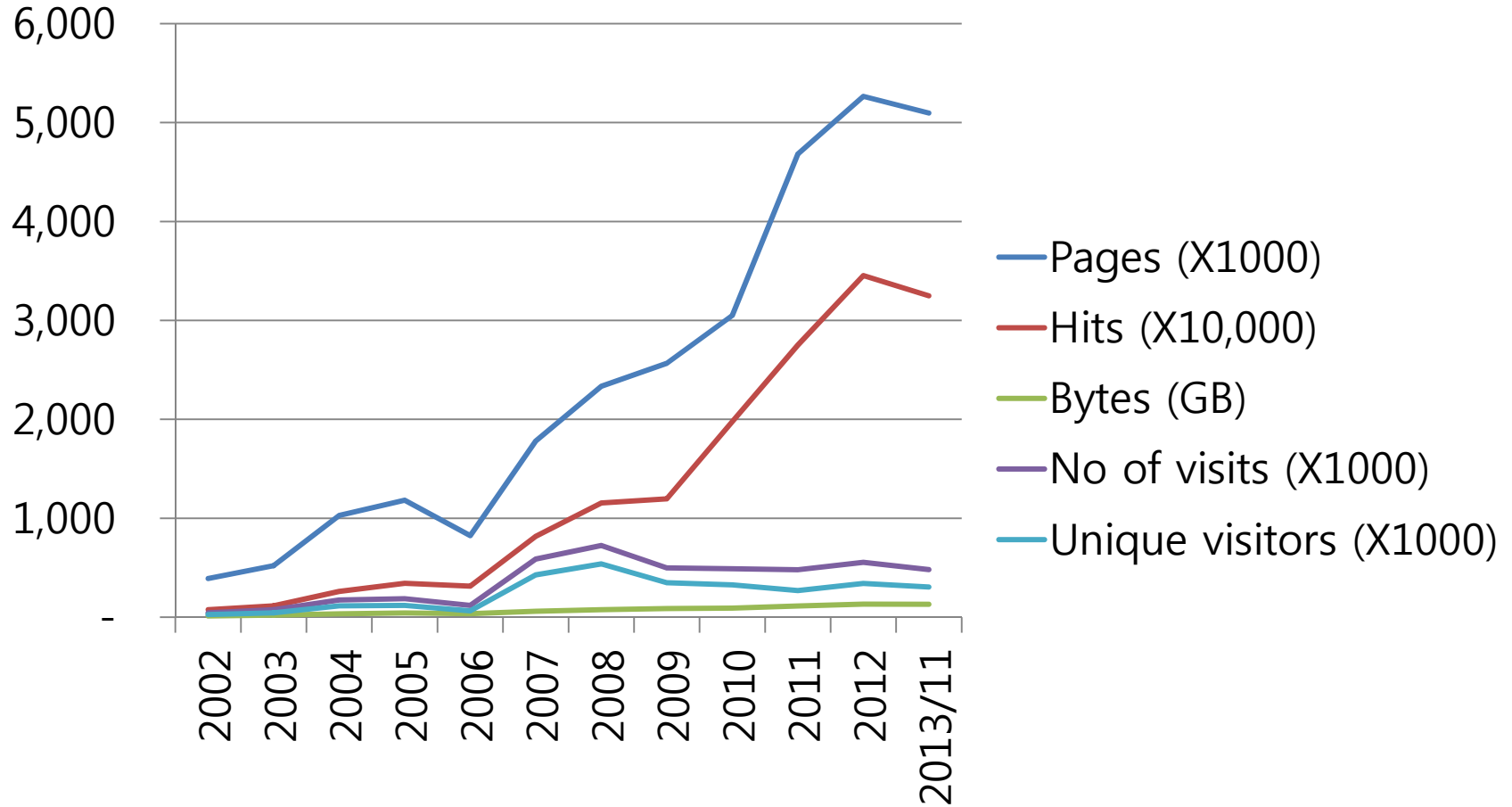
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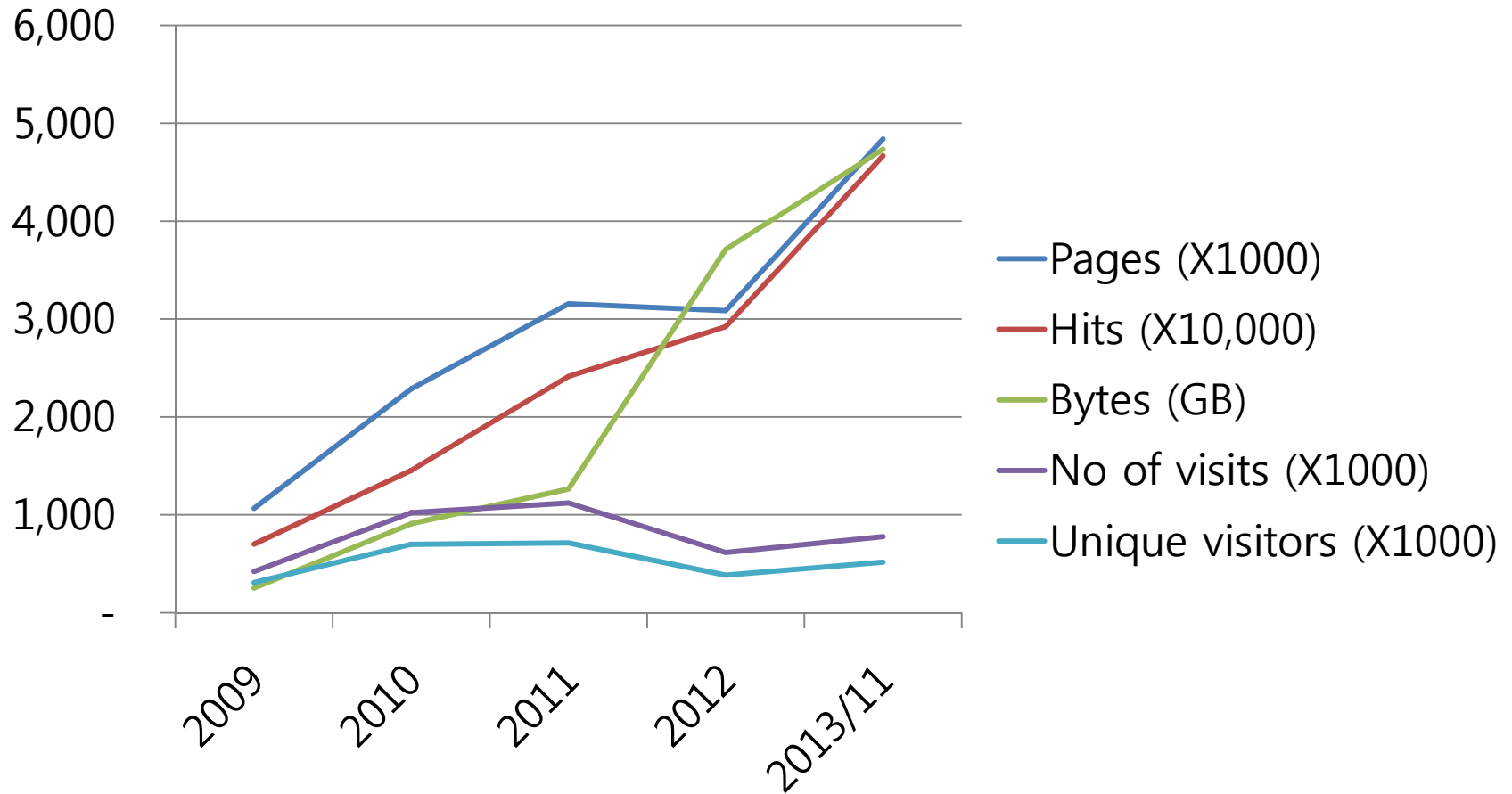
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Nationwide Cancer Incidence in Korea, 1999~2001; Using the National Cancer Incidence Database

Hai-Rim Shin, M.D.,¹ Young-Joo Won, M.P.H.,¹ Kyu-Won Jung, M.S.,¹ Hyun-Jod Yim, M.D.,¹ Jung-Kyu Lee, M.D.,² Hong-In Noh, B.A.,² Jong-Koo Lee, M.D.,² Park Gahb Park, M.D.,¹ and Members of the Regional Cancer Registries
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Received October 18, 2005; Accepted December 13, 2005.

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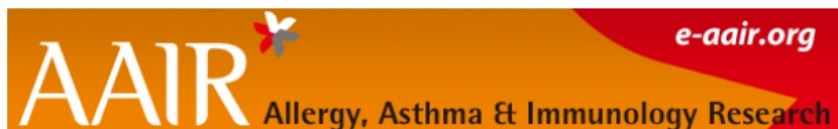
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The Atopic March: Progression from Atopic Dermatitis to Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma

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Received November 28, 2010; Accepted December 09, 2010.

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Abstract

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is an inflammatory disease characterized by pruritic skin lesions. The pathogenesis of AD may include disrupted epidermal barrier function, immunodysregulation, and IgE-mediated sensitization to food and environmental allergens. AD is also part of a process called the atopic march, a progression from AD to allergic rhinitis and asthma. This has been supported by multiple cross-sectional and longitudinal studies and experimental data. Research on the mechanisms of AD has been centered on the adaptive immune system with an emphasis on the T-helper 1 (Th1)-Th2 paradigm. Recently, the conceptual focus has largely shifted to include a primary defect in the epithelial barrier as an initial event in AD providing a significant insight into the disease initiation and pointing to a complex secondary

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Cancer Statistics in Korea: Incidence, Mortality, Survival and Prevalence in 2010.

