

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

## Physical Therapy Department of Surgery

Master Degree  
2013

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Ahmed Mohamed Nagy.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Development of A Clinical Prediction Rule To Identify Efficacy Of Ultrasound cavitation On Abdominal Contouring In Preoperative Patients.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Adel Abd El-Hamid Nossier.</b>
	2.	<b>Soha Safwat Labib.</b>
	3.	<b>Zizi Mohamed Ibrahim.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2013.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>The Purpose:</b> This study was conducted to investigate the effect of the age, sex, BMI, and waist circumference on efficacy of ultrasound cavitation in patients suffered from abdominal obesity. Fifty patients (males and females) with ages ranged from 20-55 years were selected from preoperative abdominal obesity patients. <b>Patient Group:</b> one group of patients Suffered from abdominal obesity and managed with ultrasound cavitation. The patient's waist circumferences were assessed before treatment (pre), after every week of treatment and after 6 weeks of treatment application using the tape and photograph. <b>Results:</b> The results of this study showed that best improvement was in patient's age from <u>32.77</u> to <u>34.95</u> years old, BMI from <u>30.4</u> to <u>32.06</u>, waist circumference from <u>94.20</u> to <u>100.58</u> cm. and no significant relation with sex type. <b>Conclusion:</b> it was concluded that age, BMI, and waist circumference can affect the efficacy of ultrasound cavitation on abdominal obesity with no effect for sex variable.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>clinical prediction.</b>
	2.	<b>ultrasound cavitation.</b>
	3.	<b>abdominal contour.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>إنشاء قاعدة تنبؤ إكلينيكية للتعريف بفاعلية الموجات الصوتية التجويضية على محيط البطن</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3369-3370.</b>

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<b>Author</b>	:	Ahmed Mohy Edeen Abdelatif.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of weight bearing exercises on osteoporosis after thyroidectomy
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd El Hamed.
	2.	Manar Hussein Abdel Sattar.
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p>The aim of this work was to investigate the effect of Weight Bearing Exercises on Improving Bone Mineral Density in Post Thyroidectomy Patients Suffering from Osteoporosis. Subjects and methods: Thirty osteoporotic patients were assigned randomly into two groups of equal numbers; their ages ranged from 20-45 years. The study group received Weight Bearing Exercises Program in addition to routine medical treatment (Bisphosphonates, Calcium and Vitamin D). Control group received medical treatment only. Study group received two sessions per week for two successive months. The data were collected before and after the same period of treatment for both groups. Evaluation procedures were carried out to evaluate the bone mineral density using Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA). Results: Post treatment both groups showed a variant improvement in bone mineral density according to DEXA, but a significant improvement difference was recorded between the two groups in favor of the study group. Percentage of improvement of BMD in the study group was 10.69%, while it was 2.8% in the control group. Conclusion: Weight bearing exercises were considered to be an effective modality for improving bone mineral density in subjects suffering from osteoporosis following thyroidectomy.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Thyroidectomy.
	2.	Osteoporosis.
	3.	Weight bearing exercises.
	4.	Dual energy X-ray.
	5.	absorptiometry (DEXA).
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية تمارينات تحمل الوزن على هشاشة العظام بعد استئصال الغدة الدرقية.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3531-3532.

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NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Ahmed saeed megahed mohamed.
Title	:	Low level laser therapy versus tripolar radiofrequency on abdominal adiposity after gastric banding.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Growth and Developmental Disorder in Children and its Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussien Borhan.
	2.	Ashraf Ahmed M. Enb.
	3.	Samah Hosney Nagib.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To evaluate the effect of low level laser therapy and tripolar radiofrequency on abdominal adiposity in males and to determine which was more effective. Methods of evaluation were: (measurement of waist circumference, abdominal skin fold and bioelectrical impedance analysis.). <b>Methodology:</b> Thirty patients were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 20 to 40 years, they were divided into two groups: Group (A) received low level laser therapy, 2 days/week for 12 weeks. Group (B) received tripolar radiofrequency, 2 days/week for 12 weeks. The measurements were done before the study and after 12 weeks of treatment for both groups . <b>Results:</b> It showed reduction in the waist circumference, abdominal skin fold and abdominal fats for group (A) more than group (B) There was a highly significant difference between two groups after the treatment. <b>Conclusion:</b> Low level laser therapy is more effective on abdominal adiposity in males.</p>		
Key words	1.	Tripolar radiofrequency.
	2.	Low level laser therapy.
	3.	Gastric banding.
	4.	Lasers.
Arabic Title Page	:	العلاج بالليزر منخفض الشدة مقابل موجات الراديو ثلاثية الاقطاب على سمنة البطن بعد ربط المعدة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3449-3450.</b>

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NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Ahmed Samir Abd Elmonem Abd Elwahed.
<b>Title</b>	:	Ultrasonographic Response To Different Treatment Protocols In Outer Female Thigh Adiposity.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed.
	3.	Maha Abd Elmonem Hassan.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the ultrasonographic response to different treatment protocols in outer female thigh adiposity. Methods of evaluation were; (Measurement of the thigh circumference, thigh skin fold and ultrasonographic depth of the fatty pad). Methods: 45 female patients with localized adipose tissue in the outer area of their thighs; were divided into three groups. Group (A): received focus ultrasonic lipolysis and aerobic training .Group (B): received bipolar radiofrequency lipolysis and vacuum suction system program. Group (C): underwent the liposuction surgery in addition to the postoperative care and follow up for two successive months, duration of treatment was 30 minutes session day after day for two successive months, day after day in the form of 15 minutes for the focus ultrasonic lipolysis and 15 minutes for cycling in group (A), 30 minutes session bipolar radiofrequency lipolysis and vacuum suction system program in group (B). Results: Result showed that all the three protocols of treatment were effective, but first protocol of focus ultrasonic lipolysis and aerobic training was the best fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the localized adiposity. Conclusion: - all the three protocols of treatment were effective in decreasing the localized adiposity, but first protocol of focus ultrasonic lipolysis and aerobic training was the best fruitful and advantageous.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Focus ultrasonic lipolysis.
	2.	Aerobic training.
	3.	Bipolar radiofrequency lipolysis.
	4.	Vacuum suction system.
	5.	Liposuction surgery and Ultrasonography.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	إستجابة التصوير بالموجات فوق الصوتية لبروتوكولات علاجية مختلفة فى علاج السمنة الموضعية فى منطقة الفخذ الخارجية للسيدات.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3265-3266.

