



Overview about Salam Bulletin:

Al Salam bulletin is your one stop comprehensive newsletter, for all the latest healthcare content. Stay updated with latest healthcare related news, public health advice, narrative experiences, trainings and links to valid sources for further reading / fact-checking. Medical Development Center highlights Bulletin sources for you to keep abreast of the latest developments in COVID-19 and trends in the Healthcare industry.



HEALTH AWARENESS DAYS

World Patient Safety Day - 17th September 2021

who.int



World Patient Safety Day is established by World Health Assembly and is observed annually on 17th September. Objectives of the day are to enhance global understanding of patient safety, increase public engagement in health care safety, and promote global action to prevent and reduce avoidable harm in health care. Considering the significant burden of harm women and newborns are exposed to due to unsafe care, this year's World Patient Safety Day is dedicated to the need to prioritize and address safety in maternal and newborn care, particularly around the time of childbirth, when most harm occurs.

Theme: Safe maternal and Newborn care

Slogan: Act now for safe and respectful Childbirth

Read more...



COVID - 19 CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019 UPDATE



CDC Panel Backs Third COVID Shot for the Immunocompromised

medpagetoday.com

Moderately to severely immunocompromised people who received mRNA vaccines for COVID-19 should receive an additional dose, the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) reported. This additional dose should be the same type of vaccine as the mRNA.

[Read more...](#)



CDC Strongly Recommends COVID Vaccine in Pregnancy

medpagetoday.com

The CDC now recommends that pregnant people get vaccinated against COVID-19, citing new safety data. CDC encourages all pregnant people or people who are thinking about becoming pregnant and those breastfeeding to get vaccinated to protect themselves from COVID-19.

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UAE Approves Sinopharm Covid-19 Vaccine for Children Between 3 and 17

thenationalnews.com

The UAE's Ministry of Health and Prevention has approved the Sinopharm Covid – 19 vaccine for children between 3 and 17. The approval follows a trial involving 900 children in Abu Dhabi. The decision comes after clinical trials and extensive evaluations and is based on the emergency-use authorisation and local evaluations the ministry said.

[Read more...](#)



WHO Says Some Covid Data Suggests Increased Risk of Hospitalization from Delta Variant

cnbc.com

World Health Organization official said data from some countries suggests that the delta variant causes an increased risk of hospitalization in those infected. However, people infected with the delta variant “have not died more often than with the other strains.” Health officials have struggled with the question for months, awaiting real-world data to play out in countries that are experiencing high levels of spread of the delta variant.

[Read more...](#)

Tranexamic Acid for the Prevention of Blood Loss after Cesarean Delivery

nejm.org

Prophylactic administration of tranexamic acid has been associated with reduced postpartum blood loss after cesarean delivery in several small trials but evidence of its benefit in this clinical context remains inconclusive. PPH estimated blood loss greater than 1000 ml within 2 days after delivery.

[Read more...](#)

FDA Warns on Contamination Risk with Eco-Med Ultrasound Gels

medpagetoday.com

Use of Eco-Med ultrasound gels or lotions for healthcare procedures should "immediately stop," FDA announced. Canadian pharmaceutical company voluntarily recalled one of its products -- EcoGel 200, but the agency has determined that all of Eco-Med's gels and lotions pose a risk for bacterial contamination cause serious infections resulting in sepsis or death.

[Read more...](#)

Telehealth Offers Relief for Prenatal Care and Newborn Health

healthtechmagazine.net

Virtual visits and postpartum monitoring from home can help healthcare providers improve the experience for expecting and new parents. A typical pregnancy requires 10 to 15 visits to the doctor's office, but that number can be reduced to about half with the growing use of virtual care for expecting parents.

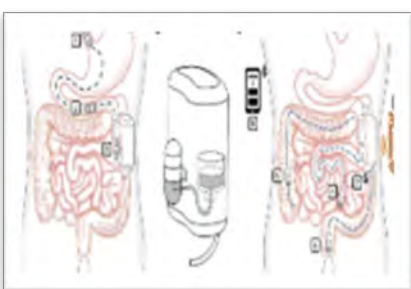
[Read more...](#)

An Implantable Device for Delivering Insulin that can be Refilled by an Ingestible Capsule

medicalxpress.com

A team of researchers affiliated with multiple institutions in Italy has developed an implantable insulin delivery device that can be refilled via ingestible capsules. People with Type I diabetes are not able to produce insulin; thus, to remain alive, they must introduce it into their bodies exogenously. There are currently three main options: shots, external pumps and internal pumps.

