

## Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and Its Surgery

Master Degree  
2012

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Alaa Mohamed Elsayed Mohamed.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of Ideomotor Apraxia on Activities of Daily Living in Stroke Patient.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Abdul Alim Atteya.</b>
	2.	<b>Ebtessam Fahmy.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Ideomotor Apraxia is one of the consequences of brain insult. The idea or plan of the action is not impaired, but the implementation of the movement plan into proper action execution is disrupted. <b>objective:</b> to investigate the effect of ideomotor apraxia on activities of daily living of stroke patients. <b>Subjects:</b> 75 subjects(60 patients and 15 normal) were included. Subjects were divided into 3 groups :- Group (A): 30 patients with right side hemiparesis ( fifteen of them evaluated at three and 12 months from the onset of stroke and another fifteen evaluated at 21 months from the onset of stroke). Group(B): 30 patients with left side hemiparesis ( fifteen of them evaluated at three and 12 months from the onset of stroke and another fifteen evaluated at 21 months from the onset of stroke). Group (C) : fifteen normal control subjects age of patients and controls ranged from 45 -60 years. <b>Methods:</b> All subjects were submitted to complete clinical evaluation and assessed using IdeoMotor Apraxia Test (IMAT) and Barthel Index (BI). <b>Results:</b> Ideomotor apraxia was significantly detected in patients with left CVS compared to patients with right CVS and normal controls. Significant recovery was found in patient with right CVS compared to patients with left CVS. Significant lower score of BI were detected in group A and B compared to normal control subjects. No correlation was detected between scores of IMAT or BI with their age or sex of patients. <b>Conclusion</b> Ideomotor apraxia is significantly present in CV Strokes especially those affecting the left cerebral hemisphere which greatly affect the ability of stroke patients to perform activities of daily living.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Ideomotor apraxia.</b>
	2.	<b>Stroke.</b>
	3.	<b>Activities of daily living.</b>
	4.	<b>Daily Living.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.81.MAE</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير فقدان الذاكرة الحركية على الأنشطة اليومية المعتادة في مريض السكتة الدماغية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3095-3096.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Ali Essawy Ali Mostafa.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>The efficacy of intermittent traction from different angles of neck flexion positions on cervical radiculopathy.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Abdul Alim Atteya.</b>
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<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Objective:</b> The purpose of this study was to compare between the effect of different neck positions with intermittent cervical traction in treating patients with cervical radiculopathy and to identify their effects on radicular arm pain and countralatral rotation range of motion of cervical spine. <b>Subjects and Methods:</b> Sixty patients suffering from unilateral cervical radiculopathy participated in the study, their age ranged from (35 to 55) years with a mean (47.93±51.7) years. Patients were assigned into three groups: Group A. received intermittent cervical traction from five degrees of neck flexion position, group B. received intermittent cervical traction from 15degrees of neck flexion position and group C. received intermittent cervical traction from 25 degrees of neck flexion position. Patients were evaluated pre and post treatment for arm pain and countralatral rotation range of motion of cervical spine. The patients were assessed clinically via visual analogue scale for pain intensity and CROM goniometer for cervical range of motion before and after treatment program. Patients in three groups received three sessions per week for four weeks. <b>Results:</b> There was a significant decrease of arm pain and a significant increase of cervical ranges of motion in the three groups. Comparison between groups post treatment showed a significant decrease of arm pain in group C compared to group A and group B, also there was a significant increase of neck rotation ROM in group C compared to group A and group B. The percentage of improvement showed that, in group A: improvement was 39.58% in arm pain intensity and 24.19% in cervical ROM, in group B: improvement was 53.2% in arm pain intensity and 39.41% in cervical ROM, while in Group C: improvement was 61.33% in arm pain intensity and 66.11% in cervical ROM. <b>Conclusion:</b> Intermittent cervical traction from 25° neck flexion position was more beneficial in reducing arm pain and increasing countralatral rotation ROM of cervical spine in patients with radiculopathy due to lower cervical spondylosis.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Intermittent cervical traction.</b>
	2.	<b>cervical radiculopathy.</b>
	3.	<b>cervical spondylosis.</b>
	4.	<b>arm pain.</b>
	5.	<b>cervical range of motion.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.73.MAE</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فعالية الشد المتقطع من زوايا مختلفة لوضع ثنى الرقبه على اعتلال الجذور العنقية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3103-3104.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Amina Mohammad Abd AL- Hamed Awad.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of shoulder girdle strengthening on trunk alignment in patients with stroke.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Husein Shaker.</b>
