تعداد کل مقالات چاپ شده

در سال ۲۰۲۱ در پایگاه های

ISI, Pubmed, Scopus

۵۷ مقاله

مقالات چاپ شده در Pubmed ،Scopus و ISI در سال ۱۴۰۰

score	From Research	Index	Affiliations	Link	Source title	Year	Title	Authors	Code
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000740778400018	Heliyon	2021	Anxiety and depression among healthcare workers during COVID-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study	Motahedi S., Aghdam N.F., Khajeh M., Baha R., Aliyari R., Bagheri H., mardani A.	1
1.5		ISI	Cancer Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000663618800001	Human and Experimental Toxicology	2021	Reduction of doxorubicin-induced cytotoxicity and mitochondrial damage by betanin in rat isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria	Hafez A.A., Jamali Z., Samiei S., Khezri S., Salimi A.	2
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Islamic Azad University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran; Department of Hematology and Oncology, Islamic Azad University, Yazd Branch, Yazd, Iran; Student	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000704773500003	Journal of Medical Case Reports	2021	A misdiagnosed case of blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm experiencing multiple recurrences who underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation: a case report	Salemi F., Mortazavizadeh S.M.R., Mirmoeeni S., Azari Jafari A., Kosari F., Naghibi Irvani S.S.	3
1.2		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000629585600001	Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials	2021	The laboratory findings and different COVID-19 severities: a systematic review and meta-analysis	Kazemi E., Soldoozi Nejat R., Ashkan F., Sheibani H.	4
1.5		ISI	Department of Reproductive Health and Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000613649400004	BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth	2021	Factors influencing stress, anxiety, and depression among Iranian pregnant women: the role of sexual distress and genital self-image	Keramat A., Malary M., Moosazadeh M., Bagherian N., Rajabi-Shakib M.-R.	5
1.5		ISI	Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran; Traditional Medicine and Hydrotherapy Research Center, Ardabil University of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000726344900001	Frontiers in Pharmacology	2021	Antioxidant Potential and Inhibition of Mitochondrial Permeability Transition Pore by Myricetin Reduces Aluminium Phosphide-Induced Cytotoxicity and Mitochondrial Impairments	Salimi A., Jamali Z., Shabani M.	6
1.5		Scopus	Department of Pathology, Clinical Research Development Unit of Rouhani Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran; Student Committee Research, Babol University of	https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118480283&partnerID=40&md5=8bad08ea437408f	Tehran University Medical Journal	2021	The diagnostic value of ultrasound for ovarian mature cystic teratoma and accordance of it with postoperative histopathologic findings	Ranaei M., Gharavi F., Ghanbarpour A., Galeshi M., Yazdani S.	7
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Reproductive Health and Midwifery, Faculty of Medical Sciences,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000754682900001	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research	2021	Evaluation of couple's sexual function after childbirth with the biopsychosocial model: A systematic review of systematic reviews and meta-analysis	Hajimirzaie S.S., Tehranian N., Razavinia F., Khosravi A., Keramat A., Haseli A., Mirzaii M., Mousavi S.A.	8
1.2		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing & Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; School of Nursing & Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran;	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000701886800006	Geriatric Nursing	2021	Validation of the Persian version of the comprehensive frailty assessment instrument plus in community-dwelling older adults	Imani M., Khajeh M., Khosravi A., Ebrahimi H.	9
1.8		ISI	Department of Anesthesiology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou, China; Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Qatar University, Qatar; Department of Food	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000704036200010	Journal of Controlled Release	2021	Diagnostic and drug release systems based on microneedle arrays in breast cancer therapy	Khan S., Hasan A., Attar F., Babadaei M.M.N., Zeinabad H.A., Salehi M., Alizadeh M., Hassan M., Derakhshankhah H., Hamblin M.R., Bai Q.,	10
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Health Sciences Research Center, Faculty of Health, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000715040900006	International Journal of Reproductive BioMedicine	2021	Factors influencing low sexual desire and sexual distress in pregnancy: A cross-sectional study	Malary M., Moosazadeh M., Keramat A., Sabetghadam S.	11
1.2		ISI	School of Nursing and Midwifery, Hafte Tir Square, Shahroud, Iran; School of Medicine, Hafte Tir Square, Shahroud, Iran; Student Research Committee School of Nursing and Midwifery, Hafte Tir Square, Shahroud, Iran;	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000703002100006	Topics in Clinical Nutrition	2021	The Effects of Sorbet Drinking before Meal on Food Intake and Body Mass Index among Elderly People with Xerostomia: A Quasi-Clinical Trial	Dadgari A., Vahedi H., Arabahmadi S., Mirrezaie S.M.	12
1.8		ISI	Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, College of Engineering, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar; Biomedical Research Centre, Qatar University, Doha, 2713, Qatar; School of Life Sciences, Manipal Academy of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000705993200038	Arabian Journal of Chemistry	2021	The therapeutic effects of tumor treating fields on cancer and noncancerous cells	Mahgoub E., Hussain A., Sharifi M., Falahati M., Marei H.E., Hasan A.	13
1.2		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Public Health, Sirjan School of Medical Sciences, Sirjan, Iran; Center for Health	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000705005900003	Autoimmunity Reviews	2021	Parasite-based interventions in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE): A systematic review	Jafari A.A., Keikha M., Mirmoeeni S., Rahimi M.T., Jafari R.	14

score	From Research	Index	Affiliations	Link	Source title	Year	Title	Authors	Code
1.5		ISI	Department of Medical Biotechnology, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Mechanical Engineering, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000576795500001	Drug Delivery and Translational Research	2021	Improving sciatic nerve regeneration by using alginate/chitosan hydrogel containing berberine	Rahmati M., Ehterami A., Saberani R., Abbaszadeh-Goudarzi G., Rezaei Kolarijani N., Khastar H., Garmabi B., Salehi M.	15
1.5		ISI	The Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000657084800001	Clinical Nursing Research	2021	The Effect of the Web-Based Communication between a Nurse and a Family Member on the Perceived Stress of the Family Member of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19: A Parallel Randomized Clinical Trial	Shariati E., Dadgari A., Talebi S.S., Mahmoodi Shan G.R., Ebrahimi H.	16
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Community Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran;	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000627506900001	Nursing Open	2021	Childbearing intention and its associated factors: A systematic review	Hashemzadeh M., Shariati M., Mohammad Nazari A., Keramat A.	17
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Pharmacology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Department of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000691894100001	Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2021	Cardiovascular manifestations in COVID-19 patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Mirmoeeni S., Jafari A.A., Hashemi S.Z., Taghavi E.A., Azani A., Ghasrsaz H., Taghavi A.A., Niksima S.H., Rashidi S., Kazemi E., Sheibani H., Irvani	18
1.5		ISI	Cancer Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000646097900002	Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology	2021	Thymoquinone reduces mitochondrial damage and death of cardiomyocytes induced by clozapine	Hafez A.A., Jamali Z., Khezri S., Salimi A.	19
1.5		ISI	Cancer Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; School of Medicine, Kordestan University of Medical Sciences, Sanandaj, Iran; Traditional Medicine and Hydrotherapy Research	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000659532500008	Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology	2021	Calcitriol attenuates the cytotoxicity induced by aluminium phosphide via inhibiting mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress in rat isolated cardiomyocytes	Hafez A.A., Samiei S., Salimi A., Jamali Z., Khezri S., Sheikhghaderi H.	20
3	9671	Pubmed	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing & Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health,	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34027128/#:~:text=Results%3A%20Zinc%20supplementation%20significantly%20reduced,is%20reco	Health Science Reports	2021	The effect of zinc supplementation on fatigue among elderly community dwellers: A parallel clinical trial	Afzali A., Goli S., Moravveji A., Bagheri H., Mirhosseini S., Ebrahimi H.	21
1.2		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Center for Health Related Social and Behavioral Sciences Research, Shahroud University of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000662109600007	Iranian Journal of Public Health	2021	Prevalence of sexual transmitted infections (Stis) and un-protected sex in temporary marriage in Iran: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Valizadeh F., Chaman R., Motaghi Z., Nazari A.M.	22
1.5		Scopus	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107590756&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-	Tehran University Medical Journal	2021	Relationship between demographic and clinical factors with electrocardiography deviation as a prognostic factor in acute coronary syndrome patients	Khanhoseini M., Sheybani H., Daliri S., Hadadi Z., Khosravani H.	23
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Psychiatry, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Sexual	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000636435800008	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	2021	Tokophobia in fathers: A narrative review	Masoumi M., Elyasi F.	24
1.2		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Study and Treatment of Circadian Rhythms Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000651621300008	Neuropeptides	2021	Apelin-13 attenuates spatial memory impairment by anti-oxidative, anti-apoptosis, and anti-inflammatory mechanism against ethanol neurotoxicity in the neonatal rat hippocampus	Mohseni F., Garmabi B., Khaksari M.	25
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Addiction Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000618581600001	International Journal of Peptide Research and Therapeutics	2021	Apelin 13 Improves Anxiety and Cognition Via Hippocampal Increases BDNF Expression and Reduction Cell Death in Neonatal Alcohol Exposed Rats	Mohseni F., Khaksari M., Rafaiee R., Rahimi K., Norouzi P., Garmabi B.	26
1.8		ISI	Department of Neuroscience and Addiction Studies, School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000605987300001	Brain and Behavior	2021	Central nervous system manifestations in COVID-19 patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Nazari S., Azari Jafari A., Mirmoeeni S., Sadeghian S., Heidari M.E., Sadeghian S., Assarzadegan F., Puormand S.M., Ebadi H., Fathi D.,	27
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000603469600001	Nursing Open	2021	Development and psychometric properties of Iranian women childbirth experience questionnaire	Hosseini Tabaghdehi M., Keramat A., Shahhosseini Z., Kolahdozan S., Moosazadeh M., Motaghi Z.	28
1.5		Scopus	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Imam Hossein Center for Education, Research and Treatment, Shahroud University of Medical	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082955611&doi=10.1177%2f17511437209126978	Journal of the Intensive Care Society	2021	Effectiveness of lubratex and vitamin A on ocular surface disorders in ICU patients: A randomized clinical trial	Badparva M., Veshagh M., Khosravi F., Mardani A., Ebrahimi H.	29

score	From Research	Index	Affiliations	Link	Source title	Year	Title	Authors	Code
1.8		ISI	Department of Immunology, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Study and Treatment of Circadian Rhythms Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000632489400002	International Immunopharmacology	2021	Advances in immunotherapy for COVID-19: A comprehensive review	Masoomikarimi M., Garmabi B., Alizadeh J., Kazemi E., Azari Jafari A., Mirmoeeni S., Dargahi M., Taheri N., Jafari R.	30
1.8		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Public Health, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Water Management, Delft University of Technology, Delft, Netherlands;	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000632942900003	Journal of Water Process Engineering	2021	Pyrite nanoparticles derived from mine waste as efficient catalyst for the activation of persulfates for degradation of tetracycline	Rahimi F., van der Hoek J.P., Royer S., Javid A., Mashayekh-Salehi A., Jafari Sani M.	31
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000572037700001	Sexuality and Culture	2021	Psychometric Assessment of the Persian Version of the Hurlbert Index of Sexual Compatibility	Ahmadnia E., Keramat A., Ziaei T., Yunesian M., Nazari A.M., Kharaghani R.	32
1.2		ISI	Department of Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Center in Health, Shahroud University of Medical	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000679222900007	Iranian Journal of Ageing	2021	Investigating Some Risk Factors Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Middle-aged and Elderly	Dadgari A., Mirrezaei S.M., Talebi S.S., Gheshlaghi Y.A., Rasaf M.R.	33
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Public Health, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000637829100013	Heliyon	2021	Corrigendum to "Investigating the effect of meditation on spiritual wellbeing of Type-2 diabetic amputees: A clinical trial study" [Heliyon 6 (11) (November 2020) e05567] (Heliyon (2020) 6(11), (S2405844020324105), (10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05567))	Movahed A.H., Sabouhi F., Mohammadpourhodki R., Mahdavi S., Goudarzian S., Amerian M., Mohtashami M., Kheiri M., Imeni M.	34
1.5		ISI	Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Addiction Research Institute, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Iran; Sexual Health and Fertility Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000623873100001	Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy	2021	Hydrogen sulfide protects hippocampal CA1 neurons against lead mediated neuronal damage via reduction oxidative stress in male rats	Rafaiee R., Khastar H., Garmabi B., Taleb M., Norouzi P., Khaksari M.	35
1.5		Pubmed	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahroud University of Medical	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32427120/#:~:text=Results%3A%20The%20results%20of%20the,(sleep%20score%20%3C%205).	Journal of Complementary and Integrative Medicine	2021	The effects of omega-3 on the sleep quality of patients with uremic pruritus undergoing hemodialysis: A randomized crossover study	Heydarbaki M., Amerian M., Abbasi A., Amanpour F., Mohammadpourhodki R., Ebrahimi H.	36
1.5	99142	Scopus	Student Research Committee, School of Public Health, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Ophthalmic Epidemiology Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85122686330&doi=10.1515%2fem-2021-	Epidemiologic Methods	2021	The risk factors of COVID-19 in 50-74 years old people: A longitudinal population-based study	Hozhabr J.A., Emamian M.H., Goli S., Rohani-Rasaf M., Hashemi H., Fotouhi A.	37
1.5		ISI	School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Neurosciences Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Neurobiomedical Research Center,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000608113100005	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2021	Cyanocobalamin improves memory impairment via inhibition of necrosis and apoptosis of hippocampal cell death after transient global ischemia/reperfusion	Khastar H., Garmabi B., Mehrjerdi F.Z., Rahimi M.T., Shamsaei N., Ali A.-H., Khorsand N., Khaksari M.	38
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Medical Nanotechnology, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000619151800007	Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology	2021	In-vitro and in-vivo studies of PLA / PCL / gelatin composite scaffold containing ascorbic acid for bone regeneration	Hashemi S.F., Mehrabi M., Ehterami A., Gharravi A.M., Bitaraf F.S., Salehi M.	39
1.5		Scopus	Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran; Traditional Medicine and Hydrotherapy Research Center, Ardabil University of	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85128069123&doi=10.1016%2fB978-0-12-822416-	Mitochondrial Metabolism: An Approach to Disease Management	2021	Mitochondrial response to environmental toxicants	Salimi A., Jamali Z.	40
1.5		Scopus	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing & Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Infectious Diseases Research Center, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran;	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85124834491&doi=10.2174%2f1874944502114010530	Open Public Health Journal	2021	A Randomized Clinical Trial of the Effect of Zinc Supplement on Depression and Anxiety in the Elderly	Afzali A., Vakili Z., Goli S., Bagheri H., Mirhosseini S., Ebrahimi H.	41
1.8		Pubmed	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Community-Oriented Nursing Midwifery Research Center, Shahrekord University of	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34764014/	Explore	2021	Effect of acupressure at the BL67 spot on the spontaneous rotation of fetus with breech presentation: A randomized controlled trial	Hamidzadeh A., Tavakol Z., Maleki M., Kolahdozan S., Khosravi A., Kiani M., Vaismoradi M.	42
1.2		Scopus	Sexual Health and Fertility Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117193665&doi=10.22100%2fjkh.v16i2.2639&origi	Journal of Knowledge and Health in Basic Medical Sciences	2021	Nephrotoxicity and hepatotoxicity induced by cisplatin improved by palmatine in male rats	Mogharabian N., Khaksari M., Nejad S.M.B., Garmabi B., Asadpour A., Khastar H.	43
1.2		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000675417000013	Family Medicine and Primary Care Review	2021	Validation of the persian version of the elderly vulnerability to abuse screening scale (Vass)	Motahedi S., Khajeh M., Khosravi A., Mirhosseini S., Ebrahimi H.	44

