Comparison of Epidermal Zygomatic-Alveolar Crest Gingival Crevicular Fluid

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John A. Hamilton, "Drew" Jr.,
Ph.D., Professor, Management
Computer Science and Software
Engineering
Director, Information Assurance
Laboratory
Auburn University

Dr. Wenying Feng
Professor, Department of Computing &
Information Systems
Department of Mathematics
Trent University, Peterborough,
ON Canada K9J 7B8

Dr. Thomas Wischgoll
Computer Science and Engineering,
Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio
B.S., M.S., Ph.D.
(University of Kaiserslautern)

Dr. Osman Balci, Professor
Department of Computer Science
Virginia Tech, Virginia University
Ph.D. and M.S. Syracuse University,
Syracuse, New York
M.S. and B.S. Bogazici University,
Istanbul, Turkey

Dr. Henry Hexmoor
IEEE senior member since 2004
Ph.D. Computer Science, University at
Buffalo
Department of Computer Science
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

Yogita Bajpai
M.Sc. (Computer Science), FICCT
U.S.A. Email:
yogita@computerresearch.org

Dr. T. David A. Forbes
Associate Professor and Range
Nutritionist
Ph.D. Edinburgh University - Animal
Nutrition
M.S. Aberdeen University - Animal
Nutrition
B.A. University of Dublin - Zoology

Dr. Abdurrahman Arslanyilmaz
Computer Science & Information Systems
Department
Youngstown State University
Ph.D., Texas A&M University
University of Missouri, Columbia
Gazi University, Turkey

Dr. Xiaohong He
Professor of International Business
University of Quinnipiac
BS, Jilin Institute of Technology; MA, MS,
PhD, (University of Texas-Dallas)

Burcin Becerik-Gerber
University of Southern California
Ph.D. in Civil Engineering
DDes from Harvard University
M.S. from University of California, Berkeley
& Istanbul University
Dr. Bart Lambrecht  
Director of Research in Accounting and Finance  
Lancaster University Management School  
BA (Antwerp); MPhil, MA, PhD (Cambridge)

Dr. Söhnke M. Bartram  
Department of Accounting and Finance  
Lancaster University Management School  
PhD. (WHU Koblenz)  
MBA/BBA (University of Saarbrücken)

Dr. Carlos García Pont  
Associate Professor of Marketing  
IESE Business School, University of Navarra  
Doctor of Philosophy (Management), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)  
Master in Business Administration, IESE, University of Navarra  
Degree in Industrial Engineering, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

Dr. Miguel Angel Ariño  
Professor of Decision Sciences  
IESE Business School  
Barcelona, Spain (Universidad de Navarra)  
CEIBS (China Europe International Business School).  
Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen  
Ph.D. in Mathematics  
University of Barcelona  
BA in Mathematics (Licenciatura)  
University of Barcelona

Dr. Fotini Labropulu  
Mathematics - Luther College  
University of Regina  
Ph.D., M.Sc. in Mathematics  
B.A. (Honors) in Mathematics  
University of Windso

Philip G. Moscoso  
Technology and Operations Management  
IESE Business School, University of Navarra  
Ph.D in Industrial Engineering and Management, ETH Zurich  
M.Sc. in Chemical Engineering, ETH Zurich

Dr. Lynn Lim  
Reader in Business and Marketing  
Roehampton University, London  
BCom, PGDip, MBA (Distinction), PhD, FHEA

Dr. Sanjay Dixit, M.D.  
Director, EP Laboratories, Philadelphia VA Medical Center  
Cardiovascular Medicine - Cardiac Arrhythmia  
Univ of Penn School of Medicine

Dr. Mihaly Mezei  
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR  
Department of Structural and Chemical Biology, Mount Sinai School of Medical Center  
Ph.D., Etsv Lornd University  
Postdoctoral Training, New York University

Dr. Han-Xiang Deng  
MD., Ph.D  
Associate Professor and Research Division of Neuromuscular Medicine  
Davee Department of Neurology and Clinical Neuroscience  
Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
Dr. Pina C. Sanelli
Associate Professor of Public Health
Weill Cornell Medical College
Associate Attending Radiologist
NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital
MRI, MRA, CT, and CTA
Neuroradiology and Diagnostic Radiology
M.D., State University of New York at Buffalo, School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

Dr. Roberto Sanchez
Associate Professor
Department of Structural and Chemical Biology
Mount Sinai School of Medicine
Ph.D., The Rockefeller University

Dr. Wen-Yih Sun
Professor of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
Purdue University Director National Center for Typhoon and Flooding Research, Taiwan
University Chair Professor
Department of Atmospheric Sciences, National Central University, Chung-Li, Taiwan
University Chair Professor
Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Chiao Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan
Ph.D., MS The University of Chicago, Geophysical Sciences
BS National Taiwan University, Atmospheric Sciences
Associate Professor of Radiology

Dr. Michael R. Rudnick
M.D., FACP
Associate Professor of Medicine
Chief, Renal Electrolyte and Hypertension Division (PMC)
Penn Medicine, University of Pennsylvania
Presbyterian Medical Center, Philadelphia
Nephrology and Internal Medicine
Certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine

Dr. Bassey Benjamin Esu
B.Sc. Marketing; MBA Marketing; Ph.D Marketing
Lecturer, Department of Marketing, University of Calabar
Tourism Consultant, Cross River State Tourism Development Department
Co-ordinator, Sustainable Tourism Initiative, Calabar, Nigeria

Dr. Aziz M. Barbar, Ph.D.
IEEE Senior Member
Chairperson, Department of Computer Science
AUST - American University of Science & Technology
Alfred Naccash Avenue – Ashrafieh
Dr. George Perry, (Neuroscientist)
Dean and Professor, College of Sciences
Denham Harman Research Award (American Aging Association)
ISI Highly Cited Researcher, Iberoamerican Molecular Biology Organization
AAAS Fellow, Correspondent Member of Spanish Royal Academy of Sciences
University of Texas at San Antonio
Postdoctoral Fellow (Department of Cell Biology)
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, Texas, United States

Dr. R.K. Dixit
M.Sc., Ph.D., FICCT
Chief Author, India
Email: authorind@computerresearch.org

Vivek Dubey (HON.)
MS (Industrial Engineering),
MS (Mechanical Engineering)
University of Wisconsin, FICCT
Editor-in-Chief, USA
editorusa@computerresearch.org

Sangita Dixit
M.Sc., FICCT
Dean & Chancellor (Asia Pacific)
deanind@computerresearch.org

Suyash Dixit
(B.E., Computer Science Engineering), FICCTT
President, Web Administration and Development, CEO at IOSRD
COO at GAOR & OSS

Er. Suyog Dixit
(M. Tech), BE (HONS. in CSE), FICCT
SAP Certified Consultant
CEO at IOSRD, GAOR & OSS
Technical Dean, Global Journals Inc. (US)
Website: www.suyogdixit.com
Email: suyog@suyogdixit.com

Pritesh Rajvaidya
(MS) Computer Science Department
California State University
BE (Computer Science), FICCT
Technical Dean, USA
Email: pritesh@computerresearch.org

Luis Galárraga
J!Research Project Leader
Saarbrücken, Germany
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“Requirement of 1st Oral Analgesic Dose after Tonsillectomy by Various Method”

By Shamendra Kumar Meena, Rajkumar Jain, Vijay Kumar Meena, Ramraj Meena & Muniram Meena

R.U.H.S., India

Introduction & History- Pain is a highly unpleasant sensory and emotional experience and postoperative pain control in children is a big challenge for their inability to express and react. In the past two decades, there has been a considerable progress in the understanding of children’s perception of pain and responses to pain and various pharmacological agents and analgesic delivery to avoid under treatment of pain in children. A parallel noteworthy advancement has occurred in the knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology of regional anesthetic techniques. Some of these techniques are now an integral part of perioperative and procedure-related pain management in all ages, in part because of a greater concern about postoperative pain management in patients and in part because of technical advances in equipment to perform the blocks.

Thus the present prospective comparative study is designed to evaluate the post operative analgesic efficacy of pre-incisional peritonsillar infiltration using tramadol, ketamine alone and combine with bupivacaine, xylocaine & normal saline.

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“Requirement of 1st Oral Analgesic Dose after Tonsillectomy by Various Method”

Shamendra Kumar Meena, Rajkumar Jain, Vijay Kumar Meena, Ramraj Meena & Muniram Meena

I. INTRODUCTION & HISTORY

Pain is a highly unpleasant sensory and emotional experience and postoperative pain control in children is a big challenge for their inability to express and react. In the past two decades, there has been a considerable progress in the understanding of children’s perception of pain and responses to pain and various pharmacological agents and analgesic delivery to avoid under treatment of pain in children. A parallel noteworthy advancement has occurred in the knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology of regional anesthetic techniques. Some of these techniques are now an integral part of perioperative and procedure-related pain management in all ages, in part because of a greater concern about postoperative pain management in patients and in part because of technical advances in equipment to perform the blocks.

Thus the present prospective comparative study is designed to evaluate the post operative analgesic efficacy of pre-incisional peritonsillar infiltration using tramadol, ketamine alone and combine with bupivacaine, xylocaine & normal saline.

II. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

1. To Provide Post Tonsillectomy Analgesia to patients.
2. To evaluate the post operative analgesic efficacy of pre incisional peritonsillar (PT) infiltration using various agents.
3. To evaluate the effect of various agents infiltration on start of oral intake and discharge from the hospital after tonsillectomy.
4. To investigate the possibility of any complication in relation to drugs infiltration into the peritonsillar Fossa.

III. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

a) Embryology

Pharyngeal Grooves and Pouches and Their Derivatives. The lateral walls and floor of the cranial part of the early foregut become much altered by the development of the pharyngeal pouches in this region. These pouches first appear as grooves which extend ventrally across, or towards, the middle line. In their later development, however, they become greatly modified to give origin to a number of diverse structures. These include the tympanic (middle ear) cavity, the parathyroid glands, tonsils and the thymus.

i. Preoperative Assessment

Preoperative assessment in patients undergoing adenotonsillectomy is crucial and may reveal potential problems that may complicate either surgery or the patient’s postoperative course. It is crucial to elicit the existence of any coagulation abnormalities. A family history of coagulation disorders or easy bruising may be a warning sign of an underlying bleeding disorder warranting further hematologic evaluation. Routine evaluation of coagulation studies before surgery in patients undergoing adenotonsillectomy is controversial. Manning and others determined that evidence of coagulation disorders in patients with no clinical history of or examination consistent with a hematologic disorder was extremely low, thereby not justifying routine preoperative coagulation studies.

ii. Analgesia

Adequate analgesia is important in the immediate postoperative phase. Narcotics have a potent emetic effect and should be used with caution if at all. A single dose of narcotic may be administered in the recovery phase and codeine may be used in the early postoperative period, but subsequent to this, paracetamol is the drug of choice on the grounds of safety and efficacy. For some children this may not be adequate and a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) may be needed. There were concerns that the effect of these drugs on platelet adhesion might increase bleeding from the tonsil bed, but a recent meta-analysis found no such risk and a significant reduction in postoperative nausea and vomiting when compared with other analgesics notably narcotics. Aspirin should not be used in children because of the risk of Reye syndrome.

IV. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

a) Indications

i. Absolute Indications

- Respiratory obstruction
- Huge hypertrophy causing difficulty in feeding
- Sleep apnea syndrome

Author: R.U.H.S. e-mail: shamendra.meena82@gmail.com

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**V. Material & Methods**

After approval of the study protocol by the local Ethical Committee and obtaining fully informed written consents, 60 patients assigned for tonsillectomy enrolled in the study of age group 5 to 35 yr. The study conducted at Department of Otorhinolaryngology, MBS Hospital Kota Rajasthan from Dec. 2010 to Oct. 2012. Patients with history of bleeding diathesis allergy to study drugs, or tonsillar abscesses excluded from the study.

Patients randomly divided into 6 equal study groups (n=10); Group I (Negative control group) included patients assigned to receive PT saline infiltration as placebo, Group II (Positive control group) included patients assigned to receive xylocaine (1 %) PT infiltration. Group III included patients assigned to receive tramadol (2mg/kg) PT infiltration, Group IV included patients assigned to receive ketamine (0.5mg/Kg) PT infiltration, Group V received combination of Bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with Tramadol (2mg/kg), Group VI received Bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with Ketame (0.5mg/Kg). All medications prepared as 2ml in volume and injected as 1ml per tonsil 3 min. prior to incision (pre-incisional).

All study patients premedicated with midazolan intravenously before the procedure and received nalbuphine i.v. immediately after induction of general anesthesia.

**VI. Operative Techniques**

Tonsillectomy operation performed by dissection method. Before making incision, infiltration of tonsillar bed through ant. Pillar with various analgesic agents like xylocaine, Ketamine. Tramadol & Placebo (Normal Saline), bupivacaine with tramadol/ketamine as their combination (regimen).

**VII. Review of Literature**

Tonsillectomies are done since 3000 years ago in India & also done now a days, now a days surgeons are concentrated on the postoperative analgesia after tonsillectomy because after tonsillectomy patients suffer from pain, decrease in oral feeding also in psychological & financial burden.

Alhamarneh (2008) et al(2) reported that a significantly greater than normal secondary haemorrhage rate was noted in patients who had undergone tonsillectomy & experienced postoperative pain & concluded that adequate analgesics, for first week posttonsillectomy, is essential in order to keep the secondary haemorrhage rate within an acceptable range.

Smith et al(2009) (3) reported that after tonsillectomy in children, postoperative pain management is essential yet often challenging task, In addition to discomfort, lack of pain management can leads to delays in oral intake of patients, resulting in external stays & increased costs.


Moller (2010) et al(11) showed that postoperative pain in the preoperative peritonsillar injection with bupivacaine was less compared with the control (placebo) group injected with no .In a large scale study on 1026 patients, pain levels in the ketamine group were shown to be lower than in the control group and patient satisfaction to be more.

**VIII. Drugs**

a) **Lignocaine (Lidocaine)**

This is a intermediate potency & duration agent of local anaesthetics (LAs), it is an amide linked LAs. introduced in 1948, currently most widely used injected around a nerve it blocks conduction within 3 min. it is used for surface application, infiltration, nerveblock, epidural, spinal, i.v. (intravenous) and regional block anaesthesia. Cross sensitivity with ester LAs is not seen. early central effect of lignocaine are drowsiness,
mental clouding, altered taste & tinnitus. overdoses causes muscle twitching, convulsion, cardiac arrhythmias, fall in BP, coma, respiratory arrest. lignocaine is popular antiarrhythmic.

i. Features of amide Las (compared to ester LAs)
- produce more intense & longer lasting anaesthesia
- bind to α1 acid glycoprotein in plasma
- not hydrolysed by plasma esterase
- Rarely cause hypersensitivity reaction; no cross sensitivity with ester LAs

ii. Mechanism of action
- The LAs block nerve conduction by decreasing the entry of Na+ ions during upstroke of action potential (AP) as the concentration of LAs is increased, the rate of rise of AP & maximum depolarization decreases causing slowing of conduction. Finally local depolarization fails to reach the threshold potential & conduction block ensues.

iii. Local action
- The clinically used LAs have no/minimal local irriant action & block sensory nerve endings, nerve trunks, neuromuscular junction, ganglionic synapse & non selective receptors, i.e. structures which function through increased Na+ permeability. They also reduce release of acetylcholine from motor nerve endings. Injected around a mixed nerve they cause anaesthesia of skin & paralysis of voluntary muscle supplied by that nerve.

iv. Addition of a vasoconstrictor, eg adrenaline
(1:50000 to 1:200000)
1. Prolongs duration of action of LAs
2. Reduce systemic toxicity of LAs
3. Provides a more bloodless field for surgery
4. May raise BP
5. Makes the injection more painful

v. Systemic action
- Any LAs injected or applied locally is ultimately absorbed & can produce systemic effects depending on concentration attained in the plasma & tissues.

C.N.S. - all LAs are capable of producing a sequence of stimulation followed by depression. Lignocaine on the contrary usually causes drowsiness & lethargy, but higher doses produce excitation followed by depression.

C.V.S.-little effect on contractility & conductivity, it abbreviates effective refractive period (ERP) &is used as an antiarrhythmic.

vi. Pharmacokinetics
- Surface soluble anesthetics’ are rapidly absorbed from mucous membrane & abraded areas but absorption from intact skin is poor lignocaine is degraded only in liver microsomes by dealkylation & hydrolysis.

vii. Adverse effects
- Systemic toxicity on rapid i.v. injection is related to the intrinsic anesthetic potency of the LA. Toxicity after topical application or regional injection is influenced by relative rates of absorption & metabolism.
1. - CNS effects are light headedness, dizziness, auditory & visual disturbance, mental confusion, disorientation, shivering, twitching, tremors, finally convulsion & respiratory arrest.
2. - CVS toxicity of LAs is manifested as bradycardia, hypotension, cardiac arrhythmias & vascular collapse.
3. - injection of LAs may be painful, but local tissue toxicity of LAs is low
4. - Hypersensitivity reactions like rashes, angioedema, dermatitis, asthma, & rarely anaphylaxis occurs. Common with ester group rare with lignocaine.

b) Bupivacaine
- Bupivacaine Hydrochloride is a white odorless crystalline powder or colourless. Crystals. It is freely soluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in acetone and in chloroform. A 1% solution in water has a PH of 4.5 to 6.0 and should be protected from light. A potent & long acting amide LA: used for infiltration, nerve block, epidural & spinal anaesthesia of long duration. It has high lipid solubility; distribute more in tissue than in blood after spinal/epidural injection. Bupivacaine appears to be more cardiotoxic than other local anesthetics. Cardiac arrest due to bupivacaine can be resistant to electrical defibrillation and a successful outcome may require prolonged resuscitative efforts. it is more prone to prolong QTc interval & induce ventricular tachycardia or depression –should not be used for intravenous regional analgesia.


c) Ketamine
- It is pharmacologically related to hallucinogen phencyclidine; induces-profound analgesia, immobility, amnesia with light sleep & feeling of dissociation from one’s own body & surroundings so called “DISSOCIATIVE ANAESTHESIA” the primary action is cortex & sub cortical areas; heart rate , cardiac output & BP are elevated due to sympathetic stimulation. A dose of 1-3(average 1.5) mg/kg i.v. or 6.5-13(average 10) mg/kg i.m. produces the above effect within a min, recovery starts after 10-15 min, and patient remains amnesic for 1-2 hrs., emergence delirium, hallucination, & involuntary movements occur in up to 50%pts., but inj. Is not painful, children tolerate drug better. Its elimination t1/2 is 3-4 hrs. Ketamine also recommended for operation on the head & neck, in those who do not want to lose consciousness & for short operation. It may
be dangerous for hypertensive & ischemic heart disease but good for hypovolemic pts.


d) Tramadol

It is centrally acting analgesic relieves pain by opioids as well as additional mechanism .Its affinity for μ opioids receptor is modest while that for kappa & delta is weak, it inhibit reuptake of NA & 5-HT,& thus activates monoaminergic spinal inhibition of pain. Its analgesic action is only partially reversed by opioids antagonist naloxone. Injected i.v.100 mg tramadol is equianalgesic to 10 mg morphine; oral bioavailability is good (oral: parenteral dose ratio1.2) the t1/2 is 3-5 hrs & effect last 4-6 hrs. Tramadol causes less respiratory depression, sedation, constipation, urinary retention, & rise in inhibitory pressure than morphine it is well tolerated, side effect are dizziness, nausea, sleepiness, dry mouth, & sweating. Safer in compromised cardiovascular function, it is indicated for medium intensity short lasting pain due to diagnostic procedure, injury, surgery as well as chronic pain in cancer, but not effective in severe pain.

