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## MEDICUS

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Munib J. Shahid, M.D.
1909-1973


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JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF AUB

Volume 12 Number 1 October-November 1973

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OUR MOTTO : «I DISAPPROVE OF WHAT YOU SAY BUT I WILL DEFEND TO DEAATH YOUR RIGHT TO SAY IT. »


## EDITORIAL

## $\mathfrak{A}$ Teathing $\mathbb{E x p r r i ́ e m t e}$

Within two weeks of the beginning oc the war, 100,000 L.L. worth of medical equipment specifically needed was sent to Syria. Teams of about seven interns took turns in treating the wounded and burned patients and organized an intensive care unit for critical patients in the Muassat hospital in Damascus.

Here, other medical students were collecting money and drugs to provide the necessities, buying the needed equipment and arranging it, organizing the whole supply.

If we predict the future of our activities on the basis of the start, then this year will be a most active and productive year. For to say the least, all this was well planned and carried out by the students who attended massively the General Assemblies held for the purpose. The MSS room was like a Headquarters of Operations were all activities were centered...

What have we learned from this experience ?
First, it made us realize that the medical student body has a great potential, especially in emergencies, and that this potential extends beyond the medical sphere to related domains of social life.

Second, we find that this potential is not so difficult to be put to use ic the adequate atmosphere and proper planning is provided.

Third, that among the best means for informing students, raising their interests, discussing their ideas as well as planning for their projects are well organized and well conducted general assemblies.

These are some of the points that come to mind, and they have some implications.
One important implication is that this experience should give us self confidence to pursue with determination all the issues that we believe are right ${ }^{\text {cull }}$ and legitimate.

Second, to trust in our ability to realize our aims if we are ready to put enough will and effort to do so.

Thirdly, to make use as often, as possible, of general assemblies for the purpose of gathering and channeling the energies of the students.

On another level, these events were a good experience in breaking out from our isolation and getting in contact with the real world with which we must ultimately deal and where we have an important role to play. it is true these events were among the most striking and the most noble to get involved in, however, there are other fields less striking but not the less noble where we can te of great help, and they are even nearer to us and more demanding.

For the MSS Cabinet, the recent events are a reason for a great optimism regarding the future.

Nuhad Krunful<br>Editor-in-Chief

## Brinerdin Brinerdin - threefold action

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# DR MUNIB SHAHID SEEN BY HIS COLLEAGUES 

BY : PHILIP A. SALEM, M.D.

He hugged me with all his fatherly warmth and said «Mabrouk». It did not occur to me that I would never see him again. This last word he said to me was at the end of my wedding ceremony just one day prior to his death. He stood to my right carrying a candle and radiating with happiness and joy. He was my best man, and this was his first performance in such a capacity. We had both agreed earlier to meet in Athens 2 weeks thereafter for the International Chemotherapy Congress, but precisely 2 weeks later in Vienna, I learned of his fate. The news was painfully difficult to accept, for, to me; he was both a professional father and a friend whom I deeply loved and admired.

What I loved most about the man was his soul - the look in his eyes revealed it - he had the innocence of a child. He laughed from the depths of his heart and spoke with vigor. He was simple, earthy and genuine. His voice

expressed his inner beauty, it was loud, harsh and steady - you could recognize it from far. That loud voice was so much his - I can still hear it in the hospital corridors when I make rounds. He appreciated simple life, loved the poor and found ordinary people interesting and this was not «naïveté but the goodness of the man, for he was good beyond the common measure.n *

What I admired in him was his boundless zeal for learning. His readiness to learn was phenomenal. In conferences, he always sat in the front row and took notes. He was never embarassed to ask a question. He loved knowledge and sought it irrespective of its source he was even able to learn from his students. Dr. Shahid was one of that rare breed who, on learning something new, would swell with happiness and joy. One of his major characteristics was his readiness to appreciate the opposite view and his ability to discard old beliefs once proved obsolete, and espouse new ones. You could argue and intellectually fight with him for hours, and he would leave you without the slightest bitterness or resentment in his heart. Therein lies the greatness of the man. He was alive. Years failed to age him. His ability to communicate with the young made him an outstanding teacher. Medicine to him, was neither a job nor a hobby, it was his life - and research was the fuel of that life. Talking to him, you realized that the man was absorbed in scholarly pursuits.

His generosity of heart, combined with his contentment and peacefulness added to his warmth. His sincerity, self forgetfulness and capacity to love made him a real friend.

For those who knew him intimately, he will forever remain as Munib - the loving. For those who knew him from a distance, he will be remembered as the scholar and rigorous professional.

It was my privilege to have known Dr. Shahid as a teacher, colleague, researcher, and above all, a friend. His memory will eternally illuminate my path.

* Pierre Leroy speaking of Teilhard de Chardin



Munib Jalal Shahid, M.D. 1909-1973

From the top of the high mountain he swiftly and blithely departed. There was to be no illness, no suffering, nor friends to call. There was not even time for the sorrows of farewells and goodbyes.

There was a man, a different kind of a man: he was a hero, but not of battles and brutal wars. He was gentle without effort, and he was kind. He was valid, and his knowledge was vast, but there, his humility was almost to a fault.

He spent his life in giving to others: to his patients he gave solace and expert care, to his students he gave knowledge and guidance, to his colleagues he gave insight and example, to his profession he gave honor and
pride, to his community he gave unselcishly and always more than his due share.

His life was full of love, and he lived it fully. He savored every drop, but never alone, he always shared it with his friends. He had the gift to infect people with his mirth, and he had the ability to kindle them to a glow. He was a torchbearer in his field, he was a foreman in his search. He was valiant and he was lithe. He was a man for all seasons.

To mourn him would not be in his vein. To honor his memory we should strive to accomplish what he had started. To replace him would be as impossible as not to miss him. Let us pay homage to a man who was a fountainhead.

By : Samir A. Azzam, M.D.

## Dr. MUNIB SHAHID :

His Life

The whole AUB medical community was hushed in to a mournful silence at the news that Dr. Munib Jalal Shahid had passed away on Saturday August 25, 1973. And as he was finally laid down to rest in Al-Shuhada Cemetéry, an endless file of friends, students and colleagues paid tribute to him, not only as a scholar, but as a gentle kind person, whom they had all come to cherish and admire.

Dr. Shahid had lived a full life and whom-soever came to know him ,no matter how briefly, was always enthralled by his warm and exhuberant personality. He was born in Acre, Palestine some 65 years ago and took his education in College des Freres at Haifa. After his secondary education in 1921, he moved to Beirut in quest of higher education. He soon joined St. Joseph where he graduated with Bac. II in 1927. One of his class-mates, graduating along later on became the President of Lebanon.

From then on, his achievements were rapid and proliferative. He took his B.A. in 1931 and M.D. in 1935 from AUB, after which he did his residency at AUH. In 1937, he was appointed an instructor in internal Medicine. By 1948, he had already been promoted to the post of Asst. Clinical Professor and finally to clinical professor in internal Medicine in 1963. He was also appointed the Head of Hematology Dept. in AUH and elected as a Fellow of American College of Physicians.

In the mid-fourties, Dr. Shahid was granted a fellowship from Rockfeller Foundation and hence he joined the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y., for further specialization. From there, he next went to the New England Medical Center (then called Boston Dispensary), Boston, Mass., where he worked with Dr. William Dameshek.

Although his major field of interest and specialization remained "Hematology", he was very well versed in and taught practically all fields of medicine - he was indubitably a student of Medicine par excellence. His very keen interest and enthusiasm led him to become the founding member of Lebanese Cancer Society besides being the 1st President of the Lebanese Hematology Society.

As a man well-known for his devotion and concern for the society at large, it was quite natural for him to be interested vigorously in thalassemia. lymphomas and abnormal Hb which are very preva-
lent in M.E. However, what inspired spontaneous respect even in those who where casually acquainted with him, was his inherant ability of harmoniously coupling a very busy practice with an extensive research. And although he worked long arduous hours every day, he was full of smiles and high spirits and always the life oe all parties and gatherings.

He contributed significantly in the field of Hematology and his thorough meticulous research was the subject of papers and discussions in international medical journals.

Although his age was advancing, he never faltered in pace. His rich proliferative work, in fact gathered momentum as his days were drawing to a close. On the very eve o. his sad and untimely demise, he with his other colleagues terminated a thorough study on Intestinal Lymphomas in M.E. - a topic of great interest to him.

We all deeply mourn this great loss and we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

\author{

- Nizam Peerwani, III Medicus
}



## Dr. MUNIB SHAHID :

His Works


Rescarch Projects of Dr. Munib Shahid.

1. Primary Intestinal Lymphoma with Paraproteinemia. M. Shahid, M.D.
2. Pulmonary complications associated with Intermittent Methotrexate therapy.
M. Shahid, M.D.
3. Simultaneous Radioactive Tracer studies of Erythropoiesis and Red cell destruction in Thalassemia and Hemoglobinopathies.
M. Shahid, M.D.
4. Cytogenetic studies in 2 families suffering from Fanconi Anemia. M. Shahid, M.D. \& F. Khouri.
5. Simultaneous Radioactive Tracer Studies of erythropoiesis and red cell destruction in the Hereditary Hemolytic Anemias associated with hemoglobinopathy in Lebanon.
M. Shahid, M.D.

## Publications of Dr. Munib J. Shahid

1. Typhoid fevers in vaccinated and non-vaccinated patients. Lebanese Medical Journal.
2. Use of nitrogen mustard in the neoplastic dise: ses $o^{f}$ the bone marrow and lymph nodes.
Revue Medicale Libanaise. Vol. 1, 1948 pp. 45-51.
3. Periarterite noueuse, maladie de Kussmaul.

Revue de la Science Medicale Francaise du Moyen Orient.
Vol. 6, 1949 pp. 295-303.
4. A.C.T.H. et cortisone en hematologie.

Revue Medicale du Moyen-Orient. Vol. 11. 1954 pp. 279-291.
5. Quelques consideration sur le favisme au Liban. Revue Medicale du Moyen-Orient. Vol. 17. 1960. p. 83.
6. Sickle Cell Disease in Syria and Lebanon.
M. Shahid and N. Abu Haydar.

Acta Haemat., 27: 268-273, 1962.
7. Hemoglohinopathies in Lebanon.

Shahid, (M.J.)
Proc. 9th Europ. Soc. Haemat., Lisbon (S. Karger. Basel New York 1963), 1963.
8. Thalassaemia-Haemoglobin E Disease: A case report from Quatar (Persian Gul.)* by M. Shahid, M.D., G. Abu Haydar, M.A., and N. Abu Haydar, M.D. Man, August 1963, Nos. 155-156.
9. Hemoglobin $H$ disease. Clinical, hematologic and electrophoretic studies in a family from South Lebanon.
Shahid (M.J.). Khouri (F.P.) and Sahli, (I.F.)
10. Les Thalassemies Alpha par M. Shahid, 229-241. Munib J. Shahid, Farid, P. Khouri and Samir K. Ballas Journal of Medical Genetics, Vol. 9, No. 4 pages 474-478, December 1972.
11. Chemotherapy of Cancer of the Lung.

Dr. Munib Shahid
Leb. Med. J.. 1966, 19: 321-330.
12. Absorption of Inorganic Iron in Thalasaemia.
M. J. Shahid and N. Abu Haydar.

British Journal of Haematology, Vol. 13, No. 5, September 1967, 713-718
13. Cytogenetic Studies in Acute Leukemia
F.P. Khouri, M.J. Shahid and S. Yenikomshian Acta Haemat, 40:192-199 (1968)
14. The Philadelphia (Ph1) Chromosome and Chronic Granulocyṭic Leukemia.
Farid P. Khouri, M.D., Munib J. Shahid, M.D. and Najwa Kronfol. Leb. Med. J., 1969, 22:5, 603-608.
15. Primary lymphoma of the small intestine including the duodenum.
Balikian. Nassar, Shammaa \& Shahid.
Am. J. Roeng. radium therapy and nuclear medicine Vol. CVII Sept. 1969.
16. Chromosomal Pattern in the Progression of Chronis Granulocytic Leukemia.
Farid P. Khouri, M.D., Munib J. Shahid, M.D. and Najwa Kronfol. Cancer. 24, Number 4. October 1969. 807-809.
17. Erythrokinetic Studies in Thalassaemia M. J. Shahid and I. T. Sahli

British Journal of Haematology. Vol. 20, No. 1. January 1971. 75-82.
18. Case report - Fanconi's Anaemia: Report of a patient with significant chromosomal abnormalities in bone marrow cells.

## AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Dr. Joseph Azar was born in Bchamoun in 1920 and did his secondary education in "The National College" Shoueifat, then joined A.U.B., and graduated in 1946. He did his residency at A.U.H., then joined London School of Tropical Medicine and Hammersmotte Hospital for 1 year. He stayed as university physician for 2 years, and spent 1 year in South and Central Africa then joined A.U.B. staff. $\mathrm{He}^{\prime}$ is now the chairman of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, head of division of Infections Diseases and director in charge of the School of Public Health.

Dr. J. Azar, who was elected President of the Order of Physicians in Dec. 1972 was interviewed then

by Medicus. During the lapse of time since he was elected and now, the order of Physician has successfully carried out various projects pertaining to the general and efficient set-up of medical team-work as a whole in Lebanon. Some of these are :

- Ten consultative Committees formed, each of five members and with specific terms of reference on different subject.
- Internal organization studied and assessed.The major item is the decision taken to appoint an Assistant Director of university graduate level, and looking at present for the recruitment of proper candidate.
- Committee on public education and information given full freedom of action by the Council.
- Full time doctors (Cadre A) studied and invited the pension plan.
- Present pension plan re-studied by a special committee and a private specialized agency. New and more comprehensive terms expected to be implemented.
- Medical social security re-assessed in several meetings. New terms expected to appear soon, in particular doctors fees.
- The contract already signed with a well-known architect for the construction of the House of the Order which be costing more than one million L.L.
- Four scientific meetings already held in the districts. 3 in South Lebanon and one in Bekaa.
- Sources of contribution for the pension plan fund re-studied and raised.
- New law for the Practice of Medicine and specialization finalized by the Order and Parliamentary committee, already submitted to Parliament for action.

The following is the interview which Dr. Azar granted to Medicus .

Question: Dr. Azar: how did you restore the unity of the order of physicians?