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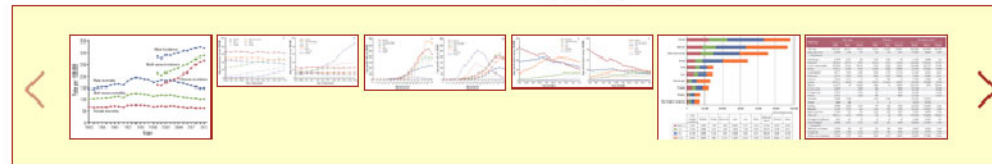
The Korea Central Cancer Registry, Division of Cancer Registration and Surveillance, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Korea.
astra67@ncc.re.kr
National Cancer Control Institute, National Cancer Center, Goyang, Korea.

Abstract

PURPOSE: This article gives an overview of nationwide cancer statistics, including incidence, mortality, survival and prevalence, and their trends in Korea based on 2010 cancer incidence data. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Incidence data from 1993 to 2010 were obtained from the Korea National Cancer Incidence Database, and vital status was followed until 31 December 2011. Mortality data from 1983 to 2010 were obtained from Statistics Korea. Crude and age-standardized rates for incidence, mortality, prevalence, and relative survival were calculated. **RESULTS:** In total, 202,053 cancer cases and 72,046 cancer deaths occurred during 2010, and 960,654 prevalent cancer cases were identified in Korea as of 1 January 2011. The incidence of all cancers combined showed an annual increase of 3.3% from 1999 to 2010. The incidences of liver and cervical cancers have decreased while those of thyroid, breast, prostate and colorectal cancers have increased. Notably, thyroid cancer, which is the most common cancer in Korea, increased by 24.2% per year rapidly in both sexes. The mortality of all cancers combined showed a decrease by 2.7% annually from 2002 to 2010. Five-year relative survival rates of patients who were diagnosed with cancer from 2006 to 2011 had improved by 22.9% compared with those from 1993 to 1995. **CONCLUSION:** While the overall cancer incidence in Korea has increased rapidly, age-standardized cancer mortality rates have declined since 2002 and survival has improved.

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The effect of implant shape and bone preparation on primary stability.

Moon SH, Um HS, Lee JK, Chang BS, Lee MK.

Department of Periodontology and Research Institute for Oral Sciences, Gangneung-Wonju National University College of Dentistry, Gangneung, Korea. hsum@gwnu.ac.kr
Department of Periodontics, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Seoul, Korea.

Abstract
PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of implant shape and bone preparation on the primary stability of the implants using resonance frequency analysis. **METHODS:** Sixty bovine rib blocks were used for soft and hard bone models. Each rib block received two types of dental implant fixtures, a straight-screw type and tapered-screw type. Final drilling was done at three different depths for each implant type, 1 mm under-preparation, standard preparation, and 1 mm over-preparation. Immediately after fixture insertion, the highest stability quotient (ISQ) was measured for each implant. **RESULTS:** Regardless of the bone type, the ISQ values of the straight-screw type and tapered-screw type implants were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Depth of bone preparation had no significant effect on the ISQ value of straight-screw type implants ($P > 0.05$). For the tapered-screw type implants, under-preparation significantly increased the ISQ value ($P < 0.05$), whereas over-preparation significantly decreased the ISQ value ($P < 0.05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** Within the limitations of this study, it is concluded that bone density seemed to have a prevailing effect over implant shape on primary stability. The primary stability of the tapered-screw type implants might be enhanced by delicate surgical techniques.

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The effect of implant shape and bone preparation on primary stability
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Abstract

Purpose
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of implant shape and bone preparation on the primary stability of the implants using resonance frequency analysis.

Methods
Sixty bovine rib blocks were used for soft and hard bone models. Each rib block received two types of dental implant fixtures, a straight-screw type and tapered-screw type. Final drilling was done at three different depths for each implant type, 1 mm under-preparation, standard preparation, and 1 mm over-preparation. Immediately after fixture insertion, the implant stability quotient (ISQ) was measured for each implant.

Results
Regardless of the bone type, the ISQ values of the straight-screw type and tapered-screw type implants

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The effect of implant shape and bone preparation on primary stability
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Conclusions
 Within the limitations of this study, it is concluded that bone density seemed to have a prevailing effect over implant shape on primary stability. The primary stability of the tapered-screw type implants might be enhanced by delicate surgical techniques.

Keywords: Bone density, Dental implants

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Conclusions

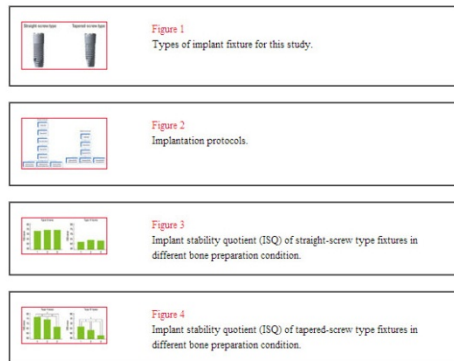
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Keywords: Bone density, Dental implants

INTRODUCTION

Primary stability is the mechanical coherence between bone and an dental implant fixture immediately after implantation. It is well known that primary stability plays an essential role in successful osseointegration [1,2]. Primary stability is determined by bone density, the surgical technique, and the microscopic and macroscopic morphology of the implant [3]. The success of any implant procedure requires a series of implant-related factors, bone volume and density, easily improve primary stability than straight-screw type implants, even in poor bone quality, through controlling the final bone preparation process.

Figures



Tables

Table 1
Implant stability quotient in different bone quality (mean ± SD).

*Statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$).

Table 2
Implant stability quotient in different bone quality and preparation condition (Mean ± SD).

*Statistically significant differences ($P < 0.05$).

Notes

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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Pulmonary Hypertension in Preterm Infants With Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

Hyo Soon An, MD, Eun Jung Bae, MD, Gi Beom Kim, MD, Bo Sang Kwon, MD, Jae Suk Beak, MD, Ee Kyung Kim, MD, Han Suk Kim, MD, Jung-Hwan Choi, MD, Chung Il Noh, MD and Yong Soo Yun, MD
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Received July 02, 2009; Revised August 13, 2009; Accepted September 03, 2009.

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With the increasing survival of preterm infants, pulmonary hypertension (PH) related to bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) has become an important complication. The aim of this study was to investigate the characteristics and outcome of PH in preterm infants with BPD and to identify the risk factors for PH.

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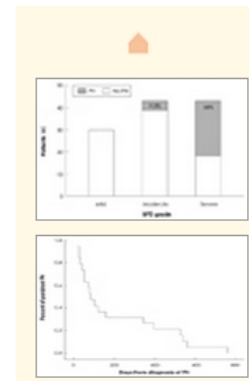
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Policization: The Concept, Technical Details, and Outcome

Scott H. Kozin, MD

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Received November 03, 2011; Accepted December 30, 2011.

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Policization substitutes a functioning finger for a deficient thumb. The most indication is thumb hypoplasia with absence or instability of the carpometacarpal joint. However, there are additional causes that may negate thumb function, such as trauma, macrodactyly, multi-fingered hand, and a mirror hand. The technique of policization represents a consolidation of contributions from surgeons over the last 100 years. A meticulous stepwise approach from incision to closure is necessary to optimize outcome. Following policization, cortical plasticity and motor relearning play a pivotal role in function following policization with connections and adjacent sprouting from nearby cortical and/or subcortical territories. Occupational therapy is necessary to encourage large object acquisition followed by smaller objects and ultimately fine pinch. Policization is more reliable in patients with isolated thumb hypoplasia and a mobile index finger with robust extrinsic and intrinsic muscle-tendon units compared to and patients with radial forearm deficiencies and diminished index mobility.

Keywords: Policization, Thumb hypoplasia, Macrodactyly, Ulnar deficiency, Mirror hand.

Policization is an amazing operation that combines surgical skill with brain plasticity. The concept is to substitute a functioning finger for a deficient thumb. The deficient thumb is defined as one without ample function to contribute to prehension and grasp. The most common reason is hypoplasia with absence or instability of the carpometacarpal (CMC) joint, which obviates stability and function (1-3). However, there are additional causes that may negate thumb function, such as trauma, macrodactyly, multi-fingered hand, and a mirror hand. The more time I spend caring for children with congenital hand differences, the more likely I am to pursue policization as an option to reconstruct the hand impaired by thumb hypoplasia and other ailments. I firmly believe that the best substitute for a deficient thumb with small girth, unstable CMC joint, and/or insufficient extrinsic/intrinsic muscles is a mobile functional index finger. Adrian Flatt, MD (personal communication) has been an inspiration, mentor, and abounding with sage advice. He has extended congenital indications for policization to include a thumb smaller than a small finger and I concur! Reconstruction of a small hypoplastic thumb even with a stable CMC joint will pale in comparison to policization of a "normal" index finger. This decision requires a "heart to heart" conversation with the parents. The parents make the ultimate decision but the established surgeon has substantial influence. I spend substantial time explaining that "function trumps form" and that thumb ablation and index policization will result in enhanced function versus reconstruction of a small scrawny thumb. In addition, people are not very observant and a robust thumb with excellent function has better appearance compared to a small skinny thumb that contributes little to hand function. When in doubt, I recommend the parents discuss this decision with other parents who have made a similar difficult decision. This exchange is facilitated via a list of willing parents and support groups. Of course, cultural influences are important factors to be considered during this decision making process. Parents and society may ultimately negate the concept of thumb ablation and index finger policization. The parents are welcome to keep the "thumb", however, I avoid surgery to reconstruct a type IIB hypoplastic thumb as the results of index finger policization are far superior. 4)

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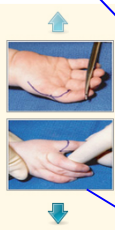
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Keywords: Pollicization, Thumb hypoplasia, Macrodactyly, Ulnar deficiency, Mirror hand.

