Author	**:**	**Afnan Mohamed R. EL- Demerdash.**
Title	**:**	**Neural Mobilizationon Post-Operative Discectomy.**
Dept.	**:**	**Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Awatef M. Labeb**
	2.	**Soheir S. Rezk-Allah**
	3.	**Mansour A. Mohamad Makia**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Post laminectomy syndrome is one of the most common complications after lumbar discectomy. Neural mobilization may be beneficial for patients submitted to lumbar spine surgery as it may reduce post-operative adhesion and increase nerve movement excursion. Objectives: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of neural mobilization on pain intensity, H-reflex latency and functional ability after lumbar single level discectomy. Material and methods:30 patients, both sexes, aged from 20-45 years, underwent lumbar single level discectomy. They were randomly assigned into 2 groups: Group (A):15 patients received neural mobilization in form of passive neck flexion & ankle dorsiflexion of the same side of surgery in addition to traditional physical therapy program (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)& strengthening exercises for back muscles).Group (B):15 patients received the same traditional physical therapy program only. Pain intensity, H-reflex latency and functional level were measured by using the Visual analogue scale, an EMG Toennies Neuroscreen Plus1. 59 system and Oswestry Disability Questionnaire respectively. Results: There was a significant decrease in the mean value of pain intensity, H-reflex latency and Oswestry disability questionnaire score post treatment in group A compared to group B. Conclusion: It was concluded that neural mobilization may be an effective addition to the physiotherapy program after lumbar single level discectomy operations.

Key words	**1.**	**neural mobilization**
	2.	**H-reflex latency**
	3.	**lumbar single level discectomy**
	4.	**Post-Operative Discectomy**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**125 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير تحريك العصب بعد عملية استئصال الغضروف في الفقرات القطنية.**
Library register number	**:**	**5175-5176.**

Author	**:**	**Ahmed Bayuomy Ibrahim**
Title	**:**	**Incidence of low back pain among Al-Gharbia traffic policemen**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Amir Mohamed Saleh**
	2.	**Mohamed Osama Hegazy**
	3.	**Yaser Mohamed Aneis**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Low Back Pain is a serious worldwide medical condition, considered by some researchers as one of the most serious public health problems. The purpose: This study was conducted to assess the incidence of low back pain among traffic policemen who work in Al-Gharbia government and the risk factors involved on it. Subjects: Ninety one traffic policemen were selected through convenient sampling who work in Al-Gharbia government their ages ranged from 25 to 40 years. Methods: The policemen were assessed by the using Nordic Questionnaire (Arabic form) for lower back region. Results: of this study revealed that the percentage incidence of low back pain was 59.3%. The age percentage of policemen who had low back pain was (24.1%) in age less than 30 years and (31.5%) from 30–35 years and (44.4%) in age from 36-40 years. Conclusion: Al-Gharbia Traffic policemen have a high incidence of low back pain. The study revealed a strong correlation between years of service and age of policemen with low back pain and activities of policemen in or outside work.

Key words	**1.**	**Low Back Pain**
	2.	**Traffic policemen**
	3.	**Policemen**
	4.	**Al-Gharbia traffic policemen**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**111 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**حدوث آلام اسفل الظهر بين رجال شرطة مرور الغربية.**
Library register number	**:**	**5237-5238.**

Author	**:**	**Ahmed Mohamed Aboelabbas**
Title	**:**	**Forward Versus Backward Gait on Knee Performance in Normal Subjects**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Fatma Seddik Amin**
	2.	**Magda Gaid Sedhom**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Walking is a popular, convenient, and relatively safe form of exercise. It has long been used by both fitness and rehabilitation professionals to improve cardiovascular fitness and to rehabilitate musculoskeletal injuries. Humans generally learn to walk and run in a forward direction with little difficulty. While the ability to move backward is necessary for normal daily activities and allows the body to accommodate various tasks. Purpose of this study: to compare between forward and backward gait on isokinetic peak torque and H/Q ratio of Quadriceps and Hamstring muscles and their effect on knee proprioception. Subjects and methods: Thirty normal subjects (15 males and 15 females). Their mean age, height, weight and BMI were (21.73±1.87) years, (163.47±6.49) cm, (63.47± 4) kg and (23.79±1.57) kg/m^2 respectively participated in this study. They were classified into two groups of equal number. Group (A) walked on treadmill in forward direction while Group (B) walked in backward direction. Each subject walked 15 minutes, 3 times/ week for 6 weeks. They were assessed using Biodex system 3 Pro isokinetic dynamometer to measure the peak torque of Quadriceps and Hamstring muscles in concentric mode at two angular velocities (60 and 180°/sec) and measure the knee joint proprioception accuracy. The assessment done twice for every subject (pre and post the program of gait training). Results: The study revealed that there was statistical significant difference in peak torque of Quadriceps and Hamstrings muscles in both groups, which was more in group (A) and in proprioception for group (B) only. However, there was no statistical significant difference in H/Q ratio in both groups. Conclusion: Forward gait was better than backward gait in improving the peak torque of both Quadriceps and Hamstrings muscles, while backward gait was better than forward gait in improving knee proprioception accuracy.

Key words	**1.**	**Backward Gait**
	2.	**Forward Gait**
	3.	**Isokinetic**
	4.	**Gait**
	5.	**Knee Performance**
	6.	**Normal Subjects**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**93 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**المشية للأمام مقابل المشية للخلف على أداء الركبة في الأشخاص الطبيعيين.**
Library register number	**:**	**4655-4656.**

Author	**:**	**Amira Hamdy Mohseb Ashmawy**
Title	**:**	**Kinesiotaping Versus Laser Puncture On Supraspinatus Tendinitis**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham Mohamed Elhafez**
	2.	**Mohsen Mohamed Elsayyad**
	3.	**Walid Reda**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	
Purpose: the purpose of this study to compare the effect of kinesio taping and laser effect in relieving pain, increasing range of motion and functional activity in patients with supraspainatus tendinities. Method: 45 patients from both sex with ages ranged from 40-60 years with Supraspinatus Tendinitis were divided in three groups. Pain, range of motion, functional disabilities were measured pre and post treatment by visual analogue scale Electrogoniometer and the disabilities of the arm, shoulder and hand questionnaire each patient received 3 session per weeks for one month: group A recived laser puncture, group B received kinesiotaping group C Received conventional treatment. Results: there were significant decrease in visual analogue scale and the disabilities of the arm, shoulder and hand questionnaire, and significant increase in range of motion in all three groups with higher significant increase in group A, B Conclusion: the results of this study suggest that treatment of Supraspinatus Tendinitis with kiensiotaping and laser puncture have significant difference between groups.		
Key words	**1.**	**Supraspinatus Tendinitis**
	2.	**Laser puncture**
	3.	**Kiensiotaping**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**88 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**مقارنة بين لاصق الكينسيو والوخز بالليزر علي التهاب وتر العضلة فوق الشوكية.**
Library register number	**:**	**5131-5132.**

Author	**:**	**Amira Ibrahim Abdulsalam Ismail**
Title	**:**	**Influence of Different Bag Carrying Styles on Gait in Normal Subjects**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Omaima Mohamed Ali Kattabei**
	2.	**Dalia Mohamed Mohamed Mosaad**
	3.	**Yasser Ramzy Lashin**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: There has been concern over the years about the type and style of carrying bag (Back Pack, Front Pack, Messenger bag, one shoulder strap bag) which can be advised to the youths. The purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the influence of different styles of carrying bags on gait in normal subjects. Material and methods: Thirty subjects of both gender (13 males and 17 females) with age ranging from 20 to 30 years participated in this study. They were assigned in one group, Each subject was assessed five times carrying 15% of his body weight while walking normally (reference) ,walking carrying Backpack ,walking carrying front pack, walking carrying Messenger bag and walking carrying one shoulder strap bag. Gait Analysis was done with measuring Step length, Stride length, Cadence and Velocity for each carrying style by using 2D CorelCAD software program. Results: There were significant differences in the mean values of step length, stride Length, cadence among different carrying styles with (P<0.05), and there was no significant difference among all different carrying styles in the velocity with (P >0.05). Conclusion: The backpack carrying style is the best method of carrying loads; it has the nearest gait parameters compared to the reference (no pack walking)

Key words	**1.**	**Backpack**
	2.	**Front pack**
	3.	**Messenger bag**
	4.	**Gait**
	5.	**Normal Subjects**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**99 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير الطرق المختلفة لحمل الحقائب على المشى عند الأشخاص الأصحاء**
Library register number	**:**	**4965-4966.**

Author	**:**	**Aya Mohamed Ali Abd-Elsalam**
Title	**:**	**Active Release Technique versus Muscle Energy Technique on Hamstring Flexibility in Normal Adults**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Maher Ahmed El-Kablawy**
	2.	**Doaa Ibrahim Amin**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Hamstring muscles comprise a huge percentage of acute musculoskeletal injuries. Hamstring flexibility, weakness and fatigue are all modifiable risk factors associated with hamstring strain. Improved flexibility has long been considered an important component in prevention of musculotendinous strain. Increasing hamstring flexibility can play an important role in preventing lower extremity overuse injuries. However, little research has been performed on the most effective method. Purpose: To compare the effect of active release technique with muscle energy technique on increasing hamstring muscle flexibility in normal healthy male adults. Methods: This study was a pretest–posttest randomized controlled experimental design. Fort-five normal healthy male participants with hamstring tightness (20-50 degrees active knee extension loss) were assigned randomly to one of the three study groups: Group (A) 13 participants received active release technique on dominant side. Group (B) 15 participants received muscle energy technique on dominant side. Group (C) 17 participants did not receive any intervention. Popliteal angle (active knee extension test) and sit-reach flexibility test were measured pre and post the intervention period. Results: Post-hoc test for active knee extension test and sit-reach test among the three groups for post intervention values revealed that group (A) and group (B) resulted in significant improvement in hamstring flexibility rather than control group (C). Both groups A & B showed similar improvement in post intervention values without statistical differences between them. Conclusion: It can be concluded that both the active release technique and muscle energy technique have the same effect in improving hamstring flexibility in normal healthy adults.