Answer: When I was elected the president of order of physicians. Dr. Bustani and his supporters accepted the results with good spirit, and congratulated me. Before the general assembly was held, 1 carried negotiations with the Council and the committee of seven (Dr. Bustani and his supporters), asking them to withdraw all cases from the court, to discuss the minutes of the general assembly of Dec., 1971 and to vote on the secretary and treasurer reports without the approval of which it would be very difficult for me to function. All my suggestions were accepted by the general assembly, and the case was closed completely.

Question: What plans do you have to the young physicians who are not attached to A.U.B. or F.F.M.?

Answer: The order could assist the newly starting physician in trying to get him an association with other physicians in medical units. We can also ask the government for the establishment and strengthening of medical health centers that offer good medical care. The order could also help by limiting the contracts of physicians with companies and factories.

Question: How are you to encourage doctors to work in villages, and keep them up to date medically?

Answer: This is carried out by implementing the rule where every doctor has to practice two years outside Beirut after graduation. This should be linked with an upgrade of the medical practice. by strengthening the government health centers. hospitals, and paying the doctors well.

In other words, to raise the professional milieu to an optimal level. The second part of the question is solved by holding scientific meetings and circulating regularly scientific papers to the doctors living in villages.

Question: What do you have in mind concerning the National Insurance plan?

Answer: I was initially against the plan, but three points come to my mind. First to insure the independence of the medical body, second to keep the standards of medical practice high, and finally to increase the fees to a respectable level.

Question: What are you ideas concerning medical education to the public?

Answer: The medical body especially in developing countries. has an obligation to help the public in solving common medical problems; since «health is a right and not a gift to people» we will carry this through pre-planned programming executed by a committee of specialists.

Question: What is your plan concerning approval of specialization?


Answer: There is a law concerning this point. We will dig it out, implement it. and abide by it.

Question: Do you agree in having a medical school at the Lebanese University ?

Answer: No, for two reasons: First, the need of the country for physicians is almost met (one per two thousand population), second priority wise the money should be spent on more important health programs.
«Before buying a beautiful necktie, let us cover our bodies."

Question: What are your ideas concerning medical ethics?

Answer: The laws are present. all what we need to do is to carry them out and stop the attitude of solving our problems in a tribal way.

Question: What is your attitude towards the Pension Retirement Plan?

Answer: This should be restudied and the pension increased by augmenting the income of the pension sund.

Question: What do you want to add to all of what I have asked?

Answer: The Order of Physicians should be involved in health legislation, and install legislative ideas that could be recommended to official authorities, and pushed through the normal channels. For example: the Health Insurance Plan was studied and legislated basically without the participation of those mostly concerned, (the Ministry of Health and the Order of Physicians).
by George Salem, Med. V

## Medicus News

The Board of Medicus has been meeting every monday evening. The work has been first to bring out regularly a stencilled Medicus Supplement. Three issues of it have appeared already.

The efforts of the team was then shifted to the pournal that you have in your hands now. This required a lot of work in several directions.

First, writing the regular parts of Medicus like News and smilar sections. Second, gathering from the students articles on different subjects. Third, providing photos as needed for the journal. Fourth, gathering advertisements to cover the expenses of Medicus. And finally, working with the press on proof-reading and layout.

Since Medicus is for the students and for our Medical and Nursing schools, all articles from students. Residents and Faculty are welcome. Help in any form, or in any part of the work will be greatly appreciated. It is hoped that all classes, especially the new First Yearers, will get involved, without reservation. Everybody is welcome to our meetings on Mondays at 7:00 pm.

As to the Supplement, it will be back after this issue of the Journal.


## Nursing News.

Mrs. Shaya, Associate professor of Nursing has been elected as advisor to the Nursing students' society, NSS.,

Five new faculty members have joined the school of Nursing this year ;

Miss. Ruth Illuminati, M.S. in psychiatric Nursing from the University of Pennsylvania, philadelphia, Penna.

Mrs Carol Corpany, B.S. in Nursing, University of Texas, Master's study. Texas Women's University.

Mrs. Hera Z. Deeb, B.S. from AUB, M.S. in Educational phsychology University of Arizona Tuscon, Arizona. Miss. Mary Sarkis B.S. AUB.
Miss. Nuhad Bu Raad B.S. AUB.
Both Miss Bu Raad and Miss Sarkis are from the graduating class of the BSN program. 1973.

Seventeen new diploma I students have joined the school this year. This will be the last class accepted to this program.

Four BSN I students and eighteen BSN II students have also joined the school, and post basic program holds seven students for 1973-74. Because the post basic program is a one year program, students are always new.

## AUH ACCREDITATION

Mr. Rayes, Assistant Director of AUH, thus explained what an accreditation committee is:

It is a voluntary organization consisting of doctors. nurses, and hospital administrators who have set standards for health care in the United States. Various hospitals and nursing homes, for their own interest and satisfaction, request to be surveyed by a committee from this organization. This accrediation committee, after inspecting the hospital in question, will write a report about it to the board on the organization who will either accredit the hospital for two years or for one year. This later step is a polite warning accompanied by several suggestions that the hospital should try and be up to in order to raise its standard.

As far as AUH is concerned, Dr. Otto Arndal was the only person surveying the hospital. His main concern was medical and nursing care of patients. He looked for accurate documentation by physicians and a nursing plan for every patient. In AUH, nursing plans are kept for critical patients only and some post operative records just failed to be there (...).

Whether AUH will be accredited or not will be known in a month time, after discussion of the report by Dr. Arndal; but it is Mr. Rayes' impression that AUH will be accredited.

## The Medical Students During The War

Several myths have been shattered in the last couple of weeks; one can read about these accomplishments in almost all newspapers, journals and magazines - both local and foreign; but one shattered myth concerning the apathy and impotence of medical students at the AUH and their society (until a couple of months ago all that remained from that society was its name) received little if any publicity. Now this is not the time for publicity seeking or praise but this article is intented to put to record the fact that medical students at this AUH at a time of national sacrifice and struggle for dignity could mobilize themselves into a strong working force with a sense of responsibility, maturity and perseverance never seen before in the history of the medical school.

The ball started rolling on Tuesday afternoon on October 9, 1973, following a general assembly in which the MSS Cabinet got approval of the majority of students present to start investigating ways of offering help in the medical field to our brothers in Syria. It was decided to send a five man team to Damascus to study the possible ways of involving our medical students in the general management of war casualties, mainly in the Muassat hospital.

The team spent one day in Damascus and presented their first-hand report to a G.A. held on Thursday October 11, 1973. The team met the Syrian Minister of Health, the Director of the Muassat hospital and various physicians in that hospital. The team also confered with the surgical team from AUH working at Muassat since Sunday Oct. 7, '73. The general impression was that the health service in spite of the emergency was well controlled and organized and the morale was high.

The presence of our colleagues there was most helpfull as they could give us the exact picture of the situation and knowing our capabilities, could advise us on where should we channel our efforts. They stressed the importance of good post-op care - as was mentionned by one of the surgeons with previous experience in war surgery, that it was a great pity to see a wounded soldier succumb to deterioration and infection after having been pulled from the grips of mortality due to a severe hemorrhage. This observation was indeed priceless because upon this foundation was built our whole course of action. Of course, medications, especially antibiotics and pain killers were always needed as well as several surgical equipments.

Stemming from this report it was agreed in the second G.A. to organize our work according to the following four committees :

1- Drug collection committee.
2- Surgical equipment collection committee.
3- Fund collection committee.
4. Coordination Committee.

The responsibilities of these various committees is self explanatory. The coordination committee was responsible for organizing groups of interns to go to Muassat hospital for a couple of days each on a rotation basis to help handle the patient load at that hospital. Our fellow interns and residents in Syria had welcomed this idea. At the same time the coordination committee made sure that our floors in AUH are covered.

The first group of five interns left for Muassat hospital on Friday morning, Oct. 12, with a substantial amount of medication and various surgical equipment. A second group of six interns left the same evening with a similar load of medication and equipment. The estimated cost of supplies carried by these groups was in the range of 20,000 L.L.

The interns that were working in Syria rendered remarkable service to burn patients and took care of the intensive care unit and the other floors.

Throughout this time the MSS room was buzzing with activity. The medical student body had spearheaded this movement and it was running solely through their efforts. Commendable work was' done by-all students in collecting funds, collecting medications and packing them ready for dispatch.

On Sunday Oct. 14 another scout team set off for Banyas, Tartous and Lattakieh to assess the situation there. This team came back with a concise report of the hospitals, equipment and staff available and what would be needed in case of an emergency.

All this data was presented in a general assembly on Monday Oct. 15. The attendence was most impressive
almost all students were there, several professors and last but not least the Dean of the Medical school. The

Cont'd On Page ri

## New PRofiles

During the past few years, AUB Medical School has expanded rapidly first through the construction of its ultramodern hospital which has been equipped meticulously with sophisticated gadgets not heard of in most of the region. Then, a steady stream of attendings, specialized in various fields, have been joining our ranks, coming with latest technics, with newer ideas and with a fresher zeal to serve the community. This year, 7 new attendings have accepted posts in various departments. They are:

Dr. Fuad Frayha<br>Dr. Sami Harik<br>Dr. Jabir Sawaya<br>Dr. Raif Geha<br>Dr. Gabriel Khodr<br>Dr. Nizar Nuwayhid<br>Dr. Muhammed Ali Saab

## Department

Surgery<br>Internal Medicine<br>Internal Medicine<br>Pediatrics<br>OBS \& GYN<br>O:olaryngology<br>Anesthesiology

Medicus takes this opportunity on behalf of all the medical students to extend to all our new attendings a very warm welcome. We hope their stay here will be comfortable and their contribution significant. We are presenting below, a short glimpse of 2 of our attendings; we shall attempt to represent the rest in our subsequent issues.

## DR. FUAD FRAYHA

- Born in Brummana, Lebanon
- Obtained both primary and secondary education in Brummana, the later at Brummana High School
- Joined AUB soon after High School and obtained a B.S. in Biology in 1961
- Graduated with M.D. from AUB in 1966
- 4 years of residency in Surgery at AUB : 1966-1970
- 3 years of further specialization in Urology at Stanford, California
- Worked extensively with the Kidney Transplant Team at Stanford
- Actual Status: Assistant Professor of Surgery (A.U.M.C.)


תr. Fuad Frayha

- Dr. Fuad Frayha, who is now married and has one 2 -year-old son, was a very active member of the medical student body during his undergraduate training. He was for a year, member of the MSS cabinet, then for 2 years MSS Treasurer and finally the MSS President during the year 1965-66. He also served as the Editor-inChief of Campus, 1964-65. During his internship year. he obtained his Alpha-Omega-Alpha and finally to peak all his successes, he was awarded the Penrose award. Incidentally, Dr. Frayha is also one of the founding members of 'Medicus'.

Talking of 'Brain Drain', Dr. Frayha commented that $60 \%$ of his classmates were presently practising medicine in USA. Majority of them find life very attractive in USA chiefly because of higher standards of living and not merely because of higher remunerations, as everybody commonly believes. Also, our undergraduate and residency training can be compared to some of the better medical schools in USA and as such, our physicians upon graduation find it indeed easy to join the ranks of their colleagues in USA. But for Dr. Frayha, who has passed most of his life here, there is no country like Lebanon.

## DR. SAMI HARIK



- Born in Beirut, Lebanon
- Joined AUB Prep School, i.e. I.C., where he obtained both primary and secondary education.

Entered AUB as a Sophomore Pre-medic in 1958
Obtained B.S. in Biology-Chemistry in 1961
Graduated with M.D. from AUB in 1965
Completed 3 years of residency in Internal Medicine from 1965-1968.
Accomplished 3 years of further specialization in Neurology at Cornell, New York, 1968-71
At Johns Hopkins from 1971-73 where he did extensive research in Neuro-pharmacology
Actual Status: Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine (A.U.M.C.)
Dr. Harik as a medical student led a very active life and participated in various student organizations. He was for a while, a member of MSS cabinet and finally the MSS President during his internship year, 196465. The class of '65, as Dr. Harik sees it, yielded a good harvest in the sense that many of the young budding physicians successfully specialized in various fields with top results and have come back to serve AUB medical school. Some of these are: Dr. Sanjad (Pediatrics). Dr. M. Nasr (OBS-GYN), Dr. E. Brihi Radiology), etc. Dr. Harik, whose basic interest lies in research, genuinely feels that there would be no future for people like him here in Lebanon unless they are actively associated with AUB, and thus readily appreciates the present plague of Brain-Drain to USA.

Nizam Peerwani, III

## A PHYSICIAN'S RIGHTS

On September 23 1973, one of our Residents in Pediatrics working in the Sidon Government Hospital was arrested. This was done in the Hospital and he was cuffed and taken for questioning.

Only Dr. Abu-Dahr, the director of SGH, reacted with his Staff, with no reac:ion from the AUB Administration, Faculty or Residents...

The story started on August 5, when Dr. Ahmad Agha was called by the obstetrician for a case of difficult labor and severe fetal distress secondary to prolapse of the cord. The baby was delivered by vacum a.ter 5 minutes of distress in utero. He had an Apgar score of 1 to 2 and was first thought to be a fresh stillbirth, but upon listening to his heart. it was found that he had irregular heart beats, with a heart rate below 100 . He stayed half and hour without improvement, that is the Apgar score remained 2, so he was considered to have brain damage. Resussitation was discontinued and the baby was kept under observation until the heart would stop.

Six hours later, Dr. Agha was called by the nurse and told that the newborn is breathing and is still having a heartbeat. He examined him and found him in the
same condition, with dilated pupils, in deep coma, and he was gasping. He was kept under observation, and died six hours later.

What made the whole problem however is that during the day, a hospital employee saw the incant left under observation and told the parents that he is «aliven. These raised a case against the doctor.

But while this might be expected to happen. what is not is for the doctor to be arrested and cuffed in the hospital and taken for questioning. And what is even worse, that the AUB, who is responsible for Dr. Agha, should not react to clarify the matter and protest against this disgraceful way of treating a doctor who has done his duty. It is also surprising that the Resident Sta ${ }^{\text {cf }}$ Organization (present at the time) did not do anything for this fellow doctor, thus encouraging such similar treatment to residents in the future.