Tramadol (Ugur MB(2008) to prevent pain in children undergoing tonsillectomy & found peritonsillar infiltration with tramadol provided good intra-operative analgesics, less post operative pain on awaking & lower analgesics requirements after surgery with no significant difference between both routes of administration for any of these parameters

e) Bupivacaine And Ketamine

Bupivacaine (5 mg/kg) & ketamine (0.5 mg/kg), both combination decrease pain & prolong the duration of analgesia without increasing side effects

f) Bupivacaine and Tramadol

Bupivacaine (5 mg/ml) & tramadol (2 mg/kg), *bupivacaine plus ketamine, bupivacaine plus tramadol Choudhuri AH (2008) for post operative pain management in children having surgery for inguinal hernia & reported that caudally administered 0.5ml/kg bupivacaine 0.25% plus tramadol 1 mg/kg provided significantly longer duration of analgesia without an increase in the adverse effects when compared to bupivacaine alone.

All medication prepared as 2 ml in volume & was injected as 1 ml per tonsil 3 min. prior incision.

IX. Observation and Results

Patients randomly divided into 6 equal study groups (n=10); Group 1 (Negative control group) included patients assigned to receive PT saline infiltration as placebo; Group 2 (Positive control group) included patients assigned to receive xylocaine (1%) PT infiltration. Group 3 included patients assigned to receive tramadol (2mg/kg) PT infiltration, Group 4 included patients assigned to receive ketamine (0.5mg/kg) PT infiltration, Group 5 received combination of Bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with Tramadol (5mg/ml), Group 6 received Bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with Ketamine (5mg/ml)

Gp1-normal saline
Gp2-xylocaine (1%)
Gp3-tramadol (2mg/kg)
Gp4-ketamine (0.5mg/kg)
Gp5-bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with tramadol
Gp6-bupivacaine with ketamine

Requirement of 1st oral analgesic dose post-operatively(hrs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1ST dose</th>
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<th>Mean</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gp 6</td>
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<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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We have divided patients in six groups according to drugs which were injected to patients preoperatively in tonsillar fossa.

According to Table shows distribution of patients according to requirement of 1st analgesic dose after tonsillectomy. This depends on efficacy of analgesic dose. Patients asked 1st analgesic dose after surgery in gp1 (normal saline) 5.2 hours, in gp2 (xylocaine) is 12.2 hours, in gp3 (tramadol) 15.3 hours, in gp4 (ketamine) 16.8 hours, in gp5 (bupivacaine and tramadol) 20 hours and in gp6 (bupivacaine and ketamine) 22 hours. The analgesic efficacy of combination of drugs in gp5 gp6 is very good. Therefore requirement of 1st analgesic dose was very late, in control group the analgesic dose require very early.

The difference between all groups was statistically significant (P<0.05).

Our study references are similar to the study of Ehab Saaid MD in Ain shams Journal of Anesthesiology in vol.2.2 July 2009 and from the Journal of International medical research 2005; 33:188-195.

According to Ehab Saaid 2009 all patients enrolled in the control groups (gp1) requested for rescue analgesia and 14 patients (46.7%) requested it twice. However, 9 patients (30%) in positive control group (gp2) did not request for rescue analgesia till discharge.18 patients (60%) requested it once and 3(10%) requested it once. No patient in study drugs groups (gp3-6) requested rescue analgesia twice and 68(56.7%) patients; 16, 13, 21 and 18 respectively, did not requested it till discharge and 52 patients (43.3%) requested it once .In total, 77 patients received PT infiltration did not asked for rescue analgesia till discharge and 86 patients received it once with significant difference compared to patients who have received placebo.

Patients receiving PT drug infiltration had significantly longer duration of PO analgesia compared to those who received placebo infiltration. However, patients enrolled in group2 (xylocaine) had significantly shorter duration of PO analgesia compared to gp3 (tramadol), 4 (ketamine) and 6 (bupivacaine and ketamine), but non- significantly shorter compared to gp5 (bupivacaine and tramadol).There was a no-significant difference between duration of PO analgesia reported in gp3 compared to gps4-6; however infiltration of tramadol/bupivacaine produced significantly longer duration compared to ketamine groups, either alone or in combination.

XI. Conclusion and Summary

Preincisional infiltrations of various agents are effective method to reduce post-tonsillectomy pain. This method also effective for earlier start of oral feeding and discharge from the hospital

We recommend the routine use of pre incisional peritonsillar infiltration of various agents in all tonsillectomy cases, irrespective of the age of the patient to reduce the post-tonsillectomy pain and other morbidities

a) Summary

This is prospective, randomized, single blind controlled clinical trial to assess the effect of preincisional peritonsillar infiltration of various agents on pain after tonsillectomy, which was performed on Dec.2010 till Oct.2012 in the department of ENT, Govt. Medical College, Kota.

A volunteer sample of 60 patients, aged 5 to 35 yrs with history of recurrent or chronic tonsillitis were included in this study and planned for tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy

Patients were divided into 6 equal study groups (n=10); Group I (Negative control group) included patients assigned to receive PT saline...
infiltration as placebo; Group II (Positive control group) included patients assigned to receive xylocaine PT infiltration. Group III include patients assigned to receive tramadol (2mg/kg) PT infiltration, Group IV included patients assigned to receive ketamine (0.5mg/Kg) PT infiltration, Group V received combination of Bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with Tramadol (2mg/kg), and Group VI received Bupivacaine (5mg/ml) with Ketamine (0.5mg/Kg).

All medications prepared as 2ml in volume and injected as 1ml per tonsil 3 min prior to incision (pre-incisional).

Postoperative pain was assessed using OPS and ALDRETE score for severity of pain at different time after the surgery. The time of oral intake start and total admission days after the surgery also were noted.

Comparison of various agents for pain, oral intake and postoperative admission days were noted.

No complication of preincisional peritonsillar infiltration of various agents was seen in this study.

XII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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BIBLIOGRAPHY


Surgical Treatment of Fractures of the Zygomatic Complex with Different Retainers: Osteosynthesis Features in the Zygomatic-Alveolar Crest Area

By E. Astapenko, V. Malanchuk & N. Timoshchenko

Bogomolets National Medical University, Ukraine

Abstract- The article reflects the results of clinical and radiological examination to solve the matter of lock choice for osteosynthesis (resorptive titanium or polymer) in the zygomatic-alveolar crest area in case of fracture. As a result of the research the author concluded different approaches to the use of various types of clamps. Thus, in cases of small debris fractures in the zygomatic-alveolar crest area and the presence of bone defect, a biodegradable polymer plate, as the only way to fix bone fragments, is impractical because in this area it is necessary to renew the buttresses. Polimerosteosynthetic rezorptive retainers author recommends in cases of restoration of the integrity measures.

Keywords: polimerosteosynthesis, resorptive bone plate, osteosynthesis for fracture of the zygomatic complex fracture, zygomatic-alveolar crest.

GJMR-J Classification: NLMC Code: WE 250
Surgical Treatment of Fractures of the Zygomatic Complex with Different Retainers: Osteosynthesis Features in the Zygomatic-Alveolar Crest Area

E. Astapenko α, V. Malanchuk α & N. Timoshchenko ρ

**Abstract** - The article reflects the results of clinical and radiological examination to solve the matter of lock choice for osteosynthesis (resorptive titanium or polymer) in the zygomatic-alveolar crest area in case of fracture. As a result of the research the author concluded different approaches to the use of various types of clamps. Thus, in cases of small debris fractures in the zygomatic-alveolar crest area and the presence of bone defect, a biodegradable polymer plate, as the only way to fix bone fragments, is impractical because in this area it is necessary to renew the buttresses. Polimerosteosynthetic resorptive retainers author recommends in cases of restoration of the integrity measures.

**Keywords:** polimerosteosynthesis, resorptive bone plate, osteosynthesis for fracture of the zygomatic complex fracture, zygomatic-alveolar crest.

