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HEREDITARY SENSORY AUTONOMOUS NEUROPATHY TYPE –II: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

The hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathies (HSAN) encompass a number of inherited disorders that are associated with sensory dysfunction (depressed reflexes, altered pain and temperature perception) and varying degrees of autonomic dysfunction (gastro esophageal reflux, postural hypotension, excessive sweating). They are classified into 5 types: HSAN type I (dominant inheritance pattern), HSAN type II, III, IV (recessive inheritance pattern), and Type 5, Congenital insensitivity to pain with partial anhidrosis. We report a case of 13 years old Tanzanian male child presented with painless ulceration of toe and fingers which started when the child was 3-4 years old as ulcer which over a year led to auto amputation.

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CASE STUDIES ON DIAZOXIDE INDUCED PULMONARY HYPERTENSION IN INFANTS

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ABSTRACT:

Congenital hyperinsulinism (CHI) is a heterogeneous disorder occurring in the neonates which is characterized by increased insulin secretion in the presence of hypoglycemia. CHI usually present during the first month of life with manifestations such as hypotonia, seizures, irregular respiration, apnoea and loss of consciousness. The incidence rate of CHI is estimated to be 1 in 50,000 live births¹. Etiologies of persistent CHI include recessive ABCC8 mutations (encoding SUR1, subunit of a potassium channel) and, more rarely, recessive KCNJ11 mutations (encoding Kir6.2, subunit of the same potassium)^{2,3}. Tolerance of diazoxide is usually excellent, but several adverse effects of this drug have been described. These side effects are hirsutism, seizures, extrapyramidal syndrome, heart failure and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, immunoallergic neutropenia have also been reported. But, recently there are reports of some rare adverse reports of diazoxide induced pulmonary hypertension in newborns with CHI.

KEYWORDS: Congenital hyperinsulinism, diazoxide, pulmonary hypertension, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy,

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A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON THE FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AMONG FIRST EVER STROKE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Stroke has been defined as a condition that produces neurologic deficits that persist for at least 24 hours. Stroke produces focal symptoms and signs that correlate with the area of the brain supplied by the affected blood vessel. The study is designed as a prospective observational study by collecting various data of patients who are newly diagnosed with stroke and a total of 211 cases were included in the study. The data were entered into the Microsoft office excel 2007 worksheet, mean, percentage and standard deviation (SD) were used. The data were analyzed using Graph Pad software. The improvement in the functional outcome was reduced in female patients than the male patients and varied among Memantine and non- Memantine groups as well as the type of stroke.

Keywords: Stroke, functional outcome, Memantine, length of stay.

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Effective way of Treatment of Palmar Psoriasis through Siddha Medicines – a Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Siddha is one of traditional medical science which describes the lifestyle methods for living healthy life. According to Siddha, Management and treatment of disease included both mental and Physical which gives effective relieves from Diseases. Siddha system having effective treatment and management in auto – immune disorders especially in Psoriasis¹. Palmar Psoriasis described in Siddha as “Kalanjagapadai”² with symptoms of Fissures in Palms, Irritation, Itching and Scaling. Treatment package of Siddha including treatment for skin Lesion, improvement of immunity and Stress management through Pranayama and Yoga³. This study is observational study of single case of Palmar Psoriasis.

Keywords: Siddha, Kalanjagapadai, Psoriasis, Auto-immune disorder

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ABSTRACT

Objective

To assess the prescription pattern of antihypertensive drugs used in hypertensive patients with associated type 2 diabetes mellitus.

To compare the cost of antihypertensive drugs used in drug therapy.

Methods

It is a prospective, observational drug utilization study conducted in hypertensive patients with associated type 2 diabetes mellitus in setting of a tertiary care hospital. The patient details were collected from the patient's medication chart, patients were interviewed using a specially designed data entry form. The commonly used antihypertensive drugs in hypertensive diabetic patients were analysed and their cost comparison were carried out.

Results

Highest percentage (48%) of patients was in the group of 40 - 60 years and lowest percentage (4%) was in the group of 20 -40 years. Majority of the hypertensive diabetic patients included in the study were suffering from dyslipidemia (22%), LRTI (21%) as comorbid condition. The anti hypertensive drugs used are T Ramipril 40%, T Telmisartan 17%, T Losartan 9%, T Metoprolol 4%, T Amlodipine 4%, T Cilnidipine 1%, Telmisartan+Potassiumsparingdiuretics 1%, Telmisartan + Hydrochlorothiazide 6%, Losartan + Hydrochlorothiazide 2%, Ramipril + Hydrochlorothiazide 10%, Telmisartan+Amlodipine 4%, Metoprolol+Loop Diuretics 1%, Amlodipine+Ramipril 1%. The cost comparison of different brands of ramipril are Ramisave 2.5-Rs 55, Ramistar 2.5-Rs 67.5, Cardace 2.5-Rs 59.3, Ramisave 5mg-Rs 85.5, Ramistar 5mg-Rs 101, Cardace 5mg-Rs 92.

Conclusion

Our study confirms that the ACE inhibitors are the most commonly prescribed antihypertensive drugs in diabetic patients as these drugs prevent the chance of occurrence of diabetic nephropathy, retinopathy, and other related complications.

Key words: Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, ACE inhibitors