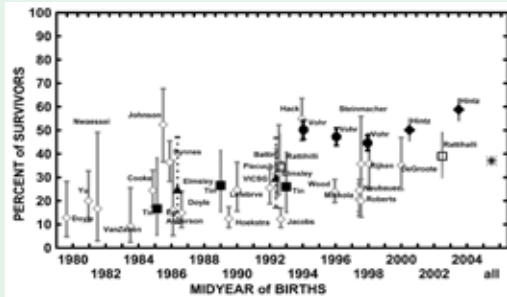


REVIEW ARTICLE

Survival and long-term neurodevelopmental outcome of the extremely preterm infant. *A systematic review*



Prevalences of major disability in cohorts of infants 23-26 weeks of completed gestation

Lorenz reviews all reports of neurodevelopmental outcome of extremely preterm infants in the English literature. This literature is very heterogeneous and prevalence highly variable. Major limitations are astonishing variation in criteria for major disability and that, even with the same disability criteria, children with major disabilities are functionally very heterogeneous. He conclude that this literature could be improved if survivors were followed until early school age, there were more uniform reporting by week of gestation, and outcomes of term control groups were included.

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ARTICLES

Conservative treatment of ovarian cancer. *Safety, ovarian function preservation, reproductive ability, and emotional attitude of the patients in Saudi Arabia*

Histopathology types	Stage n (%)			Initially required chemotherapy		Recurrence
	I	> I	All			
EOC	9 (23)	5 (13)	14 (36)	5 (13)*	1 (3)	
GCT	17 (44)	3 (7)	20 (51)	9 (23)†	2 (5)	
SSCT	5 (13)	0 (0)	5 (13)	1 (3)‡	0 (0)	
Total	31 (80)	8 (20)	39 (100)	15 (39)	3 (8)	

EOC - epithelial ovarian cancer, GCT - germ cell tumor, SSCT - stromal-sex cord tumor. *More than stage I, †Five cases with stage I and 4 cases with more than stage I, ‡Case with stage I c (Sertoli-Leydig cell tumor)

Sait found that fertility sparing surgery in ovarian cancer appears to be safe, and a practical treatment option in selected cases with ovarian cancer diagnosis. Most patients can have ovarian preservation after treatment and should not be discouraged from getting pregnant. This is a retrospective study of women conservatively treated for primary ovarian cancer. Patient's charts were reviewed for pathology, stage, requirement of adjuvant chemotherapy, and recurrent, as well as menstrual history, and pregnancy after treatment. During follow up the patients were asked 3 questions about their emotional attitude toward their disease.

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Recurrences after conservative surgery for ovarian cancer

Subclinical atherosclerosis in obese adolescents with normal left ventricular function

Variables	Obese (n=52) (mean ±SD)	Control (n=52) (mean ±SD)	P-value
LV IDd (cm)	50.08±0.38	44.7±0.20	0.004
LV IDs (cm)	32.1±0.33	24.4±0.20	0.002
IVSd (cm)	8.90±0.12	7.4±0.3	0.008
LV PWd (cm)	8.40±0.20	5.4±0.3	0.006
EF%	64.17±4.13	72.52±1.15	0.003
LVMI (gm/m ²)	62.71±7.24	42.29±5.75	0.003
Right carotid IMT (cm)	0.51±0.10	0.40±0.02	0.001
Left carotid IMT (cm)	0.50±0.02	0.40±0.02	0.001

LV IDd - left ventricular internal dimension in diastole, LV IDs - left ventricular internal dimension in systole, IVSd - interventricular septum in diastole, LV PWd - left ventricular posterior wall in diastole, EF - ejection fraction, LVMI - left ventricular mass index

Abdel-Wahab et al conclude that obesity in childhood and adolescents is associated with subclinical atherosclerosis. Although obese children had no left ventricular (LV) dysfunction, yet there are LV structure changes. Obese adolescents had a significant increase in total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL-C, and low HDL-C compared to the control group. Also, there was a significant increase in blood pressure, carotid intima media thickness, LV mass, and LV mass index. There was a significant correlation between BMI and dyslipidemia, blood pressure, carotid intima/media thickness, LV mass, and posterior wall thickness. Carotid intima-media thickness had a significant correlation with increased LDL-C and low HDL-C, blood pressure, LV mass, and posterior wall thickness. The study population was submitted for medical history, clinical examination, laboratory investigations (fasting blood sugar and lipid profile), and echocardiographic examination of LV mass and dimensions. Assessment of carotid intima-media thickness was carried out by using carotid duplex. All children had normal LV function.

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Echocardiographic findings and carotid intima media thickness (IMT) of obese and control adolescents