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1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000678935000001	International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics	2021	Investigating the prevalence of hearing loss and its related factors in professional drivers in Shahroud city, Iran	Golbabaei Pasandi H., Mahdavi S., Solmaz Talebi S., Jahanfar S., Shayestefar M., Hossein Ebrahimi M.	45
1.5		ISI	Department of Cardiology, Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahroud University of Medical Science, Shahroud, Iran; Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000661101800035	Acta Medica Mediterranea	2021	ST elevation in AVR lead: Risk factors and clinical importance	Hossein S., Bahareh S., Mojgan J.M.	46
1.2		Scopus	Center for Health Related Social and Behavioral Sciences Research, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Department of Biochemistry, School of Allied Medical Sciences, Shahroud University	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104602614&doi=10.1017%2fS095026882100087X&	Epidemiology and Infection	2021	COVID-19 Reinfection in Shahroud, Iran; A follow up Study	Zare F., Teimouri M., Khosravi A., Rohani-Rasaf M., Chaman R., Hosseinzadeh A., Jamali Atergeleh H., Binesh E., Emamian M.H.	47
2	97117	ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000477300100001	Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine	2021	Health information needs, sources of information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women: a systematic review of research	Ghiasi A.	48
1.5		ISI	Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran; Traditional Medicine and Hydrotherapy Research Center, Ardabil University of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000592620300001	Toxin Reviews	2021	Mephedrone as a new synthetic amphetamine induces abortion, morphological alterations and mitochondrial dysfunction in mouse embryos	Salimi A., Kazemnezhad M., Mohammadzadeh Asl B., Jokar F., Jamali Z., Pourahmad J.	49
1.5		ISI	Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Reproductive Studies and Women's Health Research Center, Shahroud University of	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000575296700001	Nursing Open	2021	Evaluating the effect of prenatal interventions on maternal–foetal attachment: A systematic review and meta-analysis	Abasi E., Keramat A., Borghei N.S., Goli S., Farjamfar M.	50
1.5		ISI	Food and Drug Control Laboratory, Nutrition Heath Research Center, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Ardabil	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000514506100001	Toxin Reviews	2021	Exposure to 4-methylimidazole as a food pollutant induces neurobehavioral toxicity in mother and developmental impairments in the offspring	Mehri F., Salimi A., Jamali Z., Kahrizi F., Faizi M.	51
1.5		ISI	Clinical Research Development Unit, Imam Hossein Hospital, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran; Student Research Committee, School of Medicine, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000475206200001	Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry	2021	Palmatine ameliorates nephrotoxicity and hepatotoxicity induced by gentamicin in rats	Khaksari M., Esmaili S., Abedloo R., Khastar H.	52
1.5		ISI	1 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Shahroud, Iran 2 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Neurosci Res Ctr, Shahroud, Iran 3 Shahid Sadoughi Univ Med Sci,	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000608113100005	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2021	Cyanocobalamin improve memory impairment via inhibition of necrosis and apoptosis of hippocampal cell death after transient global ischemia/reperfusion	Khastar, H (Khastar, Hossein) [1] ; Garmabi, B (Garmabi, Behzad) [2] ; Mehrjerdi, FZ (Mehrjerdi, Fatemeh Zare) [3] ; Rahimi, MT (Rahimi,	53
1.2		ISI	1 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Sch Nursing & Midwifery, Student Res Comm, Shahroud, Iran 2 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Reprod Studies & Womens Hlth Res Ctr, Shahroud, Iran	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000627395300005	Iranian journal of nursing and midwifery research	2021	Investigating Reproductive Life Plan in Pregnant Women Referred to Teaching Hospitals of Mashhad, Iran	Sardasht, FG (Sardasht, Fatemeh Ghaffari) [1] ; Keramat, A (Keramat, Afsaneh) [2] ; Motaghi, Z (Motaghi, Zahra) [3]	54
1.5		Pubmed	1Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences, Shahroud, Iran. 2Department of Reproductive Health and Midwifery, Faculty of Medical Sciences,	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34840384/	Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	2021	Predicting the Relation between Biopsychosocial Factors and Type of Childbirth using the Decision Tree Method: A Cohort Study	Saiedeh Sadat Hajimirzaie 1, Najmeh Tehranian 2, Seyed Abbas Mousavi 3, Amin Golabpour 4, Mehdi Mirzaii 5, Afsaneh Keramat 3, Ahmad	55
1.5		ISI	1 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Ctr Hlth Related Social & Behav Sci Res, Shahroud, Iran 2 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Student Res Comm, Shahroud, Iran 3 Mazandaran Univ Med Sci, Sch Adv Technol	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000709574400029	Iranian Journal of Public Health	2021	The Help Seeking Sex Addicted Patients Increase in Iran: A Report from Iran’s Sexaholics Anonymous	Mohseni, F (Mohseni, Fahimeh) [1] ; Behnam, SG (Behnam, Shahram Ghorbani) [2] ; Rafaiee, R (Rafaiee, Raheleh) [3]	56
1.5		ISI	1 Ardabil Univ Med Sci, Students Res Comm, Fac Pharm, Ardebil, Iran 2 Shahroud Univ Med Sci, Sch Med, Student Res Comm, Shahroud, Iran 3 Ardabil Univ Med Sci, Tradit Med &	https://www2.wosgs.ir/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000708748500001	Journal of Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology	2021	Celecoxib Decreases Mitochondrial Complex IV Activity and Induces Oxidative Stress in Isolated Rat Heart Mitochondria: An Analysis for its Cardiotoxic	Atashbar, S (Atashbar, Saman) [1] ; Jamali, Z (Jamali, Zhaleh) [2] ; Khezri, S (Khezri, Saleh) [1] ; Salimi, A (Salimi, Ahmad) [3] , [4]	57
86	**Total Score**								

تعداد مقالات منتج از طرح

۳ مقاله

مقالات منتج از طرح در سال ۱۴۰۰

ردیف	عنوان مقاله	عنوان لاتین طرح	کد طرح	عنوان فارسی طرح	کد اخلاق
1	The effect of zinc supplementation on fatigue among elderly community dwellers: A parallel clinical trial	Effect of zinc supplementation on sleep quality and fatigue in the elderly	9671	بررسی تاثیر مکمل روی بر کیفیت خواب و میزان خستگی سالمندان	IR.SHMU.REC.1396.80
2	The risk factors of COVID-19 in 50-74 years old people: A longitudinal population-based study	The risk factors of COVID-19 infection in Shahroud eye cohort study	99142	بررسی عوامل خطر ابتلا و مرگ کووید-۱۹. یک مطالعه کوهورت مبتنی بر جمعیت	IR.SHMU.REC.1400.016
3	Health information needs, sources of information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women: a systematic review of research	Health information needs, sources of information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women: a systematic review of research	97117	مروری بر مطالعات انجام شده در زمینه ی نیازهای اطلاعاتی، منابع اطلاعاتی و موانع دستیابی به اطلاعات مرتبط با سلامت در زنان باردار	IR.SHMU.REC.1397.145

قراردادهای مقالات منتج از طرح های تحقیقاتی

شناسایی شد

شماره: ۱۲۵/۸۰۰۵۴۷
تاریخ: ۱۳۹۶/۸/۱۳
پیوست: .....

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود
معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری

«قرارداد اجرای طرح پژوهشی»

قرارداد زیر به موجب توافق حاصل بین دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شاهرود-معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری به نمایندگی آقای دکترمحمدحسن امامیان و جناب آقای دکتر حسین ابراهیمی با کد ملی (۴۵۹۰۲۵۶۸۸۶) به عنوان مجریان طرح با عنوان «**بررسی تاثیر مکمل روی بر کیفیت خواب و میزان خستگی سالمندان**» به آدرس معاونت آموزشی با شرایط مندرج در زیر منعقد می گردد. اسامی سایر مجریان در پروپوزال طرح (پیوست قرارداد) قید گردیده است.

ماده(۱): موضوع قرارداد

موضوع قرارداد عبارتست از اجرای طرح- پایان نامه با مشخصات مندرج در پروپوزال طرح پژوهشی با عنوان فوق الذکر با کد ۹۶۷۱ که پیوست این قرارداد می باشد و جزء جدانشدنی آن محسوب می‌گردد. کد اخلاق طرح مذکور IR.SHMU.REC.1396.80 می‌باشد.

ماده(۲): مدت قرارداد

مدت قرارداد مطابق با صورتجلسه مورخ ۱۳۹۶/۰۶/۱۴ کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی وبه‌مدت ۱۲ ماه می‌باشدواز تاریخ ۱۳۹۶/۰۷/۲۲شروع ودر تاریخ ۱۳۹۷/۰۷/۲۳ خاتمه می پذیرد. امکان تمدید مدت قرارداد با موافقت معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری وجود دارد. صورتجلسه پیوست این قرارداد می‌باشد و جزء جدانشدنی آن محسوب می‌گردد.

ماده(۳): مبلغ و حجم قرارداد

مبلغ کل قرارداد مطابق صورتجلسه مورخ ۱۳۹۶/۰۷/۱۷ کمیته کارشناسی بودجه ۱۶۰۰۰۰۰۰ (شانزده میلیون) ریال است که پس از کسر کسورات قانونی که به موجب قوانین و مقررات موجود و یا آنچه که بعداً وضع خواهد شد و به این قرارداد تعلق می‌گیرد، به شرح ماده چهار به پژوهشگران و ناظر پرداخت می‌شود. (حجم قرارداد با توافق طرفین تا ۲۵ ٪ قابل افزایش است). تمامی پرداخت‌ها با تایید گزارش پیشرفت طرح توسط ناظر قابل پرداخت است. همچنین امکان واگذاری به غیر با موافقت شورای پژوهشی وجود دارد.

ماده(۴): مراحل پرداخت

۱. مرحله اول: با شروع تحقیق و بعد از تایید ناظر طرح ۳۰٪ از مبلغ کل قرارداد به حساب مجری طرح پرداخت می گردد.
۲. مرحله دوم: بر حسب گزارش پیشرفت کار توسط ناظر و حداکثر تا ۷۰٪ مبلغ کل قرارداد در اختیار مجریان طرح قرار می گیرد.
۳. مرحله سوم: پس از ارائه گزارش نهایی مورد تایید ناظر معاونت، ارائه مدرک پذیرش چاپ یک مقاله در مجلات ایندکس شده در ISI و ارائه پیوست ترجمان دانش (بر اساس الگوی مندرج در وب سایت معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری) قابل پرداخت است. چنانچه مجری نامه پذیرش چاپ مقاله با شرایط مورد قبول معاونت پژوهشی ارائه نماید نیازی به ارائه‌ی گزارش نهایی نمی باشد.
   - تبصره ۱: در صورت خرید وسایل غیرمصرفی مندرج در پیش نویس طرح، اجناس خریداری شده پس از پایان طرح در اختیار دانشگاه قرار می گیرد. اتمام قرارداد منوط به تحویل تمامی وسایل غیر مصرفی خریداری شده از محل اعتبارات این طرح (حتی اسقاط شده) به این معاونت می باشد.
۴. تمامی پرداختها با تایید استاد راهنمای طرح- پایان نامه صورت می گیرد.

سرپرست معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری

مدیر توسعه پژوهش، ارزیابی تحقیقات و هماهنگی مراکز تحقیقاتی

مجری یا مجریان طرح

شاهرود: میدان هفت تیر، ساختمان مرکزی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی شاهرود، معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری تلفن: ۳۲۳۹۴۴۹-۰۲۳
کدپستی: ۳۶۱۴۷۷۳۹۵۵ دورنگار: ۳۲۳۹۵۰۰۹ - ۰۲۳ تلفنخانه: ۳۲۳۹۵۰۵۴ -۰۲۳
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دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود
معاونت پژوهش و فناوری

ماده (۵): سایر هزینه ها

پژوهشگر کلیه هزینه های پرسنلی، خدماتی، اداری، علمی، عملی و غیره را پرداخت می‌نماید و معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری هیچگونه تعهدی بجز آنچه در ماده سه آمده، نخواهد داشت .

ماده(۶): تعهدات قرارداد

الف) تعهدات مجری

۱. مجری موظف است تمامی مراحل را براساس زمانبندی مندرج در پرسشنامه طرح انجام دهد و گزارش های مرحله ای و نهایی را مطابق با بند فوق به معاونت پژوهشی دانشگاه و ناظر طرح تحویل دهد.
۲. مسئول طرح نمی تواند نتایج حاصل از طرح را بدون موافقت دانشگاه به صورت گزارش و یا مقاله منتشر نماید.
   - تبصره ۱: استفاده از خدمات تخصصی دیگران با موافقت معاون پژوهشی و فناوری دانشگاه مجاز است.
   - تبصره ۲: مجری نمی تواند پیمان را بطور کل یا جزء به غیر واگذار نماید.
   - تبصره۳: در صورت عدم ارائه گزارش طرح در موعد مقرر و با ارائه دلایل مستدل و منطقی، زمان انجام طرح قابل تمدید خواهد بود و چنانچه در زمان مشخص شده گزارش طرح ارائه نگردد با تأیید معاون پژوهشی و فناوری، قرارداد لغو و کلیه هزینه های پرداخت شده مسترد خواهد شد.
   - تبصره ۴: مجری موظف است پرسشنامه های تکمیل شده طرح را حداقل به مدت ۲ سال پس از ارائه گزارش نهایی، نگهداری و در صورت لزوم به معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری ارائه نماید.
   - تبصره ۵: ذکر کد طرح و درج نام دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود (مطابق فرمت اعلام شده در وب سایت معاونت) به عنوان حمایت کننده مالی طرح در کلیه برون دادهای حاصل از اجرای طرح الزامی می باشد
   - تبصره ۶: آدرس دانشگاهی مجریان و همکاران طرح در کلیه برون دادهای حاصل از اجرای طرح الزاماً باید مطابق دستوالعمل درج آدرس دانشگاهی که در وب سایت معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری دانشگاه به آدرس http://research.shmu.ac.ir وجود دارد باشد همچنین مجری متعهد به حفظ حقوق معنوی کلیه پژوهشگران می باشد.
   - تبصره ۷: در صورتی که مجری طرف قرارداد، دانشجو باشد فارغ التحصیلی نامبرده منوط به ارائه گزارش نهایی و سایر تعهدات طرح می باشد. در غیر اینصورت، تسویه حساب با این معاونت فقط در صورت عودت دادن مبالغ دریافتی بابت طرح و یا واگذاری طرح به یکی دیگر از اعضای همان تیم پژوهش با موافقت معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری امکانپذیر است.

ب) تعهدات دانشگاه

۱. دانشگاه موظف است تمامی هزینه‌های مورد نیاز طرح را براساس مواد (۳) و (۴) قرارداد تأمین و به موقع پرداخت نماید.
۲. دانشگاه تسهیلات لازم جهت استفاده از ابزار و وسایل پیش بینی شده را فراهم می‌نماید.
۳. دانشگاه ارتباط لازم مجری طرح را با مؤسسات و واحدهای تابعه دانشگاه را برقرار می‌نماید.

ماده(۷): شرایط غیر عادی

در صورت بروز هرگونه شرایط غیر عادی از قبیل زلزله، سیل، آتش سوزی و غیره که خارج از اختیار مجری باشد. موضوع در شورای پژوهشی دانشگاه مطرح و تصمیم‌های شورا ملاک عمل خواهدبود .

ماده(۸): سند قرارداد

این قرارداد در ۸ ماده و پیوست‌های آن جزء جدانشدنی آن می باشد در ۲ نسخه تنظیم گردیده است. هرکدام از نسخه‌ها حکم واحد دارند و در تاریخ ۱۳۹۶/۰۷/۲۲ به امضاء طرفین قرارداد رسید .

سرپرست معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری

مدیر توسعه پژوهش، ارزیابی تحقیقات و هماهنگی مراکز تحقیقاتی

مجری یا مجریان طرح

شاهرود: میدان هفت تیر، ساختمان مرکزی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی شاهرود، معاونت پژوهشی و فناوری تلفن: ۳۲۳۹۴۴۹-۰۲۳
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دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود
معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری

شماره: ۸۹۱۳۱/ ۱۲۵
تاریخ: ۱۳۹۷/۹/۲
پیوست:

«قرارداد اجرای طرح پژوهشی»

قرارداد زیر به موجب توافق حاصل بین دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شاهرود-معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری به نمایندگی آقای دکترمحمدحسن امامیان و **سرکار خانم اشرف قیاسی -دانشجو عضو کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی** با کد ملی (۰۹۳۳۵۹۶۱۰۳) به عنوان نماینده مجریان طرح با عنوان **«مروری بر مطالعات انجام شده در زمینه ی نیازهای اطلاعاتی، منابع اطلاعاتی و موانع دستیابی به اطلاعات مرتبط با سلامت در زنان باردار»** به آدرس معاونت آموزشی با شرایط مندرج در زیر منعقد می گردد. اسامی سایر مجریان در پروپوزال طرح (پیوست قرارداد) قید گردیده است.

ماده(۱): موضوع قرارداد

موضوع قرارداد عبارتست از اجرای طرح با مشخصات مندرج در پروپوزال طرح با عنوان فوق الذکر با کد **۹۷۱۱۷** که پیوست این قرارداد می باشد و جزء جدانشدنی آن محسوب می‌گردد. کد اخلاق طرح مذکور IR.SHMU.REC.1397.145 می‌باشد.

ماده(۲): مدت قرارداد

مدت قرارداد مطابق با صورتجلسه مورخ۱۳۹۷/۰۷/۱۶ **شورای کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی و به مدت ۶ ماه** می‌باشدوازتاریخ ۱۳۹۷/۰۹/۱۴ شروع و در تاریخ ۱۳۹۸/۰۳/۱۴ خاتمه می پذیرد. امکان تمدید مدت قرارداد با موافقت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری وجود دارد. صورتجلسه پیوست این قرارداد می‌باشد و جزء جدانشدنی آن محسوب می‌گردد.

ماده(۳): مبلغ و حجم قرارداد

مبلغ کل قرارداد مطابق صورتجلسه مورخ ۱۳۹۷/۰۹/۱۰ کمیته کارشناسی بودجه **۲،۰۰۰،۰۰۰ (دو میلیون)** ریال است که پس از کسر کسورات قانونی که به موجب قوانین و مقررات موجود و یا آنچه که بعداً وضع خواهد شد و به این قرارداد تعلق می‌گیرد، به شرح ماده چهار به پژوهشگران و ناظر پرداخت می‌شود. (حجم قرارداد با توافق طرفین تا ۲۵ ٪ قابل افزایش است). تمامی پرداخت‌ها با تایید گزارش پیشرفت طرح توسط ناظر قابل پرداخت است. همچنین امکان واگذاری به غیر با موافقت شورای پژوهشی وجود دارد.

ماده(۴): مراحل پرداخت

۱. مرحله اول: با شروع تحقیق و بعد از تایید ناظر طرح ۳۰٪ هزینه پرسنلی و ۱۰۰٪هزینه مواد مصرفی به حساب مجری طرح پرداخت می گردد.
۲. مرحله دوم: بر حسب گزارش پیشرفت کار توسط ناظر و حداکثر تا ۴۰٪ هزینه پرسنلی در اختیار مجریان طرح قرار می گیرد.
۳. مرحله سوم: پس از ارائه گزارش نهایی مورد تایید ناظر معاونت، ارائه مدرک پذیرش **چاپ یک مقاله علمی پژوهشی و ارائه پیوست ترجمان دانش** (بر اساس الگوی مندرج در وب سایت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری) ۳۰٪ باقیمانده قابل پرداخت است. تبصره ۱: در صورت خرید وسایل غیرمصرفی مندرج در پیش نویس طرح، اجناس خریداری شده پس از پایان طرح در اختیار دانشگاه قرار می گیرد. اتمام قرارداد منوط به تحویل تمامی وسایل غیر مصرفی خریداری شده از محل اعتبارات این طرح (حتی اسقاط شده) به این معاونت می باشد
۴. حق نظارت طرح جهت ناظر محترم **جناب آقای دکتر محمد میررضایی** به‌مبلغ ۵۰۰۰۰ (پنجاه هزار) ریال تعیین می‌گردد که پس از پایان طرح و تأیید مدیریت پژوهشی از محل اعتبار همین طرح قابل پرداخت به نامبرده خواهد بود.

