

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน ตุลาคม 2555

Title :	Music in mind, a randomized controlled trial of music therapy for young people with behavioural and emotional problems: study protocol
Author :	Porter S., Holmes V., et al.
Journal :	Journal of Advanced Nursing, October 2012, Volume 68, Issue 10, pages 2349–2358
Abstract :	This article is a report of a trial protocol to determine if improvisational music therapy leads to clinically significant improvement in communication and interaction skills for young people experiencing social, emotional or behavioural problems.
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Training community practitioners to work more effectively with parents to prevent childhood obesity: the impact of HENRY upon Children's Centres and their staff
Author :	Willis, T, et al.
Journal :	Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, October 2012, Volume 25, Issue 5, pages 460-468
Abstract :	One in four children in England is overweight/obese upon starting school. HENRY (Health Exercise Nutrition for the Really Young) offers a novel, preventive approach to this problem by training practitioners to work more effectively with the parents of preschool children around obesity and lifestyle issues. The programme is being delivered to all Sure Start Children's Centres (the UK government initiative providing family support and childcare in disadvantaged areas) in Leeds, UK.
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Music in mind, a randomized controlled trial of music therapy for young people with behavioural and emotional problems: study protocol
Author :	Sam Porter, et al.
Journal :	Journal of Advanced Nursing, October 2012, Volume 68, Issue 10, pages 2349–2358
Abstract :	This article is a report of a trial protocol to determine if improvisational music therapy leads to clinically significant improvement in communication and interaction skills for young people experiencing social, emotional or behavioural problems.
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	The role of calpain in skeletal muscle
Author :	Muthuraman Pandurangana and Inho Hwanga
Journal :	Animal Cells and Systems, October 2012, Volume 16, Issue 6, pages 431-437

Abstract :	<p>Calpains are a class of proteins that belong to the calcium-dependent, non-lysosomal cysteine proteases. There are three major types of calpains expressed in the skeletal muscle, namely, μ-calpain, m-calpain, and calpain 3, which show proteolytic activities. Skeletal muscle fibers possess all three calpains, and they are Ca^{2+}-dependent proteases. The functional role of calpains was found to be associated with apoptosis and myogenesis. However, calpain 3 is likely to be involved in sarcomeric remodeling. A defect in the expression of calpain 3 leads to limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2A. Calpain 3 is found in skeletal muscle fibers at the N2A line of the large elastic protein, titin. A substantial proportion of calpain 3 is activated 24 h following a single bout of eccentric exercise. In vitro studies indicated that calpain 3 can be activated 2–4 fold higher than normal resting cytoplasmic $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$. Characterization of the calpain system in the developing muscle is essential to explain which calpain isoforms are present and whether both μ-calpain and m-calpain exist in differentiating myoblasts. Information from such studies is needed to clarify the role of the calpain system in skeletal muscle growth. It has been demonstrated that the activation of ubiquitous calpains and calpain 3 in skeletal muscle is very well regulated in the presence of huge and rapid changes in intracellular $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Callophyllis japonica extract improves high-fat diet-induced obesity and inhibits adipogenesis in 3T3-L1 cells
Author :	Seong-Il Kang, et al.
Journal :	Animal Cells and Systems, October 2012, Volume 16, Issue 6, pages 447-454
Abstract :	<p>The anti-obesity potential of an ethanolic extract of the edible red alga <i>Callophyllis japonica</i> extract (CJE) was investigated in mice fed a high-fat diet (HFD). CJE administration into HFD mice revealed suppression of body weight, adipose tissue weight, serum total cholesterol, triglyceride, and glucose levels in a dose-dependent manner. Also, it reduced serum levels of glutamic pyruvic transaminase, glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase, and lactate dehydrogenase, as well as the accumulation of fatty droplets in liver tissue. CJE and its ethyl acetate fraction inhibited adipogenesis in 3T3-L1 adipocytes by down-regulating the adipocyte-specific transcriptional regulators. Taken together, these results suggest that CJE reduces obesity in mice fed an HFD by inhibiting lipid accumulation and adipogenesis in the adipose tissues.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Flavonoids and Cancer Prevention: A Review of the Evidence
Author :	Donato F. Romagnolo and Ornella I. Selmin
Journal :	Journal of Nutrition in Gerontology and Geriatrics, August 2012, Volume 31, Issue 3, pages 206-238
Abstract :	<p>The objective of this work is to review data from epidemiological and preclinical studies addressing the potential benefits of diets based on flavonoids for cancer prevention. Flavonoids are subdivided into subclasses including flavonols, flavones, flavanones, flavan-3-ols, anthocyanidins, and isoflavones. Epidemiological studies suggest dietary intake of flavonoids may reduce the risk of tumors of the breast, colon, lung, prostate, and pancreas. However, some studies have reported inconclusive or even harmful associations. A major</p>