Key words	**1.**	**Active release technique**
	2.	**Active knee extension test**
	3.	**Hamstring flexibility**
	4.	**Muscle Energy Technique**
	5.	**Flexibility**
	6.	**Normal Adults**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**96 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تقنية الانفراج النشط في مقابل تقنية الطاقة العضلية على ليونة العضلة الخلفية في الأشخاص الطبيعيين.**
Library register number	**:**	**4899-4900.**

Author	**:**	**Christean Mamdouh Balamon Alabd**
Title	**:**	**Work Related Physical Disabilities among Workers of Nag Hammadi Sugar Factory**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham Mohamed Elhafez**
	2.	**Rania Nagy Karkousha**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: In developing countries, musculoskeletal complaints are considered as main cause of occupational complications and disability. Purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the years of service on the prevalence of work related physical disabilities among workers of Nag Hammadi Suger Factory and to determine which area of body part (lower back, neck or shoulder) has high prevalence of Musculoskeletal Disorders "MSD" through using Standardized Nordic Questionnaire (Five sections A, B, C, D, and E). Method: Three hundred workers of Nag Hammadi Suger in the study have been participated in the study. They were divided into three groups according to their years of services. First group "Group I" had the workers of 1-10 years of service. Second group "Group II" had the workers of 11-20 years of service. Third group "Group III" had workers of 21 of service or more. Results: In section B of questionnaire from all collected subjects, the data showed that the WMSD increase by increase years of service while other data showed controversy. In section C, D, E of questioner from all collected subjects, the lower back area was the most affected area among neck and shoulder. Conclusion: Most data of our study showed that with increase years of services the incidence prevalence of work related physical disability among workers increase. Also the lower back area of body has high prevalence of MSD among neck and shoulder

Key words	**1.**	**work related musculoskeletal disorder**
	2.	**physical disabilities**
	3.	**standardized Nordic questionnaires**
	4.	**Physical Disabilities**
	5.	**Nag Hammadi Sugar Factory**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**183 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**العجز البدني الناتج عن العمل بين عمال مصنع سكر نجع حمادى .**
Library register number	**:**	**4967-4968.**

Author	**:**	**Christina Sabry Ayoub**
Title	**:**	**Efficacy of Diode Cluster Laser Versus Complete Decongestive Therapy on Post mastectomy Lymphedema**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Maher Ahmed El Keblawy**
	2.	**Soheir Shehata Rezkallaah**
	3.	**Samy Ramzy Shehata**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

***Background*: Secondary upper limb lymphedema is a chronic disease that affects patient's quality of life or even a life threatening case. *Propose of the study*: to investigate the effectiveness of Diode Cluster Laser (DCL) versus Complete Decongestive Therapy (CDT) in the treatment of secondary post mastectomy lymphedema. *Methods*: 45 female patients with upper limb lymphedema (stage II, according to Foldi classification) were included in current study, their age ranged from 40 to 60 years. They were divided randamly into 3 groups 15 patients for each group. *Procedures*: Study group A (n=15) received DCL with conventional traditional program of physical therapy including; cryotherapy, manual massage, and range of motion exercise. Study Group B (n=15) received CDT including manual lymph drainage, short stretch bandage, free active exercises and skin care program with the conventional traditional program. Control Group C (n=15) received the conventional traditional program only. Treatment program was given with the frequency of 3 sessions per week for 2 months. The measurements of the upper limb were done by round measurements with tape at three points; wrist joint, elbow joint and at the end of the arm just below the axillary fold and water displacement by the volumetry were taken before, at the mid (after a month) and at the end of treatment (2 months). *Results*: Comparison between groups A & B revealed a significant difference of tape measurement at *wrist* (P=0.014), a significant difference between groups B & C (P=0.001), and no significant difference between A & C (P=0.154). Comparison between groups A & B revealed a significant difference at *Elbow* (P=0.003), a significant difference between groups B & C (P=0.001), and no significant difference between A & C (P=0.422).Comparison between groups A & B revealed a significant difference at *End of arm* (P=0.043), a significant difference between groups B & C (P=0.003), and no significant difference between A & C (P=0. 307). Comparison between groups A & B revealed a significant improvement of volumetric measurement (P=0.001), a significant difference between groups B & C (P=0.001), and no significant difference between A & C (P=0.380). *Conclusion*: CDT with conventional therapy has a significant effect more than DCL with conventional therapy in controlling the hallmark signs and symptoms of secondary upper limb lymphedema post mastectomy.**

Key words	**1.**	**Complete decongestive therapy**
	2.	**Diode cluster laser**
	3.	**Post mastectomy**
	4.	**Secondary lymphedema**
	5.	**Lasers.**
	6.	**Decongestive Therapy. on**
	7.	**Post mastectomy Lymphedema**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**139 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**المقارنه بين تأثير الليزرال ثنائى المجمع وبرنامج مختار من العلاج الطبيعى لعلاج الإحتقان على التورم الليمفاوي بعد استئصال الثدى.**
Library register number	**:**	**5247-5248.**

Author	**:**	**Doha Hamed Moustafa Al–AFify**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Segmental and Global Sagittal Cervical Alignment On Intervertebral Movement in asymptomatic Individuals**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Ibrahim Moustafa Moustafa Abu Amer**
	2.	**Eman Ahmed Abdel Moez**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: The abnormal or excessive translations between vertebrae in the sagittal plane are clinically important clues to dysfunction or instability. The insufficient exploration of intervertebral translation during flexion and extension prevents the further understanding of the cervical biomechanics and treating the cervical related dysfunction. The Purpose: To examine and correlate the effect of segmental and global sagittal cervical alignment on intervertebral movements in asymptomatic individuals with normal and abnormal cervical curvature. Methods: Thirty four asymptomatic individuals were recruited; they were divided into two groups based on the degree of their cervical lordosis represented by the absolute rotatory angle and anterior head translation distance that were measured from lateral view of cervical spine x-ray. All the individuals underwent plain lateral cervical radiograph with neck in neutral position and end range of flexion and end range of extension. Intervertebral movements were measured through measuring intervertebral rotational and translational movement. Results: Our study revealed that there was significant difference between both groups regarding the intervertebral kinematic movement (P<0.05). These findings were further supported by the significant correlation between the cervical sagittal alignment and intervertebral kinematic movement (P<0.05). Conclusion: The biomechanical response of the vertebrae to the cervical posture and alignment is different in normal and abnormal individuals. Further, the study showed the important role of the upper cervical spine in global spinal posture and movement.

Key words	**1.**	**cervical spine.**
	2.	**sagittal alignment**
	3.	**x-ray.**
	4.	**intervertebral movement**
	5.	**asymptomatic Individuals**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**110 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير الاعتدال الجانبي الجزئي والكلي للفقرات العنقية علي حركة ما بين الفقرات في الأشخاص الأصحاء.**
Library register number	**:**	**5243-5244.**

Author	**:**	**Eman Mohamed Fahmy Mohamed**
Title	**:**	**Ischemic Pressure versus Post-Isomertic Facilitation in Treatment of Rhomboib Latent Myofascial Trigger Points**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Ibrahim Moustafa Moustafa**
	2.	**Marzouk Abd El-Fattah El-Lythy,**
	3.	**Abeer Ramadan Ibrahim**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Manual therapy is an important category of myofascial pain syndrome treatment, which is one of the most common musculoskeletal pain diseases and is characterized by myofascial trigger points, taut bands, and local twitch responses. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to compare the effects of manual progressive ischemic pressure to the post isometric facilitation in the treatment of Rhomboid latent myofascial trigger points Methods: Thirty patients had participated in this study, their age ranged from twenty to thirty years, with mean age (26.60 ±2.91) years, they were divided into three equal groups. Group(A) treated by manual progressive ischemic pressure and the traditional treatment, group (B) treated by post isometric facilitation technique and the traditional treatment, group (C) was control group treated by traditional treatment only (Infrared, Ultrasonic and TENS). All the treatment procedure were conducted three times per week for three weeks. Outcome Measures: Pain intensity, shoulder pain disability index and pain pressure threshold were measured at two intervals; pre-treatment and 3-weeks post-treatment. Results: Statistical analysis between groups analysis revealed that there was no significant difference among group (A), (B) and (C) in visual analogue scale (VAS) (P<0.05) or shoulder pain disability index (SPDI) (P<0.05),but there was significant difference among group (A), (B) and (C) in pain pressure threshold (PPT) (P<0.05) in favor of group (A). Conclusion: Ischemic pressure technique was more effective than post isometric facilitation and traditional treatment in reduction of tenderness of Rhomboids latent myofascial trigger point; and there was no difference between Ischemic pressure technique post isometric facilitation and traditional treatment in reduction of pain severity or improving functional level of shoulder.

Key words	**1.**	**Rhomboids muscle**
	2.	**Myofascial trigger point**
	3.	**Ischemic pressure**
	4.	**Myofascial Trigger Points**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**ضغط نقص التروية مقابل تسهيل ما بعد الانقباض متساوي القياس في علاج نقاط الزناد الكامنة في العضلة المعينة.**
Library register number	**:**	**4841-4842.**

Author	**:**	**Ghada Elsayed Mohamed Shaheen**
Title	**:**	**Kinesiotaping versus Biofeedback Training in Treatment of Bell's palsy**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham M. Elhafez**
	2.	**Magdy Khalaf Massod**
	3.	**Rania Reffat Ali**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: The purpose of this study was conducted to compare the efficacy of Kinesiotape (KT) versus the Biofeedback (BFB) for the treatment of (frontalis & orbicularis oris) in Bell's palsy patients using House-Brackmann and Balliet scales. As well as to examine the effect of Kinesiotape and Biofeedback for the treatment of (frontalis & orbicularis oris) in Bell's palsy patients using House-Brackmann and Balliet scales. Method: Thirty patients with acute Bell's palsy in both gender participated in this study' they were randomly assigned into two groups equal in numbers. Fifteen patients of group (A) received KT plus selected physical therapy (laser therapy, Faradic stimulation and motor reeducation) 3 times per week for one month, while patients of group (B) received BFB exercise plus the same. Results: There was highly significant improvement(P<0.001)in House-Brackmann orbicularis oris muscle in group A (65.81%) than in group B (55.25%).The percentage of improvement in Balliet orbicularis oris was higher in group A (53.94%) than in group B (38.35%) Conclusion: It can be concluded that Kinesiotape group A showed a highly significant improvement in frontalis & orbicularis oris muscles of Bell's palsy patients compared with group B. Kinesiotape should be considered a potential therapeutic modality at physical therapy clinic for patients with face asymmetry problems of Bell's palsy.

Key words	**1.**	**Kinesiotape**
	2.	**Biofeedback**
	3.	**Bell's palsy**
	4.	**Training of Bell's palsy**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**128 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**شرائط الكينيسو اللاصقة مقارنة بالتدريب الارتجاعى البيولوجى فى علاج الشلل الوجهى.**
Library register number	**:**	**5031-5032.**

Author	**:**	**Heba-Allah Samy Said Ahmed**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Continuous Versus Pulsed Ultrasound on Myofascial Pain Syndrome**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Awatef Mohamed Labib**
	2.	**Olfat Ibrahim Ali**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Myofascial pain syndrome (MPS) is a complex pain syndrome characterized with trigger points (TrPs) in skeletal muscles. Ultrasound (US) therapy is one of the main devices used in physical therapy, for the treatment of TrPs in MPS. Purpose: This study aimed to compare between continuous, pulsed (1:1 &1:4) and sham ultrasound in subjects with myofascial trigger points in the upper fibers of trapezius muscle. Subjects: Sixty subjects (37 males and 23 females) with active trigger points on the upper fibers of trapezius, aged 18 to 30 years participated in the study. Methods: Subjects were randomly divided into four equal groups, including Group A was treated with continuous ultrasound (3MHz, 1W/cm^2), Group B was treated with pulsed ultrasound (3MHz, 1W/cm^2, 1:1 ratio), Group C was treated with pulsed ultrasound (3MHz, 1W/cm^2, 1:4 ratio), and Group D, the control group, was treated with sham ultrasound. All treatments applied 5 minutes 5 days per week for 2 weeks. Pressure pain threshold (PPT) was assessed with pressure algometer, pain severity was assessed with visual analog scale (VAS) and quality of life was evaluated with Nottingham health profile (NHP). All evaluations were performed before and after 10 sessions of treatment. Results: There was a significant difference between group (A) and other groups according to PPT as p value ($p<0.05$). There was a significant difference between group (A) and (C) & (D) according to VAS and NHP as p value ($p<0.05$). There was a significant difference between group (B) and other groups according to PPT as p value ($P<0.05$) and no significant difference according to VAS and NHP. There was no significant difference between group (C) and (D) according to PPT, VAS and NHP. Conclusion: Continuous and pulsed (1:1) ultrasound are more effective than pulsed (1:4) and sham ultrasound in the treatment of myofascial pain syndrome. Continuous ultrasound show more improvement than pulsed ultrasound.

