

Physical Therapy Department of Surgery

Master Degree

2016

Author	:	Afkar Zaki Abdallah El-Banouby
Title	:	Effect of Low level laser therapy on Hypertrophic scar post burn (A Systematic Review).
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Khalaf
	2.	Sayed Meshal EL Sayed
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
Objective: The aim of this work was to systematically review the studies which assess the effect of low level laser therapy on hypertrophic scar post burn. Methods: Systematic review of all published studies with all research designs except expert opinions. A search was made in Medline, Cochrane library, PEDro and Google scholar. Intervention: Effect of low level laser therapy on hypertrophic scar with age between 25 to 40 years Outcome measures: scar thickness and pliability. Results: Seven studies met the inclusion criteria in this systematic review, two studies included in meta-analysis but the remaining studies is included in descriptive analysis in order not to exclude their results. Conclusion: The current level of evidence to support the effectiveness of low level laser therapy on hypertrophic scar post burn which was included in meta - analysis remains weak. The main limitations are the heterogeneity between included studies in meta-analysis and small number of the studies involved.		
Key words	1.	Systematic Review
	2.	Low Level Laser Therapy
	3.	Burn Scar
	4.	He-Ne
	5.	Biostimulation and Inhibition
	6.	Laser Parameters
	7.	Hypertrophic scar
	8.	Ga-As
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	84 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الليزر منخفض الشده على الندبه مفرطه الصنع بعد الحروق (مراجعة منهجية).
Library register number	:	5125-5126.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Abd Allah Mohamed Rady
Title	:	Glycopyrrolate Iontophoresis versus Tap Water Iontophoresis in the Treatment of Palmar Hyperhidrosis
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Khallaf
	2.	Adel Alshafaei Ali Alshafaei
	3.	ShimaaAbd El-Hamid Abbas
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and tolerability of Glycopyrrolate iontophoresis versus tap water iontophoresis in treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis. Methods thirty patients participated in the study. Their ages ranges from 15 to 35 years old. They were divided into two groups, Group (A); 15 patients received 4 weeks treatment with glycopyrrolate iontophoresis using continuous direct current on their hands, 3sessions per week, every session last for 30 minutes. The second Group (B); 15 patients received 4 weeks treatment using tap water iontophoresis using continuous direct current on their hands, 3 sessions per week, every session last for 30 minute. Results showed a significant improvement in sweat output mass and in hyperhidrosis disease severity scale in group (A) more than in group (B). Conclusion it was concluded that both modalities were effective but glycopyrrolate iontophoresis was more effective than tap water iontophoresis in the treatment of palmar hyperhidrosis.</p>		
Key words	1.	Palmer Hyperhidrosis
	2.	Continuous Direct Current
	3.	Tap Water Iontophoresis
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	89 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	الانتقال الأيوني للجليكوبيرولات مقابل الانتقال الأيوني لماء الصنبور فى علاج تعرق راحة اليد المفرط.
Library register number	:	4893-4894.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Abdelfatah Awad Ahmed Elshikh
Title	:	Laser Puncture versus Microcurrent Electrical Stimulation on Post-Operative Pudendal Neuralgia
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Khowailed Abd-El Halim Khowailed
	3.	Haidy Nady Asham
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Pudendal neuralgia is a rare problem with the pudendal nerve that can affect both men and women. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate and compare the effect of laser puncture and microcurrent electrical stimulation on pain level and norgesic intake in patients with postoperative pudendal neuralgia. Subjects and methods: Thirty male patients who had persistent intractable perineal pain due to post operative pudendal neuralgia were participated in the study. This study was conducted in outpatient clinic of Central Warrq Hospital. Subjects aged from 32 to 45 years were randomly divided into two equal groups: group (A): composed of 15 patients who received laser puncture in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care while group (B): composed of 15 patients who received microcurrent electrical stimulation in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care.. Visual analogue scale and norgesic medicament intake were assessed before starting treatment (first record) then after 6 weeks (as second record) then after 12 weeks (as third final record), laser and microcurrent were used for 9 min\day for 3 days per week for 12 week. Comparison between the mean values of different variables pre and post treatment is performed using paired student t test, comparison between the mean values of the different variables as regards post treatment in the two groups is performed using unpaired student t test, SPSS computer program (version 17) was used for data analysis. Results: The results showed significant improvement in both groups but not between groups. Conclusion: Both Laser puncture and microcurrent electrical stimulation have a significant effect on pain level and norgesic intake in patients with post operative pudendal neuralgia and there are no significant differences between laser puncture and microcurrent electrical stimulation on pain level and norgesic intake in patients with post operative pudendal neuralgia.</p>		
Key words	1.	Laser puncture
	2.	Microcurrent electrical stimulation
	3.	Pudendal neuralgia
	4.	Post-Operative Pudendal Neuralgia
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	95 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	الوخز بالليزر مقابل التنبيه بالتيار الكهربى الدقيق على آلام العصب الفرجى بعد الجراحة.
Library register number	:	4829-4830.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Fahim Abd El-Aziz Fahmy
Title	:	Validity and Reliability of Arabic Version of Mcgill Pain Questionnaire to Assess Pain after Liver Resection
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohammed Mahmoud Khalaf
	2.	Eman Mohamed Othman
	3.	Zeinab Abdel Aziz Kasemy
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Liver resection is a common surgery associated with post-operative pain. So, it is necessary to measure pain post liver resection. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to test the face validity, the content validity; the internal consistency reliability and the test retest reliability of Arabic-language version of short form of McGill pain questionnaire to measure the pain level in post liver resection patients. Subjects and methods: One expert panel (consists of ten experts) and 60 patients with post liver resection pain, 120 data collection sheets (including retest sheets) were filled out in this study. Forward translation, development of preliminary initially translated version, backward translation, development of the pre-final version and testing of pre-final version using experts then testing of the final version on patients was done. Clarity index, index of content validity, descriptive statistics, Cronbach's coefficient alpha and Spearman's rank correlation coefficients were used for statistical analysis. Results: The study showed that scale index of clarity equals 100% and scale level clarity index universal agreement equals 100%. In addition, scale index of content validity equals 100%, scale index of content validity universal agreement equals 100%, Cronbach's alpha equals 0.913 and all Spearman's rank correlation coefficients between test and retest results were statistically significant. Conclusion: The Arabic-language version of the short form of McGill pain questionnaire has face and content validity, internal consistency and test retest reliability enough to measure the pain after liver resection operations.</p>		
Key words	1.	Validity
	2.	Reliability
	3.	short form of McGill pain questionnaire
	4.	Arabic Version of Mcgill Pain Questionnaire
	5.	Assess Pain after Liver Resection
	6.	Liver Resection
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	88 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	اختبار صلاحية ومصداقية النسخة العربية من مقياس درجة الألم (الماك جل) على الأم ما بعد استئصال جزء من الكبد.
Library register number	:	5051-5052.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Mohamed ELSayed Abu Sleem
Title	:	Effect of Shockwave Therapy on Burn Healing
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussien Borhan
	2.	Khalid Makin
	3.	Haidy Nady Ashm
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: In clinical practice many wounds are slow to heal and difficult to manage and so, this study was performed to investigate the effect of shock wave on burn healing. Methodology: thirty patients of both sexes were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 18 to 35 years were selected randomly and divided into two groups each group contains 15 patients: Group (A) received traditional medical treatment and shock wave, one session/week for 8 weeks. Group (B) received traditional medical treatment and wound care only, for 8 weeks. The measurements were done before the study and after 4 (post 1) then 8 weeks (post 2) of treatment for both groups by using wound surface area tools (Tracing method) and digital photography. Results: It showed that there was a significant decrease in wound surface area in group A ($3.81 \pm 2.12 \text{ cm}^2$) compared with group B ($6.01 \pm 2.86 \text{ cm}^2$). at post 2. Conclusion: Shock wave therapy had a significant effect on partial thickness burn healing as showed in reduction in wound surface area.</p>		
Key words	1.	Shock wave therapy
	2.	Burn healing
	3.	wound surface area
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	95 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الموجات التصادمية في علاج التئام الحروق.
Library register number	:	4709-4710.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Mohammed Fouad Shoman
Title	:	Effect of Low Level Laser Therapy on Wound Healing After Burn (A Systematic Review)
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed M. Abd El Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Sayed Meshal Elsayed
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Objective: The aim of this work was to systematically review the studies which assess the effects of low level laser on wound healing after burn. Methods: Systematic review of all published studies with all research designs except expert opinions. A search was made in Medline, Cochrane library, PEDro and Google scholar; from the earliest date to September 2015 Intervention: Different types of low level laser performed by the physical therapist in wounded patients after burn. Outcome measures: wound healing. Results: Only 3 studies met the inclusion criteria. There is conflicting evidence on whether low level laser can accelerate the wound healing. The three studies show significant acceleration of wound healing .All studies are of high methodological quality except one study of poor quality. Conclusion: The current level of evidence to support the effectiveness of low level laser on wound healing after burn is good.</p>		
Key words	1.	Systematic Review
	2.	low level laser therapy
	3.	wound healing and burn
	4.	Burn
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	63 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الليزر منخفض الشدة على التئام الجروح بعد الحروق (مراجعة منهجية).
Library register number	:	4905-4906.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Reda Shaban Alsayed
Title	:	Effect of low intensity Laser on Severe Tinnitus in Idiopathic Sudden Hearing Loss Patients
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Mohammed El Sayed Hassan
	3.	Ereny Sobhy Wahba
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Tinnitus is a distressing condition that can disturb one's day-to-day life. An estimated 16 percent of the American population (50 million people) experience tinnitus to some extent, with up to 16 million seeking medical help and 2 million being unable to lead a normal life</p> <p>Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of low intensity laser on sever tinnitus in idiopathic sudden hearing loss patients. Subjects and methods: Thirty patients who had unilateral tinnitus with sensorineural hearing loss were participated in the study. This study was conducted in Al Tahrir Hospital. Subjects aged from 40 to 50 were randomly divided into two equal groups: group (A): composed of 15 patients who received the routine medical care (Systemic steroids) in addition to the low-intensity laser while group (B): composed of 15 patients who received only the routine medical care (Systemic steroids). Visual analogue scale and tinnitus handicap inventory were used before and after treatment, continuous 632.8nm He-Ne laser was used with 5mW power for 20 min\day and 3 days per week for 3 months. Comparison between the mean values of different variables pre and post treatment was performed using paired student t test. Results : The results showed significant improvement in both groups and between groups. Conclusion: low intensity laser have an effect on sever tinnitus in idiopathic sudden hearing loss patients.</p>		
Key words	1.	Low intensity
	2.	Tinnitus
	3.	Idiopathic
	4.	sudden hearing loss
Classification number	:	
Pagination	:	89 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الليزر منخفض الشدة على الطنين الشديد بمرضى فقدان السمع المفاجئ التلقائي..
Library register number	:	4751-4752.