	<p>challenge in the interpretation of epidemiological studies is that most of the data originate from case-control studies and retrospective acquisition of flavonoid intake. Differences in agricultural, sociodemographics, and lifestyle factors contribute to the heterogeneity in the intake of flavonoids among populations residing in the United States, Europe, and Asia. Dose and timing of exposure may influence the anticancer response to flavonoid-rich diets. A limited number of intervention trials of flavonoids have documented cancer preventative effects. Proposed anticancer mechanisms for flavonoids are inhibition of proliferation, inflammation, invasion, metastasis, and activation of apoptosis. Prospective studies with larger sample sizes are needed to develop biomarkers of flavonoid intake and effect. Mechanistic studies are needed to ascertain how flavonoid-rich diets influence gene regulation for cancer prevention.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	L-Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) supplementation to optimize health and reproduction in cattle
Author :	R. Ranjan, et al.
Journal :	Veterinary Quarterly, October 2012, Volume 32, Issue 3-4, pages 145-150
Abstract :	<p>Cattle can synthesize L-ascorbic acid (or Vitamin C) from either D-glucose or D-galactose through glucuronic acid pathway in the liver. L-Ascorbic acid present in cattle diet is almost totally destroyed by rumen microorganisms making them essentially dependent on its endogenous synthesis, which is assumed sufficient to meet the physiological requirement. Therefore, the role of vitamin C in cattle health and disease has remained widely overlooked. However, there is mounting evidence that the level of L-ascorbic acid in blood and other tissues decreases in association with stress and disease, and Vitamin C supplementation revealed favorable response as evident from early recovery. The present review is an attempt to summarize the existing literature pertaining to the physiological role of L-ascorbic acid and the scope of its supplementation in the prevention and treatment of diseases in cattle. It should be realized that the aqueous solution of vitamin C is highly acidic and subcutaneous or intramuscular administration may cause tissue irritation and inflammation, whereas the sodium ascorbate solution is less acidic and might be used for intramuscular administration.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Supervised exercise plus acupuncture for moderate to severe knee osteoarthritis: a small randomised controlled trial
Author :	Anushka Soni, et al.
Journal :	Acupuncture in Medicine, Sep 2012, Volume 30, Issue 3, pages 176-81
Abstract :	<p>Although total knee replacement (TKR) is cost effective and successful in most cases, patient-reported outcome measures demonstrate 20% of people remain unsatisfied at 1 year after a technically successful procedure. Our group has previously shown that patients with severe knee osteoarthritis (OA) awaiting surgery can achieve a short-term reduction in symptom severity when treated with acupuncture, and that a trend towards improved walking distance, as a measure of function, is achieved with preoperative supervised exercise. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of combined acupuncture and physiotherapy on preoperative and postoperative pain and function.</p>

	<p>A total of 56 patients awaiting TKR surgery were randomised to receive either combined physiotherapy and acupuncture or a standardised exercise and advice leaflet. Pain and function were measured primarily using the Oxford Knee Score (OKS), with assessments at baseline prior to intervention, 6 and 12 weeks after intervention and at 3 months postoperatively.</p> <p>Due to the introduction of the 18-week waiting times target during this study, the required sample size was not achieved. There were no significant differences demonstrated between the control and treatment groups for OKS. Seven patients withdrew from surgery because of symptomatic improvement in their knees: six from the treatment group and one from the control group (OR 7.64, 95% CI 0.86 to 68.20).</p> <p>This study demonstrated that the use of combined acupuncture and physiotherapy in the treatment of patients with moderate to severe knee OA preoperatively did not improve patient outcome postoperatively. As the study was underpowered, a larger trial is required to examine this result further.</p>
Database :	ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source

Title :	Severe sepsis and septic shock in pregnancy
Author :	Barton, John R. and Sibai, Baha M.
Journal :	Obstetrics & Gynecology, September 2012, Volume 120, Issue 3, pages 689-706
Abstract :	<p>Pregnancies complicated by severe sepsis and septic shock are associated with increased rates of preterm labor, fetal infection, and preterm delivery. Sepsis onset in pregnancy can be insidious, and patients may appear deceptively well before rapidly deteriorating with the development of septic shock, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, or death. The outcome and survivability in severe sepsis and septic shock in pregnancy are improved with early detection, prompt recognition of the source of infection, and targeted therapy. This improvement can be achieved by formulating a stepwise approach that consists of early provision of time-sensitive interventions such as: aggressive hydration (20 mL/kg of normal saline over the first hour), initiation of appropriate empiric intravenous antibiotics (gentamicin, clindamycin, and penicillin) within 1 hour of diagnosis, central hemodynamic monitoring, and the involvement of infectious disease specialists and critical care specialists familiar with the physiologic changes in pregnancy. Thorough physical examination and imaging techniques or empiric exploratory laparotomy are suggested to identify the septic source. Even with appropriate antibiotic therapy, patients may continue to deteriorate unless septic foci (ie, abscess, necrotic tissue) are surgically excised. The decision for delivery in the setting of antepartum severe sepsis or septic shock can be challenging but must be based on gestational age, maternal status, and fetal status. The natural inclination is to proceed with emergent delivery for a concerning fetal status, but it is imperative to stabilize the mother first, because in doing so the fetal status will likewise improve. Prevention Aggressive treatment of sepsis can be expected to reduce the progression to severe sepsis and septic shock and prevention strategies can include preoperative skin preparations and prophylactic antibiotic therapy as well as appropriate immunizations.</p>
Database :	Ovid Journals คณะแพทยศาสตร์