Key words	**1.**	**Myofascial pain syndrome**
	2.	**Trigger points**
	3.	**Ultrasound**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**104 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير الموجات فوق الصوتية المستمرة مقابل المتقطعة في الألم الليفي العضلي.**
Library register number	**:**	**5055-5056.**

Author	**:**	**Hend Hamdy Ahmed Mahmoud**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Ankle Taping Versus Short Foot Exercise on Dynamic Balance in Flat Foot**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham Mohamed Elhafez**
	2.	**Mary Kamel**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Flat foot is an umbrella term to describe feet with a visually lowered medial longitudinal arch. Kinesio taping (KT) is a new therapeutic modality used to improve balance. Short foot exercise (SFE) can contract intrinsic muscles of the foot only to increase the inner arch of the foot. Purpose: it was to determine the effect of ankle taping and short foot exercise on dynamic balance in flat foot. Methods: Thirty subjects from both sex with age ranged from 17-30 years with bilateral flat feet were participated in this study. They were assigned randomly and equally to two groups. Overall stability index "OSI", anteroposterior stability index "AP-SI", and mediolateral stability index "ML-SI" were measured pre and post treatment by Biodex Balance System. Each subject received 2 treatment sessions per week for 6 weeks; group A received ankle taping; group B received short foot exercise. Results: There was no significant difference in dynamic balance including (OSI, APSI and MLSI) of the Biodex at stability level (8), While there was a significant difference in both groups in all dependent variables at stability level (4). Conclusion: Ankle taping and short foot exercise can improve dynamic balance in flat foot with no statistical difference between both methods.

Key words	**1.**	**Flat Foot..**
	2.	**Ankle Taping.**
	3.	**Short Foot Exercise.**
	4.	**Dynamic Balance**
	5.	**Foot**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**140 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تاثير الشريط اللاصق للكاحل مقابل تمرين القدم القصير على الاتزان المتحرك فى تفلطح القدم..**
Library register number	**:**	**4955-4956.**

Author	**:**	**Hend Hassan Abdullah Def Allah**
Title	**:**	**Quadriceps Muscle Torque Response to Different Pulse Durations of Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham Mohamed Elhafez**
	2.	**Amira Hussein Deraz**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) is an effective therapeutic technique for strengthening weak muscles in patient populations. Torque is a turning or rotator force which equal to the product of a force and the perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the axis of rotation. Pulse duration Is the interval between the time, during the first transition, that the amplitude of the pulse reaches a specified fraction (level) of its final amplitude, and the time the pulse amplitude drops, on the last transition, to the same level?. Purpose: To investigate the effect of different pulse durations of neuromuscular electrical stimulation on the torque of quadriceps femoris muscles. Methods: Thirty normal subjects from both sexes with age ranged from 25-30 years were participated in this study. They are assigned randomly and equally to three groups. Group A received 50 µs, Group B received 200 µs and Group C received 600 µs. Knee extensor peak torque was measured pre and post treatment by isokinetic dynamometer. Each subject' group received 3 sessions per week for four weeks. Results: Maximum isometric voluntary contraction was increased significantly at 600 µs (70.1±11.82) than at 200 µs and 50 µs. On the other hand, peak current was significantly decreased at 600 µs (-89.33 and -74.69) than at different pulse durations for 50 µs and 200 µs respectively.

Conclusion: Pulse duration at 600 µs will produce maximum tolerated torque, while pulse duration at 600 µs will produce minimum peak current.

Key words	**1.**	**Quadriceps muscle**
	2.	**Neuromuscular electrical stimulation**
	3.	**Torque**
	4.	**Pulse duration**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**133 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**إستجابة عزم العضلة الرباعية لنبضات مختلفة الأزمنة من التنبيه العضلي العصبي الكهربائي**
Library register number	**:**	**4995-4996.**

Author	**:**	**Israa Salim Albasiony**
Title	**:**	**Influence of Carrying Unilateral Shoulder Bag on Myoelectrical Activity of Latissimus Dorsi Muscle in Normal Females**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Mohamed Husein El-Gendy**
	2.	**Amir Nazih Wadea**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Unilateral shoulder bag carrying became one of the most popular way of carrying among different populations. This asymmetric carrying causes many physical, physiological and biomechanical problems. However, there is a relative dearth of research concerning single strap bags that are associated with requisite asymmetric loading. Purpose: investigating the Influence of carrying unilateral shoulder bag on myoelectrical activity of Latissimus Dorsi muscle in normal females. Subjects: Thirty normal female students from Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University. Their ages ranged between 18 and 22 years. Method: Root Mean Square(RMS) of myoelectrical activity of Latissimus Dorsi muscle was measured under three conditions 1-Maximum voluntary contraction of latissimus Dorsi muscle for 5 seconds. 2-Carrying unilateral shoulder bag with 10% of body weight on non dominant shoulder for 5 minutes. 3- Carrying unilateral shoulder bag with 15% of body weight on non dominant shoulder for 5 minutes, with ten minutes rest in between. Results: During carrying 10% of BW, the RMS of EMG of non dominant side was less than of the dominant side with mean (6.20 and 10.14 mv) respectively which was highly significant(P=0.001). During carrying 15% of BW, the RMS of EMG of non dominant side was less than of the dominant side with mean (6.95 and 9.08 mv) respectively which was highly significant(P=0.001).When comparing carrying 10% and 15% of BW, there was a significant increase in the RMS of EMG of non dominant Latissimus Dorsi muscle during carrying unilateral shoulder bag containing 15% of body weight than carrying 10% of body weight with mean (6.95 and 6.20 mv) respectively and (P=0.008); But, there was no significant difference in RMS of EMG activities of dominant Latissimus Dorsi muscle between carrying unilateral shoulder bag containing 10% and 15% of body weight with mean (10.14 and 9.08 mv) respectively with (P = 0.209) Conclusion: Increasing the weight carried in the unilateral shoulder bag lead to asymmetrical increase in back muscles activity which may lead to pathological and biomechanical changes.

Key words	**1.**	**Unilateral bag carrying**
	2.	**Myoelectrical activity**
	3.	**Root mean square**
	4.	**Latissimus Dorsi Muscle**
	5.	**Normal Females**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**97 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير حمل حقائب الكتف على جه ة واحد ة على النشاط الكهربى للعضلة الظهرية العريضة فى النساء الأصحاء.**
Library register number	**:**	**4801-4802.**

Author	**:**	**Maha Gamal Ibrahim Gomaa**
Title	**:**	**Mulligan's Mobilization with Movement versus Myofascial Release on Non Specific Neck Pain**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Soheir Shehata Rezk Allah**
	2.	**Ali Mohamed El Shafie El-Zwahry**
	3.	**Ghada Abd El Moniem Abd El Allah**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of cervical Sustained Natural Apophoseal Glides with Myofascial Release on pain intensity, spinal mobility and function in patients with non-specific neck pain. Subjects: Forty five patient with non specific neck pain (21 males and 24 females), age ranged from 20 to 35 years participated in this study. They were assigned into three equal groups, 15 patients: Group A received cervical mobilization with movement (MWM) (Accompanied with stretching and strengthening exercises for upper cervical muscles, 12 sessions over four weeks, each other day) .Group B received cervical myofascial release (MFR) (Accompanied with the same stretching and strengthening exercises for upper cervical muscles , 12 sessions over four weeks, each other day).Group C received cervical stretching and strengthening exercises for upper cervical muscles only for 12 sessions over four weeks ,each other day .Methods: Visual analogue scale was used for assessment of pain intensity, Myrin OB goniometer was used for assessment of active cervical range of motion and neck disability index as an indication of neck functional ability. Measurements were taken before treatment and after 12 week of treatment Results: statistical analysis revealed that there was significant decrease in the pain intensity, neck disability index, and the active range of motion of the neck were significantly improved in group A and B .the control group has the least effect. Conclusion: Cervical mobilization with movement technique and Myofascial release technique for upper cervical muscles were safe and effective modalities, and have the same improvements in pain level, Range of motion and functional ability in patients with non specific neck pain.

Key words	**1.**	**Mulligan's Mobilization with Movement**
	2.	**Myofascial Release**
	3.	**Non specific neck pain.**
	4.	**Movement**
	5.	**Neck Pain**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**147 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**التحريك بطريقه موليجان مقابل الانفراج الليفى العضلى على آلام العنق الغير محددة.**
Library register number	**:**	**4797-4798.**

Author	**:**	**Mahitab Mo'men Gamal El-Ansary**
Title	**:**	**Influence of Different Shoe Heel Heights on Dynamic Balance in Different Age Groups of Females**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Mohamed Husein El-Gendy**
	2.	**Yosry Mahmod Mostafa**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Many women wear high heeled shoes (HHS) on a daily basis to increase the femininity. Wearing HHS increases the height of the center of gravity and takes the line of gravity away from the center of the base of support. This may result in the loss of body balance. Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of different shoe heel heights on dynamic balance in different age groups of females. Study Design: Repeated measure design was conducted. Subjects: Sixty female subjects aged from 16 to 45 years were assigned according to their ages into three equal groups: Group (A) consisted of 20 female subjects; their ages ranged from 16 to 20 years with mean age (18.70 ±1.17) years. Group (B) consisted of 20 female subjects; their ages ranged from 21 to 35 years with mean age (25.25 ±4.63) years. Group (C) consisted of 20 female subjects; their ages ranged from 36 to 45 years with mean age (40.45 ±3.67) years. Methods: Biodex Balance System was used to assess dynamic balance (Overall Dynamic Stability Index (ODSI), Anterior / posterior stability Index (APSI) and Medial / lateral stability Index (MLSI)), while these subjects were wearing shoes of different heel heights (0cm (flat), 3cm and 5cm) in different trials. Results: Showed that there was no significant difference (P<0.05) in dynamic balance including (ODSI, APSI and MLSI) of the Biodex among different shoe heel heights (0, 3 and 5 cm) within groups (A, B and C). While there was a significant (P<0.05) difference between group (A, B and C) in all dependent variables (ODSI, APSI and MLSI) at each shoe heel height (0, 3 and 5 cm). Conclusion: It may be concluded that there was no significant effect of different shoe heel heights (0, 3 and 5 cm) on dynamic balance. While there is a significant effect of age on dynamic balance at different shoe heel height (0, 3 and 5 cm).

Key words	**1.**	**Heel heights**
	2.	**Balance**
	3.	**Age groups**
	4.	**Shoe Heel Heights**
	5.	**Females**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**96 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير ارتفاعات كعب الحذاء المختلفة على الاتزان الحركي في المجموعات العمرية المختلفة للإناث.**
Library register number	**:**	**4837-4838.**

Author	**:**	**Mai Hussieny Mohamed Ali**
Title	**:**	**Effect of isometric and isotonic shoulder extension exercises on cross sectional area of lumber multifidus muscle in healthy subjects**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham M. Elhafez**
	2.	**Samir A. El-Sabbahi**
	3.	**GhadaAbd-Elmonium**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: There is convincing evidence for the role of multifidus (MF) in spinal stability. It is widely accepted that dysfunction of the lumbar MF has an important impact on the etiology and recurrence of low back pain. Exercises to restore optimal MF function are commonly implicated in current rehabilitation strategies. The overflow of recruitment of muscle tension in MF may come from extremity muscles as gluteus maximus or shoulder extensors. Isometric and isotonic shoulder extension exercises result in significant increase in cross sectional area of lumber multifidus muscle but there are in sufficient data available to investigate the effect of isometric and isotonic shoulder extension exercises on cross sectional area of lumber multifidus muscle's further research which addresses these issues is required. Purpose: So, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of isometric and isotonic shoulder extension exercises on cross sectional area of lumber multifidus muscle in healthy subjects. Subject: Thirty healthy subjects were participated in this study (20-45 years of age).They were simply randomized in two groups, Group 1: (isometric exercising group) contains 15 patient received isometric shoulder extension exercises daily for 2 weeks and Group 2: (isotonic exercising group) includes 15 patient received isotonic shoulder extension daily for 2 weeks. Method: cross sectional area of lumber multifidus muscle was measured pre-exercising and post 2 weeks of exercising using ultrasonography. Results: isometric shoulder extension exercising group and isotonic exercising group have showed significant increase of cross sectional area of lumber mutifidus muscle where (P‹ 0.05). Conclusion: isometric and isotonic shoulder extension exercises are effective in increasing cross sectional area of lumber multifidus muscle in healthy subjects.