	2.	<b>Manal Fahmy.</b>
	3.	<b>Wael Shendy.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> postural malalignment is a common problem in patients with stroke. Although it is known that trunk control is an integral part of shoulder stability, shoulder girdle contribution in spinal malalignment is poorly studied post-stroke. <b>Purpose:</b> to investigate the effect of shoulder girdle strengthening on the trunk alignment in both static position and functional activities post-stroke. <b>Subjects:</b> 23 hemiparetic patients, with a mean age of (52.22±5.19) were divided into two groups; the control (G1; 10) group and the study (G2; 13) group. Both groups received preparatory stretching for shoulder muscles, active resisted exercises for shoulder abductors and external rotator groups, and trunk control exercises. The G2 group received additional strengthening exercises for the scapular muscles; supraspinatus, upper trapezius, and serratus anterior muscles. <b>Methods:</b> the muscle peak torque and peak force were measured using the isokinetic dynamometer and Lafayette manual muscle tester, respectively. The spinal lateral deviation angle was measured using the 2D photogrammetry in conjunction with the Corel Draw software. The motor functional performance was also measured using the Motor Assessment Scale (MAS) before and after the successive six weeks of treatment program. <b>Results:</b> All tested muscles showed significant improvement in both groups, however, G2 showed higher improvement comparing to G1. In addition, the lateral spinal deviation angle showed a significant improvement in G1 (25.13%) and G2 (50.76 %) groups with higher improvement in G2 (t= 2.29, p=0.03). The MAS scoring showed a highly significant improvement regarding the transfer activity and sitting balance for G1 and G2 (generally, p= 0.005, p&lt;0.0001, respectively). However, only group G2 showed a significant improvement in the upper limb functions and the hand movements, respectively (p&lt;0.0001, 0.0002). <b>Conclusion:</b> the shoulder girdle muscles strength, particularly the scapular muscles, is of great contribution in improving the postural alignment of the trunk in patients with stroke.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Shoulder girdle.</b>
	2.	<b>Muscles strength.</b>
	3.	<b>Trunk alignment.</b>
	4.	<b>Stroke.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.81.AAE</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير تقوية عضلات الحزام الكتفي على استقامة الجذع في مرضى السكتة الدماغية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2915-2916.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Amira Samy Olwany Farag.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of pulsed electromagnetic field on pain intensity and functional performance in cases of sciatica.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Hussein Ahmed Shaker.</b>
	2.	<b>Gehan Mousa Ahmad.</b>
	3.	<b>Abdelrhman Mohamed Talaat.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background and objectives:</b> Sciatica is a common clinical problem causing pain and functional disability. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of pulsed electromagnetic field on pain intensity and functional performance in cases of sciatica. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients from both gender (11 males and 19 females) were suffering from chronic unilateral sciatica secondary to lumbar disc prolapse were participated in this study. The patients were assigned randomly into two equal groups, study group (1) and study group (2). The patients in the study group (2) received designed physical therapy program which consisted of electrotherapy and exercises while, the patients in the study group (1) received the same physical therapy program in addition to, pulsed electromagnetic field. Clinical and electrophysiological studies (Hoffmann reflex) were used for assessment. The clinical assessment included assessment of pain intensity through visual analogue scale, assessment of functional disability through Oswestry disability scale and measuring degree of hip flexion during straight leg raise. Assessment was done before and after four weeks of treatment (end of treatment) for both groups. <b>Results:</b> Post treatment results revealed that; there was significant decrease in pain intensity in both groups but the improvement of pain in the study group (1) was more than the study group (2). There was significant improvement in functional disability and degree of hip flexion during straight leg raise (SLR) in the study group (1) more than the study group (2). There was significant improvement in Hoffmann reflex latency and amplitude in the study group (1). While in the study group (2), there was no significant improvement in latency and amplitude of H-reflex. <b>Conclusion:</b> It can be concluded that suggested pulsed electromagnetic field is effective methods in treatment of patients with sciatica.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Pulsed electromagnetic field.</b>
	2.	<b>Sciatica.</b>
	3.	<b>Lumbar disc prolapsed.</b>
	4.	<b>Hoffmann reflex.</b>
	5.	<b>pain intensity.</b>
	6.	<b>functional performance of sciatica.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.73.FAE</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير المجال المغناطيسي المتقطع على حدة الألم و الأداء الوظيفي في حالات التهاب عصب النسا.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2881-2882.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Basma Hussein Mohamed.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Influence of Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation on Enhancement of Hand Function in Stroke Patients.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Magdy Ahmed Arafa.</b>
