

## Physical Therapy Department of Surgery

Master Degree

2019

Author	:	Ahmed M. Tawfik.
Title	:	Effectiveness Of Kinesio Taping Versus Deep Friction Massage On Post Burn Hypertrophic Scar.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Ahmed M. Kenawy.
	2.	Eman M.Othman.
	3.	Nancy H. Aboelnour.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2018.
Abstract	:	<p><b>Background:</b> Hypertrophic scarring followed surgical procedures, trauma and especially burn is a great concern for patients and a challenging problem for clinicians. Some of the methods that can bring beneficial outcomes and help to avoid surgical interventions are kinesio taping and deep friction massage. <b>Purpose:</b> To evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of kinesio taping and deep friction massage on hypertrophic scar post burned patients. <b>Materials and Methods:</b> The primary outcome was scar thickness which was measured by using ultrasonography and secondary outcome was scar characteristics which measured by modified Vancouver scale. Thirty patients between 20 to 45 years who had hypertrophic scar of forearm participated in this study, they were randomly divided into 2 equal groups in number of 15 patients each. Both groups received silicone fluid (MEBO Scaro cream) in addition group (A) (7 males , 8 females ) received the kensio taping reapplied every 5 -7 days for 8 weeks and group (B) (10 males , 5 females) received deep friction massage therapy. The treatment applied for 30 minutes, 3 times per week for 8 weeks .<b>Results:-</b>Both groups showed a significant reduction in scar thickness and appearance (<math>p &lt; 0.005</math>), however comparing between both groups revealed that kensio taping (<math>t = 5.236</math>, <math>P = 0.0001</math>) is better than deep friction massage (<math>t = 9.921</math>, <math>P = 0.0001</math>). <b>Conclusions:-</b> Kensio taping produced better improvement in scar thickness and cosmetic appearance compared with usage of deep friction massage however both are considered as a gold therapeutic tool in the management of post burn hypertrophic scar .</p>
Key words	1.	Deep Friction Massage Therapy.
	2.	Kensio Taping.
	3.	Modified Vancouver Scale.
	4.	Post Burn Hypertrophic Scar.
	5.	Hypertrophic Scar.
	6.	Ultrasonography
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	131 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير أشرطة الكينيزيو مقابل التدليك بالاحتكاك العميق على ندبات ما بعد الحروق.
Library register number	:	6291-6292.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Ahmed Hamdy Taha Mohamed.
<b>Title</b>	:	Effect of resistance training exercise program during androgen deprivation therapy in prostate cancer patients.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Haidy Nady Asham.
	2.	Samy Ramzy Shehata.
	3.	Khadra Mohamed Ali.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2018.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To evaluate the effect of resistance training exercise program during androgen deprivation treatment in prostate cancer patients. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> Manual muscle test (MMT) and 5X Sit-to-Stand Test (5XSST). Thirty patients suffering from prostate cancer during androgen deprivation therapy were recruited from Oncological Outpatient Clinic of Al-Hussien University Hospital. Their ages ranged from 50 to 70 years: Group (A) "Study group": Fifteen patients who received resistance training exercise for lower limbs in addition to the traditional medical treatment. Group (B) "Control group": Fifteen patients who received only the traditional medical treatment. Resistance training exercise was applied in the form 6 or 10 repetitions maximum at the end of the sixteenth week, three sessions per week, every other day, for four months. <b>Results:</b> results showed that resistance training exercise program was effective in increasing muscle function and improving the functional performance as evidenced by the high significant percentage of improvement in MMT and 5XSST. <b>Conclusion:</b> Resistance training exercise program has beneficial effects in increase muscle function and performance in patients suffering from prostate cancer during androgen deprivation therapy.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Prostate cancer.
	2.	Androgen deprivation therapy.
	3.	Resistance training exercise.
	4.	
<b>Classification number</b>	:	000.000.
<b>Pagination</b>	:	107 p.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير برنامج تمارين التقوية خلال العلاج بمنع الاندروجين في مرضى سرطان البروستاتا.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>6487-6488.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Amany Rashad shafik</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Manual lymphatic drainage versus pneumatic compression pump on cellulite post liposuction</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Haidy Nady Asham.</b>
	2.	<b>Sameh Mohammad El- Taher.</b>
	3.	<b>Esraa Hany Rostom.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2018.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was carried out to compare the therapeutic effect of manual lymphatic drainage versus pneumatic compression pump on cellulite 6 months post liposuction</p> <p><b>Methods:</b> thirty female patients with cellulite grade 3 were randomly divided into two equal groups. The methods of assessment included cellulite grading scale and thigh circumference. Group A received manual lymphatic drainage and aerobic exercises in form of walking on treadmill , 3 times/week for 8 weeks while Group B received pneumatic compression pump and aerobic exercises in form of walking on treadmill , 3 times/week for 8 weeks. <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant decrease in cellulite in first group compared to the second group. In relation to cellulite grading scale and thigh circumference measurements the study revealed that the results obtained in first group were superior to that of second group. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that Manual lymphatic drainage is superior to pneumatic compression pump in the treatment of cellulite.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Cellulite.</b>
	2.	<b>aerobic exercises.</b>
	3.	<b>thigh circumference.</b>
	4.	<b>Manual lymphatic drainage.</b>
	5.	<b>pneumatic compression pump.</b>
	6.	<b>cellulite grading scale .</b>
	7.	<b>cellulite post liposuction</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>75 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>التصريف اللمفاوى اليدوى مقابل الانضغاط الهوائى على السليولايت بعد شفط الدهون.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>6341-6342.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Basma Mohmed Abd El Motelb.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect Of Therabite Exercises On trismus After Head And Neck Surgery.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.</b>
	2.	<b>Walid Ahmed Ibrahim Abouelnaga.</b>
	3.	<b>Radwa Mohsen Kamal Emera.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2018.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of therabite exercises on trismus after head and neck surgery.  <b>Methods:-</b> Thirty patients (13 males and 17 females) who had trismus after head and neck surgery in cancer patients receiving radiotherapy, and their ages ranged from 40 to 60 years were divided into two groups. Group (A) received the therabite exercises with the same conventional exercise therapy for three months Group (B) composed of 15 patients received only the conventional exercise therapy (gentle stretches, resisted exercises and passive range of motion exercise) for three months also Methods of evaluation are Measurement of the maximal interincisal opening (MIO) and the mandibular function impairment questionnaire (MFIQ).each patient in each group was assessed before the treatment (pre)and after 6week (post1)and after 12weeks (post2).  <b>Results and conclusion:-</b> Results showed that application of the therabite exercises with the conventional exercise therapy had a valuable effects more than the conventional exercise therapy alone on trismus after head and neck surgery in cancer patients receiving radiotherapy as evidenced by the highly significant increases in MIO and the highly significant decreases in MFIQ</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Trismus, Therabite exercises.</b>
	2.	<b>Mandibular function impairment.</b>
	3.	<b>Maximal interincisal opening.</b>
	4.	<b>Head And Neck Surgery.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>123 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير تمارينات الثيرابيت علي انطباق الفكين بعد جراحات الراس والرقبة.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>6583.-6584.</b>

