

Physical Therapy Department of Surgery

Master Degree
2005

Author	:	Ahmed Fathy Abd El-Rahman Samhan.
Title	:	Efficacy of biofeedback exercises of the pelvic-floor muscles in the treatment of erectile dysfunction.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Emam Hassan EL-Negmy.
	2.	Adel Abdel Hamid Nossir
	3.	Mohamed Mohamed Farid Roiah.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	<p>The goal of the study was to evaluate the efficacy of biofeedback exercises of the pelvic-floor muscles in the treatment of erectile dysfunction due to venous leakage. Subjects: thirty patients complaining from erectile dysfunction due to venous leakage with age ranging from 25 to 45 years volunteered to participate in this study, they were randomly assigned into two groups of equal number, 15 patients each (group I and group II) and also 15 normal volunteers on (IIEF-5) with the same patients age groups were included to be assigned as a control group. Patients in group I received physical therapy in the form of biofeedback exercises of pelvic-floor muscles once/week for four months in addition to medical treatment in the form of venotonic compounds as Ginko glycosides (Ginkor fort) 2 times/day for one month then stop for one month, and then the same medical treatment was repeated 2 times/day for another month before terminating the medical treatment. Patient in group II received the same protocol of medical treatment without the physical therapy program. Evaluation: parameters used for evaluation included Five-Item Version of the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF-5), Colored Duplex Ultrasonography, and Electromyography (EMG) of pelvic-floor muscles. Results: (IIEF-5) and of the values of an EMG activity in form of amplitude per turn (A/T) by mV of right side and left side of pelvic-floor muscles showed significant improvement in group I at the end of 2 months and 4 months after treatment reaching the values in the control group, while it was non-significant in group II. The results of Colored Duplex ultrasonography, which includes grade of erection and Resistance Index on both sides, showed significant improvement in, group I and non-significant improvement in group II. Conclusion: according to the results that biofeedback exercises of pelvic-floor muscles could be considered as valuable adjacent to medical treatment in the control of patients with erectile dysfunction due to venous leakage.</p>
Key words	1.	Erectile Dysfunction.
	2.	Venous Leakage.
	3.	Biofeedback Exercises.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية تمارين التغذية الرجعية لعضلات قاع الحوض في علاج الخلل الوظيفي الانتصابي.
Library register number	:	1149-1150.

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

Author	:	Ayman Talat Sadek Gado.
Title	:	The Effect of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy versus Pulsed Ultrasonic Therapy on Diabetic Foot Ulcer.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Hala Mohamed Azeldin Hamed.
	2.	Ibrahim Nagiub Al Ebrashy, .
	3.	Neven Hamamy Mohamed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study was to compare between the effects of hyperbaric oxygen therapy and pulsed ultrasonic therapy on diabetic foot ulcer. Thirty patients of both sexes participated in this study. Group (1) received pulsed ultrasonic therapy. Group (2) received hyper baric oxygen therapy. Both groups received medical treatment. The program was conducted for five times per week for two months. The patients were assessed for ulcer surface area and ulcer volume. These measures were recorded three times during the period of the study; before treatment, after 1 month and at the end of the study period. The results of this study showed significant decrease of two variables of both groups at the end of study period. It was concluded that, the two groups improved at the end of the study. But HBO therapy seems effective in accelerating the healing rate and shortening hospitalization time in these patients than Ultrasonic. But it cannot be applied for all cases and still ultrasonic is the safe modality to produce nearly similar effects in treatment of grade II diabetic foot ulcer.</p>		
Key words	1.	Hyperbaric oxygen Therapy.
	2.	Ultrasonic Therapy.
	3.	Diabetes Mellitus.
	4.	Foot ulcer.
Arabic Title Page	:	تأثير العلاج بالأكسجين تحت الضغط مقابل العلاج بالموجات فوق الصوتية المتقطعة على قرحة القدم السكري.
Library register number	:	1193-1194.

