

**Department of Physiology**

**Publications in last one year (2016-2017)**

**Dr. Aniruddha JIbhkate, Associate Professor**

High Sensitivity C – Reactive Protein and Insulin Resistance in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome ; International Archives of BioMedical and Clinical Research | July–Sept 2017| Vol 3| Issue 3

Study of lipid profile and high sensitivity C-reactive protein in women with polycystic ovary Syndrome ; Accepted in International Archives of BioMedical and Clinical Research

**Dr. Chanchal Shrivastav, Associate Professor**

A study of various endocrinal hormones and insulin resistance in women of polycystic ovarian syndrome in southern Rajasthan

**Dr. Paras Parekh, Assistant Professor**

Comparative study of Blood pressure and Lipid profile in Vegetarians and Non-vegetarians ; Accepted in International journal of Basic and Applied Physiology

**Dr. Bhakti Gadhavi, Assistant Professor**

QTc interval in young Gujarati hypertensives: Effect of disease, antihypertensive monotherapy, and coexisting risk factors ; Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapeutics | October-December 2016 | Vol 7 | Issue 4

Effect of Physical Activity and Parameters of Body Stature and Body Composition on Respiratory Muscle Strength in Healthy Young Males: An Observational Study ; International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Physiology | Volume 4 | Issue 2 | April-June 2017

## Department of Biochemistry

### List OF Publications during last one year

1. International Journal of Scientific Research, 6(2), 2017, 54- 56. Effect of mushroom diet on weight gain of albino rats. Milind Dudhane, Richa Lath, Shilpa Bhaise, Avdhesh Sharma, Umesh Pareek.
2. International Journal of Scientific Research, 6(2), 2017, 53- 55. Prevalence of hypothyroid and menstrual irregularities with infertility in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. Milind Dudhane, Raghuvveer Solanki.
3. International Archives of Biomedical and Clinical Research 3(3): 2017, 64-68. "High sensitivity C-reactive protein and insulin resistance in polycystic ovary syndrome". Richa Lath, Aniruddha Jibhkate, Reshakiran Shendye.
4. Scholar Journal of Applied Medical Sciences (SJAMS), 5 (9C): 2017, 3702-3713. "Study of level of various infertility hormones like FSH, LH, Testosterone, Thyroid Hormone and Prolactin in obese hyperglycemic and non-obese normoglycemic women of Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOD) in southern Rajasthan, India". Renu Sharma, Dr. Renu Yadav, Dr. A. K. Verma, Akanksha Menaria.
5. International Journal of Medical and Health Research, 3(10), 2017, 04-09. "A study of Various Endocrinal Hormones and Insulin Resistance in women of Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOD) in southern Rajasthan, India". Renu Sharma, Dr. Chanchal Shrivastav, Dr. A. K. Verma
6. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, 8 (1), 2017, 312 – 315. "Status of serum fructosamine in hyperthyroid subjects in Udaipur, Rajasthan". Avdhesh Sharma, Umesh Pareek, Milind Dudhane, G. S. Gupta.

## Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) Lymph Node – A Diagnostic Tool for Histopathological Diagnosis in a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