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

Author	:	Ali Elmesery
Title	:	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation versus pulsed electromagnetic field therapy in the treatment of levator ani syndrome
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Ashraf Ahmed Mohammed Enb
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation versus pulsed electromagnetic field therapy in the treatment of levator ani syndrome. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the visual analouge scale and the norgesic medicament intake). Methods:- 45 patients with proctodynia and levator ani syndrome were divided into three groups. Group (A) received the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) plus the traditional physical therapy. Group (B) received the pulsed electromagnetic field therapy (PEMFT) plus the traditional physical therapy, Group (C) received the only the traditional physical therapy, The TENS and PEMFT were applied once daily, three times per week for 3 months as a total period of treatment. Each session was conducted for 20 minutes over the perineal area between anus and scrotum on the Centrum tendineum with the patient in comfortable supine hook-lying position with abducted hips. Results:- Results showed that application of TENS and PEMFT had a valuable effects on proctodynia and levator ani syndrome as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in visual analouge scale and the norgesic medicament intake. Conclusion: Both TENS and PEMFT had a valuable effects on the treatment of proctodynia and levator ani syndrome as evidenced by the significant decreases in VAS and NMI. But TENS was more fruitful than the PEMFT.</p>		
Key words	1.	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation
	2.	Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy
	3.	Visual analouge scale
	4.	Proctodynia
	5.	Norgesic medicament intake
	6.	Levator ani syndrome
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	137 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبية العصبى الكهربى عبر الجلد مقابل العلاج بالمجال الكهرومغناطيسى المتقطع على متلازمة العضلة الرافعة للشرح.
Library register number	:	4763-4764.

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

Author	:	Altaher Mohamed Abd El Hamed
Title	:	Efficacy of Helium Neon Laser Versus Narrowband Ultraviolet B in Treatment of Segmental Vitiligo
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Eman Mohamed Amin
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>The aim of this work was to compare and investigate the effect of (He-Ne) laser and (NB-UVB) in treatment of patients with segmental vitiligo. Subjects and methods: Thirty patients were assigned randomly into two groups of equal numbers; their ages ranged from 20-45 years. The (He-Ne) laser group(group A) received helium neon laser irradiation in addition to routine medical treatment(topical corticosteroid) which was dexamethasone. The (NB-UVB) group (group B) received NB-UVB (311 nm) in addition routine medical treatment (topical corticosteroid) which was dexamethasone. The two study groups received 3 sessions per week for 3 successive months. The data were collected before and after the treatment for both groups. Evaluation procedures were carried out to evaluate the repigmentation by VASI and depigmentation percentage (role of nine).Results: Post treatment both groups showed a variant improvement in repigmentation, but a significant improvement difference was recorded between the two groups in favor of the (He-Ne)group. Percentage of changes of depigmentation percentages (%) and VASI in the (He-Ne) laser group was43.45% and 47.67%respectively, while it was 38.67% and 36.84% respectively in the (NB-UVB) group. Conclusion: Helium neon laser and narrow band ultraviolet B were considered to be an effective modality for improving the repigmentation in subjects suffering from segmental vitiligo but helium neon laser effective, safe and economic more than narrow band ultraviolet B.</p>		
Key words	1.	Vitiligo
	2.	Segmental Vitiligo
	3.	Helium neon laser
	4.	Narrowband Ultraviolet B
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	90 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الهليوم نيون ليزر مقابل الأشعة فوق البنفسجية على مرضى البهاق الجزئي.
Library register number	:	4739-4740.

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

Author	:	Aml Hamdy Abd El Salam Farag
Title	:	Exercises Therapy and Quality of life in Breast Cancer Patients: A Systematic Review
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Samah Hosney Naguib
	2.	Naglaa Abdel Moneim Morad
	3.	Asmaa Fawzy EL-Sayed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: The aim of this systematic review was to examine the effectiveness of the exercises therapy on quality of life in breast cancer patients. Methods: Systematic Review of randomized controlled trials, Data bases searched were made in pubmed, Pedro, google scholar and Cochrane, all studies were from 1995 to 2015. Limits were English language. Included studies were independently reviewed for methodological quality and assigned a level of evidence (Center for Evidence Based Medicine). Intervention: Seven relevant randomized controlled trials included the exercise such as aerobic and resistance exercises and its effects on quality of life in patients with breast cancer. Results: seven studies were selected, included in Meta analysis for the primary outcomes as quality of life and secondary outcomes as fatigue, overall performance, body composition, anxiety and depression. Conclusions: There are few studies favor the exercises therapy on quality of life in breast cancer patients but not enough to support its effect and there are some evidence support its effect on secondary outcomes as fatigue, depression, anxiety, cognitive function, body composition.</p>		
Key words	1.	Exercises Therapy
	2.	Quality of life" with associated mesh terms
	3.	Breast Cancer
	4.	Systematic Review
	5.	Cancer Patients
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	130 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	التمرينات العلاجية و جودة الحياة عند مرضى سرطان الثدي : مراجعة منهجية.
Library register number	:	5149-5150.

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

Author	:	Andrew Anis Fakhray Mosaad
Title	:	Effect Of Polarized Light Therapy On Oral Mucositis In Cancer Patients Receiving Chemotherapy.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Hamed Abd Allah Hamed
	3.	Marwa Mahmoud Abd-Elmotalb,
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of polarized light therapy on oral mucositis in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the WHO oral mucositis scale and the common toxicity criteria scale). Methods:- Thirty cancer patients receiving chemotherapy (Males and Females) who had oral mucositis, ulceration pain and their ages ranged from 30 to 55 years were divided into two groups. Group (A) composed of 15 patients received the Bioptron light therapy (BLT) in addition to the routine medical care of oral mucositis. Group (B) received only the routine medical care of oral mucositis, duration of the BLT application was 10 minutes applied daily for 30 days. Results and conclusion:- Results showed that application of the BLT had a valuable healing effects on oral mucositis in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy as evidenced by the highly decreases of the WHO oral mucositis scale and the common toxicity criteria scale.</p>		
Key words	1.	Bioptron light therapy
	2.	Oral mucositis
	3.	WHO oral mucositis scale
	4.	Common toxicity criteria scale
	5.	Polarized Light Therapy
	6.	Cancer Patients
	7.	Chemotherapy.
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	97 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالضوء المستقطب على التهاب الغشاء المخاطي للفم بمرضى السرطان المتلقون للعلاج الكيماوى.
Library register number	:	4831-4832.

