

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน พฤษภาคม 2559

สาขาวิทยาศาสตร์สุขภาพ

Title :	Practices and perceptions of medical practitioners on potential antibiotic prescribing by pharmacists
Author :	Maresca Attard Pizzuto, Liberato Camilleri, Anthony Serracino-Inglott and Lilian M. Azzopardi
Journal :	Journal of Pharmaceutical Health Services Research: Article first published online-- 12 APR 2016 DOI: 10.1111/jphs.12135
Abstract :	<p>Background</p> <p>Antibiotics have been a breakthrough in medicine; however, their use is also associated with risks, one of which is the emergence of antimicrobial resistance. The misuse of antibiotics is affecting not just the individual patient but the community at large.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The aims were to investigate antibiotic practices among local medical practitioners and to assess their perception of potential antibiotic prescribing by pharmacists.</p> <p>Methods</p> <p>A questionnaire entitled 'Antibiotic Prescribing Practices Questionnaire' was developed to study medical practitioners' perception and practices on antibiotic prescribing and to establish pharmacists' contribution in prescribing and dispensing antibiotics. The questionnaire was disseminated to medical practitioners practising in Malta.</p> <p>Key findings</p> <p>180 medical practitioners answered the questionnaire. Activity of antibiotic against the most likely pathogen present is the most important drug-related factor when prescribing antibiotics according to 88% of respondents. Diagnosis is the most</p>

	<p>important factor which influences the choice of antibiotic in 91% of respondents. Pharmacists are regarded as being competent to treat common infections by 36% of medical practitioners.</p> <p>Conclusions</p> <p>Medical practitioners state that a clinical examination influences their prescribing of antibiotics. They assign the concept of lack of clinical examination competence by pharmacists to be one of the determining factors in their lack of support for pharmacist prescribing. A collaborative practice between medical practitioners and pharmacists should be evaluated before embarking on proposing national structures for pharmacist prescribing.</p>
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Accessing rehabilitation after stroke – a guessing game?
Author :	Pam Enderby, Anand Pandyan, Audrey Bowen, David Hearnden, Ann Ashburn, Paul Conroy, Pip Logan, Carl Thompson & Jacqueline Winter
Journal :	Disability and Rehabilitation-- Published online: 30 Apr 2016, DOI:10.3109/09638288.2016.1160448
Abstract :	<p>Aim: To explore the use, meaning and value of the term “rehabilitation potential”.</p> <p>Method: The authors of this commentary met to discuss concerns relating to the pressure on health service staff created by reduced length of stay in acute settings of those who have suffered a stroke and the need to determine the potential of a patient for rehabilitation in order to inform discharge arrangements. Points raised at this meeting were shared with an email group who over a 12-month period contributed to this paper.</p> <p>Results: The group agreed that: (a) Given that there is very limited evidence to guide judgements regarding rehabilitation potential following stroke at an early stage the need for rehabilitation needs to be reviewed on a regular basis over a long period and that this needs to be reflected in clinical guidelines. (b) Rehabilitation needs to be available in a broad range of care settings, in order that discharge from hospital is not equated with a lack of rehabilitation potential. (c) Research related to rehabilitation potential needs to be conducted. This should examine influences of</p>

	<p>decision-making and the algorithms associated with recovery and local policy on rehabilitation potential. (d) The economic benefits of rehabilitation needs further exploration. (e) Assessment of rehabilitation potential should be made more explicit and supported by appropriate evidence.</p> <p>Conclusion: Whilst further research is required to assist in determining the right time for people to benefit from formal rehabilitation this gives the impression that one dose of rehabilitation at a specific time will meet all needs. It is likely that a rehabilitation pathway identifying features required in the early stages following stroke as well as that required over many years in order to prevent readmission, maintain fitness and prevent secondary sequelae such as depression and social isolation would be beneficial.</p> <p>Implications for Rehabilitation</p> <p>The potential of a patient to benefit from rehabilitation may be overlooked due to other pressures.</p> <p>Some patients following a stroke will demonstrate potential to benefit from rehabilitation later than the majority and this is not always easy to predict.</p> <p>Regular reassessment is required in order to identify whether an individual will benefit from rehabilitation at a particular time.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journal

