

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

**Physical Therapy Department of Surgery**

**Master Degree  
2012**

<b>Author</b>	:	Ahmed Aref Ahmed.
<b>Title</b>	:	Serological response and polymerase chain reaction to polarized light in orofacial herpes simplex lesions.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ahmed Gaafer Hegazy.
	3.	Ashraf Hasan Mohamed Soliaman.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the polarized light therapy and topical acyclovir cream 5% versus topical acyclovir cream 5% in orofacial herpes simplex infection type I. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of visual analogue scale and serological tests (IgG, IgM) as well as the polymerase chain reaction). <b>Methods:</b> - 40 patients (Male and Female) who have herpes simplex virus infection type-I, were divided into two groups. <b>Group (A)</b> received polarized light therapy and topical acyclovir cream 5%. <b>Group (B)</b> received topical acyclovir cream 5% only; duration of treatment was daily for 10 minutes for a treatment period of 14 days in addition to the topical acyclovir cream 5% twice / day through the treatment period. <b>Results:</b> - Result showed that polarized light therapy and topical acyclovir cream 5% were effective and more beneficial than topical acyclovir cream 5% alone in improving the orofacial herpes pain and cutaneous manifestations. <b>Conclusion:</b> Polarized light therapy and topical acyclovir cream 5% were valuable in orofacial herpes pain and cutaneous manifestation via inducing changes in the visual analogue scale and serological tests (IgG, IgM) as well as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	serological tests.
	2.	Polarized light therapy.
	3.	polymerase chain reaction.
	4.	acyclovir cream 5%.
	5.	orofacial herpes simplex lesions.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	الإستجابة المصلية ورجعية سلسلة البلمرة للعلاج بالضوء المستقطب على إصابات الحلاء الفمى الوجهى البسيط.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2729-2730.

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

Author	:	Ahmed Mahmoud Kadry.
Title	:	Corticosteroids Iontophoresis versus Phonophoresis in Treatment of Atopic Dermatitis.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El-hamed Noser.
	2.	Hany Mohamed El Nazer.
	3.	Smah Housny Nageb.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2012.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> To compare between the therapeutic efficacy of corticosteroids iontophoresis and phonophoresis approaches in minimizing skin thickness and atopic dermatitis. There purposes were achieved by assessing the calculation of scoring atopic dermatitis (SCORAD) score and determination of skin thickness by using high frequency ultrasonography as objective methods of evaluation. <b>Methods:</b> 30 patients (Male and Female) who have atopic dermatitis, were divided into two groups. Group (A) received dexamethasone iontophoresis therapy. Group (B) received dexamethasone phonophoresis therapy; duration of treatment was day after day for 10 minutes for a treatment period in Group A and 5 minutes in Group B for 30 days <b>Results:</b> Result showed that dexamethasone iontophoresis and phonophoresis reduce skin thickness and SCORAD index in group (A) and (B) with a percentage of 45.77%, 43.84% respectively for the thickness of skin and 81.94%, 72.07% respectively for SCORAD. <b>Conclusion:</b> iontophoresis and phonophoresis of dexamethasone were valuable in treating atopic dermatitis via decreasing in thickness of the skin and SCORAD index. Iontophorsis is more effective than phonophoresis regarding SCORAD index.</p>		
Key words	1.	Dexamethasone.
	2.	Atopic dermatitis.
	3.	Iontophoresis.
	4.	Phonophoresis.
	5.	Skin thickness.
	6.	SCORAD index.
	7.	Corticosteroids Iontophoresisi.
Arabic Title Page	:	المقارنة بين توصيل الكورتيزون بالموجات الصوتية وتوصيلة بالتيار الكهربائي في علاج التهاب الجلد التأتبي.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2879-2880.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Amira Abd El Sattar El Amir Ahmed.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of radio frequency after liposuction of flabby arms in female.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd ELhamid Nossier
	2.	Ahmed Mohammed Abd Elaziz
	3.	Haidy Nady Ashem
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of the radiofrequency on flabby arms after liposuction in females. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients with flabby arms after liposuction operations were randomly divided into two equal groups (study group and control group). The methods of assessment included ( skin fold caliper and tape measure). For study group, they received RF therapy twice/ week for one month and half while control group received only liposuction . <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant decrease in arm size and skin fold in study group compared with the control group, the study revealed that the results obtained in study group were superior to that of control group. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that radiofrequency (RF) was effective in improving the cosmetic appearance of arm, decreasing skin laxity and improving the appearance.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Liposuction.
	2.	Flabby arm.
	3.	Radiofrequency.
	4.	Obesity .
	5.	radio frequency.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية تردد الراديو بعد عملية شفط دهون الأذرع المترهلة في السيدات.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3159-3160.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Ashraf Mohamed Galal Ahmed Niazy El Barkouky.
<b>Title</b>	:	The Effect Of Selective Physical Therapy Program On Patients With Renal Transplantation.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Wafaa hussein borhan.
	2.	Dawlat Mohamed Abd El Hameed Belal.
	3.	Ali Osman Ali Selim.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>This study was conducted to investigate the effect of selective physical therapy exercise program on patients with Renal Transplantation (RT). Their ages ranged between 20-40 years and their data were collected from Renal transplantation and Nephrology clinics of Kasr El Aini, El Mattarya and El Mokaweloon hospitals. These patients were randomly divided into two equal groups in numbers, 15 patients per group. Group a received selective physical exercise program that was applied one month after surgery and continued for 3 months. Group B did not receive this training program but was instructed to be active. For both groups, the following measurements were conducted one month after surgery, and 3 months later: (1) Cardio – pulmonary exercise testing, (2) Quadriceps muscle strength using hand-held dynamometry, and (3) bone mineral density measurement, using Dual Energy, X Ray Absorpitiometry. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients were evaluated using descriptive statistics. The difference of the outcome measures between post-operative and baseline scores was computed using paired-t- test and for comparison between the 2 groups the unpaired (independent) t-test was used. Statistical significance was set at 0.05 for all tests. The results revealed non significant results after 3 months without training program for group (B), while group (A) revealed a significant increase in quadriceps muscle strength, bone mineral density and cardio-pulmonary endurance after 3 months exercise training program.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Physical Therapy exercises.
	2.	Quadriceps Muscle strength.
	3.	Osteoporosis.
	4.	Cardio - Pulmonary endurance.
	5.	Renal Transplantation.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير برنامج العلاج الطبيعي على مرضي زرع الكلي.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2871-2872.

