

Physical Therapy Department of Surgery

Doctoral Degree
2009

Author	:	Ahmed Fathy Abd El-Rahman Samhan.
Title	:	Efficacy of pelvic-floor muscles re-education program in post-micturition dribble and premature ejaculation control in patients with erectile dysfunction.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Emam Hassan EL-Negmy.
	2.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Moafy.
	3.	Mohamed Mohamed Farid Roiah.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of pelvic-floor muscles re-education program which include (PFMEs, biofeedback exercises, and electrical muscles stimulation of pelvic floor muscles) and life style changes in the treatment of patients with PMD and/or PE with ED. Subject: 60 male patients with age (25 to 65 years), were randomly assigned into 2 groups of equal number. Procedures: Group 1 received pelvic floor muscles reeducation program and instructions for life style changes. Patient in group 2 received given advice on lifestyle changes only as instructed in group 1. Results: significant improvement in group 1 and non-significant improvement in group 2.		
Key words	1.	Erectile Dysfunction.
	2.	Post-micturition Dribble.
	3.	Premature Ejaculation.
	4.	Biofeedback Exercises.
	5.	Electrical Stimulation.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية برنامج إعادة تأهيل عضلات قاع الحوض للتحكم في التنقيط بعد التبول وسرعة القذف لمرضى الخلل الوظيفي الانتصابي.
Library register number	:	1949-1950.

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

Author	:	Emad El-Deen Abd El-Naiem Sallam.
Title	:	Efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation versus pulsed electromagnetic field therapy on chronic prostatitis/chronic pelvic pain syndrome.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ahmed Abd Alateef Moharum.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy of the TENS and the PEMFT on prostatodynia and pelvic myoneuropathy. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the serum cortisol level, ultrasonographic prostatic volume and prostatitis symptom severity index). Methods: 60 male patients with prostatodynia and pelvic myoneuropathy, were divided into three groups. Group (A) received the TENS plus the traditional physical therapy .Group (B) received the PEMFT plus the traditional physical therapy. Group (C) received the traditional physical therapy only, duration of treatment was 20 minutes , 3 times weekly for 2 months as a total period of treatment. Results:- Results showed that both the TENS and the PEMFT were effective, but the TENS application was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the prostatodynia and pelvic myoneuropathy. Conclusion: - both were effective in decreasing the prostatodynia and pelvic myoneuropathy, but TENS application is more advantageous.</p>		
Key words	1.	Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.
	2.	Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy.
	3.	Prostatodynia.
	4.	pelvic myoneuropathy.
	5.	serum cortisol level.
	6.	ultrasonographic prostatic volume.
	7.	prostatitis symptom severity index.
Arabic Title Page	:	فعالية التنبيه الكهربى العصبى عبر الجلد مقابل العلاج بالمجال الكهرومغناطيسى النابض فى إلتهاب البروستاتة المزمن.
Library register number	:	2021-2022.