Pankaj Bansal<sup>1</sup> and PM Parihar<sup>2</sup>

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### ABSTRACT


**Background:** Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) is used to evaluate the nature of the lesion. Lymphadenopathy in head and neck region have wide spectrum etiology vary from benign reactive hyperplasia to tubercular granulomatous lesion to malignancy. The present study was undertaken to evaluate the sensitivity, specificity and predictive value in tuberculosis and metastatic carcinoma. **Methods:** A total of 70 patients out of 180 patients at Geetanjali Medical College & Hospital, Udaipur, Rajasthan, who underwent FNAC were evaluated by histopathological examination for correlation. Aspiration smears and histopathological slides were evaluated and results were calculated for sensitivity, Specificity and predictive value. **Results:** Reactive lymphadenitis was seen in 37 patients followed by tubercular granulomatous lymphadenitis in 17 patients and malignant lesions in 16 patients. Histology revealed 16 patients of tubercular lymphadenitis, 41 of reactive changes, 11 of metastasis in lymph nodes and 5 of lymphomas. Correlating the findings, we could achieve 100% sensitivity and 96.7% specificity for tubercular lymphadenopathy and for metastatic it was 98.5% and 100% respectively. **Conclusions:** We have discovered FNAC an agreeable instrument in the conclusion of tubercular and harmful lymphadenopathy. FNAC utilized as a part of conjunction with clinical discoveries, radiological and research center examinations can be a financially savvy strategy for the determination of lymphadenopathy.

**Keywords:** FNAC, Lymphadenopathy, Metastatic carcinoma, Tubercular lymphadenitis

### INTRODUCTION

Fine Needle Aspiration method was portrayed surprisingly by Greig and Gray in 1904. Since the mid-1960's, it has been progressively utilized and a high level of precision has been accomplished.<sup>[1]</sup> Lymphadenopathy is one of the commonest displaying side effects of all age bunches going to out entryway. The etiology can change from basic incendiary receptive sore to a dangerous condition. Therefore, lymphadenopathy requires further evaluation.

FNAC has been a suitable investigation to rule out malignancies and to confirm reactive or infective pathology.<sup>[2,3]</sup> The use of fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) in the investigation of lymphadenopathy has become an acceptable and widely practiced minimally invasive technique, which is safe, relatively painless, simple and rapid. FNAC is highly cost effective and accurate as a first line investigative technique. With the recent advances in ultrasound and CT scan technologies, focal lesions can be aspirated using this procedures.<sup>[4]</sup> Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) has developed as a progressed indicative tool to separate receptive hyperplasia/incendiary conditions, granulomatous scatters and lymphomas. This indicative methodology has increased impressive Importance in the administration of patients with lymphadenopathy more than quite a while. We are detailing histopathological relationship of 180 instances of lymphadenopathy with FNAC.

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### METHODS

This prospective study was conducted at Geetanjali Medical College & Hospital, Udaipur, Rajasthan during a

# Nutritional Status of Primary School Children through Anthropometric Assessment in Rural Areas of Moradabad.

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Nutrition of primary school children is of paramount importance because the foundation for their life time health, strength and intellectual vitality is laid during this period. It is a dynamic period of their physical growth as well as of their mental development. According to National Family Health Survey (2005-2006) in Uttar Pradesh the prevalence of wasted, stunted and underweight children was 14.8 %, 56.8 % and 42.4% respectively. **Aim:** To Assess the Nutritional status of School going children (6-15 years) in rural area of Moradabad. **Methods:** A cross sectional descriptive study was carried out at a community development block of Moradabad. Four schools 75 students from each school were selected with a total of 300 students included in the study. The study was conducted over a period of 6 months from Oct 2014 to March 2015. **Results:** Out of total 295 students, 149 (50.50%) were boys and 146 (49.5%) were girl participants, Moderate malnutrition was more prevalent in children with housewife mothers while severe malnutrition was more commonly seen in children with working mothers. Regarding Maternal Education statistically significant relationship between mother's education and under nutrition was found. **Conclusion:** The study concludes that there is still a necessity to conduct school health education on hand washing, keeping ear clean and on personal hygiene especially brushing technique to prevent dental caries.

**Keywords:** Under nutrition, School going child, Maternal Education.

## INTRODUCTION

Nutritional status is the condition of health of an individual, influenced by nutrient intake and its utilization in the body. Nutrition of primary school children is of paramount importance because the foundation for their life time health, strength and intellectual vitality is laid during this period. It is a dynamic period of their physical growth as well as of their mental development.

