

**Physical Therapy Department of Surgery**  
**Doctoral Degree**  
**2016**

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Ahmed Mahmoud Kadry.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Pulsed Radio Frequency Energy in Treatment of Chronic Cutaneous Ulcers in The Lower Limb.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Adel Abdelhameed Nosier.</b>
	2.	<b>AminaAlyGamal El Din</b>
	3.	<b>Zizi Mohammed Ibrahim.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to investigate the efficacy of pulsed radio frequency energy as physical therapy modality in the treatment of chronic lower limb ulcers. <b>Methods:</b> Forty patients who had chronic unhealed lower limb ulcers (diabetic foot ulcer) for longer than three months selected in the period between May 2014 and Dec 2015 from Egypt Railway Hospital (Department of General Surgery) participated in this study. Their ages were ranged from 40-50 years with mean value <math>43.99 \pm 2.843</math> years. Patients who met the selection criteria were divided randomly into two equal groups, Group (A): Pulsed Radio Frequency Group received PRFE with pulse width 400 <math>\mu</math>sec, 70 pulses per second with average power of 23 w for 30 min, 3 sessions per week for 6 weeks and medical care. Group (B) (Medical Treatment Group) received medical care only. <b>Measurements:</b> Wound surface area (WSA) was assessed by Digital Camera and ImageJ 1.49. v computer software, wound volume and Ki-67% were assessed before treatment and after 6 weeks of treatment. <b>Results:</b> The findings of this study indicated significant decrease in WSA and wound volume with significant increase in the Ki-67% after treatment in both groups A and B (<math>P &lt; 0.0001</math>). There was significant difference between both groups after treatment in WSA (<math>p &lt; 0.0001</math>), wound volume (<math>p = 0.010</math>) and Ki- 67% (<math>p &lt; 0.0001</math>) with favored results in group A. <b>Conclusion:</b> Pulsed radio frequency energy for 6 weeks is an effective adjuvant therapy in treatment of chronic lower limb ulcers through accelerating wound healing, reducing wound surface area (WSA) and wound volume.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Pulsed radio frequency energy,</b>
	2.	<b>lower limb ulcers</b>
	3.	<b>Ki67</b>
	4.	<b>Chronic Cutaneous Ulcers</b>
	5.	<b>The Lower Limb</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>طاقة تردد الراديو المتقطعة في علاج القرحة الجلدية المزمنة بالطرف السفلي.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4959-4960.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Dalia Galal El Sayed</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Responsiveness of the Arabic Modified Quickdash-9 Scale After Physical Therapy And Rehabilitation Of Hand Burn Injuries.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Mohamed Mahmoud Khalaf</b>
	2.	<b>Mohamed Hassan Hussine</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The purpose of the study was to test the responsiveness of the Arabic - Modified QuickDASH -9 scale to measure the quality of recovery after hand burn injury to ensure better care delivery. <b>Methods:</b> The study was performed in the following steps: (1) Modification of the Arabic Modified QuickDASH – 9 questionnaire with respect to Egyptian accent. (2) Cross- cultural adaptation of the Upper Extremity Functional Index -15 through the translation process from the original English version of the UEFI-15 scale into Arabic one according to the international published guidelines,(3) Psychometric Properties of the two questionnaires were measured (content validity, reliability and Evaluation of responsiveness of Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9 questionnaire and compared it with Arabic UEFI-15 one. The content validity was measured by seeking expert opinions by using Index of content Validity (ICV), internal consistency by measuring Cronbach's alpha and test-retest reliability by asking fifty Patients (22 male + 28 female) with dorsal hand burn injuries, their ages were ranged from 16 to 60 years old to fill the Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9 scale and Arabic Upper Extremity Functional Index-15 (UEFI-15), average two days interval, they were asked to re-fill it again. Reliability coefficient was measured also by Kappa for both Arabic Modified DASH-9 and UEFI-15. Responsiveness was assessed by asking the patients to fill the two questionnaires after 3 or 6 sessions of physical therapy and estimating their Standardized Response Mean (SRM), Effect Size (ES) and Wilcoxon Signed Ranked test. <b>Results:</b> The mean ICV of the Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9 questionnaire and UEFI-15 (ICV= 0.71, 0.7) respectively, the internal consistency of Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9 and UEFI-15 were good and excellent (Cronbach's alpha=0.8, 0.9) respectively, and test-retest reliability were strong and moderate, Pearson correlation coefficient (r = 0.720 and 0.56 ) respectively, The SRM and ES of Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9= 1.01, 1.45 respectively, and of UEFI-15 = 0.54, 0.46 respectively and there was a significant difference in mean of 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> scores for both questionnaires. <b>Conclusion:</b> The Modified QuickDASH-9 scale is valid, reliable and responsive enough to measure the quality of recovery after physical therapy and rehabilitation for patients with dorsal hand burn injuries.