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<b>Author</b>	:	Akram Mohamed Abd Elfatah Aly.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) on pain and range of motion (ROM) following orofacial surgeries.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd El-Hamid Nossier.
	2.	Mohamed Osama Mohamad.
	3.	Ali Osman Ali, Faculty.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p>The purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the efficacy of Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) on pain and range of motion (ROM) following orofacial surgeries. Thirty patients (males and females) with ages ranged from 18-65 years were selected and divided into two equal groups in number. Group (A): Post-operative due to burn patient was treated with Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) in addition to traditional physical therapy. While patients in group (B) post-operative due to injuries were treated with Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) in addition to traditional physical therapy intervention. The patients in both groups were assessed before treatment (pre), after 2 weeks of treatment (post<sub>(1)</sub>), after 4 weeks of treatment application (post<sub>(2)</sub>) and after 6 weeks of treatment (post<sub>(3)</sub>) for pain by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and Serum Cortisol Level, While orofacial ROM were assisted by Vernier Caliper Gauges. Results: The results of this study showed that Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) is an effective approach in treatment of pain and improve ROM after orofacial surgeries, in both burned and surgery patients. Conclusion: It was concluded that Low Level Laser Therapy (LLLT) is an effective modality in management of pain and improve ROM after Orofacial surgeries.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Low Level Laser Therapy.
	2.	ROM.
	3.	Burn, Surgery.
	4.	Orofacial and Pain.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية العلاج بالليزر منخفض التيار على الألم والمدى الحركي بعد الجراحات الفموية الوجهية.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3359-3360.

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<b>Author</b>	:	Amr Mohamed Sayed Abdel-Aziz.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of Sodium Nitroprusside Iontophoresis on the Treatment of Foot Ulceration.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abdel Hamid Noser.
	2.	Mohamed El Sheriff El Sarky.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohamed.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b>to determine the therapeutic efficiency of sodium nitroprusside iontophoresis in treatment of foot ulcers, it achieved by assessment of ulcer volume by using a syringe 10 cm filled by terramycin ointment, wound surface area by using a graded plastic sheet , and Photographic examination by using photographic wound assessment tool. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients (Male and Female) who had foot ulcer were divided into two groups. Group A received sodium nitroprusside iontophoresis therapy in addition to traditional medical treatment. Group B received traditional medical therapy; duration of treatment was 30 days, day after day for 20 minutes. <b>Results:</b> Results showed that sodium nitroprusside iontophoresis reduced the wound surface area, wound volume and the score of photographic wound assessment tool in group A in comparison to group B. <b>Conclusion:</b>sodium nitroprusside iontophoresis was valuable in treating foot ulcers via decreasing in wound volume, wound surface area and decreasing the score of photographic wound assessment tool.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Sodium nitroprusside.
	2.	Iontophoresis.
	3.	Foot ulcers.
	4.	Wound volume.
	5.	Wound surface area.
	6.	Photographic wound assessment tool.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية تمارينات تحمل الوزن على هشاشة العظام بعد استئصال الغدة الدرقية.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3541-3542.

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Author	:	Dalia Adel Mahmoud Kadry.
Title	:	The effect of pulsed dye laser on the treatment of rosacea.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek.
	2.	Alsayed Zaki Salem.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohamed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Aim:</b> The purpose of the study was to clarify the effect of pulsed dye laser (PDL) in the treatment of rosacea in the erythemato-telangiectatic (ETR) stage. <b>Subjects:</b> This study included thirty female patients of ETR disease. <b>Methods:</b> patients were divided into two equal groups, 15 patients for each group, Group A (treatment group), the patients received the PDL of 595 nm wavelength, fluence of 7 J/cm<sup>2</sup>, pulse duration of 10 ms and a 10 mm spot size. The treatment course was 3 sessions lasts up to 12 weeks with an interval of 6 weeks between each session. Group B (placebo group) the patient received sham PDL. The assessment was performed to all patients of both groups before the treatment course, during each session and after completing the course of treatment by using visual analogue scale and dermatology life quality index to measure the severity of erythema and telangectasia. <b>Results:</b> The result showed a significant improvement of erythema and telangiectasia treatment group compared to placebo which showed no improvement in erythema and increase in the severity of telangectasia. Also, the results showed significant improvement in dermatology life quality index in the study group in comparison with control group. <b>Conclusion:</b> The treatment with PDL was a safe and effective line of therapy in the treatment of erythema and telangiectasia of rosacea and improved quality of life in those patients.</p>		
Key words	1.	Rosacea.
	2.	Pulsed dye laser.
	3.	Degree of Erythema
	4.	Severity of Telangectasia
	5.	Lasers.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الليزر ذو الصبغة النابضة في علاج مرض التورد.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3569-3570.</b>

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<b>Author</b>	:	Doaa Adel Khalil Amin.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of kinesio tape on post mastectomy lymphedema.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd El Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Mohga Adel Sami Nasrallah.
	3.	Maha Abd El Monem Hassan.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to determine efficacy of kinesio tape on post mastectomy lymphedema. <b>Method:</b> Thirty female patients who had post operative mastectomy lymphedema with age ranged from 50 to 60 years old participated in this study. The practical work was recruited from the department of surgery at the national cancer institute, Cairo University, and Manshiat AL Bakry hospital. They were assigned into two groups: Group A(study group) included 15 patients who had modified radical mastectomy lymphedema they received physical therapy program in addition to kinesio tape (modified complete decongestive therapy or MCDT). Group B (control group) included 15 patients who had modified radical mastectomy lymphedema and they received physical therapy program (complete decongestive therapy or CDT). Measuring circumferential lymphoedema, pain and shoulder ROM before and after training program. <b>Results:</b> Statistical analysis revealed a significant improvement of pain level and shoulder ROM in the study group more than control group after using kinesio tape on post operative mastectomy lymphedema but oedema level improved by the same level in both group. <b>Conclusion:</b> usage of kinesio tape as a method of rehabilitation to improve post mastectomy complications including pain, lymphedema and shoulder ROM.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	kinesio tape.
	2.	Mastectomy.
	3.	Lymphedema.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فعالية شريط الكينيزو على الورم الليمفاوى ما بعد استئصال الثدي.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3397-3398.



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Author	:	Doaa Mohamed El Ghazaly.
Title	:	Efficacy of Therapeutic Exercises on Bone Mineral Density in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd EL-Hamid Nossier.
	2.	Iman Ali Attia.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohamed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> This study was designed to assess the bone density in children who were treated from acute lymphoblastic leukemia and investigate the impact of therapeutic exercise on bone mineral density.</p> <p><b>Subject:</b> Thirty children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia receiving chemotherapy participated in this study. They were in the late stage of maintenance phase of ALL treatment. They were assigned randomly into two equal groups: study group and control group. Their age ranged from 8 -18 years.</p> <p><b>Procedures:</b> The children of study group received physical therapy program in the form of 3 sessions per week for 16 weeks including weight-bearing exercises, resistive and strengthening exercises, stability and balance exercises in addition to acute lymphoblastic leukemia treatment protocol supported by calcium and vitamin D, while control group had no physical therapy intervention, but instructed to be active and doing their normal physical activities.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> there was a significant improvement in the total bone mineral density in the study group after application of the selected therapeutic exercises with significance (<math>P&lt;0.05</math>). However there was a non significant difference between pre and post study period in the total bone mineral density in the control group who did not receive any therapeutic exercises but instruct to be active and doing their normal physical activities with significance (<math>P&gt;0.05</math>). There was a significance difference between the control and study group in total bone mineral density as evaluated Z-score in favor of the study group at the end of the treatment period.</p> <p><b>Conclusion and Recommendation:</b> Early detection of osteoporotic leukemic children by using DEXA scan which is an appropriate device for measuring bone mineral density. Survivors of ALL should be monitored indefinitely for the appearance of complication related to long-term effects of treatment among osteopenia and osteoporosis. 3-According to the results of this study, we can be conclude that: therapeutic exercise program which includes weight bearing exercise, stability exercise and resistive exercise is an effective modality in conjunction with conventional medical therapy program for improving bone mineral density in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, who may suffer from osteoporosis and osteopenia.</p>
Key words	1.	Acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
	2.	bone mineral density.
	3.	therapeutic exercise.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التمرينات العلاجية علي كثافة العظام في الأطفال المصابين بسرطان الدم الليمفاوي الحاد.
Library register number	:	3407-3408.