I. **Introduction**

Fractures of the zygomatic complex (ZCF) is the second in frequency among all fractures of the maxillofacial area [8]. Unfortunately, the frequency of criminal injury has increased, except fractures, moreover a zygomatic bone has become more complex in nature of damage [3, 8]. Nowadays some algorithms that provide surgical care for victims of zygomatic complex (ZC) fractures are defined [1,7,9]. To fix the bone fragments different types of the bone plates and screws are used, such as titanium and resorptive. Last, performing its function, without giving harmful effects to the body. The titanium ones remain in the tissues after consolidation of the bone fragments. Recently, many researchers emphasize the need to remove the metal braces after consolidation of fractures due to the inflammatory processes in the surrounding tissues, cold response, the patient's desire to remove the metal retaining structure after the fusion of the bone fragments, etc. [2]. However, there is a number of clinical situations where the removal of the metal retaining structure is undesirable because it performs a supporting and reconstructive function.

In our previous studies, we demonstrated the feasibility of bioactive plates’ resorptive action EPU-GAP-LEV for fixing bone fragments of the middle zone face (MZF) [4,5,6]. Therefore, in this and subsequent studies we concentrate attention on the particular choice of clamps for osteosynthesis depending on the location of the fracture and the clinical situation. Thus, in the area of the zygomatic-alveolar crest (ZAC) which is MZF buttresses, the choice of lock depends on the nature and type of fracture.

The aim of our work is to decide how to choose the lock for osteosynthesis (titanium or resorptive) in the area of ZAC at various ZCF.

II. **Materials and Methods**

Observation group were 120 patients with fractures of the ZC, after which clinical and radiographic examination surgical treatment of fractures was performed using various types of clamps. The surgery included reposition and fixation of ZC fragments revision of maxillary sinus using intraoral and one of the extraoral accesses. Osteosynthesis of ZC was carried by titanium and polymer plates based on poliuretan (EPU-GAP-LEV). Planning surgery and braces selection was based on the data of computer tomography (CT) and the intraoperative picture of the fractures. Analysis of the treatment was carried out on the basis of the CT study, 6 months after surgery with the definition of bone density in the area of the fragments ZC fusion.

III. **Research Results**

The main role for the stable ZC fixation in the right position was given to the area of osteosynthesis of zygomatic-frontal suture. However, it is undeniable thesis on the necessity to fix 2-3 zones. This important support for stabilization ZC space is given in the ZAC areaosteosynthesis'.

Polymerosteosynthesis with the bone plates and screws in the survey was conducted to 79 patients. It was possible in case of absence of bone defects. In the vast majority of observations the fracture gap was accurately located, while the diagrams of X-ray density remained uniform due to a significant decrease in mineral saturation of the surrounding bone. In general
radiographic bone density in the area of fusion detected 20-30% less than the intact side.

Resorptive retainers for osteosynthesis EPU-GAP-LEV, that we proposed [3], have certain advantages. Due to the hydroxyapatite and levamisole they have a good biocompatibility and positive influence on the course of reparative regeneration of bone tissue in the area of the fracture. According to its physical and mechanical indicators they are close to the bone [6]. Therefore, during the fusion of bone fragments after osteosynthesis of their application, the load on the bone is shared equally, there is no effect of "mechanical shunt" and consolidation of fragments is on time. But this is possible only in the integrity recovery.

Based on the analysis of the results, it should be noted that if there are comminuted fractures in the area of ZAC and bone defects, biodegradable polymer plates is impractical as the only way to fix bone fragments because in this area it is necessary to renew buttresses. This is possible only if the application of more stringent not resorptive bone plates for osteosynthesis. Polymer fixation plates and screws EPU-GAP-LEV should be used as an extra, they simultaneously function as "depot" to improve conditions for wound healing and prevent inflammatory complications in the postoperative period.

Thus, for 41 patients titanium plates and screws were used in the areas of fracture and polymer retainers EPU-GAP-LEV were used as additional latches. In these cases, the observed bone defects of different sizes were detected because of the removal of free fragments, which lost contact with the periosteum, and till the time of the survey (6 months after the surgery) were not filled with bone tissue. Radial density in these areas averaged 138 + 59 HU, and was 5-16 times lower than the healthy unaffected side.

In the postoperative period, all patients administered the standard course of anti-inflammatory therapy.

Clinical Example № 1.
Patient S., 30, arrived for treatment in the emergency procedure. He had a right traumatic fracture with displacement (Fig. 1).

Figure 1: 3D CT facial reconstruction of the skull in the patient C. (condition after injury).

After clinical and radiographic examination operation was conducted- reposition, polimerosteosynthesis EPU-GAP-LEV of the right zygomatic complex. With an intraoral access and direct access to the right zygomatic-frontal suture ZC reposition was made, its fixation with plates EPU-GAP-LEV in the area of right zygomatic-frontal suture and ZAC. The operation was completed with revision and catheterization of the right maxillary sinus (Fig. 2).

Figure 2: Step operative care:
A - polimerosteosynthesis in the area of zygomatic-frontal suture with the plate and screws EPU-GAP-LEV.
B - polimerosteosynthesis in the ZAC area with the plate and screws EPU-GAP-LEV.

The postoperative period was uneventful. The X-Ray of the position of bone fragments of the zygomatic complex testified the correct position of the plates and screws. The stitches were removed. The patient was discharged from the office in satisfactory condition.

A survey in 3 months after the operation testified to the full rehabilitation of the patient. The polymer plate in the osteosynthesis areas was not palpated.

After 6 months CT 3D control of the facial skull showed a complete anatomic restoration of the affected area (Fig. 3). Indicators of mineral density bone
regenerated in the area of polimerosteosynthesis EPU-GAP-LEV approached to the mineral density of unaffected bones on the symmetrical side $879 \pm 124$ HU versus $951 \pm 132$ HU, indicating the timeliness of all phases of the regeneration of bone tissue, including the mineralization and restructuring (Fig. 4).

**Figure 3**: 3D CT patient’s status, 6 months after surgery.

**Figure 4**: The research density of bone fusion fragments, 6 months after surgery.

Comparison of the bone mineral density in polimerosteosynthesis and the symmetrical unaffected areas (in this slice MSCT indicators of the mineral bone density in the area with polimerosteosynthesis was $879.82$ HU against $990.62$ HU on the unaffected side).

Clinical example № 2. Patient S., 28, arrived for treatment in emergency procedure. He had a traumatic fracture of the right zygomatic complex with displacement. He addressed doctors 5 days after the injury.

At CT 3D determined violations of integrity skull bone elastic complex of the right zygomatic complex near the body of the ZC, the lower edge of the orbit and ZAC with the offset (Fig. 5).
Figure 5: Patient S., Diagnosis: right traumatic ZC fracture with the offset:
A. Photo slice CT in axial projection.
B. Photo slice CT in frontal projection.

After clinical and radiographic examination an operation was conducted - reposition, osteosynthesis of the right ZC. With intraoral access and direct access reposition of ZC was made, it was fixed with the plate EPU-GAP-LEV near the body of ZC.

Taking into account that the fracture was debris and after the removal of free pieces a small bone defect was created the length of which was 1.4 mm, there was a need not only to fix this locus bone fragments, but also to play buttresses.

Therefore, a fixation on the ZC body was carried with a plate EPU-GAP-LEV, and in the area of scales with a bone titanium plate and screws (Fig. 6). The operation was completed with revision and catheterization of the right maxillary sinus.

Figure 6: Stage of the surgery of patient S.: A – polimerosteosynthesis (EPU-GAP-LEV) in ZC on the body; B – metalloosteosynthesis in the ZAC area.

The postoperative period was complicated. The X-ray testified the correct position of the fragments (Fig. 7). Within a year after the surgery there were no complications.
After 6 months of the operation as a result of the MSCT control consolidation of the fracture was detected in all the loci where the bone fragments were in contact during osteosynthesis. In the ZAC area a bone defect remained that was restored with a bone titanium plate (Fig. 8).

**Figure 8:** MSCT facial bones of the skull of the patient S., 28 years, 6 months after osteosynthesis in the defected ZAC area.

**IV. Conclusions**

Analysis of clinical cases showed that the choice of retainers for osteosynthesis in the ZAC area should be treated differently. If the surgery in the area formed a bone defect and buttress should be restored, use hard not resorptive catches, including titanium. In cases of the ZAC integrity restoring resorptive bone plates and screws EPU-GAP-LEV should be used.

Prospects for further research: To evaluate the efficiency of osteosynthesis of resorptive accessory EPU-GAP-LEV in other areas of maxillo-facial area.

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Congenital Lobular Capillary Hemangioma of Nasalseptum in a 4 Year Old Child - A Case Report

By Jyoti Ranjan Das, Jayanta Saha, Debabrata Biswas, Ajay Manickam, Rajarshi Sannigrahi, Shaswati Sengupta & SK Basu

RG Kar Medical College, INDIA

Abstract- Lobular capillary haemangioma is a benign, rapidly growing lesion of skin and mucus membrane. It usually involves gingiva, lips, tongue, and buccal mucosa. Nasal cavity is a rare location. Generally cases of haemangioma have been reported in children with epistaxis and nasal obstruction. We report a case of a 4yr old boy with congenital lobular capillary haemangioma of nose without epistaxis.

Keywords: LCH, nasal cavity, congenital, endoscopic approach.