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

Author	:	Dalia Galal Al Sayed.
Title	:	Validation of the Arabic version of Modified QuickDASH -9 scale to measure the quality of recovery after upper limb burn injury.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd El Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Ahmed Amin El Sheikh.
	3.	Ali Osman Ali.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2012.
Abstract	:	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To assess validity and reliability of the Arabic -language version of the Modified QuickDASH -9 scale to measure the quality of recovery after upper limb burn injury to ensure better care delivery. <b>Methods:</b> The study was performed in two steps : The first was the translation of Modified QuickDASH-9 scale into Arabic and performing cultural adaptation. The second was the assessment of its psychometric properties for the Egyptian population. 40 Egyptians patients with upper limb burn injury were asked to fill the Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9 scale, average one week interval, they were asked to re-fill the scale for test re-test reliability. Reliability was investigated for repeatability and internal consistency. 20 experts were asked to complete the Arabic Index of Content Validity (ICV) to evaluate the content validity. Correlation study was performed between age and the measured scores which represent the disability level. The effects of some independent variables (gender, educational level, body part injury and presence of bilateral and unilateral injury) on both measured scores were examined. <b>Results:</b> The internal consistency of the Modified QuickDASH-9 was acceptable (Cronbach alpha=0.7) and test- retest reliability was excellent (Pearson correlation coefficient = 0.969). There was no age correlation with the first score and also with the second one. The results showed that there was no significant difference in both scores in respect to gender but it showed that educational level, body part injury and presence of bilateral and unilateral injury caused significant differences. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that the Arabic Modified QuickDASH-9 questionnaire is valid and reliable enough to measure the quality of recovery after upper limb burn injury.</p>
Key words	1.	Modified QuickDASH-9 ( Arabic version).
	2.	Functional Disability Measure.
	3.	Cultural adaptation.
	4.	Psychometric Properties.
	5.	Upper Limb Burn injury.
Arabic Title Page	:	التحقق من صحة النسخة العربية لمقياس آلام الذراع والكتف واليد (مختصر- 9) لقياس مدى الشفاء لحالات حروق الطرف العلوى.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2853-2854.</b>