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

Author	:	Emad EI deen abd EI Naiem Sallam.
Title	:	Efficacy of Narrow Band Ultraviolet B Versus Topical Psoralen Plus Ultraviolet A in Treatment of Generalized Vitiligo.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd EI Hamid Nossier,.
	2.	Wafaa Borhan Tarek Mohammed Ali.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the efficacy of narrow band Ultraviolet B Versus Topical Psoralen Plus Ultraviolet A in Treatment of Generalized Vitiligo. Thirty patient, 18 males, and 12 females, age range from 17 to 42 years were randomly assigned into two groups of equal number complaining from moderate to sever generalized vitiligo, were participated in this study: patients in group (A) received NB- UVB three times per week while patients in group (B) received topical PUVA three times per week. Assessment including photography follow up by digital camera and clinical assessment. Results indicating nonsignificant differences in improvement between the two groups. It could be concluded that narrow band UVB is efficient as topical PUV in treatment of generalized vitiligo with fewer side effects.</p>		
Key words	1.	Vitiligo.
	2.	generalized vitiligo.
	3.	narrow Band UVB.
	4.	topical PUVA.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الاشعة فوق البنفسجية ب محدودة المجال مقارنة بالعلاج الضوئي الكيميائي بوفاء لعلاج البوهاق.
Library register number	:	1215-1216.

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

Author	:	Ibrahim Mohamed Ibrahim.
Title	:	Pressure Garment versus Deep Friction Massage in Controlling Elbow Joint Hypertrophic Scar.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussien Borhan.
	2.	Salah Abdel Ghyany.
	3.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of this study to compare the effect of pressure garment versus massage for controlling hypertrophic scar around elbow joint. A 45 patients with immature hypertrophic scar were enrolled in the procedure of this study. Their age ranged from 20 to 40 years. They were randomly assigned into three equal groups pressure garment, massage and control groups. The evaluation procedure was conducted through using mVSS, dental impression material and standard goniometer, for measurement of scar vascularity, pliability, height, volume and ROM of elbow joint respectively. The pressure garment had statistical significant improvement over both massage and standard therapy, scar volume and ROM of elbow joint. While there were no significant difference between massage therapy and standard physical therapy through out the period of the study.</p>		
Key words	1.	Pressure Garment.
	2.	Deep Friction Massage.
	3.	Physical Therapy.
	4.	Rehabilitation.
	5.	hypertrophic scar.
Arabic Title Page	:	الرداء الضاغط مقابل التدليك الاحتكاكى العميق للتحكم فى ندبات ما بعد الحروق لمفصل الكوع.
Library register number	:	1199-1200.

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

Author	:	Intsar Salim Abd EL-Aziz Waked.
Title	:	Efficacy of Ultraviolet Radiation in the treatment of psoriasis.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussein Borhan.
	2.	Zeinab Mohamed El-Khouly.
	3.	Mohamed Mahmoud Khalaf.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of the current study was to determine the effectiveness of ultraviolet radiation in the treatment of psoriasis. Thirty volunteers suffering from plaque psoriasis were participated in this study for a treatment period of three months. They were divided equally and randomly into two groups. Patients in the first group had been treated with ultraviolet B narrow band three times weekly for 3 months. While patients in the second group had been treated with topical therapy [Calcipotriol (Daivonex) 5 times per week in the morning and Clobetasol (Dermovate) daily in the evening] for 3 months. Ultrasonography was used to measure the thickness of the skin before and after 3 months of treatment. The results of first group showed significant improvement while the results of the second group showed a non significant improvement. It could be concluded that UV was found to be an effective physical therapy modality in treating plaque type of psoriasis.</p>		
Key words	1.	Ultraviolet Radiation.
	2.	Psoriasis.
	3.	Ultrasonography.
	4.	Thickness of the skin.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية الأشعة فوق البنفسجية في علاج مرض الصدفية.
Library register number	:	1145-1146.