Key words	**1.**	**Isomteric exercise**
	2.	**Isotonic exercise**
	3.	**multifidus muscle**
	4.	**cross sectional area**
	5.	**healthy subjects**
	6.	**shoulder extension exercises**
	7.	**lumber multifidus muscle**
	8.	**healthy subjects**
Classification number	**:**	
Pagination	**:**	**145 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير تمرينات تمديد الكتف المختلفة على مساحه المقطع العرضى لعضلات أسفل الظهر في الأشخاص الأصحاء.**
Library register number	**:**	**4981-4982.**

Author	**:**	**Marwa El- Nagdy El- Nagdy**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Antigravity Treadmill Exercise on Knee Osteoarthritis Obese Patients**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Maher Ahmed El-Keblawy**
	2.	**Yasser El-Meligy.**
	3.	**Salah Eldin Bassit Ahmed**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Obesity and quadriceps weakness associated with many structural and functional main reason in osteoarthritis knee joint with increase pain and decrease functions capacity. Therefore anti-gravity treadmill walking was used for elder obese osteoarthritis knee women with reduction 20% or 45% of total body weight comparing with quadriceps drill, straight leg raising and isometric hip adduction exercises. Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of training on anti-gravity treadmill walking on muscle strength, balance, active range of motion of knee flexion and pain. Subjects: forty five obese elder females with osteoarthritis knee were conducted in current study. Their ages were ranged from 45 to 65years and body mass index was ranged from 35 to 40kg/m². They were randomly divided into 3 equal groups, each group included 15 patients. Method: Group I was received quadriceps drill, straight leg raising and isometric hip adduction exercises plus traditional treatment. Group II and III received exercise by the use of Alter-G for 20 minutes by reduction of 20% or 45% of total body weight plus traditional treatment. Muscle strength and, balance were measured by Biodex isokinetic dynamometer and pain was measured by Wong-Baker Faces Pain Rating Scale and active range of knee flexion was measured by manual goniometer. Results: There was no significant difference between group (I) and (II) in muscle strength and balance but there was a significant difference in pain (p = 0.01) and there was a significant increasing in quadriceps muscle strengths, active range of knee flexion and decreased pain in the group (III) (P value =0,0001-0,0001- 0,002 respectively) than the other groups. Conclusion: Using Alter-G as training program for elder obese osteoarthritis knees joint with reduction 45% of total body weight may be the most effective in increasing muscle strength, active range of knee flexion and reduces pain.

Key words	**1.**	**Strengthening techniques**
	2.	**Anti-gravity treadmill walking**
	3.	**Knee Osteoarthritis**
	4.	**Obese Patients**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**110 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير تمارين المشاية الكهربية المقاومة للجاذبية عند البدناء المصابين بالالتهاب المفصلى للركبة.**
Library register number	**:**	**4889-4890.**

Author	**:**	**Mennat Allah Maher**
Title	**:**	**Work related musculoskeletal disorders among preparatory school teachers in Egypt**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Mohamed Hussein El-Gendy**
	2.	**Shimaa El Gharib**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: preparatory school teachers represent an occupational group among which there appears to be prone to work related musculoskeletal disorder but its prevalence among teachers in Egypt has not been reported. Purpose: this study was conducted to investigate work related musculoskeletal disorders among preparatory governmental school teachers in selected schools in Cairo, Egypt in the previous 12 months. Procedure: convenience sample of 200 preparatory school teachers were selected from governmental schools in Cairo, Egypt with mean of age (35.9± 3.34) years, those chosen teachers were asked to answer modified Nordic questionnaire which asses musculoskeletal disorder due to their work in last 12 months. Results: reported 12-month prevalence of work related to musculoskeletal disorders among Egyptian preparatory school teachers were 96%. Prevalence was significantly higher in females than males in neck and back injuries and in upper limb injury. The neck and back (83.5%) was the most commonly affected parts. Standing for long periods of time and high workload were significantly related to upper limb, lower limb, neck and back injury. There were 81.1% not take any day with sick leave in spite of their injury. Conclusion: the prevalence of work related musculoskeletal disorders among preparatory school teachers in selected schools in Cairo, Egypt is high as the most values reported for their counterparts around the world.

Key words	**1.**	**work related musculoskeletal disorder**
	2.	**Modified Nordic questionnaire**
	3.	**portage scale**
	4.	**school teachers**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**108 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**العلاقة بين اضطرابات الجهاز العضلي الهيكلي المرتبطة بالعمل بين معلمي المدارس الإعدادية في مصر.**
Library register number	**:**	**5185-5186.**

Author	**:**	**Mervat Yousef Mahmoud**
Title	**:**	**Phonophoresis versus Topical Application of Aescin, Diethylamine Salicylate Gel on Patients with Knee Osteoarthritis**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Soheir Shehata Rezk Allah**
	2.	**Ahmed Mahmoud Kholief**
	3.	**Magda Gaid,**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common type of joint diseases. Pain is the most common symptom of knee OA. Also it characterized by signs, symptoms of inflammation including pain, stiffness and loss of mobility. Proprioception is less accurate and there is functional impairment in knee O.A. Oral and Topical non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs are used in management of knee OA. The purpose: This study was conducted to investigate and compare the efficacy of Aescin, Diethylamine Salicylate phonophoresis versus topical application on pain intensity, Range of motion (ROM), proprioceptive accuracy and functional level in knee OA. Subjects and Methods: Forty five patients with knee OA (male and female) from Outpatient Clinic of Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University participated in the study. Their ages ranged between 40 to 60 years with mean (48.80 ± 6.29), (50.13 ±6.71) and (50.07 ±6.61) years. They were randomly assigned into 3 groups of equal number. Group (A): received Aescin, Diethylamine Salicylate Phonophoresis with pulsed ultrasound therapy. Group (B): received topical application of Aescin, Diethylamine Salicylate gel. Group (C): received only a selected physical therapy exercise program .The three groups(A, B and C) received the selected physical therapy exercise program which included stretching exercises of the hamstrings and calf muscles, Straight leg raising of the knee and isometric strengthening of the quadriceps in addition to hot packs application. The treatment extended for four weeks; three sessions per week. Visual analogue scale used in assessment of pain intensity. Electronic\digital goniometer used in assessment of knee range of motion. Iso-kinetic dynamometer used in assessment of knee proprioceptive accuracy. Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Index of Osteoarthritis (WOMAC) used in assessment of functional level. Results: the results revealed that there was a significant difference in pain intensity, ROM, proprioceptive accuracy and functional level in knee joint after application of Aescin, Diethylamine Salicylate phonophoresis in subjects of group A more than in subjects of group (B) and in group (B) more than in group (C) and phonophoresis is better than topical application. Conclusion: Using of Aescin, Diethylamine Salicylate phonophoresis is more useful than topical application in treating patients with knee osteoarthritis.

Key words	**1.**	**Osteoarthritis**
	2.	**Phonophoresis**
	3.	**proprioceptive accuracy**
	4.	**Knee Osteoarthritis**
	5.	**Aescin**
	6.	**Diethylamine Salicylate Gel**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**116 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**إدخال أسين و داى ايثيل سالسيلات بالموجات فوق الصوتية مقابل الاستخدام السطحى في مرضي خشونة الركبة.**
Library register number	**:**	**5035-5036.**

Author	**:**	**Mohamed Ali Mohamed**
Title	**:**	**Validity and Reliability of Six-Minute Walk Test In Moderate Obese Subject**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Amir Mohmaed Saleh**
	2.	**Yaser Mohmaed Aneis**
	3.	**Hany Farid Eid Morsy Elsisi**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Obesity is a serious worldwide medical condition, considered by some researchers as one of the most serious public health problems of the 21st century. The 6 minute walk test (6MWT) is a practical, simple test that measures the maximal distance walked in 6 minute. It can be used to evaluate functional capacity for human performance. Purposes: to investigate the criterion related validity and intra rater reliability of 6MWT in relation to cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPX) in assessing functional capacity in moderate obese subject. Method: Forty subject from both sex (20 males and 20 females), with BMI between 30 to 35 kg/m^2 their ages ranged from 20 to 30 years old. All subjects were undergoing both 6MWT twice and CPX one time. Results: there was a significant positive relationship between 6 minute walk test distance (6MWD) and VO_2 in moderate obese subject, with r_s= 0.88, p and P-value = 0.0001 and high test - retest reliability in the study group (ICC = 0.96, with 95% CI 0.93-0.98) A significant difference in the 6MWD between the males and females participants was observed in this study. The males had a significantly higher mean 6MWD (545.25 ± 34.81m vs. 489.5 ± 45.12 m) than the females counterparts. Conclusion: Six minute walk test may be considered as criterion related valid and intra rater reliable test to measure functional capacity in relation to cardiopulmonary exercise testing in moderate obese subject.

Key words	**1.**	**six minute walk test**
	2.	**cardiopulmonary exercise testing**
	3.	**obesity**
	4.	**validity**
	5.	**Reliability**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**108 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**مدي كفاءة وفاعلية اختبار ست دقائق مشى لدي الأشخاص متوسطي السمنة.**
Library register number	**:**	**5193-5194.**

Author	**:**	**Mohamed Magdy El Meligie.**
Title	**:**	**Influence Of Wrist And Fingers Position On Median Nerve Distal Latency Responses In Carpal Tunnel Syndrome**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Mohamed Hussein El-Gendy**
	2.	**Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is an entrapment neuropathy of the median nerve at wrist. It's one of the most common peripheral nerve disorders. Purpose of study: To investigate influence of wrist and fingers position on median nerve distal latency responses in carpal tunnel syndrome. Design of the study: Cross-sectional design. Subjects: 75 participants aging between 30 to 50 years from both sexes were randomly assigned into 2 study groups (Group A contained 60 healthy subjects and Group B contained 15 CTS patients). Methods: Measurements of median nerve motor distal latency using nerve conduction study from neutral, 60 º wrist extension and 60º wrist flexion, measurements of median nerve sensory distal latency from fingers extension and fingers flexion. Results: Wrist extension was displayed as the most convenient position for both groups, as it showed significant difference when compared with other wrist positions. Comparison of each wrist position between both groups showed significant difference. Fingers extension position was displayed as the most convenient position in both groups as it showed significant difference when compared with fingers flexion position .There was a significant difference between fingers extension position when both groups were compared as well as significant difference between fingers flexion position when both groups were compared. Conclusion: Wrist and fingers extension position were the most convenient position for assessing median nerve. Both sensory and motor distal latencies were delayed in CTS patients compared with normal subjects. Wrist and fingers extension position are the most convenient position for management of patients complaining of CTS. Also preventing repeated and prolonged wrist and fingers flexion may reduce risk of CTS.

