

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

Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Its Surgery

**Master Degree
2002**

Author	:	Ali Abd El-Monsif Thabet.
Title	:	Efficacy of interferential current in the treatment of chronic pelvic inflammatory disease.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Fahima Metwally Okeel.
	2.	Mohamed mostafa Radwan.
	3.	Amel Mohamed Yousef.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose was conducted to determine the efficacy of interferential current (LFC) in the treatment of chronic inflammatory disease (PLD) participated in this study they were treated with lfc for 18 sessions one every other day each session was for 20 min All patients were evaluated before and after the end of lfc treatment using present pain intensity score (ppi) McGill pain questionnaire((MPQ) erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and white blood corpuscles (Mpo), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and white blood corpuscles (WBC) except pain relief score was used only after lfc treatment resolves showed significant relief of pain and inflammation of chronic PLD accordingly it could be concluded that LFC was found to be effective in treating chronic PLD.</p>		
Key words	1.	Electrotherapy.
	2.	Pain.
	3.	interferential current.
	4.	pelvic inflammation.
Arabic Title Page	:	كفاءة التيار الكهربائي المتداخل في علاج التهابات الحوض المزمنة.
Library register number	:	860-861.

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Author	:	Dalia Mohamed Kamel Shewitta.
Title	:	Effect of gentamycin iontophoresis on the incidence of wound infection in post cesarean section.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Fahima Metwally Okeel.
	2.	Serag El-Din Mansour Mahmoud.
	3.	Amel Mohamed Youssef.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	
<p>The study was conducted to determine the effect of gentamycin iontophoresis on the incidence of wound infection in post cesarean section (C.S.). Thirty volunteer women underwent C.S. for the first time were participated in this study and were divided randomly into two equal groups. All patients were evaluated by photographs for the wound site, counting white blood cells, measuring body temperature and culture. Results showed a statistically no significant difference between both groups (A and B). Accordingly it could be concluded that gentamycin iontophoresis was found to be an effective in treating and reducing incidence of C.S. wound infection and could be considered as alternative method for systemic antibiotic treatment.</p>		
Key words	1.	cesarean section.
	2.	Gentamycin.
	3.	Iontophoresis.
	4.	wound infection.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التآين الكهربائى بالجينتاميسين على معدل حدوث التلوث الجراحى بعد الولادات القيصرية.
Library register number	:	870-871.

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Author	:	Fayiz Farouk Ibrahim.
Title	:	Changes of lumbar curvature and back muscles activity as early predictor of low back pain in normal pregnant women.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Salwa mostafa El-Badry.
	2.	Amel Mohamed Yousef.
	3.	Ekram Edress Ali.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	
<p>The study was conducted to predict low back pain (L.B.P.) which may be developed during pregnancy by measuring lumbar curvature changes and back muscle activities. thirty volunteer pregnant women free from L.B.P. at 20 weeks ' gestation selected from outpatient clinic of obstetric department at El - Galaa Teaching Hospital were participated in this study . evaluation of all subjects was done through visual analogue scale ((VAS)and McGill pain questionnaire (MPQ)to determine the intensity of L.B.P. at 24, 28 and 32 weeks gestation , flexible curve rule to determine the lumbar curvature changes at 20, 24, 28, and 32weeks ' gestation and EMG to measure the amplitude of the erector spinal muscles activities at 20 weeks' gestation . the results of the study revealed that L.B.P measured by (VASMPQ) was statistically significant increased ($P<0.05$)between 24 weeks gestation 28 and 32 weeks gestation . lumbar curvature changes showed a very highly significant increase between 20 and 14,28 32 weeks gestation . EMG activity of the erector spinal muscles at right and left sides showed a statistically non significant difference ($P>0.05$) at 20 weeks gestation. Thus, lumbar curvature changes and EMG activity of the erector spinal muscles can accurately predict L.B.P. which developed later on during pregnancy. So, it can be concluded that lumbar curvature changes and EMG activity of the erector spinal muscles can predict L.B.P. developed later in pregnancy and offer excellent guide for obstetricians and physical therapists to apply suitable measures of prevention and treatment as early as possible.</p>		
Key words	1.	low back pain.
	2.	lumbar curvature changes.
	3.	back muscles activities.
	4.	Pregnancy.
Arabic Title Page	:	تغيرات الانحناء القطني ونشاط عضلات الظهر لدى السيدات للتنبؤ المبكر بالم اسفل الظهر اثناء الحمل الطبيعي.
Library register number	:	900-901.

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Author	:	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Awad.
Title	:	Effect of sub maximal exercise on serum immunoglobulin G during second and third trimesters of normal pregnancy.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Fahima Metwally Okeel.
	2.	Mohamed Hesham Hassan Anwar.
	3.	Azza Baramoud Nashed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2002.
Abstract	:	
<p>Forty volunteer pregnant women (primigravidae and multipart) participated in this study, their ages ranged from 20 to 32 - years, weight ranged from 50 to 122 kgs. They were divided randomly into two groups equal in number (A and B). Group (A) consisted of 20 pregnant women in second trimester of pregnancy, while group (B) consisted of 20 pregnant women in third trimester of pregnancy. Each pregnant women performed sub maximal exercise (70 % of maximum heart rate) on an electronic bicycle ergometer for 25 minutes (5 minutes warming up, 15 minutes active stage, and 5 minutes cooling down). Blood sample was drawn from ante capital vein before and immediately after exercise, to estimate the serum level of I G. In group (A) the results showed significant increase in serum IG level immediately after sub maximal exercise ($p=0.033$), while in group (B) the results showed insignificant decrease ($p=0.247$) in serum IG level immediately after sub maximal exercise. there was insignificant difference in serum IG level before exercise between group (A) and (B) ($p=0.883$), while there was significant decrease in serum IG level in group (B) than in group (A) immediately after exercise ($p=0.003$).</p>		
Key words	1.	Immunity.
	2.	Immunoglobulin.
	3.	Sub maximal exercise.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التمرينات المتوسطة الشدة على مصل الأجسام المضادة ج أثناء الثلث الثانى و الثالث من الحمل الطبيعى.
Library register number	:	928-929.

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