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<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Eman Omar Mostafa Youssuf.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of traditional physical therapy program on psychological and community integration aspects after burned patients.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Adel Abd El-Hamid Nossier.</b>
	2.	<b>Eman Abdel Fattah Albitar.</b>
	3.	<b>Zizi Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Kahla.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2013.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To investigate the effect of traditional physical therapy program on psychological and community integration aspects of burned patients. Methods of evaluation (Brief Symptom Inventory, Pain Analog Scale, and Community Integration Questionnaire). 40 patients included in the present study. They were adults of 20 to 40 years old with TBSA burned ranged from 20 to 40 percent and with partial thickness burn of one group received traditional physical therapy program for 12 weeks. <b>Results:</b> showed that traditional physical therapy program had a significant effect on psychological and community integration aspects after burned patients. <b>Conclusion:</b> regular and comprehensive traditional physical therapy program improve psychological and community integration aspects.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Burn Injury.</b>
	2.	<b>Physical Therapy.</b>
	3.	<b>Psychology.</b>
	4.	<b>Community Integration, Pain.</b>
	5.	<b>Rehabilitation.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية برنامج العلاج الطبيعي التقليدي علي النواحي النفسية و التفاعلية الاجتماعية لمرضى الحروق.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3153-3154.</b>

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PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
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Author	:	Hamada Hussein Hassan Mahmoud.
Title	:	Effect of incentive spirometer versus resisted breathing exercises in cases of post operative radical cystectomy.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El-hamid Nossier.
	2.	Hassan Mahmoud Abdalla
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was conducted to investigate the therapeutic efficacy of incentive spirometer and resisted breathing exercises on vital capacity post operative radical cystectomy.  <b>Subjects:</b> Fourty patients of both sexes (35 men and 5 women) with age ranged from 40 to 80 years old who had done radical cystectomy participated in this study. <b>Method:</b> The practical work was recruited from National Cancer Institute for patients Post operatively. They were assigned into two groups: Group A (Incentive spirometer group) included 20 patients (19 men and 1 women) who received incentive spirometry training for 15 minutes daily for 6 weeks. Group B (Resisted breathing exercises) included 20 patients (16 men and 4 women) who received the resisted breathing exercise for 15 minutes daily, for 6 weeks. Electronic spirometer device was used to assess the vital capacity. <b>Results:</b> This study showed a significant increase (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) in vital capacity of incentive spirometer group (<math>2.46 + 0.64</math>) more than resisted breathing exercises group (<math>2.34 + 0.53</math>). <b>Conclusion:</b> Usage of incentive spirometer produce objective improvement in vital capacity more than usage of resistive breathing exercise , However both are considered as a gold therapeutic tool in management of pulmonary complication post radical cystectomy .</p>		
<b>Key words:</b>		
Key words	1.	Bladder cancer.
	2.	Radical cystectomy.
	3.	Incentive spirometer.
	4.	Breathing exercise.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الحافز الرئوي مقابل تمرينات التنفس ذات المقاومة عل السعة لرئوية لحالات ما بعد استئصال المثانة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3505-3506.</b>

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Author	:	Hani Mohamed Mahmoud El-Deeb.
Title	:	Efficacy of Polarized Light versus Gallium -Arsenide Laser in the Treatment of Lower Limb Chronic Ulcerations
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed
	3.	Ali Osman Ali
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the polarized light versus laser therapy on chronic ulcerations of lower limb. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (ulcer perimeter, ulcer surface area and ulcer volume measurement). <b>Methods:-</b> Forty-five (25 males and 20 females) patients with ischaemic chronic ulcerations and limited or incipient skin necrosis due to obliterative atherosclerosis affecting the lower limbs were randomly divided into three group. Group (A) received the polarized light .Group (B) received laser therapy , duration of treatment was 10 minutes, two months. Both groups received also the traditional treatment. Group (C) (Control group) received only the traditional treatment. <b>Results:-</b> The result showed that both BLT and LLLI had nearly equivalent fruitful effects on ischaemic chronic ulcerations and limited or incipient skin necrosis due to obliterative atherosclerosis affecting the lower limbs as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in UP, USA and UVM. <b>Conclusion:</b> - both BLT and LLLI had nearly equivalent fruitful effects on ischaemic chronic ulcerations affecting the lower limbs.</p>		
Key words	1.	Polarized light
	2.	Lasers.
	3.	lower limb chronic.
	4.	Gallium -Arsenide Laser
		Chronic Ulcerations
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الضوء المستقطب مقابل الجاليوم أرثنيديد ليزر في علاج التقرحات المزمنة للطرف السفلي
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3609-3610.</b>