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

Author	:	Nermeen Mohamed Abdel Haleem.
Title	:	Efficacy of sodium salicylate iontophoresis in the treatment of plantar warts.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abdel Hamid Nossir.
	2.	Samia Mohamed Esmat.
	3.	Emad Tawfic Ahmed.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the efficacy sodium salicylate iontophoresis in the treatment of plantar warts. Forty patients, 26 male and 14 female, age rang from 25 to 35 years, were randomly assigned into two groups of equal number complaining from plantar warts in the sole of the foot, were participated in this study: patients in group I received salicylic acid 6% in Vaseline and 2% sodium salicylate iontophoresis for 25 minutes, one day per week for one month, while patient in group II received salicylic acid 6% in Vaseline and placebo iontophoresis (only with no intensity) for 25 minutes, one day per week for one month. The parameters investigated including 1. VAS, 2. Area of warts by tape measurement, and 3. Skin biopsy for some selected cases. Results of VAS and area of warts indicating a significant improvement in group I and non-significant improvement in group II. It could be concluded that 2% sodium salicylate iontophoresis might be valuable in the treatment of plantar warts.</p>		
Key words	1.	Warts.
	2.	Plantar warts.
	3.	Sodium Salicylate.
	4.	iontophoresis.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية سالسيلات الصوديوم في علاج السنطانات الاخمصيه عن طريق انتقال الايونات بالكهرباء المستمرة.
Library register number	:	1151-1152.

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

Author	:	Noha Fekry Mahmoud.
Title	:	The efficacy of three different intensities of pulsed micro amperage stimulation on wound healing in guinea pigs.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abdel Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Mohammad Deiaa El-Din M. El-Shafei.
	3.	Mohamed Mahmoud A. Khalaf.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The aim of this work was to explore the role of micro amperage electrical stimulation in wound healing acceleration and to detect the most suitable intensity used to decrease wound surface area. In the present study 60 male guinea pigs, their weight ranged from 390 to 640 gram, were divided randomly into four equal group: Group (I) (the control group) 15 animals received Sham electrical stimulation and three experimental groups divided according to the received micro amperage stimulation intensity; Group (2) received 100 μA, Group (3) received 300 μA, and Group (4) received 600 μA. Each group was further subdivided into 3 subgroups (A, B, C) according to Treatment duration before measurement; each subgroup consisted of 5 animals. They received electrical stimulation for one, 2, and 3 weeks respectively. The results showed significant differences between the three experimental groups and the control group regarding wound surface area, epithelialization, and collagen density, it showed also that the best results obtained by micro-amperage stimulation was at intensity of 600 μA followed by 300 μA, and finally 100 μA.</p>		
Key words	1.	micro amperage stimulation.
	2.	wound healing.
	3.	guinea pigs.
Arabic Title Page	:	فعالية تنبيه ثلاثة أنواع مختلفة من شدة التيار الميكرو- امبيري المتقطع على التئام الجروح في الخنازير الغينية.
Library register number	:	1191-1192.

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

Author	:	Samah Hosney Nagib.
Title	:	Efficacy of Early Intervention of the Selective Physical Therapy Program in Postmastectomy Patients.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd Al Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Mohammed Abd El Hamed El Kalawy.
	3.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose. This study was undertaken to determine if differences existed between a group of 15 patients (experimental group) who had undergone mastectomies and who received early intervention of the selective physical therapy program and a group of 15 similar patients (control group) who did not. Methods. Preoperative and postoperative data were obtained for each patient from forced vital capacity measurement; goniometric measurements of ipsilateral shoulder flexion, abduction, and external rotation; upper extremity volume; and functional assessment of the ipsilateral upper extremity. The postoperative measurements were carried out at the end of one week, the end of 4 weeks, and the end of 12 weeks. The physical therapy program began at the first day after surgery for experimental group. The control group received traditional physical therapy and just instructions for exercises. Results showed a statistically significant increase in forced vital capacity and ipsilateral shoulder range of motion measurements in experimental group compared by the control one. The experimental group also had fewer problems with ipsilateral upper extremity functional tasks that were assessed. There were no significant differences between the groups for upper extremity lymphedema. Conclusions. These results suggested that early physical therapy intervention makes a significant contribution to return to normal function.</p>		
Key words	1.	breast cancer.
	2.	Mastectomy.
	3.	postoperative care.
	4.	physical therapy.
Arabic Title Page	:	فاعلية التدخل المبكر لبرنامج العلاج الطبيعي المختار في مرضى استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	1148-1148.