Title :	Helicobacter pylori: past, current and future treatment strategies with gastroretentive drug delivery systems
Author :	Anurag Verma, Juhi Dubey, Rahul Rama Hegde, Vaibhav Rastogi & J. K. Pandit
Journal :	Journal of Drug Targeting -- Published online: 19 Apr 2016, DOI:10.3109/1061186X.2016.1171326
Abstract :	Helicobacter pylori have been subject to intense investigation since its discovery from gastric biopsy in 1982. This gastropathogen has been regarded as serious public health problem due to its association with dyspepsia, gastritis, gastroduodenal ulcers, mucus-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma and gastric carcinoma. In vivo eradication of established H. pylori infections is difficult due to several factors such as gastric niche, coccoid form due to sub-minimum inhibitory concentration of antimicrobials, bacterial load, primary antibiotic resistance, patient

	<p>compliance and stability of therapeutics in gastric acid secretion. Considering these factors, a logical way to improve the outcome of the treatment is to develop dosage forms which are able to deliver the anti-helicobacter agents in the gastric niche for both local and systemic actions, simultaneously taking care of stability of therapeutics in acidic environment. Such dosage forms, which are popularly known as gastro retentive drug delivery systems (GRDDS), have the immense potential to effectively counter the problem of high bacterial load; prevent induction of coccoid bacteria thereby improving treatment outcome and compliance. This review describes efficacy of various therapeutic agents, treatment strategies and status of different GRDDS until now.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journal

Title :	Recent developments in the use of computed tomography scanners in coronary artery imaging
Author :	Ayaz Aghayev, David Murphy, Abhiske Keraliya & Michael Steigner
Journal :	Expert Review of Medical Devices -- Accepted author version posted online: 03 May 2016, DOI:10.1080/17434440.2016.1184968
Abstract :	<p>Within the past decade, substantial evolution of Coronary CT Angiography has affected evaluation and management of coronary artery disease. In particular, technical advancement of hardware technology and image reconstruction of computed tomography (CT) scanners have played an important role in this context making it possible to acquire abundant data with excellent temporal and spatial resolution within a shorter scan time. In addition, a concern related to the high radiation exposure in the initial noninvasive coronary artery imaging has triggered improvement in dose reduction techniques. In this review article, we have focused on recent technological developments in CT scanners and the impact of these developments on Coronary CT Angiography parameters.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journal

Title :	The evolving role of radiation therapy in pediatric Hodgkin's disease
Author :	Elisha Fredman, David B. Mansur & Suzanne Russo

Journal :	Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy -- Accepted author version posted online: 03 May 2016, DOI:10.1080/14737140.2016.1182428
Abstract :	Identifying the optimal treatment of pediatric Hodgkin's disease has been at the forefront of clinical investigation in recent years. Results of a number of large clinical trials have driven paradigm shifts in how physicians approach this often curable disease. In an effort to balance the goals of maximizing survival while minimizing acute toxicities and late complications, the recommended indications, targets, doses and schedules of chemotherapy and radiation have and continue to evolve. Recent attempts to decrease the total volume of tissue receiving radiation without requiring a significant escalation in cytotoxic chemotherapy have shown promise in low, intermediate and high risk patients. Utilizing risk-adapted, response-based treatment, researchers hope to uncover a subpopulation that may not require previously considered standard treatment modalities.
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journal

Title :	A Phase II Study of the Combination of Bevacizumab, Pertuzumab, and Octreotide LAR for Patients with Advanced Neuroendocrine Cancers
Author :	Johanna C. Bendell, Ahmed Zakari, Evan Lang, David Waterhouse, Douglas Flora, Kathryn Alguire, Michael McCleod, Nancy Peacock, Peter Ruehlman, Cassie M. Lane, Chris Earwood & Kent Shih
Journal :	Cancer Investigation -- Published online: 29 Apr 2016, DOI:10.3109/07357907.2016.1174257
Abstract :	Purpose: To evaluate efficacy and safety of bevacizumab, pertuzumab, and octreotide depot for advanced neuroendocrine tumors. Methods: Patients received bevacizumab 15 mg/kg and pertuzumab 420 mg IV q21 days with octreotide depot 30 mg IM q28 days. Results: Toxicities in 43 patients included diarrhea (63%), fatigue (63%), hypertension (44%), and nausea (44%). Reversible G3 hypertension (26%) and LVEF decline (9%) occurred. 7/43 patients achieved objective response (typical carcinoid, 5; pancreatic NET, 2). Median PFS and OS were 6.5 and 26.4 months, respectively. Discussion: Bevacizumab, pertuzumab, and octreotide depot was well-tolerated with a 16% ORR. Results in the well-differentiated carcinoid tumors are thought provoking.