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<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Danya Awni Aydi.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Efficacy of Low Level Laser versus Aerobic Exercise on Abdominal Obesity after Vertical Banded Gastroplasty.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Wafaa Hussein Borhan.</b>
	2.	<b>Ashraf Ahmed Mohammed Enb.</b>
	3.	<b>Samah Hosney Nagib</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the laser and aerobic exercises on the abdominal obesity after vertical banded gastroplasty. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the waist circumference and abdominal skin fold. <b>Methods:</b> - 30 female patients with abdominal obesity after vertical banded gastroplasty were divided into two groups. Group (A) received laser application. Group (B) received aerobic exercises training, duration of treatment was 20 minutes, every other day for one month as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> Results showed that both laser and aerobic exercises training were effective, but aerobic exercises training were more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the abdominal obesity after vertical banded gastroplasty. <b>Conclusion:</b> The two treatment methods were effective in decreasing the abdominal obesity after vertical banded gastroplasty as evidenced by the significant decrease in WCM and ASF, but aerobic exercises was more advantageous.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>Low level laser therapy.</b>
	2.	<b>Aerobic exercises.</b>
	3.	<b>abdominal obesity.</b>
	4.	<b>Vertical Banded Gastroplasty.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>مقارنة بين تأثير الليزر منخفض الشدة والتمارين الهوائية على سمنة البطن بعد عمليات تدبيس المعدة.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3061-3062.</b>

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

Author	:	Hussein Gamal Hussein Mogahed.
Title	:	Efficacy of Collagenase I Phonophoresis on Deep Partial Thickness Burn Wound.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan.
	2.	Salah Abdel Ghani.
	3.	Ali osman Ali.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2012.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose: This study was undertaken to investigate the efficacy of collagenase I phonophoresis on deep partial thickness burn wound. Thirty patients with ages ranging from 20 – 40 years were randomly assigned into two groups of equal numbers suffering from deep partial thickness burn during 3 weeks of assessment and treatment. Patients in group (A) received medical treatment and topical collagenase with proper diet program, while patients in group (B) received medical treatment with proper diet program plus applying collagenase I phonophoresis on the burned wound (5 minutes session day after day for 3 weeks). Results: There was no significant difference in pre treatment values where the t-value was (0.83) and the p-value was (0.4), while there was a significant difference in the after 1 week treatment values where the t-value was (4.35) and p-value was (0.0001), and finally there was a significant difference in the after 3 weeks treatment values where the t-value was (2.44) and p-value was (0.02). The results of this study supported the expectation that collagenase I phonophoresis has an effect on acceleration deep partial thickness burn healing. Conclusion: collagenase I phonophoresis has an effect on acceleration deep partial thickness burn healing.</p>		
Key words	1.	collagenase I.
	2.	Phonophoresis.
	3.	Debridement.
	4.	deep partial thickness burn.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية إدخال الكولاجيناز واحد بالموجات فوق الصوتية على الحرق جزئي السمك العميق.
Library register number	:	2779-2780.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Latifa Bakry Hussein Khotaby.
<b>Title</b>	:	The efficacy of Monopolar Radiofrequency Therapy on Cellulite after Liposuction.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	AdeL Abd Elhamid Nossier.
	2.	Ashraf El Sabaei Mohammed.
	3.	Samah Hosny Nagib.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of monopolar radiofrequency therapy in the treatment of cellulite after liposuction. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty female patients with cellulite grade 3 were randomly divided into two equal groups (monopolar radiofrequency group and control group). The methods of assessment included cellulite grading scale and skin fold caliper. For monopolar radiofrequency group, they received monopolar radiofrequency therapy two times/week for one month while control group received sham monopolar radiofrequency therapy. <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant decrease in cellulite in monopolar radiofrequency group compared with the control group. In relation to cellulite grading scale and skin fold caliper the study revealed that the results obtained in study group were superior to that of control group. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that monopolar radiofrequency therapy was effective in controlling of cellulite in expression of decreasing degree of cellulite and improving the appearance.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Cellulite.
	2.	Monopolar Radiofrequency (MRF).
	3.	skin fold Caliper.
	4.	Liposuction.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية موجات تردد الراديو في علاج السليولايت بعد عملية شفط الدهون
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2837-2838.