معاون تحقیقات و فناوری

مجری یا مجریان طرح

مدیر توسعه پژوهش، ارزیابی تحقیقات و هماهنگی مراکز تحقیقاتی

ماده (۵): سایر هزینه ها

پژوهشگر کلیه هزینه های پرسنلی، خدماتی، اداری، علمی، عملی و غیره را پرداخت می‌نماید و معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری هیچگونه تعهدی بجز آنچه در ماده سه آمده، نخواهد داشت .

ماده(۶): تعهدات قرارداد

الف) تعهدات مجری

۱. مجری موظف است تمامی مراحل را براساس زمانبندی مندرج در پرسشنامه طرح انجام دهد و گزارش های مرحله ای و نهایی را مطابق با بند فوق به معاونت پژوهشی دانشگاه و ناظر طرح تحویل دهد.
۲. مسئول طرح نمی تواند نتایج حاصل از طرح را بدون موافقت دانشگاه به صورت گزارش و یا مقاله منتشر نماید.

- تبصره ۱: استفاده از خدمات تخصصی دیگران با موافقت معاون تحقیقات و فناوری دانشگاه مجاز است.
- تبصره ۲: مجری نمی تواند پیمان را بطور کل یا جزء به غیر واگذار نماید.
- تبصره۳: در صورت عدم ارائه گزارش طرح در موعد مقرر و با ارائه دلایل مستدل و منطقی، زمان انجام طرح قابل تمدید خواهد بود و چنانچه در زمان مشخص شده گزارش طرح ارائه نگردد با تأیید معاون تحقیقات و فناوری، قرارداد لغو و کلیه هزینه های پرداخت شده مسترد خواهد شد.
- تبصره ۴: مجری موظف است پرسشنامه های تکمیل شده طرح را حداقل به مدت ۲ سال پس از ارائه گزارش نهایی، نگهداری و در صورت لزوم به معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری ارائه نماید.
- تبصره ۵: ذکر کد طرح و درج نام دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود (مطابق فرمت اعلام شده در وب سایت معاونت) به عنوان حمایت کننده مالی طرح در کلیه برون دادهای حاصل از اجرای طرح الزامی می باشد
- تبصره ۶: در تمام بروندادهای حاصل از اجرای طرح، ذکر آدرس دانشگاهی کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی (برای دانشجو) الزامی است. آدرس دانشگاهی کلیه مجریان و همکاران طرح می‌بایست مطابق با فرمت ارائه شده در وب‌سایت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری دانشگاه به آدرس http://shmu.ac.ir/research/fa باشد. همچنین مجری متعهد به حفظ حقوق معنوی کلیه پژوهشگران می باشد.
- تبصره ۷: در صورتی که مجری طرف قرارداد، دانشجو باشد فارغ التحصیلی نامبرده منوط به ارائه گزارش نهایی و سایر تعهدات طرح می باشد. در غیر اینصورت، تسویه حساب با این معاونت فقط در صورت عودت دادن مبالغ دریافتی بابت طرح و یا واگذاری طرح به یکی دیگر از اعضای همان تیم پژوهش با موافقت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری امکانپذیر است.

ب) تعهدات دانشگاه

۱. دانشگاه موظف است تمامی هزینه‌های مورد نیاز طرح را براساس مواد (۳) و (۴) قرارداد تأمین و به موقع پرداخت نماید.
۲. دانشگاه تسهیلات لازم جهت استفاده از ابزار و وسایل پیش بینی شده را فراهم می‌نماید.
۳. دانشگاه ارتباط لازم مجری طرح را با مؤسسات و واحدهای تابعه دانشگاه را برقرار می‌نماید.

ماده(۷): شرایط غیر عادی

در صورت بروز هرگونه شرایط غیر عادی از قبیل زلزله، سیل، آتش سوزی و غیره که خارج از اختیار مجری باشد. موضوع در شورای پژوهشی دانشگاه مطرح و تصمیم‌های شورا ملاک عمل خواهدبود .

ماده(۸): سند قرارداد

این قرارداد در ۸ ماده و پیوست‌های آن جزء جدانشدنی آن می باشد در ۲ نسخه تنظیم گردیده است. هرکدام از نسخه‌ها حکم واحد دارند و در تاریخ ۱۳۹۷/۰۹/۱۴ به امضاء طرفین قرارداد رسید .

مجری یا مجریان طرح

معاون تحقیقات و فناوری

مدیر توسعه پژوهش، ارزیابی تحقیقات و هماهنگی مراکز تحقیقاتی

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود
معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری

شماره: ۱۲۵/۲۴۱۲۵
تاریخ :
پیوست: ۱۴۰۰/۳/۱۰

«قرارداد اجرای طرح پژوهشی»

قرارداد زیر به موجب توافق حاصل بین **جناب آقای دکتر رضا چمن و جناب آقای دکتر محمد حسن امامیان – هیات علمی رسمی قطعی** با کد ملی (۴۵۹۱۱۲۵۵۴۸) و **ORCID: 0000-0002-1994-1105** به عنوان نماینده مجریان طرح با عنوان «**بررسی عوامل خطر ابتلا و مرگ کووید-۱۹. یک مطالعه کوهورت مبتنی بر جمعیت**» به آدرس معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری با شرایط مندرج در زیر منعقد می گردد. اسامی سایر مجریان در پروپوزال طرح (پیوست قرارداد) قید گردیده است.

ماده(۱): موضوع قرارداد

موضوع قرارداد عبارتست از اجرای طرح با مشخصات مندرج در پایان نامه **جناب آقای هژبر جمالی** با عنوان فوق الذکر با کد **۹۹۱۴۲** که پیوست این قرارداد می باشد و جزء جدانشدنی آن محسوب می‌گردد. کد اخلاق طرح مذکور **IR.SHMU.REC.1400.016** می‌باشد.

ماده(۲): مدت قرارداد

مدت قرارداد مطابق با صورتجلسه مورخ۱۳۹۹/۱۲/۱۶**شورای کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی و به‌مدت ۲۴ ماه** می‌باشد و از تاریخ ۱۴۰۰/۰۲/۲۲ شروع و در تاریخ ۱۴۰۲/۰۲/۲۲ خاتمه می پذیرد. امکان تمدید مدت قرارداد با موافقت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری وجود دارد. صورتجلسه پیوست این قرارداد می‌باشد و جزء جدانشدنی آن محسوب می‌گردد.

ماده(۳): مبلغ و حجم قرارداد

مبلغ کل قرارداد مطابق صورتجلسه مورخ ۱۴۰۰/۰۱/۳۰ کمیته کارشناسی بودجه ۶۰،۰۰۰،۰۰۰ **(شصت میلیون) ریال** است که به شرح زیر پرداخت خواهد شد

۱- مبلغ ۱۰،۰۰۰،۰۰۰ ریال مربوط به **اجرای طرح** می باشد و پس از کسر کسورات قانونی که به موجب قوانین و مقررات موجود و یا آنچه که بعداً وضع خواهد شد و به این قرارداد تعلق می‌گیرد، به شرح ماده چهار به پژوهشگران و ناظر پرداخت می‌شود. تمامی پرداخت‌ها با تایید گزارش پیشرفت طرح توسط ناظر قابل پرداخت است. همچنین امکان واگذاری به غیر با موافقت شورای پژوهشی وجود دارد.

۲- تا سقف مبلغ ۵۰،۰۰۰،۰۰۰ ریال بابت **هزینه های چاپ و نشر** می باشد که پس از ارائه گواهی چاپ مقالات پرداخت خواهد شد.پرداخت این بند در صورت تامین اعتبار و بر اساس مصوبات شورای پژوهشی در زمان ارائه گواهی پذیرش چاپ مقاله خواهد بود.

تبصره: حجم قرارداد با توافق طرفین تا ۲۵ ٪ قابل افزایش است.

ماده(۴): مراحل پرداخت

۱. مرحله اول: با شروع تحقیق و بعد از تایید ناظر طرح ۳۰٪ هزینه پرسنلی و ۱۰۰٪هزینه مواد مصرفی ، مجموعاً به مبلغ **۲،۸۵۰،۰۰۰**ریال به حساب مجری طرح پرداخت می گردد.

۲. مرحله دوم: بر حسب گزارش پیشرفت کار توسط ناظر و حداکثر تا ۴۰٪ هزینه پرسنلی ، به مبلغ **۳،۸۰۰،۰۰۰** ریال در اختیار مجریان طرح قرار می گیرد.

۳. مرحله سوم: پس از ارائه گزارش نهایی مورد تایید ناظر معاونت، **ارائه مدرک پذیرش چاپ یک مقاله در مجلات ایندکس شده در /Medline/ به گونه ای که**

- **در این مقاله وابستگی دانشگاهی نویسنده مسئول مربوط به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شاهرود باشد**
- **Title Page و بخش تقدیر و تشکر مقاله قبل از سابمیت مقاله به تایید مدیر پژوهش رسانده شده باشد**
- **در مورد پایان نامه ها دانشجو نفر اول باشد و ارائه پیوست ترجمان دانش (بر اساس الگوی مندرج در وب سایت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری)** ۳۰٪ باقیمانده به مبلغ **۲،۸۵۰،۰۰۰** ریال قابل پرداخت است.

تبصره۲: در صورت خرید وسایل غیرمصرفی مندرج در پیش نویس طرح، اجناس خریداری شده پس از پایان طرح در اختیار دانشگاه قرار می گیرد. اتمام قرارداد منوط به تحویل تمامی وسایل غیر مصرفی خریداری شده از محل اعتبارات این طرح (حتی اسقاط شده) به این معاونت می باشد

۴. **حق نظارت طرح جهت ناظر محترم جناب آقای سلمان دلیری به مبلغ ۵۰۰،۰۰۰ (پانصد هزار) ریال تعیین می‌گردد که پس از پایان طرح و تأیید** مدیریت پژوهشی از محل اعتبار همین طرح قابل پرداخت به نامبرده خواهد بود.

رئیس دانشگاه

مجری یا مجریان طرح

مدیر توسعه پژوهش، ارزیابی تحقیقات و هماهنگی مراکز تحقیقاتی

شاهرود: میدان هفت تیر، ساختمان مرکزی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی شاهرود، معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری
کدپستی: ۳۶۱۴۷۷۳۹۵۵ دورنگار: ۳۲۳۹۵۰۰۹ - ۰۲۳ تلفن: ۳۲۳۹۴۴۹- ۰۲۳
تلفنخانه: ۳۲۳۹۵۰۵۴ -۰۲۳
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دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود
معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری

ماده (۵): سایر هزینه ها

پژوهشگر کلیه هزینه های پرسنلی، خدماتی، اداری، علمی، عملی و غیره را پرداخت می‌نماید و معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری هیچگونه تعهدی بجز آنچه در ماده سه آمده، نخواهد داشت

ماده(۶): تعهدات قرارداد

الف) تعهدات مجری

۱. مجری موظف است تمامی مراحل را براساس زمانبندی مندرج در پرسشنامه طرح انجام دهد و هر سه ماه یکبار گزارش مرحله ای طرح را مطابق با بند فوق به معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری دانشگاه و ناظر طرح تحویل دهد.
۲. مسئول طرح نمی تواند نتایج حاصل از طرح را بدون موافقت دانشگاه به صورت گزارش و یا مقاله منتشر نماید.
   - تبصره ۱: استفاده از خدمات تخصصی دیگران با موافقت معاون تحقیقات و فناوری دانشگاه مجاز است.
   - تبصره ۲: مجری نمی تواند پیمان را بطور کل یا جزء به غیر واگذار نماید.
   - تبصره۳: در صورت عدم ارائه گزارش طرح در موعد مقرر و با ارائه دلایل مستدل و منطقی، زمان انجام طرح قابل تمدید خواهد بود و چنانچه در زمان مشخص شده گزارش طرح ارائه نگردد با تأیید معاون تحقیقات و فناوری، قرارداد لغو و کلیه هزینه های پرداخت شده مسترد خواهد شد.
   - تبصره ۴: مجری موظف است پرسشنامه های تکمیل شده طرح را حداقل به مدت ۲ سال پس از ارائه گزارش نهایی، نگهداری و در صورت لزوم به معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری ارائه نماید.
   - تبصره ۵: ذکر کد طرح و درج نام دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی شاهرود (مطابق فرمت اعلام شده در وب سایت معاونت) به عنوان حمایت کننده مالی طرح در کلیه برون دادهای حاصل از اجرای طرح الزامی می باشد
   - تبصره ۶: در تمام بروندادهای حاصل از اجرای طرح، ذکر آدرس دانشگاهی کمیته تحقیقات دانشجویی (برای دانشجو) الزامی است. آدرس دانشگاهی کلیه مجریان و همکاران طرح می‌باسیت مطابق با فرمت ارائه شده در وب‌سایت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری دانشگاه به آدرس http://shmu.ac.ir/research/fa باشد. همچنین مجری متعهد به حفظ حقوق معنوی کلیه پژوهشگران می باشد.
   - تبصره ۷. اخذ تاییدیه صفحه عنوان (Title Page) از مدیریت امور پژوهشی قبل از ارسال بروندادهای حاصل از این طرح به مجلات، الزامی است.
   - تبصره ۸: در صورتی که مجری طرف قرارداد، دانشجو باشد فارغ التحصیلی نامبرده منوط به ارائه گزارش نهایی و سایر تعهدات طرح می باشد. در غیر اینصورت، تسویه حساب با این معاونت فقط در صورت عودت دادن مبالغ دریافتی بابت طرح و یا واگذاری طرح به یکی دیگر از اعضای همان تیم پژوهش با موافقت معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری امکانپذیر است.

ب) تعهدات دانشگاه

۱. دانشگاه موظف است تمامی هزینه‌های مورد نیاز طرح را براساس مواد (۳) و (۴) قرارداد تأمین و به موقع پرداخت نماید.
۲. دانشگاه تسهیلات لازم جهت استفاده از ابزار و وسایل پیش بینی شده را فراهم می‌نماید.
۳. دانشگاه ارتباط لازم مجری طرح را با مؤسسات و واحدهای تابعه دانشگاه را برقرار می‌نماید.

ماده(۷): شرایط غیر عادی

در صورت بروز هرگونه شرایط غیر عادی از قبیل زلزله، سیل، آتش سوزی و غیره که خارج از اختیار مجری باشد. موضوع در شورای پژوهشی دانشگاه مطرح و تصمیم‌های شورا ملاک عمل خواهدبود .

ماده(۸): سند قرارداد

این قرارداد در ۸ ماده و پیوست‌های آن جزء جدانشدنی آن می باشد در ۲ نسخه تنظیم گردیده است. هرکدام از نسخه‌ها حکم واحد دارند و در تاریخ ۱۴۰۰/۰۲/۲۲ به امضاء طرفین قرارداد رسید .

رئیس دانشگاه

مجری یا مجریان طرح

مدیر توسعه پژوهش، ارزیابی تحقیقات و هماهنگی مراکز تحقیقاتی

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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The effect of zinc supplementation on fatigue among elderly community dwellers: A parallel clinical trial

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Fatigue is one of the most common complaints of the elderly. This study was conducted to assess the effect of zinc supplements on fatigue among the elderly.

Methods: This randomized clinical trial was conducted on 150 elderly aged ≥60 years who were recruited from the health centers (Kashan, Iran) with a convenience sampling method. Participants were allocated to intervention and control groups by block randomization. Participants in the intervention group received a daily dose of 30 mg of zinc supplement for 70 days; meanwhile, in the control group, no intervention was performed. The level of fatigue was measured by the multidimensional fatigue inventory before and after the intervention. Both groups were homogeneous in terms of demographic variables, fatigue, and serum zinc level before the intervention. The significance level was considered as 0.05 in all tests.

Results: Zinc supplementation significantly reduced fatigue (mean difference: −10.41 vs 1.37, $P < .001$) and increased serum zinc level (mean difference: 14.22, vs −0.57, $P < .001$) compared to the control group.

Conclusion: Consumption of zinc supplements for the elderly is recommended to overcome fatigue.

KEYWORDS
aging, fatigue, geriatric nursing, zinc

1 | INTRODUCTION

Fatigue is defined as a feeling of disability and weakness that leads to a reduction in the capacity of individuals to do their function and daily activities.[1] And it is associated with disease conditions and impacts health status and quality of life,[2] which conversely affects job performance, the activity of daily life, and social relationships. The prevalence of fatigue is estimated to be 21.9% in the general population[3]; however, it exceeds in the elderly populations, and 40% to 74% of them experience it.[4] Fatigue is a common complaint among elder community dwellers[5] and it can be attributed to decreased muscle strength, physical activity, motor neuron performance, and the level of steroid hormone production, as well as to nutritional problems and micronutrient deficiencies.[6] In fact, malnutrition in the elderly or those who adhere to a specific and restricted diet is invoked as one of the mechanisms underlying fatigue.[2] Vitamins and minerals are essential in a variety of basic metabolic pathways that support basic cellular functions in humans. Their deficiency, in turn, has effects on the

TABLE 3 Mean and mean difference of fatigue scores in both groups before and after the intervention

Mean scores	Groups		Significance level[a]
	Intervention[b]	Control[b]	
Baseline	54 ± 16.16	58.64 ± 17.31	$P = 0.09$
After the intervention	43.58 ± 14.83	60.01 ± 17.26	$P < 0.001$
Mean difference scores	−10.41 ± 17.15	1.37 ± 1.30	$P < 0.001$

[a]Independent sample *t* test.
[b]Mean ± SD.

TABLE 4 The correlation between the fatigue score and serum zinc level in the elderly before and after the intervention

	Serum zinc level	
	Before the intervention	After the intervention
Fatigue score	$R = -0.07$[a] $P = 0.36$	$R = -0.24$[a] $P = 0.002$

[a]Pearson correlation coefficient.

