

**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
2008

Author	:	Dina Essam Ibrahim El Tersawy.
Title	:	Effect of ozone therapy in treating toxoplasmosis in cases with recurrent abortion.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Amel Mohamed Youssef.
	2.	Mohamed Nabil Mawsouf.
	3.	Azza Baramoud Nashed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
<p>This study is conducted to evaluate the effect of ozone therapy in treating toxoplasmosis in cases with recurrent abortion. Thirty toxoplasmatic patients were participated in this study. Patients were assigned randomly into two groups (15 patients each). Group (A) study group received ozone treatment through rectal insufflations with 250-300 ml of medical ozone gas and in a concentration ranging between 20-40 µg/ml O₃ in O₂, six sessions per week for 3 weeks. Group (B) medical group received treatment in the form of Spiramycin 3 MIU tablets twice per day for 3 weeks. Evaluation of all patients in both groups was done through measuring immunoglobulin M (IgM) before and after the end of the treatment. The results of the present study showed a highly significant decrease in IgM in the study group (A). Also, in medical group (B) there was a significant decrease in IgM. Comparing between both groups (A & B) before treatment showed non significant difference while after treatment there was a highly significant decrease in IgM in the study group (A) compared to medical group (B). In addition, the recovery rate was about 66.67 % in group (A), while in group (B) was about 26.67 %. Accordingly, it can be concluded that medical ozone is an effective therapeutic modality for treating toxoplasmosis as well as, it is a safe modality and has no harmful effects on the women.</p>		
Key words	1.	Ozone therapy.
	2.	recurrent abortion.
	3.	immunoglobulin M.
	4.	toxoplasmosis.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالأوزون في داء المقوسات المسبب لحالات الإجهاض المتكرر.
Library register number	:	1739-1740.

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Author	:	Mariam Sadik Hilmy Makary.
Title	:	Optimum Therapeutic Intensity of Ultrasound for Reducing Carpal Tunnel Syndrome in Pregnant Women.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Hany.
	2.	Amel Mohamed Yousef Shehata.
	3.	Magda Sayed Morsi.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of different intensities dose of repeated pulsed US application on CTS in pregnant women, and to determine the optimal intensity dose of pulsed US for reducing CTS during pregnancy. Forty-five pregnant women at the early third trimester complaining from idiopathic CTS (Pain, numbness and tingling of the hand), which confirmed by electrophysiological examination [i.e. delayed MSDL>3.9 msec and reduced MNCV<49.9 m/sec] as well as positive Phalen's test were selected from Obstetric Out patient Clinic at Al-Haram Hospital. Their ages ranged from 25–35 years old, their BMI did not exceed 34Kg/m² and their gravidity ranged from 1-3 times. They assigned randomly into three groups equal in numbers according to the intensity of the applied US as USG₁ (0.5W/Cm²), USG₂ (1.0W/Cm²) and USG₃ (1.5W/Cm²). Each patient was worn a night wrist splint to keep her wrist in a neutral position daily while sleeping. Pulsed US was performed in a circular fashion for ten minutes over the carpal tunnel region as monotherapy at a frequency 1 MHz, pulsed mode 1:4 with a transducer of 4Cm². It was conducted for four weeks, three sessions per week. The results showed that the three groups (USG₁, USG₂ & USG₃) had a statistically significant reduction in MSDL as well as intensity of CTS pain and a statistically significant increase in MNCV except in USG₃ after four weeks of US treatment. ANOVA showed that there was non significant difference in mean of MSDL, MNCV and intensity of CTS pain by chi square test among the three groups before treatment and after four weeks of US treatment. However, the highest percentage of improvement was noted in USG₁ and the lowest percentage of improvement was noted in USG₃. It can be concluded that US at low intensity (0.5W/Cm²) is an effective method in treating CTS among pregnant women.</p>		
Key words	1.	Pregnancy.
	2.	Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.
	3.	Ultrasound.
	4.	Nerve Conduction Velocity.
	5.	Distal Latency.
	6.	Pain.
Arabic Title Page	:	الجرعة العلاجية المثلى للموجات فوق الصوتية لتقليل الضغط على عصب الرسغ الأوسط لدى السيدات الحوامل.
Library register number	:	1825-1826.