We in the MSS believe that such treatment cannot be accepted without protest. It should be made sure that such a thing will not happen again. The press also made matters worse. when An Nahar announced the event, mentioning the name of the resident, without considering that he might be innocent and that this may hurt his career. This also should be condemned.

Prepared by : Rafik Muawwad

The patient is a 22 month-old baby boy, product of a full term pregnany and normal vaginal delivery. He was observed during the neonatal period to have episodes of cyanosis, limpness and pallor. The mother had observed that feedings relieved these attacks. A subdural tap revealed the presence of changed blood, which was aspirated. At about the third month of life he began to have more severe and definite episodes in which he stared blankly and showed incoordination of eye movements, irritability, pallor, unconsciousness, and irregular muscular twitching but without generalised convulsions. Such attacks occurred most frequently in the morning becore breakfast, with improvement by noon and recurrence late

## The Scientific Section

As you may notice in this issue of Medicus, we have started, in cooperation with the Educational Committee of MSS, a Scientific Section which we hope will be regular. It consists mainly of scientific works done by medical students or doctors. These will most often be recent reviews of the littlerature done by students for the purpose of a curricular activity or activities of the Education Committee of MSS. We hope this will beneficial to their fellow students, and even sometimes to our seniors. -- Occasionnally we hope to publish original works.

You will also notice the Clinico-Pathological Conference. We hope to publish one in every issue. This we think will fill an important gap in our medical education in this school. And incidentally, we cannot but express our expectation to see CPC's organized in our Medical Center.

You will not fail also to notice our «Secret Word». for even this is not only entertaining but also educating.

We hope that students or doctors who have done works similar to those published here and that may be of value to their fellow students will contact us, and we will be most happy to publish their works.

In the next issue, we will publish the following: Hyaline Membrane Disease . . By Gabriel Haddad, M.D. Alkaline Phosphatase - By Joe Maalouf
in the afternoon. Trephining of the skull failed to reveal any evidence of a hematoma to account for the symptoms. Food always relieved the signs. Anticonvulsive drugs (barbiturates and trimethadione) had no beneficial effect. Colds with loss of appetite were said to aggravate the attacks. At the age of 20 months he was discovered to have fasting blood-sugar levels varying between 10 and 45 mg per 100 ml . No improvement followed the use of lowcarbohydrate meals given at two to three-hour intervals.

On admission to the hospital, he showed no physical abnormalities but mental retardation was evident. He had learned to walk but did not talk.

The patient has two brothers who have similar attacks. Further inquiry into the family history revealed that a maternal aunt was irritable and hyperactive, had convulsions as a child, and was retarded in her mental development; and that the maternal grandfather had had similar difficulties.

The patient was put on corticotropin therapy on which he did well.

What is your diagnosis ?
If you are unable to find the disease with which the patient presented above is inflicted, try to get the answer by solving the puzzle that follows.

The secret word is the 9-lettered name of an endocrinologist who had done an extensive work on this disease and whose name is linked to the syndrome.

## RULES OF THE GAME :

1) As soon as you find a word mentioned in the list, cross it out in the puzzle and the list below.
2) It would be easier if you start by crossing out tfe longest word, and when all the words in the list are crossed out, the letters forming the secret world will remain.
3) Letters can be crossed out: HORIZONTALLY from left to right or from right to left, VERTICALLY, up-down or down-up, or DIAGONALLY from left to right or right to left.

NB: The same letter can be included in more than one word.

The solution of the game will appear in the next issue of Medicus with suggested references.

## Secret Word

9 Letters

| H | 0 | U | R | L | $\mathbf{Y}$ | G | 0 | L | 0 | N | 1 | R | C | 0 | D | N | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{Y}$ | P | H | 0 | B | 1 | A | A | 0 | Y | G | 0 | L | 0 | R | U | E | N |
| $\mathbf{P}$ | 0 | E | H | L | R | N | G | H | P | T | A | U | A | P | U | R | E |
| 0 | R | M | M | N | C | E | A | E | Z | U | A | G | 0 | C | R | V | M |
| G | E | 0 | E | E | 1 | N | E | R | K | B | E | A | A | G | $\mathbf{U}$ | E | A |
| L | Q | G | T | S | E | R | U | C | F | E | C | 1 | N | L | N | N | A |
| Y | A | L | E | R | A | B | E | C | H | 0 | L | 1 | S | 1 | E | E | Y |
| C | L | 0 | N | U | S | N | N | H | R | E | T | 1 | N | H | M | A | G |
| E | M | B | 0 | L | 1 | S | M | Y | T | S | 0 | G | P | 0 | W | A | 0 |
| M | E | 1 | T | E | T | 0 | Z | A | 0 | E | 1 | A | $L$ | R | T | $\mathbf{x}$ | L |
| 1 | T | N | N | P | M | A | R | C | D | T | S | 1 | S | 0 | Y | X | 0 |
| A | U | 0 | E | E | A | U | 1 | U | 1 | E | N | N | M | G | 0 | A | M |
| T | M | N | L | N | T | N | L | S | E | B | 0 | 1 | E | A | L | 0 | $L$ |
| N | U | A | U | 1 | E | c | s | s | T | A | D | N | V | L | R | E | A |
| U | R | 1 | B | s | C | U | U | N | R | 1 | E | G | 1 | 0 | G | E | T |
| 0 | c | R | R | 0 | E | C | 1 | L | A | D | 0 | P | U | C | C | 1 | H |
| L | A | A | U | N | N | A | 1 | M | E | N | A | E | R | A | C | N | P |
| B | s | 1 | T | 1 | L | 0 | $L$ | A | H | P | M | 0 | R | Q | 0 | 1 | 0 |


| Anemia | Echo | Incus | NG-Tube | Rami |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arsenic | Ego | Inosine | Node |  |
| Atelia | Embolism |  | Nona |  |
| ATP | Emol | Lain | Nyhan | Sacrum |
| Azote | Endocrinology | Lamina |  | Saphena |
|  | Enema | Lancet | Occlude | Sit |
| Barbiturate | Etherin | Leg | Omphalo - |  |
| Blount | Evulsio |  | Oncovin |  |
| Breech |  | Mao | Ophtalmology | Tissue |
|  | Gaining | Mate | Oxygen | Tofranil |
| Care | Gauze | Meningitis | Oxyosis | Tonic |
| Clonus | Gengou | Moro | Papilla | Toynbee |
| Coryza |  | Morquio | Phobia | Turbulent |
| Cramp | Heart | Mute | Podalic |  |
|  | Hemoglobin |  | Poehl |  |
| Diabetes | Hiccup | Neck | Pore | Yale |
| Diet | Hourly | Nerve | Pre | Yaw |
| Dragee | Hypoglycemia | Neurology | Pure | Yomesan |

In most health care institutions in Lebanon, as in other developing countries, emphasis is on curative rather than preventive services. Health programs all over the world are presently giving much attention to preventive health services. The latter became especially significant in control of communicable diseases be it by health education or by immunization.

A look at the health setups of this small country shows us that the health centers and dispensaries in rural areas are very scanty, poorly equipped and improperly distributed not to mention the quality of services (curative) offered there. This current state of rural health coupled with socioeconomic. geographic, cultural and psychological factors operating at the rural population level lie at the roots of our national health problems. The basic defect however stems from the attitude of the official sector toward this problem. Contrary to what should be, health in this country is bestowed on the people by private or voluntary agencies. It has ceased to be a right of the public. That is why we still lag behind others in the process of health growth and development.

Our belief that health promotion and maintenance should be a function of the official sector, does not deter us from contribution, to the utmost we can, to the health progress of the people in our social milieu. Underlying this attempt of ours, is a moral obligation in each one of us to make the world around him a better and happier place to live in. We genuinely feel that our profession as physicians and as nurses loses much of its value and significance if our activities remain limited to the boundaries of this hospital. On the other hand, it will acquire a deeper meaning if our medical practice is dictated by a genuine concern for human need.

In our social medicine program for the coming years, we will be seeking a better development of the social self in us. There will be a greater fullness of life about our own existence. Each of us will be transformed to the best thing he or she can be to his or her self as well as to others. Once this saturation of life is attained by a few individuals, it will propagate to the group made of these primary movers in this university and outside.

It should be realized that health is more than a personal problem and the individual owes it to his society as well as to himself to keep his health at its peak. Although people wish to be healthy, they are not particularly interested in health for this is an active rather than a passive process. A multiplicity of factors juxtapose themselves impeding the achievement of physical, mental and social well being. These reside in culture, socio-economic status and early associations for current superstitions and traditions, the latter gaining the best appeal. In our health program, it is imperative that a good part of our efforts should be directed at the emancipation of the people from the yoke of the above hindrances. It is only following this that they can transcend custom and its despotism and that their mind no more bowes to the yoke of old wives, talks and practices. After this unlearning process. we will proceed in interesting these people and talking to them about essential health problems, their prevention and control. The acquisition of knowledge is not sufficient. It is what we do with this knowledge that is significant. Here lies the role of motivation as a catalyst in health education. It is only after these preliminary steps that our audience can attain proper transaction in its health knowledge and practices and that change is effected.

However, our aim is not just to bombard the rural people with sophisticated abstract scientific talks but to create forces and ways that modify their health behavior patterns and orient their health experiences in a more intelligent direction. Could we convey to them a minute portion of our medical knowledge and practices, we will be the medium of a greater benefit to medicine and to our society than is likely to result from anything that we can achieve with a talk divorced from practical services. To alert public groups to the hazards of a particular disease and more important to the availability and feasability of methods of control would be an example of what we shall convey. An active learning process and a passive one (immunization measures) will be achieved. So our field of interest will be preventive rather than therapeutic medicine as can be easily deduced from the above.

As was mentioned in the last issue of the Supplement, the first part of our program will be directed to AUB students both medical and non-medical. It will comprise a health course offered in the Arabic language at

## AND WE SHOULD DO

(Cont'd)
the end of October. The following topics will be covered:
1 - Life in the Lebanese rural areas.
2 -- The problem of health in Lebanon.
3 - Rural Development Program in border Lebanese villages.
4 - Prenațal and child care.
5 - Applied maternal and child health care.

This course will súpply basic information about health care especially maternal and child health, to all interested students. It will, in addition, stimulate deeper dimensions of caring for people around us and for their needs. With such an activity, we hope to achieve a better mobilization of the student mass and a more facilitated communication among all groups of this university; a prerequisite for effective group action.

Based on our experience in the villages, we will be able to assess some of the health problems and needs encountered there. Our impression regarding this together with our activities will be reported to the students in this university as well as to the public outside thru mass media mainly newspapers. We do realize how «ignorant» and unconcerned the bulk of the Lebanese population is regarding such vital issues. To provide some basic information about the true condition of health in rural areas to the Lebanese public is a preliminary step in combatting this apathy and ignorance.

Finally it should be emphasized that our health program is to be implemented not only this year but through all the years to come. Needless to say. such a program will not eradicate the health problem in rural areas which are far more extensive. A much more inclusive national health plan should be put down by the official sector and carried cut as early and as efficiently as possible. What we are doing is just laying a foundation for a modest activity coming into existence for the first time in this medical school. So we should always preserve the soil in which this program will grow, for to us the propagation and escalation of such a program signifies a lot more than its initiation.

## Adlette Inati <br> Social Medicine Committee Chairman.

## TEST YOUR

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Who created the following fictitious heros : Oliver Twist, Robinson Crusoe, Sherlock Holmes, Don Quixote, Dr. Zivago, Heathchiff.
2. Who wrote Mein Campf ?
3. What literary hero jousted with windmills ?
4. Who wrote Thus Spake Zarathustra ?
5. Who is the traditional swiss hero who was forced to shoot an apple placed on his son's head ?
6. What is the name of the architect who built the Notre Dame church in Paris ?
7. Which emperor built Taj Mahal ? How long did it take and when was it finished ?
8. Which architect built the Eiffel Tower? and when ?
9. How long is the Great Wall of China ?
10. Istanboul has had two ancient names; What are they ?
11. Who. from the old Testament was guilty of incest with his two daughters under the influence of wine?
12. What is another name for Switzerland ?
13. What are the three ancient civilizations that lived in America long before it was discovered by the rest of the world ?
14. Who was the first to fly across the Atlantic in airplane ? and when was that ?
15. What are the four major Islands of Japan ?
16. Which is the highest volcano in Europe, that was considered the God of Fire by the ancient Romans?
17. The most famous glassware factories in the world are in two Italian cities - what are they ?
18. Who founded the Sorbonne University ?
19. What is the largest closed sea in the World ?
20. Some caves in Newzealand, although very deep, are always lighted. That is so because they contain a countless number of minute insects that emit light as a means to attract their prey, what is the name of these caves ?
21. When did China become a Republic ?
22. Which is the largest planet in our solar system ?
23. When was Van Dyke hall erected ?
24. What is the only bird that can fly straight up. down, sideways and backwards ?

Prepared by HILDA BARAN BSN III
(See the answers on page 27)

PULMONALS Smum for babies and children

PULMONAL Elintantitussive with high codeine concentration

## PUIMONAL Expectrant

 antihistaminic / expectorant actionPick up your drug of choice from the PULMONAL family
MEPHICO Laboratories Jamhour - Lebanon

# A CLINICO - PATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION 

By Amin Arnaout

Beginning with this issue of Medicus, a series of case presentations will be started. The purpose is to provide benefit at different levels : For the attending a selfreassurance; for the resident a challenge and for the student an incentive for further reading about the disease entities that enter into the differential diagnosis.

We also hope that this would be carried further to a monthly C.P.C. as in other decent universities once the scape goat of lack of autopsy material has been surmounted.

The following scheme will be followed in this series. The case will be presented. The differential diagnosis will be placed at another place in the same issue to give the reader more time to think isolated from the temptation of casting a look, unintended though, at the diagnosis. The student also can have more time if he is interested. to consult current medical literature to clear a point or check a suggestion. At still another place, the anatomic diagnosis will be mentioned. This is followed by a preliminary list of references which one may consult if be needs further information on the disease entity.

## Fart 1: Case presentation

A 36 year old housewice complained of epigastric pain oc 12 hours duration. She had noted exertional dyspnea for six years with mild orthopnea. She was seen 14 years before admission. complaining of pain and swelling in the knees for one month. The right knee was swollen, with increase in skin temperature and grating on motion.