4 | DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study indicated that the serum zinc levels were below the normal range in most of the subjects in both groups before the intervention. In this regard, it should be considered, zinc deficiency in the body is characterized by symptoms such as immune system defects and growth retardation that can be reversed and improved by taking zinc supplements.[27,28]

Furthermore, as a result of zinc supplementation, serum zinc levels in the intervention group increased significantly, which was consistent with most previous studies.[29,30] Karagozoglu et al study aimed to determine the effect of zinc supplementation on serum zinc concentrations in the elderly. They concluded that serum zinc levels increased in the elderly of the intervention group after a 3-month period of taking 30 mg zinc supplementation.[31] In Sharif et al's study, the effect of taking zinc supplements during 12 weeks was assessed on genomic stability biomarkers, antioxidant activity, and zinc transporter genes among an elderly Australian population with low serum zinc level. They found that zinc serum levels increased among the elderly of the intervention group,[32] and the results of the present study were consistent with the two last studies.

There is growing literature on the importance of serum zinc level and its association with fatigue among elderly community dwellers. Most of the elderly subjects were suffered from levels of fatigue before the intervention. In Karagozoglu et al's study that aimed to investigate the levels of fatigue in the elderly living in nursing homes, the mean fatigue scores (range 0-10) were reported 5.83 ± 2.63 and 5.08 ± 2.20, respectively.[31,33]

Another finding of the current study was that taking zinc supplements and increasing the serum zinc level in the intervention group decreased the severity of fatigue among the subjects in the intervention group. Moreover, there was a significant reverse correlation between serum zinc level and fatigue severity. This finding is in accordance with a previous study indicating that serum zinc levels were directly correlated to functional status and physical performance in the elderly.[34] Maes et al found that the zinc level in patients with chronic fatigue syndrome was significantly lower than in healthy subjects.[35] Similarly, Ribeiro showed that zinc supplementation prevented fatigue and maintained the quality of life of patients with colorectal cancer. Moreover, in a study among patients who underwent chemotherapy, fatigue levels increased in the control group during chemotherapy, but in the intervention group (zinc supplement), the mean score of fatigue was not significantly different compared to the pre-chemotherapy period.[36] This result is consistent with our study, indicating that the fatigue levels in the group receiving zinc supplements were lower than the control group.

Consistent with the results of the present study, the study by Yosaee et al showed that zinc supplementation, vitamin D, or in combination for 12 weeks significant effects on decrease depression scores in obese or overweight patients.[37] Also, results of the Jafari et al study revealed that zinc supplementation for 12 weeks among women with the premenstrual syndrome had a positive effect on physical and psychological symptoms of premenstrual syndrome.[38] Previous studies have shown that oxidative stress was increased in chronic fatigue syndrome; since zinc has antioxidant properties, people with fatigue should use certain types of antioxidants such as zinc supplements.[39]

Despite the limitation of our study is the lack of a placebo group, the results of this study added a new perspective to the issue of fatigue among elderly people. As such, in both groups, subjects with a higher zinc level reported less fatigue after the intervention. Also, some factors (level of physical activity or chronic physical illness) that may affect fatigue in the elderly were not assessed in the present study. Other researchers are recommended to extend the period of intervention to assess the longer period efficacy of the zinc supplement. Since fatigue levels vary with season, it is recommended to ascertain fatigue and its related factors in all seasons of the year in future studies. Moreover, other important outcomes for zinc supplement such as improved cognition can be investigated. The present study showed that the use of zinc supplements can significantly improve fatigue in the elderly. Thus, we recommend considering zinc supplements as a complementary strategy to prevent and alleviate fatigue among the elderly.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

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All authors have reviewed and approved the final version of this manuscript.

Hossein Ebrahimi had full access to all of the data in the study and takes complete responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

TRANSPARENCY STATEMENT

Hossein Ebrahimi affirms that this manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported and all aspects of the study have been reported.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

If interested in obtaining the data from this study, please contact ebrahimi@shmu.ac.ir.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Health information needs, sources of information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women: a systematic review of research

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Awareness of health information needs, sources of health information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women is critical for the development of health interventions and provides high-quality prenatal care for them. Hence, the aim of this review study was to summarize evidence from studies evaluating health information needs, sources of information and barriers to accessing health information of women during pregnancy.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted using Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar for relevant studies published between 1 January 2000 and 24 May 2018. The methodological quality of cross-sectional studies was assessed using the STROBE checklist. The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP, 2018) was used to appraise the qualitative studies. Data were analyzed descriptively.

Results: Thirty-one studies from 14 countries met criteria for inclusion in this review. The majority of articles focused on information needs and sources of information used by women during pregnancy. The most common information needs among women during pregnancy were information about unborn child, nutrition, and labor/delivery. The most frequent information source used by women during pregnancy was health professionals followed by informal source (family and friends), and Internet. The most prominent barriers to information access included the following: feeling ashamed or embarrassed to talk about pregnancy-related issues, long waiting times at clinic to see a health provider, and lack of adequate information resources.

Conclusions: Due to the limited number of studies examining barriers to health information seeking among pregnant women, further research is warranted. Further qualitative research is also recommended to explore pregnant women's perceptions of, and satisfaction with the use of health information sources.

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KEYWORDS
Health information; information needs; information seeking; information source; pregnancy

Introduction

Pregnancy is not only a time of physical and psychological changes but also a time in a woman's life when health-related behaviors are most important because they could affect the life of a mother and her unborn child [1,2]. Expectant mothers need to search and acquire health-related information to have a healthy pregnancy and delivery [3]. Seeking health information during this period can increase the health knowledge of pregnant women [4]. This knowledge will enable them to communicate effectively with healthcare providers, use healthcare services, engage in preventive health behaviors, make informed health-related decisions, and improve self-care abilities [5,6]. Furthermore, access to reliable and timely health information before and during pregnancy has significant effects on reducing maternal and infant mortality rate [7]. Health information can be obtained from a wide variety of sources, including family/friends, healthcare providers, TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, and Internet [8]. Despite benefits of health information as well as the abundance of information sources, women's well-being during pregnancy remains a major concern in the world [9]. There is evidence that many pregnant women lose their lives due to the inability to get the essential information on safe motherhood [10]. Factors such as lack of awareness, language barriers and negative attitudes of healthcare providers can hinder pregnant women's access to and utilization of health information [11]. Awareness of health information needs, sources of health information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women is critical for the development of health interventions and provides high-quality prenatal care for them. A number of studies have been described these variables but none has systematically

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probably reflect different situations in terms of antenatal care as well as available information sources in the countries [40].

Limitations

This review has some limitations that need to be considered. This review only included papers published from 1 January 2000 to 24 May 2018 and articles written in English, this search strategy may not have captured all of the relevant articles. Another limitation of this review is that all included studies only had explored perceived health information needs, sources of information, and barriers to health information seeking of pregnant women; while they may not be aware of all potential needs, sources and barriers. Moreover, the majority of survey instruments that used in the included studies were developed by the authors or revised from a previous instrument and had not been extensively validated; this makes comparing results across studies more difficult and potentially limiting the validity of the research findings.

Conclusion

This review of literature indicates that most common information needs of pregnant women are about unborn child, nutrition, and labor/delivery. The finding that health professionals are the most frequently cited information source emphasizes the crucial role that midwives and other health professionals play in meeting pregnant women's health information needs. In addition, because informal source is also a common source of health information for pregnant women, health education interventions should target not only expectant women but also their family and friends. Web-based resources are another common source of health information among pregnant women. Hence, health professionals, especially midwives, need to be more knowledgeable about common Internet sites sourced by women for information and able to evaluate the reliability of content of these resources to support pregnant women in online data retrieval, interpretation, and application. Further qualitative research is also recommended to explore pregnant women's perceptions of, and satisfaction with the use of health information sources. Feeling ashamed or embarrassed to talk about pregnancy-related issues, long waiting times at clinic to see a health provider and lack of adequate information resources are prominent barriers to health information-seeking among pregnant women. However, due to the limited number of studies in this area, further research is warranted.

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The risk factors of COVID-19 in 50–74 years old people: a longitudinal population-based study

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Abstract

Objectives: To investigate the risk factors of COVID-19 infection in a longitudinal study of a population aged 50–74 years.

Methods: Data were collected from Shahroud Eye Cohort study and the COVID-19 electronic registry in Shahroud, northeast Iran. Participants were followed for about 13 months and predisposing factors for COVID-19 infection were investigated using log binominal model and calculating relative risks.

Results: From the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak in Shahroud (February 20, 2020) to March 26, 2021, out of 4,394 participants in the Eye Cohort study, 271 (6.1%) were diagnosed with COVID-19 with a positive reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction test on two nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs. Risk factors for COVID-19 infection included male gender (relative risk (RR) = 1.51; 95% confidence intervals (CI), 1.15–1.99), body mass index (BMI) over 25 (RR = 1.03; 95% CI, 1.01–1.05), and diabetes (RR = 1.31; 95% CI, 1.02–1.67). Also, smoking (RR = 0.51; 95% CI, 0.28–0.93) and education (RR = 0.95; 95% CI, 0.92–0.98) showed inverse associations.

Conclusions: Men, diabetics, and those with BMI over 25 should be more cognizant and adhere to health protocols related to COVID-19 prevention and should be given priority for vaccination.

Keywords: COVID-19; Iran; risk factors.

Introduction

COVID-19, which was first reported from China in 2019 and became a pandemic within a few months, is a threat to human society and has challenged all aspects of human life. As of April 5, 2021, it has infected more than 130 million people worldwide and caused more than 2.8 million deaths. In Iran, more than 1.9 million

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Another limitation of this study is the lack of information about the level of knowledge and adherence to COVID-19 health protocols among the participants.

Conclusions

The results of this longitudinal study showed that being male, having a higher BMI, and being diabetic can increase the risk of COVID-19 infection among the population of 50–74 years. Also, in this age group, having higher education has a protective role against this disease. The lower risk of COVID-19 among smokers needs to be examined more closely to determine whether this is related to smoking or their behavioral patterns. High risk groups should be informed more about COVID-19, and it is recommended that they be given priority in vaccination programs.

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تصاویر ایندکس تمام مقالات

در پایگاه های مرتبط

Anxiety and depression among healthcare workers during COVID-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study

By: Motahedi, S (Motahedi, Saeideh) [1] ; Aghdam, NF (Aghdam, Nasrin Fadaee) [2] ; Khajeh, M (Khajeh, Mahboobeh) [2] ; Baha, R (Baha, Robabe) [3] ; Aliyari, R (Aliyari, Roqayeh) [4] ; Bagheri, H (Bagheri, Hossein) [2] ; Mardani, A (Mardani, Abbas) [5]

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HELIYON

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Abstract

Introduction: During a pandemic, healthcare workers (HCWs) are exposed to many stresses that predispose them to psychological disorders. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on the anxiety and depression level of HCWs and determine the relationship between them in terms of their demographic characteristics. Material and methods: This study used a cross-sectional design. The participants consisted of clinical, administrative, and cleaning staff who were working in a referral COVID-19 hospital in an urban area of Iran. The census sampling method was used for recruiting the participants from May to August 2020. The Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) questionnaire and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) Scale were employed to collect data. Then, data were analyzed using multivariable linear regression analysis. Results: One hundred forty HCWs participated in this study. The mean scores of anxiety and depression were 6.64 (4.86) and 18.21 (10.59), respectively. There was a significant direct association between anxiety and depression ($P < 0.001$). In addition, female gender ($P = 0.01$) and having a history of infection with COVID-19 ($P = 0.001$) were associated with a higher level of anxiety. Moreover, having a history of being quarantined due to COVID-19 was associated with a higher level of depression ($P = 0.03$). Conclusion: According to the findings of the present study, considering the mental health of HCWs during the generalized anxiety outbreak of COVID-19 should be a priority, and appropriate interventions should be planned to improve their psychological condition.

Keywords

Author Keywords: COVID-19; Anxiety; Depression; Healthcare workers

Keywords Plus: OUTBREAK; STRESS

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Reduction of doxorubicin-induced cytotoxicity and mitochondrial damage by betanin in rat isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria

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Abstract

Doxorubicin (DOX) is an anticancer drug which is used for treatment of several types of cancers. But the clinical use of doxorubicin is limited because of its cardiotoxicity and cardiomyopathy. Mitochondrial-dependent oxidative stress and cardiac inflammation appear to be involved in doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity. Betanin as a bioactive compound in Beetroot (Beta vulgaris L.) displays anti-radical, antioxidant gene regulatory and cardioprotective activities. In this current study, we investigated the protective effect of betanin on doxorubicin-induced cytotoxicity and mitochondrial-dependent oxidative stress in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria. Isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria were treated with three concentrations of betanin (1, 5 and 10 mu M) and doxorubicin (3.5 mu M) for 6 h. The parameters of cellular and mitochondrial toxicity were analyzed using biochemical and flow cytometric methods. Our results showed a significant toxicity in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria in presence of doxorubicin which was related to reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, increase in malondialdehyde (MDA), increase in oxidation of GSH to GSSG, lysosomal/mitochondrial damages and mitochondrial swelling. While betanin pretreatment reverted doxorubicin-induced cytotoxicity and oxidative stress in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria. These results suggest that betanin elicited a typical protective effect on doxorubicin-induced cytotoxicity and oxidative stress. It is possible that betanin could be used as a useful adjuvant in combination with doxorubicin chemotherapy for reduction of cardiotoxicity and cardiomyopathy.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Beetroot; chemotherapy; protection; cardiomyocyte; cardiotoxicity

Keywords Plus: ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY; DYSFUNCTION; TOXICITY; CARDIOTOXICITY; INHIBITION; PATHWAYS; HEALTH

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A misdiagnosed case of blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm experiencing multiple recurrences who underwent allogeneic stem cell transplantation: a case report

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Abstract

Background Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm represents a rare type of hematologic malignancy that often manifests itself through various skin lesions. It commonly affects the elderly male population. Lymph nodes, peripheral blood, and bone marrow involvement are the typical findings that justify its aggressive nature and dismal prognosis. On histopathological assessment, malignant cells share some similarities with blastic cells from the myeloid lineage that make immunohistochemistry staining mandatory for blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm diagnosis. Case presentation A 35-year-old Asian man presented with cervical lymphadenopathy followed by an erythematous lesion on his left upper back. At first, the lesion was misdiagnosed as an infectious disease and made the patient receive two ineffective courses of azithromycin and clarithromycin. Six months later, besides persistent skin manifestations, he felt a cervical mass, which was misdiagnosed as follicular center cell lymphoma. Tumor recurrence following the chemoradiation questioned the diagnosis, and further pathologic assessments confirmed blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm. The second recurrence occurred 3 months after chemotherapy. Eventually, he received a bone marrow transplant after complete remission. However, the patient expired 3 months after transplant owing to the third recurrence and gastrointestinal graft versus host disease complications. Conclusions Early clinical suspicion and true pathologic diagnosis play a crucial role in patients' prognosis. Moreover, allogenic bone marrow transplant should be performed with more caution in aggressive forms of blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm because of transplant side effects and high risk of cancer recurrence.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm; Immunohistochemistry; Recurrence; Graft versus host disease
Keywords Plus: THERAPY

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The laboratory findings and different COVID-19 severities: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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ANNALS OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND ANTIMICROBIALS

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Abstract

Background Abnormal laboratory findings are common in patients infected with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The aim of this systematic review was to investigate the effect of the level of some laboratory factors (C-reactive protein (CRP), creatinine, leukocyte count, hemoglobin, and platelet count) on the severity and outcome of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Methods We searched PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar. We collected the articles published before May 26, 2020. We gathered the laboratory factors in groups of patients with COVID-19, and studied the relation between level of these factors with severity and outcome of the disease. Results Mean CRP level, creatinine, hemoglobin, and the leukocytes count in the critically ill patients were significantly higher than those of the other groups (non-critical patients); mean CRP = 54.81 mg/l, mean creatinine = 86.82 mu mol/l, mean hemoglobin = 144.05 g/l, and mean leukocyte count = 7.41 x 10(9). The lymphocyte count was higher in patients with mild/moderate disease (mean: 1.32 x 10(9)) and in the invasive ventilation group (mean value of 0.72 x 10(9)), but it was considerably lower than those of the other two groups. The results showed that the platelet count was higher in critically ill patients (mean value of 205.96 x 10(9)). However, the amount was lower in the invasive ventilation group compared with the other groups (mean level = 185.67 x 10(9)). Conclusion With increasing disease severity, the leukocyte count and the level of CRP increase significantly and the lymphocyte count decreases. There seems to be a significant relation between platelet level, hemoglobin, and creatinine level with severity of the disease. However, more studies are required to confirm this.