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Author	:	Marwa Fakhry Ali.
Title	:	Effect of EMG biofeedback in treating primary vaginismus.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Salwa Mostafa El Badry.
	2.	Heba Gamal Kotb.
	3.	Hanan El Sayed El Mekawy.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
<p>This study was conducted to determine the effect of EMG biofeedback in treating primary vaginismus. Forty volunteers married females suffering from primary vaginismus participated in this study, collected from Kasr EL Einy University hospital, their ages ranged from 25-35 years. They were randomly divided into two equal groups (A&B). Group A was treated by EMG biofeedback with vaginal electrode twice/week for three weeks while, group B was treated by sexual therapy program for the same duration. Assesment for each subject was done through TG. myo- feedback 420v and present pain intensity (PPI) scale before and after treatment. Results revealed that there was a highly significant ($P<0.001$) decrease in post treatment experienced pain values as well as a highly significant ($P<0.001$) decrease in the post treatment pubococygeous (PC) muscle spasm values in both groups (A&B), but group (A) showed more improvement than group (B) in both experienced pain and PC muscle spasm after end of treatment program. Accordingly, it could be concluded that EMG biofeedback was found to be an effective, safe, easy to perform, and successful adjunct physical modality in treating primary vaginismus.</p>		
Key words	1.	Primary vaginismus.
	2.	EMG biofeedback.
	3.	Relaxation Training.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التغذية الرجعية الحيوية علي علاج التشنج المهبلي الأولي.
Library register number	:	1751-1752.

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Author	:	Noha Ahmed Fouad Abd el Rahman.
Title	:	Effect of Ultrasound Therapy on Alleviating Pain and Adhesions in Endometriosis.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Fahima Metwally Okeel.
	2.	Serag El Din Mansour.
	3.	Amel Mohamed Youssef.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose of the study: This study is conducted to determine the effect of ultrasonic therapy on alleviating pain as well as adhesions in women having endometriosis. Study design: Twenty women suffering from severe pelvic pain and diagnosed as having mild or moderate endometriosis participated in this study. They were treated with ultrasonic therapy for 24 sessions, 3 sessions per week and received the same regimen of hormonal treatment (Medroxyprogesterone acetate 100mg was given before entry in the study and continued all through the study period) as well as they didn't take any analgesic drugs all through the study period (8 weeks). All patients were evaluated before and after 12 as well as 24 sessions of ultrasonic treatment using present intensity (PPI) scale as well as McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ) and pain relief (PR) scale which evaluated after 12 as well as 24 sessions and laparoscopy to determine degree and site of endometriotic adhesions before and after the end of the study. Results: The results of this study showed a statistically highly significant decrease ($P < 0.001$) in the intensity of pain, number of sites of pain and degree of adhesions after the end of ultrasonic therapy treatment. Conclusion: The results of this study concluded that ultrasound therapy had an excellent effect in the management of chronic pain as a result of endometriosis as well as reducing adhesions and can be considered as an alternative method for treating such cases.</p>		
Key words	1.	Endometriosis.
	2.	Laparoscopy.
	3.	Therapeutic Ultrasound, Pain.
	4.	Adhesions.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الموجات فوق الصوتية في تخفيف الأم والتصاقات التندد الرحمي.
Library register number	:	1737-1738.

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Author	:	Noha Mohamed Magdy El Harmeel.
Title	:	Antenatal Care between reality and what is expected.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Obstetrics and Gynaecology and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Fahima Metwally Okeel.
	2.	Mohamed Mostafa Shahin.
	3.	Hanan El Sayed El Mekawy.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2008.
Abstract	:	
<p>This study was conducted to assess the knowledge and practice of physiotherapists, physicians, and pregnant females about antenatal care. 300 pregnant females, 100 physiotherapists and 100 obstetricians participated in this study, each subject had been answered about its questionnaire. The result showed that more awareness is needed for both pregnant females and health providers about benefits of antenatal care.</p>		
Key words	1.	Antenatal Care, Exercises.
	2.	Exercises.
	3.	Questionnaire.
	4.	health providers.
	5.	pregnancy.
Arabic Title Page	:	متابعة الحمل بين الواقع والمتوقع.
Library register number	:	1845-1846.

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