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

Author	:	Asmaa Mahmoud Abdel Naby Abdel Wahab
Title	:	Efficacy of Negative Pressure Therapy versus Honey Therapy on Lower Limb Ulcers
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohammed Mahmoud Abd El-Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Ashraf Ahmned Mohamed Enab,
	3.	Asmaa Fawzy El-Sayed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: The present study was conducted to investigate the efficacy of Negative pressure therapy versus Honey therapy on lower limb ulcers. Subjects and Methods: Thirty patients with lower limb ulcers aging from thirty to fifty years were assigned randomly into two study groups of equal numbers (A and B). Group A received Honey therapy, regular wound care and medications, while Group B received Negative pressure therapy, regular wound care and medications. Both groups received treatment program once daily, every other day for six weeks or until ulcers healing. Ulcer surface area and Ulcer volume Measurement were used to evaluate wound ulcer healing in patient with lower limb ulcers in both groups before and after two weeks, four weeks and six weeks of treatment. Results: the results revealed significant improvement of all measured variables in two groups after two weeks, four weeks and six weeks of treatment, also revealed significant difference when compared the two groups after treatment in favor of the group A. Conclusion: Honey therapy is more effective than Negative Pressure therapy in healing of lower limb ulcers.</p>		
Key words	1.	Lower limb ulcer healing
	2.	Honey therapy
	3.	Negative pressure therapy
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	100 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية علاج الجروح بالضغط السلبي مقارنة بالعسل على قرح الطرف السفلي.
Library register number	:	5063-5064.

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

Author	:	Asmaa Nabil Mahmoud Mohamed
Title	:	Efficacy of Aerobic Exercises on Anthracycline-Induced Cardiotoxicity in Post Mastectomy Patients
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Samah Hoseny Nagib
	2.	Ahmed Abdel Raheem Alnagar
	3.	Khadra Mohamed Ali
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Anthracycline- containing chemotherapy (eg, doxorubicin) is well known to cause dose-dependent, progressive cardiac damage clinically manifest as decreased left ventricular ejection fraction and, ultimately, heart failure and may affect quality of life. Purpose: The current study was to investigate the therapeutic effect of aerobic exercises in preventing cardictoxicity induced by chemotherapy and improving quality of life. Subject: Thirty female patients post mastectomy receiving anthracycline participated in this study and their ages ranged between 40-60years. The patients were randomly assigned into two equal groups (15 patients for each group): exercise group (A) and control group (B). Methods: Echocardiography to measure cardiac function and EuroQol-5Dimension Scale to assess quality of life. Results: There was significant improvement in cardiac function and quality of life in group (A) compared to group (B). Conclusion: The study concluded that aerobic exercises can be more effective in preventing heart failure and improving quality of life for patients receiving anthracycline post mastectomy.</p>		
Key words	1.	Mastectomy
	2.	Anthracycline
	3.	Cardictoxicity
	4.	Aerobic exercises
	5.	Quality Of Life
Classification number	:	
Pagination	:	V,79,2
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية التمرينات الهوائية على اختلال الوظائف القلبية الناتجة عن العلاج بعقار الانثراسيكلين في مرضى ما بعد استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	5087-5088.

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

Author	:	Ayah Mohamed Mohamed El-Taliawy
Title	:	Effect of Compression Therapy on Lymphedema : A Systematic Review
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abd El Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Sayed Meshal El Sayed
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Objective: The aim of this work was to systematically review the studies which assess the effect of compression therapy on lymphedema. Methods: Systematic review of all published studies with all research designs except expert opinions. A search was made in pub med, Cochrane library, PEDro and Google scholar. Intervention: Effect of compression therapy on lymphedema post mastectomy with age between thirty to eighty years. Outcome measures: Limb circumference and volumetric measurements. Results: Six studies met the inclusion criteria. Meta-analysis was done and findings were presented qualitatively due to heterogeneity of the studies. There was conflicting evidence on whether compression therapy could decrease the lymphedema volume (circumference). Three studies underwent meta-analysis for the outcome of lymphedema reduction assessed by volumetric measurement and limb circumference differences on other two studies and one study underwent descriptive analysis. Conclusion: The current level of evidence to support the effectiveness of compression therapy on lymphedema postmastectomy which was included in meta-analysis remains weak.</p>		
Key words	1.	Systematic Review
	2.	Mastectomy
	3.	Bandaging Therapy
	4.	Compression Therapy
	5.	Breast Cancer
	6.	Pneumatic Therapy
	7.	Lymphedema
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	84 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالضغط على حالات التورم اللمفاوى (مراجعة منهجية):
Library register number	:	5123-5124.

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

Author	:	Catherine Moanis Labib
Title	:	Postmastectomy Shoulder Pain and Lymphedema Response to Microcurrent Electrical Stimulation
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakria M. Emam Mowafy
	2.	Mohamed Gamil Abd-Elmonem
	3.	Marwa Mahmoud Abd-Elmotalb
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of microcurrent electrical stimulation on postmastectomy shoulder pain and lymphedema. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the visual analogue scale and the volumetric lymphedema measurement). Methods:- 30 female patients with postmastectomy shoulder pain and lymphedema were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the microcurrent electrical stimulation. Group (B) received the placebo microcurrent electrical stimulation; duration of treatment was 15 minutes, three sessions per week, every other day for three months. Results:- Results showed that application of microcurrent electrical stimulation had a valuable effects on postmastectomy shoulder pain and lymphedema as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in visual analogue scale and the volumetric lymphedema measurement. Conclusion: Microcurrent electrical stimulation had a valuable effect on postmastectomy shoulder pain and lymphedema.</p>		
Key words	1.	Microcurrent electrical stimulation
	2.	Postmastectomy
	3.	Visual analogue scale
	4.	shoulder pain
	5.	Volumetric lymphedema measurement
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	100 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	إستجابة ألم الكتف والاستقصاء الليمفاوى عقب إستئصال الثدي للنتبي ه الكهربى بالتيار الدقيق.
Library register number	:	4791-4792.

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

Author	:	Fedaashawkyalmallah
Title	:	Efficacy Of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation In Chronic Pain Post Inguinal Hernia Repair:A Systematic Review
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	ZakariaMowafyEmamMowafy
	2.	KhowailedAbd El-HalimKhowailed
	3.	Marwa Mahmoud Abd-Elmotalb
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose:to collect the evidence for the importance of randomization of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TEN) in chronic pain post inguinal hernia repair .controlled studies were sought ; randomization and analgesic and adverse effect out comes were summarized. Method: search in 125 articles of inguinal herniorrhaphy, chronic pain post inguinal hernia repair , TENS and their effect on chronic pain post surgery. Postoperative pain was evaluated using a standard 10-point numeric rating scale (NRS). Six articles were found to be relevant to our selection criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis. These articles included adequate data for the outcome measures (pain).meta analysis for effect of TENS on chronic postoperative pain after inguinal hernia specifically was not done due to lake of articals. Result: our study presents that hypoalgesic effect of TENS for chronic postoperative pain after inguinal herniorrhaphy. reinforce findings from basic science showing an opioid-like effect provided by TENS, given that high-frequency TENS activate opioid receptors that decrease pain.Conclouision: There is credible evidence that TENS reduces chronic postoperative pain through less analgesic demand during the first three days after surgery. In addition, there is some evidence that suggests a reduction of side effects, like nausea and sedation, from opioid analgesia. The effect of TENS is dose-dependent and requires a strong sensation of currents. The median stimulation frequency in trials with stimulation parameters within the assumed optimal dose range, was 85 Hz for conventional TENS.</p>		
Key words	1.	transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation
	2.	chronic postoperative pain
	3.	visual analogue scale
	4.	inguinal herni repair
	5.	Systematic Review
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	93 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	
Library register number	:	4701-4702.

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

Author	:	Haidy Rabie Ahmed Mohammed
Title	:	Infrared laser versus helium neon laser therapy in healing of Recurrentaphthous Ulcers
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Samira Saeed Darwish
	3.	Asmaa Fawzy El-Sayed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: there is a difference between Infra-red laser and Helium neon laser in healing of recurrent aphthous ulcer. Subjects and Methods: Thirty patients of both sexes with have pain and redness due to Recurrent Aphthous Ulcers aging from 20-40 years were assigned randomly into two study groups of equal numbers (A and B). Group (A) received Infra-red laser and Medications (salivex lotion and mycostatine drops). Group (B) received Helium neon laser and medications (salivex lotion and mycostatine drops). Both groups received treatment program once daily, for three days follow up. Periodontal probe was used to measuring diameter of ulcer in both groups before and after three days. Results: the results revealed significant improvement of all measured variables in two groups after three days, also revealed significant difference when compared the two groups after treatment in favor of the group B. Conclusion: Helium-neon laser is more effective than Infra-red laser in healing of recurrent aphthous ulcers.</p>		
Key words	1.	Infra-red Laser
	2.	Helium neon Laser
	3.	Recurrent Aphthous Ulcer
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	87 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	ليزر الأشعة تحت الحمراء مقابل ليزر الهيليوم نيون في التئام قرح الفم.
Library register number	:	5071-5072.

