

Department of Basic Science
Master Degree
2021

Author	:	Abdallah Ahmed Abdallah Abdelsameea.
Title	:	Prevalence of jumpers knee in different ages of volleyball players survey study.
Dept.	:	Department of Basic Science.
Supervisors	1.	Aliaa Attia Diab
	2.	Yasser Ramzy Lasheen
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2021.
Abstract	:	<p>Background: Jumper's knee also called patellar tendinopathy, is a painful condition of the knee caused by small tears in the patellar tendon that mainly occurs in sports requiring strenuous jumping. Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate and compare the prevalence of jumper's knee among different ages of volleyball players in Cairo, Egypt. Methods: Cross sectional survey study was conducted on 861 volleyball players from 18 clubs in Cairo. All participants signed a consent form prior to participation in the study. The participants were the tallest players in the court and do repeated vertical jumps. They were assigned into two groups based on their gender and then each group was divided into 5 groups according to their age. Weight, height and VISA score was recorded for each participant, Results: it showed that in male volleyball players, the mean value of age was 18.96 ± 4.58 year and mean value of BMI was 22.32 ± 1.98 kg/m². while In female volleyball players, the mean value of age was 17.21 ± 3.73 year, and mean value of BMI was 21.68 ± 1.89kg/m² The statistical analysis by Chi-square test revealed that there were significant differences in incidence of jumper's knee among groups of male volleyball players ($P=0.0001$; $P<0.05$) and female volleyball players ($P=0.0001$; $P<0.05$). Conclusion: There were statistically significant differences in the prevalence of jumper's knee among different ages of volleyball players in Cairo, Egypt.</p>
Key words	1.	Prevalence.
	2.	Volleyball Players
	3.	Jumper's Knee.
	4.	survey study
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	113 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	نسبة حدوث "ركبة القافز" في الأعمار المختلفة للاعبى الكرة الطائرة : دراسة مسحية.
Library register number	:	7443-7444.

Author	:	Ghady Yasser Mohammed Talat Harb.
Title	:	Correlation Between Different Degrees Of Obesity And Non-Specific Low Back Pain.
Dept.	:	Department of Basic Science.
Supervisors	1.	Fatma Sediek
	2.	Yasser Mohamed Aneis
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2021.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Obesity is recognized as a major public health problem and it is associated with various musculoskeletal disorders, including impairment of the spine and osteoarthritis. Objectives: to investigate the correlation between different degrees of obesity and non-specific low back pain as well as the mechanical factors that may affect this correlation. Methodology: Ninety obese females suffering from non-specific low back pain participated in this study; their ages ranged from 20 to 45 years. Subjects were subdivided into three groups according to their Body mass index (BMI), thirty patients in each group. Group A, B and C represent grade I, II and III obesity respectively. Outcome measures were Visual analogue scale (VAS), Oswestry Disability index (ODI), lumbar lordotic angle (LLA) and Lumbar mobility, Results: There was moderate positive significant correlation between BMI, VAS, ODI and lumbar mobility during extension, while there was moderate negative significant correlation between BMI and LLA as well as lumbar mobility during flexion. Conclusions: Different degrees of obesity correlate with non-specific low back pain as well as the mechanical factors that may affect this correlation.</p>		
Key words	1.	Obesity.
	2.	Nonspecific low back pain.
	3.	Spinal Mouse.
	4.	Lumbar mobility.
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	110 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	العلاقة بين مختلف درجات السمنة و آلام اسفل الظهر الغير محددة.
Library register number	:	7343-7344.

Author	:	Mona Ibrahim Hassan Ismail.
Title	:	Influence Of Touch Screen Technology On Myoelectric Activity Of Cervical Muscles; A Systematic Review.
Dept.	:	Department of Basic Science.
Supervisors	1.	Haytham M. Elhafez
	2.	Mary Kamal Nassif Tekla
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2021.
Abstract	:	
<p>This systematic review aimed at evaluating the risk factors for cervical muscles and neck complaints associated with touch screen devices use. PubMed central, Science direct, Google scholar and Springer link were searched. The methodological quality of included studies was assessed. Strength of evidence for risk factors was determined based on study designs, methodological quality and consistency of results. This review demonstrates that the prevalence of musculoskeletal complaints among mobile device users ranges from 1.0% to 67.8% and neck complaints have the highest prevalence rates ranging from 17.3% to 67.8%. This review also finds some evidence for neck flexion, frequency of phone calls, texting and gaming in relation to musculoskeletal complaints among mobile device users. People using mobile touch screen devices (MTSDs) have been exposed to the musculoskeletal disorder because of physical risk factors. Inconclusive evidence is shown for other risk factors such as duration of use and human-device interaction techniques due to inconsistent results or a limited number of studies.</p>		
Key words	1.	Touch-screen technology.
	2.	Tablets.
	3.	myoelectric activity and cervical muscles
	4.	Mobile devices.
	5.	smartphones
	6.	Systematic Review.
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	134 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير تكنولوجيا شاشات اللمس على النشاط العضلي الكهربائي للعضلات العنقية: مراجعة منهجية.
Library register number	:	7451-7452.

Author	:	Shaimaa Ramadan Mohamed El Sayed.
Title	:	Effect of Mulligan Sustained Natural Apophyseal Glides On Respiratory Function In Thoracic Kyphosis.
Dept.	:	Department of Basic Science.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Hussein El Gendy
	2.	Shimaa Taha Abu Elkasem
	3.	Saher Ebrahim Mohamed Taman
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2021.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: : Many subjects throughout life have a source of dysfunction from thoracic spine. Kyphosis is one of the most musculoskeletal disorders. Objectives: The purpose of the research is to assess the effect of Mulligan SNAGS on respiratory function and thoracic kyphotic angle in thoracic kyphosis. Subjects and Methods: We enrolled in this prospective study 40 patients (15 males, 25 female) with age ranging from 18 to 28 years. Patients were divided into 2 groups randomly. Group A (Experimental Group): 20 patients received mulligan Sustained Natural Apophyseal Glides on the thoracic region and traditional posture correction exercises, and Group B (Control Group): 20 patients received traditional posture exercises only. Patients had received the treatment for a period 3 session per week for 4 weeks. They were referred from sherbin out patient Orthopedic clinic. Digital X-ray was done for all patients to measure kyphotic angle, and simple spirometer was used to measure respiratory function. Results: Mixed MANOVA has been conducted to compare the effect of treatment (pre- post- therapy), as well as the impact of treatment on the mean values of Forced vital capacity(FVC), Forced expiratory volume in the 1st second(FEV1), FEV1/FVC ratio, and Maximum voluntary ventilation(MVV), and kyphotic angle. Results revealed that there were statistical significant increase in the respiratory function (FVC, FEV1, MVV) in experimental group in comparison with control group as P value was ≤ 0.05. Also it revealed statistical significant decrease in kyphotic angle in the experimental group in comparison to control group as P value was ≤ 0.05. Conclusion: Mulligan SNAGs effective in improving respiratory function and decreasing kyphotic angle in thoracic kyphosis.</p>		
Key words	1.	Mulligan
	2.	thoracic kyphosis
	3.	respiratory function
	4.	Spirometer
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	91 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التحريك الطبيعي المستمر للمفاصل المسطحة لموليجان علي وظيفة الجهاز التنفسي في التحديب الصدري.
Library register number	:	7371-7372.