GJMR-J Classification: NLMC Code: WV 320

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:
Abstract - Lobular capillary haemangioma is a benign, rapidly growing lesion of skin and mucus membrane. It usually involves gingiva, lips, tongue, and buccal mucosa. Nasal cavity is a rare location. Generally cases of haemangioma have been reported in children with epistaxis and nasal obstruction. We report a case of a 4yr old boy with congenital lobular capillary haemangioma of nose without epistaxis.

Keywords: LCH, nasal cavity, congenital, endoscopic approach.

I. Introduction

Capillary haemangioma are hamartomas and most commonly arise in head and neck, affects 2.6% of all live births.1 They are noted soon after birth as pink to red macular lesion that rapidly increase in size. The lesion becomes raised, popular or polypoidal. Then they enter a quiescent phase and subsequently regress with 70% disappearing by the age of seven.1

Lobular capillary haemangioma is a benign, rapidly growing lesion with microscopically distinctive lobular structure that affects the skin and mucus membrane of oral cavity.2 Gingiva, lips, tongue, buccal mucosa have been reported to be common sites of involvement. It was first described as ‘botryomycosis’ by Poncet and Dort in 1897.3 It is rarely located in the nasal cavity. The most common site in the nose is nasal septum 4, 5. It affects males more than females.6 Micro trauma and hormonal factors are the most common etiological factors. In a typical presentation, lobular capillary haemangioma appears at endoscopy as a red to purple mass not larger than 1cm associated with epistaxis. However, in more rare instances the lesion reaches a considerable size filling the nasal cavity and leading to a complain of nasal obstruction. The treatment is nasal endoscopic surgery7.

We present a case of a 4yr old boy with intranasal lobular capillary haemangioma since birth, with nasal obstruction but without any complaint of nasal bleeding. It is considered in differential diagnosis of childhood endonasal mass without bleeding like dermoid cyst, nasoalveolar cyst, nasolacrimal cyst, meningocele, encephalocele, glioma, chordoma etc.1

II. Case Report

A 4yr old boy came to the outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital with a swelling in left side nasal cavity. According to his mother it was there since birth and progressively increasing in size with age. Patient had only complaint of nasal obstruction. There was no history of epistaxis, nasal discharge, and disturbance of smell, headache, facial pain or change of voice. Local examination of Ear, Throat, Head & neck was within normal limits. There were no enlarged neck glands or palpable neck nodes.

On anterior rhinoscopy, a non-tender greyish-white mass with smooth surface and soft consistency was seen in left side of nasal cavity. There was no nasal discharge or sinus tenderness. Diagnostic nasal endoscopy showed its attachment to the anteroinferior portion of septum partially obstructing the left nasal passage. Also there was mild DNS to right. (Figure 1)

Author α σ ρ ω ν § χ: Department of ENT and Head Neck Surgery, RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata, INDIA; e-mails: jdbegins007@gmail.com, ajaymanickam87@gmail.com
Computed tomography scan of nose and paranasal sinuses revealed a wide-based soft tissue mass arising from anteroinferior portion of septum in left side of nasal cavity without any intracranial connection. There was no extension of the mass into paranasal sinuses. Septum was deviated to right. (Figure 2)

Magnetic resonance imaging showed an elliptical non enhancing cystic lesion being hyper in T2 and STIR,hypo intense in T1 seen in anterior aspect of left side of nasal cavity, abutting adjacent parts of nasal septum and middle turbinate. The lesion measures about 22mmx9mmx13mm.

Endonasal endoscopic excision of the lesion was planned under general anaesthesia. The nasal mass was completely resected with a rim of normal septal mucoperiosteum and perichondrium under GA. There was no need for any perioperative blood transfusion. The surgical specimen was sent for histopathological examination. (Figure 3)
On gross examination, mass was whitish with smooth surface measuring 2x1.2 cm in size. On histopathological examination, section shows a lesion composed proliferating capillaries of various size lined by flattened endothelium lying in a fibrous stroma suggestive of lobular capillary haemangioma. There was no evidence of malignancy. (Figure 4)
The patient has been followed up for a period of one year, and there is no recurrence of growth.

III. Discussion

Capillary haemangioma are hamartoma, most commonly arise on head and neck affecting 2.6% of all live births. They are noted soon after birth as pink to red macular lesion that rapidly increase in size. The lesions become raised, popular or polypoidal, then enter a quiescent stage and subsequently regress with 70% disappearing by the age of seven.

LCH was first described by Poncet and Dor in the year of 1897 where they referred these tumours as small vascular tumours in finger of four patients. The authors referred to this condition as human botryomycosis thinking that the lesions were secondary to fungal infection.

In 1904, Hanziell coined the term pyogenic granuloma to describe these lesions which he suggested to be granulation tissue arising in response to bacterial infection. In 1980 Mills et al propose the term lobular capillary haemangioma derived from its characteristic microscopic features.

Aetiology of LCH remains unclear but trauma and hormonal influences are considered to be the main factors. A retrospective study of 112 patients by Pagliai and Cohen shows a history of trauma in 5% with clinically diagnosed as LCH. Other possible aetiologies are viral oncogenes, microscopic AV malformations and over production of angiogenic growth factors.

There is a well-established relationship between LCH and pregnancy. LCH commonly occurs in women who are pregnant and those who use oral contraceptives. These signs regress after delivery indicating a role of hormone in the growth of LCH.

Patients with LCH commonly present with nasal obstruction and epistaxis. In our case, patient only presented nasal obstruction. The differential diagnosis for nasal mass without any epistaxis will be meningocele, dermoid cyst, glioma, and polyp. These can be differentiated by CT scan and MRI. Recommended treatment of LCH in nasal cavity is endoscopic guided local excision with cautery at the base of tumour for hemostasis. This technique is associated with lower rate of recurrence.

IV. Conclusion

LCH is a rare lesion when it occurs in a nasal cavity. The exact is unknown. It may not be always presented with epistaxis or red colour polypoidal mass. It can be considered as a differential diagnosis of intranasal mass causing obstruction but no bleeding.

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Comparison of Epidermal Growth Factor Levels in the Gingival Crevicular Fluid of Patients with Gingivitis and Advanced Periodontitis

By Amir Alireza. Rasouli Ghahroudi, Afshin Khorsand, Mojtaba Bayani, Afsaneh Rezaee & Sepehr Torabi

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Abstract: Aims: The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare epidermal growth factor (EGF) levels in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) in patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis.

Study design: Department of Periodontics, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, between March 2012 and August 2013.

Materials and methods: In the present cross-sectional/analytical study EGF levels were evaluated in the GCF samples of patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis. The subjects consisted of 11 and 13 patients with advanced periodontitis and gingivitis, respectively. Whatman absorbent papers, placed in a depth of 1 mm in the pocket for 1 minute, were used to collect GCF samples, which were evaluated by ELISA for EGF concentrations. Data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0. Independent t-test was used for comparison of EGF levels in the GCF samples of patients. Statistical significance was defined at P<.05. Correlation between clinical parameters and EGF concentrations was analyzed using Spearman rho test. Statistical significance was set to P<.01.

Keywords: epidermal growth factor, gingivitis, periodontitis, gingival crevicular fluid.

GJMR-J Classification: NLMC Code: WU 240

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Comparison of Epidermal Growth Factor Levels in the Gingival Crevicular Fluid of Patients with Gingivitis and Advanced Periodontitis

Amir Alireza. Rasouli Ghahroudi a, Afshin Khorsand a, Mojtaba Bayani b, Afsaneh Rezaee c & Sepehr Torabi d

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Results: Mean EGF levels in the GCF samples of patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis were 68.07 ng/mL (SD=6.45) and 43.61 ng/mL (SD=6.18), respectively. Independent t-test showed significant differences between the two patient groups in EGF levels of GCF, with significantly higher levels in patients with gingivitis than those with advanced periodontitis (P<.001). There was a significant correlation between EGF level and probing pocket depth (P<.001), and also between EGF level and clinical attachment level (P<.001).

Conclusion: The results showed significantly lower levels of EGF in the GCF of patients with periodontitis compared to those with gingivitis. It could be postulated that changes in EGF levels may be considered among important factors for predicting pathogenesis of periodontal diseases.

Keywords: epidermal growth factor, gingivitis, periodontitis, gingival crevicular fluid.

I. Introduction

Periodontal diseases constitute one of the major health-related problems of teeth and their supporting structures, with a high prevalence rate in the general population all over the world [1,2]. Evidence indicates that major risk factors in periodontal diseases include poor oral hygiene, tobacco use, severe alcoholism, stress and diabetes.

Advanced chronic periodontitis results from the interaction between gram-negative bacteria and the host’s inflammatory response, finally resulting in tissue destruction and loss of teeth [3-5]. Presence of various bacterial products in the cellular components of gingival tissues has been reported to be a factor involved in the activation of cellular processes, leading to the destruction of connective tissue and bone [3,6]. Pathogenic bacteria can evade recognition and elimination by the host defense system and can inactivate the cells and humoral factors of the host, directly and indirectly affecting tissues [6]. The immune cells of the periodontium secrete proinflammatory mediators in response to periodontal pathogens and their endotoxins [7], one of which is cytokines in the gingival crevicular fluid (GCF).

In the same context, active cytokines which destroy tissues have been introduced as the main factors involved in the destruction of connective tissue adhesion and bone loss. Different kinds of cytokines are released by lymphocytes, monocytes and non-immune cells, such as fibroblasts and epithelial and endothelial cells in the inflamed periodontal tissues [8]. Cytokines are soluble glycoproteins, which function as signaling molecules for the control, behavior harmony and cell function.