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

Author	:	Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim.
Title	:	Electrophysiological responses to neuromuscular stimulation in post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Emam Hassan El-Negamy.
	2.	Akef Abd-El-Halim Khowailed.
	3.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>Purpose: to determine the electrophysiological responses to neuromuscular stimulation in post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome. Methods of evaluation: (Measurement of the motor and sensory distal latencies of the medial and lateral plantar branches of the posterior tibial nerve). Subjects: sixty patients of both sexes with post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome were divided randomly into two groups of equal numbers 30 patients. Group (A) received the neuromuscular electrical stimulation plus the traditional physical therapy Group (B) received the placebo neuromuscular electrical stimulation plus the traditional physical therapy program, duration of stimulation was 20 minutes, every other day for 6 weeks as a total period of treatment. Results: No significant difference was recorded between the distal latency of the motor and sensory fibers of the tibial nerve was recorded between the two groups before treatment while significant difference was recorded after the treatment in favour of patients in group A as the distal latency was significantly decreased. The results suggest that the neuromuscular electrical stimulation is effective in decreasing the prolonged motor and sensory distal latencies of the medial and lateral branches of the tibial nerve Conclusion: It can be concluded that neuromuscular electrical stimulation is effective in treatment of post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome which can be explained by its depressor effects in decreasing the dominant sympathetic tone in burned patients, decreasing the reflex muscle spasm, increasing the peripheral circulation, decreasing oedema and inflammation, relieving the compressive ischaemic pain and improving the nerve functions.</p>		
Key words	1.	Neuromuscular electrical stimulation.
	2.	post burn Tarsal.
	3.	electrophysiological response tunnel syndrome.
	4.	tunnel syndrome.
Arabic Title Page	:	الاستجابات الكهروفسيوولوجية للتنبيه العصبي العضلي لظاهرة نفق العظم الكاحلي فيما بعد الحروق.
Library register number	:	1945-1946.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL
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PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Intsar salim Abd El-Aziz Waked.
Title	:	Efficacy of betamethasone dipropionate phonophoresis in the treatment of atopic dermatitis.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd EL-Hamied Nossier.
	2.	Zeinab Mohamed El- Khouly.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	<p>Atopic dermatitis is a common, inflammatory skin condition that can compromise quality of life. It is a discouraging, frustrating and expensive disease. The chronic recurring nature of the disorder, coupled with the frequent need for long-term treatments require the use of therapies that are simple, effective, safe and inexpensive. The main aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of 0.05% betamethasone dipropionate phonophoresis approach as a physical therapy modality in the treatment of atopic dermatitis. <u>Design of the study:</u> Sixty patients with atopic dermatitis were selected to participate in the present study. Their ages ranged from 15 to 30 years. Selection of the sample, evaluation and treatment procedures were performed in El-Mataria Teaching Hospital. The sample was selected from the Dermatology Clinic. The measurements were done before the period of the study and after one month of treatment for all groups by using Ulrasonography and SCORAD score. The pre- treatment results of the present study revealed no significant difference between the mean values of thickness of skin and SCORAD score of three groups. The post - treatment results of this study showed reduction in the thickness of skin and SCORAD score after the treatment for Group (A), (B) and (C) with a percentage of 41.8%, 39.6%, 23.4% respectively for the thickness of skin and 74.9%, 73.6%, 46% respectively for SCORAD. Also the post - treatment results of the present study revealed highly significant difference of the mean values of thickness of skin and SCORAD score between three groups. The results of the current study revealed no significant difference between the continuous and pulsed phonophoresis groups after the treatment for both thicknesses of skin and SCORAD score. The results of the current study supported by enormous number of scientific research, It could be concluded that, betamethasone dipropionate phonophoresis is considered as a beneficial therapeutic modality to treat atopic dermatitis patients.</p>
Key words	1.	Dermatology.
	2.	Betamethasone Dipropionate.
	3.	phonophoresis.
	4.	atopic dermatitis.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية إنتقال البييتاميثازون ديبروباينونيت بالموجات فوق الصوتية في علاج الالتهاب الجلدي مفرط الحساسية.
Library register number	:	1953-1954.

**ELECTRONIC GUIDE TO THESES APPROVED BY PHYSICAL
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PREPARED BY NERVEEN ABD EL SALAM ABD EL KADER AHMED**

Author	:	Nermeen Mohamed Abd El-Haleem.
Title	:	Efficacy of lidocaine iontophoresis for topical anesthesia before dermatological procedures.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abdel Hamid Nossir.
	2.	Said Zaki Salem.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	<p>Purpose: to evaluate the efficacy lidocaine iontophoresis for topical anesthesia before dermatological procedures .Subject: 90 patients of both sexes (45 male and 45 female) with age (12 to 36 years), were randomly assigned into 3 groups of equal number. Procedures: Group 1 received iontophoretic treatment with 2% lidocaine for 10 to 15 min, group 2 received EMLA cream for at least 90 min and group 3 received iontophoretic treatment with an identical saline solution for 10 to 15 mins. Results: significant improvement in group 1 and group 2, and non-significant improvement in group 3. It could be concluded that the lidocaine iontophoresis was safe, effective, and non-invasive maneuver.</p>
Key words	1.	Lidocaine.
	2.	Iontophoresis.
	3.	topical anesthesia.
	4.	EMLA cream.
	5.	dermatological procedures.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الليدوكاين في التخدير الموضعي قبل الإجراءات الجلدية عن طريق انتقال الأيونات بالكهرباء.
Library register number	:	1951-1952.