Pollicization is an amazing operation that combines surgical skill with brain plasticity. The concept is to substitute a functioning finger for a deficient thumb. The deficient thumb is defined as one without ample function to contribute to prehension and grasp. The most common reason is hypoplasia with absence or instability of the carpometacarpal (CMC) joint, which obviates stability and function.¹⁻³ However, there are additional causes that may negate thumb function, such as trauma, macrodactyly, multi-fingered hand, and a mirror hand. The more time I spend caring for children with congenital hand differences, the more likely I am to pursue pollicization as an option to reconstruct the hand impaired by thumb hypoplasia and other ailments. I firmly believe that the best substitute for a deficient thumb with small girth, unstable CMC joint, and/or insufficient extrinsic/intrinsic muscles is a mobile functional index finger. Adrian Flatt, MD (personal communication) has been an inspiration, mentor, and abounding with sage advice. He has extended congenital indications for pollicization to include a thumb smaller than a small finger and I concur! Reconstruction of a small hypoplastic thumb even with a stable CMC joint will pale in comparison to pollicization of a "normal" index finger. This decision requires a "heart to heart" conversation with the parents. The parents make the ultimate decision but the established surgeon has substantial influence. I spend substantial time explaining that "function trumps form" and that thumb ablation and index pollicization will result in enhanced function versus reconstruction of a small scrawny thumb. In addition, people are not very observant and a robust thumb with excellent function has better appearance compared to a small skinny thumb that contributes little to hand function. When in doubt, I recommend the parents discuss this decision with other parents who have made a similar difficult decision. This exchange is facilitated via a list of willing parents and support groups. Of course, cultural influences are important factors to be considered during this decision making process. Parents and society may ultimately negate the concept of thumb ablation and index finger pollicization. The parents are welcome to keep the "thumb", however, I avoid surgery to reconstruct a type IIB hypoplastic thumb as the results of index finger pollicization are far superior.⁴⁾

BRAIN PLASTICITY

Cortical plasticity and motor relearning play a pivotal in functional following pollicization. is a large region of the sensorimotor cortex (SMC) hominicus dedicated to the hand. Researchers are trying to understand the changes in SMC following injury, repair, and reconstruction.⁵ Techniques include transcranial magnetic stimulation, electroencephalography, magnetoencephalography, functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), structural MRI, and positron emission tomography.⁵⁻⁹ Human cortical plasticity complex process that involves the unweaving of previously ineffective connections and sprouting of intact afferents from nearby cortical and/or subcortical territories.

Craux et al.¹⁰ have demonstrated that after hand transplantation, the original SMC map for hand activation is restored. The transplantation reverses the SMC loss following the initial hand amputation. Similarly, successful toe transfer produces temporal activation within the SMC cortex consistent with cortical plasticity.¹¹ Functional MRI has demonstrated that a patient learning to use their toe transfer lead to an expansion in their motor cortical representation. Practice magnifies the changes within the SMC cortex. As the new motor skill is mastered,

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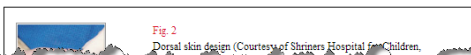
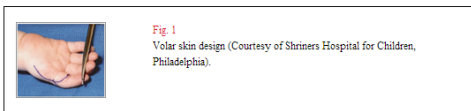
Long-term complications are more prevalent. Any unsatisfactory outcome requires an analytical approach to find the root of the problem (Table 3). Additional surgery may or may not be available to improve the status and function of the thumb.^{31,32}

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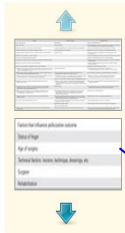
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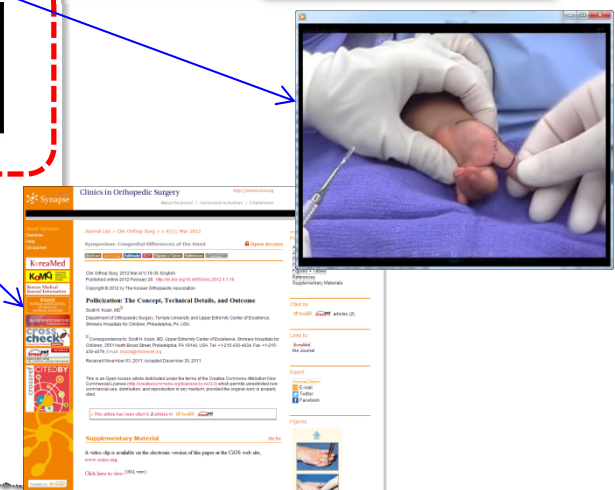
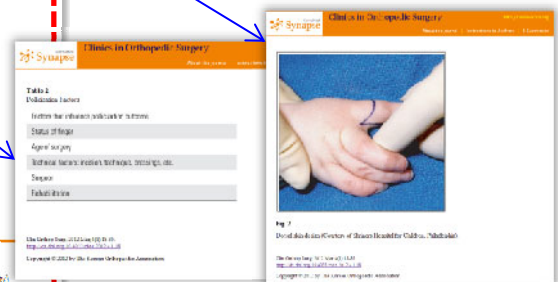
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Received June 08, 2012; Revised August 29, 2012; Accepted September 03, 2012.

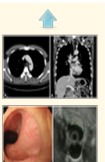
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Clin Endosc. 2013 May;46(3):297-300. English.
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Huge Liposarcoma of Esophagus Resected by Endoscopic Submucosal Dissection: Case Report with Video

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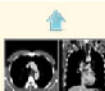
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Abstract

Liposarcoma is one of the most common soft tissue sarcomas occurring in adults, but it rarely occurs in the gastrointestinal tract and more uncommonly in the esophagus. To the best of our knowledge, there are only 19 reported cases of esophageal liposarcoma in the literature published in English language up to the year 2008, and they were all treated by surgical methods. Here, we report a case of primary liposarcoma of the esophagus which was treated with endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). ESD was well tolerated in this patient, suggesting that it may be a therapeutic option for primary esophageal sarcomas.

Keywords: Esophageal neoplasms, Liposarcoma, Endoscopy.

INTRODUCTION

Liposarcomas typically occur in the retroperitoneum or at the lower extremities. The occurrence of liposarcomas in the gastrointestinal tract is very low and the reported incidence of gastrointestinal liposarcoma is 0.1% to 5.8% at autopsy. The incidence of liposarcomas occurring at the esophagus is particularly low, where they form only 1.2% to 1.5% of all gastrointestinal lipomas. The optimal treatment method for primary esophageal liposarcoma has not been established yet, but all reported cases so far have been treated by surgical means. Although the use of therapeutic esophageal intervention has become increasingly common, nonsurgical therapy of primary esophageal liposarcomas has not been described yet in the literature. Here, we present a case of a large esophageal liposarcoma which was resected by

signs of recurrence or metastasis. We believe that the endoscopic approach is superior to more aggressive surgical approaches (such as esophagectomies) because it allows more detailed resection as well as early recovery and less pain for the patient. Considering the fact that the use of ESD has been increasing recently, we believe this case report is meaningful and will help to validate the use of ESD as a feasible option for the treatment of esophageal liposarcomas.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Video 1

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Figures



Fig. 1
 Contrast-enhanced computed tomography scan (A, transverse view; B, coronal view) images demonstrate a tumor (arrowheads) protruding into the esophageal lumen. The large tumor is almost completely obstructing the esophagus.



Fig. 2
 (A) Esophagogastroduodenoscopy image shows a huge mass with stalk. (B) Endoscopic ultrasonography image shows a submucosal mass located in the posterior wall of upper to mid esophagus. The diameters of the mass were 12.7 and 37.1 mm, respectively.



Fig. 3
 (A) Esophagogastroduodenoscopy image during endoscopic submucosal dissection. (B) Gross image shows a yellowish, multilobulated mass divided by fibrous septa. (C) Microscopic finding shows a bizarre, big nucleus (arrowhead) suggesting liposarcoma rather than lipoma (H&E stain, ×200).



Fig. 4
 On esophagogastroduodenoscopy after endoscopic submucosal dissection, there is no evidence of recurrence or metastasis.

Notes

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

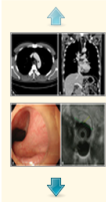
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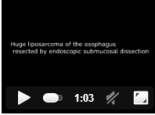
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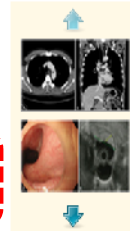
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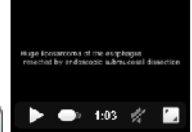
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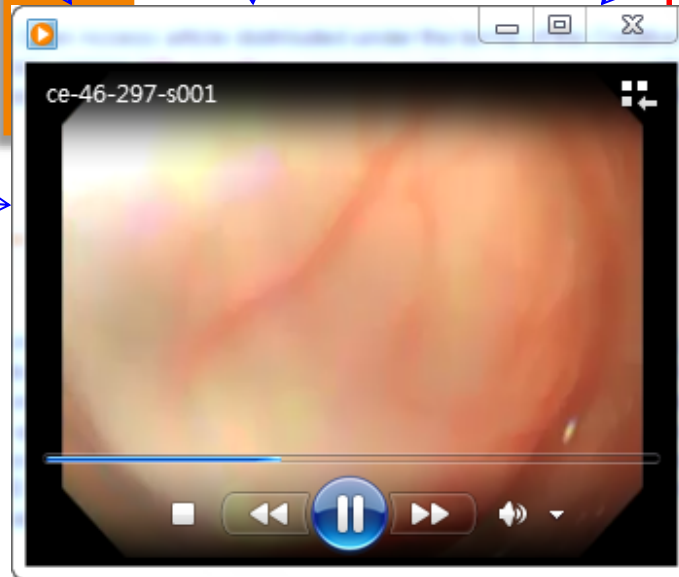
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Does apical root resection in endodontic microsurgery jeopardize the prosthodontic prognosis?

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Received December 10, 2012; Revised March 07, 2013; Accepted March 20, 2013.