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Title :	Platelet monoamine oxidase type B, MAOB intron 13 and MAOA-uVNTR polymorphism and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder
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Author :	Dubravka Svob Strac, Zrnka Kovacic Petrovic, Matea Nikolac Perkovic, Danica Umolac, Gordana Nedic Erjavec & Nela Pivac
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Journal :	Stress: The International Journal on the Biology of Stress -- Published online: 26 Apr 2016, DOI:10.1080/10253890.2016.1174849
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Abstract :	<p>Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a disorder that develops following exposure to traumatic experience(s), is frequently associated with agitation, aggressive behavior and psychotic symptoms. Monoamine oxidase (MAO) degrades different biogenic amines and regulates mood, emotions and behavior, and has a role in the pathophysiology of various neuropsychiatric disorders. The aim of the study was to investigate the association between different symptoms occurring in PTSD [PTSD symptom severity assessed by the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS), agitation and selected psychotic symptoms assessed by the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS)] and platelet MAO-B activity and/or genetic variants of MAOB rs1799836 and MAOA-uVNTR polymorphisms in 249 Croatian male veterans with PTSD. Our study revealed slightly higher platelet MAO-B activity in veterans with PTSD with more severe PTSD symptoms and in veterans with agitation, and significantly higher platelet MAO-B activity in veterans with more pronounced psychotic symptoms compared to veterans with less pronounced psychotic symptoms. Platelet MAO-B activity was associated with smoking but not with age. Genetic variants of MAOB rs1799836 and MAOA-uVNTR were not associated with agitation and selected psychotic symptoms in veterans with PTSD. A marginally significant association was found between MAOB rs1799836 polymorphism and severity of PTSD symptoms, but it was not confirmed since carriers of G or A allele of MAOB rs1799836 did not differ in their total CAPS scores. These findings suggest an association of platelet MAO-B activity, but a lack of association of MAOB rs1799836 and MAOA-uVNTR, with selected psychotic symptoms in ethnically homogenous veterans with PTSD.</p>
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Title :	Psychiatric comorbidity and severity of dependence on substance users: how it impacts on their health-related quality of life?
Author :	Óscar M. Lozano, Antonio J. Rojas & Fermín Fernández Calderón
Journal :	Journal of Mental Health -- Published online: 29 Apr 2016, DOI:10.1080/09638237.2016.1177771
Abstract :	<p>Objective: The aim of this study was to analyze the impact of psychiatric comorbidity and severity of dependence on health-related quality of life (HRQoL).</p> <p>Methods: One hundred and ninety-eight substance use disorder (SUD) patients were recruited from an outpatient center that provides treatment for SUD. The International Personality Disorder Examination Screening Questionnaire (IPDE-SQ), Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), Substance Dependence Severity Scale (SDSS) and Health-Related Quality of Life for Drug Abusers test (HRQoLDA test) were administered.</p> <p>Results: Patients with psychiatric comorbidity evaluated their HRQoL more negatively than patients without psychiatric comorbidity. An analysis of the relationship between severity of dependence and HRQoL scores indicated significant correlations among alcohol-, cocaine-, heroin- and cannabis-dependent patients. According to multivariate analyses, anxiety disorders, mood disorders, severity of dependence on alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, paranoid, borderline and avoidant personality disorders (PDs) were observed to have a major impact on HRQoL.</p> <p>Conclusions: SUD (severity of dependence on alcohol, cannabis and cocaine) and other mental disorders (anxiety disorders; mood disorders; paranoid, borderline and avoidant PDs) are involved in the deterioration of the SUD patients' HRQoL. This study demonstrates the need for integrated treatment for SUD patients. Treating only a part of the problem (whether SUD or other mental disorders are present) is insufficient for improving quality of life.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journal