[Read more...](#)





Kids Still Dying From Accidental Exposure to Fentanyl Pain Patches

webmd.com

Accidental exposure to fentanyl pain patches is putting children's lives at risk, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration warns. Fentanyl is a powerful opioid pain reliever; so powerful that fentanyl patches are typically only prescribed to patients who require round-the-clock, long-term pain relief, such as cancer patients. They're generally replaced every three days.

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Do I Have Bad Breath? A New Sensor Will Check

webmd.com

Sometimes it's hard to tell if you have bad breath, and asking someone to check if it's fresh can be embarrassing. But thanks to science, there may soon be an easier way to find out. Researchers are now working on a sensor to detect hydrogen sulfide, the gas that makes breath stink. Bad breath can happen sometimes, or it can be a chronic condition known as halitosis.

[Read more...](#)

High Blood Pressure: Which Drug Works Best for You?

webmd.com

Two long used types of blood pressure drugs are equally effective, but the less popular one seems to have fewer side effects, according to a large "real-world" study. The two classes of medication are both recommended as "first-line" treatments for high blood pressure: angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs). ACE inhibitors have been around longer and studied more extensively, so doctors prescribe them more often.

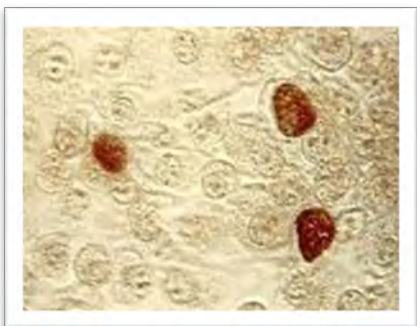
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How Chlamydia Might Increase Cancer and Ectopic Pregnancy Risk

medicalxpress.com

A review of evidence by researchers at the University of Bristol and University of Edinburgh has suggested a possible new means by which chlamydia could lead to an increased risk of cancer and ectopic pregnancy. The hypothesis also provides a possible explanation for how pelvic inflammatory disease may be triggered in some women. The researchers' analysis of the studies' findings suggests that chlamydia induces a particular type of change in reproductive tract cells known as 'epithelial to mesenchymal transition' (EMT), which can lead to inflammation and cell growth.

[Read more...](#)





Effect of 7 vs 14 Days of Antibiotic Therapy on Resolution of Symptoms Among Afebrile Men with Urinary Tract Infection: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Dimitri M Drekonja et al.
JAMA Network, July 27; 2021.
DOI: 10.1001/jama.2021.9899.
PMID: 34313686 PMCID: PMC8317010 (available on 2022-01-27)

ABSTRACT

Importance: Determination of optimal treatment durations for common infectious diseases is an important strategy to preserve antibiotic effectiveness.

Objective: To determine whether 7 days of treatment is noninferior to 14 days when using ciprofloxacin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole to treat urinary tract infection (UTI) in afebrile men.

Design, setting, and participants: Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled noninferiority trial of afebrile men with presumed symptomatic UTI treated with ciprofloxacin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole at 2 US Veterans Affairs medical centers (enrollment, April 2014 through December 2019; final follow-up, January 28, 2020). Of 1058 eligible men, 272 were randomized.

Interventions: Participants continued the antibiotic prescribed by their treating clinician for 7 days of treatment and were randomized to receive continued antibiotic therapy (n = 136) or placebo (n = 136) for days 8 to 14 of treatment.

Main outcomes and measures: The prespecified primary outcome was resolution of UTI symptoms by 14 days after completion of active antibiotic treatment. A noninferiority margin of 10% was selected. The as-treated population (participants who took ≥ 26 of 28 doses and missed no more than 2 consecutive doses) was used for the primary analysis, and a secondary analysis included all patients as randomized, regardless of treatment adherence. Secondary outcomes included recurrence of UTI symptoms and/or adverse events within 28 days of stopping study medication.