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

Author	:	Seham Mohamed Fahmy.
Title	:	The efficacy of high versus low doses of Helium-Neon laser on healing rate of venous ulcers.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Adel Abd Al Hamed Nossier.
	2.	Mohammed Yousry Gamal EI Din.
	3.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam Mowafy.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose. This study was undertaken to determine the effect of Helium Neon laser on a group of 20 patients (treated by high dose three sessions/week, three months) another similar group of 20 patients(treated by low dose, three sessions/week, three months). Methods Pre and after treatment data were obtained for each patient from wound volume, transcutaneous hemoglobin saturation and total size area measurement. Results. A statistically significant decrease on wound volume and total size area for both groups but transcutaneous hemoglobin oxygen saturation was significantly increase on the low dose group. Conclusion Helium-Neon laser dose as most effective on improving healing and microcirculation.</p>		
Key words	1.	Helium-Neon laser.
	2.	venous ulcers.
	3.	ulcer volume.
	4.	transcutaneous oxygen saturation.
Arabic Title Page	:	أثر العلاج بجرعة عالية مقابل جرعة منخفضة من الهليوم نيون ليزر على معدل التئام القرحة الوريدية.
Library register number	:	1195-1196.

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

Author	:	Shery Samir Ewada.
Title	:	Ultrasound Therapy versus Mechanical Pressure Therapy in Treatment of Postmastectomy Lymphedema.
Dept.	:	Physical Therapy Department for Surgery.
Supervisors	1.	Wafaa Hussien Borhan.
	2.	Salah Eldein Abd Elghany.
	3.	Zakaria Mowafy Emam.
Degree	:	Master.
Year	:	2005.
Abstract	:	
<p>The purpose. The development of secondary arm lymphedema after removal of auxiliary lymph nodes remains a potential problem for women with breast cancer. This study undertaken to assess the best modality to manage 45 female patients had post-mastectomy lymphedema who divided into three equal groups, first group was control group (CG) (received traditional physical therapy), the second was the ultrasound group (USG) (received ultrasound therapy beside traditional physical therapy and the third was the mechanical pressure group (MPG) (received mechanical pressure therapy beside the traditional physical therapy) Methods. Pretreatment and post treatment data were obtained for each patient from goniometric measurements of ipsilateral shoulder flexion, and abduction, and volumetric measurements of the edematous upper limb. The post treatment measurements were carried out at the end of one month, and the end of two months. Results showed a statistically significant increase in ipsilateral shoulder range of motion measurements in the three groups. The best results achieved in the MPG then USG and finally the CG. There were highly significant differences between the groups for upper extremity lymphedema control. Conclusions. These results suggested that mechanical pressure application with traditional physical therapy program makes a significant contribution to control postmastectomy lymphedema better than ultrasound therapy with traditional physical therapy or traditional physical therapy alone.</p>		
Key words	1.	post mastectomy lymphedema.
	2.	Ultrasound.
	3.	mechanical pressure.
	4.	physical therapy.
Arabic Title Page	:	العلاج بالموجات فوق الصوتية مقابل الضغط الميكانيكي لحالات الاستسقاء اللمفاوي بعد استئصال الثدي.
Library register number	:	1251-1252.