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Author	:	Noha Fekry Mahmoud.
Title	:	Efficacy of ultrasound versus high voltage current on healing rate of leg venous ulcers.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abdel Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan.
	3.	Mohamed Hosni Ahmed.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The aim of this study was to compare between two widely used modalities in physical therapy; therapeutic ultrasound (TUS) and High voltage pulsed galvanic electrical stimulation (HVPG), in the treatment of chronic leg venous ulcer. Forty two patients were chosen from surgery and vascular surgery clinics. They age ranged from 35 to 50 years and were divided into three groups all received the same conservative treatment: the 1st is the control group GI (14 patients; 8 males and 6 females), the 2nd is the ultrasound group GII (15 patients; 10 males and 5 females, received a dose of frequency: 3MHz, intensity 0.5 w/cm², 20% duty cycle, three times/week for four weeks, and duration according to the ulcer size), and the 3rd is the electrical stimulation group GIII (13 patients; 8 males and 5 females, received pulse frequency: 100 Hz, pulse duration: 100 µsec, Peak intensity: 150 Volt, Duration: 45 minutes, three times/week for four weeks). The ulcers measures (wound surface area, volume, greatest length, greatest width, circumference, and Gilman index) were taken before and one month after treatment. Data analysis showed that there was a significant difference in the study groups compared to the control groups in all parameters. Conclusion: Both TUS and HVPC can be used to accelerate wound healing However the first caused more significant improvement in wound volume (depth) while the second caused better results regarding surface area.</p>		
Key words	1.	Ultrasound.
	2.	High voltage pulsed current.
	3.	Venous ulcer.
	4.	Gilman index.
	5.	healing rate.
	6.	leg venous ulcers.
	7.	venous ulcers.
Arabic Title Page	:	فعالية الموجات فوق الصوتية مقابل التيار عالي الفولتية على معدل التئام قرح الساق الوريدية.
Library register number	:	2033-2034.

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

Author	:	Samah Hosney Nagib.
Title	:	Efficacy of ozone therapy on chronic arm lymphedema following radiotherapy for breast cancer.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan.
	2.	Mohga Adel Samy.
Degree	:	Doctoral.
Year	:	2009.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the efficacy of ozone therapy administration in lymphedema after radiotherapy for breast cancer. Subjects: Sixty female had upper extremity lymphedema following radiotherapy for treatment of breast cancer .They ranged in age from 40 to 60 years. They were classified randomly into two groups of equal number. Study group: thirty patients were received ozone therapy plus standard physical therapy protocol, and control group: in which, thirty patients were received standard physical therapy protocol only. Procedure: all patients were assessed before treatment program by using Doppler ultrasonography. Lymphedema volumes were assessed for patients before and after treatment by using calculated method and volumetric measurement. The results revealed a significant improvement ($P<0.05$) in all measured lymphedema of upper limb pre treatment and post 3 months of treatment in both study and control groups. But the differences volumes post treatment between the affected and unaffected limbs in study group were less than that in control group. Conclusion: It could be concluded that, administration of ozone therapy plus the standard physical therapy program contribute in controlling lymphedema.</p>		
Key words	1.	Breast cancer.
	2.	Lymphedema.
	3.	Ozone therapy.
	4.	Radiotherapy.
	5.	chronic arm lymphedema.
	6.	radiotherapy
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية العلاج بالاوزون على الورم الليمفاوى المزمن بالذراع عقب العلاج الاشعاعى لسرطان الثدي.
Library register number	:	1959-1960.