Title :	Emerging drugs for the treatment of hepatitis B
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Author :	James Fung, Ching-Lung Lai, Wai-Kay Seto & Man-Fung Yuen
Journal :	Expert Opinion on Emerging Drugs-- Accepted author version posted online: 03 Mar 2016, DOI:10.1517/14728214.2016.1162155
Abstract :	<p>Introduction: Nucleos(t)ide analogs and interferon-based compounds are currently approved for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B (CHB). Although these treatments are effective in suppressing viral replication, it is unable to completely eradicate the virus from the host. Therefore, CHB patients are at a life-long risk of developing complications, including hepatocellular carcinoma.</p> <p>Areas covered: Drugs targeting novel sites of the hepatitis B virus (HBV) replication cycle and the host immune response in development are discussed. As current available drugs only target a small segment of the HBV life cycle, the development of new agents targeting different sites is an important step in eradicating HBV. The host immunological response is also vital in viral clearance. Newer agents in development include immunomodulatory agents and therapeutic vaccines.</p> <p>Expert opinion: For any chance of eradication, a combination of drugs targeting both the host factors and different sites of the viral life cycle will be required. Two key components to achieving this goal include the removal of covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA) together with restoration of the immune control against HBV.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journal

Title :	Sodium transport through the cerebral sodium–glucose transporter exacerbates neuron damage during cerebral ischaemia
Author :	Yui Yamazaki, Shinichi Harada, Tetsuyuki Wada, Shigeru Yoshida and Shogo Tokuyama
Journal :	Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology-- Article first published online: 3 MAY 2016 DOI: 10.1111/jphp.12571
Abstract :	<p>Objectives</p> <p>We recently demonstrated that the cerebral sodium-glucose transporter (SGLT) is involved in postischaemic hyperglycaemia-induced exacerbation of cerebral ischaemia. However, the associated SGLT-mediated mechanisms remain unclear.</p>

Thus, we examined the involvement of cerebral SGLT-induced excessive sodium ion influx in the development of cerebral ischaemic neuronal damage.

Methods

[Na⁺]_i was estimated according to sodium-binding benzofuran isophthalate fluorescence. In the in vitro study, primary cortical neurons were prepared from fetuses of ddY mice. Primary cortical neurons were cultured for 5 days before each treatment with reagents, and these survival rates were assessed using biochemical assays. In in vivo study, a mouse model of focal ischaemia was generated using middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO).

Key findings

In these experiments, treatment with high concentrations of glucose induced increment in [Na⁺]_i, and this phenomenon was suppressed by the SGLT-specific inhibitor phlorizin. SGLT-specific sodium ion influx was induced using α-methyl-D-glucopyranoside (α-MG) treatments, which led to significant concentration-dependent declines in neuronal survival rates and exacerbated hydrogen peroxide-induced neuronal cell death. Moreover, phlorizin ameliorated these effects. Finally, intracerebroventricular administration of α-MG exacerbated the development of neuronal damage induced by MCAO, and these effects were ameliorated by the administration of phlorizin.

Conclusions

Hence, excessive influx of sodium ions into neuronal cells through cerebral SGLT may exacerbate the development of cerebral ischaemic neuronal damage.

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Title : [The effectiveness of inhaled ginger essential oil in improving dietary intake in breast-cancer patients experiencing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting](#)

Author : Noor Salihah, Nik Mazlan and Pei Lin Lua

Journal : Focus on Alternative and Complementary Therapies -- Article first published online: 25 APR 2016 | DOI: 10.1111/fct.12236

Abstract :**Background**

Evidence suggests the use of complementary therapies may help in relieving the adverse effects of cancer-related treatment, including nausea.

Objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness of inhaled ginger essential oil (EO) in improving dietary intake in women with breast cancer experiencing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV). General perception on the use of ginger aromatherapy was also evaluated.

Methods

A single-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, crossover study was conducted in two oncology clinics in Peninsular Malaysia. Women received 5 days of aromatherapy treatment using either ginger EO or fragrance-matched placebo [ginger fragrance oil (FO)] in an order dictated by the treatment group sequence. The following aspects were evaluated: nutritional status (BMI, nutritional requirement, dietary intake) and general perception of aromatherapy.

Results

Sixty women completed the study (age=47.3±9.26 years; receiving highly emetogenic chemotherapy=86.7%; BMI=25.5±5.4 kg/m²). Energy intakes were significantly higher after patients were treated with ginger EO than ginger FO at day 3 (P=0.015) and day 5 (P=0.002). Significant improvements in energy intake were also observed over time [F(2,57)=54.21, P<0.001], reaching almost 90% of the energy requirement 5 days' post-chemotherapy. Inhaled aromatherapy using ginger EO was rated marginally more helpful than the ginger FO (63.3% vs. 61.6%). Being delivered via a necklace, the treatment method was considered feasible for participating women.

Conclusion

The use of inhaled ginger EO for CINV could possibly help patients resume their dietary intake. This complementary treatment was also favourably received by the participating women.

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