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

Author	:	Haitham Amin Elessawy
Title	:	Effect of Light Emitted Diode Irradiation On Chronic Non Healed Wound After Below Knee Amputation
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Nasser Ahmed Ghozlan
	3.	Samah Hosny Nagib
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of the Light Emitted Diode irradiation on chronic non healed wound after below knee amputation Methods:- 12 females and 18 males patients with chronic non healed (≥ 4 weeks) wound after below knee amputation. were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the Light Emitted Diode irradiation for 24 sessions in addition to the standard medical treatment, the second experimental Group (B) received the standard medical treatment for 8 weeks consisting of systematic antibiotic, irrigation with saline and wound dressing. Methods of evaluation (wound surface area: for tracing the wound perimeter using a computerized software) Results:- Result showed that both Light Emitted Diode irradiation therapy and standard medical treatment were effective in healing the chronic non healed wound .but the Light Emitted Diode was more effective than standard medical treatment alone. Conclusion:- A clear improvement in the results of wound healing was found in the group (A) which the improvement percentage was 50.63% than group (B) using the standard medical treatment alone with improvement percentage 43.96%.</p>		
Key words	1.	Chronic non healed wound
	2.	Light Emitted Diode irradiation
	3.	below knee amputation
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	74 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير إشعاع إضاءة الدايمود المنبعث على الجروح المزمنة الغير ملتئمة بعد بتر أسفل الركبة.
Library register number	:	4787-4788.

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

Author	:	Hamada Sabry El Said
Title	:	Efficacy of Radiofrequency on Stretch Marks in Obese Female Patients
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Burhan
	2.	Khaled Makeen
	3.	Tamer Mohamed Mohamady,
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: The current study was carried out to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of the radiofrequency on stretch marks in obese female patients. Methods: Thirty obese female patients with stretch marks were randomly divided into two equal groups (study group and control group). The methods of assessment included (skin color chart and digital camera). For study group, they received radio frequency (RF) therapy once/ week with tretinoin cream for two months while control group received only tretinoin cream once daily. Results: The results showed that there was a significant decrease in stretch marks in study group compared with the control group; it revealed that the obtained data in study group were superior to that of control group. Conclusion: It was concluded that radiofrequency (RF) was effective approach in improving cosmetic appearance of stretch marks and improving the appearance.</p>		
Key words	1.	Obesity
	2.	Stretch marks
	3.	Radiofrequency
	4.	Tretinoin cream
	5.	Female
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	90 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير تردد الراديو على علامات التمدد في المرضى الإناث الذين يعانون من السمنة.
Library register number	:	4721-4722.

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

Author	:	Heba Mohammed Kappary
Title	:	Effect of Kinesio Taping on Post Burn Hypertrophic Scar
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed M. Abd El Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Elmodather Mohamed El Hadidy
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Hypertrophic scarring followed surgical procedures, trauma and especially burns is a great concern for patients and a challenging problem for clinicians. Hypertrophic scars may cause significant functional and cosmetic decrease in quality of life. Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the therapeutic effect of kinesio taping on the treatment of hypertrophic scar post burn cases. Methods: thirty patients who had hypertrophic scar formation post burn injury that were localized in the forearm due to thermal burn were participated in this study. Their ages ranged between 5 and 15 years. the patients were assigned into two groups (15 patients each). Group A : It included 15 patients who had hypertrophic scar post burn injury and received kinesio tape and traditional physical therapy such as (scar massage and stretching exercise) in addition to their medication (Silicon fluid + Poly dimethyl siloxan copolyol) Group B: It included 15 patients who had hypertrophic scar post burn injury and received traditional physical therapy only such as (scar massage and stretching exercise) in addition to their medication (Silicon fluid + Poly dimethyl siloxan copolyol). Results: There was a significant improvement in hypertrophic scar in the group A compared to group B where the level of significance was ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: kinesio taping has an effect on post burn hypertrophic scar.</p>		
Key words	1.	kinesio tape
	2.	post burn hypertrophic scar
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	79 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير شريط الكينيسيو على ندبات ما بعد الحروق.
Library register number	:	4719-4720.

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

Author	:	Hend Mahmoud Riad Khater
Title	:	Intermittent pneumatic Compression versus multilayer bandages for reducing post mastectomy lymphedema
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abd El Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Mohamed Gamil Abd El Monaem
	3.	Eman Mohamed Othman
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Lymphoedema is a serious health, psychosocial and economic problem among patients treated for malignant tumors which requested specified physical therapy aiming to reverse further increase of limb size .Purpose: The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of intermittent pneumatic-compression versus multilayer bandages (Mobiderm bandage) in reduction of post mastectomy lymphedema. Methods: Thirty female patients with unilateral post mastectomy secondary lymphedema participated in this study. Patients were randomly assigned into two equal groups of 15, both groups received traditional medical treatment in addition to manual lymphatic drainage for 30 min per session. Additionally, group (A) received intermittent pneumatic compression therapy for 20 min per day, daily for 3 weeks and group (B) received multilayer bandages for 20 hours per day, daily for 3 weeks. Treatment: pharmacological treatment : Benzopyrones , Retinoidlike agents, Anthelmintic agent, Topical skin product, antibiotics. Non pharmacological treatment : exercises, skin care , elevation, manual lymphatic drainage. Assessment : The tape measurement, goniometer, upper extremity functional scale. Results: After one week of treatment (Post 1), between groups statistical analysis showed significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in functional upper extremity index scale measures, slight improvements ($p < 0.05$) in goniometric measurement at several points as (shoulder adduction ,shoulder internal and external rotation ,elbow flexion ,wrist flexion and extension) despite no improvements ($p \geq 0.05$) in the other points as (shoulder flexion and extension and abduction ,elbow extension) .Nevertheless, the tape measurement showed no significant changes in most points ($p \geq 0.05$) except mid forearm point . This study showed a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in goniometric measurement, tape measurement at most points of measures and functional scale measures in both groups after three weeks of treatment (Post 3)in comparing between pre and post 3 treatment within each group but with higher improvement in group B than group A. Conclusions: Mobiderm bandage produced objective improvement in lymphedema more than the usage of intermittent pneumatic compression.</p>		
Key words	1.	Intermittent pneumatic compression
	2.	Mobiderm bandage
	3.	Post mastectomy lymphedema
	4.	multilayer bandages
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	96 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	الضغط الهوائي المتقطع مقابل الأربطة الضاغطة متعددة الطبقات لتقليل التورم الليمفاوي بعد استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	5133-5134.

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

Author	:	Ibrahim Abdelhamid Mohamed Abozena
Title	:	Electrical Stimulation of Posterior Tibial Versus Sacral Nerve In Urinary Incontinence Post Prostatectomy
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Sherif Ahmed Swar
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Urinary incontinence followed surgical prostatectomy generates embarrassment and depression, Patients avoid social gatherings and lose self-confidence so it is a great concern for patients and a challenging problem for clinicians. Purpose: The current study was conducted to investigate the effect of both electrical stimulation of posterior tibial versus sacral nerve in urinary incontinence postprostatectomy. Methods: Thirty adult male patients who complaint from urinary incontinence post prostatectomy were participated in this study, their ages was ranged from 55 to 65 years. They were rondonly divided into two equal groups. Group (A): Received 12 weeks of treatment with posterior tibial nerve electrical stimulation with frequency 1-10HZ, pulse with 200 µsec, intensity according to the patient's tolerance, duration of treatment 15 min three times/week in addition to routine medical treatment and traditional care while Group (B): Received 12 weeks of treatment with sacral nerve electrical stimulation wit frequency 1-10HZ, pulse with 200 µsec, intensity according to the patient's tolerance, duration of treatment 15 min three times/week in addition to routine medical treatment and traditional care. Results: Both posterior tibial and sacral nerve stimulation are effective, minimally invasive option for treatment of patients complaining of post prostatectomy urinary incontinence, Both posterior tibial and sacral nerve stimulation produced subjective improvements which are improvement of quality of life parameters, leakage episodes and frequency. Conclusion: There was a significant decrease in mean values of revised urinary scale results (RUIS) and incontinence severity index results (ISI) of posterior tibial nerve stimulation group compared with sacral nerve stimulation group post treatment.</p>		
Key words	1.	Posterior tibial nerve
	2.	Sacral nerve
	3.	Post prostatectomy.
	4.	Electrical stimulation
	5.	In Urinary Incontinence
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	92 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبیه الكهربی للعصب القصبی الخلفی مقابل العصب العجزی فی السلس البولي بعد استئصال البروستاتا.
Library register number	:	5135-5136.

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

Author	:	kamal eldin senosy mohamed
Title	:	Effect of exercise training program on interleukin 6 following thermal burn
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Ahmed Mohamed Kenawy
	2.	Samah Hosney Nagib
	3.	Fatma Alzahraa Hassan Kamel
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: An exercise training program is critical to a burn patient's long-term success. Using exercise training program will enhance IL6 levels in the body and its anti inflammatory effect. Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of exercise training program (aerobic exercises and resistive exercises) on IL6 in burned patients. Method: Thirty patients with age ranged from 20 to 40 years old with 15% or more total body surface area (TBSA) who suffered burn incidents at least 1week ago participated in this study. The patients were randomly selected from Matay general, Banimazar general and Banimazar insurance hospitals and divided into 2 groups. Group A (study group): participated in 4-week of physical rehabilitation program (Resisted ex. and Aerobic ex.). Group B (control group): participated in 4-week of physical rehabilitation program (traditional exercise only) (stretching ex, scar rehabilitation, R.O.M and A.D.L) three times per week for both groups. Measurements of IL 6 were done using ELISA blood test and samples were collected before treatment and one month after treatment. Results: There was no significant difference in IL6 pre study measures between both groups. Post treatment there was a significant increase in IL6 in study group compared with control group (P =0.0001). Conclusion: Exercise training program slow down the deterioration of IL6 plasma levels after burn which is important for maximizing the good effect of post inflammatory abilities of IL6.</p>		
Key words	1.	Aerobic Exercise
	2.	Interleukin 6
	3.	Resistive training
	4.	Burn
	5.	thermal burn
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	99 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير برنامج التمرينات علي انترلوكين 6 فيما بعد الحرق الحراري.
Library register number	:	5195-5196.