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Psychometric Properties</b>
	2.	<b>Validity</b>
	3.	<b>Dorsal Hand Burn</b>
	4.	<b>Cross - Cultural Adaptation Process</b>
	5.	<b>Arabic Modified Quickdash-9 Scale</b>
	6.	<b>Rehabilitation of Hand Burn Injuries</b>
	7.	<b>Reliability</b>
	8.	<b>Arm Shoulder</b>
	9.	<b>hand Scale</b>
	10.	<b>Disability</b>
	11.	<b>Responsiveness</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>105 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>إستجابة مقياس آلام الذراع و الكتف و اليد مختصر - 9 بعد العلاج الطبيعي والتأهيل لإصابات حروق اليد.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5139-5140.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Dalia Gamal Khater</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of Aerobic Training on Oxygen Consumption and Leukocytes Count After Chemotherapy In Breast Cancer Patients</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim Zoheiry</b>
	3.	<b>Mohamed Gamil Abd AL-Monaem</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of aerobic training on oxygen consumption and leukocytes count after chemotherapy in breast cancer patients. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the oxygen consumption (VO<sub>2</sub>Max) and the leukocytes count (LC). <b>Methods:</b> Forty breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy with ages ranging from 35 to 55 years and suffering from cancer related fatigue, they were selected from the National Cancer Institute. They were divided into two groups. Group (A) composed of 20 patients received the aerobic exercises and cycling (25 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 15 minutes cycling and walking another 5 minutes at lowest speed on treadmill for the cooling down. Group (B) received only chemotherapy. Measurements were conducted before starting the treatment as a first record, at the end of the second month as a second record and at the end of the fourth month of treatment as a third (final) record. <b>Results and conclusion:-</b>Results showed that application of the aerobic training had a valuable improving effect in breast cancer patients after chemotherapy as evidenced by the highly significant increases in oxygen consumption (VO<sub>2</sub>Max) and leukocytes count (LC).</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Aerobic training</b>
	2.	<b>oxygen consumption</b>
	3.	<b>leukocytes count</b>
	4.	<b>Chemotherapy</b>
	5.	<b>Breast cancer</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>99 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية التدريبات الهوائية على معدل استهلاك الأوكسجين والكريات البيضاء بمرضى سرطان الثدي الخاضعين للعلاج الكيماوى.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5127-5128.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Ebtsam Helmy Ahmed Allam</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of Ultrasound Cavitation on Lipoedema of Lower Limb</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakria M. Emam Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Khowailed Abd El-Halim Khowailed</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the effect of ultrasound cavitation on lipoedema of lower limb (outer female thigh superficial lipoedema). <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> (Measurement of the thigh circumference and thigh skin fold). <b>Methods:</b> 60 female patients with superficial lipoedema in the outer thigh; were divided into two groups. <b>Group (A):</b> received the focus ultrasonic cavitation and cycling training .<b>Group (B):</b> received only cycling training for two successive months, duration of treatment was 15 minutes session for either the focus ultrasonic cavitation or the cycling training day after day for two successive months. <b>Results:</b> Results showed that application of cycling training alone as in group (B) or application of focus ultrasonic cavitation in addition to the cycling training as in group (A) had a valuable effects on the superficial lipoedema in the outer female thigh as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in TCM and TSF. <b>Conclusion:</b> - Both protocols of treatment were effective in decreasing the superficial lipoedema in the outer female thigh. But application of focus ultrasonic cavitation in addition to the cycling training was fruitful and more beneficial than the cycling training alone.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Focus ultrasonic cavitation</b>