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Abstract

Apical surgery cuts off the apical root and the crown-to-root ratio becomes unfavorable. Crown-to-root ratio has been applied to periodontally compromised teeth. Apical root resection is a different matter from periodontal bone loss. The purpose of this paper is to review the validity of crown-to-root ratio in the apically resected teeth. Most roots have conical shape and the root surface area of coronal part is wider than apical part of the same length. Therefore loss of alveolar bone support from apical resection is much less than its linear length. The maximum stress from mastication concentrates on the cervical area and the minimum stress was found on the apical 1/3 area. Therefore apical root resection is not so harmful as periodontal bone loss. Osteotomy for apical resection reduces longitudinal width of the buccal bone and

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Cho BH.
 Restor Dent Endod. 2013 May;38(2):57-58. English. Editorial. Open Access
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Does apical root resection in endodontic microsurgery jeopardize the prosthodontic prognosis?

Cho SY, Kim E.
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Does apical root resection in endodontic microsurgery jeopardize the prosthodontic prognosis?

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Received December 10, 2012; Revised March 07, 2013; Accepted March 20, 2013.

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Selecting Your Editorial Board: Maintaining Standards

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Plasma Total Homocysteine Level Is Associated with the Pulsatility Index of Cerebral Arteries in Lacunar Infarction

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Received August 16, 2012; Revised October 03, 2012; Accepted October 16, 2012.

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Comparison of Two Different Strategies of Intravascular Ultrasound Guidance during Percutaneous Coronary Intervention; Routine versus Selective

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Epigenetic biomarkers: a step forward for understanding periodontitis

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Different clinical courses of central precocious girls according to their age at presentation and treatment

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Received February 05, 2013; Revised March 11, 2013; Accepted March 14, 2013.

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J Korean Soc Spine Surg. 2013 Jun;20(2):99-101. Korean

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Comparison of Short Segment and Long Segment Posterior Instrumentation of Thoracolumbar and Lumbar Bursting Fractures at Load Sharing Score 7 or Above

Hwa Yeop Na, M.D., Young Sang Lee, M.D.,^{2a} Joon-Chul Choi, M.D., Woo-Seung Kim, M.D., Woo Suk Song, M.D., Yu Hun Jung, M.D., Tae Hoon Park, M.D., Tae Hwan Kim, M.D. and Kang Won Seo, M.D.

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Received September 22, 2011; Revised December 12, 2011; Accepted February 28, 2013.

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Abstract
study Design

A retrospective comparative analysis of the short-segment and long-segment posterior fixation in thoracolumbar burst fractures that are 7 points or above in load-sharing score was performed.

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Abstract

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Preservation of the subvalvular apparatus has the merits of postoperative outcomes during mitral valve replacement for mitral regurgitation. We performed mitral valve replacement with anterior and posterior leaflet chordal preservation in a 65-year-old woman. On the 2nd postoperative day, routine postoperative trans-thoracic echocardiography showed an unknown aortic subvalvular mobile mass. We report a case of a remnant mitral subvalvular apparatus detected by echocardiography after chordal preserving mitral valve replacement which was confused with postoperative aortic valve vegetation.

Keywords: Mitral valve replacement, Subvalvular apparatus, Vegetation.

Introduction

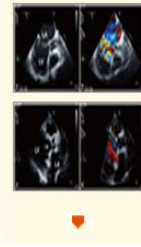
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A recent epidemiological study showed that the incidence of mitral regurgitation (MR) has been increasing.¹⁾ In addition, the prognosis of severe MR is known to be very poor²⁾ and the only treatment modality is surgical correction.³⁾ As the conventional mitral valve replacement (MVR) might cause loss of annulo-ventricular continuity, chordal preserving MVR is recently most common method for the patients who require mitral valve (MV) surgery.^{4), 5)} However, there are some disadvantages of leaving the subvalvular apparatus intact during MVR like confusion chordal remnants with valve vegetation or thrombus and left ventricular outflow tract obstruction. Here, we report a case of a remnant mitral subvalvular apparatus detected after chordal preserving MVR, which was confused with postoperative aortic valve vegetation.

Case

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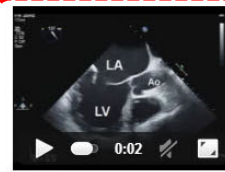
A 64-year-old woman was admitted to the hospital due to heart with progressive dyspnea. Preoperative trans-esophageal echocardiography revealed severe MR and mitral leaflet prolapsed (Fig. 1, Supplementary movie 1, 2). The degree of aortic regurgitation and tricuspid regurgitation were trivial. End-diastolic diameter was 69 mm, end-systolic diameter was 48 mm and estimated ejection fraction was 56%. Estimated systolic pulmonary artery pressure from tricuspid regurgitation was 47 mmHg. There was no intra-cardiac mass, thrombi or pericardial effusion. Coronary catheterization revealed normal coronary arteries. Her past medical history included hypercholesterolemia and hypertension. Five years ago, there was no proven arrhythmia, but atrial fibrillation was newly detected on the day of this admission. Laboratory examinations were as follows: hemoglobin, 14.2 g/dL; glucose, 100 mg/dL; urea, 17 mg/dL; creatinine, 0.9 mg/dL; serum cholesterol, 117 mg/dL; triglycerides, 171 mg/dL; Pro-BNP, 2381 pg/mL and thyroid function was within normal range. The patient underwent MV repair with annuloplasty and maze operation.⁶⁾ However, the intraoperative trans-esophageal echocardiography performed at the end of the procedure revealed remained moderate MR. We decided to convert MV repair to MVR with a 29-mm bileaflet mechanical prosthesis. During MVR, anterior and posterior leaflet chordae were preserved and reattached to the mitral ring near the both commissures as Okita et al.⁷⁾ had introduced. The central portion of the anterior mitral valve leaflet, which was not supported by chordae, was excised and the remnant anterior leaflet was divided into anterior and posterior. The divided segments were shifted and reattached to the mitral ring of the respective commissural areas and then the prosthetic valve was implanted; the ventricular side of the remnant leaflet was in contact with the prosthetic sewing ring. After completion of the valve replacement, the patient's hemodynamic condition was stable. Routine trans-thoracic echocardiography (TTE) performed on the 2nd postoperative day showed a normal functioning mitral prosthesis and slightly decreased ventricular function. However, TTE showed an abnormal aortic valve mass which had not been found in any previous examination (size: 0.3 × 0.6 cm by TTE) (Fig. 2, Supplementary movie 3, 4). Since infective endocarditis and aortic valve vegetation could not be ruled out, empirical intravenous administration of antibiotics (vancomycin and ceftriaxone) were started. Even though, she had not shown any symptoms of infective endocarditis, we performed serial TTE examinations and blood cultures for 2 weeks. Fig. 3 and Supplementary movie 5-8. showed serial TTE from the day before surgery to postoperative 21st day. Reevaluation on the 7th and the 14th postoperative day with TTE showed a normal functioning mitral prosthesis and no significant change in mass size around the aortic valve. The mobile



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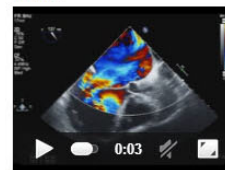
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Movie 1



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High Resolution Video (9M, avi)

Movie 2



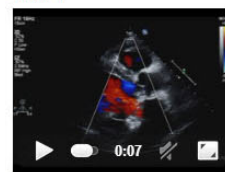
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Movie 3



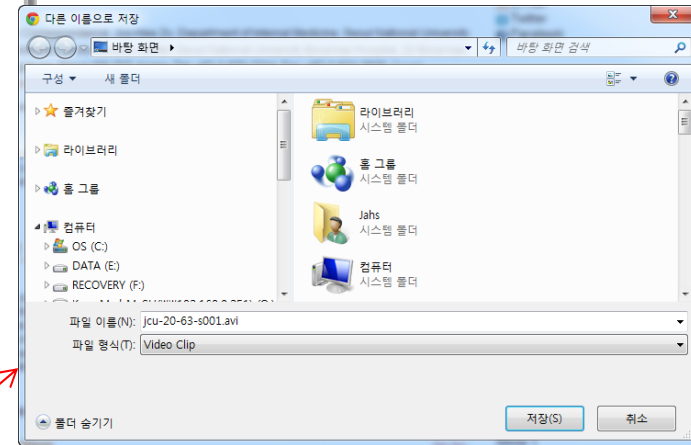
Thumbnail Video
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Movie 4



Thumbnail Video
High Resolution Video (4M, avi)

Movie 5



Aug 27, 2013

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11 [Cancer Res Treat](#) 2013 Jun 45(2):120-128 English <https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR.123533>



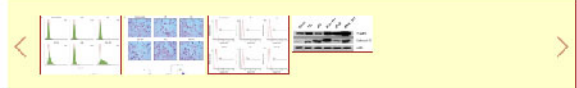
Src Family Kinase Inhibitor PP2 Has Different Effects on All Trans Retinoic Acid or Arsenic Trioxide Induced Differentiation of an Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia Cell Line

Yoon SG, Cheong HJ, Kim SJ, Kim KH, Lee SC, Lee N, Park HS, Won JH.

Division of Hematology-Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Clinical Medicine, Biotechnology Research Center, Inje University Gyeongsang Branch Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, ywon@scmc.co.kr

Abstract
 ALL (acute leukemia) promyelocytic leukemia (APL) is capable to undergo differentiation to other leukemias of myeloid lineage and to differentiate into acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) or acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Recent studies have shown that inhibitor of Src family kinases (SFKs) results in enhancement of retinoic acid induced differentiation (RA-INDUCED DIFFERENTIATION) in this study, we investigated the effect of inhibitor of Src family kinase (PP2) to treat the cell line from APL cells when combined with ATRA in cells when combined with all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA). In addition, we attempted to determine the difference in retinoic acid-induced gene expression between cells treated with PP2 in combination with ATRA and in combination with ATRA. RESULTS: SFK inhibitor PP2 in doses significant enhancement of ATRA or ATRA induced differentiation of APL cells. A significantly stronger anti-apoptotic effect was observed when PP2 was combined with ATRA than when combined with ATRA. Flow cytometric analysis demonstrated a significant increase in CD11b-positive granulocytes to 30.73% and 31.38%, respectively. These results were confirmed by antibody neutralization. These effects were not related to apoptosis. Positive of Annexin V fluorescence intensity provided that PP2 in combination with ATRA did not increase apoptosis in APL cells. Different retinoic acid-induced gene expression of different in both groups. In addition, the down modulation of expression showed a significant increase in cells treated with PP2 in combination with ATRA, whereas cathelicidin expression showed a significant increase in cells treated with PP2 in combination with ATRA. CONCLUSIONS: Our data showed that SFK inhibitor PP2 enhanced acute promyelocytic leukemia cell differentiation when combined with either ATRA or ATRA with the up-regulation of retinoic acid-induced genes.