On the other hand, growth factors are generally considered subsets of cytokines. These factors are biologic mediators which regulate cellular migration in the connective tissue and proliferation and synthesis of proteins and other extracellular matrix cells. Reaction of target cells to growth factors depends on the expression of their specific receptors. These receptors are membrane antigens which produce intercellular signals when they bind to growth factors and induce

Author a: Associate Professor of Periodontology Dept. of the Dental Faculty of Tehran University of Medical Sciences– Tehran-Iran.
Author b: Assistant Professor of Periodontology Dept. of the Dental Faculty of Arak University of Medical Sciences– Arak-Iran.
Author c: Periodontist, Private Practice, Tehran-Iran.
Author d: Postgraduate student, Department of periodontics, School of dentistry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences– Tehran-Iran.

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chemotaxis, cellular growth, and synthesis and differentiation of extracellular matrix [9]. It has been shown that receptors of growth factors are very important in inducing periodontal disease and regeneration in a rat model. [10].

Periodontal diseases comprise a number of chronic and acute inflammatory processes in response to bacterial products or components, which are diagnosed through resorption of some extracellular matrix components, including bone resorption. Severe destruction of periodontal tissues is probably related to an increased activity of proteinases derived from the host, including collagenase and gelatinase [11]. Since epidermal growth factor (EGF) is an important activator of collagenase and gelatinase, its presence in the gingival tissues of the rats has been evaluated and confirmed [12]. In addition, expression of gingival EGF has been reported during inflammatory processes in rat. So, it appears EGF is an important mediator in the pathogenesis of periodontal diseases [13].

Successful and effective treatment of chronic periodontitis depends on early diagnosis of the disease. As a result, even in the case of aggressive periodontitis, too, early diagnosis might to a great extent prevent subsequent problems and disturbances resulting from the condition. It can be concluded that recognition of risk factors involved in the pathogenesis of the condition is one of the most important factors contributing to the diagnosis and effective treatment of any disease condition [7].

Saliva, serum, urine and GCF samples have been used for evaluation of periodontal diseases. Some evaluations have shown that serum and urine can only be used for differential diagnostic tests because they pass through different body parts and a large number of constituents are incorporated into or deleted from serum and urine during these passes. Saliva, too, has some problems in the firm diagnosis because it contains many constituents derived from various sources, including salivary glands, serum, GCF, bacteria and foreign bodies [14]. However GCF is superior to other sources because it is easy to collect using a non-invasive procedure and it contains some products derived from the host, dental plaque and the products resulting from their interaction.

This study was carried out to evaluate and compare EGF levels in the GCF samples of patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

a) Population Samples

The present cross-sectional/analytical study was conducted according to the guidelines of the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, revised in 2000. The research protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Dental Research Center of Tehran University of Medical Sciences. The study population consisted of patients referred to the Department of Periodontics, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, between March 2012 and August 2013 intended for periodontal treatment teeth that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study.

11 patients with advanced periodontitis (5 females and 6 males with an age range of 30 to 65 years) and 13 patients with gingivitis (7 females and 6 males with an age range of 20 to 47 years) were included in the study. None-random sampling technique was applied based on the subjects available.

b) Inclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for patients with advanced periodontitis were as follows: attachment loss of ≥ 5mm, periodontal pocket depth > 3 mm, radiographic signs of bone loss and thorough systemic health.

The inclusion criteria for patients with gingivitis were as follows: presence of gingival inflammation with bleeding on probing, no attachment loss, any characteristics of periodontitis, any history of previous scaling or root planing, absence of bone loss on panoramic radiographs, periodontal pockets depth of ≤ 3 mm and thorough systemic health.

Based on our previous study, the amount of GCF is absolutely low and in many cases we were not able to calculate it [18]. Therefore, healthy controls were not included in this study and the control was considered as zero.

c) Exclusion Criteria

The exclusion criteria consisted of a history of systemic diseases with an effect on periodontal tissues, use of antibiotics six month before the study, periodontal treatment during the previous year, pregnancy and lactation, history of any prophylactic procedures, smoking, and lack of patient compliance.

d) Registration of Data

The patients received explanations about the study design and consent forms were obtained. The demographic data of the subjects were recorded, which consisted of name, age, sex, occupation, educational status, presence of systemic conditions, use of antibiotics and frequency of use, pregnancy and lactation as well as a history of any periodontal treatment.

e) Ethical considerations

In the present study, samples were collected using sample non-invasive techniques after the subjects signed informed written consent forms. In addition, all the laboratory steps of the study on patient samples, except for sampling procedures, were carried out in the absence of the patients.
f) Registry of clinical examination
The clinical indices of plaque Index (PI), bleeding on probing Muhlemann and Son 1971 (BOP), periodontal pocket depth (PPD) and clinical attachment level (CAL) were measured using a Williams’ probe (Hu-Friedy, Chicago, IL, USA).
Subsequently, the patients’ panoramic radiographs were used to evaluate and record bone loss (vertical and/or horizontal) generally in each patient (Figure 1). If patients were suffering from BOP without any bone loss, then they were assigned to the gingivitis group and if in addition to BOP, advanced bone loss (Advanced periodontitis) were observed these subjects were assigned to the periodontitis group.

Figure 1: Panoramic radiograph of a patient with advanced periodontitis.

Then, the number of teeth in each patient’s mouth was recorded. Locations selected for sampling in the gingivitis and advanced periodontitis groups patients were 4 per-determined sites. (mesial, mid, distal aspect in buccal and mid lingual), which included the deepest pocket in each quadrant and the following procedure was used to extract [15,16] GCF:

- Isolation of tooth/teeth with cotton rolls and placement of a strong saliva ejector
- Drying the teeth under question with an air syringe
- Removal of supragingival plaque, if any, with a curette
- Placement of absorbent paper pieces in the pre-determined locations

To this end, Whatman absorbent papers (P&R Labpak, united kingdom, catalog number #1001 110), which had previously been cut to 2×8 mm dimensions and sterilized in a dry oven, were used (Figure 2). Each paper strip was placed in a depth of 1 mm in the pocket for 1 minute (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Whatmann absorbent papers.
During the next stage, the absorbent papers were placed in Eppendorf tubes (manufactured by Eppendorf Company, UK catalog number #2015) containing Tris-HCl buffer solution (Rockland Inc., Limerick, Pennsylvania, USA), immediately after the sampling procedure.

g) Laboratory procedure of samples and buffer preparation for ELISA test

The solution pH value was adjusted at 7.8 by stepwise adding of hydrochloric acid (0.5 mmol/L). Finally, the volume was adjusted at 100 mL by incorporating distilled water. Solutions produced this way are stable, capable of being preserved for a period of 6 months at -4°C. To achieve an identical test condition for all the samples, 300 μL of the solution was placed in each Eppendorf tube. The samples were preserved at -20°C in the laboratory until sufficient number of samples was collected for the use of an ELISA kit. Finally, the samples were simultaneously evaluated.

Before evaluation of the samples with ELISA, all the samples were placed in a mixer and homogeneously dissolved in the buffer solution. In this way, each patient had only one sample for evaluation by ELISA.

h) ELISA Test

A standardized curve was used to determine the concentration of the samples in ng/mL. The laboratory steps of ELISA test procedure was carried out carefully according to company instruction (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA Catalog number # DEG00*).

i) Statistical analysis

SPSS 22.0 was used for statistical analysis. To this end, central dispersion parameters of age and EGF levels of GCF were determined and reported. Independent t-test was used to compare EGF levels in the GCF samples of patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis at a significant level of \( P < .05 \). To determine the correlation of clinical parameters and EGF levels of GCF, Spearman’s rho (2-tailed) test was used. Level of statistical significance for this test was set to \(< .01\).

III. Results

Based on the results, evaluation of EGF levels in the GCF samples of the subjects showed that the mean levels in patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis were 68.07 ng/mL (SD=6.45) and 43.61 ng/mL (SD=.18), respectively (Table 1). Independent t-test showed significant differences between the two groups of patients in EGF levels of GCF, with significantly higher levels in patients with gingivitis compared to those with advanced periodontitis \( (P < .001)\).

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</table>

Clinical parameters of patients including PI, BOP, PPD, and CL for each study group are presented as mean ± SD in Table 2. Spearman rho (2-tailed) test showed significant correlation between PPD and EGF levels of GCF \( (p < .001)\) and also, between CAL and EGF levels of GCF \( (P < .001)\). (Table 3) Scatter plot of different levels of EGF in relation to PI, BOP, PPD, and CAL are shown in figures 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively.
### Table 2: Mean ± SD of clinical parameters of patients for each study group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>PI</th>
<th>BOP</th>
<th>PPD</th>
<th>CAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gingivitis</td>
<td>1.92 ± 0.76</td>
<td>28.46 ± 12.97</td>
<td>2.69 ± 0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodontitis</td>
<td>2.18 ± 0.87</td>
<td>35.45 ± 16.80</td>
<td>5.18 ± 1.16</td>
<td>5.45 ± 0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Correlation between EGF concentrations and clinical parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EGF</th>
<th>PI Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>BOP Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>PPD Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>CAL Correlation Coefficient</th>
<th>Age Correlation Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>N 24</td>
<td>N 24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>-.777**</td>
<td>-.866**</td>
<td>-.068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.769</td>
<td>.990</td>
<td>.000</td>
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<td>.754</td>
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<td>24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.147</td>
<td>.060</td>
<td>.209</td>
<td>-.113</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.493</td>
<td>.781</td>
<td>.328</td>
<td>.598</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOP</td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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<td>.361</td>
<td>.548</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPD</td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>.831**</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAL</td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Significant correlation**

![Figure 4: EGF concentrations in individual plaque index values.](image-url)
Figure 5: EGF concentrations in individual bleeding for probing values.

