

Conclusion: There are various factors that may affect outcome of limb salvage surgery. Prompt action preoperatively to shorten the ischemic time is very crucial. Early graft occlusion is the most independent risk factor that predicts limb loss. MESS score may give a useful guide to the outcome of arterial repair post trauma.

CORRELATION BETWEEN SEVERITY OF EROSIIVE REFLUX ESOPHAGITIS AND ITS MANOMETRIC FINDINGS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL AT EAST COAST, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA.

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Introduction: The burden of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease, GERD in Asia-Pacific region is increasing.

Objectives: To evaluate the manometric finding in erosive reflux esophagitis and its correlation with severity among patients who were seen at Surgical Department, Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan (HTAA), Kuantan.

Methodology: This was a cross sectional study which involved 60 patients seen from September 2012 until January 2014. Patients were required to fill up the Reflux Disease Specific Questionnaire and subsequently underwent manometric evaluation. Descriptive statistics and Pearson's correlation were applied using SPSS version 18.0.

Results: There was no correlation between the severity of Erosive Reflux Disease with the Lower Esophageal Sphincter Pressure or esophageal motility. There was positive correlation ($r = + 0.54$) between severity of Erosive Reflux Disease and velocity variables of esophageal motility but it was not statistically significant.

Discussion: Few experts opined that Erosive Reflux Disease is associated with esophageal dysmotility but there was no specific pattern of esophageal mean wave amplitude in our study sample. The limitation of this study was the sample's selection and size. Thus, we need further study with better methodology and sample size.

Conclusion: In conclusion, there was no significant correlation between the severity of Erosive Reflux Esophagitis on the Lower Esophageal Sphincter pressure and the esophageal motility.

Case study

PROBOSCIS LATERALIS; NASAL APLASIA WITH COMPLETE AGENESIS OF MAXILARY AND ETHMOIDAL SINUSES: CASE REPORT

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We report a child with Proboscis Lateralis with nasal aplasia and complete agenesis of maxillary and ethmoidal sinuses. This is a rare congenital malformation. Embryological basis has not been proven. It is often associated with facial malformation. However in our patient there was no such abnormality noted. This condition is diagnosed clinically and confirmed radiologically for which CT scan plays a pivotal role. Reconstructive surgery is planned at the age of 15 years.

ALTERNATIVE SURGICAL APPROACH TO CREATE OSTEOMYELITIS IN NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBIT MODEL

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Introduction: The New Zealand White (NZW) rabbit is an established model for infection.

Objective: An experimental protocol for local bacteria injection at distal femoral shaft to create osteomyelitis in the New Zealand White rabbit is described.

Methodology: This study is a descriptive analysis of the surgical approach (and related complications) used for osteomyelitis at distal femur in the NZW model. This study was performed at Advanced Orthopaedic Research Laboratory, International Islamic University Malaysia that followed the requirements of ISO17025 standard. The procedure was to introduce sterile distilled water to wash the femoral shaft before inoculation with ATCC 25923 *Staphylococcus aureus* to produce osteomyelitis in the NZW rabbit. The outcomes then were analyzed through radiographic assessment and microbiology identification tests.

Results: A total of 36 NZW rabbits underwent a distal femoral shaft osteomyelitis surgery. After experimental protocol established, osteomyelitis was noted and was successful infected with *Staphylococcus aureus* to promote osteomyelitis using the method at distal femoral shaft in all 36 NZW rabbits. We achieved 100% of inoculation of osteomyelitis in all 36 New Zealand White rabbits. No mortality noted among all rabbits involved in this study.

Conclusion: This is a simple and reliable method was demonstrated and recommended for surgery via femoral shaft on New Zealand White rabbits to create osteomyelitis.

Population Health

PREVALENCE OF RISK FOR EATING DISORDER AMONGST INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA MEDICAL STUDENTS AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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Introduction: Eating disorders are a poorly understood condition characterised by severe psychiatric and medical manifestations, in which eating habits, physical health and psychosocial functioning are disturbed. College and university students are among the population who are prone to eating disorder.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of risk for eating disorders amongst the medical students in the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuantan campus and to identify its associated factors.

Methodology: A cross sectional study involving 200 medical students of IIUM Kuantan campus session 2014/2015 of all years (20-26 years old) of both genders using a self-administered questionnaire through an online website which is a Google drive between 29th June till 10th July 2015.

Result: This study revealed that the prevalence of risk for eating disorder among IIUM Kuantan campus medical students is 15%. The risk is noted to be higher among single, female, Malay, being the middle child, overweight and physically inactive; but the relationships were not statistically significant.

Conclusion: The prevalence of those who have the risk of eating disorder in this study is comparable to the result from the previous studies conducted among college and university students in Malaysia. Nevertheless, the risk of eating disorder is documented among IIUM medical students and warrant a closer look and appropriate reference for those who have the risk.

NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AND QUIT SMOKING: A PRELIMINARY SURVEY AMONG ADULT MALES IN KUANTAN, MALAYSIA

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