Images from this publication: 4 figures and 3 tables Full Text



MeSH Terms:

- apoptosis
- arsenic
- arsenic trioxide
- C/EBP beta
- Cell Differentiation
- Cell Line
- Gene Expression
- Granulocyte Precursor Cells
- Granulocytes
- Humans
- Interleukin-2 Receptor Kinase 2
- Leukemia, Myeloid Acute
- Nitroblue Tetrazolium
- Cells
- Phosphotransferases
- Pyrimidines
- Tyrosin
- Src Family Kinases

Substances:

- ALL-1
- arsenic
- arsenic trioxide
- C/EBP beta
- Interleukin-2 Receptor Kinase 2
- Nitroblue Tetrazolium
- Cells
- Phosphotransferases
- Pyrimidines
- Tyrosin
- Src Family Kinases

Author Keywords:

- Acute promyelocytic leukemia
- All-trans-retinoic acid
- Src family kinase
- Cell differentiation
- Src kinase

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11 [Diabetes Metab J](#) 2013 Feb 37(1):68-71 English <https://doi.org/10.4093/dmj.2012.37.1.68>



Increased Selenoprotein P Levels in Subjects with Visceral Obesity and Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

Choi HY, Hwang SY, Lee CH, Hong HC, Yang SJ, Yoo HJ, Seo JA, Kim SG, Kim NH, Baik SH, Choi DS, Choi KM.

Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Internal Medicine, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, med@kmu.ac.kr
 Department of Endocrinology, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea
 Department of Radiology, Gube University Guro Hospital, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Abstract
 Selenoprotein P (SeP) has recently been reported as a novel liver-derived lipoprotein that is associated with insulin resistance and systemic atherogenic metabolism in humans and rodents. We explored the relationship between SeP, visceral obesity, and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in 100 Korean men. SeP concentrations in subjects with increased visceral fat area (VFA) or liver fat accumulation measured with computed tomography. Our study subjects included 100 nondiabetic individuals selected from an urban Korean Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Study cohort. We evaluated the relationship between SeP and anthropometric, metabolic factors, including homeostatic model of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR), high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP), echocardiographic, and liver fat. The subjects were divided into 2 groups: SeP (SeP < 2.50 μg/dL) and SeP (SeP ≥ 2.50 μg/dL). SeP levels were significantly higher in subjects with increased levels of HOMA-IR, hsCRP, VFA, and several components of metabolic syndrome and increased levels of albumin and triglyceride in subjects with visceral obesity. Serum SeP levels were positively correlated with VFA, hsCRP, and SeP-NAFLD negatively correlated with the visceral fat index. Not only subjects with visceral obesity, but also those with NAFLD exhibited significantly increased SeP levels (P < 0.001). In multiple regression analysis, the subjects in the highest SeP tertile showed a higher risk for NAFLD than those in the lowest SeP tertile, even after adjusting for potential confounding factors (odds ratio, 4.48; 95% confidence interval, 1.72 to 12.0). HOMA-IR, C-REACTIVE PROTEIN, circulating SeP levels were increased in subjects with NAFLD as well as those with visceral obesity and may be a novel biomarker for NAFLD.

Images from this publication: 1 figure and 3 tables Full Text



MeSH Terms:

- Atherogenesis
- Body Mass Index
- Cholesterol
- Cholesterol, LDL
- C-Reactive Protein
- Fatty Liver
- Homeostasis
- Humans
- Insulin Resistance Syndrome
- Liver, Non-Alcoholic Fatty
- Lipoproteins
- Liver
- Logistic Models
- Obesity
- Obesity, Abdominal
- Oxidation-Reduction
- Selenium
- Selenoprotein P
- Selenoproteins

Substances:

- Atherogenesis
- Body Mass Index
- Cholesterol
- Cholesterol, LDL
- C-Reactive Protein
- Fatty Liver
- Homeostasis
- Selenoprotein P
- Selenoproteins
- Lipoprotein cholesterol

Supplementary Concepts:

- Fatty Liver
- Anti-Inflammatory Agents

Author Keywords:

- selenoprotein
- insulin resistance
- non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
- obesity
- selenoprotein P

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1 [Restor Dent Enod. 2013 Aug;33\(3\): 163-166](http://dx.doi.org/10.5395/rde.2013.33.3.163) English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5395/rde.2013.33.3.163>



Misdiagnosis of florid cemento-osseous dysplasia leading to unnecessary root canal treatment: a case report.

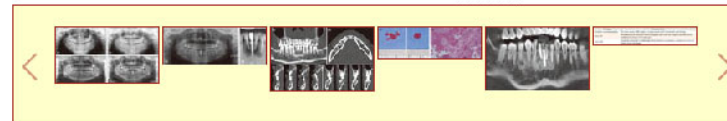
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Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea.
Department of Conservative Dentistry, Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea.
shjungshin@yahoo.com

Abstract

This case report demonstrates an unnecessary endodontic treatment of teeth with florid cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD) due to a misdiagnosis as periapical pathology and emphasizes the importance of correct diagnosis to avoid unnecessary treatment. A 30-year-old woman was referred to our institution for apicoectomies of the mandibular left canine and both the lateral incisors. The periapical lesions associated with these teeth had failed to resolve after root canal treatment over a 3-year period. Radiographic examinations revealed multiple lesions on the right canine, the second premolar, and both first molars as well as the anterior region of the mandible. Based on clinical, radiographic and histological evaluations, the patient condition was diagnosed as FCOD. The patient has been monitored for 2 years. To avoid unnecessary invasive treatment, accurate diagnosis is essential before treatment is carried out in managing FCOD.

Images from this publication. 5 figures and 1 tables. Full Text



Publication Types:

- Case Reports

MeSH Terms:

- Apicectomy
- Biopsy
- Dental Pulp Cavity
- Diagnostic Errors
- Female
- Florid Dysplasia of Bone
- Humans
- Incisor
- Mandible
- Molar
- Osteomyelitis
- Periodontal Diseases
- Tooth

Supplementary Concepts:

- Florid Dysplasia of Bone
- Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia
- Osteomyelitis

Author Keywords:

- Diagnostic error
- Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD)
- Periapical disease
- Root canal treatment

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Yonsei Med J. 2012 May;53(3):654-657. English.
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Phagocytosis and Endocytosis of Silver Nanoparticles Induce Interleukin-8 Production in Human Macrophages

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Received February 17, 2012; Revised February 21, 2012; Accepted February 21, 2012.

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Phagocytosis or endocytosis by macrophages is critical to the uptake of fine particles, including nanoparticles, in order to initiate toxic effects in cells. Here, our data enhance the understanding of the process of internalization of silver nanoparticles by macrophages. When macrophages were pre-treated with inhibitors to phagocytosis, caveolin-mediated endocytosis, or clathrin-mediated endocytosis, prior to exposure to silver nanoparticles, Interleukin-8 (IL-8) production was inhibited. Although cell death was not reduced, the inflammatory response by macrophages was compromised by phagocytosis and endocytosis inhibitors.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles, macrophages, endocytosis, phagocytosis, IL-8.

INTRODUCTION

Go to:

Since human exposure to nanomaterials has increased dramatically,¹ concerns for the possible harmful effects of nanoparticles on cells have been raised. From their entry sites, such as the skin or respiratory tract, nanoparticles can translocate to other parts of the body.^{2,3}

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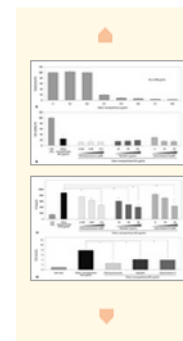
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Yonsei Med J > v.53(3): 365-371

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 Published online 2012 March 28. <https://doi.org/10.3349/ymj.2012.53.3.365>

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Phagocytosis and Endocytosis of Silver Nanoparticles Induce Interleukin-8 Production in Human Macrophages

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Received February 17, 2012; Revised February 21, 2012; Accepted February 21, 2012

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Abstract

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Phagocytosis or endocytosis by macrophages is critical for the uptake of fine particles, including nanoparticles, in order to initiate toxic effects in cells. Here, our data enhance the understanding of the process of internalization of silver nanoparticles by macrophages. When macrophages were pre-treated with inhibitors to phagocytosis, caveolin-mediated endocytosis, or clathrin-mediated endocytosis, the production of interleukin-8 (IL-8) in response to silver nanoparticles (AgNP) production was inhibited. Although cell death was not reduced, the inflammatory response by macrophages was compromised by phagocytosis and endocytosis inhibition.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles, macrophages, endocytosis, phagocytosis, IL-8.