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<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Eman Mahrous Elgendy.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect Of Weight Bearing Exercises On Osteoporosis In Breast Cancer Patients Receiving Chemotherapy.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam.</b>
	2.	<b>Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2018.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the treadmill weight bearing exercises on bone mineral density (BMD) and T-score mean in cases of osteoporosis in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy. <b>Methods:-</b> Thirty breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy and complaining from osteoporosis were randomly divided into two groups. Group (A) received aerobic exercise on treadmill as form of weight bearing exercise 20 minutes 3 times per week for 2 months and drug therapy (vitamin D supplements and calcium).Group (B) received only drug therapy (vitamin D supplements and calcium) <b>Evaluation</b> Bone mineral density and the T-score mean. <b>Results:-</b> The results showed that the treadmill weight bearing exercises and drug therapy application) had a valuable effects more than application of the drug therapy alone in improving on the bone mineral density (BMD) in cases of osteoporosis in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy. <b>Conclusion:</b> - Application of the treadmill weight bearing exercises and drug therapy had fruitful effects more than application of the drug therapy alone in cases of osteoporosis in breast cancer patients receiving chemotherapy as evidenced by the highly significant decrease in BMD and T-score mean.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Treadmill weight bearing exercises.</b>
	2.	<b>Bone mineral density .</b>
	3.	<b>Weight Bearing Exercises.</b>
	4.	<b>Osteoporosis.</b>
	5.	<b>Breast Cancer.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>109 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير تمارينات تحمل الوزن على هشاشة العظام بمرضى سرطان الثدي المتلقين للعلاج الكيماوى.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>6231-6232.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Mahmoud Shawky Helmy Abd El Hamed Kalifa.
<b>Title</b>	:	Effect Of Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation Versus Pulsed Electromagnetic Field On Motor Conduction Velocity In Peripheral Burn Neuropathy.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed.
	3.	Walid Ahmed Ibrahim Abouelnaga.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2018.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate effects of neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) versus pulsed electromagnetic field therapy (PEMFT) in relation to motor conduction velocity of the neuropathic common peroneal nerve post burn of the post-hospitalization period. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> (Measurement of the motor conduction velocity). <b>Methods:</b> - Thirty burned patients of chronic phase with the percentage of total body surface area (TBSA), ranging from 20% to 30% and their early diagnosis was a burn of 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and complicated with peripheral mononeuropathy affecting the common peroneal nerve, they were (20 males and 10 females) ranging in age from 20 to 35 years and randomly assigned into 2 experimental groups; the first experimental group formed of 15 patients to which the NMES was applied and the second experimental group formed of 15 patients to which the PEMFT was applied, duration of treatment was 20 minutes (day after day) to all groups for 2 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> - Results showed that both NMES (to greater extent) and PEMFT (to lesser extent), are significantly effective in improving the nerve functions as evidenced by the highly increase in the motor conduction velocity. <b>Conclusion:</b> Both NMES (to greater extent) and PEMFT (to lesser extent), are significantly effective in improving the nerve functions, improving motion and physical functions of the burned patients with the rapid return to be a productive citizen again</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Neuromuscular electrical stimulation
	2.	Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy
	3.	Common peroneal nerve
	4.	Burn and Neuropathy
<b>Classification number</b>	:	000.000.
<b>Pagination</b>	:	124 p.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير التنبيه العصبي العضلي الكهربى مقابل المجال الكهرومغناطيسى النابض على سرعة التوصيل الحركية للأعصاب الطرفية المعتلة بمرضى الحروق.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	6213-6214.