Results: Among 272 patients (median [interquartile range] age, 69 [62-73] years) who were randomized, 100% completed the trial and 254 (93.4%) were included in the primary as-treated analysis. Symptom resolution occurred in 122/131 (93.1%) participants in the 7-day group vs 111/123 (90.2%) in the 14-day group (difference, 2.9% [1-sided 97.5% CI, -5.2% to ∞]), meeting the noninferiority criterion. In the secondary as-randomized analysis, symptom resolution occurred in 125/136 (91.9%) participants in the 7-day group vs 123/136 (90.4%) in the 14-day group (difference, 1.5% [1-sided 97.5% CI, -5.8% to ∞]) Recurrence of UTI symptoms occurred in 13/131 (9.9%) participants in the 7-day group vs 15/123 (12.9%) in the 14-day group (difference, -3.0% [95% CI, -10.8% to 6.2%]; P = .70). Adverse events occurred in 28/136 (20.6%) participants in the 7-day group vs 33/136 (24.3%) in the 14-day group.

Conclusions and relevance: Among afebrile men with suspected UTI, treatment with ciprofloxacin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for 7 days was noninferior to 14 days of treatment with regard to resolution of UTI symptoms by 14 days after antibiotic therapy. The findings support the use of a 7-day course of ciprofloxacin or trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole as an alternative to a 14-day course for treatment of afebrile men with UTI.



Cambridge University Trials Artificial Pancreas in Type 2 Diabetes Patients

The device helped T2D patients who need kidney dialysis to maintain normal blood sugar levels.

Sources: University of Cambridge / Medical Devices Network

www.healthradius.in



Approximately 92% of the trial subjects using artificial pancreas spent reduced time managing their diabetes.

A team of researchers at the University of Cambridge and Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust has developed an artificial pancreas that can benefit patients with both Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Kidney Failure.

The research team had earlier developed the small, portable system to substitute insulin injections for type 1 diabetes (T1D) patients. The artificial pancreas can perform the function of a healthy pancreas to maintain blood glucose levels and leverages digital technology for automated insulin delivery.

Worn outside the body, the medical device has three functional components, notably a glucose sensor, a computer algorithm to measure the insulin dose, and an insulin pump. Software in the patient's smartphone sends a signal to an insulin pump to regulate the insulin level patient receives.

The glucose sensor calculates the blood sugar levels of the user and sends it back to the smartphone to aid it in making any further changes. The artificial pancreas used for T1D requires the user to tell the device that they are going to eat to permit the adjustment of insulin. The latest version of the device is a completely closed-loop system.

Along with researchers at Bern University Hospital and University of Bern, Switzerland, the UC team tested the device in a trial on 26 subjects with T2D and needed dialysis, in the outpatient setting. The subjects were randomised to receive either the artificial pancreas and or standard insulin therapy. Data showed that participants on artificial pancreas spent on average 53% of their time in the target range versus 38% in the control arm, indicating nearly 3.5 additional hours, the university noted.

Furthermore, the mean blood sugar levels were reduced with the use of artificial pancreas. The device also aided in reducing the number of time the subjects spent with potentially very low blood sugar levels or hypoglycaemia. On using artificial pancreas, nearly 92% of the subjects noted that they spent reduced time managing their diabetes and 87% were less anxious about their blood sugar levels.

University of Cambridge Wellcome-MRC Institute of Metabolic Science professor Roman Hovorka said: “Not only did the artificial pancreas increase the number of time patients spent within the target range for the blood sugar levels, but it also gave the users peace of mind.

“They were able to spend less time having to focus on managing their condition and worrying about their blood sugar levels, and more time getting on with their lives”.

The researchers are currently evaluating the artificial pancreas in a trial in outpatients with T2D who do not require dialysis.



Endotracheal Intubation: Diagnosis of Poor Bilateral Breath Sounds After Intubation

DOPE:

- **D**isplaced (usually right mainstem, pyriform fossa, etc.)
- **O**bstruction (kinked or bitten tube, mucous plug, etc.)
- **P**neumothorax (collapsed lung)
- **E**quipment failure

General Anesthesia: Equipment Check Prior to Inducing

MALES:

- **M**asks
- **A**irways
- **L**aryngoscopes
- **E**ndotracheal tubes
- **S**uction/Stylette

Asthma management

ASTHMA:

- **A**drenergic agonists
- **S**teroids
- **T**heophylline
- **H**ydration
- **M**asked oxygen
- **A**nticholinergics

Video



What Is Migraine?

Topic: What is Migraine?

To watch **CLICK HERE.**

Puzzle



Topic: Chest Pain

To solve the puzzle **CLICK HERE.**

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Duration of course: 1.5 to 3 hours

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Continuing Education

Topic –Moving from COVID-19 Pandemic to COVID-19 Endemic

Date – 16.09.2021

Click here for registration



The DASH Diet: Nutrition Recommendations for High Blood Pressure

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