Keywords

Author Keywords: COVID-19; Creatinine; Leukocyte; Lymphocyte; Hemoglobin; Platelet; C-reactive protein

Keywords Plus: CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019; CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS; HOSPITALIZED-PATIENTS; WUHAN; PROGRESSION; INFECTIONS; PNEUMONIA; CHINA; BLOOD; ACE2

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Microbiology

Factors influencing stress, anxiety, and depression among Iranian pregnant women: the role of sexual distress and genital self-image

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BMC PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH

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Abstract

BackgroundPregnancy is a unique period with the increased likelihood of psychological changes and emotional disturbances such as depression, anxiety, and stress. In this study, we investigated the factors influencing depression, anxiety, and stress in pregnancy and identify their associations with Sexual Distress (SD) and Genital Self-Image (GSI).MethodsThis was a descriptive, correlational, cross-sectional study performed using the two-stage cluster sampling method between September 2019 and January 2020. Overall, 295 pregnant women completed a demographics and obstetric information checklist, Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21), Female Genital Self-Image Scale (FGSI), and Female Sexual Distress Scale-Revised (FSDS-R).ResultsAnalysis of Variance (ANOVA) showed significant differences in the mean scores of SD between the groups with varying degrees of depression, anxiety, and stress (P< 0.001) and in the mean score of GSI between the groups with varying degrees of depression (P=0.01) and anxiety (P< 0.001). In multivariate linear regression analysis, higher (worse) depression, anxiety, and stress scores were found in women with more advanced age and higher SD scores; however, these scores were lower (better) in those with increased gestational age. Lower depression and anxiety scores were associated with moderate satisfaction with income, moderate satisfaction with BI in pregnancy, and lower stress and depression scores were linked to planned pregnancy. Higher (better) GSI score was a predictor of lower depression score, complication in a previous pregnancy was a predictor of higher stress score, and finally, fear of fetal abortion and being a housewife were predictors of a higher anxiety score.ConclusionVarious factors contribute to the development of antenatal depression, anxiety, and stress. A positive correlation was found between SD and the severity of depression, anxiety, and stress, while a negative correlation was noted between GSI and the severity of depression and anxiety. Therefore, raising awareness regarding SD and GSI through screening and counseling sessions can have beneficial effects for mothers and their fetuses.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Pregnancy; Depression; Anxiety; Stress; Genital self-image; Sexual distress

Keywords Plus: RISK-FACTORS; BODY-IMAGE; POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION; ANTENATAL DEPRESSION; SCALE FGSIS; PREVALENCE; VERSION; ASSOCIATIONS; DISSATISFACTION; DYSFUNCTION

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Antioxidant Potential and Inhibition of Mitochondrial Permeability Transition Pore by Myricetin Reduces Aluminium Phosphide-Induced Cytotoxicity and Mitochondrial Impairments

By: Salimi, A (Salimi, Ahmad) [1], [2]; Jamali, Z (Jamali, Zhaleh) [3]; Shabani, M (Shabani, Mohammad) [1], [4]

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Abstract

Oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction are involved in the mechanisms of cardiac toxicity induced by aluminum phosphide (AlP). AlP-induced cardiotoxicity leads to cardiomyocyte death, cardiomyopathy, cardiac dysfunction, and eventually severe heart failure and death. Importantly, protecting cardiomyocytes from death resulting from AlP is vital for improving survival. It has been reported that flavonoids such as myricetin (Myr) act as modifiers of mitochondrial function and prevent mitochondrial damage resulting from many insults and subsequent cell dysfunction. In this study, the ameliorative effect of Myr, as an important antioxidant and mitochondrial protective agent, was investigated in cardiomyocytes and mitochondria isolated from rat heart against AlP-induced toxicity, oxidative stress, and mitochondrial dysfunction. Treatment of AlP (20 mu g/ml) significantly increased cytotoxicity; reduced glutathione (GSH) depletion, cellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, malondialdehyde (MDA) level, ATP depletion, caspase-3 activation, mitochondrial membrane potential (Delta psi m) collapse, and lysosomal dysfunction; and decreased the activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) in intact cardiomyocytes. Also, treatment of AlP (20 mu g/ml) significantly increased mitochondrial dysfunction and swelling in isolated mitochondria. Myr (80 mu M) appeared to ameliorate AlP-induced cytotoxicity in isolated cardiomyocytes; significantly lessened the AlP-stimulated intracellular ROS and MDA production and depletion of GSH; and increased the activities of SOD, CAT, and GSH-Px. Furthermore, Myr (40 and 80 mu M) lowered AlP-induced lysosomal/mitochondrial dysfunction, ATP depletion, and caspase-3 activation. In the light of these findings, we concluded that Myr through antioxidant potential and inhibition of mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT) pore exerted an ameliorative role in AlP-induced toxicity in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria, and it would be valuable to examine its in vivo effects.

Keywords

Author Keywords: cardiomyopathy; poisoning; flavonoids; antioxidant; mitochondrial dysfunction
Keywords Plus: OXIDATIVE STRESS; GLUTATHIONE; FLAVONOIDS; TOXICITY

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The diagnostic value of ultrasound for ovarian mature cystic teratoma and accordance of it with postoperative histopathologic findings

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Evaluation of couple's sexual function after childbirth with the biopsychosocial model: A systematic review of systematic reviews and meta-analysis

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Abstract

Background: After childbirth, sexual dysfunction refers to a chain of psychiatric, physiological, social changes and a couple's experiences. The purpose of our Systematic Review (Syst.Rev.) is to evaluate available high-quality evidence and construct a Bio Psycho Social (BPS) model of couple's sexual function after childbirth. Materials and Methods: A systematic search was done with MeSH terms in databases, including PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Science direct. A total number of 9 Syst.Rev. were evaluated from 2009 to 2019 years. The quality of extracted articles was evaluated based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) checklist of contents using two qualified reviewers. Data synthesis was performed using the thematic analysis. Results: Biopsychosocial Model of Postpartum Couple's Sexual Function (BMPCSF) is proposed as a developmental process similar to Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Systems Model. Studies showed a significant relationship among the type of childbirth, trauma of perineum, breastfeeding, mood swings, fears, changes in the self-body image, spousal support, and Postpartum Sexual Dysfunction (PSD). Hence, the evidence about male sexuality in the postpartum period doesn't seem sufficient. Conclusions: The information from this study will help health policymakers develop the appropriate guidelines to inform couples and healthcare professionals about the BPS changes after childbirth and PSD. Besides, BMPCSF can be used in postpartum sexual counseling to improve sexual health and marital relationships. We propose comprehensive original study on couples' postpartum sexuality, especially men's conduct, emphasizing socio-cultural factors.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Biological factors; parturition; postpartum period; sexual health; socioeconomic factors

Keywords Plus: HEALTH; PREGNANCY; SATISFACTION; SERVICES; BARRIERS

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Categories/Classification

Validation of the Persian version of the comprehensive frailty assessment instrument plus in community-dwelling older adults

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the validity and reliability of the Persian Version of the Comprehensive Frailty Assessment Instrument Plus (CFAI-Plus) among community-dwelling older adults. It was completed by 340 older adults >60 years. The content and face validity were confirmed based on the opinion of the target group and experts. In the exploratory factor analysis, seven factors were extracted, explaining 62.8% of the total variance. Confirmatory factor analysis showed acceptable fit indices (Root Mean Square Error of Approximation = 0.045; Comparative Fit Index = 0.93; Tucker-Lewis Index = 0.92). Internal consistency was adequate for factors (Cronbach's alpha: range 0.47 to 0.88), and the test-retest reliability was acceptable (intra-class correlation coefficient: range 0.76 to 0.92). A higher CFAI-Plus score were found in those who were older, female, less-educated, single, lived alone, and had inadequate income. This study supports the reliability and validity of the Persian CFAI-Plus in community-dwelling older adults. (c) 2021 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Comprehensive Frailty Assessment; Instrument Plus; Frailty; Older adults; Psychometric; Validation

Keywords Plus: VALIDITY; INDICATOR

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Categories/Classification

Diagnostic and drug release systems based on microneedle arrays in breast cancer therapy

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JOURNAL OF CONTROLLED RELEASE

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Abstract

Microneedle arrays have recently received much attention as cancer detection and treatment platforms, because invasive injections and detection of the biopsy are not needed, and drug metabolism by the liver, as well as adverse effects of systemic drug administration, are diminished. Microneedles have been used for diagnosis, vaccination, and in targeted drug delivery of breast cancer. In this review, we summarize the recent progress in diagnosis and targeted drug delivery for breast cancer treatment, using microneedle arrays to deliver active molecules through the skin. The results not only suggest that health and well-being of patients are improved, but also that microneedle arrays can deliver anticancer compounds in a relatively noninvasive manner, based on body weight, breast tumor size, and circulation time of the drug. Moreover, microneedles could allow simultaneous loading of multiple drugs and enable controlled release, thus effectively optimizing or preventing drugdrug interactions. This review is designed to encourage the use of microneedles for diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer, by describing general properties of microneedles, materials used for construction, mechanism of action, and principal benefits. Ongoing challenges and future perspectives for the application of microneedle array systems in breast cancer detection and treatment are highlighted.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Breast cancer; Microneedles; Transdermal drug delivery; Therapy

Keywords Plus: TRANSDERMAL DELIVERY; SILICON MICRONEEDLES; POLYMER MICRONEEDLES; COST-EFFECTIVENESS; GENE DELIVERY; IN-VITRO; FABRICATION; PATCHES; VACCINE; COMBINATION

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Chemistry; Pharmacology & Pharmacy

Funding

Funding agency	Grant number	Show All Details

Factors influencing low sexual desire and sexual distress in pregnancy: A cross-sectional study

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE BIOMEDICINE

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Abstract

Background: Sexual desire and sexual distress are determined by emotional, psychosocial, hormonal, and anatomical factors during pregnancy.

Objective: To identify the factors contributing to female low sexual desire and sexual distress during pregnancy separately and concurrently.

Materials and Methods: Overall, 295 pregnant women were enrolled in this cross-sectional study. Sexual desire and distress were assessed by the sexual interest and desire inventory-female (score <= 33.0 indicates low sexual desire) and the female sexual distress scale-revised (score >= 11 indicates sexual distress).

Results: 56.3% and 17.3% of pregnant women met the clinical cut-off for low sexual desire and sexual distress, respectively. After adjusting for the effect of the confounding variables by logistic regression multivariate analysis, satisfaction with body image before and during pregnancy, frequency of sexual intercourse, and satisfaction with foreplay were found to be significantly associated with low sexual desire. Factors related to sexual distress were similar to those noted for common sexual desire, except for satisfaction with foreplay. Other factors related to sexual distress included increased age, fear of abortion, and pregnancy trimester. Factors linked to concurrent low sexual desire and sexual distress were similar to those found for sexual distress, except for pregnancy trimester.

Conclusion: Low sexual desire and sexual distress are relatively common sexual experiences during pregnancy. Several factors could predict low sexual desire but were not associated with sexual distress, and conversely. Comprehensive attention to all of these factors is essential while screening for sexual health during pregnancy.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Pregnancy; Sexual desire; Sexual distress; Sexual dysfunctions; Influencing factors

Keywords Plus: BODY-IMAGE; FEMALE; WOMEN; DIFFICULTIES; PREVALENCE; VALIDATION; PREDICTORS

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The Effects of Sorbet Drinking Before Meal on Food Intake and Body Mass Index Among Elderly People With Xerostomia A Quasi-Clinical Trial

By: Dadgari, A (Dadgari, Ali) [1] ; Vahedi, H (Vahedi, Hamid) [2] ; Arabahmadi, S (Arabahmadi, Shirin) [3] ; Mirrezaie, SM (Mirrezaie, Seyed Mohammad) [4]

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TOPICS IN CLINICAL NUTRITION

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Abstract

Research is limited regarding the nutritional impact on xerostomia in the elderly. In a quasi-clinical trial, water intake with food, food intake, and body mass index were assessed during the 7 days before and after the intervention of providing a sorbet before lunch and dinner for 8 weeks. We observed differences in subjective and objective xerostomia evaluation, water amount needed while eating (mean difference = -26.28 +/- 21.21; 95% confidence interval, -31.34 to -21.23; P = .016), and food intake (P = .033) before and after the intervention. A statistically significant change was observed among seniors with a body mass index less than 25 (mean difference = 0.42 +/- 0.57; 95% CI, 0.21-0.63; P < .001), indicating that xerostomia management may improve food intake and body mass index.

Keywords

Author Keywords: BMI; elderly; food intake; xerostomia

Keywords Plus: DRUG-INDUCED XEROSTOMIA; DRY MOUTH; OLDER-ADULTS; MANAGEMENT; HEALTH

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Nutrition & Dietetics

Funding

Funding agency	Grant number
Shahroud University of Medical Sciences	

The therapeutic effects of tumor treating fields on cancer and noncancerous cells

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ARABIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY

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Abstract

Tumor treating fields (TTFields) are among clinically active anticancer modalities that utilize low-intensity, intermediate frequency (IF), and alternating electric fields (AEFs) to selectively disrupt mitosis in cancerous cells. Application of TTFields in the range of 100-900 kHz in cancer therapy and its effect on normal and cancer cells have attracted a great deal of interest in recent years. TTFields affect solid tumors by introducing increased chromatid aberrations that reduce the capacity to repair DNA damage and chromosome segregation, resulting in autophagy and subsequent cell death. In this review, we present an overview of the applications of TTFields in the treatment of cancer. We discuss several practical applications of TTField frequencies combined with metallic nanoparticles (NPs) (magnetic or nonmagnetic NPs) for internalization into cancer cells. In addition, TTFields can be combined effectively with chemotherapy and radiotherapy. (C) 2021 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of King Saud University.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Therapeutic effects; Tumor treatment field; Cancer cells

Keywords Plus: ADAPTIVE RESPONSE; IN-VITRO; PACLITAXEL; SORAFENIB; PROLIFERATION; NANOPARTICLES; CHEMOTHERAPY; COMBINATION; AUTOPHAGY; TTFIELDS

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Chemistry

Parasite-based interventions in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE): A systematic review

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AUTOIMMUNITY REVIEWS

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Abstract

Background: The hygiene hypothesis proposed in 1989 expresses that allergic and infectious diseases are inversely related. Accordingly, it has been demonstrated that infection with some microorganisms such as parasites and helminths can provide a potential immunity and prevent the onset of some life-threatening autoimmune diseases like systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Therefore, in this comprehensive study, we systematically reviewed and discussed the use of live parasites or parasitic products in the treatment of mouse models of SLE. Methods: The present systematic review was performed using the following search terms: ("systemic lupus erythematosus" OR "SLE" OR "lupus") AND ("parasite" OR "protozoa" OR "helminths" OR "worms" OR "helminth" OR "worm") in PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science online databases. We included studies reporting the effect of any intervention using parasites or parasitic-based products on animal models of SLE, which were published until January 20th, 2021 without any language or date restrictions. For each included study, we extracted the authors' names, publication year, type of animal, number of groups, types of intervention, sample size, changes in immunologic cells, auto-Abs, cytokines, and blood cells count, urine analysis, histological analysis of kidney/ spleen/liver, outcome and survival. (PROSPERO CRD42020160460). Results: A total of 17 eligible articles were included in this systematic review. Sixteen out of the 17 studies reported immunomodulating changes in immunologic cells, cytokines, and/or auto-Abs in mouse models of SLE after using parasitic interventions compared to not-infected or control groups. Moreover, 14 studies reported decreased level of proteinuria and/or favorable kidney, liver, or spleen histological changes. Conclusion: In conclusion, we have demonstrated that parasites like Hymenolepis microstoma, TPC and ES-62 from Acanthocheilonema viteae, Plasmodium chabaudi, Schistosoma mansoni, and Toxoplasma gondii have favorable immunomodulating effects on SLE outcomes in lupus-prone mice.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Systemic lupus erythematosus; SLE; Lupus; Parasite; Helminth; Hygiene hypothesis

Keywords Plus: HYGIENE HYPOTHESIS; PLASMODIUM-CHABAUDI; IMMUNE-RESPONSE; AUTOIMMUNE; ES-62; MICE; MECHANISMS; INFECTION; MODULATION; NEPHRITIS

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Categories/Classification

Improving sciatic nerve regeneration by using alginate/chitosan hydrogel containing berberine

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DRUG DELIVERY AND TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

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Abstract

Peripheral nerve injuries are the common results of trauma that lead to pain and handicap in patients. Berberine due to its properties like antibiotic, immunostimulant, antitumor, antimotility, and positive effect on neurological disorders can be used to enhance peripheral nerve injuries. In this study, alginate/chitosan hydrogel containing different concentrations of berberine (0, 0.1, 1, 10% (w/v)) was created, evaluated, and applied as a scaffold for sciatic nerve regeneration. To prepare hydrogel, sodium alginate was dissolved in distilled water and cross-linked with CaCl2, and chitosan was dissolved in acetic acid and cross-linked with beta-glycerol phosphate. The structure, release, swelling, weight loss, cytocompatibility, and hemocompatibility of the prepared hydrogels were assessed. The sciatic nerve crush was created in rats and fabricated hydrogels were injected, and functional analysis was used to evaluate their effectiveness. The results of physical characterization of the hydrogel indicated that the initial average pore size was about 39 mu m and about 70% of the main weight of hydrogels was lost after incubation for 21 days and hemocompatibility of hydrogels was also confirmed. The MTT assay showed the cytocompatiblity of hydrogels and also indicated that berberine has dose-dependence effect on cell proliferation. The in vivo results showed the positive effect of berberine especially the hydrogel contained 1% of berberine on regeneration of sciatic nerve. Based on this study, Alg/Chit hydrogel can be applied as a treatment to heal peripheral nerve injuries.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Berberine; Alginate/chitosan; Hydrogel; Sciatic nerve; Crush injury; Tissue engineering

Keywords Plus: CHITOSAN; ALGINATE; HEMOCOMPATIBILITY; RECONSTRUCTION; SCAFFOLDS; MEMBRANES; DELIVERY; CELLS

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The Effect of the Web-Based Communication between a Nurse and a Family Member on the Perceived Stress of the Family Member of Patients with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19: A Parallel Randomized Clinical Trial

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CLINICAL NURSING RESEARCH

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to identify the effect of web-based communication between a nurse and a family member of a patient with COVID-19 on his/her perceived stress. In this multicenter parallel randomized controlled trial, 67 family members of COVID-19 patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) were investigated. In the intervention group, web-based communication was performed for four consecutive days for 10 to 15 minutes. The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14) were completed in both groups before and after the intervention. Mean and standard deviation of perceived stress scores in the two groups were not significantly different ($p = 0.26$) before the intervention; however, after the intervention, the mean PSS-14 in the intervention group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($p < 0.001$). Due to the need to follow the physical and social distancing to protect against Coronavirus disease, the use of web-based communication recommended in future studies.

Keywords

Author Keywords: web-based communication; perceived stress; COVID-19

Keywords Plus: HEALTH; IMPACT

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Nursing

Childbearing intention and its associated factors: A systematic review

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NURSING OPEN

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Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to provide comprehensive information about the core determinants of fertility intentions.

Design: Systematic review.

Methods: Ovid, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Web of Science, SCOPUS and GOOGLE SCHOLAR were searched for the relevant articles published from 1946-December 2017. We updated our records by searching three computerized databases (Ovid MEDLINE, SCOPUS and WOS) from 2018-January 2021.