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

<b>Author</b>	:	Mahmoud Ali Mahmoud Hendy.
<b>Title</b>	:	Effect of honey therapy versus polarized light in the treatment Of pressure ulcers.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ahmed Gaafar Hegazy
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the honey therapy versus polarized light therapy in accelerating pressure ulcers healing. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (wound surface area and wound volume). <b>Methods:</b> Forty-five (25 males and 20 females) complete or incomplete spinal cord injury patients with pressure ulcers were randomly divided into three group. Group (A) received honey therapy plus the regular wound care and traditional physical therapy. Group (B) received polarized light therapy plus the regular wound care and traditional physical therapy, duration of treatment was 10 minutes daily, every other day for 3 weeks. Group (C) (Control group) received only the regular wound care and traditional physical therapy. <b>Results:</b> Result showed that both honey therapy and the polarized light therapy were effective, but honey therapy was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing ulcer surface area and ulcer volume as well as improving healing of pressure ulcers than the polarized light therapy. <b>Conclusion:</b> both were effective in accelerating pressure ulcer healing, but honey therapy is more advantageous.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Honey therapy.
	2.	Polarized light therapy.
	3.	Pressure ulcers.
	4.	wound surface area.
	5.	wound volume.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير العلاج بعسل النحل مقابل الضوء المستقطب في علاج قرح الفراش.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2869-2870.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Mahmoud El-Shazly Mahmoud.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of negative pressure wound therapy on the lower ulcers.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Wafaa Hussien Borhan.
	2.	Wael Naeem Thabet.
	3.	Marwa Mahmoud Abd El-Motelb
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Background:</b> In clinical practice many wounds are slow to heal and difficult to manage. And so, this study was performed to evaluate the effect of Negative Pressure Wound Therapy on patient with lower limb ulcers. <b>Methodology:</b> thirty patients were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 50 to 70 years, divided into two groups: Group (A) received traditional medical treatment for 6 weeks. Group (B) received treatment with negative pressure wound therapy plus traditional medical treatment, 3 days/week for 6 weeks. The measurements were done before the study and after 6 weeks of treatment for both groups by using wound volume (saline injection) and wound surface area tools (Tracing method). <b>Results:</b> It showed reduction in the wound volume and wound surface area after treatment for group (A) and (B), with percentage of 7.79 %, 42.39 %, respectively for the wound volume and 10.51 %, 37.57 %, respectively for wound surface area. There was a highly significant difference between two groups after the treatment. <b>Conclusion:</b> Negative Pressure Wound Therapy was found to facilitate the rapid of granulation tissue and shorten healing time of the lower limb ulcers.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Negative Pressure Wound Therapy.
	2.	Lower limb ulcer.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية علاج الجروح بالضغط السلبي على قرح الطرف السفلي.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2781-2782.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Mina Victor Aziz.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation in Treatment of Postherpetic Neuralgia.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel A. Nossir.
	2.	Mohamed Abd El Naeem Salam.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose: This study was under taken to evaluate the efficacy of TENS versus Oral Corticosteroides only in Treatment of Pain in postherpetic neuralgia. Thirty patients males and females, age range from 20-40 years were randomly assigned into two groups of equal number complaining from pain were participated in this study: patients in group (A) (Study group) received TENS three times per week for 1 month while patients in group (B) (Control group) received oral corticosteroides for 1 month. Assesment including visual analogue sacale follow up, serum cortisol level test. Result: indicating nonsignificant differences in improvement between the two groups .Conclusion: TENS is efficient in treatment of pain in postherpetic neuralgia.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Postherpetic neuralgia.
	2.	Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS).
	3.	Oral corticosteroides
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية التنبيه الكهربى عبر الجلد في حالات الحزام النارى.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3141-3142.