Key words	**1.**	**Wrist position**
	2.	**median nerve CTS**
	3.	**fingers position**
	4.	**NCS**
	5.	**Carpal Tunnel Syndrome**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**122 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير أوضاع الرسغ و الأصابع على سرعة توصيل الاشارات العصبية و الحركية و الحسية للعصب الاوسط لمتلازمة النفق الرسغى.**
Library register number	**:**	**4769-4770.**

Author	**:**	**Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim Abdelsattar**
Title	**:**	**Effect of plyometric exercises on balance in normal individuals**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham Mohamed Elhafez**
	2.	**Hanaa Kenawy Ata**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	
Purpose: The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of the plyometric training programs on balance in normal individuals. Subjects and method: Thirty healthy subjects from male gender were involved, aged between 20-30 years. They were randomly assigned in two equal groups, fifteen subjects each. Subjects in the first group (experimental group) received a plyometric training program, while subjects in the second group act as controls. Training was done 3 times a week for 6 weeks. Balance was measured before and after treatment using Biodex balance system. Results: There were significant differences between two groups in overall balance (p was <0.001) and the percentage of improvement in overall balance in study group was higher (77.71%) than in control group (14.92%). Conclusion: Plyometric training proved to have significant effects in improving balance in healthy subjects.		
Key words	**1.**	**Plyometric**
	2.	**Balance**
	3.	**Normal individuals.**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**108 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير التمارين البليومتريه على الإتزان في الأشخاص الطبيعيين.**
Library register number	**:**	**5079-5080.**

Author	**:**	**Mohamed Mohamed Yahia Ibraheem.**
Title	**:**	**Quality of life of patients with hand burn : survey study.**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Wafaa Hussein Borhan**
	2.	**Ashraf Hassan Mohamed**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Burns are one of the most significant health problems throughout the World, leading to prolonged hospitalization and hence increased expense for the Patients, their families and society. Objective: The purpose of this study was toattempt to examine the efficacy of hand burn on quality of life in adult patients.Subjects and procedures: Three hundred and fifty patients (147 male and 203 female) who had chronic hand burn were selected from Hehia Central Hospital Burn Department, Age ranged from 21 to 60 years old.Evaluation procedures quality of life assessment structure interview schedule. This tool was developed to assess quality of life following burns using the Burn Specific Health Scale-Brief. Results: This study revealed that hand burns has negative impact on most dimensions of the quality of life of patients with burns. Conclusion: Hand burns affects patient's overall quality of life. It has negative effects on most dimensions of quality of life including physical health, psycho- logical health and return to work after burn. The results of the present study and other studies suggest that a patient's quality of life can be improved through proper assessment of his/her psychological and physical needs.

Key words	**1.**	**Quality of life**
	2.	**Burn Specific Health Scale**
	3.	**Hand burn**
	4.	**Survey study.**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**75 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**جودة الحياة عند المرضى المصابين بحروق اليد : دراسة مسحية.**
Library register number	**:**	**5255-5256.**

Author	**:**	**Mohammed Helmy Abdo Abd El-Hamid**
Title	**:**	**Myofascial Release versus Cold Laser in the Treatment of Low Back Dysfunction Trigger Points**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Ragia Mohammed Kamel**
	2.	**Yosry Mahmod Mostafa**
	3.	**Ahmed Taha Farrag**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Low back dysfunction is one of the most common reasons for which patients seek treatment. Purpose: To compare between the effects of cold LASER therapy and myofascial release technique for treatment of trigger points that accompany low back dysfunction; as regards to pain improvement, tenderness and mobility enhancement. Subjects, Materials and Methods: Thirty low back dysfunction patients were randomly assigned to two groups. Group A: 15 subjects received myofascial release treatment in addition to traditional treatment and their $\overline{X}$ ± SD of age, weight, height, and BMI were 45.33 ± 8.64 years, 78 ± 4.68 kg, 168.4 ± 6.76 cm and 27.63 ± 2.69 kg/m² respectively. As for Group B : 15 subjects received cold LASER therapy in addition to traditional treatment and their $\overline{X}$ ± SD of age, weight, height, and BMI were 46.27 ± 8.06 years, 79.07 ± 8.41 kg, 169.4± 6.75 cm and 27.6 ± 3.1 kg/m² respectively. Both groups received 3 sessions weekly for 12 sessions (4 weeks). Data collected from both groups before and after the treatment program included pain measured by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), tenderness measured by hand-held force algometer and mobility measured by Modified Modified Schober test. Results: results demonstrated that the pre-post treatment measurements of the dependent variables showed a significant improvement in both groups. Meanwhile, results suggested a significant difference between the post-treatment measurements of both groups, which was in favor of group A and the p-values of pain, tenderness and mobility were 0.0001, 0.006 and 0.0001 respectively. Conclusion: Both cold LASER therapy and myofascial release treatment techniques can improve pain, tenderness and mobility, when used for treating trigger points that accompany low back dysfunction. However, the improvement acquired by myofascial release is more indicating that it can be a more effective choice for treating back pain.

Key words	**1.**	**Low back dysfunction**
	2.	**Tenderness**
	3.	**LASER therapy**
	4.	**Myofascial Release**
	5.	**Cold Laser**
	6.	**Trigger Points**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**80 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**التلبين الشغثي العضلي بالمقارنة بالليزر البارد في علاج نقاط الألم المصاحبة لآلام الظهر**
Library register number	**:**	**4809-4810.**

Author	:	**Mostafa Ali Elwan**
Title	:	**Correlation between flexible flat foot and lumbar lordotic curve**
Dept.	:	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Fatma Seddek**
	2.	**Soheir Shehata**
	3.	**Manar Hussien**
Degree	:	**Master.**
Year	:	**2016.**
Abstract	:	

Background: Flat foot may cause malalignment of the lower extremity. frequently leading to structural and functional deficits both in standing and walking. previous studies were conducted to investigate the effect of changes on medial longitudinal arch on lumbar lordotic curve . **Objective:** To investigate the effect of flexible flatfoot on lumbar lordotic curve. **Material and Methods:** Correlation study was conducted at the Faculty of Physical Therapy, Modern University for technology and information, Cairo, Egypt, **subjects:** 40 participants (26 male, 14 female) with mean age, weight, height, and BMI values were 19.6±1.08 years, 72.35±13.28 kg, 1.72±0.087 m, and 24.35± 3.56 kg/m^2 respectively. for each subject was assessed by lateral weight- bearing radiography (x-ray) for foot and lumbar. Assessments were performed to measure lateral talocalcaneal angle, talar first metatarsal angle (Meary's angle), Calcaneal inclination (Calcaneal pitch) angle, Calcaneal first metatarsal, Lumbar lordotic angle "LLA" and Lumbosacral angle (Fergusons angle). Measurement of these angles was accomplished by using Surgimap Spine software. **Results:** There was a positive weak significant correlation between lumbar lordotic angle and lateral talocalcaneal angle (p= 0.007) and between lumbar lordotic angle and talar first metatarsal angle (Meary's angle) (p= 0.007), while, there were no significant correlation between lumbar lordotic angle and calcaneal-first metatarsal angle (p= 0.098) lumbar lordotic angle and calcaneal inclination angle (p= 0.548). Also, there were no significant correlation between Fergusons angle and lateral talocalcaneal, talo first metatarsal "Meary's angle" and calcaneal-first metatarsal angle and calcaneal inclination angle (p= 0.313) (p= 0.968). (p= 0.612). (p= 0.846) respectively. Female subjects showed significant correlation between lateral talocalcaneal, talo first metatarsal " Meary's" angle", and calcaneal inclination angles and lumber lordotic angle and Ferguson angle. while, Male subjects showed significant correlation between Lumbar lordotic angle and lateral talocalcaneal, calcaneal-first metatarsal, talo first metatarsal "Meary's angle", and no significant between Lumbar lordotic angle and calcaneal inclination angles . and significant correlation between Ferguson and calcaneal-first metatarsal angle, while no significant correlation between Ferguson angle and lateral talocalcaneal, talo first metatarsal " Meary's" angle", and calcaneal inclination angles. **Conclusion:** Subjects with flexible flatfoot demonstrated increased lumbar lordotic curveature, what means changes in foot medial longitudinal arch may affect the proximal segments (spinal curvature) which may predispose to postural faults.

Key words	**1.**	**Flatfoot**
	2.	**Meary's angle**
	3.	**Lumbosacral angle**
	4.	**lateral talocalcaneal angle**
	5.	**flexible flat foot**
	6.	**Foot deformities**
	7.	**lumbar lordotic curve**
	8.	**Calcaneal inclination**
Classification number	:	**000.000.**
Pagination	:	**123 p.**
Arabic Title Page	:	العلاقه بين تفلطح القدم المرن والانحناء الأمامي القطني.
Library register number	:	**4973-4974.**

Author	**:**	**Mostafa Mahmoud Mohamed**
Title	**:**	**Mulligan Technique versus Laserpuncture in Shoulder Impingement Syndrome**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Maher Ahmed El-Keblawy**
	2.	**Abdalla S. Abu-Senna**
	3.	**Doaa Ibrahim Amin**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Shoulder impingement syndrome is one of the most common disorders of the shoulder that have socioeconomic impact on working ability. Shoulder impingement syndrome is a phenomenon of mechanical compression of the rotator cuff against the anterior under surface of the acromion and coracoacromial ligament particularly during arm elevation. Purpose: to compare the effect of Mulligan technique to the effect of laserpuncture on active range of motion of flexion and external rotation, pain intensity and function level in shoulder impingement syndrome patients. Methods: Thirty patients (age: 25-50 years old) and their mean ±SD of age, weight and height were 37.63 ± 6.89 years, 78.13 ± 6.56 Kg and 169.3 ± 7.77cm of both sexes were participated in this study. All subjects had stage II neer classification shoulder impingement syndrome. Patients were assigned into three equal groups Group A: consisted of ten patients were received conventional physical therapy in addition to Mulligan technique. Group B: consisted of ten patients. They received the same conventional protocol as group A in addition to laserpuncture. Group C: consisted of ten patients. They received the same conventional physical therapy as group A only. The 3 groups were assessed clinically by Bubble goniometer and pain intensity and disability level by shoulder pain and disability index (SPADI) at the beginning of the treatment and after four weeks at the end of treatment. Results: There were no significant difference between the effect of mulligan's techniques versus laserpuncture on pain severity, and shoulder function in treatment of shoulder impingement syndrome and both had significant difference over control group but mulligan has a significant effect on range of motion in treatment of shoulder impingement syndrome over laserpuncture and control groups. Conclusion: Adding Mulligan technique to traditional treatment as well as laserpuncture is an effective in treating shoulder impingement syndrome but mobilization with movement has more effect when targeting increase restricted range of motion.

Key words	**1.**	**Mulligan technique**
	2.	**Laserpuncture**
	3.	**shoulder impingement syndrome patients**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**132 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تقنية موليجن مقابل الوخز بالليزر في متلازمة انحشار الكتف.**
Library register number	**:**	**4917-4918.**

Author	**:**	**Nashwa Kamal Eldeen Mohamed**
Title	**:**	**Pulsed Electromagnetic Field versus Ketoprofen Phonophoresis in Knee Osteoarthritis**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Neveen Abdel Latif**
	2.	**Gen. Ahmed Fathy Gnedy**
	3.	**Abeer Ramadan Ibrahiem**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Osteoarthritis is the most common form of degenerative joint disease affecting 15% to 40% of people aged 40 and above and is associated with significant health and welfare costs. Purpose: to compare between pulsed electromagnetic field and ketoprofen phonophoresis in the management of moderate knee Osteoarthritis. Study design: pre-posttest expermental design. Subjects: 30 patients with moderate bilateral knee osteoarthritis from both sexes, aged between 40-60 years, BMI is less than 30 kg/m^2. They were selected by simple random method from outpatient clinic of Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University. They were divided into 3 equal groups, 10 patients each. Materials and methods: Group A received pulsed electromagnetic field in addition to conventional therapy in the form of infrared plus traditional exercise program in the form of strengthening and stretching exercises. Group B received ketoprofen phonophoresis in addition to conventional therapy. Group C (control group) received conventional therapy for the knee joints. Treatment was done Three times a week for Four weeks. Pain intensity level, range of motion and functional performance were measured before and after treatment by visual analogue scale, Myrin OB goniometer and WOMAC questionnaire respectively. Results: there were statistical significant differences within the 3 groups before and after treatment but there was no statistical significant difference between the three groups in Pain level, ROM, but there was statistical significant difference between the Pulsed electromagnetic field and the control group after treatment in functional performance. Conclusion: Both Pulsed electromagnetic field and Ketoprofen phonophoresis are effective in the treatment of moderate knee Osteoarthritis and no one of them is superior to the other.