Results: 53 studies included in the qualitative synthesis. The results of some studies indicated the impact of demographic factors, physical and psychological health, happiness and child desire. The most frequent variables in a couple's mesosystem were marital status, parity, partnership satisfaction and gender role attitude. The mesosystem of childbearing intention also included family and peers network. The EXEO system of the ECSM includes certain variables, such as job characteristics, urban residence, housing condition. The macrosystem comprises cultural and societal principles with broader influences on the couple's system.

Keywords

Author Keywords: childbearing intentions; ecological model; effective factors; systematic review

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Nursing

Funding

Funding agency	Grant number

Cardiovascular manifestations in COVID-19 patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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JOURNAL OF CARDIOVASCULAR AND THORACIC RESEARCH

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Abstract

Since December 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the global population, and one of the major causes of mortality in infected patients is cardiovascular diseases (CVDs).

For this systematic review and meta-analysis, we systematically searched Google Scholar, Scopus, PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane databases for all articles published by April 2, 2020. Observational studies (cohort and cross-sectional designs) were included in this meta-analysis if they reported at least one of the related cardiovascular symptoms or laboratory findings in COVID-19 patients. Furthermore, we did not use any language, age, diagnostic COVID-19 criteria, and hospitalization criteria restrictions. The following keywords alone or in combination with OR and AND operators were used for searching the literature: "Wuhan coronavirus", "COVID-19", "coronavirus disease 2019", "SARS-CoV-2", "2019 novel coronavirus" "cardiovascular disease", "CVD", "hypertension", "systolic pressure", "dyspnea", "hemoptysis", and "arrhythmia". Study characteristics, exposure history, laboratory findings, clinical manifestations, and comorbidities were extracted from the retrieved articles.

Sixteen studies were selected which involved 4754 patients, including 2103 female and 2639 male patients. Among clinical cardiac manifestations, chest pain and arrhythmia were found to have the highest incidence proportion. In addition, elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and D-dimer levels were the most common cardiovascular laboratory findings. Finally, hypertension, chronic heart failure, and coronary heart disease were the most frequently reported comorbidities.

The findings suggest that COVID-19 can cause various cardiovascular symptoms and laboratory findings. It is also worth noting that cardiovascular comorbidities like hypertension have a notable prevalence among COVID-19 patients.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Cardiovascular Disease; CVDs; COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; Meta-Analysis

Keywords Plus: LACTATE-DEHYDROGENASE; DISEASE; ACE2

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Thymoquinone reduces mitochondrial damage and death of cardiomyocytes induced by clozapine

By: Hafez, AA (Hafez, Asghar Ashrafi) [1] ; Jamali, Z (Jamali, Zhaleh) [2] , [3] ; Khezri, S (Khezri, Saleh) [4] , [5] ; Salimi, A (Salimi, Ahmad) [5] , [6]

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NAUNYN-SCHMIEDEBERGS ARCHIVES OF PHARMACOLOGY

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Abstract

The generation of a reactive nitrenium ion by microsomal/mitochondrial cytochrome P450 (CYPs) from clozapine (CLZ) has been suggested as the main cause of cardiotoxicity by this drug. Previous studies indicated that thymoquinone (TQ) as an active constituent of Nigella sativa has pharmacological effects such as antioxidant, reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavenger, and inhibitory effect on CYPs enzymes. Therefore, we hypothesized that TQ with these pharmacological effects can reduce CLZ-induced toxicity in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria. Rat left ventricular cardiomyocytes and mitochondria were isolated by collagenase perfusion and differential centrifugation respectively. Then, isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria were pretreated with different concentrations of TQ (1, 5, and 10 mu mol/l) for 30 min and then followed by exposure to CLZ (50 mu mol/l) for 6 h. After 6 h of incubation, using biochemical evaluations and flow cytometric analysis, the parameters of cellular toxicity including cytotoxicity, the level of oxidized/reduced glutathione (GSH/GSSG), malondialdehyde (MDA), reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, lysosomal membrane integrity, mitochondria membrane potential (Delta psi m) collapse, and mitochondrial toxicity including succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) activity and mitochondrial swelling were analyzed. We observed a significant toxicity in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria after exposure with CLZ which was related to ROS formation, oxidative stress, GSH depletion, lysosomal and mitochondrial damages, and mitochondrial dysfunction and swelling, while TQ pretreatment reverted the above toxic effect of CLZ on isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria. Our results indicate that TQ prevents and reverses CLZ-induced cytotoxicity and mitochondrial damages in isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria, providing an experimental basis for clinical treatment on CLZ-induced cardiotoxicity.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Prevention; Thymoquinone; Cytochrome P450; Cardiomyopathy; Myocarditis

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Calcitriol attenuates the cytotoxicity induced by aluminium phosphide via inhibiting mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress in rat isolated cardiomyocytes

By: Hafez, AA (Hafez, Asghar Ashrafi) [1] ; Samiei, S (Samiei, Sara) [2] ; Salimi, A (Salimi, Ahmad) [3] , [4] ; Jamali, Z (Jamali, Zhaleh) [5] ; Khezri, S (Khezri, Saleh) [6] ; Sheikhghaderi, H (Sheikhghaderi, Hiva) [7]

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PESTICIDE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY

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Jump to

Enriched Cited References

Abstract

These days, poisoning with aluminium phosphide (AlP), is one of the main health threats in human societies. Previous studies have been reported that cardiotoxicity induced by AlP, via mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress is the main cause of death in victims. On the other, collectively, multiple lines of evidence strongly suggest that calcitriol has mitochondrial protective and antioxidant effects. Therefore, we assumed that calcitriol could presumably ameliorate AlP-induced oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction in cardiomyocytes. Mitochondria and cardiomyocytes were isolated by differential centrifugation and collagenase perfusion respectively from rat heart. The isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria were cotreated with different concentrations of calcitriol (0.2, 0.4 and 1 mu g/ml) and AlP (20 mu g/ml) for 3 h. The parameters of cellular toxicity including; cytotoxicity, reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, malondialdehyde (MDA) level, mitochondria membrane potential (Delta psi m) collapse, lysosomal membrane integrity, the level of oxidized and reduced glutathione (GSH and GSSG), and mitochondrial toxicity parameters including; succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) activity and mitochondrial swelling were analyzed using biochemical and flow cytometric evaluations. Administration of AlP significantly increased cytotoxicity, GSH depletion, cellular ROS formation, MDA level, mitochondrial and lysosomal dysfunction in isolated cardiomyocytes. In isolated mitochondria, AlP decreased SDH activity and mitochondrial swelling. The cotreatment of isolated cardiomyocytes and mitochondria with calcitriol (0.4 and 1 mu g/ml) and AlP (20 mu g/ml) showed the ability to reduce the toxic effects of AlP. These findings suggest a potential therapeutic role of calcitriol in protecting cardiomyocytes and cardiac mitochondria from oxidative damage induced by AlP. According to the results, calcitriol exerted ameliorative effects against AlP-induced cytotoxicity and mitochondrial toxicity, and the effect was attributed to the antioxidant properties.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Cardiotoxicity; Poisoning; Vitamin D; Antioxidant; Pesticide

Keywords Plus: VITAMIN-D; LIPID-PEROXIDATION; TOXICITY; ANTIOXIDANT; DAMAGE

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Health Sci Rep. 2021 May 19;4(2):e301. doi: 10.1002/hsr2.301. eCollection 2021 Jun.

The effect of zinc supplementation on fatigue among elderly community dwellers: A parallel clinical trial

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Prevalence of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Un-Protected Sex in Temporary Marriage in Iran: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

By: Valizadeh, F (Valizadeh, Farzaneh) [1] ; Chaman, R (Chaman, Reza) [2] ; Motaghi, Z (Motaghi, Zahra) [3] ; Nazari, AM (Nazari, Ali Mohammad) [3]

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IRANIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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Document Type: Review

Abstract

Background: Temporary marriage (TM) is legitimate sexual relations without social, moral approval, which can be a threat to individuals' health, it is a risk factor for spread of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs). Therefore, it is necessary to identify and control STIs in TM-individuals and subsequent save of "society health". In this meat-analysis, we examined the prevalence of STIs in TM in Iran. We further examined un-protected sex among TM-individuals.

Method: Up to Feb 2020, we searched international and national electronic databases identify to published studies on the prevalence of STIs in TM. We estimated the prevalence of STIs in TM using a random-effect pooled estimate analysis approach.

Results: Totally, we retrieved 1616 studies from the previously mentioned databases, of which, 18 met the eligibility criteria, published from 1995 to 2020 in different provinces. The total sample size of the included studied contained 2056 TM-individuals, of which 368 were found with STIs and 955 with unprotected sex. The pooled prevalence of STIs and unprotected sex among TM women was 39% (95%CI: 24% to 54%), 55% (95%CI: 40% to 70%)

Conclusion: STI and unprotected sex are high among TM-individuals which call an urgent need for community and health care providers to provide especially designed medical and psycho-social supportive care services in a safe and unprejudiced environment for TM-individuals. Furthermore, untrained health care providers for TM-individuals, under reporting, social stigma should be taken in to account. Denying the presence of such realities, does not eradicate the facts but results in catastrophic public health problems.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Prevalence; Sexual transmitted disease; Unsafe sex; Temporary marriage

Keywords Plus: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH; BEHAVIORS; KNOWLEDGE; ATTITUDES; HIV/AIDS; WOMEN

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

Funding

Tehran University Medical Journal • Volume 79, Issue 3, Pages 201 - 208 • June 2021

Relationship between demographic and clinical factors with electrocardiography deviation as a prognostic factor in acute coronary syndrome patients

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Tokophobia in Fathers: A Narrative Review

By: Masoumi, M (Masoumi, Maryam) [1] ; Elyasi, F (Elyasi, Forouzan) [2]

IRANIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

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Document Type: Review

Abstract

Context: Tokophobia is an intense fear of childbirth that may result in considerable outcomes. This phenomenon may also be observed in fathers. However, studies are infrequent on tokophobia frequency and its related factors in fathers. Therefore, this study aimed to address tokophobia in fathers.

Evidence Acquisition: A comprehensive literature search was performed in databanks such as Ovid and Google Scholar, as well as electronic databases including PubMed, ProQuest, Web of Science, Science Direct, Magiran, Scientific Information Database (SID), and Barakat (IranMedex), without time limit. Articles were published between 1988 and 2020.

Results: Initially, 150 studies were recruited, and finally, 55 of them remained for the final appraisal after omitting unrelated studies. The findings from related studies were organized as the epidemiology of tokophobia in men, biopsychosocial etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of tokophobia in men. Considering the tendency of fathers to hide tokophobia, providing suitable knowledge and support from health providers can probably retain the trust in this population and help them cope with tokophobia.

Conclusions: During pregnancy, fathers may suffer from fear of childbirth that can impact their health and abilities. Thus, during counseling and prenatal care, the providers should pay attention to fathers.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Tokophobia; Fear of Childbirth; Anxiety; Fathers

Keywords Plus: CHILDBIRTH-RELATED FEAR; EXPECTANT FATHERS; 1ST-TIME FATHERS; SWEDISH WOMEN; EXPERIENCES; STRESS; PREGNANCY; BIRTH; MEN

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Psychiatry

Apelin-13 attenuates spatial memory impairment by anti-oxidative, anti-apoptosis, and anti-inflammatory mechanism against ethanol neurotoxicity in the neonatal rat hippocampus

By: Mohseni, F (Mohseni, Fahimeh) [1] ; Garmabi, B (Garmabi, Behzad) [2] ; Khaksari, M (Khaksari, Mehdi) [3]

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NEUROPEPTIDES

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Abstract

It has been shown that alcohol consumption by pregnant women can have detrimental effects on the developing fetus and lead to fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD). Exposure to alcohol in rat pups during this period causes long-term changes in the structure of the animal's hippocampus, leading to impaired hippocampal-related brain functions such as navigation tasks and spatial memory. Apelin-13, a principal neuropeptide with inhibitory effects on neuroinflammation and brain oxidative stress production, has beneficial properties on memory impairment and neuronal injury. The protective effects of apelin-13 have been evaluated on ethanol-related neurotoxicity in the hippocampus of rat pups. Rat pups from 2 until 10 postnatal day, similar to the third trimester of pregnancy in humans, were intubated total daily dose of ethanol (5/27 g/kg/day). Immediately after intubation, 25 and 50 mu g/ kg of apelin-13 was injected subcutaneously. By using Morris water maze task, the hippocampus- dependent memory and spatial learning were evaluated 36 days after birth. Then, Immunohistochemical staining was done to determine the levels of GFAP and caspase-3. ELISA assay was also performed to measure both TNF-alpha and antioxidant enzymes levels. The current study demonstrates that administration of apelin-13 attenuates spatial memory impairment significantly ($P < 0.001$). After ethanol neurotoxicity, apelin-13 could also increase the catalase level ($P < 0.001$), activity of total superoxide dismutase as well as glutathione concentration noticeably ($P < 0.05$). Other impacts of it could be mentioned as attenuating TNF-alpha production and also preventing lipid peroxidation ($P < 0.001$). In addition, the results showed that the level of GFAP as a neuroinflammation factor and the number of active caspase-3 positive cells can be decreased by apelin-13 ($P < 0.01$). Regarding the protective effects of apelin-13 against ethanol-induced neurotoxicity, it is a promising therapeutic choice for FASD; but more studies are needed.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Apelin-13; Ethanol neurotoxicity; Memory; Apoptosis; Neuroinflammation

Keywords Plus: ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS; NF-KAPPA-B; OXIDATIVE STRESS; INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE; REPERFUSION INJURY; CRITICAL PERIODS; WATER MAZE; EXPOSURE; BRAIN; RECEPTOR

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Endocrinology & Metabolism; Neurosciences & Neurology

Apelin 13 Improves Anxiety and Cognition Via Hippocampal Increases BDNF Expression and Reduction Cell Death in Neonatal Alcohol Exposed Rats

By: Mohseni, F (Mohseni, Fahimeh) [1] ; Khaksari, M (Khaksari, Mehdi) [2] ; Rafaiee, R (Rafaiee, Raheleh) [3] ; Rahimi, K (Rahimi, Kasra) [4] ; Norouzi, P (Norouzi, Pirasteh) [5] ; Garmabi, B (Garmabi, Behzad) [5] , [6] , [7]

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PEPTIDE RESEARCH AND THERAPEUTICS

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Jump to

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Abstract

Fetal alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) describes the range of detrimental impacts which are likely to occur in children who are born to these women. Disorders related to anxiety are among the most commonly psychiatric reported problems in both children and adults with FASD. Additionally, Animals which are exposed to alcohol show anxiety like behavior and other impaired hippocampal-related brain functions such as memory and cognition. Apelin-13, a principal neuropeptide with inhibitory effects on cell death and stimulatory properties on production Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), has beneficial effects on cognition impairment, anxiety related-behavior and neuronal injury. In this study, we examined the protective effects of apelin-13 on ethanol-related neurotoxicity in the hippocampus of rat pups. The intubation of total daily dose of ethanol (5/27 g/kg/day) was started from PD 2 up to PD 10 (equal to third term of pregnancy in humans). Immediately after intubation, 25 and 50 mu g/kg of apelin-13 injected subcutaneously. To evaluate the levels of anxiety, the elevated plus maze test was carried out 39 days after pups' birth. Also, by using novel object recognition task, the hippocampus-dependent cognition memory was evaluated 39-40 days after birth. Then, immunohistochemical staining was done to determine the levels of BDNF in 40 days after birth. Also, to measure necrotic cell death, Nissl staining was performed. The current study demonstrated that administration of apelin-13 significantly ameliorated cognitive impairment and anxiety-related behavior associated FASD ($P < 0.001$). Additionally, apelin-13 could significantly increase the BDNF level ($P < 0.001$), and attenuates necrotic cell death ($P < 0.01$) induced by alcohol neurotoxicity.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Apelin-13; Ethanol neurotoxicity; Memory; Brain—; derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF); Necrosis; Anxiety

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Induce CNS Injury in the Rat: Influ
Spinal Cord Trauma and Cerebrol
Treatment
NANOMEDICINE IN CENTRAL NER
SYSTEM INJURY AND REPAIR

Wu, G; Li, L; Wu, WC; et al.
Electroacupuncture ameliorates
learning and memory impairmen

Central nervous system manifestations in COVID-19 patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis

By: Nazari, S (Nazari, Shahrzad) [1] ; Jafari, AA (Azari Jafari, Amirhossein) [2] ; Mirmoeeni, S (Mirmoeeni, Seyyedmohammadsadeq) [2] ; Sadeghian, S (Sadeghian, Saeid) [3] ; Heidari, ME (Heidari, Mohammad Eghbal) [4] ; Sadeghian, S (Sadeghian, Siavash) [5] ; Assarzadegan, F (Assarzadegan, Farhad) [6] ; Puormand, SM (Puormand, Seyed Mahmoud) [7] ; Ebadi, H (Ebadi, Hamid) [8] ; Fathi, D (Fathi, Davood) [9] , [10] ; ...More

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BRAIN AND BEHAVIOR
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DOI: 10.1002/brb3.2025
Published: MAY 2021
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Document Type: Review

Open Peer Review

Abstract

Background: At the end of December 2019, a novel respiratory infection, initially reported in China, known as COVID-19 initially reported in China, and later known as COVID-19, led to a global pandemic. Despite many studies reporting respiratory infections as the primary manifestations of this illness, an increasing number of investigations have focused on the central nervous system (CNS) manifestations in COVID-19. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the CNS presentations in COVID-19 patients in an attempt to identify the common CNS features and provide a better overview to tackle this new pandemic.

Methods: In this systematic review and meta-analysis, we searched PubMed, Web of Science, Ovid, EMBASE, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Included studies were publications that reported the CNS features between 1 January 2020 and 20 April 2020. The data of selected studies were screened and extracted independently by four reviewers. Extracted data analyzed by using STATA statistical software. The study protocol registered with PROSPERO (CRD42020184456).