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<b>Author</b>	:	Heba Hamdy Zaki.
<b>Title</b>	:	Microcurrent Stimulation Versus Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation On Chronic Pancreatitis Pain.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed.
	3.	Zizi Mohammed Ibrahim Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate efficacy of the microcurrent stimulation versus the transcutaneous electrical stimulation on the chronic pancreatitis pain. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the nalbuphine intake ). Methods:- 45 male and female patients with chronic pancreatitis pain, were divided into three groups. Group (A) received the microcurrent stimulation .Group (B) received the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. Group (C) received the placebo transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, stimulation must be continuous every 6 hours (stimulation 4 times daily), 30 minutes for each session for 6 days as a total period of treatment. Results:- Result showed that both the microcurrent stimulation and the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation were effective, but the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the chronic pancreatitis pain. Conclusion: - both were effective in decreasing the chronic pancreatitis pain, but transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation application is more advantageous than the microcurrent stimulation due to its depressor effects on the dominant sympathetic tone in such painful conditions.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Microcurrent stimulation.
	2.	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.
	3.	Chronic pancreatitis pain.
	4.	Serum cortisol level and Nalbuphine intake.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	التنبيه بالتيار الدقيق مقابل التنبيه العصبى الكهربى عبر الجلد على آلام التهاب البنكرياس المزمن.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3261-3262.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Hussein Yussuf Abu Yassin.
Title	:	Pulsed versus continuous phenytoin phonophoresis in accelerating the burn wound healing in rats.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El Hameed Nossier.
	2.	Ibtissam Mouhammad Saab.
	3.	Marwa Mahmoud Abd El Motelb Eid.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	<p><b>OBJECTIVE:</b> This study was meant to help physical therapists determine whether phenytoin phonophoresis has better effect than topical application alone on the healing process of the burn wound. Moreover, it is meant to determine whether pulsed or continuous phonophoresis is the best to achieve optimum burn wound care. <b>PROCEDURE:</b> forty five adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were used in this study ranging between 10-12 weeks of age, and weighing 200-250g at the start of the experiment. One deep full thickness (third degree) burn wound was induced on the trimmed back of the neck by contact for 10s with 127°C heated metal stamp, 500mm<sup>2</sup> in area. The rats were randomly divided into three equal groups; each group included fifteen rats. The pulsed phonophoresis group (PPG) was treated with pulsed ultrasound (I=0.8W/cm<sup>2</sup> and F=3MHz for 5minutes) and phenytoin, the continuous phonophoresis group (CPG) was treated with continuous ultrasound (I=0.8W/cm<sup>2</sup> and F=3MHz for 5minutes) and phenytoin, and the control group (CG) received topical phenytoin application with placebo ultrasound. <b>RESULTS:</b> The findings showed significant difference in favor of the continuous phenytoin phonophoresis group (CPG) over the other two groups, i.e. the pulsed phenytoin phonophoresis group (PPG) and the control group (CG). Thus, these results support the suggestion that the application of continuous phenytoin phonophoresis over the burn wound is very effective in accelerating the burn wound healing than topical application of phenytoin or pulsed phenytoin phonophoresis over the burn wound.</p>
Key words	1.	Continuous ultrasound.
	2.	Pulsed.
	3.	phenytoin phonophoresis.
	4.	Burn.
	5.	Wound healing in rats.
	6.	Rat - Wound healing.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير انتقال عقار الفينايبتويين عبر الجلد بواسطة الموجات فوق الصوتية المتقطعة مقابل الموجات المستمرة على التئام الحروق في الفئران.
Library register number	:	3493-3494.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Ibrahim Hassan Ibrahim Elmadbouly.
Title	:	COMPARISON OF THREE RESPIRATORY EXERCISE APPROACHES ON VITAL CAPACITY FOLLOWING RENAL TRANSPLANTATION
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abdel Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Ahmed Abdel Latif Moharam.
	3.	Eman Mohamed Osman.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>The purpose:</b> This study was conducted to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of resisted breathing exercise, incentive spirometry training and inspiratory threshold training post renal transplantation surgeries. <b>Method:</b> Forty five. Patients who underwent renal transplantation, with ages ranged from 50-55 years. They were selected randomly and divided into 3 various groups of study: <b>Group A:</b> they received resisted breathing exercise, while patients in <b>Group B:</b> they received incentive spirometry training, and <b>Group C:</b> they received the inspiratory threshold training. The patients in each group were assessed before treatment, and after 6 weeks of treatment application (3 sessions /week) to measure the vital capacity. <b>Result:</b> The results of this study showed that 3 respiratory exercises approaches are effective methods in treatment of diaphragmatic weakness as proved through significant increase in (vital capacity). <b>Conclusion:</b> It concluded that all 3 respiratory forms of exercises have a significant improvement on vital capacity for postrenal transplantation patients, also the application of inspiratory threshold training induced a greater improvement of muscle tension and a better control of muscle performance of diaphragmatic muscles than that resisted breathing exercise and or incentive spirometry training .</p>		
Key words	1.	Sand bag.
	2.	Incentive spirometer.
	3.	Threshold device.
Arabic Title Page	:	مقارنة بين ثلاث أنماط من التمرينات التنفسية على السعة الرئوية بعد جراحة زرع الكلي.
Library register number	:	3475-3476.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Ismail El Beltagi El Beltagi Ismail.
Title	:	Efficacy Of Resisted Exercises On Intraocular Pressure In Open Angle Glaucoma.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel A. Nossier.
	2.	Ahmed Ahmed El Sheikh.
	3.	Zizi Mohamed Ibrahim Ali.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Glaucoma is the leading cause of irreversible blindness worldwide, and the second most common cause of blindness after cataracts . <b>Purpose:</b> The main purpose of this study was designed to determine the therapeutic efficacy of resisted exercises on intraocular pressure in primary open angle glaucomatous patients . <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients with primary open angle glaucoma were participated in this study, Their ages were from 40 to 50 years. These patients were divided randomly into two equal groups. Group (A) (Exercise group).This group consisted of fifteen patients received resisted exercises and routine medical care. Group (B)(Control group ). In this group fifteen patients received only routine medical care . Intraocular pressure was measured by Goldmann Applanation Tonometry. <b>Results:</b> : There was a significant decrease in intraocular pressure in the study group compared to control group where the level of significance was (<math>P&lt;0.05</math>).<b>Conclusion:</b> Intraocular pressure in open angle glaucoma patients decreased in response to prolonged duration of resisted exercises for upper limb .</p>		
Key words	1.	Open Angle Glaucoma.
	2.	Intraocular pressure.
	3.	Resisted Exercises.
	4.	Goldmann Applanation Tenometry.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التمرينات بالاحمال علي ضغط العين لمرضي جلوكوما زاوية العين المزمنة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3387-3388.</b>