	2.	<b>Hatem Anwar EL Masry.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The Purpose:</b> Of this study to assess the effect of transcranial direct stimulation on enhancing recovery of paretic hand in stroke patients. <b>Subjects:</b> Thirty stroke subjects (both males and females) with hand function problems, their age ranges from 40-60 years participated in the study. <b>Methods:</b> Subjects were divided into two equal groups: Group A was treated with transcranial direct current stimulation in combination with selective physical therapy program; Group B was treated with selective physical therapy program only. The hand function was assessed by hand Dynamometer, Jebsen –Taylor hand function Test and Modified Asthworth scale .Measurements was performed pretreatment and post treatment. The protocol was 3days/weeks for successive 6 weeks .<b>Results:</b> Our studying showed significant difference between the two groups concerning the power grip and hand spasticity but showed no significant differences in Jebsen hand function test. <b>Conclusion:</b> Transcranial direct current stimulation with selective hand exercises help in improve the hand function activities.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Transcranial direct current stimulation.</b>
	2.	<b>hand function</b>
	3.	<b>stroke.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.81.MPI</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير استخدام التيار المباشر عبر الجمجمة لتحسين وظائف اليد في حالات السكتة الدماغية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3099-3100.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Daiana Aahed Mushtaha.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>The contribution of physical therapy in early detection of neck and shoulder pain after general anesthesia.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Hussein Ahmed Shaker.</b>
	2.	<b>Wael Salah Shendy.</b>
	3.	<b>Ahmed Mostafaa Kirsh.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose of the study is to determine the incidence of brachial plexopathies after procedures performed under general anesthesia, determine the impact of perioperative patient positioning, pre-existing medical conditions, and general anesthesia on unexplained postoperative brachial plexus injury. Subjects seventy five male and female patients undergoing different surgical procedures, all performed under general anesthesia, all age ranges are included. A quick physical examination was performed to exclude any patient with a preexisting neck or shoulder pain or neurological problems. For patients who follow the inclusion criteria, three forms of questionnaire will be applied, and addressed to the surgeon, anesthesiologist and patient respectively. Questionnaire addressed to the surgeon was a Drop and Takequestionnaire, while that of the patient will be done via a personal interview to overcome any difficulty in language and terminologies. Assessment, all patients was assessed by quick physical examination in the first forty eight hours postoperatively ,for early detection of any pain or neurological manifestations concerning the neck or the shoulder. Statistically according to the postoperative physical examination patients were divided into two groups, GI patients who are symptoms free ,and GII patients who had symptoms. After statistical interpretation of each group individually and after crosslinking of both groups together, the results showed that some factors as preexisting medical condition, smoking ,duration of operation was found to be significant, while other factors as age, alcoholism, patient transfer and extubation were found to be Insignificant.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Brachial plexopathy.</b>
	2.	<b>risk factors.</b>
	3.	<b>general anesthesia.</b>
	4.	<b>Positioning.</b>
	5.	<b>physical therapy.</b>
	6.	<b>early detection of neck and shoulder pain.</b>
	7.	<b>neck pain.</b>
	8.	<b>shoulder pain.</b>
	9.	<b>anesthesia.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>617.572.MDC</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>دور العلاج الطبيعي فى الاكتشاف المبكر لالام الرقبة و الكتف بعد التخدير الكلى.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3111-3112.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Dany Alphonse Anwar Habib.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of Agonistic Reversal Technique on Patients With Chronic Mechanical low Back Pain.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Ebtessam Khattab Gad-El Mawla.</b>
	2.	<b>Gehan Mousa Ahmed.</b>
	3.	<b>Hamed Mohamed El Gohary.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to find out the effectiveness of adding agonistic reversal technique to general exercise program for back and abdominal muscle in comparison with general exercise program only on reducing functional disability, activity limitation and increasing active trunk flexion and extension range of motion in chronic mechanical low back pain patients. Thirty male patients complaining of chronic mechanical low back pain were participated in this study. Functional disability, activity limitation and active trunk flexion and extension range of motion were assessed by means of Oswestry low back disability questionnaire, Back performance scale and modified-modified Schober test respectively before and after the eight weeks treating period for every patient in both groups. Both groups had significantly reduced functional disability, activity limitation and increased active trunk flexion and extension range of motion after the treatment but the agonistic reversal technique in addition to general exercise program group was more effective in increasing active trunk flexion and extension range of motion. There were no significant differences between both groups regarding reduction in functional disability or activity limitation.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Mechanical low back pain.</b>