	2.	<b>Cycling training</b>
	3.	<b>Lipoedema</b>
	4.	<b>Lower Limb</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>146 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير التجويف بالموجات فوق الصوتية على تكتل خلايا الدهون بالطرف السفلى.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4805-4806.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Eman Elsayed Hassan Fayed</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of pressure relief insoles versus exercise therapy prevention of ulceration in the neuropathic diabetic foot</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Nagwa Mohamed Badr</b>
	2.	<b>Samah Mahmoud</b>
	3.	<b>Sally Adel Hakim,</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Patients with diabetic peripheral neuropathy are at an increased risk for developing foot ulcerations, Early detection and effective management can reduce the severity of complications. The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of insole versus physiotherapeutic intervention on planter pressure distribution for ankle and foot. <b>Subjects and methods:</b> Sixty Saudi women with neuropathic diabetic foot, their ages ranged from 45-60 years, were assigned into three equal groups, study group 1 (<math>G_1</math>) used specifically prescribed insoles while study group 2 (<math>G_2</math>) received physiotherapeutic intervention 60 minutes per day, 3 sessions a week for 8 weeks. Control group (<math>G_3</math>) took only their medical treatment. A capacitance-based pressure platform was used for detecting the pattern of planter pressure and contact area. <b>Results:</b> Within group comparison showed a significant decrease in the planter pressure and increase of the contact area (<math>p \leq 0.05</math>). Between groups comparison revealed a significant effect of both insoles and physiotherapeutic intervention (<math>p \leq 0.05</math>). The calculated percentage of change showed that there is an improvement of <math>G_2</math> more than <math>G_1</math>. <b>Conclusion:</b> Both Insole and Physiotherapeutic intervention effectively prevent the diabetic foot ulceration supported by significant changes in peak plantar pressure distribution and foot contact area. This findings suggest that exercises are more effective than insoles in reducing peak pressure and increasing foot contact area and thus preventing foot ulcers.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Diabetic foot</b>
	2.	<b>Insole</b>
	3.	<b>Planter pressure</b>
	4.	<b>Exercise</b>
	5.	<b>ulceration</b>
	6.	<b>Plantar ulceration</b>
	7.	<b>neuropathic diabetic foot</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>162 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير النعال المخفضة للضغط مقابل التمرينات العلاجية للوقاية من تقرحات القدم لدى مرضى السكري.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5097-5098.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Hussein Gamal Hussein Mogahed</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Response of Bladder Reservoir Function to Low Level Laser Acupuncture in Primary Monosymptomatic Nocturnal Enuresis</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Wafaa Hussein Borhan</b>
	2.	<b>Sherif Ahmed Gabr Sowar</b>
	3.	<b>Ashraf Hassan Mohamed</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The purpose:</b> This study was undertaken to investigate the response of bladder reservoir function to low level laser acupuncture in primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis. Fifty patients with age ranging from 5-19 years were randomly assigned into two equal groups suffering from primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis. Patients in group (A) received helium neon laser operating at a wavelength of 632, 8 nm and 10 mW power on acupuncture points and behavioral therapy. While Patients in group (B) received sham laser (placebo) and behavioral therapy. Both groups were treated for one month (3 sessions/week) and assessment was carried out by frequency / volume chart (bladder diary) and progress chart for one month (pretreatment and every 2 weeks) and the collected data was analyzed by paired t-test, unpaired t-test and ANOVA. <b>Results:</b> There was a non-significant difference in the pre-treatment mean values of average bladder capacity during a day, maximum bladder capacity during a day, urine volume during a night between both groups (A and B). While there was a significant difference after 2 weeks of treatment where p-value was 0.04, 0.037, 0.013 respectively and finally there was a significant difference after 4 weeks of treatment where p-value was 0.005, 0.016, 0.003 respectively. The results of this study supports the expectation that low level laser acupuncture has an effect on bladder reservoir function and decreasing bedwetting in primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis. <b>Conclusion:</b> low level laser acupuncture has an effect on bladder reservoir function in primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>low level laser</b>