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

Author	:	Mohamed Ahmed Azmy Ahmed
Title	:	Microcurrent stimulation versus posterior tibial nerve stimulation on pelvic myoneuropathy on males.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Ahmed Abd Alateef Moharum.
	3.	Ali Osman.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2012.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the posterior tibial nerve electrical stimulation and microcurrent stimulation on pelvic myoneuropathy. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the prostatitis symptom severity index). <b>Methods:-</b> 45 male patients with pelvic myoneuropathy, were divided into three groups. Group (A) received the posterior tibial nerve electrical stimulation plus the traditional physical therapy .Group (B) received the microcurrent stimulation plus the traditional physical therapy. Group (C) received the traditional physical therapy only, duration of treatment was 15 minutes , 3 times weekly for 3 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:-</b> Result showed that both the posterior tibial nerve electrical stimulation and the microcurrent stimulation were effective, but the microcurrent application was more fruitful and beneficial in decreasing the pelvic myoneuropathy. <b>Conclusion:-</b> - both were effective in decreasing pelvic myoneuropathy, but microcurrent application is more advantageous.</p>		
Key words	1.	Posterior tibial nerve electrical stimulation.
	2.	Microcurrent.
	3.	pelvic myoneuropathy.
	4.	serum cortisol level.
Arabic Title Page	:	التنبيه بالتيار الدقيق مقابل التنبيه العصبي القصي على الاعتلال العصبي العضلي للحوض لدى الرجال.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3113-3114.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Mohamed Ibrahime Abd Algalel.
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Pelvic Floor Exercise versus Functional Electrical Stimulation in the Treatment of Urge Urinary Incontinence in Adolescents.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Wafaa Hassan Borhan.
	2.	Mohamed Nour Aldein.
	3.	Ashraf Hassan Mohamed.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate effect pelvic floor exercise versus functional electrical stimulation in the treatment of urge urinary incontinence in adolescents. This study included thirty volunteer males, who have urinary incontinence. Their ages ranged from 15 to 20 years old. They were divided randomly into two groups, group (I) electrical stimulation group and group (II) pelvic floor exercise group. There was a significant increase in the bladder volume at the maximum cystometric capacity, in detrusor pressure at the maximum flow rate in the electrical stimulation group than that in the pelvic floor exercise group. There was a significant improvement in bladder stability for the stimulation group, while in the pelvic floor exercise group showed no significant improvement. In conclusion there is variable effect using pelvic floor exercise and electrical stimulation on pelvic floor muscles.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Functional electrical stimulation .
	2.	Pelvic floor exercise.
	3.	Urge urinary incontinence.
	4.	AdolescentsUrge Urinary Incontinence.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تمرينات قاع الحوض مقابل التنبيه الكهربائي الوظيفي في علاج السلس البولي لدى المراهقين.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3009-3010.</b>



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

Author	:	Mohammed Salah Shalaby.
Title	:	Polarized Light Efficacy On Genitofemoral And Ilioinguinal Postoperative Neuralgia.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Khowailed Abd-Elhalim Khowailed.
	3.	Ali Osman.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2012.
Abstract	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the polarized light therapy on the genitofemoral and ilioinguinal postoperative neuralgia. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the diclofenac sodium intake ). <b>Methods:</b> 40 male and female patients with postoperative genitofemoral and ilioinguinal neuralgia, were divided into two groups. Group (A) study group that received the polarized light therapy in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 3 months .Group (B) control group that received the the traditional physical therapy and medical care only for 3 months, duration of treatment was 10 minutes, every other day for the 3 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> Results showed that the polarized light therapy was effective in decreasing the genitofemoral and ilioinguinal postoperative neuralgia. <b>Conclusion:</b> Polarized light therapy is effective in decreasing the postoperative genitofemoral and ilioinguinal neuralgia as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in serum cortisol level and diclofenac sodium intake.</p>		
Key words	1.	Polarized Light Therapy.
	2.	Genitofemoral.
	3.	Ilioinguinal Postoperative Neuralgia.
	4.	Serum Cortisol Level.
	5.	Diclofenac Sodium Intake.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية العلاج بالضوء المستقطب على آلام العصب الفخذي التناسلي والإربي الحرقفي بعد الجراحة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2721-2722.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Nesma Morgan Abd El- Aziz Allam.
<b>Title</b>	:	Efficacy Of Monopolar Radiofrequency On Treatment Of Acne Scars.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
	2.	Hamed Abd Allah Hamed.
	3.	Maha Abd El Monem Hassan.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of the monopolar radiofrequency (MRF) in the treatment of acne scars. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients with acne scars were randomly divided into two equal groups (study group and control group). The methods of assessment included clinical evaluation scale for acne scarring (ECCA) and photographic method. For study group, they received MRF therapy twice/ week for one month while control group received only topical glycolic acid cream once/ day for one month. <b>Results:</b> The results showed that there was significant decrease in acne scars in study group compared with the control group, In relation to ECCA and photographic method the study revealed that the results obtained in study group were superior to that of control group. <b>Conclusion:</b> It was concluded that monopolar radiofrequency (MRF) was effective in controlling acne scars in expression of decreasing numbers of acne scars and improving the appearance.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Acne Vulgaris.
	2.	Acne Scars.
	3.	Monopolar Radiofrequency (MRF).
	4.	échelle d'évaluation clinique des cicatrices d'acné (ECCA).
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية تردد الراديو أحادي القطب في علاج ندبات حب الشباب.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2813-2814.