INTRODUCTION

Go to:

Since human exposure to nanomaterials has increased dramatically,¹ concerns for the possible harmful effects of nanoparticles on cells have been raised. From their entry sites, such as the skin or respiratory tract, nanoparticles can translocate to other parts of the body.^{2,3} Macrophages are active phagocytic cells that are present in many tissues as resident macrophages, such as alveolar macrophages in the lungs or skin macrophages. The process of internalization of nanoparticles by phagocytic cells can be divided into phagocytosis, macropinocytosis, receptor-mediated endocytosis, and passive penetration.^{4,5} Phagocytosis and macropinocytosis are mediated by actin polymerization that causes cell membrane ruffling and can be inhibited by cytochalasin D.⁶ Endocytosis can be divided to clathrin-dependent endocytosis and caveolae-dependent endocytosis.⁷ Clathrin-dependent endocytosis can be inhibited by chlorpromazine, a cationic amphiphilic drug that prevents the recycling of clathrin.⁸ Caveolae-dependent endocytosis can be inhibited by statin,⁹ an antibiotic and sterol-binding agent that acts to remove membrane cholesterol, which is important for both the maintenance and sealing-off of the plasma membrane of caveolae.¹⁰

Therefore, our study was conducted to determine which internalization mechanism(s) is important to cellular uptake and cellular activation following exposure of macrophages to 5-nm silver nanoparticles. Using macrophages treated with silver nanoparticles at a concentration that does not induce cell death, Interleukin-8 (IL-8) production was examined. These results provide an understanding of the influence of silver nanoparticles on macrophages during the induction of immune responses or inflammation.

Silver nanoparticles suspended in water were provided by I&C (5-nm diameter, Seoul, Korea). Nanoparticles were round, poly(vinylpyrrolidone)-coated, and tested for contaminating endotoxin using a Pyrogen Recombinant Factor C Assay (Cambrex Bioscience, Walkersville, MD, USA), all of which were found as negative for endotoxin (less than 0.01 EU/mL). For cell culture, silver nanoparticles were prepared in RPMI 1640 medium with 2 mM L-glutamine supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), penicillin, and streptomycin (100 IU/mL each). Primary particle diameters were determined by transmission electron microscopy (TEM, model JEM 1011, JEOL, Peabody, MA, USA).

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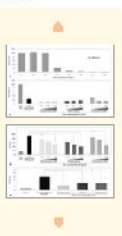
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Keywords: Immunology

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Biography

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Publications

Capacitance-based assay for real-time monitoring of endocytosis and cell viability: Lab on a Chip - Miniaturisation for Chemistry and Biology 2012

DOI: 10.1039/c2lc21236f URL: <http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84862233152&partnerID=MN8TOARS>

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The effects of sub-lethal concentrations of silver nanoparticles on inflammatory and stress genes in human macrophages using cDNA microarray analysis: *Biomaterials*

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Published online 2012 March 28. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3349/ymj.2012.53.3.654>
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Phagocytosis and Endocytosis of Silver Nanoparticles Induce Interleukin-8 Production in Human Macrophages

Seungjae Kim and In-Hong Choi[✉]
Department of Microbiology, Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Science, Institute for Immunology and Immunological Diseases, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

[✉]Corresponding author: In-Hong Choi, Department of Microbiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 50 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea. Tel: 82-2-2228-1821, Fax: 82-2-392-7088, Email: inhong@yuhs.ac

Received February 17, 2012; Revised February 21, 2012; Accepted February 21, 2012.

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Abstract

Phagocytosis or endocytosis by macrophages is critical to the uptake of fine particles, including nanoparticles, in order to initiate toxic effects in cells. Here, our data enhance the understanding of the process of internalization of silver nanoparticles by macrophages. When macrophages were pre-treated with inhibitors to phagocytosis, caveolin-mediated endocytosis, or clathrin-mediated endocytosis, prior to exposure to silver nanoparticles, interleukin-8 (IL-8) production was inhibited. Although cell death was not reduced, the inflammatory response by macrophages was compromised by phagocytosis and endocytosis inhibitors.

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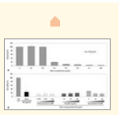
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J Bacteriol Virol 2012 Jun;42(2):177-179. English.
Published online 2012 June 22. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4167/jbv.2012.42.2.177>
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Silver Nanoparticles as a Smart Antimicrobial Agent

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Department of Microbiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea 50 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea.

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Received May 10, 2012; Revised May 29, 2012; Accepted June 04, 2012.

Abstract

In modern medicine the resistance to conventional antibiotics is becoming a serious concern due to high instances of mortality. Several metallic nanoparticles are suggested as promising anti-microbial agents against multidrug-resistant bacteria and some viruses. Among the nanoparticles mentioned, we review the recent finding which demonstrate the impact of silver nanoparticles on antimicrobial activities and recommend them as a potential candidate for restraining infections.

Keywords: Silver nanoparticles, Antimicrobial agent

A recent report has shown that methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* was detected in high proportions between 28–63% in hospitals of Asia and South Africa (1), the number of infection-related hospitalizations with antibiotic resistance has also increased 359% during the 10-year period in the United States (2). The various and complicated mechanisms of antibiotics resistance make conventional treatment difficult for the eradication of such infections. Therefore, other strategies are required to overcome drug resistant microorganisms.

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Substances	Egg
Supplementary Concepts	Egg Allergies Egg Allergy
Author Key Word	Egg Count, Parasite
Publication Type	Egg Counts, Parasite
Article Title	Egg drop syndrome virus
Abstract	Egg Hypersensitivities Egg Hypersensitivity [MH] Egg Proteins [MH] Egg Proteins, Dietary [MH]

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Supplementary Concepts	Egg Allergy, Parasite Egg Counts, Parasite Egg drop syndrome virus Egg Hypersensitivities Egg Hypersensitivity [MH] Egg Proteins [MH] Egg Proteins, Dietary [MH] Egg Shell [MH] Egg Shell Proteins
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Min TK, Jeon YH, Yang HJ, Pyun BY.
Allergy Asthma Immunol Res. 2013 May;5(3):138-142. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4168/aa.2013.5.3.138>
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Allergy Asthma Immunol Res. 2012 May;4(3):143-149. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4168/aa.2012.4.3.143>

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- 1. Isolated Post-Transplantation Lymphoproliferative Disease Involving the Breast and Axilla as Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma.
Hwang JY, Cha ES, Lee JF, Sung SH.
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- 1. Allergic Diseases in Preschoolers Are Associated With Psychological
Chang HY, Seo JH, Kim HY, Kwon JW, Kim BJ, Kim HB, Lee SY, Jang GC, Song DJ, JW, Cho SH, Lee JS, Shin YJ, Hong SJ.
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- 3. Vitamin D Insufficiency and Asthma Severity in Adults From Costa Rica
Montero-Arias F, Sedo-Mejia G, Ramos-Esquivel A.
Allergy Asthma Immunol Res. 2013 Sep;5(5):283-288. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00133-013-0281-0>
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Hur GY, Kim TB, Han MY, Nahm DH, Park JW: Allergen and Immunotherapy Work
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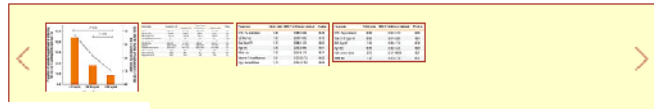
Montero-Arias F, Sedo-Mejia G, Ramos-Esquivel A.

Department of Pneumology, Hospital San Juan de Dios, San Jose, Costa Rica
Department of Internal Medicine and Allergy, Hospital San Juan de Dios, San Jose, Costa Rica
Department of Pharmacology, University of Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica. allanramos@hsp.unacr.ac.cr

Abstract

PURPOSE: Non-classical actions of vitamin D as a cytokine are related to the immunopathology of asthma. Few studies have examined vitamin D levels and asthma severity in adults. The aim of this research was to assess the relationship between vitamin D levels, atopy markers, pulmonary function, and asthma severity. **METHODS:** We analyzed 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in serum collected from 12 asthmatic adults from Costa Rica to investigate the association between vitamin D levels (categorized as sufficient, > or =30 ng/mL, or insufficient, <30 ng/mL), atopic rhinitis, total IgE and peripheral blood eosinophils (as markers of atopy), asthma severity, baseline forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1) and forced vital capacity (FVC). Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to assess these relationships. **RESULTS:** When the population was stratified by vitamin D status, 31% of asthmatic patients with vitamin D levels below 20 ng/mL (n=38) and 74% of patients with vitamin D levels between 20 and 30 ng/mL (n=75) had severe asthma versus 30% of those with vitamin D sufficiency (n=12; P<0.02). Vitamin D insufficiency was associated with a higher risk of severe asthma (odds ratio [OR]: 5.07; 95% Confidence interval [CI]: 1.23-20.72; P=0.02). High vitamin D levels were associated with a lower risk of hospitalization or emergency department visit during the last year (OR: 0.33; 95% CI: 0.18-0.66; P=0.04). A though there appeared to be a direct relationship between vitamin D levels and FEV1 (regression coefficient [r]: -0.46; r²=0.03), it did not reach statistical significance (P<0.07). **CONCLUSIONS:** Our findings suggest that vitamin D insufficiency is common among our cohort of asthmatic adults. Lower vitamin D levels are associated with asthma severity.

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- Hospitalization
- Humans
- Immunoglobulin E
- Multivariate Analysis
- Rhinitis
- Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial
- Vital Capacity
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin D

Substances:

- 25-hydroxyvitamin D
- Immunoglobulin E
- Vitamin D
- Vitamins

Supplementary Concepts:

- Allergic Rhinitis
- Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial

Author Keywords:

- Ad-It
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1. The Effect of Vitamin D Status on Pediatric Asthma at a University Hospital, Thailand. Krottrakulchai W, Praikanahok J, Visitsunthorn N, Vichyanond P, Manonukul K, Pratumvinit B, Jirapongsananuruk O. Allergy Asthma Immunol Res. 2013 Sep;5(5):289-294. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4168/air.2013.5.5.289>
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1. Korean J Pediatr. 2013 May;56(5):205-210. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3345/kjp.2013.56.5.205>

Vitamin D deficiency in infants aged 1 to 6 months.

Choi YJ, Kim MK, Jeong SJ.