Key words	**1.**	**Knee osteoarthritis**
	2.	**pulsed electromagnetic field**
	3.	**ketoprofen phonophoresis**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**108 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**المجال المغناطيسى المتقطع مقابل الموجات الفوق صوتية باستخدام الكيتوبروفين على الالتهاب المفصلى العظمى للركبة.**
Library register number	**:**	**4715-4716.**

Author	**:**	**Nermeen Mohamed Ali Mahmoud**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Pulsed Magnetic Field on Adhesive Capsulitis in Shoulder Joint**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Neveen Abd El-Latif Abd El Rouf**
	2.	**Major General Ahmed Fathy Genedy**
	3.	**Enas Abu Taleb**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Purpose: This study was to investigate the effect of pulsed electromagnetic field in management of adhesive capsulitis. Subjects: Thirty female patients were diagnosed as adhesive capsulitis. Patients were randomly distributed into two equal groups. Group A (Study group) included 15 patients with mean age of (47.53 ± 2.85), they received conventional treatment program for adhesive capsulitis plus the pulsed magnetic therapy for three sessions/week for four weeks, while Group B (Control group) included 15 patients with a mean age of (46.93 ± 3.22) who received conventional treatment program (range-of-motion exercise maneuvers, stretching, strengthening exercises, and ultrasound) only for three sessions /week for four weeks. Methods: Patients were evaluated pre and post treatment for shoulder pain severity, shoulder joint range of motion, and shoulder functional ability by visual analog scale, electrogeniometer, and the upper extremity functional index respectively. Results: Both groups showed statistical significant difference in all variables, magnetic group showed more improvement in all variables: the percentage of improvement for group (A) was (49.57)% for pain severity, (54.32)% for shoulder flexion, (42.45)% for shoulder abduction, (43.01)% for shoulder external rotation, and (33.58)% for shoulder function, while the percentage of improvement for group(B) was (45.2)% for pain severity, (27.91)% for shoulder flexion, (26.7)% for shoulder abduction, (25.6)% for shoulder external rotation, and (31.21)% for shoulder function. Conclusion: It was concluded that pulsed electromagnetic field therapy has statistical significant improvement in visual analog scale, upper extremity functional index and range of motion than conventional treatment alone in the patients with adhesive capsulitis in shoulder joint.

Key words	**1.**	**Adhesive capsulities**
	2.	**Magnetism**
	3.	**Magnetic therapy**
	4.	**Shoulder Joint**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**90 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير المجال المغناطيسي النابض على التهاب المحفظة فى مفصل الكتف.**
Library register number	**:**	**5073-5074.**

Author	**:**	**Nouran Ahmed Ibrahim**
Title	**:**	**Effect of forward head posture on cervical re-position sense in young adults**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Omaima Mohamed Ali Kattabei**
	2.	**Dalia Mohamed Mohamed Mosaad**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Forward head posture is considered a widely spread postural disorder related to abnormalities in musculoskeletal balance. Although there were a lot of studies have reported that Forward head posture is correlated to headache, temporomandibular disorders, myofacial pain syndrome, abnormal scapular movement and neck pain, fewer studies have been showed its effect on cervical proprioception. The purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of forward head posture on cervical re-position sense in young adults. Material and methods: Thirty subjects of both gender with age ranges from 18 to 26 assigned into 2 groups, Group A: 15 subjects having forward head posture craniovertebral angle <49 and Group B: 15 subject have normal and good posture craniovertebral angle >49, it was measured by photographic analysis, while cervical re-position sense was measured by clinometer application in android smart phone. Results: There was a significant differences in the mean values of the absolute error of flexion, right and left side bending between both groups (F=4.98, P=0.034*, F=7.427, P=0.011*, F=5.107 and P=0.032*) respectively while there was no significance differences in the mean values of the absolute error of neck extension, right and left rotation between both groups (F=1.88, P=0.181, F=0.002, P=0.969, F=1.919 and P=0.177) respectively. Conclusion: Forward head posture have an adverse effect on cervical re-position sense in flexion, right and left side bending, while forward head posture doesn't affect cervical re-position sense in extension, right and left rotation.

Key words	**1.**	**forward head posture,**
	2.	**clinometer application**
	3.	**cervical re-position sense**
	4.	**photographic analysis.**
	5.	**young adults**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**95 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير الوضع الأمامى للرأس على إحساس المفصل في فقرات العنقية للرقبة في الشباب.**
Library register number	**:**	**4677-4678.**

Author	**:**	**Omnia Ahmed Atwa**
Title	**:**	**Progressive Pressure Release versus Dry Needling on Cervical Latent Trigger Points**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Neveen Abd El-Latif Abd El Rouf**
	2.	**Mary Kamal Nassif**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Latent myofascial trigger points (L-MTrPs) within the upper trapezius muscle are closely associated with limitation of the cervical range of motion especially at the end of range of motion. Over time, it affects the functional ability & can be converted to active myofascial trigger points (A-MTrPs). Progressive pressure release and dry needling are two effective techniques used in the treatment of MTrPs. Objective: to compare between the effect of both progressive pressure release and dry needling on cervical L-MTrPs. Subjects and methods: Thirty subjects with L-MTrPs were assigned into two equal groups; (A) received passive stretching exercise and progressive pressure release while group (B) received passive stretching exercise and dry needling. Measurement outcome included pressure pain threshold (PPT) which measured by digital electronic pressure algometer and active cervical side bending and rotation was measured by single inclinometer that were taken at the beginning of the treatment period as pre- test measurement and at the end of the treatment period (4weeks) as post-test measurement. Results: The outcome measurements of pain showed a significant decrease (P= 0.001) in pain measurements after progressive pressure release (M=10.48±1.2) than pain measurements after dry needling (M=7.48±0.93), there were a significant increase (P=0.006) in measurements of cervical side bending after progressive pressure release (M=43.87±3.98) than measurements after dry needling (M=40.33±2.32) and there were a significant increase (P=0.027) in measurements of cervical rotation after progressive pressure release (M=83.93 ± 4.59) than measurements after dry needling (M=79.67 ± 5.41). Conclusion: it was proved within the limit of the study that progressive pressure release was more effective than dry needling on management of latent cervical myofascial trigger point.

Key words	**1.**	**Latent myofascial trigger points**
	2.	**Pressure pain threshold**
	3.	**Progressive pressure release**
	4.	**dry needling**
	5.	**Cervical Latent Trigger Points**
	6.	**Trigger Points**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**80 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**أسلوب الضغط التقدمي مقابل الوخز الإبرى الجاف على نقاط الزند المتأخرة العنقية.**
Library register number	**:**	**5047-5048.**

Author	**:**	**Radwa Moustafa Ahmed**
Title	**:**	**Prevalence Of And Factors Associated With Abnormal Lumbopelvic Control In Undergraduate Physiotherapy Students**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Wadida Hassan Abdel Kader Elsayed**
	2.	**Eman Ahmed Abdelmoaz**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Physiotherapy students are reliable to have low back pain due to prolonged sitting during lectures or personal study and practical classes. Two screening tests were used to identify any abnormal lumbopelvic control in undergraduate physiotherapy students and to identify the associated factors. Purpose: This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of abnormal lumbo-pelvic motor control among undergraduate physiotherapy students and to explore the potential associations between the prevalence rate and students' gender, academic year, BMI, strength of gluteus medius and maximus, endurance time of side bridge test and flexibility of hamstring and iliopsoas muscles. Materials and Methods: 140 physiotherapy students without history of back or hip pain. Their ages ranged from 17-25 years old. Each participant did the following: Active Straight Leg Raise Test, Modified Thomas Test, Active Hip Abduction Test (AHAbd), Prone Hip Extension Test (PHE) and Side Bridging Test, then the strength of gluteus medius and maximus muscles was measured for each participant by hand held dynamometer. Results: Descriptive statistics revealed that 11 students (7.9%) were classified as "negative" to the PHE test, whereas 129 students (92.1%) were classified as "positive" to the test, 5 (3.6%) students were classified as "negative" to the AHAbd test, whereas 135 (96.4%) students were classified as "positive" to the test. There was no significant difference in strengths of gluteus medius and maximus muscles between positive and negative subgroups, there was no significant difference in flexibility of iliopsoas and hamstring between positive and negative subgroups, there was no significant difference in holding time of side bridge test between positive and negative subgroups. Sex was the only significant factor between positive and negative subgroups. BMI was about to be significant factor between positive and negative subgroups. Conclusion: Most of physiotherapy students had abnormal lumbopelvic control and are reliable to have low back pain in the future.

Key words	**1.**	**lumbopelvic region**
	2.	**motor control**
	3.	**Prevalence**
	4.	**Undergraduate Physiotherapy Students**
	5.	**Abnormal Lumbopelvic Control**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**145 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**الانتشار والعوامل المصاحبة للتحكم الغير طبيعي في المنطقة الحوضية القطنية في طلاب العلاج الطبيعي.**
Library register number	**:**	**5009-5010.**

Author	**:**	**Reda Fawzy Mohamed Abdel Gwad**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Ultrasound on Muscle Flexibility in Normal Subjects**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Ragia Mohamed Kamel**
	2.	**Eman Ahmed Abd El- Moaz**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: increased flexibility is one of the basic concerns addressed in the day to day practice of physical therapy, heating of tight muscles is commonly recommended to enhance the efficacy of stretching. There is paucity in literature regarding the effectiveness of timing of heat application, prior to or during stretching. Purposes: Thus, this study was conducted to determine the effect of concurrent application of static stretch and ultra sound therapy versus the application of ultra sound followed by static stretch on active range of motion of neck side bending as a measure of upper trapezius muscle flexibility in normal subjects, and to provide physical therapy field with the best treatment technique for increasing flexibility. Subjects, Materials and Methods: 30 asymptomatic subjects of both sexes with decreased active range of motion of neck side bending participated in this study. Their ages ranged from 18to 30 years old, and were randomly assigned into two groups ; Group A (n=15) $\overline{X}$ ±SD age was (29.93±3.86)ys, $\overline{X}$ ±SD weight (78.60±13.45)kg, and $\overline{X}$ ±SD height (168.13±9.58)cm, received concurrent ultra sound with static stretch. Group B (n=15) $\overline{X}$ ±SD age was (29.53±4.06)ys, $\overline{X}$ ±SD weight (86±15.37)kg and $\overline{X}$ ±SD height (168.87±9.48)cm, received ultra sound followed by static stretch. Continuous ultra sound was applied for five minutes with frequency of 1MH; intensity of 1w/cm^2 and for 2 sessions per week (3 weeks) for 6 treatment sessions and static stretch was repeated three times for 30 seconds each active range of motion of neck side bending was taken before and after six treatment sessions. Base line bubble inclinometer measurements of neck side bending were taken before and after each treatment session. Results: active range of motion of neck side bending was significantly improved in both treatment groups, Group (A) with range of motion mean and standard deviation (44±2.07) and Group (B) with range of motion mean and standard deviation (39±3.38) with better improvement was obtained after the concurrent application of static stretch and ultra sound therapy. Conclusion: Concurrent application of static stretch and ultra sound therapy is superior to the application of ultra sound followed by static stretch in increasing upper trapezius flexibility and active range of motion of neck side bending in normal subjects.