The Wasserman reaction was positive. A diagnos's of infectious arthitis was made. She returned 2 years later. complaining of pain in the leet knee. On examination a blowing systolic murmur was heard in the aortic area. The B.P. was $180 / 100 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$. A diagnosis of syphilitic aortitis was made. The spinal fluid was normal.

She returned again 5 years later complaining of pain in left knee. The cardiac findings were the same, B. P. being $162 / 100$. Urine exam showed a trace of albumin. Thereafter she was seen on one occasion with generalized urticaria and abdominal pain. The B. P. at that time was $155 / 88$.

Twelve hrs before admission. she suddenly developed pain in the epigastrium radiating to the interscapu-
lar region. The pain was intermittent, lasting 25-30 mins. with freedom between attacks for several moments. There was no nausea, no vomiting no abnormality in bowel function, or urinary symptoms. There had been no similar attacks previously.

## P. E. on admission :

Temp : $100.4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, Pulse : $100 / \mathrm{min}$. R. R. : $22 / \mathrm{min}$. B.P. $265 / 124 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$. the patient is obese, moaning and holding her abdomen. No palpable lymph nodes. Respiration rapid but lungs were clear. There was some enlargement of the heart to the left. The rate was rapid but of regular rythm. The sounds were of fair quality. A blowing systolic murmur was audible over most o. precordium, maximal at the base. The abdomen was obese. There was increased muscle tone and generalized tenderness with referred pain to the epigastrium on pressure over the lower abdomen, with rebound tenderness. There was marked tenderness to pressure in the epigastrium. The extremities were normal. Neurologic exam was physiologic.

## Course in Hospital :

The patient was digitalized, and the next morning a laparotomy was done. Following this the temp. remained between 100 and $102^{\circ}$, with pulse rate varying from $100-$ 120. She was restless, and perspired profusely. Each time she was taken out of 02 tent she had marked dyspnea with shallow excursions. Numerous tracheal rales were described. The abdomen remained tender, but she did not complain of pain. She seemed to be improving then died suddenly.

## Lab data:

Wassermann reaction : positive ; $\mathrm{Hb}: 11.5 \mathrm{gm} \%$;
WBC $: 20.000$
Urinalysis : SG 1.02. Pr \& sug : neg. ; $9-10 \mathrm{WBC} /$
HPF and 3-4 RBC/HPF. No casts.
BUN : 2.8mg \% ; Bilirubin $0.8 \mathrm{mg} \%$. TSP : $7.5 \mathrm{mg} \%$

EKG : normal sinus rhythm, left axis deviation. Marked sagging of the ST segments in all leads. Initial upward deflection in the single chest lead done. Record showed evidence of left sided enlargment and digitalis effect.

What is your differential diagnosis and what evidence do you have on the information given ?


Tops in stereo equipment (amplifiers, record-players, tape-recorders, etc.) And a large variety of records, from classics to the top of the pops.

## Part II Differential Diagnosis :

The first problem that one has to face is to determine whether the cause of pain was above or below the diaphram for as is well known, coronary thrombosis, pulmonary embolus or pneumonia in the lower lobes may falsely simulate some acute abdominal condition.

What subdiaphragmatic conditions may come to one's mind ?

1. Acute cholecystitis or empyema of gall bladder, this was in fact the pre op. diagnosis. However the pain was unusually severe and persistent, the degree of dyspnea incompatible, and the location of the pain and tenderness atypical.
2. Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis is an obvious possiblity; however pain high between the scapulae would be unusual.
3. Rupture of a peptic ulcer into the lesser sac is possible but the pain should be lower down, the tenderness more localized, and dyspnea and excessive elevation of B. P. would not be expected.
4. With the severe hypertension and with the record of some fluctuation in blood pressure on previous visits one might consider pheochromocytoma. A careful look at the symptoms leads one to discard this idea.
5. The recurrent pain in the knees, the attack of urticaria with abdominal tenderness, and the hypertension with epigastric pain suggest the possibility of polyarteritis nodosa with mesenteric thrombosis or acute lesions in the pancreas, stomach or gall bladder, but that would put unnecessary emphasis on rather uncommon events; the knee pain was probably related to her obesity, and the hives to something she ate.

Hence, of this variety of subdiaphragmatic conditions none stands out as an attractive possiblity. So one has to consider an intrathoracic disease. To stress few points again. the pain in this case was felt in the epigastrium but was severe between the scapulae ; dyspnea was an outstanding symptom. The onset was precipitous and there was no history of any preceeding attacks of pain or of any gastrointestinal symptoms. The pain and the maximum degree of tenderness were in the midline, between the scapulae and in the epigastrium.

Did this clinch to you the diagnosis ? If not follow the differential diagnosis further on.

## Part III Differential Diagnosis Cont'd

What intrathoracic disease might be the cause ? Pulmonary embolism might have such sudden onset and the source in a fat woman with hypertension could be either intracardiac or peripheral. The location of the pain would be unusual for an embolus large enough to cause such distress. It should be more prominent anteriorly. This subsequent course of events revealed nothing to suggest this diagnosis. In a fat woman, with syphilis and hypertension the 2 best possiblities and the most difficult to distinguish between with the information available, are : 1. Coronary insufficiency on an atherosclerotic or syphilitic basis
2. A dissecting aneurysm beginning just beyond the arch of the aorta.

In the presence of both syphilis and hypertension with probable atherosclerosis, it is difficult to tell which is the cause of coronary obstruction. It can sometimes be correctly predicted if symptoms of coronary insufficiency with pain have been present for a period of time. The pain due to enchroachment of syphilitic aortitis upon the coronary ostia may produce a suggestive clinical picture in that the pain is likely to appear more frequently at rest and to be more persistent. The presence of aortic insufficiency would also suggest syphilis. In this case there is no history of any previous attack with either syphilitic stenosis or coronary thrombosis on an atherosclerotic basis one would expect pain higher in the chest with more substernal localization. If the attacks were severe enough to cause such discomport with fever and leukocytosis. the blood pressure should not be at such an exaggerated level as it was in this case. The single EKG available shows only the changes one would expect with this degree of hypertension. With a dissecting aneurysm, the pain is usually sudden in onset and intense. Sometimes it appears first in the interscapular region or in the abdomen. The pain has a wider radiation in most instances than that of coronary thrombosis, rarely extends to the arms and is more likely to be persistent than is the pain of myocardial infarction. Preexisting hypertension is the rule, and even when the patient is prostrate with pain, the B.P. frequently remains up or rises to very high levels. Fever and leukocytosis are frequently present. The most significant objection is the possible presence of syphilitic aortitis which supposedly tends to protect against dissection. But on the

Whole a dissecting aortic aneurysm seems to be the cause of the patient's illness. If this diagnosis comes to be true, then rupture of this aneurysm into the pericardium, pleura or abdominal cavity is the possible cause of death.
(See the final diagnosis on page 27)

## Superiority of (Bactrim) Roche in acute and chronic respiratory tract infections



In a recently published double-blind study by Howells and Tyler <Bactrim) Roche was shown to be markedly superior to ampicillin and tetracycline in the treatment of acute respiratory infections.
In another double-blind trial Bam et al. found (Bactrim) Roche to rank at least equally with tetracyclines in the treatment of chronic bronchitis. They describe the drug as 'a front-line chemotherapeutic agent against chest infection'.
References: Bam, W. J., De Kock, M. A., Eksteen, A.: Combination of Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole (Bactrim)) in Treatment of Acute and Chronic Bronchitis; in: Proceedings of the 6th International Congress of Chemotherapy, Vol. 1, Progress in Antimicrobial and Anticancer Chemotherapy, pp. 1004-1007. Baltimore: University Park Press, 1970.
Howells, C. H., Tyler, L. E.: A Comparative Trial of Ampicillin, Tetracycline and a Combination of Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole in the Treatment of Respiratory Infections. Brit. J. clin. Pract. 25, No. 2, 77-80 (1971).
(Bactrim) is a Trade Mark

# RELATIONSHIP OF MALARIA TO SICKLE CELL DISEASE AND G-6 PD DEFICIENCY 

By George Salem

Sickle cell anemia is a chronic, hereditary hemolytic disease which is due to the inheritance $\mathrm{o}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{HbS}$; and is characterized by the substitution of valine to glutamic acid at the sixth position in the beta chain.

When the Hb molecule is deoxygenated, its beta chains move apart and the abnormal site (beta6 valine) becomes aligned with a complementary site on the alpha chain of another Hb molecule; they then become attached in a lock and key arrangement, and stack on one another. When stacking occurs, the RBC takes a new sickling form (Ref. 1, 2) and will be recognized as foreign by the reticuloendothelial system, and removed readily from the circulation.

G-6PD deciciency is inherited as a sex-linked recessive gene, and characterized by a very low concentration of the enzyme glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase in the RBC.

The RBC derives its energy from glucose; of this. $90 \%$ is broken down through the Embden - Mayerhoff pathway and $10 \%$ by oxidation via the hexose mono phosphate shunt that generates TPNH. In this:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Glucose }-6-\mathrm{PO} 4+\mathrm{TPN} \longleftrightarrow \mathrm{TPNH}+6-\text { Phos- } \\
\text { phoclugonate } \\
\text { Oxid. glutathione + TPNSH } \longleftrightarrow \longrightarrow \text { TPN + Red• } \\
\text { glutathione } \\
\text { Glutathione } \\
\text { Reductase }
\end{gathered}
$$

Therefore the concentration of reduced glutathione is decreased, and this is necessary for the inactivation of oxidant compounds which accumulate in the RBC, and affect the activity of ATPase. hexokinase, etc... which ultimately cause hemolysis by a change in membrane permeability, and RBC metabolism.

In studies conducted by doctors Fessos, Gelpi, Gilles. Allison (3.4.5.6.7.8. and 9.) they have all found a direct relationship between malaria endemicity in an area, and the increased incidence of sicklers and G-6PD deficient individuals.

There are four theories concerning the protective mechanism afforded by sickle cell trait against malarial infection:

1. Malarial parasites derive most of their nutrition from the Hb of the host RBC. Therefore; it is now inefficient in case of abnormal $\mathrm{Hb}(\mathrm{HbS})$ with reduced solubility and high viscocity (3).
2. In a study done in Nigeria (10) on individuals with sickle cell trait, they were found to have a higher concentration of globulins than matched individuals living in the same area, of the same age and with Hb AA.
3. Falciparum infection of the placenta with its large vascular spaces and slow circulation, would cause similar interruption of the malarial life cycle in sickling women, and might lead to decreased incidence of aborfion, prematurity, and still-births. (5)
4. This theory I think is the most plausible one: The RBC's parasitized by falciparum trophozoites might be arrested in internal capillaries long enough so that oxygen consumption of the parasite, as well as the normal oxygen loss to the tissues cause sufficient hypoxia to induce sickling. This sickled cell would be more likely to be phagocytized causing destruction of the parasite, and interruption of its life cycle (5)

Moreover; the mechanism for G-6PD deciciency protection against malaria is the following :-

Protein synthesis is a very active process within the malarial parasite inside the RBC. If it is decreased, then the proliferation of the parasite is hindered.

It was found that oxidized glutathione in excess of normal cellular concentration inhibits protein synthesis (12,) therefore causes death of the malaria parasite and interrupts its life cycle.

Such protective mechanisms have interesting application of which one example will be given. :

Dr. Lehmann (13) believes that the sickle cell gene pool originated and increased in the Arabian gulf area due to its concurrence with malarial endemicity, the same phenomenon being exhibited elsewhere after sickle cell disease was exported to other countries.

# Now take the oral route to the l.M.effect 

## New broad-spectrum



## amplified absorption... amplified blood levels... amplified scope for oral therapy

PIVATIL Capsules in acute/chronic infections due to susceptible organisms
naximal bactericidal blood levels average about 3 times higher than those obtained with molar equivalent doses of oral ampicillin

- absorption from the G.I. tract exceeds 90\% on an average, compared to about $40 \%$ absorption with oral ampicillin
a lower incidence of diarrhea than with oral ampicillin (due to almost complete absorption from the upper intestine, and therefore less disturbance of the intestinal flora)
Note: Detailed information is available to physicians on request.
(SDD Merck sulap \& DoHme ımernational where todays theory is tomorrows therapy


## REFERENCES

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## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE ANSWERS

1. Charles Dickens, Daniel Defoe, Sir Arthur Cognan Doyle, Cervantes, Boris Pasternack, Emily Bronte.
2. Hitler
3. Don Quixote
4. Nietzsche
5. William Tell
6. Marice De Soley
7. Shah Jihan of India, 22 years, in 1630
8. Gustave Eiffel, 1879
9. 3500 kilometers
10. Costantinople and Byzanta
11. Lot
12. Helvetia
13. Azteck, Incas, Maya.
14. Charles Lindberg in 1927
15. Honsho, Kiosho, Hokkaido, Shikoku.
16. Etna
17. Venice and Morano
18. Robert de Sorbonne
19. The Caspian Sea
20. Waitomo
21. 1912
22. Jupiter
23. 1930
24. The Humming bird
25. No, a dead man cannot marry
26. Vixen, Duck, Sultana, Goose.
27. The racoon
28. Byzantine
29. Radin
30. Cheops (Khoto), Chephren (Khafra), Mikerinos (Mankara')
31. Memphis
32. Charles 1
33. Titus
34. In Nazareth

## CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Part IV : Anatomic diagnosis :
Dissecting aneuryms of aorta from just below the left subclavian mouth down into the left common iliac, with rupture into the left pleural cavity, left hemothorax, pulmonary emphysema, cardiac hypertrophy. Arteriosclerosis and arteriolosclerosis. Diffuse in adrenal arteriolosclerosis with slight scarring of kidneys. Surgical absence of gall bladder and cystic duct.

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2. Palmer, R.F., and M.W. wheat, Jr. : Treatment of dissecting aneurysms of the aorta, Ann. Thorac. Surg., 4:38,1967.