Department of Pediatrics, CHA Bundang Medical Center, CHA University, Seongnam, Korea. jjrode@cha.ac.kr

Abstract
PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to recognize the state of vitamin D among healthy infants aged 1 to 6 months in South Korea, and also to identify the risk factors affecting the level of vitamin D. METHODS: A total of 117 infants were enrolled in this study for 12 months, from March 1, 2011 to February 29, 2012. Serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D), calcium, phosphorus, and alkaline phosphatase were measured and data including birth weight, body weight, sex, feeding pattern, delivery mode, siblings and maternal age and occupation were collected. Data was mainly analyzed with independent t-test model. RESULTS: We determined that the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency (serum 25(OH)D < 20 nmol/L, 150 pmol/L) was 49.7% in the population investigated. Particularly in breastfed infants, the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was strikingly high (90.4%). The mean serum level of 25(OH)D in breastfed infants was lower than that of formula fed infants (9.35 nmol/L vs. 29.79 nmol/L). Also female infants showed lower mean serum level of 25(OH)D than male. Mean serum values of calcium and phosphorus had positive correlation with vitamin D state (P<0.001). CONCLUSIONS: Vitamin D deficiency was found to be very common in infants aged 1 to 6 months in South Korea, and breast feeding was the most critical risk factor of vitamin D deficiency. Therefore we suggest to start vitamin D supplementation in South Korea, as soon as possible, to all infants, including breastfed and formula fed infants.

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MeSH Terms:

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- Birth Weight
- Body Weight
- Breast Feeding
- Calcium
- Feeding Behavior
- Female
- Humans
- Infant
- Male
- Maternal Age
- Occupations
- Phosphorus
- Prevalence
- Republic of Korea
- Risk Factors
- Siblings
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin D Deficiency
- Vitamin E

Substances:

- 25-hydroxyvitamin D
- Alkaline Phosphatase
- Calcium
- Phosphorus
- Vitamin D
- Vitamin E

Author Keywords:

- Breastfeeding

Oct 14, 2013

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1. *Clin Exp Otorhinolaryngol*. 2012 Apr;5(Suppl 1):S10-S13. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3342/ceo.2012.5.S1.S10>



Genetic Screening of GJB2 and SLC26A4 in Korean Cochlear Implants: Experience of Soree Ear Clinic.

Shin JW, Lee SC, Lee IK, Park IJ.

Soree Ear Clinic, Seoul, Korea. hjparkmd@hanmail.net

Abstract
OBJECTIVES: Genetic hearing loss is highly heterogeneous and more than 100 genes are predicted to cause this disorder in humans. In spite of this large genetic heterogeneity, mutations in *SLC26A4* and *GJB2* genes are primarily responsible for the major etiologies of genetic hearing loss among Koreans. The purpose of this study is to investigate the genetic cause of deafness in Korean cochlear implants by performing a genetic screening of the *SLC26A4* and *GJB2* genes.
METHODS: The study cohort included 421 unrelated Korean patients with sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) and who had received cochlear implants (CI) at Soree Ear Clinic from July 2002 to December 2010. Among 171 CI patients, we studied 230 cases who had received the genetic screening for *SLC26A4* or *GJB2* genes. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. All patients had severe to profound, bilateral hearing loss. For 56 patients who showed enlarged vestibular aqueduct on their computed tomography (CT) scan, we analyzed *SLC26A4*. For 174 CT-negative patients, *GJB2* gene was sequenced. **RESULTS:** For the 56 *SLC26A4* patients, 32 (57.1%) had two pathogenic recessive mutations in *SLC26A4*. A single recessive *SLC26A4* mutation was identified in 14 patients (25%). H723R and IVS7-2A>C were the most commonly found mutations, accounting for 60.3% (47/78) and 30.8% (24/78) of the mutated alleles, respectively. For the 174 *GJB2* patients, 20 patients (11.5%) had two pathogenic recessive mutations in *GJB2*. 235delC was the most common mutation, accounting for 43.0% (31/72) of mutant alleles. **CONCLUSION:** The two major genes, *SLC26A4* and *GJB2*, contribute major causes of deafness in CI patients. Continuous studies are needed to identify new genes that can cause hearing loss to Korean CI patients.

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- Alleles
- Cochlear Implants
- Deafness
- Deafness
- Deafness
- Ear
- Genetic Heterogeneity
- Genetic Testing
- Gonorrhea
- Hearing Loss
- Hearing Loss, Bilateral
- Hearing Loss, Sensorineural
- Humans
- Informed Consent
- Vestibular Aqueduct

Substances:

- Connexins
- connexin 26

Supplementary Concepts:

- Enlarged Vestibular Aqueduct
- Pendred syndrome

Author Keywords:

- Cochlear implants
- Connexin 26
- GJB2 protein
- Pendred syndrome
- SLC26A4 protein

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Genetic Screening of GJB2 and SLC26A4 in Korean Cochlear Implants: Experience of Soree Ear Clinic

Joong-Wook Shin, MD, Seung-Chul Lee, MD, Ho-Ki Lee, MD and Hong-Joon Park, MD^{*}

Soree Ear Clinic, Seoul, Korea.

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Received November 29, 2011; Revised January 04, 2012; Accepted February 02, 2012.

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Abstract

Objectives

Genetic hearing loss is highly heterogeneous and more than 100 genes are predicted to cause this disorder in humans. In spite of this large genetic heterogeneity, mutations in *SLC26A4* and *GJB2* genes are primarily responsible for the major etiologies of genetic hearing loss among Koreans. The purpose of this study is to investigate the genetic cause of deafness in Korean cochlear implants by performing a genetic screening of the *SLC26A4* and *GJB2* genes.

Methods

The study cohort included 421 unrelated Korean patients with sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) and who had received cochlear implants (CI) at Soree Ear Clinic from July 2002 to December 2010. Among 421 CI patients, we studied 230 cases who had received the genetic screening for *SLC26A4* or *GJB2* genes. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. All patients had severe to profound, bilateral hearing loss. For 56 patients who showed enlarged vestibular aqueduct on their computed tomography (CT) scan, we analyzed *SLC26A4*. For 174 CT-negative patients, *GJB2* gene was sequenced.

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Preoperative Predictors of Varicocelectomy Success in the Treatment of Testicular Pain

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Received February 06, 2013; Revised February 22, 2013; Accepted February 28, 2013.

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Abstract

Purpose
We performed the present study to evaluate the prognostic factors for the surgical outcome of varicocelectomy in the treatment of a painful varicocele.

Materials and Methods
A total of 77 patients undergoing varicocelectomy were enrolled. All the patients were examined for body mass index (BMI), varicocele grade, testosterone, follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH), semen analysis, maximal vein diameter, and discrepancy of testicular volume. At a follow-up visit 3-6 months after the surgery, the patient response was graded as a complete response, partial response, or no response. The resolution of pain was defined as a complete or partial response. We used logistic regression analyses to determine the preoperative factors for predicting a complete response and the resolution of pain.

Results
Ten subjects were lost to follow-up. The remaining 67 patients were included in this study. The pain was completely resolved in 47.8% of patients, partial resolution was observed in 25.4% of patients, and failure was reported in 26.9% of patients. Among the parameters, only a longer duration of pain (≥ 3 months) was an independent factor related to the complete response of pain (odds ratio, 7.371; $p=0.010$) and the resolution of pain (odds ratio, 7.209; $p=0.042$). The parameters of semen analysis results, testosterone, LH, FSH, BMI, grade, ultrasonography results, and the type of surgical approach did not significantly predict the resolution of pain.

Conclusions
The duration of pain (≥ 3 months) was an independent prognostic factor for the complete response of pain and the resolution of pain.

Keywords: Varicocele, Pain, Laparoscopy, Microsurgery.

INTRODUCTION

Varicocele is an abnormal tortuosity and enlargement of the veins of the pampiniform plexus in the spermatic cord. Varicocele has been known to be a cause of pain in 2% to 14% of men suffering chronic scrotal pain.^{1,2} Additionally, 2% to 10% of men with varicocele complain of scrotal pain.³

A varicocelectomy should be considered in patients with no alleviation of their pain after conservative management, including resting, scrotal elevation, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics. The success rate of the surgical approach for the treatment of painful varicocele has ranged from 53% to 92% for complete resolution, from 5% to 20% for partial

pain after surgery. Statistical analyses were performed with logistic regression analyses using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, version 11.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). A p value of <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS

A total of 77 patients with left painful varicocele underwent a varicocelectomy at our institution, and 10 (13%) subjects were lost to follow-up after the varicocelectomy. The remaining 67 patients were included and the median follow up period was 6.0 months (IQR: 6.0-9.0 months). The baseline characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1.

The pain was completely resolved in 47.8%, a partial resolution was observed in 25.4%, and failure was reported in 26.9% (Table 2).

The results of the multivariate analysis of the predictors for the success of the varicocelectomy are presented in Tables 3 and 4. The semen parameters and levels of testosterone, LH, and FSH were not related to the response after varicocelectomy. Additionally, the BMI, varicocele grade, scrotal ultrasonography parameters, and the type of surgical approach did not significantly predict the resolution of pain. Only a longer duration of pain (≥ 3 months) was an independent factor related to a complete response to surgery (odds ratio, 7.371; $p=0.010$) and the resolution of pain (odds ratio, 7.209; $p=0.042$).

Go to:

Table 1
Patient characteristics

Values are presented as number (%) or median (interquartile range).

BMI: body mass index, RBC: red blood cells, WBC: white blood cells, HPF: high power field, LH: luteinizing hormone, FSH: follicle stimulating hormone.

¹Testis volume difference ≥ 3 ml.

Table 2
Outcome of varicocelectomy performed for pain

Values are presented as number (%).

¹Pain was completely absent 3-6 months after surgery. ²Pain persisted but was reduced 3-6 months after surgery. ³Pain remained unchanged 3-6 months after surgery.