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In developing countries like India, various forms of malnutrition affect a large segment of population. Both macro and micronutrient deficiencies are of important concern. Inadequate nutrition among primary school children may lead to improper development of their body and mind resulting in growth retardation, iron deficiency anemia, poor academic performance and development of psychosocial difficulties. Research indicates that nutritional deficiencies and poor health in them are

among the major causes of low school enrolment, high absenteeism, early dropout and poor classroom performance<sup>[1]</sup>.

Anthropometry is one of the most useful tool for assessment of the nutritional status of primary school children. There are many anthropometric indicators that describe the nutritional status of children. These are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for-height (wasting) and weight-for-age (underweight). The height-for-age index is an indicator chronic illness and weight-for-height index is an indicator of acute illness. Weight-for-age is a composite index and it takes into account both acute and chronic malnutrition.<sup>[2]</sup>

According to UNICEF data, 90% of developing world's undernourished children live in Asia and Africa while 40% of the world's malnourished live in India. The most recent estimates (1996-2005), in developing world, approximately 146 million children are underweight, out of these 57 million children live in India<sup>[3]</sup>.

According to National Family Health Survey (2005-2006), in India the prevalence of wasted, stunted and underweight children was 19.8%, 48% and 42.5% respectively and in Uttar Pradesh the prevalence of wasted, stunted and underweight children was 14.8 %, 56.8 % and 42.4% respectively<sup>[4]</sup>.

## Department of Psychiatry

### Publications of Dr. Sunil Kumar (Psychiatry):

#### International

1. Nikhil Jain, **Sunil Kumar** "Is suicide reporting in Indian newspapers responsible? A study from Rajasthan" Asian Journal of Psychiatry 24 (Dec 2016) 135-138
2. Raghav Shah, Paramjeet Singh, AjitabhSoni, **Sunil Kumar** "Screening for Adult Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in Young Male Smokers: A Cross-Sectional Study" International Journal of Health Sciences & Research (www.ijhsr.org) Vol.6; Issue: 8; August 2016, 73-77
3. Soni, Ajitabh; Singh, Paramjeet; Shah, Raghav and **Bagotia, Sunil**. Impact of cognition and clinical factors on functional outcome in patients with bipolar disorder [online]. East Asian Archives of Psychiatry, Vol. 27, No. 1, Mar 2017: 26-34.

#### National:

1. Paramjeet Singh, Raghav Shah, PuravMidha, AjitabhSoni, **Sunil Bagotia**, KusumLata Gaur "Revisiting profile of deliberate self-harm at a tertiary care hospital after an interval of 10 years" Indian Journal of Psychiatry 58(3), 44-49, Jul-Sep 2016
2. Dr. Subhash Chandra Chouhan, Dr. Paramjeet Singh, **Dr. Sunil Kumar** "A comparative study of anxiety and depressive symptoms among parents of mentally retarded children" Journal of Wellbeing Vol. 10 / No. 2 / July 2016, 17-28

**Publications of Dr. Bharat Agarwal (Psychiatry):**

**Book:**

**Bharat Agarwal, Ganpat.K. Vankar, Minakshi Parikh.**"Stigma experience by patient with schizophrenia" Lambert academic research 978-3-659-95974-5 (Oct 2016)

## TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF ORMELOXIFENE IN MANAGEMENT OF PERIMENOPAUSAL DYSFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING

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### HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:

Shagufta Anjum, Akanksha Agrawal, Shabdika Kulshreshta, Rajrani Sharma, Namita. "To Study the Effect of Ormeloxifene in Management of Perimenopausal Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding". Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences 2015; Vol. 4, Issue 73, September 10; Page: 12639-12644.  
DOI: 10.14260/jemds/2015/1822

**ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE:** To study the effect of ormeloxifene in dysfunctional uterine bleeding in premenopausal age group by measuring menstrual blood loss by PBAC score, effect on blood hemoglobin levels and effect on endometrial thickness. **METHODS:** 35 cases of DUB of age 40 years and above coming to Gynecological OPD were recruited for study after applying exclusion criteria. 60 mg of Ormeloxifene was given twice a week for 3 months and then once a week for 1 month. Patients were followed-up at 1, 3 and 4 months of therapy and then at 3 months after treatment stopped. Menstrual blood loss was measured objectively by pictorial blood loss assessment chart (PBAC) score. **RESULTS:** The pretreatment median PBAC score was 587 with a range of 186-893. After 4 months of treatment, mean PBAC scores reduced to  $76.94 \pm 77.73$  with a mean change of  $490.05 \pm 155.4$ . Which is statistically highly significant ( $P < 0.001$ ). 26 (81.25%) patients were cured of menorrhagia at the end of 4 months of treatment. 2 patients had no response and underwent hysterectomy. Amenorrhoea occurred in 22 patients at the end of 4 months of therapy and persisted in 18 patients at 3 months of follow-up after therapy while 1 patient had PBAC scores in the heavy range but much less than her pretreatment levels. Adverse effects included vaginal discharge (15.62%), vague abdominal pain (12.5%), gastric upset (6.25%), headache (6.25%) and ovarian cyst (3.12%). **CONCLUSION:** Ormeloxifene is an effective and safe therapeutic option for the medical management of perimenopausal DUB.

**KEYWORDS:** Centchroman, Menorrhagia, DUB, Ormeloxifene, Pictorial blood loss assessment chart.

**INTRODUCTION:** DUB is defined as a state of abnormal uterine bleeding without any clinically detectable organic, systemic and iatrogenic cause. It is the most common menstrual disorder that can affect any women from menarche to menopause.<sup>1</sup>

A large proportion of these cases will subsequently undergo a hysterectomy, which is the definitive cure for menorrhagia, but hospitalization and anesthesia are required with its associated risk of morbidity and mortality and the procedure is not suitable for women who wish to preserve their fertility or for women nearing menopause.

A good medical treatment will reduce hysterectomies and associated morbidity and mortality. Levonorgestrel intrauterine system (LNG IUS) in menorrhagia is now considered to be the reference treatment in medical management, but its cost limits its widespread use. Ormeloxifene is a non-steroidal, non-hormonal, pharmacologically inert, selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) and has been in use as a weekly oral contraceptive for approximately last 20 years, particularly in India, where it was originally developed. It has anti-estrogenic and hence anti-proliferative effect on endometrium, hence used as a quick and effective endometrial hemostat for dysfunctional uterine bleeding, irrespective of the type of DUB.<sup>2</sup> It acts as estrogen antagonist in the uterus and breast.

ORIGINAL RESERCH ARTICLES

Department of Dentistry

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Original research articles published in last 1year:

1. Karwasra K, Choudhary D, Astekar M, Gandhi N. Clinicopathological study of Odontogenic Cysts- a retrospective study. RUHS Journal of Health Sciences. January-March2017;2(1):29-32.
2. Accepted article, Ref No: RJPBCS/2010-10980, will be publishes in 9(1) issue  
Karwasra K, Astekar M, Choudhary D, Manjunatha BS, Kaur P, Arora KS. Estimation and comparison of salivary calcium level in smokers and non-smokers with or without periodontitis. Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences.

for  
Kajal Karwasra  
HOD 20/11/17



## DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

**Dr. Trilok Patil :-**

1. A prospective study on drug utilization pattern of NSAIDS in patients attending orthopaedics OPD of a tertiary Care Hospital in Udaipur. IABCR- Vol. 2; Issue: 3; July-Sept 2016; Page 55-57
2. A retrospective analysis of prevalence of uropathogens and antibiotic sensitivity pattern in patients of urinary tract infection in Tertiary care teaching hospital. IABCR- Vol. 2; Issue: 3; July-Sept 2016; Page 58-60