	2.	<b>Acupuncture</b>
	3.	<b>Primary monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis</b>
	4.	<b>Bladder Reservoir Function</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>104 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>الإستجابة التخزينية للمثانة لإستخدام الليزر منخفض الشدة على نقاط الوخز بالإبر الصينية في حالات السلس البولي الليلي الاولي أحادى العرض.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4883-4884.</b>



<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Kamal El Din Ahmed Marie</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Response of male pudendal neuralgia to two different pulsed electromagnetic field treatment programs</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Khowaileed Abd-Elhalim Khowaileed</b>
	3.	<b>Maha Abd El Monem Hassan,</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of two different pulsed electromagnetic field therapy programs on male pudendal neuralgia. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> Measurement of the serum cortisol level (SCL), naproxen medicament intake (NMI) and the visual analogue scale (VAS). <b>Methods:-</b> Sixty male patients who had chronic pudendal neuralgia were participated in the study, their ages ranged from 30 to 50 years, they were randomly divided into 3 equal groups in number; 2 experimental groups (A) and (B) and a control one (C). Group (A) received a program of strong impulses, stimulating South polarity of the magnetic in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care. Group (B) received a program of mild impulses, soothing North polarity of the magnetic pulses in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care. Group (C) received the traditional physical therapy and medical care only for 4 months. The pulsed electromagnetic field therapy (PEMF) was applied once daily, three times per week for 4 months as a total period of treatment, each session was conducted for 20 minutes in the form 10 minutes over the perineal area the other 10 minutes were applied over the buttocks medial to the ischial spines bilaterally (5 minutes for each side). <b>Results and conclusion:-</b> Results showed a highly significant reduction in SCL, NMI and VAS at the end of the treatment program in groups (A) and (B). So both programs of strong impulses and mild impulses in groups (A) and (B) were effective in improving the male pudendal neuralgia as manifested by the highly significant decrease in SCL, NMI and VAS. But program of mild impulses was more fruitful and beneficial than the strong impulses program.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Pulsed electromagnetic field therapy</b>
	2.	<b>Pudendal neuralgia</b>
	3.	<b>Naproxen medicament intake</b>
	4.	<b>male</b>
	5.	<b>Serum cortisol level</b>
	6.	<b>Visual analogue scale</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>162 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية برنامجيين مختلفين للعلاج بالمجال الكهرومغناطيسي المتقطع علي الام العصب الفرجي لدى الرجال.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5107-5108.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Latifa Bakry Hussein Khataby</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Aerobic Exercise versus Resisted Exercise on Immunoglobulins in Breast Cancer Patients</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Wafaa Hussein Borhan</b>
	2.	<b>Mohamed Gamil Abd El Moneam</b>
	3.	<b>Laila Ahmed Rashed</b>
	4.	<b>Samah Hosny Naguib</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was carried out to compare between the effect of aerobic exercise and resisted exercise program on immunoglobulins in breast cancer patients. <b>Methods:</b> Sixty patients with breast cancer were included in this study and were randomly divided into three equal groups: (A,B and C).Group A underwent chemotherapy received Aerobic exercise , 3 times per week for 5 months, group B underwent chemotherapy received Resisted exercise , 3 times per week for 5 months and Group C received chemotherapy for one session every 21 day . The clinical findings of the patients were analyzed before and after the treatment via serum blood analysis. All sixty patients completed the study. The collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and ANOVA test for comparison between the mean of groups. <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant increase in immunoglobulin A while there was no significance in immunoglobulin G in group A and B compared with the group C. In relation to serum blood analysis the study revealed that the results obtained in group A and B were superior to that of group C. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that aerobic and resisted exercise has significant improvement in immunoglobulin IgA at breast cancer patients underwent chemotherapy as evidenced by serum blood analysis. Aerobic and Resisted exercise was considered as a safe and effective modality for improvement of immunoglobulin at breast cancer patients.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Breast cancer</b>
	2.	<b>Aerobic Exercise</b>
	3.	<b>Resisted Exercise</b>
	4.	<b>Immunoglobulins</b>
	5.	<b>Cancer Patients</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>110 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>التمرينات الهوائية مقابل تمارين المقاومة على جلوبوليينات المناعة في مرضى سرطان الثدي.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5059-5060.</b>



<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mahmoud El-Shazly Mahmoud</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of Shock Wave Therapy on the Post Mastectomy Lymphedema</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Wafaa Hussien Borhan</b>
	2.	<b>Wael Naeem Thabet</b>
	3.	<b>Ashraf Hassan Mohammed Soliman</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Post-mastectomy lymphedema is a chronic, debilitating disorder that is frequently misdiagnosed, treated too late or not treated at all. So this study was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of shockwave therapy on the post-mastectomy lymphedema. <b>Methods:</b> Sixty female patients with post mastectomy lymphedema (stage 2), there ages ranged from 30 to 50 years selected randomly from the Out Patient Clinics of National Cancer Institute and Physical Therapy Faculty divided into two equal groups (shockwave group A and control group B). Shock wave group received 12 sessions of shockwave therapy (2000 shots, 4 Hz, 0.040–0.069 mJ/mm<sup>2</sup>, pressure 1 bar) 2 sessions/week for 6 weeks beside traditional physical therapy program for lymphedema 3 sessions/week for 6 weeks, the control group received traditional physical therapy program 3 sessions/week for 6 weeks. Assessment was carried out before treatment and after 6 weeks post treatment. the U.L volume was measured by tape measurement tool. Shoulder (abduction, flexion and external rotation) ROM measured by electronic goniometer. Skin thickness was measured by ultrasonography. The gained data was analyzed by SPSS program. <b>Results:</b> Post treatment results showed that there was a significant improvement in upper limb volume and shoulder ROM in both groups in favor of the study group. Also it showed that there was significant decrease in skin thickness measures in group A but there was non-significant decrease in skin thickness in group. <b>Conclusion:</b> shock wave is an effective modality in treatment of the post-mastectomy lymphedema.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Lymphedema</b>
	2.	<b>Mastectomy</b>
	3.	<b>Shockwave therapy</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>122 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير العلاج بالموجات التصادمية علي الورم الليمفاوى ما بعد استئصال الثدي .</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4931-4932.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mahmoud Hamada Mohamed Abdel Wahed</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Ultrasonographic Response To Low-Intensity Laser Therapy In Chronic Prostatitis</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Haidy Nady Asham</b>
	3.	<b>Ahmed Abd-Ellatef Moharam</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to detect the ultrasonographic and prostatitis-symptom severity index responses to low intensity laser as an adjuvant therapy in chronic bacterial prostatitis in the presence of urogenital chlamydia. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> Measurement of the prostatitis-symptom severity index (PSSI) and the ultrasonographic prostatic volume (UPV) in CC. <b>Methods:-</b> forty five patients who had chronic bacterial prostatitis in the presence of urogenital chlamydia were participated in this study, their ages ranged from 35 to 50 years, they were randomly divided into 3 equal groups in number, groups (A), (B) and group (C). Group (A) received the traditional physical therapy treatment in addition to the low-intensity laser on the prostatic gland (over the perineal trigger points) 3 times / week for 2 months plus the Ciprofloxacin HCL 500 mg tablets as an antibacterial therapy in a dose 500 mg twice a day. Group (B) received the traditional physical therapy treatment plus the Ciprofloxacin HCL 500 mg tablets as an antibacterial therapy in a dose 500 mg twice a day. Group (C) received only the traditional physical therapy treatment. <b>Results and conclusion:-</b> Results showed a highly significant reduction in PSSI and UPV at the end of the treatment program in both groups (A) and (B), with non-significant difference in group (C) at the end of the treatment program. So programmes of treatment in groups (A) and (B) were effective in improving the chronic bacterial prostatitis in the presence of urogenital chlamydia as manifested by the highly significant reduction in PSSI and UPV. But addition of low intensity laser as an adjuvant therapy in chronic bacterial prostatitis in the presence of urogenital chlamydia to the ciprofloxacin HCL in group (A) was more fruitful and beneficial than the ciprofloxacin HCL alone in group (B).</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Low intensity laser</b>
	2.	<b>Urogenital chlamydia</b>
	3.	<b>Ciprofloxacin HCL</b>
	4.	<b>Ultrasonographic prostatic volume</b>
	5.	<b>Prostatitis-symptom severity index</b>
	6.	<b>Chronic bacterial prostatitis</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>130 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>إستجابة التصوير بالموجات فوق الصوتية لل علاج بالليزر منخفض الشدة فى التهاب البروستاتا المزمن.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5099-5100.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Mahmoud Samir Zaghoul Fahmi</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of Shock Wave Therapy on the Post Burn Scars</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek Khalaf</b>
	2.	<b>Wael Naeem Thabet</b>
	3.	<b>Haidy Nady Asham</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> Several sources of damage to the reticular dermis and subcutis may lead to cutaneous scarring, including burns, abrasions and surgery. In clinical practice many hypertrophic scars are difficult to manage. And so, this study was performed to evaluate the effect of shock wave therapy on patients with post-burn scars. <b>Subjects:</b> Forty patients were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 20 to 45 years, they were divided into two groups: Group (A) received shockwave therapy and traditional physical therapy, 2 days/week for 6 weeks. Group (B) received traditional physical therapy, 2 days/week for 6 weeks. <b>Assessment:</b> The measurements were done before the study and after 6 weeks of treatment for both groups by using Vancouver scar scale (grading system) and ultrasonography (for scar thickness). <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant reduction in scar thickness with (p value=0.0001) and in total score of Vancouver scar scale with (p value=0.0001). <b>Conclusion:</b> Shock wave therapy is effective in managing immature post-burn scars.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Hypertrophic scar</b>
	2.	<b>Shock wave therapy</b>
	3.	<b>Post Burn Scars</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>106 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير العلاج بالموجات التصادمية في علاج ندبات ما بعد الحروق.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4945-4946.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Moataz Elsayed Ezzeldin Mohamed</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Monochromatic infrared energy versus neuromuscular electrical stimulation In post burn tarsal tunnel Syndrome</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy E. Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Mohamed Awad Almarakby</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of monochromatic infrared energy (MIRE) versus neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) in post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome. Methods of evaluation (Measurement of the motor and sensory conduction velocities of the medial and lateral plantar branches of the tibial nerve). Methods:- Sixty patients with ages ranging from 20 to 35 years and suffering from burns at chronic phase (post-hospitalization period), affecting lower limbs, with the percentage of total body surface area (TBSA) ranging from 20% to 30% and their early diagnosis was a burn of 2nd or 3rd degree and complicated with post-burn tarsal tunnel syndrome. They were divided into three groups. Group (A) composed of 20 patients received the MIRE and the traditional physical therapy were applied. Group (B) received the NMES and the traditional physical therapy were applied. Group (C) received traditional physical therapy. All patients received the traditional physical therapy in the form of ice massage, pulsed ultrasonic, stretching exercises for the cuff muscles and ankle pump exercises. The treatment