## ويسألونك لماذ1 الموب

ويسـيألونك لماذا الحرب . . .
لماذا اراقة الدماء والقتل والضرب ؛
. . . ســألو نك متعجـبين
وكأنها معر كة عــادية . . .
وركأنها حرب تقليدية . . . . معر كة مدفع
 يتقانلون من اجلِ رقعة ارضن واستتعباد شعب . . . وكنها معر كة عــادية . . . قد تكون . . . . بالنســـبة لهم
 مصر كة القيم والاخلاق . . . . معركة المسـتقبل المنير معر كة الحق . . . معركة القضـاء على الباطل
معركة شـعب سلخت منه أرضه وسر قت منـه كرامته 6

 امة أبت الذل والمــار . . .
امة تحالف ضدها الكثيرون . . . فكان حليفها المانها بهمادنهــــــ

ايمانها بالتحق . . . ( غ غرورها " وطمو حها . . .
امة فر قها الباطل فـجمعتها الدعوة لاحقاق الـجق ونصرهة العدل ك امة ابت الذل والعار . . . الجت خيـانة الباديء والتر اث . . . أبـــ نصرة الثــيطلان

 من اجل الحق لا من اجل الباطل
احِل انها معر كة الحق . . . . معركة القضـاء على الباطل انها حق لحرب هائلة . . . انها مصركة هصير . . . لا بل معر كـة المصير . . المصر
فتحية للذين سقوا بلمائهم طر قات النصر تحية لاولائك الابطال . . . البنـــاء امتي
 تحية لامة انجبت هكذا رجــال ولالكل من شـارل ويشـارلـ في صنـع النصر

ولا شك في ان يوم النصر قريب . .
يو م يتحردر فيه الانسـان العربي من غلال الباطل والانستعهوار
يوم تمود فيـه اللتراب قدسـيته و للــــعوب اوطانها . . . وانه ليـووم قريب . .

نديم كــرم


متحلة ثقافية اجتماعية فكرية تصدر عــن جمعية طلاب الطب في الجامعة الامير كية في بيروت


هيئة التحرير :
ادليت عيناتي
نديم كــرم حافظظ الزين نقولا ابو دزق

الموشد : الدكتور نديم قوطاس $* * *$

في هذا العدد

-
人6V
1.69 سمديكوس ايام زمان
 - قضيـة الصـحة في لبّنان

ـ العرب . . . والطب !

كل ما يكتب في هذه المجلة يقبر عن رأى
كاتبه اذا ذيل بتو قيعه . ما لم يو قـع يُمبر عن
-راي هيئة التتحرير

## كلمة رئيس جمعية طالاب الطب الدكتور

## حسان الثريف في الجمعية العهومية يوم الاثنين 10 تثرين الاول

مـجموعة من خهـسـة اطباء محملة بصـنانديق من المقاقير ومــن
 الو قت ذاته تألفت لجان اخرى التعمل بصورة مسـتـديهة فى الحجقول التالية :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& \text { r } \\
& \text {. r }
\end{aligned}
$$

§ - وضـع الترتيبات لتأمين استمرارية ذهاب الو فود الطبية الى العاصـهة الـــورية

و في مستتشفى المؤ اسـاة كان اطباؤنا يعملون بالتعاون مـع
الدكتور عبد الر حيم ملحس 6 الذي كان قد الد ترأس وفـي الما طبيا
 وسيعطينا تقريرا عن انجازانه وانـجازات الاخـــــوان ان في القطر


 السـوريين وفي تأمين سـر بعثاتنا الطبية من والى دمشـق الانـين

بعد ايفـاد بعثات طبيــــة الى دمشـق لمستـت جمعيتنا الحاجة لارسـال وفد آخر الى القّسم الشـهمالب مسـن سبوريا


 وتم جمعها في ملفات خاصـة في ادراج جمهعيـة طلاب العب وستبقى نصـو هـا رسـهية لدينـا .

اخير أود ان الفت نظر الحاضرين الى انـهـ هــن الان
 لـككون مكانا يلتقي فيه جميع من يرغب في في العمل مــن خلا

 التحرير الثشامل لذا فهي بحاجة دائمة المى عناصر تملك الـورادرة العمل الدائم وتعر ف حب العطاء . لقد آن دور كــل طالب طب وكل استاذ طب لكـي يسـاهم في معركـــة المصير ومتـتى


 القادمة بل دبما على اثشهر وسنين لان المعركة طويلة والطريق شـاقة وصـبـة

ايهها الاخو ات ايها الاخوة
قبل ان اببأ ببجث النقاط التي زتحن بصددها اليوم ك
 الان ير جع الى المجهد العظيم الذي بذله طلاب الطب خاصة




 , لم . المستير

في هذه القاعة بالذات كانت لنا معكم لتــاءات عديدة 6


 الظروف الراهنـة التي تجتازها هذه المنطقة هن آلعالم .

دقيقة صمـت حعادا علـى آدواح شهدائنـا

قبل ان اخو ض في المو ضوع الرئيسـي لجمهويتنا العهومية
اليوم اود ان اذكر الحاضرين بانحضر الجمعيتين الــابقتين : بعد درس دقيق لامكانية المسـاهوة في المعر كة الحالية ، تالـر

 قامت البعثة بمهمتها خير قيام وقدمت تفور دجوعها تقريرا عن ابْحاثها واستنتاجاتها . وعلى ضـوء تاك الملومات سـافرت

## عرسِر وجنازة

كالفر اشـات . . . كالفر اشـات احتر قت عنــل موعدهـا العالي في سـماءنا الزر قاء . المقاتلة الجميلـــة انقضت 6 وانطلق الصـاروخ مثل الصاعتة ، مثل الرعـــل 6 كالشـهابا ك يبحث عنها . . . . يتبعها . . . . يريدها . وتر اه . . . . تهرب منـ4 كفر يسـة النسر . . . ينـحني' خلفها بسرعة البرق مخلفا, ورائه
 قصصـا من الماضي . . . وترسم خطو طـر الامل بالمستقبل .

يلتغيان . . . يلتحمهـان . . . و فـجأة تو لد شـهلة مــن نار . . . وينتهي المخاض . . . . ويموت رجـهـل . . . . وتبكـى السـماء رذاذا هـــن المعلن الاحروق . ومن النــار التــى
 الحزينة المد فونة في اعماق اعماقنا . تذكرنا بعرس الطائرأ التي عاثـت بدون لقاء 6 ترمـي اللدمــار في الارض بلون رقيب 6 وتند فـع خفيفة حرة الى اعلى ؛ مقّهقهة تر قص علــــى


و في جنازة فرغم موت الدمار في سمماءنا 6 ورغم بشـائر المبـتقبل التيى
 . مات

في جنازة الفراشـات مشىى الفرح والحزن صـامتين 6
 اشرق . في جنازة الغلراشات غاص الفكر غي الاعماق . . . ..





عبد الرحيّم ما=شس

> ـ روما احتر قت يا مـجنون
> روما إبقى من نيرون - روما لن تفهم اشـعارك • دروما تتحظظها عن غيب - روهل ستقطع او تارك
> الحاني تصعد من قلبي
> - في صـوتك ذل التاريخ • في صـوتي غيظ الصـاروخ - الدرب طويل م - ياهـ اذا باءك
> ه لن أصلب

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - وجرا }
\end{aligned}
$$

- ماذا في كفك

> - في وجهك انون البفض • في وجهي لون الارض - فاسبك سيغ كـهمحر اثا
> • 'م تترك لي من ارضمي ميراثا
> -
-
با هذا 6 يشـفيك الرب
يا هنا جا جرب طهم الـحب
با هنا
افستح لالثشهس الدرب •

## سميح القاسم

( اختارها لميديكس الدكتور
عبد الرحيم ملحس

## كل الطاقات من أجل المعركة

ظلت الجمعيـة في حالـلـة انمعـــاد دأمم كما ظلت غر فة الجمعية مفتو حة امام جميع الر اغبين في المشـاركة في هذه


 من الاشادة بالدور الفعال الذي لعبــه الدكتور عبد الر حيم ملحس والتخدمات الصححية والـجر احية التي قام بها في كل - من دمشـق واللاذتية
 ارسلت الى سـوريا بلغ حو الي 1 الف الف ليرة لبنـانية عدا الكميمة
 الكرام تحت شـعار دعم المعر كة . كما وتسعىى الـجهمية الى ارسـال المزيد من المسـاعدات الطبية

كا انه لا بل من الاثـارة الى الجهد النكبير اللذى بذله الاكثير هن تلامذة الطب ان يكن في حقـلـل تجميعع الادويــــة

 ورغم ضنغط البر امـج الدراسيـة . كما انه لا بلد من الاثشـارة
 معنو يا ــ اللني قلدمه عدد غير قليل من السـاتذتنا الكر ام م

ان الجهود الذي بذلها طلابنا !واسسطـة جمعيتتهم لخـير
 ;صر مشرق ومستتقبل افضل . . . (( أسرة اللتحريز )
$\qquad$

مؤتمسر صحفــي !
 الاول 6 عتد اللدكتور عبد الر حيم هلحسس و فريقه الطبر مؤتمرا صصحفيا بحضور رئيسى جمعية طلاب الطب . حضر المؤ تمسر عدد كبير من مراسـلي الصـحف العربيـة والاجنبية . . و قـــ اشـاد الدكتور ملحسى بالانتصـارات العربية وبالروح المعنوية العالية التي تعم الثـنعب السوري

التتحرك الرانع الذي قامت به ( ( جمعية طلاب الطب " من اجــل دعم المعركة القائمـة بـــن قو اتنـا المحاربة والقو ات الصهيونية المعتدية ان يدل على شيء 6 فهو يلـل على الوعي والاحسـاس بالمسـوُولية عند الكثير من طلاب الطب فیى الججامعة الامير كية في بيروت .

فمنا اليهو الاول لنشـونب التُتال احسى الكثير من طلابنا بخخطورة المو قفـ واهمهية وجوب المشـاركة في معر كة التـحرير

 حضر ها عدد غفير من الطالاب وبعض الاس الانـاتذة و فــي هـنا


 اخرى • و!


كــل يؤدي دوده فـي المعركـة :

دمشتق لدراسة الحاجات الطبيــة وامكانيــة المثــاركة فــى تحقيق وضـع صحي افضل

في دمشـق قابلت البعثـة عددا من المسـؤولين الـسـوريين واجتهعت بالدكتود عبد الرحيم ملحسى 6 ثم عــادت بتقرير مفصل تم على اثره ارسال كمية كبيرة من الادوية والادوات الجر احـية مـع عدد من طلاب السـنـة الخامســة " ووطبيب مقيم") اللى مستتشـفى المؤ اسـاة في دمشـق

## جلنــة الطب الاجتماعي <br> ( رابطلة طلاب الطب - رابطة طلاب التمريضى )

تعد لجنة الطب الاجتماعي من اهم لجان جمعية طلاب الطب واكثر ها انتاجا . هذه اللجنة انشـأت في مـحاولة لهدم الهوة الثــاسعة بين طالب الطب والمجتمع الذي يعيش فيـ،


 وذلك خلال الاشـهر القادمة .
 لبر نامجها الصسحي في خمس من قرى قضاء النبطية : ارتون - يحهر - كفرتبنيت - زوطر الشر قيـة وزوطر الفربية ويتضهن هذا المرنامعج :
1 - التلتيح ضـد الثـلل والشـاهوق والخانوق والكزاز .
.
ب - تزويد الامهات الهحو امل والاطفال سيـئى التمغلذ
. بالفيتامينات الضرورية

و قد قامت اللجنـة بالنشـاطات التحضـيرية ا1اتالية حتى : الآ

1 مجالي الصـحة والتفذية والتنسـيق معها
r - r الاتصمل بأهالي القرى واقامة علاقات وثيقة معڭم مـع القيام بالتعبئة الاعلاميـة اللازمة في هذه القرى


الفرى وحالتهم الاجتماعيـة .

الصححة في لبنان وطرق العناية الصـحية بالام والطفل • ( و قد حقتت اللجنة هذه المحاضرات في الاسبوعين الماضيين ) .

هذا و قد بدأت اللجنـــة في حملــة التلقيح والتثتيـف
 الأر قية وزوطر الفربية

## رسائـــل الى الحهـرر

ما كان يخذطر بيالي في يوم من الايام ان تكون الحر كات الطلابية بمثل هذه الجدية وبمشل هذا الو الاسفـ ان اقول ان الفكرة التــي كانت في راسـي عـن طلاب

 اضيت من ان نضيمهه بالمدح ، انه وقت المهل

رائع حقا ما تفعلون فبعد ان عشـت بينكم هــــنـه الايام
 ايدي شـباب مشلكم فلو ان كل واحد في هـــذه الامة يقو م فى مجالله و في نطاقعمله بمثلما ما قهتم به لكانت الـو الدنيا بألفخخير


 ليعيدوا لهذا الوطن كله عزته وليعلهوا الدنيا انه قد ابـ ابت ان تذل النغو س الكرام وان عرين العروبة بيت حرا

بعض منكم يا اخور تي ذهب اللى سـورية في الايام الماضيـة ورأى بأم عينه وعر فـ مثلي او اكثر منى كيف تسـير الامور


 باالظلة 6 أحاطوا به ولم يتركوه حتى قبض عليه رجال الامن .

اح'ى ما قر أت في هذه الايام كلاما اظن انه للاديبة غادة السـمان التي قالت انه كان عيد غفر انهم مضهار عيد غفر انـا حقا هذا هو عيدنا الحقيقي انه عيـدنا كلنا من جـبال طوروس الى اليهمن ومن اول العر اق لآخر المفرب .

الدنيـ بخّير طالا انتم معنا

ولسـو فـ يبقى النصر مقترنا بما فعلتم وما فعلنا .

حيعيـ إو دثدهزة

## Geigy psychotropic agents

J. R. Geigy S.A., Basle (Switzerland)

## Anafranil

Antidepressant
Beneficially influences the depressive syndrome as a whole. Acts chiefly against psychomotor retardation and existential anxiety
Insidon ${ }^{\circ}$
Psychosomatic harmonizer Sedative, antidepressant, stabilizing

## Tofranil ${ }^{\circ}$

Thymoleptic
To lighten depression. If depression is masked by somatic symptoms, the effect is itself primarily somatic

## Tegretol

Psychotropic anti-epileptic agent Lightens personality-changes associated with epilepsy. Helps the epileptic to integrate into society. Specific in trigeminal neuralgia

# دراسة اجتماعية اقتصادية عن منطقة القوى الأمامية 

## : 1


 19§..