Figure 6: EGF concentrations in individual probing pocket depth values.
IV. Discussion

Evaluation of EGF in the GCF of patients revealed mean concentrations of 68.07 ng/mL and 43.61 ng/mL in patients with gingivitis and advanced periodontitis, respectively, demonstrating a significantly lower level of the factor in the GCF of patients with advanced periodontitis compared to those with gingivitis. Moreover, EGF concentrations in GCF have shown to be in significant negative correlation with PPD and CAL ($P < .001$). In other words, the concentration of EGF had significantly decreased with the progression of periodontal disease.

According to Oxford et al (2000) cells in the injured area or with periodontal disease are able to synthesize growth factors and can have an effective role in wound healing processes, evaluation of the mechanisms associated with the course of periodontal diseases or other oral manifestations is of great significance [17], although some studies [17, 18] demonstrated that the role of EGF in saliva may be similar to its role in GCF as a prognostic factor for periodontal disease, authors belive evaluating the EGF levels in GCF that carefully was isolated from the saliva contamination, can show more solidarity with progression of periodontal disease.

Moosavijazi et al (2014) reported that significant differences between the three understudy groups (patient with periodontitis and patient with gingivitis and healthy controls) in the salivary level of EGF, with a significant decrease in EGF levels with the progression of periodontal disease. Given a significant decrease in the salivary level of EGF in patients with periodontal disease, it appears that change in EGF level is an important mechanism associated with the pathogenesis of periodontal disease [18]. This conclusion is in agreement with our findings in the GCF. It is suggested to design studies in the future that can evaluate and compare EGF concentrations in saliva and GCF in different periodontal health conditions. By the suggested study design, we can find which one of saliva or GCF can be more helping in the determination of periodontal deterioration.

It must be stated that although commonly in studies where more than one cytokine evaluated, the concentration is adjusted for the whole mg of proteins, however, in the present study, only EGF was evaluated. Therefore, there was no need to adjust the concentration for the whole mg of proteins. In a study by Chang et al (1996), concentration of EGF in the GCF samples collected from deep pockets ($\geq 5$ mm) was reported to be approximately one-third of that in samples collected from shallow pockets ($< 5$ mm) [19]. Since deep pockets have gingival indexes and GCF flow rates higher than those of shallow pockets, it appears this decrease in the concentration of EGF is associated with an increase in the severity of inflammation. The results of the present study confirmed the results of the mentioned study because there was a decrease in the EGF levels of GCF with an increase in PPD and CAL, which were higher in patients with periodontitis compared to patients with gingivitis. An increase in the GCF flow,
which is one of the complications of inflammation, might exert a dilutive effect on the concentration of EGF. This dilutive effect might also be attributed to an increase in its stasis in the area after an increase in its volume in the more superficial areas of the pockets or an increase in the permeability of vessels, leading to more leakage.

On the other hand, not all studies reported the same findings. Mogi et al (1999) evaluated and compared the concentrations of a number of cytokines including EGF in the GCF in different conditions of periodontal tissues. They found no statistically significant difference between EGF concentrations in comparison of healthy controls and periodontitis patients [20]. Laurina et al (2009) reported that the highest expression of growth factors and their receptors are found in the gingival epithelium in patients with periodontitis and at the same time, normal gingival tissues exhibit low levels of growth receptors compared to inflamed tissue [21].

Generally, growth factors are considered a kind of cytokines and it appears EGF has an important role in the pathogenesis of periodontal disease because it induces the production of plasminogen, collagenase and gelatinase activators [12,22]. Plasminogen activator can convert plasminogen into plasmin, which consists of a broad range of proteins and has the potential to decrease extracellular matrix components, such as laminin and fibronectin [12]. In addition, it can degrade collagen by activating latent collagenase [12]. Furthermore, EGF can increase endothelial cell migration and production of plasminogen activators, which are inhibited by TNF [23]. On the other hand, it has been shown that EGF can induce proliferation of epithelial cells in inflammatory periapical lesions [24]. This inductive activity might be effective in the proliferation of junctional epithelium during formation of periodontal pockets.

Since activators of collagenase, gelatinase and plasminogen and TNF, IL-1 and prostaglandin E2 all have a role in tissue destruction in periodontal diseases, including bone loss, the results of the present study, in relation to decreases in growth factor levels concomitant with the progression of periodontal disease, showed that EGF might be an important regulator of the pathogenesis of periodontal disease due to its complex reactions with the factors mentioned above.

The low molecular weight polypeptide, EGF, plays important roles in epithelial growth and differentiation and in wound healing by binding to a cell surface receptor. In 1991, the gingival specimens of periodontally healthy subjects and patients with adult (AP) and juvenile periodontitis (JP) were examined by immunohistochemistry and a monoclonal antibody (mAb) directed against the EGF receptor [25]. They reported that EGF receptors were highly expressed on the surface of basal cell layers of gingival epithelium. However, in normal junctional epithelium, specific labeling was faint or negative. These findings showed that receptors are poorly expressed or absent in these cells. Therefore, EGF is involved in control of epithelial growth and differentiation in periodontal tissues. Considering that EGF receptors have been studied [25], we suggest that future studies should be designed, so that the expression of gingival receptors of EGF together with other cytokines in different types of periodontal diseases to be evaluated. This will help in obtaining more accurate results.

The action of some polypeptide growth factors in patients with rapidly progressive periodontitis (RPP) during periodontal therapy was studied in 1995 using alloplastic grafts [26]. They measured the levels of epidermal growth factor (EGF), fibroblastic growth factor (FGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and transforming growth factor beta (TGF beta) in both blood serum and saliva. The results showed significant differences in the behaviour of growth factors in blood referred to EGF and PDGF. It was found that serum concentration of RPP patients were higher at the beginning of the study and after three months as compared to control group. On the other hand, the concentrations of EGF, PDGF and FGF were not significantly different in salivary samples as compared with control group.

Cytokines derived from resident and inflammatory cells during inflammation have important roles for diagnostic purposes. In 2003, the evidences of a study was released in which the area fraction (AA%) occupied by collagen fibers and the amount of cytokines including interleukin (IL)-1beta, IL-4, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha, transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta, and epithelial growth factor (EGF) had been investigated [27]. They aimed to show correlation between such cytokines, collagen degradation, and the gingival index. The study was designed on culturing gingival tissue specimens of patients with mild, moderate and severe gingival inflammation to be compared to the samples obtained from healthy. The cytokines present in the culture media were then quantified by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). They calculated then the area fraction (AA%) occupied by the gingival fibers through automated image analysis. Based on their results, significant differences were observed between means of AA% in examined groups for collagen fibers as compared to controls. They reported significant increases of IL-1beta (groups 3 and 4), IL-6, and TNF-alpha (group 3); a significant decrease of IL-4 (groups 2, 3, and 4) and TGF-beta (groups 2 and 3); and no change of EGF. It was also reported that collagen AA% was significantly correlated with the amounts of IL-4 and TGF-beta, and significantly inversely correlated with the amounts of IL-1beta for all 3 inflamed groups and IL-6 and TNF-alpha for groups 2 and 3. It was concluded that EGF was not changed in inflamed gingival tissue.
and that IL-1beta and IL-4 were particularly and intensively correlated with collagen loss. These results expressed that cytokines could be markers of clinical severity during active periodontitis.

It is suggested that detecting alternations in different compounds present in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) could be considered as potent indicators of periodontal disease activity. In a 2006 study, human cytokine array V, was used in order to determine the profile of cytokines in GCF from chronic periodontitis patients and to be compared with healthy subjects [28]. Their statistically analyzed results showed the presence of only 10 cytokines in periodontally healthy sites, while this number raised to about 4 times (36 cytokines) in the cases with periodontal disorder. Among the evaluated cytokines, EGF and some others were reported to be significantly higher in diseased sites than healthy sites. In contrast to the present study in which a quantitative method was utilized, in the above-mentioned research a semi-quantitative one was used. So, it is not possible to compare the EGF concentrations between the two studies. Moreover, in the current study, EGF was found to be at lower amounts in periodontitis in comparison to gingivitis. Overall, from the results of the above-mentioned and the present studies, it can be hypothesized that EGF expression in GCF will increase eventually as gingivitis emerges and then will decrease as periodontitis develops, but to a level still significantly higher than health condition. But this hypothesis has to be confirmed by further studies.

The effect of epidermal growth factor (EGF) on the expression of MMPs and TIMPs in cultured human gingival fibroblasts has also been reported [29]. It was found that MMP-1, 3, 7 and 11 expressions were increased at all EGF concentrations. However, at the lowest EGF concentration, MMP-1, 3 and 7 showed only small expression while MMP-11 presented the greatest expression. On the other hand, at higher EGF concentrations, MMP-1, 3 and 7 presented greater up-regulation, and MMP-11 lower up-regulation. The study suggested that EGF may play a role in periodontal destruction and wound repair.