**Dr. Rajeev R. Shah**

1. A paper entitled as, "Has haart won heart of HIV/AIDS Patients ?" in World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Science, 2017:3(1);205-214.
2. A paper entitled as, "Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B Virus Infection among OPD Patients Attending Tertiary Care Hospital" in International Journal Archives of Biomedical & Clinical Research, vol.3, Issue:2; April-June 2017

**Dr. Shweta Bohra**

1. A paper entitled as, "Has haart won heart of HIV/AIDS Patients ?" in World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Science, 2017:3(1);205-214.
2. A paper entitled as, "Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B Virus Infection among OPD Patients Attending Tertiary Care Hospital" in International Journal Archives of Biomedical & Clinical Research, vol.3, Issue:2; April-June 2017

**Ms. Megha**

1. A paper entitled as, "Seroprevalence of Hepatitis B Virus Infection among OPD Patients Attending Tertiary Care Hospital" in International Journal Archives of Biomedical & Clinical Research, vol.3, Issue:2; April-June 2017

**Dr.J.D. Andhale**

1. Incidence and Antibiotic Resistance patterns of nosocomial Infections caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in a Tertiary Hospital, Nashik, India: A Epidemiological Study during 2015-2016. Vol 6 Issue-4, April-2017 ISSN No 2277-8160


2. Prevalence of Drug Resistance in Mycobacterium tuberculosis from Isolates of younger patients in a TB Hospital, Nashik, India. International Journal of Scientific Research. Vol. 6/ Issue-5/May-17/ISSN Mo 2277/IF8179/IF:4.176/1C Value.78-46.

### **Dr. Deepak Maheshwari**

1. Deepak Maheshwari, Ankur, Anita E Chand 2016. Antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of Staphylococcus aureus from various clinical sample in Hadoti Region of South-East Rajasthan, India. Int J Int Med Res.2016; 3(4):27-30.

### **Dr. M Anjaneya Swamy**

1. Viruses causing severe acute respiratory infections in children  $\leq 5$  years of age at a tertiary care hospital in Jaipur. Ind. J. Med. Res. 2016
2. Distribution and Trends of Human Parainfluenza Viruses in Hospitalised Children. Indian Journal of ped. 2016.DOI 10.1007/s12098-016-2139-6.
3. Evaluation of custom multiplex real time RT-PCR in comparison to fast track diagnostics respiratory 21 pathogens kit for detection of multiple respiratory viruses. Journal of vir 2016. DOI 10.1186/s12985-016-0549-8
4. Trends of respiratory syncytial virus sub-groups in children hospitalised at tertiary care centre in Jaipur during 2012-2014. Indian J. Med. Microbiol.2017;35:135-6.
5. A Detection of Human Bocavirus from fecal Samples of Indian Children With Acute Gastroenteritis. 2017. Indian J App Res.7:74-75.
6. Detection of Rotavirus by ELISA in stool samples of Hospitalised children.2017. IJSAR.6:1506-1509

  
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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS BY FACULTY

S.No	TOPIC	JOURNAL	FACULTY
1	Comprehensive evaluation of hemodynamic stability and recovery during conscious sedation by dexmedetomidine with fentanyl versus ketamine with fentanyl in dilatation and curettage.	EJPMR,2017,4(6),719-724	Dr Smita Barya
2	Role of omega-3 fatty acids in severe sepsis cases.	EJPMR,2016,3(7),350-355	
3	Clinical efficacy of isobaric ropivacaine alone and with fentanyl in spinal anaesthesia for vaginal hysterectomy.A prospective randomized control trial.	EJPMR,2016,3(9),223-228	
4	Importance of transoesophageal echocardiography undergoing lower segment caesarian section	JOACP-Case report-2014,vol 30,issue 3,427-429	
5	Incidence, clinical presentation and management of ruptured corpus luteal cyst in Tribal population in South Rajasthan	IJOG, May-August 2016Vol 4 ,No2	Dr Meetu Babel