> r ـ الوضهع الثقاففيَ :

بينما تو جد مدارس ابتدائية في معظهم القرى لا تو جــد


 لم يلتحقوا بمر اكزهم ولا يزال عدد كبير من التلاميذ خاريج الصسفو فـ حتى اليؤ •

 بان . 9 ٪ منهن اميات وليس هه الك ربات اسر لهن شهــــــادة نانوية او حتى تكميلية
r ـ الوضع السكني والصحي :
تدل الار قام ان .7\% من المسـاكن مؤ لفة من غر فة واحدة او غر فتين

- . داخلها

من الططبعمب ان يكون لكّل طالب رأي في المتمهع النى .يميش فيه 6 خاصـة اذا كان مو الطنا لا فـيفا •

وريهكمنـا القول ان هذا الرأي مبني ، مبدئيا 6 عأــى عاملين اذين :

- واقع هذا المجتهع أي تكو ينه وخصـائصه .

المطزو وة حول تكر ينه .










جرت الدراسـة في ثلاثة مراكز :

الرمادية 6 صديقين ، دير عامص ، الـياض 6 رشكانية .
منطقة ثانية : مركز ياطر وتلحقها القرى التالية : كفرا،
بيت ليف 6 صربين ، رشافـ .
منطقة ثالدة: : مر كز يارين وتلحقهـــــا القرى والزارارع التالية : رامية والحـالحاني ؛ القوز


وهذه القرى جميعها تقع في قضـاء هسور وقضاء بنـت


لن نعطي هنـا التفاهميل شن طرق جهع المعلومات او عن اسلوب البحث بل النتائج الاجمالية للدراسة .

## بطاقات صحية لابناء الجنوب

قامت لجنة الطب الاجتماعي يوم الاحد في غ تشر يسـن الثاني بحملة تزقيح في قريتي زوطر الثـر قية وزوطر الغربيـة ( قضاء النبطية ) وذلك ضسمن اطار برنامجها العام الهـادفـ الى تطوير الوضع الصتحب جي قرى جنوبي لبنان •

شمهلت الحملة حو الي . . طالب وطالبة من طلاب الطب والتمريض والصـحة العامة ؛
 الثلاثيخ • هذا وقد تم توزيـع بطاقات صـحية مبتكرة لعائلات القريتين المذكورتين (انظر الصسورة)

## | <br> ر(ابطة طلابب الطب - لجنة الطب الاجثاعي <br> الجامهة. الامير كية <br> -

## بطـــاقة صتحيــة للعــانلة



تتحتوي هذه البطاقات على اسسماء كل من الام والابب
 تو اديخ اعططاء الجرعات الاختلفة من اللقاحين . كمــا وتحتو الاري الـبطاقات ايضا على بعضى قو اعد المحافظة على الصـحة العامة
 معلومات عن نوع الدم لكل من افر اد الالسرة .

والـجدير بالذكر انالحمهلة شـمات معظم الطغال القربتين
 اولادهم الصصحي

منازل المنطقتين الثانية والثالثة (V0) (\% من جهع ماء الثـتاء .
 داخل المنزل في 00٪ من المسـاكن •

وسائل التدفئة بدائية : الحطب (Vo او المازوت (

الكهرباء مو جودة على الطرق العامة غير ان قسـما كبيرا
 عند معر فة دخل الـــكان في هذه الـ طقة .

من ناحيـة الغدمات المستحية تلدل اللـراسسة انهـا تنعلم
 الصَحـة وطبيب خاص وطبيب اسنان . الاكثرية العظمى مــن سكان المنطقة الاولى تذهب الى صور للمعـاينة . اما في المناطق



 الو صفات الطبية وتوزيع الادوية حسـب الو صـية المات الطبيـة المو جودة لدى الاهلنـ )
-

 .
 (\% \% \% من العائلات دخلها اقل من . 1 § ليـرات شهريا .

لن نطيل المقال اكثر من هنا وسنـحاول الِجاد دراسـات
 قليلة 6 خاصـة اذا الردناها علهية بكل مـا تعنـيه هذه الكلمة من

 الو اقع صصحيح اليضا بالنسـبـة للمنا قـثـة العلمية لهذا الو اقع • والى اللقاء

## نيـيل السبيريدون

## هـبيكس أليام زمانز



أعلى الصفحة ) ، ثم على (الصفحة الثانية ، بحث كتبه سليم صعب - سنة رابعة - بعنوان : ( الملاريا ... في طريق التصفية ه هـ . وي الصفحة y، كتب حسين رشيد رأيـه في پ أين تنتهي مهة الطبيب " حيث شدد على أن الدور الاجتاعي اللطبيب أم

 تنتهي بأن يعالج فرداً مريضا ، إن منا العلاج خطرة في في في طريق طويل خطوة لا تجدي إن بقيت مصانع الموت تعمل ليل نهار ، وفي كل بيت ه .

غلان القسم العربي ئـــــلـ ابن سينا يداوي مريضا ( انظر الصورة ) ، يتفق مع المقـــــال التالي - صفحة 1 ه و 9 - وهو


كنا جالسين نتدارس المقالات الواردة الى القسم العربي من








 ولتصفع سوية هذا العدد :

القسم العربي من البلة يبـدأ بكلمة العدد ( التي قرأتوها في

بالمسائل الجنسية ، ويخلص أخير اً الى المطالبة بتدريب أفضل في | المسائل الطبية - الاجتاعية - المنسية

في الصفحة التاسعة يبدأ قسم بعنوان » Hossip "
 "Hospital Gossip" " وينقل إلِنا فيه صور, أ حـة من الحياة
 ننقل إليكم منها هذه الصورة :

* One of the favorite sentences of Dr. Antyppa was The following :
"I have ten eyes twenty ears and a long tongue". After one week in surgery the new 4th years found out that Dr. Antyppa has at least one more virtue : - he doesn't over exagurate.
ثم ننتقل الى الصفحة
 أخبار الرياضة ـ ثم تتسلل المقالات كا يلي :
- انتبار المعلومات الطبة اعداد زاهي حوا ـ صفمة «skal» in Surgery
:The lighter side of Medicus» حبال ؛ وننقل منه هذه اللقطات :
* Patient: «Doctor, what I need in something to stir me up - something to put me in a fighting frame. Did you put any thing like that in the Perscription ?"
Doctor : «No. You will find that in the bill."
* Doctor: «There goes the woman I love»

Friend: "Why not marry her"
Doctor : "Can't afford it, she's my best patient"
ومن اه.تحان للنذكء ننقل ما يلي :

- Can you lend me some money? (a) 25 pts. for «yes» (b) 10 pts. for «no»
- «Mr. Tilikian, could you please focus it a little bit?» is a famous quatation from
(a) The Bible.
(b) The Koran.
(c) The book of anatomy.
(d) A Medical student.

وفي الصفهحة سץ ينتهي القسم الانـكـيزي ص.قال بقلم فلورنس
"The role of the Nurse today" فلورز بعنو ان الى اللقاء في العدد القادم حـثث نستعرض المزيد من ذكريات مـديكس . . فنعيش هنيهات مـع تلاهنة الأهس ؛ أطبـــاء اليوم -في مشا كلهم وآرأهr

حيارات ، يعدد فـيه أهم من مار س الطب في التاريخ العربي مبينـ آثار م وفضلهم في هذا المجال . على الصفحة • ا نقرأ ״ ا مقامات
 المعروف للمقام.ـــات والني يمتمد على الستحع وطريف اللكلام والأحداث ويِوي فيها تصوره لكيفية معاناة أهــل الفضاء من



 من شهر اله شهر « كتهها في هذا العدد زياد الر افعي ويعرض فيهـا بعضأ من ... خواطره .
 "وادي الأشُّاح" (The Valley of Shadows ) - انظر الالصورة - وفي داخل العدد ( صفحة
 المقال حول بعض الأسئلة \# الو جودية ه :
"What is it that gives value to life ? "
"What is the meaning of death ? "
يستعرض فيه الكKتب باختصار بعض الآراء حول هنا الموضوع.
في بدإيـة القسم الكعلمي - صفهة 0 - كتب سأمي حريق
( سنة ثالثة ) مقالاً بعنوان :
«New Outlook to Medical Research in A.U.B."

 رئيس تحرير المجلة ، فقد كتب في الصفحة السابِيجة مقالُا بعنوا ان:
"The Sexual Behavior of Medical Students"
يبحث فيه خطأ القول بأن الأطـــاء هم خبر اء في أمور الجنس ك

 للزو جهن ، ثم يقول : "Most Medical Students Are Fairly naive and" Anxious about Sex



## العنصرية الصّيو نية في مناهج التعليم الاسر ائيلية

والزراعية الاولية . وتقتصر الدراسات الاكاديمية في جميعع
 المدارس المهنيـة والمدارس الزراعية كل منهــا على نوع ع والـا في حين ان هنالك عدة أنواع من المدارس المهنية والز اليهودية. و هنالـايضا فرق فيعدد ساعات الـوا الدر اسـة فالفلسطيـنى بداوم ساعات اقـلـل مـن 'ساعات اليه-ودي وايضا فالعرب يلداومون خمسسة ايام اسبوعيا مقابل ستة اليام لليهود ومدة السنـة الدرا اسية عند اليهود الطول منها عند المرب

بـ ان اصــع مـنخفضا بكل مقياس من المقايِس سواء بالنـــبـة الى اليهود جي اسر ائيـل او بالنسـبة للاجئين الفلسـيطينيـين في البلاد العربية، ويمكن ملاحظل ذلك من خلال الارقام التالية :

ففي حين تبلغ مددل نسـبـة الطلاب الاعرب الى مـجموع ع

 كليـات المعلمين وتتدنى اللى مــا يقرب من 1٪ في الدراسـات الجامعية . وهذا في حين ان معهل نسـبـة السـكان العربن الى



 المهنية و (6 \% في الدراسات الهندسـية الجامعيـة .
 الى البنتت العربية التــي كان نصديب تجهيلها ضعفـ الثــهـاب العربي فقل زاد عدد الطالبات العربيات في المدارس الثانورية في اسرائيل الى اقل من الضعغن طو ال

ويمكن ان تكون النسـبة الـحالية الكر و ضـو حا في عملية الاججحاف التـسي يعينسهـا المو اطن العر.بسي تحت الاحتــلال الا الصهـيوني 6 فهن كـل الابتدائي يصل الى زهاية المر حلة الابتدائية oV طالبا يتنقــل

 اسر_ائيل مسيـاسة التـجهيل عن طريق ابقاء مستوى التعليـم - هز يلا ال3ى اقصى حد ممكن

السرأئيل كدولة قامت على الاسـتعبـاد والعنصرية منغ

 الاجتتماعي وتكريس العنصرية اليهودية عن طريق القض القوناء على



وعمدت اللدولة الصههيونية الــى معـــالجة المر المواطنـين العرب عن طريق (الـحكم العسكري") الني يعيش تحت وطئته


 الحیـاة الاقتصادية والسِياسيـة والاجتماعية والثقا فية وتنفيـذ لسـيـاسة الارهاب الفردي والجماعي • و قد مارست اسرائيل
 ولكن في العمالة و في الاجور و قصرت عهـــل العـربّ علــــى الخلدمات الحقيرة .

## 

1




 و قوميتهم في حـَين تعطي لليهودي كافة الحقفوق جي القـول




 تقلم تلريبا مرَنيـا وزراعيا للططلاب العرب .







- و جود نظــام خاص بتعليـــم المربـ يشر فـف عليـــــهـه بنسكل مباشر احد المسـؤو ولين الاسرائيليين تكون مههته متلائهة مـع انتاج جيل فلسـطيني عاجز •
 المر احل التي تلي مر حلة التعليم الابتدائي حتى لا تتيح الفر صة المام القيـادات التيابة والكفؤ ـ تضييت مجالات الاختصـاصـات امــــــام الثــــــــاب العربي خاصة النو احي التكنو لو جية والفنية . وبالذات وبات فـى
 افسـاح المجال امام التو جه لالمرانسات الادبية فقطـ
 - مهكن
 جه الود والاعجاب نتحو اسر ائيل واشـاعة جو الاحتقار والاهانة للانسـان العربي 6 وغرس عدم الثقة بالامة العربية .


## الاتتحــادات الطلإبيــة لا لوقف اطللاق النـلر

عقدت الاتحادات الطلابية في لبنـان 6 الجتماعا تدارست
 التب نتجت عن الحرب الرابعة بين العرب والسرائيل • وقل المدرت الاتحادات الطلابية بيانا دعت فيــه الى الاسـتمرار في القتال من اجل تلر تحرير كامل التران الو الوطنى

 هي التي تؤدي لتحرير الاراضهي المربية . و الا السرائيل اثبتت دائما انها لا تهترم قرارات الامم المتحدل و كما صرح البيـان بأن قرار و قف اطلات النار لن يضـع حــ الها


واكد البيان بأن لالشـعب الفلسـططيني الـحت في تقريـر
 الاخخى التي تلتزم بها منظهة التتحرير الفلسـطـينـيـة كمهشل


واهابت الاتحادات الطلابية في بيـانها بجمميع الفئات ان


وو قع البِيان الاتـحادات الطلابية في : الجامعة اللمبنانية،

 اتحاد طالـة العر اق 6 اتحاد طلمبة سـوريا 6 اتـحاد طلبة الـو اتحاد طلبة البحرين . . .


حتى العناة الصعفيرة ذم تـجّو من النفتيش !

اضافة الى ذالك فان الظرو فـ المادية التي تحيطـ بالطلبة لعرب قاسـية فقل ادت قاة بناء المدارس المى تكدس الطلانب


 ن تمييز عنصري في التعيين و قلة فرص المتخر جين لايـجـــاد لعمل المناسب وانعز ال المثقفين العرب عن مـجتهعهمر سواء




 العر.ي والتراث القوهــي بينهـــا تضـخم تاريــتخ السرائيـل . .

و الطالب العربي مرغم على دراسـة التاريخ اليهودى كله



 ن عمليات القر منـة والقتل بين متختلف الطو ائف الاسدلاميية.