Porphyromonas gingivalis is one of the most important periodontal pathogens. It has been shown that this bacteria have the ability to inactivate EGF by its peptidylarginine deiminase enzyme [30]. This finding may suggest a potential mechanism for the progression of periodontal disease. Because, based on the discussed articles, EGF has a protective role in the periodontium. Based on results of our present study, there is a significant decrease in EGF levels in the GCF with progression of periodontal disease from gingivitis to periodontitis. So, it may propose another potential mechanism for periodontal destruction; reduction in the quantity of EGF in the GCF. But this suggestion has to be confirmed by performing studies regarding the possible reasons for this reduction.

V. Conclusions

There is a significant decrease in EGF levels with exacerbation of periodontal disease. On the whole, given the significant decrease in EGF levels in the GCF samples of patients with periodontal disease, it is suggested that alterations in the concentrations of EGF in the GCF may predict the pathogenesis of periodontal diseases. Future studies regarding the effect of periodontal treatment on EGF concentrations in GCF samples of patients with periodontal disease is suggested.

VI. Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Dr. MJ Kharrazifard for his valuable help regarding the data analysis of this study.

Consent

All authors declare that written informed consent was obtained from the patient (or other approved parties) for publication of this study and accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editorial office/Chief Editor/Editorial Board members of this journal.

Ethical Approval

All authors hereby declare that all experiments have been examined and approved by the appropriate ethics committee and have therefore been performed in accordance with the ethical standards laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki.

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To avoid postal delays, all transaction is preferred by e-mail. A finished manuscript submission is confirmed by e-mail immediately and your paper enters the editorial process with no postal delays. When a conclusion is made about the publication of your paper by our Editorial Board, revisions can be submitted online with the same procedure, with an occasion to view and respond to all comments.

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Original research paper: Such papers are reports of high-level significant original research work.

Review papers: These are concise, significant but helpful and decisive topics for young researchers.

Research articles: These are handled with small investigation and applications

Research letters: The letters are small and concise comments on previously published matters.

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The recommended size of original research paper is less than seven thousand words, review papers fewer than seven thousands words also. Preparation of research paper or how to write research paper, are major hurdle, while writing manuscript. The research articles and research letters should be fewer than three thousand words, the structure original research paper; sometime review paper should be as follows:

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(a) Title should be relevant and commensurate with the theme of the paper.

(b) A brief Summary, “Abstract” (less than 150 words) containing the major results and conclusions.

(c) Up to ten keywords, that precisely identifies the paper’s subject, purpose, and focus.

(d) An Introduction, giving necessary background excluding subheadings; objectives must be clearly declared.

(e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition; sources of information must be given and numerical methods must be specified by reference, unless non-standard.

(f) Results should be presented concisely, by well-designed tables and/or figures; the same data may not be used in both; suitable statistical data should be given. All data must be obtained with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage. As reproduced design has been recognized to be important to experiments for a considerable time, the Editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned un-refereed;

(g) Discussion should cover the implications and consequences, not just recapitulating the results; conclusions should be summarizing.

(h) Brief Acknowledgements.

(i) References in the proper form.

Authors should very cautiously consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate efficiently. Papers are much more likely to be accepted, if they are cautiously designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and be conventional to the approach and instructions. They will in addition, be published with much less delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.
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One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy and planning a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Search engines for most searches, use Boolean searching, which is somewhat different from Internet searches. The Boolean search uses "operators," words (and, or, not, and near) that enable you to expand or narrow your affords. Tips for research paper while preparing research paper are very helpful guideline of research paper.

Choice of key words is first tool of tips to write research paper. Research paper writing is an art. A few tips for deciding as strategically as possible about keyword search:
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• It may take the discovery of only one relevant paper to let steer in the right keyword direction because in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

• One should avoid outdated words.

Keywords are the key that opens a door to research work sources. Keyword searching is an art in which researcher's skills are bound to improve with experience and time.

Numerical Methods: Numerical methods used should be clear and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Acknowledgements: Please make these as concise as possible.

References

References follow the Harvard scheme of referencing. References in the text should cite the authors' names followed by the time of their publication, unless there are three or more authors when simply the first author's name is quoted followed by et al. unpublished work has to only be cited where necessary, and only in the text. Copies of references in press in other journals have to be supplied with submitted typescripts. It is necessary that all citations and references be carefully checked before submission, as mistakes or omissions will cause delays.

References to information on the World Wide Web can be given, but only if the information is available without charge to readers on an official site. Wikipedia and Similar websites are not allowed where anyone can change the information. Authors will be asked to make available electronic copies of the cited information for inclusion on the Global Journals Inc. (US) homepage at the judgment of the Editorial Board.

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**1. Choosing the topic:** In most cases, the topic is searched by the interest of author but it can be also suggested by the guides. You can have several topics and then you can judge that in which topic or subject you are finding yourself most comfortable. This can be done by asking several questions to yourself, like Will I be able to carry our search in this area? Will I find all necessary recourses to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area? If the answer of these types of questions will be “Yes” then you can choose that topic. In most of the cases, you may have to conduct the surveys and have to visit several places because this field is related to Computer Science and Information Technology. Also, you may have to do a lot of work to find all rise and falls regarding the various data of that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information.

**2. Evaluators are human:** First thing to remember that evaluators are also human being. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So, present your Best.

**3. Think Like Evaluators:** If you are in a confusion or getting demotivated that your paper will be accepted by evaluators or not, then think and try to evaluate your paper like an Evaluator. Try to understand that what an evaluator wants in your research paper and automatically you will have your answer.

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24. **Never copy others’ work**: Never copy others’ work and give it your name because if evaluator has seen it anywhere you will be in trouble.

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26. **Go for seminars**: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
27. Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give rest to your mind by listening to soft music or by sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory.

28. Make colleagues: Always try to make colleagues. No matter how sharper or intelligent you are, if you make colleagues you can have several ideas, which will be helpful for your research.

29. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, then search its reasons, its benefits, and demerits.

30. Think and then print: When you will go to print your paper, notice that tables are not be split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

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32. Never oversimplify everything: To add material in your research paper, never go for oversimplification. This will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be more or less specific. Also too, by no means, ever use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions aren’t essential and shouldn’t be there used. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands and abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas, that are, not necessary. Parenthetical words however should be together with this in commas. Understatement is all the time the complete best way to put onward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

33. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

34. After conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print to the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects in your research.

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- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form, which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

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A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of prior workings.

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XVII
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**General style:**

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear

- Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

- Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)
- Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)
- Align the primary line of each section
- Present your points in sound order
- Use present tense to report well accepted
- Use past tense to describe specific results
- Shun familiar wording, don’t address the reviewer directly, and don’t use slang, slang language, or superlatives
- Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

**Title Page:**

Choose a revealing title. It should be short. It should not have non-standard acronyms or abbreviations. It should not exceed two printed lines. It should include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors.
Abstract:

The summary should be two hundred words or less. It should briefly and clearly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript--must have precise statistics. It should not have abnormal acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Shun citing references at this point.

An abstract is a brief distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approach to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Yet, use comprehensive sentences and do not let go readability for briefness. You can maintain it succinct by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than one rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study, with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to maintain the initial two items to no more than one ruling each.

- Reason of the study - theory, overall issue, purpose
- Fundamental goal
- To the point depiction of the research
- Consequences, including definite statistics - if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
- Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es)

Approach:

- Single section, and succinct
- As a outline of job done, it is always written in past tense
- A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table
- Center on shortening results - bound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary
- What you account in an conceptual must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript
- Exact spelling, clearness of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else

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The Introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
- Shield the model - why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? You strength remark on its appropriateness from a abstract point of vision as well as point out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Very for a short time explain the tentative propose and how it skilled the declared objectives.

Approach:

- Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done.
- Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point with every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need a least of four paragraphs.
Present surroundings information only as desirable in order hold up a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read the whole thing you know about a topic.

Shape the theory/purpose specifically - do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (Methods and Materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A sound written Procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replace your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt for the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to spare your outcome but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section. When a technique is used that has been well described in another object, mention the specific item describing a way but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to text all particular resources and broad procedures, so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step by step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

- Explain materials individually only if the study is so complex that it saves liberty this way.
- Embrace particular materials, and any tools or provisions that are not frequently found in laboratories.
- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method (not particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology)
- Describe the method entirely
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures
- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

- It is embarrassed or not possible to use vigorous voice when documenting methods with no using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result when script up the methods most authors use third person passive voice.
- Use standard style in this and in every other part of the paper - avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings - save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part a entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently. You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.
Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or in manuscript form.

What to stay away from

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything.
- Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present the similar data more than once.
- Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information.
- Never confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Approach

- As forever, use past tense when you submit to your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.
- Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.
- If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results part.

Figures and tables

- If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts.
- Despite of position, each figure must be numbered one after the other and complete with subtitle.
- In spite of position, each table must be tilted, numbered one after the other and complete with heading.
- All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text.

Discussion:

The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a argument should be. Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly described. Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved with prospect, and let it drop at that.

- Make a decision if each premise is supported, discarded, or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."
- Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.
- You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms.
- Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.
- Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present.
- One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

- When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information.
- Submit to work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.
  - Submit to generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.
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