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

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Rehab Ahmed Nafady.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Early physical therapy intervention in limited shoulder range of motion following breast reconstruction surgery.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>Adel Abd El Hameed Nossier.</b>
	<b>2.</b>	<b>Wael Naeem Thabet Aziz.</b>
	<b>3.</b>	<b>Samah Hosny Naguib.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose this study was conducted to determine if differences existed between a group of 15 patients (study group) how had undergone breast reconstruction and received selected physical therapy program and a group of 15 similar patients ( Control group)who received traditional medical care only .Methods : All patients were evaluated day one post operative and after one month by using electrogoniometer to measure the ipsilateral shoulder range of motion for (flexion , abduction , and external rotation) and visual analogue scale for pain intensity. The physical therapy program began at first day post operative for the study group while the control group received traditional medical care only. Results : The collected data pre and post treatment was statistically compared and analyzed it showed highly significance improvements in the shoulder ROM and pain intensity in study group compared by the control group. Conclusion: these results suggested that early physical therapy intervention makes a significant contribution improving patient's functional level and quality of life.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>breast cancer.</b>
	<b>2.</b>	<b>Early physical therapy intervention.</b>
	<b>3.</b>	<b>beast reconstruction surgery.</b>
	<b>4.</b>	<b>postoperative care.</b>
	<b>5.</b>	<b>physical therapy intervention.</b>
	<b>6.</b>	<b>limited shoulder range of motion</b>
	<b>7.</b>	<b>Shoulder.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>التدخل المبكر للعلاج الطبيعي في المدى الحركي المحدود لمفصل الكتف فيما يلي عملية إعادة بناء الثدي.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2827-2828.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	<b>Rokaia Ali Zain El Abedeen Mohamed Toson.</b>
<b>Title</b>	:	<b>Low level laser therapy versus Ultraviolet B in treatment of female pattern hair loss.</b>
<b>Dept.</b>	:	<b>Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.</b>
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	<b>Wafaa Hussein Borhan.</b>
	2.	<b>Hany M.Ez Eldein El-Nazer.</b>
	3.	<b>Zizi Mohamed Ibrahim Ali.</b>
<b>Degree</b>	:	<b>Master.</b>
<b>Year</b>	:	<b>2012.</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> The current study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of the low level laser therapy (LLLT) versus Ultraviolet B (UVB) in cases of female pattern hair loss. <b>Methods:</b> Thirty patients were included in this study. Their ages ranged from 20-40 years. They were randomly divided into two equal groups. <b>Procedures:</b> Group (A) received LLLT, Duration of treatment was 15 minutes, 3 times per week for 3 months as a total period of treatment. Group (B) received UVB therapy, 3 times per week for 3 months as a total period of treatment. Method of evaluation was (Photographic evaluation via the 7-Point rating scale). <b>Results:</b> There was more improvement in hair regrowth in patients treated with low level laser therapy than those treated with Ultraviolet B for the temporal, vertex and frontal regions as evidenced by the final global photographs assessed versus the baseline global photographs using the 7- point rating scale. <b>Conclusion:</b> low level laser therapy is more beneficial than UVB therapy in the management of female pattern hair loss.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	<b>low level laser therapy.</b>
	2.	<b>Ultraviolet B.</b>
	3.	<b>Female pattern hair loss.</b>
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	<b>الليزر مقابل الأشعة فوق البنفسجية في علاج سقوط الشعر لدى السيدات.</b>
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>2885-2886.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Saly Maher Ahmed El keblawy.
<b>Title</b>	:	Ultrasound cavitation versus liposuction in abdominal adiposity in female.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd El hamid Nossier.
	2.	Ashraf Ahmed Mohammed Enab.
	3.	Samah Hosney Nagib.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of ultrasound cavitation versus liposuction in treatment of abdominal adiposity in female. Thirty female suffering from localized fat deposits at the abdomen area were included in the present study. They ranged in age from 30 to 40 years. They were classified randomly into two groups of equal number. Group I: fifteenfemalesuffering from localized fat deposits at the abdomen area received ultrasound cavitation program plus aerobic exercise- training, 3 time /week for one month. Group II: fifteenfemalesuffering from localized fat deposits at the abdomen area had liposuction plus aerobic exercise- training, 3 time /week for one month. Evaluation procedures were in form of measurement of body weight, BMI, waist circumferences, hip circumference, waist hip ratio and skin fold pre treatment and after one month post treatment. The results showed a statistically significant decrease body weight, BMI, waist circumferences, hip circumference, waist hip ratio and skin fold in both groups, with the highest rate of reduction in group I.It could be concluded that, ultrasound cavitation program plus aerobic exercise- training is more effective than liposuction plus aerobic exercise- training in the treatment of abdominal adiposity in female.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	Ultrasound cavitation.
	2.	Liposuction.
	3.	Abdomen fat adiposity.
	4.	BMI.
	5.	Obesity.
	6.	aerobic exercise.
	7.	training.
	8.	Female liposuction.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	الموجات فوق الصوتية التجويفية مقابل شفط الدهون على أنسجة البطن الدهنية في السيدات.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	2913-2914.