 -

لذلك فان السرائيل وهي تشـن حملة المو اطن العر.ـــى

 لاسرائيلية مكانها وذلك بو اسـطة :

## اللغة العربية • لغة علم وفكر 1؟1

بقلم : حافظل الزين

,الدراسات العلمية الصادرة بلفات اجنبية ، ناقلة اياها الى اللفة العربية
 الاستعمال في الجامعات الى جانب المصطلحات الاجنبيـــة ، وذلك كمقدمة اهخطوات اوسـع في مـجال تعريب الدراسـة الـي § ــ التدرج في ادخال للفة العربيــة كلفــة التدريس



 ورجيزة جدا اذا ما قيسـت بمقياس الاهمهية التاريخية الهذه الخطوة
0 - تر جمة جميع اطروحات الماجستير والدكتوراة التى
يتقدم بها طلاب الجامعات الى اللفة العربيــة ، وذلك ولك بقصـد اغناء المكتبة العلمية العربية باحدث الابحاث .

## بقيت هنالك نقطتان لا بد من تو

1 - ان استعمال اللفة المربية كأداة للتعبير العلهــي لا يعني بالضرورة ان علينا اضعاف معر فــة التلميذ باللفات الاجنبيـة 6 فالوسائل التربوية الحديثة تكفــلـل للتلميذ الماما

 مثلها مثل درس الرياضيـات الذي يعطي باللفة العربية ! r
 الحديثة التي تبتدع كل سنة . . . وليس اسْهل من الر الرد على مثل هذا الزعم : ان تضاع فر جهود عشـرات الم المتر جمين الضـالعين

 ترجمة المواد العلمية تأكد لي بعدها ان ليس من من كلمة تمصى

 مما يسـهح لها مجاراة باقي اللفات العالمية، بل والتفوق عليها.

ان مدى انتــــار لغــة ما ومكانتها في العـنـالم 6 يرتبط مباشرة بالتقدم الفكري والعلمي للناطقين بها ، فلنتوجه جيميعا TI البقية على الصفيتحة

يكثر الكلام من وقت لآخر عن وجوب نتل الدراسة فى ميدان الاختصـاصـات العلمية والفكرية مــن اللفات الاجنبية الى اللغة المربية . وهذا الانتقــال يشكل مـــن حيث المـر المبدا
 اقدامها في طريق الحضـارة والتقدم العلمسي ك، بحيث تكون لنفسها مركزا علميا مرمو قا بين الامم 6 عليهـا الـيا ان تستختدم لفتها القومية كأداة للتعبير العلمي 6 خاصة اذا
 فاستخدام اللفة العربية كادداة للتعبير العلمي في عالمنا العربى، يشكل خطوة اولى واساسيـية نحو اعادة الثقة بالنفس للامـي العربية ، ودفعها قدما على طريق التقدم العلمي . لقد حان الما
 الضاد ويخنقها ، تمهيدا لازالتها مـن التـن التداول ، لانه فقط
 , قتل عزة نغسـه وطمو حه ، و قطع صلته بماضهيه العظيم .

لكن هذا الانتقال ليس بالسـهو لة التي يتصوروها البعض؛ عهن ينظرون اليه بمنظار الحاضر الضيق م • ان الاطار الو حيد
 العلمي المحض ؛ ويتمشل في حتمية اقتر ان طمو حنا وعملا ولمانـا في سبيل التقدم العلمي باستخخدام اللفة العربية كأداة للتعبير بنسكل مطرد 6 سنـة بعد سنة ، وتلك مسوُولية الاختصاصوين من مثقفينا قبل غير هم . اما كيف تم تم عملية الانتقال هذه ، فليس افضل من تجارب امتنا العربيــة نبراسا الـا يضيء لنـا الطريق • تحقيق هذأ الهدف يحتـــا مسماثلة للمرحلة التي حوات الفاتحين العرب من قـبائل متأخرة، الى صانعي احدى اعظظم حضارات التاريخ واورصلتهم الى قمة
 الامبراطورية العباسية ودولة الاندلس .

اما متطابات هذه المر حالة الانتقالية فتتلخصص بما يلي : 1 - قيام حملة توعية واسععة النطاق ، ترستخ في اذهمان



 ق الحقول العلمية كبحيث تلاحق هذه الحر كة احدث الابجحاث

## فٌضِية

## ارنست شَوْري

عن اي نوع كان خاصهة في ما يتعلق بمتطلبات الشُـعب الحـياتية كالفذاء والدواء .
 كان الجْواب في فصل " اعمال الحكومات المتماقبة "، :

$$
1 \text { - في حقل الو قاية : }
$$

- تم القضاء عالى الملاريا في لبنان بعد ان كانت تصسيب اكثر من عشرين الف شتخص سنـويا الميا - قضي على الجدري
 وذلك بواسـطة حملات التاقيح والتي ابرزهما عام 1979 في عهد -الوزير خاتــــك بابكيان

ب - في حقل العناية الصتحية :
كان عدد المستشـفيات العامة والخاصة عام بڭ19 19 ثمانى عنـرة مستـتـفى وعــدد أسرتها الفــنان واثنـا عشر في أواخر






 معدل اقامته على حسـابه !

كما انها انشـأت مسـتششفيات حكومية عدة ولكي لمن لم تتدكن هذه من القيام بواجباتهـا الحاجتها الى مهرضات وانـا فكانت على العهوم ثــبه مقغلة ! بقيت حصة قطأع الصحتة من 'الموازنة قبل . 19V ق',
تتر اوح بين ّ و ؟٪ •

ج - في حقل التشريع الصدحي، :

 تحديث التشريع الصححي ليتفق مــع متطالبات العصر وتطور
 مراسِيم و قرارات عدة منها :

ان " معر كة "ه الدواء في لبنـان التي خاذهها وزير المــيحة السـابق الدكتور اميل البيطار يتحدث عنها باسـهاب في كتابه



استعمهالها لم اج اجه هذه القضـايا
لقد قيل ان معر كة الدواء انتهت باستقالة الئلة الدكتـور




 والقو انين التي صـدرت اثثناء توليه مهام الوزارة والمـــاريــع التـب كانت على وشـك الاقرار .

القــد الهـطمت الصلاحات الدكتـودر بيطار بالمـالح
الخاصة فجابهها طوال وجوده في الحكــم وهر يتابع اليـوم دعوته في سـبيل تحقيقها امانة لصـالحة البنـان .

بدا الدكتور بيطار كتابه بسرد لمحة عـن نـشـوء الطب اللبنانى الحديث ثم بعرض اقــورال الحـكوكومات المتتالية فیى
 تتطرق الى السـيـاسة الصحية • وهنا يِجوز بنا الو قو ف الى





 مراحــل ومكافـحة الفلاء والاحتكار ووضـع نظـام لا وتيراد الادوية و!يعها ") .

بعد ست سـنوا ات ظات حكومة الرئيسى رشيد كرامىى



 'لى در جة الفوضى او التحكم او الفش او الى قيام احتكارات

وني حقل النظانـة ، انشُيء لاول مرة في ابـنان متسم
 الداخلية القاضهي بفرض الستعمال الكياس بلاستيك لجمـــع . النغايات

اما في حقل العنايــــة الطبيــة والاستشفغاء ، ينقص المستتــفيات الحكومية التـحديث الضروري وتفتقر الى فرو وع
 ان في بلدان اوروبا 6 المستثـيفيات الحكوميـة هعدة العدادا
 تكن مستـتشفياتنا الحككو مية تعمل الا خلال الد الدوام الر سـمهي !



ويسرد الدكتور بيطار بعض ما حاول تصـحيدهد في هنا


 . توزبع البطاقة الحتحية في عام وبتاريـ-غ 19V1/4/1 وجه الدكتور بيطار كتابا الى

 تشـترئَا من مؤ سـسـات خاصـة .

عندما تولى الدكتود بيطار وزارة الهـدحة ، لم يكن يأمل

 1971 ( $1160 \wedge 06 \mathrm{~V}$ ) ( ليرة . لذلك رغبة منه في تحسـين اوضاع المستشـشفيات الحكومية ، قرد خفض المبالغ المرهـدة |lاهمستشـفيات المتعاقدة والتي كانت تبلـخ . . 1 ملايين الى 1
 فاصطدمت هنه الخطوة بهصالح بعض المستشـــفيات الخاصـة

 التصر فات التب تتنا فى مع الآداب الطبية . واذا قدرنا المبالغ
 الماضية ، يتبين لنا انها بلفت نحو . 1 مليون بينما كان بان بامكان
 اُحدث التجهيزات يحتوي كل منها ءانى . .0 سرير وبما ان هصـاريف الاستشـفاء تبلغ في السنة . . $\%$ مسن اكلاف البناء , التتجه:ز اي 1 ملابين لالمستشتـفيين ، فانه كـان بالامكــان


اما فيهما يتبقى والذي يجب ان ينفـن في المستقتـلـ القريب وهيهات ان ينفذ : 1 بناء المستشـفى العسـكري الجديد و'مستـشـفى بيروت وطر ابلس

$$
1 \text { حقل التشُريع الو قائي }
$$

- مرسوم التلقيح الاجباري ضي المد الدفتيريا ( خانوق ). - مرسوم بزيادة مادة K K المـلح الطمام وذلك اللو قاية من مرض تضخْم الغدة الدر قية
 - مشُروع طب الاسنـان الو قائي المدرسي : فلقد تبين
 هجهموع الطلاب لا يستعملون فرشاة الالسـنان مطلقا . r التشثريع النقابي :


 لركز نتيب • - تعدبل المادة

 الطبية ، وفي السـينما والتلفز يون
كما يشرح الدكتور بيطار باسههاب عن الادارة في وزارة
 سـينوات طويلة وقد فقدوا مع الو قت الاندفاع اللازم لتحريك

 أكفاء ويصطدم كل تعيين مروظف او نتلـه بهم بماخلاتلات النواب ورجال الدين والمصالح الخاصة الكثيرة مها يعر قل كل ول بادرة

 الخاص بان يطالع على كل مشـاريع القرارات وات والقو انين ويمكنه من التصـدي الها عندما تصططم بهصـالحه .
 فكان اول دليل يصدر ويرحتوي علــى السماء جميــع الالطباء -
اهـ في باب تص-حيتح البيئة ( المجارير ) والو قاية ، يـجدر
 "البنانية الى المجارير ثم ان المياه المستعهملة في جميع التجمهعات الهسكنية السـاحاحية ، تصب معظمها

 خهـيصا لها او في مجارير المياه المو جودة في الاودية مهما يؤدى
 وانما يزيد المثـكلة تفاقها وتعقيدا هو تمدد الادارارات الر سمهية

 الصـحة ، الداخايمة ، الموارد البائيـة والكهر بائيـة 6 الاششفال . الalor

لمصلحة التفتيش الصيدلي المدد الكأفي من الصيادلة المراقبة مها افقد فعالية المرا اقبة على مستوردي الادورية والمستـودعات المات
 كانت تفرض على الصيدلي المخالفـ . كما الما انه لم يكن للوزارة الوارة اي احصاء دقيق عن عدد الادوية المسـجلة في الوزارة المار وهناك
 لها . كانت الوزارة تنتقر الى دليل صيدلي الوا بَرغم القرارارات الصـادرة عام 1971 والتي تنص كلها عالى ضرورة الـي للادوية . ثم ان نسـبة عدد الصيادلة والصـيدنيات في لبينـانـان لا تزال دون النسبة المو جودة في البلدان المتطورة ولا يخري من كليتي الصيدلة الاميركية والفرنسية سوى ؟٪ صيلايلا لبنانيا وذلك ناجم عن قأنون مزاولة مهنـــة الصيدلة الــنـى يمنع انشاء صيدليات جديدة يحــدد عددها بشنكل قاس :
 ץ آلاف في فرنسـا كما ان هنالك بعض الصـيـادادالة هم في الو قت نفسـه مستيوردو ادوية واساتذة في كليات الصـيـيدلة والطب واصـحاب مختبرات بينها الصيادلة الثبباب لا يجِدون عملا. ووضع الدكتور بيطار قراره الثــهير دقم الخب لتعرفة
 ربح الموزع في بلد المنثـأ عند تحوريل سعر المبيع اللعموم في بلد







 الادوية المستوردة بمبلغ .ه مليون تباع بـ بـ . 1 او . . 9 رليون



 غير الاسعار المدونة واذا بمعر كة المحتكرين تبـدأ واذا بـبعض

 اتخاذ مختلف التدابير الاستثنائية والفورية حتى التي لـم


 بطريقة او باخرى اعتبر كتهديد لمبدأ الاقتصـاد الحر وزعزعة لاسـسـه :

ان قراد الخغض قبل صدوره قد نال موانقة وزارتى
 من اسـاتذة الاقتصاد في كليات الحقوق ولا سييما كلية الحقوق
( )
r - بـناء مستــــفيات للامراض النفسـية ودور التأهيل
.للمعاقين بدنيا وعقليا ب الحكومية
§ ـ الاسراع في بناء المزيد من المراكز الصـحية الريفية. ه - تمزيز وتوسيع ملاك المدرسة الوطنية لاعداد المهنة - الطبية Y - تأمين العمـل للاطباء في المستـــفيات الحكومية طوال \&

-     - V人 9



 لا بد 1 نيتم تلقائيا متى تحقت العدالة الاجتماعية

. . الدواء اكثر مرادة من الداء . .!؛

اما قضية الصـيدلة والدواء فهي قضية القضـايا ! اذ انه لا يجوز اعتبار الدواء في الحيــاة الفردية والاجتماعيـة سلعة يتم التداول بها على أسس تجارية صر ف . فلا فلا حاجة التبيان المرتبة الر فيعة التـي يحتلهـــا الدواء بين ضروريات الميش ، لذلك وجب على المجتمع ان يمير جودة الدواء الم عنـاية
 المواطنبن على ان يُوْمنه مجانا في بیض الظر الظر وف او او ان يعوض احيانا عن تكاليفه و في كل حال الن ان يضبط ورينسـق الانـو الاتجار به

 ثلاث غرف فقط وكان عدد الموظفين محدودا جـدا جدا ولم يكــن

## المروفذ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { في العواميد والعمــال } 6 \\
& \text { في المحطات والابواب ، } \\
& \text { تمعسنـا تلـك الكتب ألكبيرة ، } \\
& \text { تتحدانا الحرو ف الصغيرة } \\
& \text {, الدمى الصفيرة . } \\
& \text { زمن الانتظار سينتهي والكتب تترهل ؛ } \\
& \text { مثل ربات البيوت تترهل ، } \\
& \text { وهؤلاء لم يأتوا بعد . } \\
& \text { مدينتنا التي كنا نحبها كثيرا } \\
& \text { ذبلت قاذوراتها وذبلت } \\
& \text { اعمدة الكهرباء فيهــ ؛ } \\
& \text { ، صناديق البريد نائمة } \\
& \text { الدخان يغطي السـرو } \\
& \text {, الزنزلخت } \\
& \text { مدينتنا احتفال هائل } 6 \\
& \text { قداس لاصنام الضباب والحديد ، } \\
& \text { للافو اه القافزة من القصص الوحشـية ، } \\
& \text { وانت } 6 \text { يا مسـافرة ، ، تتعلمين الطب } \\
& \text { في طوكيو } 6 \text { في مدريد ، في سيدني ، في اسطمبول } \\
& \text { تتعلمين } \\
& \text { عن الانسـان } \\
& \text { وهوُلاء لم يأتوا بعد . } \\
& \text { • } 1 \text { - } \\
& V_{r}-q-r_{0}
\end{aligned}
$$

الاصوات أكلت كل شيء ،
المينــاء أصبحت رمادية ،
ونحن سكـــا في البكــاء 6
، تباطحنا مع الارصفة ، خوّفنا الاطفال
واللموك هربت الى اعالي الثــجر
النـــاء عيونها لا تحضن
ونحن لاهثون 6
غــائبــون 6
عالقـون ،
وهؤلاء لم يأتوا بهد . . .