Table 3
Multivariate analysis of the predictive factors for the complete resolution of pain

Statistical analysis performed using multiple logistic regression analysis differences between groups considered significant at $p<0.05$.

OR: odds ratio, CI: confidence interval, BMI: body mass index, RBC: red blood cells, WBC: white blood cells, LH: luteinizing hormone, FSH: follicle stimulating hormone.

¹Statistically significant. ²Testis volume difference ≥ 3 ml.

Table 4
Multivariate analysis of the predictive factors for the resolution of pain

Resolution of pain: complete response and partial response. Statistical analysis performed using multiple logistic regression analysis differences between groups considered significant at $p<0.05$.

OR: odds ratio, CI: confidence interval, BMI: body mass index, RBC: red blood cells, WBC: white blood cells, LH: luteinizing hormone, FSH: follicle stimulating hormone.

¹Statistically significant. ²Testis volume difference ≥ 3 ml.

DISCUSSION

Our results indicate that the duration of pain (≥ 3 months) is an independent prognostic factor for a complete response to surgery and the resolution of pain. The results of the present study correspond with the results of earlier studies, which reported that a longer duration of pain could predict a successful surgical outcome. In a large retrospective study that recruited 237 men who underwent a subinguinal varicocelectomy for scrotal pain, the patients who presented with long-term (>3 months) pain had a significantly higher chance of benefiting from the operation compared with the patients who presented with short-term pain (success rates: 98% in the >3 month group, 82.3% in the <3 month group; $p<0.05$).⁵ Another retrospective study including 53 cases who underwent subinguinal and inguinal varicocelectomy reported that the degree of improvement in the postoperative symptoms was relatively higher in patients who

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J Korean Soc Radiol. 2013 Oct;69(4):279-282. Korean.
Published online 2013 October 07. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3348/jksr.2013.69.4.279>

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Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return: A Case Report

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Received June 12, 2013; Accepted August 14, 2013.

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Abstract

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Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return is a type of congenital pulmonary venous anomaly. We present a rare type of partial pulmonary venous return, subaortic vertical vein drains left lung to superior vena cava, accompanying hypoplasia of the ipsilateral lung and pulmonary artery. We also review the previous report and relationship of these structures.

Keywords: Pulmonary Venous Return, Subaortic Vertical Vein, Pulmonary Hypoplasia.

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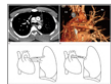


Fig 1
Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return with atrophic subaortic vertical vein in 19-year-old man.
A. Chest CT scan shows atrophic vertical vein (white arrow) courses subaortic area and drains into the SVC. The left side lung volume was also decreased.
B. 3D volume rendering image (PA view) shows left pulmonary veins drain to the SVC via subaortic vertical vein (white arrow).
C. Schematic figure shows normal (left) and anomalous (right) pulmonary drainage.
Note.-Ao = aorta, SVC = superior vena cava

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2. Ho ML, Bhalla S, Bierhals A, Gutierrez F. MDCT of partial anomalous pulmonary venous return (PAPVR) in *J Thorac Imaging* 2009;24:89-95.

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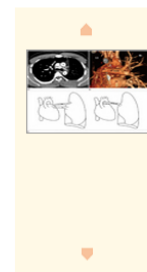
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Published online 2013 May 14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3349/ymj.2013.54.4.1026>
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Four-Dimensional Real-Time Cine Images of Wrist Joint Kinematics Using Dual Source CT with Minimal Time Increment Scanning

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Received May 18, 2012; Revised September 05, 2012; Accepted September 05, 2012.

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Abstract

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Purpose

To validate the feasibility of real time kinematography with four-dimensional (4D) dynamic functional wrist joint imaging using dual source CT.

Materials and Methods

Two healthy volunteers performed radioulnar deviation and pronation-supination wrist motions for 10 s and 4 s per cycle in a dual source CT scanner. Scan and reconstruction protocols were set to optimize temporal resolution. Cine images of the reconstructed carpal bone of the moving wrist were recorded. The quality of the images and radiation dosage were evaluated.

Results

The 4D cine images obtained during 4 s and 10 s of radioulnar motion showed a smooth stream of movement with good quality and little noise or artifact. Images from the pronation-supination motion showed noise with a masked surface contour. The temporal resolution was optimized at 0.28 s.

Conclusion

Using dual source CT, 4D cine images of in vivo kinematics of wrist joint movement were obtained and found to have a shorter scan time. Improved temporal resolution and lower radiation dosages compared with those previously reported.

Keywords: Dual source, computed tomography, carpal kinematics, four dimensional, dynamic imaging.

INTRODUCTION

Go to:

In the past, radiologic studies of joint disorders focused mainly on the static morphologic depiction of joint internal derangements. However, some joint disorders may not show definite abnormalities in a static radiologic study, but will still have dormant abnormalities that are aggravated with joint movement, which triggers the need for radiologic imaging of dynamic joint movement. The wrist joint in particular requires four-dimensional (4D) dynamic joint imaging because the wrist is an exceedingly complex and versatile structure, consisting of a radius, ulna, eight carpals, and five metacarpals all engaged with each other. Each of these carpal bones exhibits multiplanar motion involving significant out-of-plane rotation of bone rows, which is prominent during radio-ulnar deviation. The kinematics of these carpal bones have been not fully elucidated.¹ Thus, studies using 4D wrist imaging were conducted to determine the proper modality and to investigate carpal kinematics.

Videofluoroscopy and plain radiography are used to diagnose midcarpal instability,²⁻⁴ but their diagnostic ability is limited due to their relatively low resolution, which can be problematic when diagnosing overlapping carpal bones. Ultrasound is useful for the detection of scapholunate ligament tears,^{5,6} but its utility in evaluating carpal instability is unproven.¹ Magnetic resonance imaging provides accurate anatomical images of the main extrinsic ligaments in palmar midcarpal instabilities,⁷ but its image acquisition time is not appropriate for dynamic joint imaging. Multi-detector CT (MDCT) has potential for dynamic 4D joint imaging due to recent advances in CT technology resulting in a relatively short image acquisition time.⁸ This can provide early detection and insights into the functional pathophysiology of carpal

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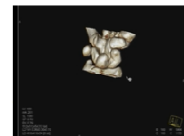
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Development of Implantable Medical Devices: From an Engineering Perspective

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Received September 16, 2013; Accepted September 26, 2013.

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Abstract

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From the first pacemaker implant in 1958, numerous engineering and medical activities for implantable medical device development have faced challenges in materials, battery power, functionality, electrical power consumption, size shrinkage, system delivery, and wireless communication. With explosive advances in scientific and engineering technology, many implantable medical devices such as the pacemaker, cochlear implant, and real-time blood pressure sensors have been developed and improved. This trend of progress in medical devices will continue because of the coming super-aged society, which will result in more consumers for the devices. The inner body is a special space filled with electrical, chemical, mechanical, and marine-salted reactions. Therefore, electrical connectivity and communication, corrosion, robustness, and hermeticity are key factors to be considered during the development stage. The main participants in the development stage are the user, the medical staff, and the engineer or technician. Thus, there are three different viewpoints in the development of implantable devices. In this review paper, considerations in the development of implantable medical devices will be presented from the viewpoint of an engineering mind.

Keywords: Biomedical engineering, Medical electronics, Micro-electro-mechanical systems, Biocompatible materials.

INTRODUCTION

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A medical device is defined as *implantable* if it is either partly or totally introduced, surgically

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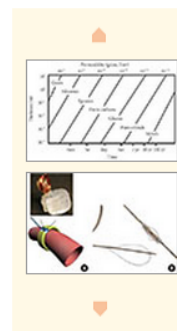
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Published online 2013 October 31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2013.28.11.1573>
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Trends of Breastfeeding Rate in Korea (1994-2012): Comparison with OECD and Other Countries

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Received July 07, 2013; Accepted September 05, 2013.

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Breastfeeding has numerous benefits both for infants and mothers. WHO, UNICEF, and OECD report the breastfeeding rate (BR) and exclusive breastfeeding rate (EBR) at 3, 4, and 6 months of age for the international comparison. This article investigates the nationwide changes in BR and EBR in Korea from 1994 to 2012. EBR declined from 1994 to 2000, however progressively increased until 2012. The latest data in 2012 revealed EBRs at 3, 4, and 6 months were 50.0%, 40.5%, and 11.4% respectively. The exclusive formula feeding rate (EFR) was highest in 2000 and gradually declined thereafter. In 2012, the EFRs at 3, 4 and 6 months were 21.7%, 26.5%, and 10.1%. In 2009, the EBRs at 3 and 6 months in the United States were 36.0% and 16.3% compared to 50.0% and 11.4% in Korea. In England, the EBRs were 17% and 12% in 2010. Amongst OECD countries, Hungary ranked highest EBR with 95%, and Iceland, Norway, Slovak Republic, Australia, New Zealand followed. In conclusion, BRs were lowest in 2000, and there have been remarkable increases in BRs over the past 10 yr in Korea. Although BRs have been increasing, further efforts to increase BRs should be made continuously.

Keywords: Breast Feeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Trends, Korea.

INTRODUCTION

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Breastfeeding has numerous benefits both for infants and mothers. It provides all the nutrients that infants need for healthy development and protects children from common childhood illnesses such as diarrhea, asthma, lower respiratory infections, and ear infections. Furthermore, it is positively associated with children's cognitive development. Breastfeeding also benefits mothers by lowering the risks of breast cancer, ovarian cancer, and obesity, as well as by cutting back on household expenses (1,2).

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) recommendations on breastfeeding are as follows: initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after the birth; exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months; and continued breastfeeding for two years or more, together with safe, nutritionally adequate, age appropriate, responsive complementary feeding starting in the sixth month (3-5). The

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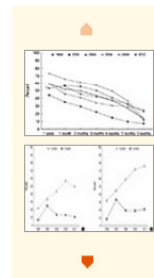
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Acknowledgements

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