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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Karim Ibrahim Abu-Khalil Saafan.
Title	:	Effect of Inspiratory Threshold Training on Diaphragmatic Strength After Upper Abdominal Surgeries.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek Khalaf.
	2.	Wael Naeem Thabet.
	3.	Eman Mohamed Othman.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of inspiratory threshold training on diaphragmatic strength after upper abdominal surgeries. Thirty patients (16 males and 14 females) underwent upper abdominal surgery with ages ranged from 20-40 years were selected randomly and divided into two equal groups in number each group contains 15 patients. Patients in group (A): managed with inspiratory threshold training in addition to traditional chest physical therapy intervention (Deep breath, cough training and early ambulation) while patients in group (B): received only traditional chest physical therapy intervention. Patients in both groups were assessed before treatment (pre-training) then after treatment (post-training) to measure maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP) using respiratory pressure meter (RPM). Results: The results of this study showed that inspiratory threshold training was an effective approach in treatment of diaphragmatic weakness as proved through significant increase in maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP). Conclusion: It was concluded that inspiratory threshold training was an effective modality in treatment of diaphragmatic weakness.</p>		
Key words	1.	Inspiratory threshold training
	2.	Maximal inspiratory pressure
	3.	Abdominal surgeries.
	4.	Diaphragm.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير جهاز تقوية عضلات الشهيق على عضلة الحجاب الحاجز بعد جراحات البطن العلوية.
Library register number	:	3509-3510.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Karim Mohamed NabihHamed Drbala.
Title	:	Efficacy of low level laser therapy in treatment of acne vulgaris.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abd El KhalekKhalaf.
	2.	AbeerAttiaTawfik.
	3.	HishamGalalMahran.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Acne vulgaris is a common human skin disease, characterized by areas of skin with seborrhea,comedones, papules,pustules, Nodulesand possibly scarring, using low level infrared laser consider a new modalities for treatment acne vulgaris. <b>Purpose:</b>To investigate the effect of low level laser therapy in the treatment of acne vulgaris. <b>Methods:</b> Forty patients with both sexes diagnosed with acne vulgaris were randomly divided into two equal groups of 20 patients for each group; group (A) received infrared laser 905nm, 6J/cm<sup>2</sup>, group (B) received shame treatment. Laser treatment received day after day for 12 sessions. Acne vulgaris were assessed by comprehensive acne severity scale (CASS). All measurements were taken before and at the end of the treatment. <b>Results:</b> The results obtained in the present study indicated that there was a significant improvement in comprehensive acne severity scale in laser group and there was non significant improvement in control group and also the results revealed that, there was a significant difference in study group in comparison to control group with p value (0.001). <b>Conclusion:</b> Infrared laser 905nm had a significant effect on treatment acne vulgaris.</p>		
Key words	1.	Acne vulgaris
	2.	Lasers.
	3.	Comprehensive acne severity scale
	4.	Acne vulgaris
	5.	low level laser therapy.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الليزر منخفض الشدة في علاج حب الشباب.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3539-3540.</b>

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Maged Magdy Abdel Mohsen.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Pelvic Floor Exercises Versus Biofeedback In Cases of Erectile Dysfunction Post Prostatectomy.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.</b>
	2.	<b>Hesham Moustafa Ban.</b>
	3.	<b>Ashraf Hassan Mohamed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2013.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>This study was conducted to investigate the pelvic floor exercises versus biofeedback in cases of erectile dysfunction post prostatectomy. Thirty patients ages from 45-65 years were selected and divided into two equal groups in number , group (A): they were received pelvic floor exercises program. While patients in group (B) they were received biofeedback training program. The patients in both groups were assessed before and after treatment by anal manometry test and International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF). Results: The results showed that, the application of both pelvic floor exercises and biofeedback training program had nearly equivalent fruitful effects on erectile dysfunction post prostatectomy as evidenced by the highly significant increases in MAP and IIED. Conclusion: It was concluded that Pelvic floor exercises and biofeedback program training have a significant improvement in cases of erectile dysfunction post prostatectomy.</b></p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Pelvic Floor Exercises.</b>
	2.	<b>Biofeedback.</b>
	3.	<b>Erectile Dysfunction.</b>
	4.	<b>Post Prostatectomy.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تمريبات قاع الحوض مقابل التغذية الراجعة في حالات الخلل الوظيفي الإنتصابي عقب إستئصال البروستاتا.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3535-3536.</b>

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Mahmoud Fathy Mahmoud Rizk Khallaf.
Title	:	The Efficacy of Polarized Light on Acne Vulgaris.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El-Hamid Nossier.
	2.	Hussien Mohamed Hassab El Nabi.
	3.	Samah Hosny Nagib.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of the polarized light in the treatment of acne vulgaris. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients with acne vulgaris were randomly divided into two groups (Polarized Light group and Medication group). The methods of assessment were investigator's global assessment (IGA) and photographic method. <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant decrease in acne counts in Polarized Light group compared to the control group. In relation to IGA and photographic method , the study revealed that the results obtained in Group A (study group) were superior to that of Group B (control group), <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that polarized light was effective in controlling of acne vulgaris lesions in expression of decreasing number of acne lesions and improving the appearance.</p>		
Key words	1.	Acne Vulgaris.
	2.	Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA).
	3.	Polarized Light.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الضوء المستقطب في علاج حب الشباب.
Library register number	:	3209-3210.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mina Samy Zaky.
<b>Title</b>	:	Immune system response to an exercise program for post burn patient.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abd El Khalek Khalaf.
	2.	Ashraf Ahmed Mohamed Enab.
	3.	Zizi Mohamed Ibrahim Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Objective:</b> This study aimed to study immune system response to an exercise program for post-burn patient <b>Study design:</b> Thirty volunteer post burn patients their age ranged from 25 to 40 years old participated in this program, they were clinically stable, Blood samples was performed at the beginning and after the treatment program to study. The count of white blood cells and lowa fatigue scale were collected at the beginning and after the treatment program to study fatigue value. The physiotherapy sessions were conducted three times per week until the patient discharged from the hospital which varied for each patient. A pretest-posttest was used in this study. For every patient, white blood cells count and level of fatigue were recorded before and after treatment. <b>Results:</b> the result of this study showed that, group (A) and group (B) of the study have a significant increase of white blood cells count with a percentage (16.3%) and (43.7%) respectively and a significant decrease in the level of fatigue with a percentage (9.4%) and (25.1%). Also the result showed significant decrease in the hospitalization time. <b>Conclusion:</b> The selected exercise program improved immunity and decreased fatigue as well as time of hospitalization.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Immune system.
	2.	Post burn patients.
	3.	Aerobic exercise.
	4.	Resisted exercise.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير برنامج التمارين العلاجية المختارة على جهاز المناعة لمرضى الحروق.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3195-3196.</b>

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mira Abdelmalak Damuan.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of NARROW BAND ULTRAVIOLET B on the treatment of lichen planus.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Mohammed Abd-Elnaem Salam.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohammed Suleiman.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose: This study was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of NB-UVB versus Topical Corticosteroides in Treatment of Lichen Planus. Thirty patients males and females, age ranged from 15-80 years They were randomly assigned into two groups of equal number complaining from exsissive degree of lichen planus, were participated in this study: patients in group (A) (Experemental group) received NB- UVB three times per week for 3 months while patients in group (B) (Control group) received topical corticosteroides two times per day for 3 months. Assesment including photography follow up by digital camera, evaluation by percentage reduction of papules number, VAS and DLQI .Result: indicating nonsignificant differences in improvement between the two groups. Conclusion: NB-UVB is efficient in treatment of lichen planus.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	lichen planus.
	2.	NB-UVB.
	3.	Topical corticosteroids.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية الاشعة فوق البنفسجية "ب" ضيقة النطاق في علاج الحزاز المسطح.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3143-3144.