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<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mohamed Mohamed Soliman.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of Electromagnetic Field on Wound Healing in Venous Ulcers: (Systematic Review).</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Wafaa Hussien Borhan.</b>
	2.	<b>Sayed Meshal El Sayed.</b>
	3.	<b>Samah Hosney Nagib.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2018.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Objective :</b> the aim of this work was to systematically review this studies which assess the effect of electromagnetic field on wound healing in venous ulcers. <b>Methods :</b> Systematic review of all published studies with all research designs expert expert opinions. A search was made in Medicine, Cochrane library. PED. And Google scholar. <b>Intervention</b> different types of electromagnetic field performed by the physical therapy in wounded patients in venous ulcers measure wound healing. <b>Results:</b> only 3 studies met the inclusion Criteria, there was conflicting evidence on whether electromagnetic field can accelerate the wound healing. The three studies show significant acceleration of wound healing. <b>Conclusion:</b> the current level of evidence to support the effectiveness of electromagnetic filed on wound healing in venous ulcers was good.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Systematic Review.</b>
	2.	<b>Wound Healing and Venous Ulcers.</b>
	3.	<b>Electromagnetic Field.</b>
	4.	<b>Venous Ulcers - Systematic Review.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>74 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير المجال الكهرومغناطيسي على التئام الجروح فى القرحة الوريدية: مراجعة منهجية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>6459-6460.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Ramzi Mohamed.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of extracorporeal shock wave therapy on male coccydynia after urological surgery.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Ashraf Hassan Mohamed.
	2.	Sherif Ahmed Gabr Swar.
	3.	Heba Mohamed Mohamedy.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2018.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Back ground:</b> Coccydynia is pain around the coccygeal region that may be caused by sudden impact over the coccyx area from falls or traumatic injuries, resulting in pain and inflammatory changes of the surrounding ligaments and muscles. This Study aims to: evaluate the efficacy of extracorporeal shock wave therapy on male coccydynia after urological surgery. <b>Subjects:</b> Thirty male patients who complain from coccydynia after urological surgery, their ages ranged from 40 to 60 years old , they were chosen from El Sahel teaching hospital and Police hospital in Al Agoza during the period of June- 2017 to November- 2017 they were classified randomly into two equal groups, the study group received shock wave therapy one session per week for four weeks each session lasts for 10 minutes, the patients were received 2000 shots of Extracorporeal shock wave therapy in the coccyx ,the frequency was 5 Hz and the pressure was 3-4 bar in addition to traditional medications routine (anti-inflammatory drugs) and the control group which received routine medication only (anti-inflammatory drugs ), <b>Assessment:</b> both groups were assessed pre and post treatment for pain level by Oswestry disability index and Visual Analogue Scale. <b>Results:</b> There was significant difference between both groups as follow, by Paired t-test There was a significant decrease in the mean values of oswestry disability index post treatment of study group compared with control group (p 0.05) in favor of study group and by Wilcoxon signed test There was a significant decrease in the median values of visual analogue scale post treatment of study group compared with control group (p 0.05) in favor of study group .<b>Conclusion:</b> Shock wave therapy is effective as a physical therapy modality in improving male coccydynia after urological surgery.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	male coccydynia - Shock wave therapy
	2.	urological surgery
	3.	Shock wave therapy on male coccydynia.
<b>Classification number</b>	:	000.000.
<b>Pagination</b>	:	71 p.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير الموجات الخارجية التصادمية على الألم العصبي بعد جراحة المسالك البولية.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	6391-6392.