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

Author	:	Maher Khalil Ibrahim
Title	:	Microcurrent stimulation versus pulsed electromagnetic field therapy in the treatment of post-herpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Hamed Abd Allah Hamed
	3.	Marwa Mahmoud Abd-Elmotalb,
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of the microcurrent stimulation (MENS) versus pulsed electromagnetic field therapy (PEMFT) in the treatment of post-herpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. Methods of evaluation: Measurement of the visual analogue scale (VAS) and estimation of the carbamazepin intake (CMI). Methods:- Thirty patients (15 males and 15 females) who had post-herpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve were participated in the study, their ages ranged from 25 to 40 years, they were randomly divided into 2 equal groups in number, 2 experimental groups (A) and (B). Group (A) composed of 15 patients received the traditional physical therapy treatment in addition to the MENS. Group (B) received the traditional physical therapy treatment plus the PEMFT. MENS and PEMFT were applied once daily, three times per week for 2 months as a total period of treatment, each session was conducted for 20 minutes in a linear pathway, unilaterally over the affected side from up to down side along the sciatic nerve pathway with patient prone as follow; MENS first electrode or the active surface of the JAMAVA apparatus: at L5-S1 (errectro-spinae motor point) level paravertebrally (channel one). MENS second electrode or the active surface of the JAMAVA apparatus: on the tender buttock, upper motor point of gluteus maximus (channel one). MENS third electrode or the active surface of the JAMAVA apparatus: at the midpoint between ischial tuberosity and greater trochanter at level of buttock and posterior upper thigh (channel two). MENS fourth electrode or the active surface of the JAMAVA apparatus: just superior to popliteal crease (channel two). Results and conclusion:- Results showed a highly significant reduction in VAS and CMI at the end of the treatment program in groups (A) and (B). So both MENS and PEMFT were effective and nearly equivalent in improving the post-herpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve as manifested by the highly significant decrease in VAS and CMI.</p>		
Key words	1.	Microcurrent stimulation
	2.	Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy
	3.	Visual analogue scale
	4.	carbamazepin intake .
	5.	post-herpetic neuralgia
	6.	sciatic nerve
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	97 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبيه بالتيارات متناهية الصغر مقابل العلاج بالمجال الكهرومغناطيسي المتقطع على ألم العصب الفخذي بعد القوباء.
Library register number	:	4815-4816.

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

Author	:	Mahmoud Ibrahim Eltabakh
Title	:	Efficacy of Cavitation versus radio-frequency in treatment of central obesity in pre-surgical cases.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Khalaf
	2.	Ahmed Mohamed El-Barah
	3.	Shaimaa Abd ElHameed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Obesity is a condition of abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in adipose tissue. Abnormal blood lipids associated with obesity have been firmly established as risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases. Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the efficacy of cavitation therapy versus radiofrequency on central obesity. Material and Methods: thirty patients aged from 20 to 50 years old with central obesity assigned into two groups; Group (A) consisted of fifteen patients managed with cavitation therapy (40k-Hz) for 15 min. once weekly in addition to aerobic exercises (walking on treadmill for 20 min 3 times\week) and low calorie diet program.. Group (B) consisted of fifteen patients received radiofrequency (1MHz.) for 15 min. once weekly in addition to aerobic exercises (walking on treadmill for 20 min 3 times\week) and low calorie diet program. Patients in both groups were assessed using waist circumference and skin fold thickness before treatment and after 4 weeks and after 8 weeks. Results: Showed that It's clear that waist circumference by tape measurement and skin fold thickness by skin caliper have decreased after 8 weeks of treatment of cavitation group (group A) compared with radiofrequency group Conclusion: Ultrasound cavitation was more effective than Tripolar radiofrequency in reducing fat mass in central obesity.</p>		
Key words	1.	Obesity
	2.	Central obesity
	3.	Cavitation
	4.	Radiofrequency
	5.	HIFUS.
		pre-surgical cases.
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	97 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالموجات فوق الصوتية المركزة مقابل تأثير العلاج بموجات الراديو في حالات السمنة المركزية في حالات ما قبل الجراحة.
Library register number	:	5171-5172.

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

Author	:	Mai Mahmoud Abo-Sabee Abo-Sabee Sherief
Title	:	Effect of Low Level Laser on Lymphedema Post Mastectomy: A Systematic Review
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussin Borhan
	2.	Mohamed Gamil Abd El Monaem
	3.	Eman Mohamed Othman
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: The aim of this study was to systematically review the effects of low level therapy on lymphedema post mastectomy. Methodology: Search was done for systematically review the randomized controlled trials and cohort studies registered for effect of low level therapy on lymphedema post mastectomy, the review will include participants aged from above 18 years. Data from all the included studies were summarized in the following format that included: participants' characteristics (number in each group, target population, diagnosis, numbers in each diagnostic subgroup, and ages), intervention used, control used, research design and level of evidence for the study, and outcomes of interest Results: The five studies showed the effectiveness of low level laser in management of BCRL. Conclusion: There is moderate to strong evidence for the effectiveness of LLLT for the management of BCRL from five small studies of acceptable methodological quality. A dose of 1–2 J/cm² per point applied to several points covering the fibrotic area can reduce limb volume following BCRL.</p>		
Key words	1.	systematic review
	2.	Lasers.
	3.	Lymphedema
	4.	Low Level Laser
	5.	Mastectomy
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	62 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الليزر على التورم الليمفاوى بعد عملية استئصال الثدي: مراجعة منهجية.
Library register number	:	4957-4958.

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

Author	:	Moataz Mohamed Shahin Abd Alaal
Title	:	Contractubex versus Corticosteroid Phonophoresis on Burn Hypertrophic Scar
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Salah Aldin Abd Alghany Mohamed
	3.	Eman Mohamed Othman
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: The purpose was to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of contractubex versus corticosteroid phonophoresis on hypertrophic scar after thermal burn Methods: 25 females and 5 males' patients with hypertrophic scar after thermal burn (≥ 2 Months) they were divided randomly into two groups. Group (A) received Contractubex phonophoresis for 36 sessions (1 MHZ-1W/cm- pulsed), the second Group (B) received Corticosteroid (Triamcenolone) phonophoresis for 36 sessions. Methods of evaluation (Modified Vancouver burn scar scale for pliability-assessed by tonometer-, height and vascularity and dental impression material for scar volume). Results: Result showed that both Contractubex phonophoresis and Corticosteroid phonophoresis were effective for treatment of hypertrophic scar after thermal burn, but Contractubex phonophoresis was more effective than Corticosteroid phonophoresis. Result: A clear improvement in the results of hypertrophic scar was found in the group (A) than group (B).</p>		
Key words	1.	Hypertrophic scar
	2.	Contractubex phonophoresis
	3.	Corticosteroid phonophoresis
	4.	Burn
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	82 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	الفونوفوريا لعقار كونتراكتوبكس مقابل استيريدات الكورتيزون في ندبات ما بعد الحروق.
Library register number	:	4949-4950.

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

Author	:	Mohamed Abd Elsatar
Title	:	Low Intensity Laser And Deproteinized Extract of Sanguin on Lower Limb Ecthymatous Ulcerations
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Hamid Abd Allah Hamid
	3.	Nisreen Afify Abd El Rasheed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of low intensity laser therapy (LILT) and deproteinized extract of sanguin on lower limb ecthymatous ulcerations. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the ulcer surface area and the colony count). Methods:- Forty five patients (Males and Females) who had ecthymatous ulcerations of lower limbs, their ages ranged from 12 to 22 years, they were free from any immuno-deficiency disorders or disease that can affect healing process, they were selected randomly from patients of the dermatological department of Cairo university Hospitals. They were divided into three groups. Group A: (LILT group): composed of 15 patients who received the LILT in addition to the medical care of ecthymatous ulcerations. Group B:(Solcoseryl jelly group): composed of 15 patients who received the solcoseryl jelly in addition to the medical care of ecthymatous ulcerations. Group C :(LILT and solcoseryl jelly group): composed of 15 patients who received the LILT and solcoseryl jelly in addition to the medical care of ecthymatous ulcerations. Measurements were conducted before starting the treatment as a first record and at the end of the fourth week of treatment as a second (final) record. Results and conclusion:- Results showed that application of both the LILT and solcoseryl jelly had a valuable healing effects on ecthymatous ulcerations as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in ulcer surface area and colony count. But the cumulative effect of both the LILT and solcoseryl jelly was more fruitful than application of any one of them alone.</p>		
Key words	1.	Low intensity laser therapy
	2.	Solcoseryl jelly
	3.	Ecthymatous ulcerations
	4.	Ulcer surface area
	5.	Deproteinized Extract of Sanguin
	6.	Lower Limb
	7.	Colony count
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	73 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	الليزر منخفض الشدة ومستخلص الدم منزوع البروتين على التقرحات البثرية للطرف السفلى.
Library register number	:	5191-5192.