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Abd El -Azem Nour.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on shoulder pain in donors after liver transplantation.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Mohammed Mahmoud Abd-El Khalek Khalaf.
	2.	Tarek Mohammed Ibraheim.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohammed.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on shoulder pain in donors after liver transplantation. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> measurement of Visual Analog Scale (V.A.S) and serum cortisol level (SCL). <b>Thirty donors (12males and 18 females) suffering from shoulder pain after liver transplantation shared in this study. In group (A) 15 donors for liver transplantation and represented as the control group who received nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic drugs. In group (B) 15 donors for liver transplantation were treated with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic drugs and TENS.Result:</b> showed that Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation was effective in improving shoulder pain in donors postoperative liver transplantation as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in VAS and serum cortisol level.<b>Conclusion:</b> Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is valuable in improving shoulder pain in donors postoperative liver transplantation.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation.
	2.	Shoulder Pain.
	3.	Liver Transplantation Donor Patient.
	4.	Visual Analog Scale and Serum Cortisol Level.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية التنبيه الكهربى العصبى عبر الجلد على الام الكتف بعد الجراحة فى حالات متبرعى زرع الكبد.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3361-3362.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Ali Abd-Maksod Azab El-Safory.
<b>Title</b>	:	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation versus microcurrent stimulation on pudendal neuralgia.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ashraf Ahmed M. Enb.
	3.	Maha Abd El Monem Hassan.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation and microcurrent stimulation on the pudendal neuralgia. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the etodolac intake ). <b>Methods:-</b> 45 male patients with pudendal neuralgia, were divided into three groups. Group (A) received the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. Group (B) received the microcurrent stimulation. Group (C) received only the traditional physical therapy, duration of treatment was 10 minutes , every other day for the 4 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:-</b> Result showed that both the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation and the microcurrent stimulation were effective, but the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation was more fruitful and beneficial in improving the pudendal neuralgia. <b>Conclusion:</b> - both were effective in improving the pudendal neuralgia, but transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is more advantageous due to its depressor effects on the dominant sympathetic tone in such painful conditions.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.
	2.	Microcurrent.
	3.	Pudendal neuralgia.
	4.	Serum cortisol level.
	5.	and etodolac intake.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	التنبيه العصبى الكهربى عبر الجلد مقابل التنبيه الكهربى الدقيق على آلام العصب الفرجى.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3303-3304.



**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Alsayed Abdel Hamid Alsayed Zeina.
<b>Title</b>	:	Effect Of Ketoprofen Phonophoresis On Pain And Trismus Following Third Molar Surgery.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ali Osman Ali Selim.
	3.	Nelly Ibrahim Hamouda.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the effect of ketoprofen phonophoresis on pain and trismus following third molar surgery. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> (Measurement of the vernier calliper gauge and the visual analogue scale). <b>Methods:</b> 40 male and female patients with pain and trismus following third molar surgery were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the ketoprofen phonophoresis. Group (B) received the ketoprofen placebo phonophoresis, duration of treatment was 5 minutes session over the mastication muscles area daily for 10 days as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> Results showed that the ketoprofen phonophoresis was effective and beneficial in improving pain and trismus following third molar surgery. <b>Conclusion:</b> ketoprofen phonophoresis was significantly effective in decreasing pain and trismus following third molar surgery as manifested by the highly increased VCG (vernier calliper gauge) and highly decreased VAS (visual analogue scale) that may be attributed to the vasodilating effects of ultrasonic and its enhancing effect in delivering ketoprofen transcutaneously, decreasing edema and inflammation.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Ketoprofen Phonophoresis.
	2.	Pain.
	3.	trismus, Third molar surgery.
	4.	Vernier caliper gauge.
	5.	and Visual analogue scale.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير انتقال عقار ال كيتوبروفين بالموجات فوق الصوتية على الألم تقلص عضلات المضغ وإنطباق الفكين عقب جراحة الضرس الثالث . محمد السيد عبدالحميد السيد زينة .
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3277-3278.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL  
THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Bayoumi Ibrahim Bayoumi.
<b>Title</b>	:	Effectiveness of Static Progressive Splinting in Minimizing Post Burn Elbow Contracture.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd El-Hamid Nossier.
	2.	Asharaf El-Sebaie.
	3.	Ali Osman Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The Purpose:</b> This study was conducted to investigate the effect of the static progressive splints on patient suffered from post burn elbow contractures. Forty patients (males and females) with ages ranged from 20-50 years were selected randomly and divided into two equal groups in number suffered from post burn elbow contractures. Group (A): Suffered from post burn elbow contractures and managed with static progressive splints in addition to traditional physical therapy intervention (stretching exercise, ROM exercise and deep heating) while patients in group (B) received only traditional physical therapy intervention. The patients in both groups were assessed before treatment (pre), after 4 weeks of treatment (post-1) and after 8 weeks of treatment application (post-2) for ROM using the OB goniometer, and were assessed for satisfaction level using Likert scale after 4 (post-1) and 8 (post-2) weeks of treatment application. <b>Results:</b> The results of this study showed that static progressive splint is an effective approach in treatment of post burn elbow contractures as proved through significant increase in elbow joint ROM and improved the satisfaction level of the patients. <b>Conclusion:</b> it was concluded that static progressive splint is an effective modality in management of post burn contractures.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Static progressive splint.
	2.	Contracture.
	3.	Burn.
	4.	Elbow.
	5.	Viscoelastic properties.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير الجبيرة الثابتة المتدرجة في تقليل الانكماش الجلدي في منطقة الكوع لحالات ما بعد الحروق.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3345-3346.

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Essam Khalaf.
<b>Title</b>	:	The efficacy of polarized light versus low intensity laser in accelerating of the venous ulcers healing.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed.
	3.	Zizi Mohammed Ibrahim Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the polarized light versus low intensity laser in accelerating of the venous ulcers healing. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (wound surface area and colony count). <b>Methods:-</b> Forty-five (25 males and 20 females) patients with leg venous ulcers were randomly divided into three group. Group (A) received the polarized light .Group (B) received the low intensity laser, both groups received also the conservative ulcer care .Group (C) (Control group) received only the conservative ulcer care. <b>Results:-</b> The result showed that the polarized light is more beneficial in decreasing ulcer surface area and colony count as well as improving healing of the venous ulcers than the low intensity laser. <b>Conclusion:</b> - both the polarized light ( to greater extent) and the low intensity laser (to lesser extent) were effective in accelerating ulcer healing in venous ulcers.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Polarized light.
	2.	Low intensity laser.
	3.	Venous ulcerations.
	4.	wound surface area and Colony count.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية العلاج بالضوء المستقطب مقابل الليزر منخفض الشدة على إلتئام القرحة الوريدية.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3297-3298.