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

Author	:	Mohamed Rizk Abd El-Wahab.
Title	:	Effect of inspiratory muscle trainer on pulmonary function capacity in patients with inhalation injury.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan
	2.	Wael Naeem Thabet
	3.	Asmaa Fawzy El Sayed
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2018.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Objective:</b> To assess the therapeutic efficacy of inspiratory muscle trainer on pulmonary function capacity in patients with inhalation injury patients. <b>Material and Methods:</b> Forty male patients suffering from inhalation injury were been included in this study, their ages ranged from 20 - 40 years old. These patients were randomly subdivided into two equal groups (twenty patients for each Group (A) = (Exercise Group) This group was composed of 20 patients suffering from inhalation injury, and were represented the group who were received inspiratory muscle training in addition to routine chest physiotherapy in form of (deep breathing, coughing and early ambulation) three times per week for four weeks. Group (B) = (Control Group): This group was composed of 20 patients suffering from inhalation injury, and were represent the control group who were not received inspiratory muscle training but this group were received routine chest physiotherapy alone. <b>Results:</b> According to unpaired t-test and when comparing the two groups (A and B) before treatment, the <math>X' \pm SD</math> values were <math>2.26 \pm 0.48</math> and <math>2.41 \pm 0.58</math> respectively which indicated no significant improvement (<math>p= 0.000</math>), while comparing the two groups after four weeks of treatment, the <math>X' \pm SD</math> values were <math>3.5 \pm 0.46</math> and <math>3.07 \pm 0.56</math> respectively which indicated a significant improvement (<math>p= 0.005</math>) in favor of group A (MD= 0.43) and % of improvement was 12.28 %. <b>Conclusion:</b> it was concluded that inspiratory muscle trainer had positive and significant effect on pulmonary function capacity in patient with inhalation injury.</p>		
Key words	1.	pulmonary functions.
	2.	inspiratory muscle trainer.
	3.	Spirometer.
	4.	inhalation injury.
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	88 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير جهاز تقوية عضلات الشهيق على وظائف الرئة في مرضى الإصابات الأستنشاقية.
Library register number	:	6255-6256.