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

Author	:	Mohamed Araby Osman
Title	:	Effect of Aerobic and Resistive Exercises on Resting Energy Expenditure and Lean Body Mass during Pediatric Burn Rehabilitation
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Mohamed Abd El –Monaem
	3.	Asmaa Fawzy El-Sayed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of aerobic and resistive exercises on resting energy expenditure and lean body mass during pediatric burn rehabilitation. Methods of evaluation: Measurement of the lean body mass (LBM) and the resting energy expenditure (REE). Methods: Thirty children with 40% total body surface area (TBSA) burns and greater, their ages ranged from 7 to 17 years were divided into two groups. Group (A) (Control group) composed of 15 patients received only the evaluation appointments and supplemented with instructions for a home-based physical rehabilitation routine without specific individualization or supervision of the exercise routines performed. Group (B) composed of 15 patients who participated in 12 week exercise programe (Treadmill for aerobic exercise and resistive exercise through dumbbells, theraband and sand bags). Results and conclusion:- Results showed that application of 12 week exercise programe (Treadmill for aerobic exercise and resistive exercise through dumbbells, theraband and sand bags) had a valuable effects in increasing the LBM without any significant differences in REE during pediatric burn rehabilitation.</p>		
Key words	1.	Aerobic exercises
	2.	Resting energy expenditure
	3.	Lean body mass
	4.	Pediatric burn rehabilitation
	5.	Resistive Exercises
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	87 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير تمارين المقاومة والتمارين الهوائية على معدل بذل الطاقة وكتلة الجسم في التأهيل بعد حروق الأطفال.
Library register number	:	4971-4972.

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

Author	:	Momen Hamdy Abd El Moaty Mohamed El Zayat
Title	:	Effect of Interactive Video Gaming on Upper Limb Functional Activity Postmastectomy
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohammed Mahmoud Khalaf
	2.	Samy Ramzy Shehata
	3.	Eman Mohamed Othman
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Objective: To evaluate efficacy of the interactive video gaming on upper limb functional activity postmastectomy Subjects: Thirty female patients with postmastectomy were divided randomly into two groups. Group (A) Fifteen patients received traditional physical therapy program in addition to interactive video gaming. Group (B) Fifteen patients received traditional physical therapy program only. Duration of treatment was fifteen minutes, three times per week and the total period of treatment was four weeks. Assessment: Methods of evaluation were measurement of upper limb range of motion and functional self assessment scale. Results: The results of this study showed a significant difference in the range of motion of shoulder abduction between the study group and the control group. Also, there was a significant difference between the functional self assessment scale between both groups. Conclusion: The interactive video gaming had a valuable effect on improving functional activity of upper limb in postmastectomy patients. Also it leads to increase the range of motion, improve mobility and regaining normal daily activities.</p>		
Key words	1.	Functional activity
	2.	Interactive video gaming
	3.	Post mastectomy
	4.	Simulation
	5.	Upper Limb
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	55 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير ألعاب الفيديو النشطة على النشاط الوظيفي للطرف العلوي بعد استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	5057-5058.

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

Author	:	Mostafa El Sayyed Ayyad
Title	:	Conventional Versus Acupuncture-Like Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation on Persistent Perineal Pain Post Pudendal Nerve Decompression Surgery in Males
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Maged Mohammed Ismail
	3.	Haidy Nady Asham
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of the conventional versus acupuncture-like TENS on persistent perineal pain post pudendal nerve decompression surgery in males. Methods: Forty five male patients who had persistent perineal pain post pudendal nerve decompression surgery were participated in the study, their ages ranged from 30 to 50 years old, they were randomly divided into 3 equal groups in number, 2 experimental groups (A) and (B) and a control one (C). Group (A) composed of 15 patients received the conventional TENS in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 3 months. Group (B) received the acupuncture-like TENS in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 3 months. Group (C) received only the placebo TENS in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 3 months, TENS was applied once daily, three times per week for 3 months as a total period of treatment, each session was conducted for 10 minutes, two electrodes were positioned over the perineal area between anus and scrotum on the Centrum tendineum, while the other two electrodes were applied under the buttocks medially at the level of the ischial spines (medial to the ischial spines bilaterally) with the patient in comfortable supine hook-lying position with abducted hips. Measurements: serum cortisol level (SCL) and calculation of the Ibuprofen intake (IPI) in mg were measured before and after treatment. Results and conclusion: Results showed a highly significant reduction in SCL and IPI at the end of the treatment program in groups (A) and (B). So both Conventional and acupuncture-like TENS were effective in improving the persistent perineal pain post pudendal nerve decompression surgery in males as manifested by the highly significant decreases in SCL and IPI, but the acupuncture-like TENS was more fruitful than the conventional TENS.</p>		
Key words	1.	Conventional Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS)
	2.	Acupuncture-like TENS
	3.	Persistent perineal pain
	4.	Post Pudendal Nerve
	5.	Decompression Surgery
	6.	Males
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	113 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبيه العصبى الكهربى التقليدى عبر الجلد مقابل المماثل للوخز بالإبر الصينية على آلام العجان المستمرة عقب جراحة تخفيف الضغط على العصب الفرجى لدى الرجال.
Library register number	:	5095-5096.

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

Author	:	Mostafa Hassan Abd El Mawla
Title	:	Effect of Kinesio Taping and Strengthening Exercise on Upper Abdominal Muscles After Surgery Of Anterior Abdominal Wall Hernia
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	SamahHosneyNagib
	3.	Gamal Mohamed Ali
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of Kinesio Taping and strengthening exercise on upper abdominal muscles after surgery of anterior abdominal wall hernia. Thirty patients suffering from weakness of upper abdominal muscles after surgery of anterior abdominal wall hernia were included in this study. They were selected from Outpatient Clinic of surgery, Dar El Salam General Hospital , Cairo .This study was conducted between August 2015 and March 2016.These patients were divided randomly into 3 equal groups by using closed envelop, group (A): 10 patients were suffering from weakness of upper abdominal muscles after surgery of anterior abdominal wall hernia ,their age were (43.8±4.82 yrs.) and, they were received Ares Kinesio Taping on anterior abdominal wall muscles for 12 consecutive weeks which was separated by day free of taping for rest , group (B): 10 patients were suffering from weakness of upper abdominal muscles after surgery of anterior abdominal wall hernia , their age were (45±5.39yrs.) ,They were all received application of kinesio taping and graduated program of strengthening exercise for anterior abdominal wall muscles, group (C): 10 were suffering from weakness of upper abdominal muscles after surgery of anterior abdominal wall hernia , their age were (46.2±6.92 yrs), they were all received a graduated program of strengthening exercise for anterior abdominal wall muscles . Results: Showed that there were no a statistical significant difference between the three groups but there was a clinical difference and increase of percent of improvement in favor to group B. Conclusion: it can be concluded that Kinesio Taping and strengthening exercise is an effective physiotherapeutic modality for strengthening and activation of upper abdominal wall muscles after surgery of anterior abdominal wall hernia.</p>		
Key words	1.	Kinesio taping
	2.	Strengthening exercise
	3.	anterior abdominal wall hernia
	4.	Upper Abdominal Muscles
	5.	Surgery of Anterior Abdominal Wall Hernia
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	104 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الشريط اللاصق وتمارين التقوية علي عضلات البطن العليا بعد جراحة فتق جدار البطن الأمامي.
Library register number	:	5223-5224.

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

Author	:	Norhan Mostafa Mahmoud
Title	:	Effect of Transcutaneous Electrical nerve Stimulation Interstitial Cystitis
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Ashraf Hassan Mohammed
	3.	Ahmed Abd-Ellatef Moharam
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to determine the effect of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) on interstitial cystitis/painful bladder syndrome. Methods of evaluation: Measurement of the visual analogue scale (VAS) and estimation of the clomipramine medicament intake (CMI). Methods:- Thirty male patients who had interstitial cystitis/painful bladder syndrome were participated in the study. They recruited from the urology department of Cairo university hospitals, their ages were ranged from 30 to 50 years, they were randomly divided into 2 equal groups in number, one study group (A) and a control one (B). All patients in the 2 groups (A) and (B) received the same traditional physical therapy and home exercises in the form of pelvic floor exercises. Also all patients received the same medical care and medications. Group (A): received the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 4 months. Control group (B): received only the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 4 months, each treatment session was conducted for 15 minutes, two electrodes were positioned suprapubically, while the other two electrodes were applied under the lower back (T10-L1) with the patient in comfortable supine hook-lying position with abducted hips. Results and conclusion:- Results showed a highly significant reduction in VAS and CMI at the end of the treatment program in groups (A) only. So TENS was effective in improving the interstitial cystitis/painful bladder syndrome as manifested by the highly significant reduction in VAS and CMI.</p>		
Key words	1.	Interstitial cystitis
	2.	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation
	3.	Visual analogue scale (VAS)
	4.	painful bladder syndrome
	5.	Clomipramine medicament intake
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	128 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التنبيه العصبي الكهربى عبر الجلد على إتهاب جدار المثانة.
Library register number	:	5145-5146.

