

Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and Its Surgery

Doctoral Degree
2008

Author	:	Aisha Abdel-Monem Solieman.
Title	:	Ozone therapy versus low intensity laser therapy effect on angiopathy in diabetic foot ulcer.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Hala Mohamed Ezz-eldeen.
	2.	Mohamed Nabil Mawsouf.
	3.	Neveen Hemamy Mohamed.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
This study was conducted to compare between the effect of ozone therapy and low intensity laser therapy on angiopathy in diabetic foot ulcer. Forty patients with type II diabetes mellitus complain from diabetic foot ulcers participated in this study, the patients were divided into two groups: Group A received the conservative wound care plus ozone therapy. Group B received the same conservative wound care plus the low intensity laser. The results revealed significant reduction in ulcer size and volume in both groups, significant difference between ozone and laser therapy groups in ulcer size and volume in the favour of ozone therapy, significant difference between ozone and laser therapy groups on Doppler finding in the favour of ozone.		
Key words	1.	Ozone therapy.
	2.	Low intensity laser therapy.
	3.	Diabetic foot ulcer.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالأوزون مقابل الليزر منخفض الشدة على اعتلال الأوعية الدموية في قرحة القدم السكرى.
Library register number	:	1789,1790.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY
PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT FOR CARDIOPULMONARY
DISORDER AND GERIATRICS AND ITS SURGERY
PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Amal Ibrahim Mohamed.
Title	:	Electrical stimulation as a new rehabilitation tool for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Azza Abdelaziz Abdelhady.
	2.	Faris Mohamed Oof.
	3.	Azza Fekry Ismail.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
Background : COPD patients is associated with worsening dyspnea, reduced leg strength, and poor exercise tolerance. Although exercise training improves exercise tolerance in most patients, some patients may not be able to tolerate exercise training due to incapacitating breathlessness. The electrical muscle stimulation has been shown to improve muscle strength, muscle mass, and performance. Purpose : The purpose of this study was to determine if the electrical stimulation is useful tool in improving exercise tolerance and quality of life in patients with COPD. Methods : Forty patients (males) with a clinical and functional diagnosis of COPD their ages ranged between (55- 65 years) and smoker for at least 25 years participated in this study. Those patients were divided randomly into two equal groups, 20 in group A (control group) and 20 in group B (study group). electrical stimulation was applied as a placebo for control group and an actual stimulation for study group, for 15 minutes on each muscles of the thigh , three times / week for 10 weeks. Assessment was done before starting the program and after ending , and it included Pulmonary function test , Cardiopulmonary exercise tests , Dynamometer , MRC Dyspnea scale ,Clinical COPD Questionnaire. Results and Conclusions : Electrical stimulation improve both quadriceps and hamstring muscles. These improvement in muscle strength carried over to Improve VO₂max ,VE and quality of life. While There are no improvement in Pulmonary function tests and Medical Research Council Dyspnea scale.		
Key words	1.	Pulmonary rehabilitation.
	2.	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
	3.	electrical stimulation.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبيه الكهربائي كأداة جديدة لتأهيل مرضى السدة الرئوية المزمنة.
Library register number	:	1828-1829.

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Author	:	Eman Mohamad El Sayed Ali.
Title	:	Influence of different physical modalities on obese females.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zeinab Helmy.
	2.	Sayed Abd EL Hamid.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
The aim of the present study was to determine the influence of some physical modalities on obese females and to compare between these modalities considering their effect on both body weight and regional obesity ,Forty obese females participated in the study and were randomly assigned into four equal groups of 10 subjects each ,the first group(A) received diet only ,the second group(B) received diet and exercises, the third group (C) received diet and mesotherapy while the fourth group (D) received diet and acupuncture stimulator, The study took a whole month ,weight ,height, fat analysis, waist and hip circumferences were measured before and after treatment ,the study showed significant change in both weight reduction and waist-hip circumference in both mesotherapy and acupuncture groups while there was a significant change in body weight in exercise group with no significant change in waist and hip circumferences ,the diet group showed no significant change neither in body weight nor body measurements.		
Key words	1.	Obesity.
	2.	Acupuncture.
	3.	Diet.
	4.	Exercises.
	5.	Mesotherapy .
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير بعض الوسائل الطبيعية على السيدات البدينات.
Library register number	:	1877-1878.