Key words	**1.**	**Flexibility**
	2.	**Neck side bending**
	3.	**ROM**
	4.	**Ultrasound**
	5.	**Muscle Flexibility**
	6.	**Normal Subjects**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**70 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير الموجات فوق الصوتية على مرونة العضلة في الأشخاص الطبيعيين.**
Library register number	**:**	**4723-4724.**

Author	**:**	**Reda Hassan Ali Hassan Alzoqm**
Title	**:**	**Cervical Traction Angles in Cervical Radiculopathy. Systematic Review**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Haytham Mohamed Elhafez**
	2.	**Yasser Anees**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Cervical traction has been considered as a therapy of choice for patients with cervical radiculopathy. Traction angle is one of variables that affect traction outcome. The objective of this study is to determine the most effective cervical traction angle in treatment of patients with cervical radiculopathy. Methods: detailed searching the electronic data base from the year 2004 up to 2015 was conducted and only randomized controlled trial (RCT) studying the effect of cervical traction angle on patient with cervical radiculopathy and where the inclusion criteria are applicable were selected. After exclusion the invalid studies only six trials were included in the review. Assessment of methodological quality of the studies was performed using PEDro scale and the data was extracted from them. According to PEDro scale two trials was of high quality scoring 8/10 while the remaining studies two studies scoring 6/10 and 4/10 and 2/10. Results Meta-analysis was performed to pool together the results of the studies. Cervical traction angle 15 degree flexion and 5 degree extension was found statically significant on decreasing pain, parasthesia and other symptoms on patient with cervical radiculopathy. Conclusion Cervical traction angle 15 degree flexion and 5 degree extension has a good efficacy on reducing pain, increase range of motion and decrease functional disability.

Key words	**1.**	**cervical traction angle**
	2.	**cervical radiculopathy**
	3.	**randomized control trials**
	4.	**systematic review**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**115 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**زوايا شد الفقرات العنقيه على اعتلال الجذور العنقيه. فحص منهجى.**
Library register number	**:**	**4887-4888.**

Author	**:**	**Sabry Abdel-Latif Haron**
Title	**:**	**Aerobic Versus Anaerobic Exercises on Bone Mineral Density in Healthy Middle Aged Women**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Omaima M. Ali Kattabei**
	2.	**Soheir Shehata Rezk-Allah**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Bone adapts to exercise training. This adaptation depends on the type of exercise. Serum ionized calcium and bone-specific alkaline phosphatase were used as markers to detect bone mineral density. The purpose: To compare the effect of aerobic versus anaerobic exercises on bone mineral density in healthy middle aged women. Material and Methods: Forty five healthy women participated in the study; they were divided into three groups of equal number, 15 per each. Group A was trained aerobically using electrical treadmill for 3 months, 4 times per week. Group B was trained anaerobically using electrical treadmill for 3 months, 2 times per week. Group C had no exercise. Serum ionized calcium and bone-specific alkaline phosphatase were measured before and after exercise program. Results: Ionized calcium showed a significant reduction in group A and in group B (P=0.000). Between groups, it showed no significant difference between (group A versus group B) and (group A versus group C), (p=0.735 and 0.364 respectively) . While there was a significant reduction in it between (group B versus group C) in favor to group B (p=0.026). Bone-specific alkaline phosphatase showed a significant increase in group B (P=0.000). Between groups it showed no significant difference between (group A versus group B) and (group A versus group C), (p=0.053 and 1.00 respectively) . While there was a significant increase in it between (group B versus group C) in favor to group B (p=0.024). Conclusion: Aerobic exercises decreased ionized calcium but didn't affect bone-specific alkaline phosphatase. While anaerobic exercises decreased ionized calcium and increased bone-specific alkaline phosphatase. So, both aerobic and anaerobic exercises affect bone mineral density in healthy middle aged women.

Key words	**1.**	**aerobic exercise**
	2.	**anaerobic exercise**
	3.	**bone mineral density**
	4.	**Healthy Middle Aged Women**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**148 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير التمارين الهوائية مقابل التمارين اللاهوائية على كثافة العظام في السيدات الأصحاء متوسطي العمر.**
Library register number	**:**	**4827-4828.**

Author	**:**	**Sahar Abdallah Abdallah Khalifa**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Functional Ankle Instability on Lumbar Proprioception**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Awatif Mohamed Labib**
	2.	**Olfat Ibrahiem Ali**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Functional ankle instability is the subjective sensation of giving way or feeling joint instability after repeated ankle sprains episodes. Purpose: to investigate the effect of Functional Ankle Instability on Lumbar proprioception. Subjects: 30 subjects of both sexes (17 females and 13 males), their age ranged from 18-25 years. Methods: subjects were selected and assigned into two groups. Group A; 15 subjects having functional ankle instability with mean age of 21.2± 2.4 years, weight of 68.46±13.5 kg , height of 166.46±10.1 cm and BMI of 24.42±2.9 kg/m^2, Group B; 15 normal subjects with mean age of 21.13±2.1 years, weight of 62.8±14 kg, height of 167.13±9.68 cm and BMI of 22.3±3.3 kg/m^2. Lumbar proprioception was assessed using Biodex system 3 pro isokinetic dynamometer. Results: There was a statistical significant difference in lumbar proprioception between group (A) and group (B) as mean ± SD was 3.44±1.38 for group A and 1.7±0.76 for group B. Conclusion: There was a decrease in lumbar proprioception in subjects with functional ankle instability than normal ones, so this effect should be considered in the rehabilitation protocol of subjects with functional ankle instability.

Key words	**1.**	**Lumbar proprioception**
	2.	**Functional Ankle Instability**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**91 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير عدم الاستقرار الوظيفي لمفصل الكاحل علي المستقبلات الحسيه العميقة القطنية.**
Library register number	**:**	**4839-4840.**

Author	**:**	**Sanaa Tarek Hanafy Mohamed**
Title	**:**	**Effect Of Different Body Positions On peak Torque Of Shoulder Rotators In Scapular Plane**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Maher Ahmed EL-Kabalawy**
	2.	**Hanaa Kenawy**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Isokinetic dynamometry has been established as the preferred technique for the quantification of muscle strength. It allows assessment of joint moments in both static and dynamic conditions before and after specific exercise interventions or rehabilitation from sports injuries. The purpose: To investigate the difference between different body positions on peak torque of shoulder rotators in scapular plane and to determine the most efficient position used for strength training and rehabilitation of shoulder rotators. Design and subjects: Single group repeated measurement design was used. Thirty healthy male of employees of Faculty of Physical Therapy participated in the study, their age ranged between 36-50 years. Methods: Each subject performed 15 trials of concentric isokinetic shoulder internal and external rotation in the scapular plane in sitting, supine and standing positions. Results: The peak torque generated by shoulder internal rotators was significantly greater in sitting position than the other position as p value was 0.002 and the peak torque generated by shoulder external rotators was significantly greater in supine position as p value was 0.01. Conclusion: Isokinetic shoulder strengthening and testing should be performed in the scapular plane. Torque generated by shoulder internal and external rotators muscle during concentric isokinetic contraction varies according to body testing position.

Key words	**1.**	**Isokinetic**
	2.	**Shoulder rotators**
	3.	**Peak torque**
	4.	**Body Positions**
	5.	**Scapular Plane**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**141 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير أوضاع الجسم المختلفة على أقصى عزم لعضلات الكتف الدوارة في مستوى لوح الكتف.**
Library register number	**:**	**4855-4856.**

Author	**:**	**Sara Abdulla Mohamed Elsamahy**
Title	**:**	**Effect Of Mirror image Exercise By Three Dimentional Posture Change on mechanical low back pain**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Omaima Kattabei**
	2.	**Ibrahim Mostafa Mostafa**
	3.	**Amr Abdulla Azzam**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Purpose The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of mirror image exercises on pain level, functional level and 3D posture changes in chronic mechanical low back pain. Methods: A randomized controlled study, thirty patients, age ranged from 18-35 selected with CMLBP, and both groups received traditional exercise (strengthen abdominal exercise and stretching back muscle) additionally the study group received mirror image exercise. Results: For study group, the results revealed a statistical significant improvement in pain level, functional level and in 3D thoracolumbar orientation (Rx,Ry,Rz,Tx and Tz) post treatment ,for control group while there was a statistical significant improvement in 3D thoracolumbar orientation (Rx,Ry,Rz,Tx and Tz) post treatment, and small a statistical significant decrease in the pain level and functional level compare with the study group. Conclusion: the mirror image exercise is an efficient method to improve the pain; functional level and 3D pasture alignments.

Key words	**1.**	**Mechanical low back pain**
	2.	**three dimensions**
	3.	**posture print**
	4.	**Mirror image exercise**
	5.	**Three Dimentional Posture**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**128 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير تمرينات المرآة التصورى بواسطة تمرينات القوام ثلاثية الأبعاد على ألم الظهر السفلى الميكانيكى المزمن.**
Library register number	**:**	**5119-5120.**

Author	**:**	**Sarah Mahmoud Abdelghany Ahmed**
Title	**:**	**Stretching Exercise versus Ischemic Compression on Chronic Neck Pain in Elderly**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Fatma Seddik Amin**
	2.	**Hassan Hussain Ahmed**
	3.	**Salah El-Din Bassit Ahmed**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Neck pain is a personal and social burden that causes significant impairment, secondly to low back pain impairments. It is one of the major disabling conditions among the elderly. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of stretching exercise versus ischemic compression in elderly subjects suffering from chronic neck pain. Method: Thirty elderly subjects (18 males and 12 females), with age ranged from 60 to 75 years old participated in this study. Their mean age was 67.93±5.07years, weight was 77.53±5.55kg and height was 172.86±6.046cm. They were assigned randomly into two groups, each one has 15 patients: group (A) received stretching exercises for 15 sessions. Group (B) received ischemic compression for 15 sessions. Assessment of cervical Range of motion (ROM) was done with Myrin OB goniometer, assessment of pressure pain threshold (PPT) was done with pressure algometer and functional disability was assessed by Neck Disability Index (NDI), and they were done before and after the treatment program for both groups. Results: The study showed that there was a statistical significant difference in the mean value of both groups in active ROM in flexion, extension, right side bending and left side bending of the neck where P=0.0001, and in pain threshold where P=0.0001 and function disability was significantly decreased in both groups where P=0.001, with a greater improvement in group (B). Conclusion: ischemic compression is more effective than the stretching exercise in increasing pain threshold and improving cervical ROM and function in chronic neck pain in elderly.