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

Author	:	Ola Mansour Shawky
Title	:	Efficacy of Extracorporeal Shock Wave in the Treatment of Heterotopic Ossification in Burned Patients
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Khowailed Abd-Elhalim
	3.	Maha Abdel Monem
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>This study was conducted to determine the effect of extra corporeal shock wave in the treatment of heterotopic ossification in burned patients. Thirty post – burn patients participated in this study. They were divided randomly into two equal groups (A and B). Group A received extracorporeal shock wave therapy plus medical treatment every two weeks for three sessions while group B received traditional medical treatment only. Both groups were assessed by visual analog scale to measure the level of pain and C.T to assist the size of ossification before and after treatment. It was found that extra corporeal shockwave was effective in decrease pain level and decrease size of ossification in group “A” than group “B”.</p>		
Key words	1.	Extracorporeal shock wave
	2.	Heterotopic ossification
	3.	Burn
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	106 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الموجات التصادمية من خارج الجسم في علاج بغير موضعه في مرضى الحروق.
Library register number	:	5111-5112.

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

Author	:	Omnia Ahmed Abd Elrhman Ali
Title	:	Efficacy of pilates exercise on lymphedema and hand grip function post mastectomy
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abd Al Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Assistant Mostafa Abd El Twab Hussien ElSakary
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: lymphoedema post mastectomy is a debilitating and incurable problem that is caused by reduced transport capacity of the lymph system (related to the surgery or radiotherapy, or both) which affects the limb function and strength Purpose of the study: to investigate the therapeutic effect of pilates exercise on lymphedema and hand grip function post mastectomy. Subjects: Forty patients were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 40 to 60 years. They were divided randomly into two groups of equal number. Procedures: Study group received pilates exercise in addition to conventional therapy. Control group received conventional therapy only. Effectiveness was evaluated by tape measurement and dynamometer. Results: there was significant difference in pilates group pre and post treatment but there was no significant difference between both groups post treatment. Conclusion: inspite of pilates group showed significant difference before and after treatment but it not considered as an effective modality inthe study because there is no significant difference between both groups after treatment. The study proved that pilates exercise program when added to the conventional therapy was not significant but safe on lymphedema and hand grip strengthpost mastectomy management.</p>		
Key words	1.	lymphedema
	2.	hand grip function
	3.	pilates exercise
	4.	mastectomy
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	137 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية تمارينات بايلبيس على الورم الليمفاوي ووظيفة قبضة اليد بعد عملية استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	4975-4976.

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

Author	:	Rania Said Abd El-Wahed
Title	:	Effect of Exercises on Bone Density in Women Receiving Hormonal Therapy Post Mastectomy
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Nasr Mohamed Ellahloby
	3.	Samah Hosny Nagib
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: To evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of a program of exercise in increasing Bone mineral density in women who receiving aromatase inhibitors as a hormonal therapy post mastectomy to prevent recurrence of the cancer of breast. This purpose was achieved by assessing of changes in BMD by measuring T-score using Dual energy X – ray absorption metry (DEXE) device. Methods: 40femalepatientswho receiving aromatase inhibitors as a hormonal therapy post mastectomy with ages ranging from 45-55 years old were divided into two groups. Group (A) received a program of exercise (45 minutes) day after day for 4 successive months. Group (B) not received that program of exercise. Results: Result showed that no significant difference between both groups pre-treatment regarding age, height, weight, BMI and T-score. Post treatment values revealed that significant difference between both groups regarding T-score with 26.53%percentage of improvement in Group (A) and 4.59%percentage of improvement in Group (B). Conclusion: Program of moderate intensity weight bearing and strengthening exercise (45 minutes) repeated day after day for 4 successive months can be considered as an effective method to enhance the BMD in women receiving hormonal therapy post mastectomy.</p>		
Key words	1.	Breast cancer
	2.	Hormonal therapy
	3.	Bone mineral density
	4.	Women
	5.	Mastectomy
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	120 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التمرينات على كثافة العظام للسيدات الخاضعين للعلاج الهرموني فيما بعد استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	4807-4808.

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

Author	:	Rasha Megahed Mohammed
Title	:	Effect of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation using acupuncture points on anal fissure pain
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakria M. Emam Mowafy
	2.	Khowailed A. Khowailed
	3.	Walid Ahmed Ibrahem
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation using acupuncture points (Bl33, Bl34) on chronic anal fissure pain. Methods: thirty patients who had anal fissure pain were participated in this study. Their age ranged between 25 to 40 years .The patients were randomly divided into two groups {Experimental TENS group and control pharmaceutical agents group}.Visual analogue scale (VAS) and constipation scoring system (CSS) calculated before the first session of treatment (pre) and two times post initiation of treatment, at the end of the 5th session (post I) and at the end of 9th session (post II) for group A (control group); they received GTN (Glyceryl Trinitrate cream 20gm). For group B (Experimental group); they received TENS using acupuncture points (Bl33, Bl34) 3sessions per week for3 weeks Results: The TENS therapy was more effective than pharmaceutical agents in decreasing chronic anal fissure pain. Conclusion: It was concluded that TENS is an effective method in decreasing chronic anal fissure pain.</p>		
Key words	1.	TENS
	2.	Chronic anal fissure
	3.	Pain
	4.	acupuncture
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	86 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التنبيه العصبي عبر الجلد باستخدام نقاط الوخز بالإبر الصينية على ألم الشرج الشرجي.
Library register number	:	4789-4790.

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

Author	:	Reem Farag El-Assal
Title	:	Effect of 2% salicylic acid gel phonophoresis in treatment of acne vulgaris
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hessin Borhan
	2.	Adel Abd El-hamed Noser
	3.	Hamed Abdalla Hamed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: To evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of salicylic acid phonophoresis on the treatment of acne vulgaris. Methods: 30 patients (4 Male and 11 Female) who had acne vulgaris and receiving medical treatment. Their ages were ranged from 18-45 years. The patients were selected from Zifta Public Hospital (Department of Dermatology) between Oct 2014 and Mar 2015. In this study, the patients were randomly assigned into 2 equal groups, (15 patients for each group). Group (A) salicylic acid gel phonophoresis program for five minutes, three days per week (day after day) for six weeks. Group (B) salicylic gel (topical approach) through the treatment period. Assessment of comprehensive acne severity scale(CASS) was carried out before and 6 weeks of treatment. Results: this study showed statistically significant decrease in the CASS after the treatment for Group (A) and (B) with a p-value of 0.001 and 0.008 respectively. Also the post - treatment results of the present study revealed no significant difference of the mean values of CASS between the two groups with more (0.269) p-value. Conclusion:Salicylic acid Phonophoresis can be considered as an effective method to enhance the drug efficacy and penetration thus enhancing the treatment of acne vulgaris.</p>		
Key words	1.	Salicylic acid
	2.	Phonophoresis
	3.	comprehensive acne severity scale
	4.	acne vulgaris
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	68 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير الانتقال بالموجات فوق صوتية لمركب الساليسيلك أسيد في علاج حالات حب الشباب
Library register number	:	4799-4800.

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

Author	:	Reham Alaa Atia Hassan El-Kalla
Title	:	Validity and Reliability of the Arabic Version of SF-36 Health Survey Questionnaire to Measure Quality of Life in Post Burned Patients
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek Khalaf
	2.	Mammdooh Abdel Alim Saad
	3.	Eman Mohamed Othman
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose of the study: To examine validity and reliability of the Arabic version of Short form 36 healths Survey Questionnaire to measure the recovery of quality of life of burn survivors. Methods: - Arabic translation and adaptation of the SF-36 scale were obtained by the “forward/backward translation” method. Then forty patients of both sex (22males and 18females) had been selected randomly from Outpatient Physical Therapy Clinic (Burn and Surgery Unit) Cairo University, Om Elmasryeen Hospital and Ahmed Maher Hospital from May 2015 to March 2016. All patients suffered from burn injury ranged from 20-30 TBSA% affecting upper and lower limbs .Their ages ranged from 20 to 40 years. The patients were able to read Arabic. They were asked to fill the Arabic version of SF-36 questionnaire twice with one week interval between them with the same investigator. Results: The internal consistency of Arabic version of the SF-36 was assessed by Cronbach alpha coefficient. The Cronbach alpha was good ($\alpha=0.8$). Test-retest reliability was assessed using Pearson Correlation Coefficient (PCC). There was a strong direct relationship between pre-score and post-score (PCC=0.873).The results showed that there was no significant difference in both scores in respect to age , gender and duration from injury but showed that educational level and TBSA caused significant differences in the results. Conclusion: This study concluded that the Arabic SF-36 is a valid and reliable measure of quality of life for Egyptian burned patients to measure the recovery of quality of life after burn.</p>		
Key words	1.	Burns
	2.	Quality of life
	3.	Measure Quality of Life
	4.	SF-36 Health Survey Questionnaire
	5.	Burn
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	98 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	التحقق من صحة النسخة العربية من الاستبيان الصحى المختصر 36 لقياس جودة الحياة لمرضى ما بعد الحروق.
Library register number	:	5005-5006.