Results: Of 2,353 retrieved studies, we selected 64 studies with 11,687 patients after screening. Most of the studies were conducted in China (58 studies). The most common CNS symptom of COVID-19 was headache (8.69%, 95%CI: 6.76%-10.82%), dizziness (5.94%, 95%CI: 3.66%-8.22%), and impaired consciousness (1.90%, 95%CI: 1.0%-2.79%).

Conclusions: The growing number of studies has reported COVID-19, CNS presentations as remarkable manifestations that happen. Hence, understanding the CNS characteristics of COVID-19 can help us for better diagnosis and ultimately prevention of worse outcomes.

Keywords

Author Keywords: consciousness disorders; COVID-19; dizziness; headache; nervous system diseases; SARS-CoV-2 infection
Keywords Plus: CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019; CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS; SARS-COV-2 INFECTION; PNEUMONIA; BRAIN; WUHAN; AXIS

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Development and psychometric properties of Iranian women childbirth experience questionnaire

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Jump to

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Abstract

Aim This study aimed to develop and psychometrics a questionnaire for assessing childbirth experience in Iranian women.

Design Cross-sectional study.

Methods This cross-sectional study was done in women who experienced childbirth within the last 12 hr to 2 months from May to December 2018. Questionnaire items were extracted from a comprehensive review of the available studies and questionnaires on childbirth experiences and definitions implied by qualitative interviews. The designed questionnaire was validated in three stages: face, content and construct. Cronbach's alpha was used to determine the reliability of the instrument.

Result Iranian women childbirth experience questionnaire contained seven factors with 52 items which were called professional support, husband's and other important support, baby, preparation, fear, positive perception and control were extracted. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient after factor analysis was 0.62-0.92 and for the whole instrument was 0.91. The findings showed that Iranian women childbirth experience questionnaire was valid and reliable.

Keywords

Author Keywords: childbirth; nurses; nursing; psychometric; questionnaire

Keywords Plus: POSITIVE BIRTH EXPERIENCE; SATISFACTION; LABOR; PERCEPTIONS; VALIDITY

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Categories/Classification

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Effectiveness of lubratex and vitamin A on ocular surface disorders in ICU patients: A randomized clinical trial

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Advances in immunotherapy for COVID-19: A comprehensive review

By: Masoomikarimi, M (Masoomikarimi, Masoomeh) [1] ; Garmabi, B (Garmabi, Behzad) [2] , [5] ; Alizadeh, J (Alizadeh, Javad) [3] ; Kazemi, E (Kazemi, Erfan) [4] ; Jafari, AA (Jafari, Amirhossein Azari) [4] ; Mirmoeeni, S (Mirmoeeni, Seyyedmohammadsadeq) [4] ; Dargahi, M (Dargahi, Motahareh) [5] ; Taheri, N (Taheri, Niloofar) [5] ; Jafari, R (Jafari, Reza) [5]

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INTERNATIONAL IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY

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Abstract

COVID-19 is an acute respiratory syndrome caused by SARS-COV-2 which has now become a huge pandemic worldwide. The immunopathogenesis of COVID-19 has been established that increased serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and reduction of the CD4+ and the CD8+ T lymphocyte populations, are the most reported immunological findings in these patients. High levels of other inflammatory cytokines and chemokines such as IL-2 and IL-8 with an increased number of neutrophils and eosinophils may induce immune abnormalities in patients with COVID-19. There is growing evidence to obtain a deeper understanding of the immunopathogenesis of COVID-19 which will lay the foundation for the development of new potential therapies. However, specific and non-specific immunotherapies such as convalescent plasma (CP) are widely performed to treat patients with severe COVID-19, there is no definitive evidence to suggest the effectiveness of these treatments. Hence, this review aimed to highlight the current and most recent studies to identify the new immunotherapeutics for COVID-19 disease.

Keywords

Author Keywords: COVID-19; Coronavirus; Immunotherapy; Lymphopenia; SARS-COV-2

Keywords Plus: VIRUS-INFECTION; ANAKINRA; INNATE; TARGET; OX40

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Immunology; Pharmacology & Pharmacy

Funding

Pyrite nanoparticles derived from mine waste as efficient catalyst for the activation of persulfates for degradation of tetracycline

By: Rahimi, F (Rahimi, Farzaneh) [1] ; van der Hoek, JP (van der Hoek, Jan Peter) [2] ; Royer, S (Royer, Sebastien) [3] ; Javid, A (Javid, Allahbakhsh) [4] ; Mashayekh-Salehi, A (Mashayekh-Salehi, Ali) [4] ; Sani, J (Sani, Jafari) [5]

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JOURNAL OF WATER PROCESS ENGINEERING

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Abstract

Pyrite mine waste was used as a non-toxic and natural catalyst for the activation of peroxydisulfate (PDS) and peroxymonosulfate (PMS) to oxidize tetracycline (TTC), one of the most extensively used antibiotics worldwide, in contaminated water. The results demonstrated that PMS was activated more effectively than PDS by using pyrite. Scavenging experiments indicated that both OW and SO4 center dot- were the main oxidative species in the pyrite/PMS process, while SO4 center dot- was more dominant. A high degradation of 98.3 % and significant mineralization (up to 46 %) of TTC (50 mg/L) were achieved using pyrite activated PMS at a reaction time of 30 and 60 min, respectively. In-vivo toxicity of raw and pyrite/PMS treated TTC solutions was evaluated using biochemical and histopathological assays. The results revealed that the pyrite/PMS process significantly decreased the nephrotoxicity (90 %) and hepatotoxicity (85 %) effect of TTC. Catalyst reusability was evaluated under cycling conditions. No significant decrease in process efficiency was measured between the first and fourth cycle (<3% decrease in TTC removal). In conclusion, mine waste pyrite nanoparticles can be considered as a non-toxic and clean catalyst to activate PMS for an effective detoxification, degradation, and intermediate mineralization of TTC, as a refractory water pollutant.

Keywords

Author Keywords: In-vivo toxicity; Peroxymonosulfate; Emerging contaminants; Sulfate radicals; Tetracycline

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Engineering; Water Resources

Funding

Psychometric Assessment of the Persian Version of the Hurlbert Index of Sexual Compatibility

By: Ahmadnia, E (Ahmadnia, Elahe) [1] ; Keramat, A (Keramat, Afsaneh) [2] ; Ziaei, T (Ziaei, Tayebe) [3] ; Yunesian, M (Yunesian, Masud) [4] , [5] ; Nazari, AM (Nazari, Ali Mohammad) [2] ; Kharaghani, R (Kharaghani, Roghieh) [6]

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SEXUALITY & CULTURE-AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

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Jump to

Enriched Cited References

Abstract

The Hurlbert Index of Sexual Compatibility is a questionnaire for determining sexual compatibility between two partners who have intimate relationships. This study aimed to determine the psychometric properties of the index in the Iranian population. The original questionnaire was translated into Persian. The face and content validity of the index was assessed by interviews of the target group and judgment by an expert panel. The convergent validity of the index was assessed by a native reliable questionnaire. Structural validity was assessed using exploratory factor analysis in 550 eligible males and females in Zanjan, Iran. The reliability of the instrument was assessed by determining internal consistency. The face validity of the 24 items of the original questionnaire was confirmed. The content validity ratio of items was higher than 0.59, and their validity index was higher than 0.79. Four factors were identified based on exploratory factor analysis, accounting for 53.67% of the variance. However, the highest variance was related to the first factor (34.4%), and the other factors accounted for very little variance. Therefore, as was the case for the original questionnaire, one domain was considered in Iran. The reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha of 0.87. We conclude that this questionnaire can be used by researchers and family counselors to evaluate the sexual compatibility of Iranian couples.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Psychometry; Hurlbert index of sexual compatibility; Content validity; Exploratory factor analysis; Persian

Keywords Plus: HEALTH; SATISFACTION; VALIDITY; COUPLES; DYSFUNCTION; ORGASM; DESIRE

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Categories/Classification

Investigating Some Risk Factors Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Middle-aged and Elderly

By: Dadgari, A (Dadgari, Ali) [1] ; Mirrezaei, SM (Mirrezaei, Seyed Mohammad) [2] ; Talebi, SS (Talebi, Seyedeh Solmaz) [3] ; Gheshlaghi, YA (Gheshlaghi, Yasaman Alaghemand) [4] ; Rasaf, MR (Rasaf, Marzieh Rohani) [3]

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SALMAND-IRANIAN JOURNAL OF AGEING

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DOI: 10.32598/sija.16.1.3172.1

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Abstract

Objectives The outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has influenced all age groups; however, the risk of mortality increases with age. Several factors impact the development of this disease. This study aimed to determine the relationship between some risk factors in the development of COVID-19 among community dwellers of >= 50 years of age. This cross-sectional study was performed at Shahroud University of Medical Sciences from April 1, 2019, to June 20, 2020.

Methods & Materials This cross-sectional study was conducted on individuals aged >= 50 years, including middle-aged and aging suspected of COVID-19 referring to registration centers in Shahroud University of Medical Sciences from Feb. 20th to Jun. 20th, 2020. The basis for diagnosing COVID-19 in suspected cases was a positive Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test based on a nasopharyngeal swab or Computed Tomography (CT) scan. The data used included demographic information, a history of smoking, and comorbidities. Data analysis was performed in SPSS by descriptive statistis, Chi-squared test, Independent Samples t-test, and logistic regression model.

Results In the first 4 months of the COVID-19 outbreak, 3945 suspicious cases were referred to Shahroud healthcare centers. After removing the missing cases, of the 3119 registered cases, 1348 participants were aged >= 50 years. Of all eligible participants, 602 cases were diagnosed with COVID-19, and 303 were males. The obtained data suggested that the Mean +/- SD age of the study subjects was 66.62 +/- 11.33 years. Diabetes (P=0.014) and other comorbidities, such as asthma, acute respiratory, hepatic and kidney diseases, and cancer in borderline significantly increased the incidence of COVID-19 by 38% and 32%, respectively. An increase of one unit in Body Mass Index (BMI) (P=0.002) enhanced the odds of infection by 4%.

Conclusion Based on the multivariate logistic regression results, high BMI and diabetes were significant risk factors in the development of COVID-19 among aged subjects. This conclusion emphasizes the importance of BMI and diabetes in the assessment of patients in middle-aged and aging groups.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Aging; COVID-19; Risk factor; Diabetes; Body Mass Index (BMI)

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Investigating the effect of meditation on spiritual wellbeing of Type-2 diabetic amputees: A clinical trial study (vol 6, e05567, 2020)

By: Movahed, AH (Movahed, Ali Heydari) [1] ; Sabouhi, F (Sabouhi, Fakhri) [2] ; Mohammadpourhodki, R (Mohammadpourhodki, Reza) [3] ; Mahdavi, S (Mahdavi, Sepideh) [4] ; Goudarzian, S (Goudarzian, Sima) [5] ; Amerian, M (Amerian, Malihe) [6] ; Mohtashami, M (Mohtashami, Mona) [7] ; Kheiri, M (Kheiri, Mansoure) [8] ; Imeni, M (Imeni, Malihe) [8]
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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Science & Technology - Other Topics

Journal information

Hydrogen sulfide protects hippocampal CA1 neurons against lead mediated neuronal damage via reduction oxidative stress in male rats

By: Rafaiee, R (Rafaiee, Raheleh) [1] ; Khastar, H (Khastar, Hosein) [2] ; Garmabi, B (Garmabi, Behzad) [3] ; Taleb, M (Taleb, Malihe) [4] ; Norouzi, P (Norouzi, Pirasteh) [2] ; Khaksari, M (Khaksari, Mehdi) [3]

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Abstract

H2S plays vital roles in modulation brain function. It is associated with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. We assessed the H2S impact on spatial learning and memory deficit and cell death due to lead exposure, and probable mechanisms of action. The 36 male Wistar rats that (200-220 g), were in random assigned to 3 groups, control group (12 rats), lead acetate group (12 rats), and lead acetate +H2S groups (NaHS as a H2S donor; 5/6 mg/kg; 12 rats). Administration of lead to rats was performed through acute lead poisoning (25 mg/kg of lead acetate, IP through 3 days). Using male Morris water maze, their spatial learning and memory function were measured. We carried out ELISA method to calculate TNF-alpha and antioxidant enzymes level. Immunohistochemical staining was applied for evaluating the caspase-3 expression levels. Treatment with H2S improved learning and memory impairment in Pb-exposed rats ($P<0.05$). H2S treatment suppressed Pb-related apoptosis in the hippocampal CA1 subfield ($P<0.01$). Also, the TNF-alpha over-expression in the CA1 region of hippocampus due to lead exposure showed a significant reduction ($P<0.05$) after administrating H2S. Simultaneously, H2S treatment reduced the MDA levels, enhanced SOD, GSH level than the Pb-exposed group in hippocampus ($P<0.05$). H2S was able to significantly improve Pb-related spatial learning and memory deficit, and neuronal cell death in the CA1 region of hippo campus in the male rats at least partly by reducing oxidative stress and TNF

Keywords

Author Keywords: Hydrogen sulfide; Lead neurotoxicity; Memory; Apoptosis

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Neurosciences & Neurology

Randomized Controlled Trial > J Complement Integr Med. 2020 May 19;18(1):217-222.
doi: 10.1515/jcim-2019-0081.

The effects of omega-3 on the sleep quality of patients with uremic pruritus undergoing hemodialysis: a randomized crossover study

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Epidemiologic Methods • *Open Access* • Volume 10, Issue s1 • 1 February 2021 • Article number 0024

The risk factors of COVID-19 in 50-74 years old people: A longitudinal population-based study

Hozhabr, Jamali Atergeleh[a]; Emamian, Mohammad Hassan[b] ✉; Goli, Shahrbanoo[c]; Rohani-Rasaf, Marzieh[d]; Hashemi, Hassan[e]; Fotouhi, Akbar[f]

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Cyanocobalamin improves memory impairment via inhibition of necrosis and apoptosis of hippocampal cell death after transient global ischemia/reperfusion

By: Khastar, H (Khastar, Hossein) [1] ; Garmabi, B (Garmabi, Behzad) [2] ; Mehrjerdi, FZ (Mehrjerdi, Fatemeh Zare) [3] ; Rahimi, MT (Rahimi, Mohammad Taghi) [1] ; Shamsaei, N (Shamsaei, Nabi) [4] ; Ali, AH (Ali, Amir-Hossein) [5] ; Khorsand, N (Khorsand, Nilofar) [5] ; Khaksari, M (Khaksari, Mehdi) [2]

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IRANIAN JOURNAL OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES

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Abstract

Objective(s): Brain ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) causes irreversible damage, particularly in the hippocampus. Cyanocobalamin (CNCbl) is known to be crucial for the proper operation of the nervous system. Vitamin B12 has been demonstrated to exert antioxidant effects via direct and indirect mechanisms. It can also protect cortical neurons against glutamate cytotoxicity. This research was conducted to examine CNCbl protection against neuronal cell death in the rat hippocampal region following transient cerebral ischemia.

Materials and Methods: In this experiment, 48 male Wistar rats were selected, which were randomly divided into four groups (n=12 in each group): sham, ischemia/reperfusion, ischemia/reperfusion + CNCbl 200 and 400 (mu g/kg). By occlusion of both common carotids, ischemia induction was performed within 20 min. CNCbl at the doses of 200 and 400 mu g/kg was injected (IP) at the start of the reperfusion, 24 and 48 hr following reperfusion. The spatial memory was assessed 7 days following ischemia through the Morris water maze test. Antioxidant enzymes, apoptosis, and necrosis were measured after behavioral tests.

Results: CNCbl significantly improved spatial memory impairments (P<0.05), also CNCbl therapy significantly increased both glutathione (P<0.01) and superoxide dismutase (P<0.05) and reduced malondialdehyde (P<0.01) and TNF-alpha (P<0.05) in comparison with the ischemia group. In addition, CNCbl significantly decreased both apoptosis and necrosis in the hippocampus CA1 (P<0.01).

Conclusion: CNCbl improves memory impairment following ischemia injury by decreasing neuronal cell death via its antioxidant properties.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Apoptosis; Brain ischemia; Cyanocobalamin; Hippocampus; Memory; Necrosis

Keywords Plus: EPIDERMAL-GROWTH-FACTOR; NF-KAPPA-B; VITAMIN-B-12 COBALAMIN; FACTOR-ALPHA; SELECTIVE VULNERABILITY; ISCHEMIA; INJURY; ADULT; METHYLCOBALAMIN; DEFICIENCY

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In-vitro and in-vivo studies of PLA/PCL/gelatin composite scaffold containing ascorbic acid for bone regeneration

By: Hashemi, SF (Hashemi, Seyedeh Fatemeh) [1] ; Mehrabi, M (Mehrabi, Mohsen) [2] ; Ehterami, A (Ehterami, Arian) [3] ; Gharravi, AM (Gharravi, Anneh Mohammad) [4] ; Bitaraf, FS (Bitaraf, Fateme Sadat) [5] ; Salehi, M (Salehi, Majid) [6] , [7] , [8]

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Abstract

Bone cells require solid support similar to the extracellular matrix networks for repairing damaged areas of the bone. Selecting materials and manufacturing process of scaffold is a fundamental challenge in tissue engineering which are always investigated. The current study is attempted to fabricate a scaffold that provides appropriate properties for bone tissue engineering. Due to the positive effect of ascorbic acid on bone healing, a highly porous 3-D Polylactic acid/Polycaprolactone/Gelatin (PLA/PCL/Gel) scaffold containing different concentration of ascorbic acid were prepared by combining electrospinning and freeze-drying techniques. A series of in vitro and in vivo studies such as assessing surface morphology, FTIR, porosity, compressive strength, water contact angle, degradation rate, releasing profile, PH alteration, hemolysis, alizarin red staining, cell proliferation, and cell attachment were performed to evaluate mechanical and biological properties of the fabricated scaffold. For further investigation, a rat calvaria defect model was used to evaluate its effect on bone regeneration. The results showed that scaffolds had porosity of about 80% which is sufficient for cell penetration and migration. Moreover, by adding ascorbic acid, compress strength and contact angle decreased while the scaffold degradation increased. All of the groups have in vitro and in vivo studies indicated that among different groups, PCL/PLA/Gel/AA5%-treated group had better effect on cell proliferation and bone healing. The obtained results indicate that prepared scaffolds play a positive role in osteogenesis and growth pattern of culture.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Ascorbic acid; Polylactic acid; Polycaprolactone; Gelatin; Scaffold; Bone

Keywords Plus: VITAMIN-C; NANOFIBROUS SCAFFOLDS; PCL/PLA SCAFFOLDS; ELECTROSPUN NANOFIBERS; STEM-CELLS; TISSUE; FABRICATION; COLLAGEN; DIFFERENTIATION; RELEASE

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4

Mitochondrial Metabolism: An Approach to Disease Management • Pages 61 - 97 • 1 January 2021

Mitochondrial response to environmental toxicants

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A Randomized Clinical Trial of the Effect of Zinc Supplement on Depression and Anxiety in the Elderly

Afzali, Abolfazl[a]; Vakili, Zarichehr[b]; Goli, Shahrbanoo[c]; Bagheri, Hossein[d]; Mirhosseini, Seyedmohammad[e, f]; Ebrahimi, Hossein[g]

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Explore (NY). 2021 Oct 23;S1550-8307(21)00219-6. doi: 10.1016/j.explore.2021.10.005. Online ahead of print.