program was conducted for 20 minutes, 3 times / week for six weeks. Measurements were conducted before starting the treatment as a first record and at the end of the six week of treatment as a second (final) record. Results and conclusion:- Results showed that application of both the MIRE and NMES had a valuable improving effects on the post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in the prolonged motor distal latency and sensory distal latency of the medial and lateral plantar branches of the posterior tibial nerve. So both MIRE and NMES were effective and nearly equivalent in improving the post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome as manifested by the highly significant decreases in the prolonged motor distal latency and sensory distal latency of the medial and lateral plantar branches of the posterior tibial nerve.</p>
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Monochromatic infrared energy</b>
	2.	<b>Neuromuscular electrical stimulation</b>
	3.	<b>Post burn tarsal tunnel syndrome</b>
	4.	<b>Motor and sensory distal latencies</b>
	5.	<b>Posterior tibial nerve</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>133</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>طاقة الأشعة تحت الحمراء أحادية اللون مقابل التنبيه الكهربى العصبى العضلى لظاهرة نفق العظم الكاحلى فيما بعد الحروق.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>5101-5102.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Nesma Morgan Abd El-Aziz Allam</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Effect of Combination of Acapella Device and Breathing Exercises on Treatment of Pulmonary Complications after Upper Abdominal Surgeries</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek Khalaf</b>
	2.	<b>Wael Naem Thabet</b>
	3.	<b>Zizi Mohamed Ibrahim Ali</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The purpose:</b> This study was conducted to investigate the effect of combination of Acapella device and breathing exercises on treatment of pulmonary complications after upper abdominal surgeries. <b>Subjects:</b> Sixty patients (29 males and 31 females) underwent upper abdominal surgery with ages ranged from 20-50 years were selected randomly and divided into two equal groups in number each group contains 30 patients. Patients in group (A) received breathing exercises, Acapella device and traditional chest physical therapy program while patients in group (B) received only traditional chest physical therapy program. <b>Assessment:</b> Patients in both groups were assessed before treatment (pre-training) and after treatment (post-training) to measure pulmonary function (forced vital capacity [FVC] and forced expiratory volume in the first second [FEV1]) using spirometer. <b>Results:</b> The results of this study showed that combination of breathing exercises and Acapella device were effective in treatment of post operative pulmonary complications through significant increase in FVC and FEV1. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that combination of breathing exercises and Acapella device were effective in treatment of post operative pulmonary complications after upper abdominal surgeries.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Acapella device</b>
	2.	<b>Breathing exercises</b>
	3.	<b>Pulmonary complications</b>
	4.	<b>Upper Abdominal Surgeries</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>106 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>تأثير دمج جهاز الاكابلا والتمارين التنفسية في علاج المضاعفات الرئوية بعد جراحات البطن العلوية.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4939-4940.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Rokaia Ali Zain El Abedeen Mohamed Toson</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Treatment of Chronic Tinnitus with Low Level Laser Therapy</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Khalek Khalaf</b>
	2.	<b>Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Seleim</b>
	3.	<b>Maha Abd I Monem</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of the low level laser therapy (LLLT) in cases of chronic tinnitus. <b>Subjects:</b> Sixty patients were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 30-50 years. They were randomly divided into two equal groups: Group (A) received LLLT (Ga-As), Duration of treatment was 20 minutes, 3 times per week, day after day for 1 month as a total period of treatment. Group (B) received placebo laser, for 20 minutes, 3 times per week, day after day for 1 month as a total period of treatment. <b>Assessment:</b> Patients in both groups were assessed by VAS, TSI questionnaire and MML test for each patient before and 1 month after treatment. <b>Results:</b> There was more improvement in tinnitus in patients treated with low level laser therapy than those treated with placebo laser as evidenced by the final results compared with the baseline. <b>Conclusion:</b> Low level laser therapy is effective in the treatment of chronic tinnitus.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Tinnitus</b>