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PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Hany Ezzat Obaya.
Title	:	Left ventricular parameters changes in obese hypertensives after body weight reduction.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Azza Fikry Ismail.
	2.	Awny Foad Rahmy.
	3.	Mohamed Mohamed Faried Elgndy.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
The purpose of this study was to compare between the therapeutic efficacy of an aerobic exercise with diet program from one hand, and adding electrical stimulation to previous program from the other hand, on left ventricular (LV) parameters in obese hypertensive middle aged male subjects. Thirty volunteers male participated in this study, their age ranged from 40 to 60 years with mean value (48.9 ± 5.991) years, were selected from National Heart Institute outpatient clinic, divided randomly into two equal groups. First group participated in treadmill walking (3 times per a week) for 30 min and day after day outdoor walking for 30 min in the other three days, with daily abdominal exercises for 20 repetitions. In addition to this program, the other group enrolled in day after day faradic stimulation. Both groups underwent balance diet regimen program (800-1200) K. cal. /day. The program extended till 4 months. Evaluation which carried out before and at the end of study included measuring: body mass index (BMI), waist hip ratio (WHR), Blood pressure (systolic and diastolic), Lipid profile analysis (triacycle glycerol TAG, high-density lipoprotein HDL, low-density lipoprotein LDL), ejection fraction (Ef %), left ventricular end diastolic diameter (LVEDD), fraction shortening (FS %), left ventricular posterior wall thickness LVPWT and left ventricular superior wall thickness (LVSWT). There was a highly significant improvement in blood pressure (systolic and diastolic), Lipid profiles (TAG, HDL, LDL) and LV functions in form of (Ef, LVEDD, FS) from pre-test values to post-test values in both groups. While, there was no significant differences in LVPWT and LVSWT from pre-test values to post-test values in both groups. Results also, revealed that the improvement of [WHR, SBP, Lipid profiles, Ef, LVEDD and FS] in faradic stimulation group is more than in exercise group. Finally, there is an effect of both faradic stimulation (to greater extent) and exercises (to lesser extent) in improvement LV parameters.		
Key words	1.	Diet.
	2.	Echo.
	3.	Ejection fraction.
	4.	Exercise.
	5.	Faradic.
	6.	Hypertension.
	7.	Obesity.
	8.	Ventricular functions.
Arabic Title Page	:	التغيرات القياسية للبطين الأيسر لدى البدناء المصابين بارتفاع ضغط الدم بعد إنقاص الوزن.
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Author	:	Hatem Abdel Raheim Mosa Kamar.
Title	:	Changes in gait characteristics during normal cadence in elderly.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Awny Fouad Rahmy.
	2.	Al Sayed Abd-Elhamed Abo-Shanb.
	3.	Nagui Sobhi.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
This study was established to recognize three dimensional impairment of gait parameters occurs during the free speed gait of elderly subjects. This was done by three dimensions kinematics (hip, knee, and ankle angular motion); and kinetics (muscular activities of Gluteus Medius, Quadriceps, and Tibialis Anterior) gait analysis. The results gained from 20 elderly subjects were compared with that of 10 healthy matched volunteers. The elderly walked with reduced stride length and frequency, resulting in reduced speed and increased stance ratio. In addition, elderly walked with decreased hip flexion, compensated by increased anterior pelvic tilt. Also there was delayed hip extension. Moreover, reduced and delayed knee excursion was detected as well as reduced ankle dorsiflexion compared to the normal level of healthy young subjects. Kinetically, higher EMG activities of Gluteus medius and quadriceps were noted. While reduced activities of anterior tibial group were detected in elderly compared to young individual.		
Key words	1.	Gait analysis.
	2.	elderly.
	3.	kinetics.
	4.	kinematics.
Arabic Title Page	:	تغيرات خصائص المشي المرتبطة بالسن أثناء المشي بسرعتة لدي المسنين.
Library register number	:	1837-1838.

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Author	:	Khaled Taha Yassin Abdou Turkey.
Title	:	Correlation between respiratory muscles strength and quality of life after pulmonary rehabilitation program in COPD.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Cardiopulmonary Disorder and Geriatrics and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Azza Abd El Azeiz Abd El hady.
	2.	Adel M. Khattab.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
Forty COPD stable patients were participated in the present study. Their ages were ranged from 55 to 65 year-old .All patients had a moderate airflow obstruction and were included with the presence of COPD as defined by the American Thoracic Society. The sample populations were divided into (group T) and (group C). The study conducted along a period of six weeks, three sessions per week. Both groups were reevaluated after six weeks. All patients in group T were underwent pulmonary rehabilitation program in form of four phases which were warming up phase, conditioning phase, cooling down phase, and finally relaxation phase. The results showed that statistically significant improvement of all variables in group T. The correlation between respiratory muscles strength and quality of life showed weak correlation between two these variables.		
Key words	1.	Respiratory muscles.
	2.	Quality of life.
	3.	COPD.
Arabic Title Page	:	الارتباط بين قوة عضلات التنفس و مدى كفاءة الحياة بعد برنامج تأهيلي رئوي لمرضى السدة الرئوية المزمنة.
Library register number	:	1795-1796.