Effect of acupressure at the BL67 spot on the spontaneous rotation of fetus with breech presentation: A randomized controlled trial

Azam Hamidzadeh [1], Zeinab Tavakol [2], Maryam Maleki [3], Sakineh Kolahdozan [4], Ahmad Khosravi [5], Mahdieh Kiani [6], Mojtaba Vaismoradi [7]

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Nephrotoxicity and hepatotoxicity induced by cisplatin improved by palmatine in male rats

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Validation of the Persian version of the Elderly Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS)

By: Motahedi, S (Motahedi, Saeideh) [1] ; Khajeh, M (Khajeh, Mahboobeh) [2] ; Khosravi, A (Khosravi, Ahmad) [3] ; Mirhosseini, S (Mirhosseini, Seyedmohammad) [4] ; Ebrahimi, H (Ebrahimi, Hossein) [5]

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FAMILY MEDICINE AND PRIMARY CARE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background. Elderly abuse is a major problem in developing countries and causes complications such as reduced quality of life, increased incidence of mental diseases and even death.

Objectives. To evaluate the validity of a Persian version of the Vulnerability Abuse Screening Scale (VASS) in the elderly.

Material and methods. This methodological study was performed on 200 older adults (aged >= 60) in Iran. Measurements included the Elderly Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS), Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Abbreviated Mental Test Score (AMTS).

Results. The mean and standard deviation of the studied population was 68 +/- 5.8 years. After applying the necessary changes in the items at the face and content validity stage, the initial reliability was confirmed in a sample of 50 elderly with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.74. The initial tool model (12-question version) was not validated in the factor analysis process, so the second tool model (9-question version) was prepared and found to have construct validity. Cronbach's alpha coefficient in the 9-question version was 0.70, and the intra-class correlation coefficient was 0.99.

Conclusions. According to the study results, it seems that the Persian 9-question version can be used as a valid and reliable tool in the study and assessment of vulnerability to abuse in the Iranian elderly population.

Keywords

Author Keywords: abuse; elder; Validation Vulnerability Abuse Screening Scale; VASS; Iran

Keywords Plus: UNITED-STATES; PREVALENCE; MISTREATMENT; VALIDITY; RISK; ADAPTATION; ADULTS; INDEX; TOOL

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Investigating the prevalence of hearing loss and its related factors in professional drivers in Shahroud city, Iran

By: Pasandi, HG (Golbabaei Pasandi, Hajar) [1] ; Mahdavi, S (Mahdavi, Sepideh) [2] ; Talebi, SS (Solmaz Talebi, Seyedeh) [3] ; Jahanfar, S (Jahanfar, Shayesteh) [4] ; Shayestefar, M (Shayestefar, Mina) [5] ; Ebrahimi, MH (Hossein Ebrahimi, Mohammad) [6]

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND ERGONOMICS

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Jump to

Enriched Cited References

Abstract

Objectives. A cohort study was designed and implemented to determine the prevalence of hearing problems and their related factors in professional drivers in Shahroud city. Methods. In total, 1461 professional drivers were examined. Demographic information, work history, blood parameters, and anthropometric and audiometric test data were collected. Hearing thresholds were assessed at frequencies of 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 6000 and 8000 Hz. Results. In total, 64.8% and 54.9% of hearing impairment degrees were observed in the left and right ears, respectively, and this difference was statistically significant. The hearing threshold in the left ear was higher at all frequencies. The maximum hearing loss was at 6000 Hz, followed by 4000 Hz. There was a significant relationship between hearing loss with age groups for right and left ears and type of car for left ear. Conclusion. The prevalence and severity of hearing loss in Shahroud drivers are high, and most hearing loss is observed in the left ear. Given that noise-induced hearing loss is an incurable condition and has a significant impact on individuals' quality of life and employment, drivers should be regularly screened for ear damage under the variables affecting hearing loss, and noise prevention training should be provided.

Keywords

Author Keywords: hearing loss; professional drivers; noise; audiometry

Keywords Plus: NOISE; TRUCK; BUS

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ST ELEVATION IN AVR LEAD: RISK FACTORS AND CLINICAL IMPORTANCE

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Jump to
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Abstract

Introduction: Despite advances in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease is still a major mortality problem worldwide. It is important to quickly and accurately identify and apply the appropriate treatment strategy to reduce the consequences of these diseases. ECG as a simple, non-invasive, and available pain tool plays a vital role in diagnosing, risk assessing, and determining the prognosis of this disease. The recently forgotten AVR lead has attracted much attention. Previous studies have assessed the independent predictive value of st-segment elevation in lead AVR for LM/3VD in acute coronary syndromes and have reported conflicting results.

Methods: We performed a cross sectional study of 472 (mean age 61+/-14 years) patients with acute coronary syndromes that were admitted to our coronary care unit. All the ECGs in 472 patients were examined for ST-segment elevation in lead AVR. Echocardiography and laboratory finding was recorded and compared in this study, also coronary angiography that was performed within early 5 days were recorded and finally compared this data between two groups with and without AVR ST elevation. Results: Overall, 29% (137 patients) had more than 0.05mv STE in AVR lead. these patients had an increased prevalence of hypertension (p=0.016), in-hospital mortality (p=0.044), lower LVEF (p=0.010), more ST depression (p=0.000) in other leads and higher creatinine (p=0.004) and no relationship with angiographic finding (p=0.099). Conclusion: The results of this study showed that in patients with the acute coronary syndrome, the presence of ST Elevation in AVR lead is associated with in-hospital mortality and left ventricular ejection fraction decline and more attention should be paid to hospitalization, although the relationship between Angiographic results was not found, but the occurrence of such outcomes seems to be related to important coronary artery involvement such as LAD.

Keywords

Author Keywords: AVR lead; acute coronary syndrome; angiography; ST Elevation
Keywords Plus: ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES; C-REACTIVE PROTEIN; SEGMENT ELEVATION; LEFT MAIN; MYOCARDIAL-INFARCTION; 3-VESSEL DISEASE; PREDICTIVE-VALUE; MORTALITY; DEPRESSION; OUTCOMES

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COVID-19 Reinfection in Shahroud, Iran; A follow up Study

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Health information needs, sources of information, and barriers to accessing health information among pregnant women: a systematic review of research

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Mephedrone as a new synthetic amphetamine induces abortion, morphological alterations and mitochondrial dysfunction in mouse embryos

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TOXIN REVIEWS

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Abstract

We have studied the embryo-fetal toxicity of mephedrone in mice during organogenesis period on gestation day (GD) 6-15 in mice during organogenesis period intraperitoneally. Our observation showed that mephedrone induces abortion, reduction in the weight, length and diameter of the placenta and fetus. Also, histopathological and mitochondrial examinations showed pathological and mitochondrial abnormalities in placenta, liver and brain. Our data showed that mephedrone (20 mg/kg) adversely affects embryo-fetal/development in mouse fetus due to mitochondrial toxicity. Hope these results would be helpful for awareness of mephedrone addicts and their families and also medical society about mephedrone for its probable embryo-fetal toxicity.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Developmental toxicity; mitochondria; apoptosis; mephedrone; teratogen

Keywords Plus: TOXICITY; JUSTIFICATION; PHARMACOLOGY; CATHINONES; RISK

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Toxicology

Funding

Evaluating the effect of prenatal interventions on maternal-foetal attachment: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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NURSING OPEN

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Document Type: Review

Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of prenatal interventions on maternal foetal attachment.

Design: Systematic review and meta-analysis.

Methods: In this study, a comprehensive review was performed to find articles published from January 2000 - December 2019 in the form of randomized and non-randomized clinical trials. To this end, online databases including PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, Proquest, Ovid, CINAHL and JAMA were searched. Duplicate articles were also excluded using Endnote X7 Reference. The results were then analysed via RevMan 5.3 software.

Results: The results showed that foetal movement counting did not seem to be effective in increasing MFA by itself. But, this intervention alongside other attachment behaviours such as touching the belly and talking to foetus could enhance MFA. Therefore, the best interventions to improve MFA might be combined ones implemented in the form of counselling and training sessions.

Keywords

Author Keywords: attachment; intervention; maternal-foetal attachment; meta-analysis; systematic review

Keywords Plus: PREGNANT-WOMEN; ANXIETY; STRESS; HEALTH; RELAXATION; EDUCATION; THERAPY

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Exposure to 4-methylimidazole as a food pollutant induces neurobehavioral toxicity in mother and developmental impairments in the offspring

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Abstract

4-methylimidazole (4-MEI), is received to humans through the foods and other sources. We have investigated neurobehavioral and developmental toxicity of 4-MEI in mother and offspring in mice. Results in vivo, showed that 4-MEI (100, 200 and 300 mg/kg) can induce neurobehavioral toxicity in pregnant mice by abnormalities in the hippocampus and disrupt neurobehavioral functions. Observation on fetuses showed that 4-MEI induces abortion, decrease the weight and length of the fetus and pathological abnormalities. These results suggested 4-MEI induces neurobehavioral and developmental toxicity. It is hoped that these results will be helpful for awareness of humans which are exposed with 4-MEI.

Keywords

Author Keywords: 4-methylimidazole; developmental toxicity; neurobehavioral toxicity; abortion; embryo-fetal toxicity

Keywords Plus: NEURONS; RATS; CELL

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Palmatine ameliorates nephrotoxicity and hepatotoxicity induced by gentamicin in rats

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of palmatine on gentamicin toxicity. Rats arranged in four groups: 1- Sham, 2- GM, 3- & 4- GM + palmatine (50 & 100 mg/kg). Gentamicin led to increase in plasma AST, ALT, BUN and creatinine. In addition, fractional excretion of Na and K were increased and urine flow rate and creatinine clearance were decreased in gentamicin group. Liver and renal tissues malondialdehyde were increased, and glutathione was decreased in GM group. TUNEL assay showed induction of apoptosis in liver and kidney in GM group. Palmatine treatment caused reduction in plasma AST, ALT, urine flow rate, creatinine clearance, renal and hapatic malondialdehyde, apoptosis and increase in renal and hapatic glutathione, fractional excretion of Na and K, plasma BUN and creatinine in contrast to GM group. Our data showed palmatine reduced hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity by inhibition of oxidative stress and apoptosis.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Palmatine; gentamicin; hepatotoxicity; nephrotoxicity

Keywords Plus: OXIDATIVE STRESS; INFLAMMATION; INJURY; DAMAGE; ACID

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Biophysics; Endocrinology & Metabolism; Physiology

Funding

Cyanocobalamin improves memory impairment via inhibition of necrosis and apoptosis of hippocampal cell death after transient global ischemia/reperfusion

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Abstract

Objective(s): Brain ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) causes irreversible damage, particularly in the hippocampus. Cyanocobalamin (CNCbl) is known to be crucial for the proper operation of the nervous system. Vitamin B12 has been demonstrated to exert antioxidant effects via direct and indirect mechanisms. It can also protect cortical neurons against glutamate cytotoxicity. This research was conducted to examine CNCbl protection against neuronal cell death in the rat hippocampal region following transient cerebral ischemia.

Materials and Methods: In this experiment, 48 male Wistar rats were selected, which were randomly divided into four groups (n=12 in each group): sham, ischemia/reperfusion, ischemia/reperfusion + CNCbl 200 and 400 (mu g/kg). By occlusion of both common carotids, ischemia induction was performed within 20 min. CNCbl at the doses of 200 and 400 mu g/kg was injected (IP) at the start of the reperfusion, 24 and 48 hr following reperfusion. The spatial memory was assessed 7 days following ischemia through the Morris water maze test. Antioxidant enzymes, apoptosis, and necrosis were measured after behavioral tests.

Results: CNCbl significantly improved spatial memory impairments (P<0.05), also CNCbl therapy significantly increased both glutathione (P<0.01) and superoxide dismutase (P<0.05) and reduced malondialdehyde (P<0.01) and TNF-alpha (P<0.05) in comparison with the ischemia group. In addition, CNCbl significantly decreased both apoptosis and necrosis in the hippocampus CA1 (P<0.01).

Conclusion: CNCbl improves memory impairment following ischemia injury by decreasing neuronal cell death via its antioxidant properties.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Apoptosis; Brain ischemia; Cyanocobalamin; Hippocampus; Memory; Necrosis

Keywords Plus: EPIDERMAL-GROWTH-FACTOR; NF-KAPPA-B; VITAMIN-B-12 COBALAMIN; FACTOR-ALPHA; SELECTIVE VULNERABILITY; ISCHEMIA; INJURY; ADULT; METHYLCOBALAMIN; DEFICIENCY

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Investigating Reproductive Life Plan in Pregnant Women Referred to Teaching Hospitals of Mashhad, Iran

By: Sardasht, FG (Sardasht, Fatemeh Ghaffari) [1] ; Keramat, A (Keramat, Afsaneh) [2] ; Motaghi, Z (Motaghi, Zahra) [3]

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Abstract

Background: Reproductive Life Planning (RLP) is a person-centered approach that investigates the reproductive needs, values, and priorities of each person and not only reduces the risk of unwanted pregnancies but also improves pregnancy outcomes and childbirth by investigating the health behaviors and underlying diseases of each individual. Therefore, the present study was conducted to assess RLP in pregnant women. Materials and Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out on 1019 pregnant women who were referred to outpatient clinics of teaching hospitals in Mashhad, Iran, during May-August 2019. The participants were selected using a convenience sampling method. The data collection tool used was a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed in SPSS software. Results: The results of this study showed that about two-thirds of the participants had a plan for their reproductive years. The age range of the participants was 13-47 years. Among the women, 38.60% had experienced failure of contraceptive method, and 32.20% had an unmet need for family planning: Moreover, only one-third of the women had been referred for preconception care, but 88.70% of the pregnant women had their initial prenatal care visit in their first trimester. Conclusions: Given the considerable number of unwanted pregnancies and unmet needs for family planning in the present study, the modification of family planning policies seems necessary. Various strategies have been proposed to prevent unintended pregnancies such as RLP. The long-term goals of RLP are to plan pregnancies and improve maternal and infant outcomes.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Pregnant women; reproduction; reproductive behavior; reproductive health services

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Predicting the Relation between Biopsychosocial Factors and Type of Childbirth using the Decision Tree Method: A Cohort Study

Saiedeh Sadat Hajimirzaie [1], Najmeh Tehranian [2], Seyed Abbas Mousavi [3], Amin Golabpour [4], Mehdi Mirzaii [5], Afsaneh Keramat [3], Ahmad Khosravi [6]

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The Help Seeking Sex Addicted Patients Increase in Iran: A Report from Iran's Sexaholics Anonymous

By: Mohseni, F (Mohseni, Fahimeh) [1] ; Behnam, SG (Behnam, Shahram Ghorbani) [2] ; Rafaiee, R (Rafaiee, Raheleh) [3]

IRANIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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Keywords

Keywords Plus: BEHAVIOR

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Categories/Classification

Research Areas: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

Celecoxib decreases mitochondrial complex IV activity and induces oxidative stress in isolated rat heart mitochondria: An analysis for its cardiotoxic adverse effect

By: Atashbar, S (Atashbar, Saman) [1] ; Jamali, Z (Jamali, Zhaleh) [2] ; Khezri, S (Khezri, Saleh) [1] ; Salimi, A (Salimi, Ahmad) [3] , [4]

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JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY

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Abstract

In spite of the cardiotoxic effect of selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors, they are most widely used as anti-inflammatory and analgesic drugs. Today, valdecoxib and rofecoxib have been withdrawn in the market but celecoxib remains. In this study, we focused on an analysis of celecoxib toxic effects on isolated mitochondria. Isolated rat heart mitochondria were obtained using differential centrifugation. Using flow cytometry and biochemical assays, we searched succinate dehydrogenases, mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP), reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, mitochondrial swelling, ATP/ADP ratio, lipid peroxidation, and mitochondrial complexes activity in rat heart isolated mitochondria. Herein, our results indicated a significant decrease in the activity of complex IV after exposure with celecoxib (16 mu g/ml). This decrease in the activity of complex IV is paralleled by the MMP collapse, ROS formation, mitochondrial swelling, depletion of ATP, and lipid peroxidation. For the first time, this introductory study has shown a significant decrease in the activity of complex IV and mitochondrial dysfunction after exposure with celecoxib in rat heart isolated mitochondria.

Keywords

Author Keywords: cardiotoxicity; celecoxib; heart; mitochondria; mitochondrial complexes

Keywords Plus: NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY DRUGS; CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS; COX-2 INHIBITORS; CYCLOOXYGENASE-2; CHAIN; ABNORMALITIES; DYSFUNCTION; APOPTOSIS; IBUPROFEN; TOXICITY

Click to find more records using this Keywords Plus

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