Key words	**1.**	**Chronic Neck Pain**
	2.	**Elderly**
	3.	**Stretching Exercise**
	4.	**Ischemic Compression**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**118 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير تمرينات الاستطالة مقابل العلاج بالضغط اليدوي على الآم الرقبة المزمنة فى المسنين.**
Library register number	**:**	**5007-5008.**

Author	**:**	**Shaimaa Mohamed Metawee**
Title	**:**	**Physical Therapist Performance in Intensive Care Unit Versus Outpatient Clinic**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Amir Mohamed Saleh**
	2.	**Shaimaa El-Gareeb Aly,**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Physiotherapy performance is an aspiration of the physiotherapy profession, a high standard of performance ensures the effectiveness of practice and promotes the status of physiotherapy in the community. The purpose: of this study was to compare between the physical therapist performance in intensive care unit and outpatient clinic. Subjects: One hundred physical therapists into two equal groups were recruited from intensive care unit (ICU) and outpatient clinic from both gender their graduation year ranged from 1998 to 2009. Group (A) consists of fifty physical therapist recruited from ICU departments. Group (B) consists of fifty physical therapists recruited from outpatient clinic departments. Methods: both groups were assessed for their performance by their supervisors using the Australian Assessment of Physical therapy Practice tool (form C – Supervision report) then the comparison was done between both groups. Results: there was no statistically significant difference of demographic characteristics within the two groups and as total except in the experience level within group A and total of both groups. The cumulative mean and standard deviation for all questionnaires for group (A) was (3.249±0.113) and group (B) was (3.146 ±0.217). There was no statistically significant difference between groups (A) and (B) as a total and for all dimensions of questionnaire, except for evidence based practice dimension as p value equal 0.0001. Conclusion: There was no significant difference between physical therapist's performance in ICU and outpatient clinic in all dimensions except in evidence based practice dimension.

Key words	**1.**	**physical therapist performance**
	2.	**performance assessment**
	3.	**intensive care unit**
	4.	**outpatient clinic**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**113 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**مقارنة أداء أخصائي العلاج الطبيعي في وحدة العناية المركزة مقابل العيادة الخارجية.**
Library register number	**:**	**5173-5174.**

Author	**:**	**Sherine Omar Abdel Aziz Mohamed El-Sherif**
Title	**:**	**Low Level Laser versus Decongestive Therapy in Lymphedema Management in Young Women**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Awatef Mohamed Labib**
	2.	**Mohamed Abd El-Rahman Hassan**
	3.	**Kadria Houssny Patisha**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background & Purpose: Breast cancer-related lymphedema is a long-term health problem that often causes pain, disability and interferes with the activities of daily living. A physical treatment program combining manual lymphatic drainage, compression, skin care and exercise is recognized as the best practice in lymphedema management. Low level laser therapy has been used for lymphedema management and it has been demonstrated that it can greatly influence outcomes and improve quality of life. The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of low level laser versus Decongestive therapy in terms of circumferential measurements and health related quality of life assessment in female patients with post mastectomy unilateral upper extremity lymphedema. Subjects: Forty post- mastectomy females with age range 30-40 years (35.93±4.18), suffering from unilateral lymphedema in the upper extremity participated in the study. Materials &Method: Subjects were randomly divided into 2 groups using permuted block randomization method; group (A) twenty female patients received Combined decongestive therapy 5 days/week for 4 consecutive weeks. Group (B) twenty female patients received Low level laser therapy 5 days/week for 4 consecutive weeks. Circumferential measurement was measured by a tape measurement. Health related quality of life assessment was measured by Upper Limb Lymphoedema-27 questionnaire. Measurements were collected at the first visit as a pre-treatment, then after the last session as post-treatment. Results: Data obtained was analyzed via unpaired t-test, paired t-test, Independent Man-Whiney test and Paired Wilcoxon Z-test. There were statistical significant differences between the 2 groups, where the Combined decongestive therapy group (A) showed greater decrease in circumferential measurement and improvement in quality of life with a p value (P=0.00l). Conclusion: Decongestive therapy was shown to be more effective in reducing the circumference and improve the quality of life, in post mastectomy unilateral upper extremity lymphedema.

Key words	**1.**	**Lymphedema**
	2.	**Combined decongestive therapy**
	3.	**Casley-Smith technique**
	4.	**Young Women**
	5.	**Low Level Laser**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**139 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**الليزر منخفض الشدة مقابل العلاج المضاد للإحتقان فى علاج التورم الليمفاوى للسيدات صغيرات السن.**
Library register number	**:**	**4865-4866.**

Author	**:**	**Shimaa Mohamed Refaat**
Title	**:**	**Tandardization of Fine Motor Development of Normal Children Using Pebody Developmental Motor Scale- Ii**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Faten Hassan Abd El-Azeim**
	2.	**Amany Mousa Mohamed**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Peabody developmental motor scale is considered one of the most commonly used tool to assess motor development in preschool children. Objectives: to establish norms for the Egyptian children in fine motor developmental skills through cross-sectional study design using PDMS-2 and comparing the results with the normative sample of the PDMS-2. Methods: 1416 of normal Egyptian children, ranged in age from two to six years old participated in this study and collected from Greater Cairo Area to represent Egypt. The participants involved into seven groups according to their chronological age after screening by Portage Scale and the evaluation was applied once monthly to each group using PDMS-2 for six successive months in fine motor area of development in longitudinal pattern. Results: The present study revealed significant difference for measured subtest items of fine motor development for tested Egyptian children when compared to the normative data of PDMS-2 using Z-scores. Conclusion: The results of the present study revealed a significant difference between the Egyptian and the normative European sample in the seven groups and also between boys and girls. This reflects the importance of standardized scale for the fine motor development in the Egyptian children.

Key words	**1.**	**Egyptian children**
	2.	**fine Motor development**
	3.	**portage scale**
	4.	**Peabody Developmental motor scale**
	5.	**Normal Children**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**133 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**مقارنة ما بين ثلاث وسائل علاجية مختلفة على الجيوب الأنفية المزمنة**
Library register number	**:**	**5109-5110.**

Author	**:**	**Yasmein Mohammad Mahmoud**
Title	**:**	**Effect of Posterior Ilio Sacral Joint Manipulation on Subjects with Hyper Lordosis of Lumbar Spine**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Omaima Mohamed Ali Kattabei**
	2.	**Doaa Ibrahim Amin**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: lumbar spine hyperlordosis acombined with excessive anterior pelvic tilting is considered a wide spread postural disorder related to abnormalities in musculoskeletal balance. Although there were a lot of studies have reported that anterior pelvic tilting is correlated to sacroiliac joint, hip dysfunction and knee pain, fewer studies have been showed its effect on low back pain. The purpose: this study was conducted to investigate the effect of posterior iliosacral joint manipulation on subjects with hyperlordosis of lumbar spine. Material and methods: Thirty subject of both genders with age ranged from 20-40 years and body mass index ranged from 18, 5 to 24, 9 kg/m^2 assigned in one group and iliosacral joint manipulation was done one shoot, hyperlordosis of lumbar spine was measured by photographic analysis (Surgimap spine software), while special subjective ISJ tests were used to determine the affected limb side (right or left) and the direction of tilting (anterior or posterior) of ISJ, anterior pelvic tilting was measured by inclinometer and pain intensity was measured by numerical rating scale pre and post immediately. Results: there was a significance difference in the mean values of anterior pelvic tilting in the pre and immediate post treatment tests, (8.86±0.77) and (4.86±0.68) degrees respectively (F=535.385, p< 0.0001) and also there was a significance difference in the mean values of pain level in the pre and post immediate treatment tests, (5.8±1.44) and (5.03±1.32) degrees respectively (F=29.445, p< 0.0001).Conclusion: posterior iliosacral joint manipulation has increased the sacroiliac joint range of motion and decreased sacroiliac pain in subjects with hyperlordosis of lumbar spine.

Key words	**1.**	**Posterior iliosacral joint manipulation**
	2.	**Hyperlordosis**
	3.	**Photographic analysis**
	4.	**Lumbar Spine**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**80 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير المعالجة اليدوية الخلفية للمفصل الحرقفى العجزى على القعس الزائد للعمود الفقرى القطنى.**
Library register number	**:**	**4941-4942.**

Author	**:**	**Zeinab Abd El Halim Basha Mansour**
Title	**:**	**Incidence of Jumpers Knee in Different Ages of Female Basketball Players: Survey Study**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Neveen Abd El-Latif**
	2.	**Salah El Din Bassit**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: Patellar tendinopathy (PT) has been referred to as jumper's knee since it is particularly common among populations of jumping athletes, such as basketball and volleyball players Purpose: This study was designed to determine the incidence of jumper's knee among different ages of female basketball players in Cairo, Egypt. Methods: 540 female basketball players from 14 clubs in Cairo, Egypt were assigned to 4 groups according to their ages. The examination included an interview on individual characteristics (weight, age, height, years of play and position of play) and self-recorded the Arabic translated version of Victorian Institute of Sport Assessment (VISA) score from 0 (worst) to 100 (best). Results: The incidence of jumper's knee of all the studied players was 34.4%. There was no significant statistical difference between the mean values of VISA score between the studied groups (p= 0.487). There was a significant statistical difference between the incidences of jumper's knee between the players' positions of the overall studied players (p value= 0.001). There was no significant statistical difference between the incidences of jumper's knee between the groups according to the players' positions (p value= 0.144). There was a significant statistical difference between the incidences of jumper's knee according to the players' position in group1, group 2, group 3 and group 4 (p value=0.001, p value=0.001, p value=0.001 and p value=0.019) respectively. Conclusion: within the limit of our study the incidence of jumper's knee in female basketball players in Cairo, Egypt is 34.4% and it is nearly equal at all ages .The most susceptible position for jumper's knee is the pivot position.

Key words	**1.**	**patellar tendinopathy**
	2.	**jumper's knee**
	3.	**Incidence**
	4.	**Ages of Female**
	5.	**Basketball Players**
	6.	**Survey Study**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**110 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**نسبة حدوث الركبة القافزة في الأعمار المختلفة للاعبي كرة السلة الإناث: دراسة مسحية.**
Library register number	**:**	**4969-4970.**

Author	**:**	**Zeinab Ahmed Khader**
Title	**:**	**Differentiation of Foot Posture Parameters During Wearing High Heel in Normal Female Subjects**
Dept.	**:**	**Department of Basic Science.**
Supervisors	**1.**	**Fatmaa Seddik Amin**
	2.	**Amir Nazih Wadee**
Degree	**:**	**Master.**
Year	**:**	**2016.**
Abstract	**:**	

Background: High heel alter posture and increase pressure on the ball of the foot. Repeated wear is already known to strain the hips, knees and thighs as well as increasing the risk of conditions such as osteoarthritis, hammer toe, back problems, bunions and corns. Purpose: To investigate the Differentiation of foot posture parameters during wearing high heel in normal female subjects. Subjects: Thirty normal female subjects their age ranged from 18-25years old; they were vounteers from public Desouq Hospital. Method: Thirty normal female subjects already wearing high heel, or at least 8 weeks, height of heel was 2 inch or 5 cm. Each subject was asked to stand on the lateral step of the X-ray device side by side to the vertical table, then the subject was asked to bear his body weight on the foot to be examined while the other foot and leg were maintained behind the examined foot .Four angles were measured (Talonavicular coverage angle, meary's angle, calcaneal pitch and lateral talocalcaneal angle). Results: There were three angles were mostly affected and had marked flat foot as follows; Meary's angle [30/30 (100%)], calcaneal pitch angle [29/30 (96.7%)] and finally talonavicular [21/30 (70%)]. So, the degree of angle affection in females were ranged 21 (70%) to 29 (96.7%). Conclusion: wearing of high heel for long period of time might cause ankle mechanical insufficiencies include pathologic laxity, impaired arthrokinematics, mechanical, functional instability and weakness of muscle control foot arches, which might cause flat foot.

Key words	**1.**	**X-ray**
	2.	**Foot arches**
	3.	**high heel**
	4.	**Wearing High Heel**
	5.	**Normal Female**
Classification number	**:**	**000.000.**
Pagination	**:**	**118 p.**
Arabic Title Page	**:**	**تأثير الكعب العالى على قياسات القدم فى السيدات الاصحاء.**
Library register number	**:**	**5069-5070.**