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Samir Ali Soliman.
<b>Title</b>	:	Continuous Ultrasound Versus Low Level Laser Therapy in Cases of Chronic Rhinosinusitis.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Mohammed Ashraf Awad Amer.
	3.	ZiZi Mohamed Ibrahim Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To evaluate the efficacy of the continuous ultrasound versus low level laser therapy on chronic rhinosinusitis. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the sinusitis symptom score (SSS) and the computerized tomography scan (CTS) for maxillary sinuses). <b>Methods:</b> 40 patients (22 males and 18 females) with chronic rhinosinusitis, were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the continuous ultrasound therapy. Group (B) received the low level laser therapy, duration of treatment was 6 minutes for each side of the maxillary sinuses, every other day for one month as a total period of treatment. <b>Results and Conclusion:</b> Results showed that both continuous ultrasound and low level laser therapy were effective as evidenced by the highly significant decrease in sinusitis symptom score and the computerized tomography scan for maxillary sinuses, but continuous ultrasound was more fruitful and beneficial.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Continuous ultrasound.
	2.	Low level laser therapy.
	3.	Sinusitis symptom score.
	4.	Computerized tomography scan and Chronic rhinosinusitis.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	الموجات فوق الصوتية المستمرة مقابل الليزر منخفض الشدة في حالات الجيوب الأنفية المزمنة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3293-3294.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Morcos Ageeb Morcos.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of microcurrent versus low intensity laser on pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>		1. Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy. 2. Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed. 3. Ali Osman Ali Slem.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the microcurrent versus low intensity laser on pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty. Methods of evaluation (Visual analouge scale and ultrasonographic measurement of fibrous scarring). <b>Methods:-</b> Forty-five female patients ranged in age from 40 to 55 and had pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty, they were randomly divided into three equal groups in number: Group (A) received the low-intensity laser. Group (B) received the microcurrent stimulation. Group (C) (Control group) received only the traditional physical therapy. <b>Results:-</b> The results showed that both the microcurrent stimulation and low-intensity laser were beneficial in decreasing pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty as manifested by the highly significant decrease in visual analouge scale and ultrasonographic measurement of fibrous scarring. <b>Conclusion:</b> - both the microcurrent stimulation and low-intensity laser were beneficial in decreasing pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty.</p>
<b>Key words</b>		1. Microcurrent stimulation. 2. Low intensity laser. 3. Pain. 4. Fibrous scarring and Mammoplasty.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية التيار الدقيق مقابل الليزر منخفض الشدة على الالم والندب الليفى فيما بعد تقويم الشدى.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3287-3288.

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Mostafa Ahmed Abd El Hameed Awad.
<b>Title</b>	:	Electrical Stimulation Versus Sphincteroplasty In Fecal Incontinence.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<i>Wafaa Hussein Borhan.</i>
	2.	Hamdy Mohamed Abd El Monem.
	3.	<i>Samah Husney Naguib.</i>
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The Purpose:</b> evaluate the effect of the electrical stimulation versus the effect of Sphincteroplasty in the treatment of fecal incontinence. <b>Methods,</b> thirty volunteer patients (23 female and 7 male) suffered from fecal in continence and the patients were divided into two groups, group (1) fifteen patients received electrical stimulation while the group (2) underwent Sphincteroplasty and the treatment continued for three times per week for one month for the group (1) . The patients were evaluated before and after treatment through measurement of Maximum Squeeze Pressure and Maximum Resting Pressure, <b>Results</b> it was significant increase in all measurement of both groups alone while comparison between the 2 groups showed significant increase in the MSP in group (1). <b>Conclusions,</b> these results suggested that application of the electrical stimulation had significant effect in the treatment of the fecal incontinence instead of Sphinctroplasty.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Fecal incontinence.
	2.	Sphincteroplasty.
	3.	Electrical Stimulation.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	لتنبيه الكهربي مقابل عمليات تقويم صمام المستقيم في حالات السلس البرازي.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3193-3194.

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Nancy NoshyHelmy.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of khellinontophoresis in segmental vitiligo.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>ZakariaMowafyEmamMowafy.</b>
	2.	<b>ElsayedZaki Salem.</b>
	3.	<b>HaidyNadyAsham.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2013.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The purpose:</b> This study was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of khellinontophoresis and UVA versus topical corticosteroid and UVA in the treatment of segmental vitiligo. Thirty patients (male and female), their ages ranged from 20-45 years were randomly assigned into two groups of equal number complaining from moderate degree of segmental vitiligo, were participated in this study: patients in group (A) (Study group) received khellinontophoresis and UVA three times per week for 3 months while patients in group (B) (Control group) received topical corticosteroid and UVA three times per week for 3 months. Assessment including photography follows up by digital camera, evaluation of repigmentation by grid method and clinical assessment. <b>Results :</b> Both khellinontophoresis plus UVA and topical steroid plus UVA were effective in improving the segmental vitiligo, but khellinontophoresis plus UVA were more beneficial. <b>Conclusion :</b> Khellinontophoresis plus UVA were efficient and more fruitful in the treatment of segmental vitiligo than the topical steroid plus UVA.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Vitiligo.</b>
	2.	<b>Segmental vitiligo.</b>
	3.	<b>Khellinontophoresis and Topical corticosteroid.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية الخللين باستخدام الموجات التآينية علي مرضى البهاق .</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3215-3216.</b>

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Nehal Mohammed Ewaida.
<b>Title</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery, Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University. Master Thesis 2013.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ashraf Ahmed Mohamed.
	3.	Zizi Mohammed Ibrahim Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the thoracolumbar pulsed electromagnetic field therapy and the local inguinal pulsed electromagnetic field therapy on the iliohypogastric postoperative neuralgia. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the carbamazepin medicament intake). <b>Methods:</b> - 40 male and female patients with postoperative iliohypogastric neuralgia were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the thoracolumbar pulsed electromagnetic field therapy .Group (B) received the local inguinal pulsed electromagnetic field therapy, duration of treatment was 20 minutes , every other day for the 3 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> - Results showed that both the thoracolumbar and local inguinal pulsed electromagnetic field therapies were effective, but the thoracolumbar application was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the iliohypogastric postoperative neuralgia. <b>Conclusion:</b> - both were effective in decreasing the postoperative iliohypogastric neuralgia, but thoracolumbar application is more advantageous due to its depressor effects on the dominant sympathetic tone in such painful conditions.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy.
	2.	Ilioypogastric postoperative neuralgia.
	3.	serum cortisol level.
	4.	and Carbamazepin medicament intake.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية العلاج بالمجال الكهرومغناطيسي النباض على آلام العصب الحرقفي الخثلى بعد الجراحة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3289-3290.