	2.	<b>Low level laser therapy</b>
	3.	<b>VAS</b>
	4.	<b>Chronic Tinnitus</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>139 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>علاج طنين الأذن المزمن بالليزر منخفض الشدة.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4937-4938.</b>



<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Saly Maher Ahmed Elkeblawy</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Low Level Laser Therapy versus Ultrasonic Cavitation in Abdominal Adiposity after Gastric Bypass in Female</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Ashraf Ahmed M. Enb</b>
	3.	<b>Samah Hosney Nagib</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of the ultrasonic cavitation versus low level laser therapy in the treatment of abdominal adiposity in female post gastric bypass. Subjects: Sixty female suffering from localized fat deposits at the abdomen of area after gastric bypass. Their body mass index ranged from 30 to 39.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>. They were divided randomly and equally into three groups Group (1): received low level laser therapy plus bicycle exercises and abdominal exercises for three months, Group (2): were received ultrasonic cavitation therapy plus bicycle exercises and abdominal exercises for three months, and Group (3): were received bicycle exercises and abdominal exercises for 3 months. Methods: data were obtained for each patient including waist circumferences, waist hip ratio, skin fold and ultrasonography. Measurements were done after six weeks postoperative (pre- treatment) and after three months from treatment post-treatment. Results: showed a statistically significant difference in waist circumference, skin fold and ultrasonography measurements in the three groups. Post treatment the highly significant difference was observed in Group (1) and Group (2). Also there was a non-significant difference between Group (1) and Group (2). Conclusion: these results suggested that both low level laser therapy and ultrasonic cavitation had a significant effect on abdominal adiposity after gastric bypass in female</b></p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Gastric Bypass</b>
	2.	<b>Low level laser therapy</b>
	3.	<b>Ultrasonic cavitation</b>
	4.	<b>Abdominal Adiposity</b>
	5.	<b>Female</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>152 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>العلاج بالليزر منخفض المستوى مقابل إذابة الدهون بالموجات فوق الصوتية على سمنة البطن بعد تحويل مسار المعدة لدى السيدات.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4961-4962.</b>

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Sherehan Ashraf Anwar</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of Low Level Laser in the Treatment of Postherpetic Neuralgia of the Sciatic Nerve</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy</b>
	2.	<b>Hamed Abdalla Hamed</b>
	3.	<b>Zizi Mohammed Ibrahim Ali</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Doctoral.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2016.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate efficacy of low level laser therapy in the treatment of postherpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. <b>Methods of evaluation:</b> Measurement of the visual analogue scale (VAS) and neuropathic pain scale (NPS). <b>Methods:-</b> Forty patients (males and females) who had postherpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, their ages were ranged from 45 to 65 years, they were selected randomly from patients of the dermatological out patients' clinic; Patients were randomly divided into 2 equal groups in number: Group (A) was composed of 20 patients who received the low level laser therapy. Group (B) was composed of 20 patients who received the placebo laser therapy. <b>Results and Conclusion:</b> - Results showed that application of the low level laser therapy (LLLT) was effective in improving postherpetic neuralgia of the sciatic nerve as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in the visual analogue scale (VAS) and the neuropathic pain scale (NPS).</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Low level laser therapy</b>
	2.	<b>postherpetic neuralgia</b>
	3.	<b>visual analogue scale (VAS)</b>
	4.	<b>neuropathic pain scale.</b>
	5.	<b>Sciatic Nerve</b>
<b>Classification number</b>	:	<b>000.000.</b>
<b>Pagination</b>	:	<b>131 p.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>فاعلية الليزر منخفض الشدة في علاج ألم العصب الوركي بعد القوباء.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>4875-4876.</b>