

18. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):77-80*

Science In Sports

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No abstract.

19. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):81-85*

Student Selection Into Medical School : Issues And Practices.

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Each year, medical schools around the world face the difficult task of selecting candidates into their programme from an ever increasing pool of eager applicants. A considerable amount of time, effort and money are spent on the selection process but are medical schools getting a good return on this investment? Do we get the sort of medical students and doctors that we want? Are we clear about what we want in the first place? Does it matter, anyway? Matching congruence between applicant's and institutional needs, improving predictivity and acceptability of selection process and establishing a code of practice are important issues that need to be addressed in the selection of students into medical school. Are there explicit examples of selection processes that attempt to address these needs? This paper highlights the practical issues surrounding student selection into medical school and reviews the selection practices and procedures of a number of leading medical schools in the world to address some of these issues.

20. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):86-91*

Carbohydrate and fluid requirements for exercise.

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No abstract.

21. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):92-95*

***Helicobacter pylori* in Gastric Malignancies.**

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Helicobacter pylori infection has transformed our concept of the pathophysiology of upper gastrointestinal disease, ranging from gastritis to gastric carcinoma and lymphoma. This article briefly reviews the latest development in the prevalence, incidence and pathogenetic mechanisms of *H-pylori* in the causation of gastrointestinal malignancies.

22. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):96-101*

Association of Ha-ras but not c-myc Expression with Lymph Node Status and Histological Grade in Breast Cancer.

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We evaluated the association of Ha-ras and c-myc expression of 54 cases of breast cancer with clinical parameters such as estrogen receptor status, lymph node status, histological grade and menopausal status. In addition, we also analysed for a potential relationship between Ha-ras and c-myc expression. It was found that 56% of the intraductal carcinomas and 69% of the invasive ductal carcinomas were positive for Ha-ras oncoprotein whereas 44% of the intraductal carcinomas and 35% of the invasive ductal carcinomas were positive for c-myc oncoprotein. Expression of Ha-ras was correlated with lymph node 'status' ($p < 0.05$) and histological grade ($p < 0.05$) but c-myc expression was independent of the clinical parameters. It was also noted that the expression of Ha-ras was not significantly associated with c-myc. We conclude that Ha-ras expression may be used as a prognostic marker for aggressive progression of breast carcinomas.

23. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):102-104*

Histometric Analysis of Prostate in Reserpinized Albino Mice.

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As the effect of reserpine on prostate has not yet been studied, this experiment was done to see the effect of 2 mg/kg of body weight of reserpine administered intraperitoneally for 7 days on the volume of stroma and secretory epithelium along with the height of the epithelium of the ventral & dorsolateral prostate. In the control group the same volume of saline was administered intraperitoneally for the same number of days. In the experimental group there were significant increase in the volume of stroma and secretory epithelium along with height of the secretory epithelium of the dorsolateral prostate, but in the ventral prostate there was no significant changes. The changes in the dorsolateral prostate of the experimental group may be due to increased plasma level of ACTH which stimulates the zona reticularis of the adrenal cortex to secrete androgens; then androgens stimulates the dorsolateral prostate. Ventral prostate of the experimental group showed no changes, the reason of which is still unknown and regarding which research scope is still wide open.

24. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):105-108*

Body Mass Index, Haemoglobin Level and Helminthic infection among the Active, Rural Elderly People in Kelantan.

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A study was carried out on the elderly people in rural villages of Kelantan to determine the prevalence of chronic energy deficiency (CED), anaemia and helminthic infection. A total of 155 respondents (N = 155), 75 male and 80 female, active, apparently health elderly aged 60 - 85 years participated in the study. Anthropometric measurements which include weight and height were carried out and blood and stool samples were collected. Haemoglobin level, serum iron and helminthic ova were determined. The prevalence of CED (BMI < 20.0 kg/m²), mild and moderate aneamia (Hb level between 8-<12 gm/dl), and helminthic infection among the elderly are 36.6%, 33.2% and 57.3%, respectively.

25. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):109-112*

Prevalence of Human Herpesvirus -6 (HHV-6) and Human Herpesvirus - 7 (HHV-7) in Saliva of Health Individuals

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HHV-6 and HHV-7 are two recently isolated novel viruses from the Herpesvirus family. Two virus types of HHV-6 exist namely type A and B. HHV-6 is the etiologic agent for exanthem subitum of infants but little is known of HHV-7 in human disease. The presence of HHV-6 and HHV-7 was investigated by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) in saliva specimens from healthy donors. Of 60 samples analysed, 83.3% of Malaysians and 66.7% of Vietnamese had viral DNA for both HHV-6 and HHV-7 in the saliva. It was found that 90.0% and 93.3% of Malaysians and 73.3% and 90.0% of Vietnamese were positive for HHV-6 and HHV-7, respectively. Restriction endonuclease digestion on HHV-6 DNA amplicons revealed that all samples from both populations were HHV-6 variant type B. The study shows that HHV-7 was more frequently prevalent in the saliva of both population. The results indicate that the saliva is the main source of the two viruses and that it plays a major role in their transmissions.

26. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):113-117*

Detection of mutation in Codon 41/42 of Beta Thalassemia Patients Using a Nonradioactive Technique.

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Probes labelled with the fluorescein dUTP3' - tail were used to detect the deletion at codon 41/42 of beta globin gene in beta thalassaemia patients. Most of the mutations at codon 41/42 were previously described in Chinese or Asian Indians. The method includes Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) using two specific primers to amplify the 1.4kb region containing exon 1 and exon 2 of the human beta globin gene. This was followed by dot - blot hybridization and detected with a nonradioactive method based on the Enhanced Chemiluminescein (ECL) labelled oligonucleotides probes. Three concentrations of probes (5, 10, 15 mg/ml) were studied in this project. With the probes, we studied 44 beta thalasseamia chromosomes from 44 unrelated Malaysian patients. From our results, the probe for 4 bp deletion at codon 41/42 detected 16 patients, with 6 patients being homozygous and 10 were heterozygous. The most suitable concentration range of probe was 5-10 mg/ml.

27. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):118-124*

Mycotic Keratitis: A review of ten cases from Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia.

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Ten cases of fungal corneal ulcers treated in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia are reviewed. Male agricultural workers were a high risk group afflicted with this condition. A history of foreign body in the affected eye was a common predisposing factor. Mycelial fungi were regarded as causative agents in all cases, with *Fusarium* being the predominant genus. The prognosis of visual outcome depended on the location and size of the corneal ulcer, and complications during treatment. Two patients developed corneal perforation and conjunctival grafting was done to save the architecture of the globe. The role of surgical treatment in cases of failure of medical treatment is discussed.

28. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):125-129*

Physical or Psychological? Three case reports from the Community Medicine Clinic.

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Family physicians have to analyse their patients' physical and psychological problems simultaneously. Three cases are described from the Community Medicine Clinic, or Klinik Perubatan Masyarakat (KPM), Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM), to illustrate different relationships between physical and psychological problems. The first is a 61 - year-old male who had both diabetes mellitus and bipolar affective disorder. The second is a 53 - year-old female with asthma who complained of tiredness, which was initially suspected to have psychological cause, but which in fact was caused by dilated cardiomyopathy. The third is a 52-year-old female with a long-standing anxious personality who developed thyrotoxicosis. The holistic nature of family medicine has implications for medical education, and these are discussed.

29. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):130-131*

Spontaneous rupture of uterine vein in pregnancy: a case report

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A case of rupture uterine vein in a 32 - year old lady in labour was described. Problems of diagnosis, possible aetiological factors and management strategies were discussed. This is the first case reported in this hospital and probably the first in this country. A high index of suspicions is required to diagnose this rare condition and thus preventing the catastrophe.

30. *Mal. J. Med. Scien. July 1996;3(2):132-139*

Medical education into the twenty first century.

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No abstract.