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

Author	:	Noha Abo El Naga Abd E Lattif.
Title	:	Validity and reliability of translated Arabic version of the burn specific health scale-brief.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam.
	2.	Mona Ahmed El Awady.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2018.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Burn Specific Health Scale-Brief (BSHS-B) questionnaire is a suitable measurement tool for the assessment of general, physical, mental, and social health aspects of the burn survivors. (BSHS-B) is the most widely used instrument and was translated into many languages. However, there is no published Arabic version yet. <b>Purpose:</b> This study was conducted to investigate the validity and reliability of the translated Arabic version of (BSHS-B) in assessment of Quality of Life (QOL). <b>Subjects:</b> 126 subjects aged from 18-55 years with mean (38.33±9.6) of both sexes. Total body surface area percent (TBSA%) of the burned patients from 11-49.5% with mean 22.28±6.9 %. <b>Material:</b> The English version of Burn Specific Health Scale-Brief (BSHS-B) was translated into Arabic through forward translation and backward translation. In order to test validity; regarding the content validity, ten experts were included then the Index of Content Validity (ICV) was calculated. Face validity was measured by using index of clarity (IC). The discriminative validity was applied to 30 randomly selected patients with burn and to 30 normal subjects and compared with each other. For reliability; Intra-class Correlation Coefficient (ICC) for test re-test intra rater reliability. The internal consistency was measured by Cronbach's alpha. <b>Results:</b> All items of the Arabic version of (BSHS-B) were relevant with mean Index of Content Validity (ICV) =96%. According to the Index of Clarity (IC) the face validity was 98.5 %. There was a significant difference in the unpaired t-test between patients and normal subjects regarding the discriminative validity (P =0.0001). The intra-class correlation (ICC) for Test-retest reliability was (0.99) indicating excellent stability of the scale. Cronbach alpha was calculated as 0.935 indicating high internal consistency of the scale. <b>Conclusion:</b> Arabic version of (BSHS-B) is valid and reliable for use on Arabic World. It is advised to be used in clinical practice as well as scientific researches.</p>		
Key words	1.	Burn Specific Health Scale-Brief.
	2.	Quality of Life.
	3.	Validity of burn specific health scale-brief.
	4.	Reliability of burn specific health scale-brief.
Classification number	:	000.000.
Pagination	:	71 p.
Arabic Title Page	:	صلاحية ومصداقية النسخة العربية من مقياس الصحة المختصر الخاص بالحروق.
Library register number	:	6551-6552.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Rayda Maher Mohamed Abdel Khalek.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of Narrow Band Ultraviolet B on Renal Pruritus in Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Heba Mohamed Mohamady.</b>
	2.	<b>Sherif Ahmed Swar.</b>
	3.	<b>Nesma Morgan Abd El Aziz Allam.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2018.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was conducted to examine the effect of narrow band ultraviolet B on renal pruritus in patients with chronic kidney disease. <b>Subjects and Methods:</b> Thirty patients with renal pruritus participated in this study. Their ages ranged from 40-60 years. They were selected from Hemodialysis Unit of Mansura University Hospitals and were divided randomly into two equal groups. Group (A) composed of 15 patients who received narrow band ultraviolet B 3times/ week for 6 weeks and medical treatment (oral antihistaminic and topical emollients). Group (B) composed of 15 patients who received only their medical treatment(antihistaminic and topical emollients). <b>Method of evaluation</b> was measurements of VAS and 5-D itch scale. <b>Results:</b> There was a significant decrease in severity of pruritus in ultraviolet group when compared with the control group. <b>Conclusion:</b> Narrow band ultraviolet B can be considered as an effective method in decreasing severity of pruritus in patients with chronic kidney disease</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Chronic kidney disease.</b>
	2.	<b>Renal pruritus.</b>
	3.	<b>Narrow band ultraviolet B.</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>64 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية الأشعة فوق البنفسجية الضيقة النطاق ب على الحكة الكلوية في مرضى الكلى المزمن.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>6263-6264.</b>

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

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<b>Title</b>	:	Pain And Fibrous Scarring Response To Polarized Light Therapy Following Mammoplasty.
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<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of polarized light therapy on pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Visual Analogue Scale and the ultra-sonographic measurement of the fibrous scarring in Cm). <b>Methods:-</b> Thirty women with pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty with ages ranging from 40 to 55 years. They were divided into two groups. One study group for the BLT in addition to the traditional physical therapy routine (BLT group) and a control group for the traditional physical therapy routine only (no BLT group). BLT beam was pointed at the area to be treated, holding the device at right angle (90°) perpendicular to the surface of the treated area and maintaining a distance of 10 cm from the surface of it and applying the BLT for about 10 minutes day after day for six months. Measurements were conducted before starting the treatment as a first record and at the end of the six month of treatment as a second (final) record. <b>Results and conclusion:-</b> Results showed that application of polarized light therapy had a valuable improving effects in women with breast pain and fibrous scarring following mammoplasty as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in visual analogue scale and the ultra-sonographic measurement of the fibrous scarring.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Bioptron light therapy
	2.	Mammoplasty
	3.	Ultrasonography
	4.	Visual analogue scale.
	5.	Pain.
	6.	Fibrous scarring - mammoplasty
	7.	Polarized Light Therapy - Mammoplasty.
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