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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

<b>Author</b>	:	Nora Mohsen HelmyMohammed Saleh El-Hakim.
<b>Title</b>	:	EFFICACY OF POLARIZED LIGHT IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Mohammed Ashraf Awad Amer.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohammed Soliman.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b>to evaluate the efficacy of the polarized light therapy on chronic rhinosinusitis.  <b>Methods:</b>40 patients from both sexes with chronic rhinosinusitis , were divided into two groups.  <b>Group (A)</b> treated by polarized light therapy in addition to the conventional physical therapy and the same medical care and medications . <b>Group (B)</b> treated by placebo polarized light in addition to the conventional physical therapy and the same medical care and medications,  <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the sinusitis symptom score (SSS) and the computerized tomography scan (CTS) for maxillary sinuses).duration of treatment was 10 minutes for each side of the maxillary sinuses, every other day for one month(4 weeks) as a total period of treatment.  <b>Results and Conclusion:</b> Results showed that the polarized light therapy was effective and beneficial as evidenced by the highly significant decrease in sinusitis symptom score and the computerized tomography scan for maxillary sinuses.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Polarized light therapy.
	2.	Sinusitis symptom score.
	3.	Computerized tomography scan and Chronic rhinosinusitis.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية الضوء المستقطب فى علاج الجيوب الأنفية المزمنة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3333-3334.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Rania Hassan KamelAbdAlkader.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of tripolar radiofrequency on face wrinkles in females.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Adel Abd El Hamid Nossier.</b>
	2.	<b>Amr Abdel WahabRadaMabrouk.</b>
	3.	<b>HaidyNadyAshm.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2013.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> effect of tripolar radiofrequency on face wrinkles in females. Methods of evaluation (Measurements of degree of face wrinkles modified “Fitzpartic wrinkles scale” 40 female patients with face wrinkles were dividedin two groups (A) received tripolarradiofrequncy plus topical vitamin (A) (retin A) Group (B) control Control group received topical vitamin (A) (Retin A) duration of treatment was 20 minutes, interval days for 8 weeks as total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> Showed that the tripolar radiofrequency was more effective more than topical vitamin A in treatment of face wrinkles in females conclusion. The tripolar radiofrequency is more effective in treatment of face wrinkles as evidenced by modified fitzapatric wrinkle scale”</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Tripolar radiofrequency.</b>
	2.	<b>Wrinkles.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية موجات تردد الراديو ثلاثى الأقطاب فى علاج تجاعيد الوجه فى السيدات.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3271-3272.</b>

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Rasha Ahmed Adel.
Title	:	Polarized Light Therapy Versus Pulsed Electromagnetic Field Therapy On Genitofemoral And Ilioinguinal Postoperative Neuralgia.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate efficacy of the polarized light therapy versus the pulsed electromagnetic field therapy on the genitofemoral and ilioinguinal postoperative neuralgia. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the diclofenac sodium intake ).  <b>Methods:-</b> 45 male and female patients with postoperative genitofemoral and ilioinguinal neuralgia, were divided into three groups. Group (A) received the polarized light therapy .Group (B) received the pulsed electromagnetic field therapy. Group (C) received the traditional physical therapy, duration of treatment was 10 minutes , every other day for the 3 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:-</b> Result showed that both the polarized light therapy and the pulsed electromagnetic field therapies were effective, but the pulsed electromagnetic field therapy application was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the genitofemoral and ilioinguinal postoperative neuralgia. <b>Conclusion:</b> - both were effective in decreasing the postoperative genitofemoral and ilioinguinal neuralgia, but pulsed electromagnetic field therapy application is more advantageous than the polarized light therapy due to its depressor effects on the dominant sympathetic tone in such painful conditions.</p>
Key words	1.	Polarized light therapy.
	2.	Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy.
	3.	Genitofemoral and Ilioinguinal postoperative neuralgia.
	4.	serum cortisol level.
	5.	and Diclofenac sodium intake.
Arabic Title Page	:	العلاج بالضوء المستقطب مقابل العلاج بالمجال الكهرومغناطيسي النباض على آلام العصب الفخذي التناسلي والأربي الحرقفي بعد الجراحة
Library register number	:	3275-3276.

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THERAPY DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY  
PREPARED BY ADEL SALAMA  
NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Samar Abd El-Hamid Mohamed Zaki.
Title	:	Efficacy of Polarized Light on Burn healing.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El-Hamid Nossier.
	2.	Amir Abd El Karim Saidy.
	3.	Ali osman Ali.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2013.
Abstract	:	
<p><b><u>The Purpose:</u></b> This study was undertaken to investigate the efficacy of Polarized Light on burn Wound. Thirty patients with ages ranging from 20 – 40 years were randomly assigned into two groups of equal numbers suffering from deep partial thickness burn during 3 weeks of assessment and treatment. Patients in group (A) received medical treatment and Polarized Light, while patients in group (B) received medical treatment. The methods of assessment were Wound surface area and Photographic picture. <b><u>Results:</u></b> The results showed that there was significant increase in burn healing in Polarized Light group compared to the control group. <b><u>Conclusion:</u></b> Polarized light has an effect on accelerating deep partial thickness burn healing.</p>		
Key words	1.	Polarized Light, debridement.
	2.	deep partial thickness burn.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الضوء المستقطب على جروح الحروق.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3229-3230.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Sara Abdelmeged Abdallah.
<b>Title</b>	:	Effect of Benzoyl Peroxide Phonophoresis on the Treatment of Wart in Children.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd El Hamid Nossier
	2.	Amr Abdel Wahab Rada Mabrouk
	3.	Haidy Nady Ashm
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> effect of benzoyl peroxide phonophoresis on the treatment of the wart in children. 30 patients with wart (palmar, plantar, flat and common) were divided in two groups (A) received benzoyl peroxide 5% gel phonophoresis with frequency 3MHz and intensity 3W/cm<sup>2</sup> for 15 min for the session, application was done 3times per week (day after day) for one month Group (B) received topical 5% benzoyl peroxide gel twice daily for one month. <b>Results:</b> Showed that benzoyl peroxide 5% gel phonophoresis was more effective than topical 5% benzoyl peroxide gel in treatment of warts in children. <b>Conclusion:</b> The benzoyl peroxide 5% gel phonophoresis is effective in treatment of warts in children.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Benzoyl Peroxide
	2.	Phonophoresis
	3.	Warts in children.
	4.	Children.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير تداخل البنزويل بيروكساييد عبر الموجات فوق الصوتية في علاج السنط عند الأطفال.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3589-3590.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Vivyan Samy Ayad Hana.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of vacuum-cavitation therapy versus liposuction on lipoedema in female.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Sameh Mohamed Eltahir Abd Elrahman.
	3.	Haidy Nady Asham.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2013.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the vacuum-cavitation therapy versus liposuction on lipoedema in female. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the thigh circumference and thigh skin fold), Thirty female patients with lipoedema in their thighs, were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the vacuum-cavitation therapy in addition to the routine medical and nursing care as well as the routine physical therapy. Group (B) underwent liposuction in addition to the routine medical and nursing care as well as the routine physical therapy. Measurements were conducted before starting the treatment as a first record, at the end of the second month as a second record and at the end of the third month of treatment as a third record. Results: - Results showed that both vacuum-cavitation therapy and liposuction were effective, but vacuum-cavitation therapy was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing lipoedema in females. Conclusion: vacuum cavitation and liposuction both were effective in decreasing lipoedema, but vacuum-cavitation therapy was more advantageous.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Vacuum-cavitation therapy.
	2.	liposuction and lipoedema.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية العلاج بضغط الفراغ مقابل عمليات شفط الدهون على التكتلات الدهنية غير المنتظمة في السيدات.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3281-3282.