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

Author	:	Sabah Mansour El Sayed Abo Unious
Title	:	Efficacy of Aerobic Exercises Program on Immune System Response In Burned Children
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussien Borhan
	2.	Yassin Mohamed Moharram
	3.	Fatma Al zahraa Hassan Kaml
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Background: Burn is a very serious problem having high morbidity and mortality rate. Severe burns affect every organ system in the body. Purpose: To investigate the efficacy of aerobic exercise on immune system in post burned children . Subjects and methods: Thirty burned children (ages from 10 to15 y.) with immune disorder with burn less than 40% total body surface area(after one month of burn) chosen from Damanhour Teaching Hospital had been participated in this study. The patients were randomly divided into two groups of equal numbers. Group A:(Study group) participated in a 12-week of aerobic exercise . Group B:(Control group) participated in a 12-week of traditional exercise only (stretching ex, strengthing, range of motion and activity of daily living) three times per week for both groups. Measurements of Leukocytes and lymphocytes by lab analysis were collected before treatment and after12-week of treatment. Results: There was a significant difference and increase in leukocytes and lymphocytes values (P<0.05) post treatment in group A compared to group B. The percentage of improvement of leukocytes and lymphocytes was 22.65% and 27.43%. respectively in group A, while the percentage of improvement of leukocytes and lymphocytes was 9.52% and 8.35 % respectively in group B. Conclusion: Immune function (leukocytes and lymphocytes) of pediatric patients post burn can significantly increase through participation in aerobic exercise program</p>		
Key words	1.	Aerobic exercise
	2.	lymphocytes
	3.	immune system
	4.	leukocytes
	5.	Children
	6.	burn
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	101 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التمرينات الهوائية علي الجهاز المناعي في الاطفال المصابي بالحروق
Library register number	:	5231-5232.

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

Author	:	Sally Mosad Kamar
Title	:	Efficacy of adapalene gel 0.1% phonophoresis in treatment of plantar warts
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El Hamed Nosseir
	2.	Hamed Abdalla Hamed
	3.	Waled Ahmed Ebrahim
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: To determine the therapeutic effectiveness of adapalene gel 0.1% phonophoresis in treatment of plantar warts. Subjects and Methods: Thirty male and female patients with plantar warts were selected from Mahalla Public Hospital between Jan and May 2015. Patients ages ranged from 20-45 years old. The patients were randomly assigned into two equal groups_Group (A): (adapalene 0.1% gel phonophoresis) include fifteen patients with plantar warts. They received adapalene 0.1% gel phonophoresis programme for fifteen minutes plus their routine medical care for three days per week (day after day) for six weeks. Group (B): (Topical adapalene gel 0.1% group) include fifteen patients with plantar warts. They received adapalene gel 0.1% in addition to routine medical care through the treatment period. Measurements of diameter of wart were conducted Pre treatment, post 9 sessions and post 18 sessions. Results: Both Groups showed significant decrease in the diameter of wart after 9 and 18 sessions when compared with pre treatment mean values (P-value< 0.001). percentage of improvement after 18 sessions was 81.1% for group A and 75.05% for group B. But there was no significant difference between both groups post 9 sessions or post 18 sessions (p-value =0.899 and 0.637 respectively) Conclusion: Adapalene gel 0.1% Phonophoresis is not significantly better than topical adaplene gel 0.1% alone in treatment of plantar warts.</p>		
Key words	1.	plantar warts
	2.	Adapalene gel 0.1%
	3.	Phonophoresis
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	68 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الانتقال عبر الموجات فوق الصوتية لجيل الادباليين 0.1% فى علاج حالات السنطات الاخمصيه
Library register number	:	4813-4814.

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

Author	:	Samah Saad Mohammed
Title	:	Efficacy of Superficial Versus Deep Nano Silver Gel Phonophoresis on Burn Wound
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Mohammed Khalf
	2.	Ahmed Kenawy
	3.	Ereny sobhy
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose: This study was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of superficial versus deep Nano silver gel phonophoresis on burn wound. Subjects: Thirty patients males and females with age ranged from 20 to 45 years were participated in this study and randomly assigned into three groups of equal numbers complaining from partial thickness burn wound. Group (A) (Deep phonophoresis group) consisted of 10 patients who received deep phonophoresis of Nano silver gel three times per week for 3 weeks. Group (B) (Superficial phonophoresis group) consisted of 10 patients who received superficial phonophoresis of Nano silver gel three times per week for 3 weeks. Group (C) (Nano silver gel group) consisted of 10 patients who received Nano silver gel three times per week for 3 weeks. Assessment: The method of assessment was tracing method then calculating the area by AutoCAD program. Result: The results indicated that there were significant differences in improvement (decrease wound surface area) between the three groups in favor to group (A). Conclusion: From the findings of the current study, it was concluded that deep phonophoresis of Nano silver gel is more effective than superficial phonophoresis in improving burn wound healing.</p>		
Key words	1.	Nano silver
	2.	Phonophoresis
	3.	Burn wound
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	71 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير التآين السطحي والعميق لايونات نانو الفضة على الجروح ما بعد الحروق.
Library register number	:	4891-4892.

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

Author	:	Shiymaa Farghaly Mahmoud
Title	:	Effect of Shock Wave Therapy on Lower Limb Ulcers: A Systematic Review
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakria Mowafy Emam Mowafy
	2.	Ashraf Hassan Mohammed
	3.	Mona Ahmed El Awady
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Objective: the aim of this work was to systematically review the studies which assess the effects of shock wave therapy on diabetic foot ulcer. Methods: Systematic review of all published studies of all research designs except expert opinions. A search was made in Pub Med, Cochrane Library, PEDro, Ovid and Google Scholar; from the earliest data to 2015. Intervention: shock wave therapy programs performed by the physical therapist on patient with diabetic foot ulcer. Outcome measures: WSA, Healing time, Blood flow perfusion, pain and Immunohistochemical analysis. Results: Only six studies met the inclusion criteria. Meta analysis could be done for reduction of healing time in patient with diabetic foot ulcers treated with shock wave therapy that there is a significant difference between study group and control group, only three studies of meta analysis support effectiveness of shock wave on reduction in WSA and there is no significant difference between study and control groups and only two studies of meta analysis support effectiveness of shock wave on blood flow perfusion found that there is no significant difference between both study and control group. As according to this review there is no support enough to use shock wave for reduction of WSA and increase blood flow perfusion but shock wave has a great effect on reduction of healing time. Conclusion: The current review supports that there is significant difference in reduction of ulcers healing time when patient treated with shock wave therapy.</p>		
Key words	1.	shock wave
	2.	diabetic foot
	3.	ulcers
	4.	Lower Limb Ulcers
	5.	Systematic Review
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	84 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالموجات التصادمية على قرح الطرف السفلى: مراجعة منهجية.
Library register number	:	4849-4850.

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

Author	:	ZaharaBadwey Mahmud
Title	:	Lymphocytes differential count and pain response to aerobic training in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	ZakariaMowafyEmamMowafy
	2.	Mohamed GamilAbd-Elmonem
	3.	Walid Ahmed Ibrahim
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2016.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of the aerobic training on lymphocytes differential count and pain in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the lymphocytes differential count and visual analouge scale). Methods:-Forty lung or breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy with ages ranging from 35 to 45 years and suffering from cancer related fatigue were divided into two groups. The first study group received the aerobic exercises and cycling (20 minutes session day after day for four successive months) in the form of walking 5 minutes at lowest speed on treadmill as warming up, active phase in the form of 10 minutes cycling and walking another 5 minutes at lowest speed on treadmill for the cooling down, the second group is the control group that was consisted of 20 patients who underwent only chemotherapy and activities of daily living with no aerobic training. Results:- Results showed that application of the aerobic training in improving the LDC and decreasing the VAS in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy had a valuable effects. Conclusion Aerobic training was effective in improving the LDC and decreasing the VAS in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy as manifested by the highly significant increases in the LDC and highly significant decreases in VAS.</p>		
Key words	1.	Aerobic training
	2.	lymphocytes differential count
	3.	Pain
	4.	cancer patients
	5.	chemotherapy
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	100 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	إستجابة التعداد التفاضلى للكريات الليمفاوية والألم للتدريبات الهوائية بمرضى السرطان الخاضعين للعلاج الكيماوى.
Library register number	:	4707-4708.