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

<b>Author</b>	:	Shaymaa Eldosokey Mohamed Eldemiry.
<b>Title</b>	:	Faradic stimulation versus resisted exercises on abdominal muscles post liposuction.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Adel Abd Elhamid Nossier.
	2.	Ibrahim Mohamed Zoheiry.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose :</b> faradic stimulation versus resisted exercises on abdominal muscles post liposuction. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the abdomen circumference "waist to hip ratio", manual assessment of abdominal muscle strength, and the shobers test ).30 female patients with weak and lax abdominal muscles post liposuction were divided in to two groups. Group (A) Received faradic stimulation. Group(B) had done resisted abdominal exercises duration of treatment was 20 minutes ,every day other day for three months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> showed that both faradic stimulation and resisted abdominal exercise were effective but faradic stimulation was more fruitful and beneficial in strengthening abdominal muscles post liposuction. <b>Conclusion:</b> the two treatment methods were effective in strengthening abdominal muscles post liposuction as evidenced by muscle strength values, modified shober test values(have a highly significant increase)and waist to hip ratio values(has significant decrease).</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	faradic stimulation.
	2.	resisted abdominal exercises.
	3.	weak and lax abdominal muscles.
	4.	abdominal muscles post liposuction.
	5.	post liposuction.
	6.	liposuction.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	تأثير التنبيه العصب الكهربى مقابل تمارين البطن لأصلاح ضعف عضلات البطن بعد عملية شفط الدهون.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	<b>3115-3116.</b>

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

<b>Author</b>	:	Shaymaa Mohamed Kamal El-Din.
<b>Title</b>	:	Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation Efficacy on Postoperative Chronic Inguinal Pain.
<b>Dept.</b>	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
<b>Supervisors</b>	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan.
	2.	Salah Abd El-Ghany.
	3.	Ali Osman Ali Selim.
<b>Degree</b>	:	Master.
<b>Year</b>	:	2012.
<b>Abstract</b>	:	
<p><b>Purpose:</b> to evaluate the efficacy of the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on the postoperative chronic inguinal pain. <b>Methods of evaluation</b> (Measurement of the serum cortisol level and the catafast medicament intake). <b>Methods:</b> 40 male and female patients with postoperative chronic inguinal pain, were divided into two groups. Group (A) study group that received the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation in addition to the traditional physical therapy and medical care for 3 months .Group (B) control group that received the traditional physical therapy and medical care only for 3 months, duration of treatment was 20 minutes, every other day for the 3 months as a total period of treatment. <b>Results:</b> Results showed that the transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation was effective in decreasing the postoperative chronic inguinal pain. <b>Conclusion:</b> transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation is effective in decreasing the postoperative chronic inguinal pain as evidenced by the highly significant decreases in serum cortisol level and catafast medicament intake.</p>		
<b>Key words</b>	1.	transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.
	2.	postoperative chronic inguinal pain.
	3.	serum cortisol level.
	4.	catafast medicament intake.
<b>Arabic Title Page</b>	:	فاعلية التنبيه العصبي الكهربائي عبر الجلد على الألام الأربية المزمنة بعد الجراحة.
<b>Library register number</b>	:	3117-3118.