	2.	<b>Agonistic reversal technique.</b>
	3.	<b>general exercise program.</b>
	4.	<b>functional disability.</b>
	5.	<b>activity limitation.</b>
	6.	<b>Chronic Mechanical low Back Pain.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>617.5606.HDE</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاءة تقنية المناهضة العكسية على مرضى ألم أسفل الظهر الميكانيكى المزمن.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3019-3020.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Enayat Mohamed Darwish.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Response Of Anxiety To Reflexology In Elder.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zahra Mohamed H. Serry.</b>
	2.	<b>Gehan Mousa Ahmed.</b>
	3.	<b>Adel Mohamed El Madany.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose of the study:</b> this study was conducted to determine the effect of reflexology on anxiety in elder people. Thirty subjects (16 men and 14 women) had anxiety and low back pain with age ranged from 60-70 years, Participated in this study. The patients were selected from physiotherapy Department of Al Hussein University Hospital. The patients were classified into two equal groups, the study group (A) received 40 minutes reflexology in addition to designed physiotherapy program in the form of Ultrasound and Hot Packs on lower back in addition to back and abdominal exercises for two months. The control group (B) received only the designed physiotherapy program for two months. The patients were evaluated before and after the treatment by Hamilton anxiety scale for anxiety and visual analogue scale for pain intensity. <b>Results:</b> the results of this study revealed significant decrease in anxiety symptoms and low back pain intensity in group (A) compared to group (B). <b>Conclusion:</b> It could be concluded that, reflexology has a significant effect on reducing anxiety and pain intensity in elder people.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Reflexology.</b>
	2.	<b>Anxiety.</b>
	3.	<b>Pain.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.DER</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير العلاج الانعكاسي على مرضى القلق النفسى فى المسنين.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2727-2728.</b>



<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Heba Ahmed Metwally Khalifa.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Influence of Aerobic Exercise on Cognitive Function in Patients with Stroke</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Moshera Hassan Darwish.</b>
	2.	<b>Mohamed Soliman El Tamawy.</b>
	3.	<b>Foad Abd Allah.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> One third of stroke patients suffered of cognitive deficits which impede recovery. The aim of this study was to assess and explain from physiological point of view the efficacy of aerobic exercise on cognitive impairment of stroke patients. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty ischemic stroke patients from both sexes represented the sample of the study. Their age ranged from 40 to 60 years. The patients were assigned into two equal groups; control group (G1) and study group (G2). The control group treated by a selective physical therapy program and the study group treated by the same program in addition to aerobic exercise on bicycle for 40 min. The physical therapy program was conducted three times per week, for two months. Different domains of cognitive function (attention, memory, language, verbal fluency and visuospatial ability) were assessed by Addenbroke's Cognitive Examination Revised test (ACER). Transcranial Doppler was used to measure blood flow velocity in MCA of both sides. Venous blood sample was analyzed to determine level of serum BDNF. <b>The results:</b> Before starting the treatment, there was a non-significant difference in the mean values of all variables in G1&amp;G2. At the end of the treatment there was a non-significant change in all variables in (G1) except the verbal fluency domain of ACER test. In the study group (G2) there was a significant improvement in all domains of ACER test except the language domain. A significant increase in mean and maximum velocity in the affected MCA with lowering of pulsatility and resistance index in ipsilesional and contralesional MCA was observed. The mean value of serum BDNF level also showed significant increase (<math>p&lt;0.05</math>). There was a significant positive correlation between improvement in total score of ACER test, blood flow velocity and level of serum BDNF in (G2). <b>Conclusion:</b> Aerobic exercise has a positive effect in improving cognitive function in stroke patients.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Aerobic Exercise</b>
	2.	<b>Cognitive Function</b>
	3.	<b>Stroke.</b>
	4.	<b>TCD,</b>
	5.	<b>BONF.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.81.KHI</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير التمرينات الهوائية على الوظائف الإدراكية لدى مرضى السكتة الدماغية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2777-2778.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Nesreen Nabil Ali .</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>The efficiency of treadmill training combined with adding leg weight on gait in patients with stroke .</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>Moshera Hassan Darwish.</b>
	<b>2.</b>	<b>Mohammed AI said AI Awady.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> stroke is the most leading cause to functional disability and gait. problems.  <b>Objectives:</b> The purpose of this study was to determine the efficiency of treadmill combined with leg weight on affected lower limb gait in stroke hemiparetic patients. <b>Methods:</b> twenty stroke hemiparetic patients of both sexes suffering from gait problems were assigned randomly into two equal groups, control group (G 1) and study group (G2). The patients in the control group (G1) treated by designed physical therapy program consisted of strengthening exercises and balance training. The patients in the study group (G2) received the same physical therapy program as G1 in addition to treadmill combined with leg weight on the affected lower limb. Two dimensional based video motion analyses was used to assess gait velocity, duration of gait cycle and knee flexion angle during midswing. Clinical gait assessment was used to assess functional ambulation capacity through functional ambulation profile scale gait velocity was assessed by ten meter walk test. Assessment was done before and after 12 weeks of treatment (end of treatment) for both groups. <b>Results:</b> Results proved that there was significant increase in gait velocity in both groups, while the improvement in G2 was statistically greater than G I. There was increase in angle of knee flexion during midswing, significant decrease in gait cycle duration of the affected side and score of functional ambulation profile in G2. <b>Conclusion:</b> loading the hemiparetic leg during treadmill training is an effective method in treatment of hemipareic gait.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>Stroke.</b>
	<b>2.</b>	<b>Treadmill Gait Training</b>
	<b>3.</b>	<b>Loading the Paretic Leg.</b>
	<b>4.</b>	<b>leg weight on gait.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>كفاءة التدريب على السير الكهربائي مجتمع مع وزن للساق لمرضى السكتة الدماغية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2961-2962.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Safy Mohamed Ibrahim Rizk.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Pulmonary functions in Parkinsonian patients.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Moshera H. Darwish.</b>
	2.	<b>Sherene Fathy Shoeir.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The aim:</b> This work was to assess and evaluate changes of pulmonary function in patients with Parkinson's disease. It was also an attempt to determine the effects of severity of Parkinson's disease on ventilatory function. <b>Subjects and Methods:</b> Forty male PD Levodopa dependent patients (study group one) who had no history of respiratory disease matched with forty healthy non smoker male (control group two). The patients' age ranged from 50 to 65 years of age with a mean value of <math>60.82 \pm 4.44</math> years. The clinical disability of was ranged from grade II &amp; grade III according to Modified Hoehn-Yahr (MHY) scale; unified Parkinson's disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) was used to measure severity. Electronic spirometer was used to assess pulmonary functions. Pulmonary functions were assessed during "off" phenomena of disease. Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), Forced Expiratory Volume in one second (FEV1) in the PD patients, FEV1/FVC ratio % and Maximum Voluntary Ventilation (MVV) were assess and compare with (control group two). <b>Results:</b> The results reveal statistically significantly lower in all variable in the study group. Impairment of pulmonary function was detected in patients (87.5%). Restrictive defect was observed in 29 patients (72.5%) and obstructive defect was observed in six patients (15%). <b>Conclusion and Recommendations:</b> Correlations studies between pulmonary functions parameters and clinical data showed that the severity of PD affects pulmonary functions. Pulmonary dysfunction (mainly restrictive type) is a frequent finding in Parkinson's disease. Irrespective of disease severity so routine assessment of pulmonary functions is recommended in PD even mild cases without respiratory complaint.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Pulmonary functions.</b>
	2.	<b>Parkinson's disease.</b>
	3.	<b>Spirometer.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.RSP</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>الوظائف الرئوية في مرضى الشلل الرعاش.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2991-2992.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Sara Mohammed Mahmoud El nawawy.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>The relation between head and neck alignment and astigmatism.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Hussien Ahmed Shaker.</b>
	2.	<b>Waleed Mohamed Abdel Raouf Al- Zawahry.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background and objectives:</b> Abnormal head posture can be related to ocular and non ocular causes, the ocular torticollis are a compensatory condition to improve patient's vision. <b>Purpose:</b> To investigate if there is relation between head and neck alignment and astigmatism. <b>Methods:</b> 50 patients (18male and 32 female) participated in this study with chronic mechanical neck pain and abnormal head posture. Subjects were evaluated by using CROM, antro-posterior view radiograph for measuring head tilt ,Visual analogue scale (VAS) for pain assessment and Refractometer for measuring the degree of astigmatism. <b>Results:</b> There were significant correlation between head tilt of (CROM) and astigmatism, head rotation of (CROM) and astigmatism, and head rotation and pain intensity (VAS), while there were non significant correlation between head tilt and pain intensity (VAS), head tilt of (X-ray) and astigmatism, and head tilt and head rotation. <b>Conclusion:</b> There is significant correlation between head and neck alignment and astigmatism, which may be a predisposing factor to chronic neck pain.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>head posture.</b>
	2.	<b>Ocular.</b>
	3.	<b>non- ocular torticollis.</b>
	4.	<b>astigmatism.</b>
	5.	<b>neck alignment .</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>617.371.ESR</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>العلاقة بين وضع الرأس و الرقبة و الاستجماتيزم.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2979-2980.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Shefa Abdullah Fanasheh.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Functional outcomes of the upper limb after Transcranial magnetic stimulation in stroke patients.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Nawal Abd Elraouf Abou Shady.</b>
	2.	<b>Magdy Ahmed Arafa.</b>
	3.	<b>Manal Mohammed EL Kattan.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Objectives:</b> The purpose of this study was to study the effect of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic therapy on spasticity of the upper limb in stroke patient and its effect on the upper limb function in activity of daily living. <b>Methods:</b> sample of thirty patients of both sexes, were selected from outpatient clinic, faculty of physical therapy, Cairo University and Kasr EL-Eini Hospitals, control group mean age was (46.33 ± 1.88) years &amp; the study group mean age was (47.73 ± 2.09)years. They were divided into two equal groups: <b>Study Group:</b> was treated with Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation for 20 minutes, three times every other day for six weeks with selected physical therapy program,(stretching, specific pattern of peripheral neuromuscular facilitation and strengthening exercise). <b>Control Group:</b> was treated with the same selected physical therapy program as in the Study Group and Repetitive sham Transcranial Magnetic three times every other day for six weeks. The patients in both groups have begun the treatment after six to twelve months of lesion. Both groups have been examined using OB Geneometer, Barthel Index Scale and Modified Ashworth scale. <b>Results:</b> there was significant differences pre and post treatment in the study group which was treated with Transcranial Electromagnetic Stimulation using two sample t-tests. <b>Conclusion:</b> there was an effect of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic stimulation on the functional outcomes of the upper limb in stroke patients.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Stroke.</b>
	2.	<b>Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic stimulation.</b>
	3.	<b>OB Geneometer.</b>
	4.	<b>Functional outcomes.</b>
	5.	<b>upper limb.</b>
	6.	<b>Transcranial magnetic stimulation.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.81.FSF</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>النواتج الوظيفية للطرف العلوي بعد التحفيز المغناطيسي المخي لمرضى السكتة الدماغية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2757-2758.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Tarek kamal Aly.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Influence of pulsed electromagnetic field versus low level laser on radial nerve injury.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Neuromuscular and Neurosurgical Disorder and its Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Usama Mohammad Rashad.</b>
	2.	<b>NehalZohier Elshazly.</b>
	3.	<b>Waleed Talat Mansour.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Approximately 95% of peripheral nerve injuries associated with a fracture occurs in the upper extremity. <b>Purpose:</b> To compare between influence of pulsed electromagnetic field versus low level laser on radial nerve injury. <b>Methodology:</b> Thirty patients from both sex (18men &amp;12women) their age ranged between 20-40 years were assigned into two equal groups. Group (A):received a program of pulsed electromagnetic field around humerus with frequency 12 Hz, 0.4 millitesla, for 20 min with therapeutic exercises and group (B):received a program of low level laser with a beam diameter of 0.5 cm, a wavelength of 904 nm applied at site of injury for 10 minutes and the same therapeutic exercises in group A. The program was 3 times\week every other day for 8weeks.Evaluation had been done for all patients in the two groups before starting the program and after 8 weeks of treatment including radial nerve motor and sensory conduction studies, manual muscle test for wrist extensors and sensory assessment using Semmes-Weinstein monofilament. <b>Results:</b> Radial motor conduction velocity was significantly increased in group B compared with group A. Values of manual muscle test for wrist extensors was significantly increased in group B compared with group A, Radial sensory latency was significantly decreased in group B compared with group A and Semmes-Weinstein monofilament was significantly increased in group B compared with group A. <b>Conclusion:</b> Low level laser is more effective than pulsed electromagnetic field in treating patients suffered from radial nerve injury.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Pulsed electromagnetic</b>
	2.	<b>Low level laser</b>
	3.	<b>Radial nerve.</b>
	4.	<b>Lasers.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>616.8.ATI</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير المجال الكهرومغناطيسي المتقطع مقابل الليزر منخفض الشدة على إصابة العصب الكعبري.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2931-2932.</b>