ايتها البعيدة عن مدينتـــا
اسأل عن الاشبياء الصعبة
6 عن الر حيل في الغبار
عن المعاني عن الاخبار 6
في البال تلك الحكايات والثـبابيك الختـبـية ،
في البال اضواء الازقة واكياس الفحم والبراميل ،
ابتعدت والعتم حو لنــا
حزننا أصبح مر كبا ، احلامنا
بنعها الحوت 6 ـ
الفرح وانت ضدنا .. .
اكتب لك رسالة في السـاعات الاولى ؛
الصصت يكبـر الاحجـام ، والثـجن يولد فــي الطرقات 6

## العرب . . والطب

## طلهت خليل



 وهي حالة مليئة بالمحجائب والخرانهات 6 بينما عر فـ الثـرق

 وتر كيب الادوية والعقاقير وقد عر ف الشرق العربي في هذه الفترة المسـتشفيات الحديثة

وقد تسلم العربّ الطب في مرحنة من مر احله الطورية "ين النظريات التديهة والنظريات الـحديثــة 6 فكانت وري






 تناسـي النظلريات القديمة ونشـوء النظريات الـحلـيشة 6 ولم تكن











 - واذأ هي مبـاحث تهذيب واستقعهاء وليـست متاجر اربا


 القانون لابن سيـنا في القّرن الثاني عشر وهو وه مو سـوعة خالاصة ما وصدل اليـه الطب عنـــد العرب والالغريق والهـوهد

ذكر اسـامة بن المنتذ في كتاب " الاعتبار " :
" ومن عجيب طبهم ان مـاحب المنيطرة كتب اللى عمى يطلب منه انفاذ طبيب يداوي مرضى من اصصحابه . فأرسل

 عندي فارسدا قد طلمت في رجلمــه دملة ك وامر أة قل لـحقهــا



 بر جل واحدة . قال احضر وا لبي فارسـا قو يا و فأسـا قاصة 6




 شُعرها . فـحالقوه . وعادت تأكل من مآكالهم التوم والذردل



 اكن اءر فه . " "

وهأه نادرة رواها الامير اسامة بن المنقذ سـاخرا فيها

 ووها هــحيح ولكن ان كان لامر ما ثـطحات فلا يعني هذا انه


فو سائل العلِ التي حاول بها اطباء اوروبا في العصر
 هي الد تو ضـع . . و شـيطان بطرد . . . و هـلاة تقام 6 فما كا كان العب ( ان صتح ان تسـهى ذلك طبا ) الا شـعوذة وخر افات 6


 بأمر ها فقد اعتبرت التعاطي بالمقاقير غــير عقاقير الكنيسـة

التصريف "لابي القاسم بن العباس ، وقد طبع باللاتينيـــة في القرن الخامس عشر وكان قبل طبعه دروسا متدإواولة بين ابناء الطب يعتمدون عليها في الاعممال الجرا احية ولا سيـيما فتح

 الآلات الجراحية التب تستتخدم في العمليات على اختلالافها مع نو نيـحها بالاشكال وطرق الاستخدام

ومن اهم اللآثر الطبية للعرب اكتتــاف الدورة الدموية
 براهين دامفة تثبت أن اول من فهم هذهالحقيقة الفـي
 اوروبا عنها شيئا بنحو ثلاثــة قرون 6 فقعـل جاءت " شرح القانون " و " دسالة الرجــل الكامل " لابن النغيس
 والدورة الدموية . وقد وصف ابن النفيس الدورة الدموية

 الاوروبيون مكتشـف الدورة الدموية الصغرى - وهذا التــــابه التام يدعو الى العجب خاصـــة وان كتب " شرع القـون القانون "
 تقدير في اوروبا ولم يترجم الى اللاتينية . فلا عجب من الن ان



ولقد اشار ايضا علي بن عباس ( المتو في في 〔99 ) في في


 ابن عباس ايضا عن الخران
 الاجناس المتأتي عن الانتخاب الطبيعي

ولقــل عارض ابن سينا قــول القدامى بان الانسـجـة الطرية كالدماغ والانســجة القاسـيـة كالعظم لا تلتهب بتاتات وكان اول من اكتشُف التهابات غششاء .الدماغ المعدية وميزها ها عـن غير ها من الااتهابات المزمنة ووضــــع الول وصف التـتخيص
 ما نقوم به في ايامنا هذه عالها وصـحة .

وكذلك فرق الرازي بين مرض النقرس عن الروماتيزم



 الناتج عن سبب مركزي في الدماغ والناتج عن سبب مـلحي 6

والسريان والانباط وسرعان ما اعتلى هذا الكتاب مرتبة عالية
 الطب في دور العلم الاوروبية ، وقـــ ظلهر في الثناء الثلاثين
 لاتينية واحدة عبر انية ، ومن فضـائله انــه يميز الـيز بين التهاب



 بحت:ي على جزء في عالم العتاقير والادووية ادرج فيه الاؤ اؤ لف



وقد تر جم الى الالاتينية إضـا كتاب " الحاوي " لابيى

 هؤ لفات الرازي على الاطلاق وهو اكبر من " القانون " واوسـع




 ووكان هذا الاثر ذا قيمة كيبرة حتى ان الو لويس الحادي عشر
 الذهب الخالص لقاء استعادته لـها الـا الكنز الفالي رغبة منه في ان ينسـخ له اطباؤه هنسـخة منه ير جعون اليها .

و لقد امتاز الرازي بمعارف طبية واسـعة شاململة لـــم يعر فها احلد قط منذ ايام جالينوس ونا ونان في سعي دائم وراء


 سـفراء في عشرة أجزاء ونشر لاول مرة في ميلان بين عام . .

 وهي اول ما كتب في هذا الباب وفيها نرى اول بلـيان سريرى للجدري وقد نقلت هذه الرسالة الى اللاتينية اولا ثلا ثم نقات بعد ذلك اللى عدة لفات حديثة ولقد اعتر فت اوروربا بقيـهــة

 هع صورة عربي آخر في قاعــة اخرى كــــيرة تقع في شـارع سان جرمان

ولقد امدت الاندلس العربية اوروبا بمر جعها الالكبر في الجر احة وتجبير العظام وهو كتاب " التعريف أن عجز عــن

الجراح الالاني نريدريك ترندلنبودغ وقــد اخذ عنه كذلك
 الجر احين واطباء العيون الاوروبيين بالآلات اللازمة للعمليات . بواسطة الرسوم الجديدة التي وضمهنا

وكذلك برع العرب في معالجة تشويهات المفاصل والعظام وأدخاوا طريقة جديدة لمعالجة خلـع الكـع
 الثشعر في العمليـات الجراحية الى الرازيري

وللعرب فضل كبير آخر في عالم الطب وهو استخدامهمم
 ايضا الى طبيب ايطالي في حــين ان الحقيقــــة تقول ان فن الحن

 وظل مُممولا به حتى القرن الثامن عشر . و وقد اختر ع العرب

ايضا علم التعقيم .
وللمرب فضل آخر في علم الطب وهو معالجتهم اللامر اض العقلية والعصبية 6 اذ عالجو ها با بالا فيون ؛ كما انهم ابدلموا علاج الامراض النفسـية ولجأوا الى طرق فيها الىا حذق ومها وهارة تقوم على شـعور الطبيب بحالة المريض ومحاولة ولة التأثير فيــيـه

 العرب في علم النفس ولادراكهم لاثر الوهم على المرض 6 فقد
 بالعقاقير لزيادة مفعولها وازالة الخو ف عن المريض

ولقد حام المرب حول مذهب فرويد في الطب النفــــــنـانى
 من في تقرير المارف والمثــاهدات . فمن ذلك ما مـا يروى عن
 دجل من عر فاء المدينة وتناول يد الفتى يجس نبض اينها ويا وير قب
 جاء ذكر حي منها فازداد نبض الفتى ثم سأله ان ان يذكر بيو الحي فازداد بنض الفتى عند واحد منها فـنـا من الفتيات ، و قال لاهل الفتى : زوجوه تلك الفتاة فهذا هو الدواء


 الفوا ا الكثير من الرسائل في الصيدلة وكان من اوائلها ماوضعـه
 الكيمياء الذي لم يتطور الا بتطوره 6 فاننا سـو فـ نتكلم عنــ، بالتفصيل مـع علم الكيمياء .

ورصف تثـعب الاعصاب في القغص الصدري . كما انه اول من شـخص المعجزة الفحميةّ المعدية او الجمرة الخبيثة وما ينتج عنها من حمىا سـماها بحمى الفارسية .

وكان الطبري اول مــن اكتشف اللقاح الميكروبي لداء الحكة وكان ابن زهر اول اول من اكتشـف الحقنة الشـر جـية المغذية والفذاء الاصطناءي لمختلف حالات شلـل عضلات المعدة المدة ، وقد

 وعلى ذلك فان مـحاولة ادخال مبـدأ التطعيم ضد الجـ الجدري في

 اليوم 6 فكانت تجرح داحة اليد ما بين المعصم والابهام ويو ونع
 من قدم صورة شاملة لمرض البرص م

ولقد بلغ المرب في فرع طب العيـون شأنــا عظيمـا
 يمد علما عربيا دون اية مبالفة وكان اول كتاب في ذلك ون كتاب
 مؤلفات علي بن عيسـى وعمار بن المن الموصل المرجع الاول لطب العيون في أوروبا حتى القرن الثامن عشر ع

ولقد طور ابو القاسـم الزهراوي فرع الامراض النـــــائيـة
 حديثة بعد ان كان في مسـتوى غير لائق عند الاغغيق 6 وأوري أو لمسات جديدة للو لادة في حالة سـقوط يد او او ركبة الجنين او او الو
 الو ضـع الو جهي وهو أول من عالج هذا الو الو الوـع واول من الوصى
 وعلم القيام بعمليات في المهبل واوجد مر برا

واكلة لتو سيع باب الرحم .
و قد درس علاج تشـويهات الفم والفك باستعهداله عقافة في استئصـال الاورام الليفية في الاغثـــية المخاطية ونجح فى


 باري عام 100 في حين ان الز هاوي قد حـن
 بنسكل داخلي لا يترك شـيئا منها مرئيا والتدريز المثمن فیى

 الجر احية في النصف السـفلي من الانســن 6 ان ان يرفع الحو
 عن الجراح العربي واستمملها حتى قرننا هذا فعر فت باسمـ

## The Medical Students During The War (Cont'd)

MSS has set the pace and everybody was falling in line. Support for this movemént was becoming substantial but it was stressed that this might be a long drawn out war and if our efforts are to be finally appreciated we should be ready to carry them out to the end.

On Tuesday Oct. 16, two new groups of medical and surgical interns and one chief resident in medicine took off to replace those coming back. Again these two groups carried with them huge amounts of medications and supplies.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 17, the MSS room received an urgent call from the National hospital in Lattakieh for a surgical team. The enemy had attacked several civilian areas and help was needed to handle the wounded. Within hours a surgical team was formed composed of one surgeon, one surgical resident, an anesthe:ist, a scrub nurse and two interns. This group spent a total of 3 days in Lattakieh where they did a total of 5 thoracotomies. Also adequate post-op care was instituted on all the casualties of the strife.

By Monday Oct. 22, with the possibilities of a ceasefire in the air, it was decided to postpone sending a new group. The last group came back on Monday morning. However, as it turned out, the fighting still raged on and the flow of casualities was still substantial. Almost two weeks after our humble start it was apparent that many o. the medical student have already commited themselves wholeheartedly to this auspicious work and were pushing for one more group to be sent. Indeed a fourth group took off on Wednesday morning Oct. 24.

This article was intended to give the dry facts in a sort of diary of events, a record for future generations of our participation in the present struggle. In the coming few weeks a lot will be written on this and various other contributions. But in the last analysis we medical students of the American University of Beirut can, in our own humble way, raise our heads and say - we tried to do something useful.

## Taher Yahya MSS Secretary

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the people who have helped us, particularly two os our senior colleagues: Drs. Ibrahim Salti and Abder-Rahim Malhas. They have been actively involved in our decisions and have always been a source of inspiration and example.

## ( تنتمة صفهــة اللفة العربية ، لفة علم وفكر ؟!

نحو بناء مستقبل زاهر لامتنا العربية ، نبنـيه كل في حقـل
 الابحاث والدراسات العلمية ، كى نو فر للاجيال الآتية مادة
 الاعتماد عل والاختر اع هد فهم الاسمى ضمن نطاق لفتهم الام 6 ليفر فنو! هـه اللفة التي نعتز بها على العالم اجمع

ان عدونا الصههيوني قد ادرك اهممية التقدم العلمي في
 والقومية بين ابناء الامة ، فتمكن خلال ثلاثين سنة فقط من من



 اعتماد اللفة العربية الفة علم ؟ هل اللفة العبرية اكثر طو الو اعية

 عالمنا العربي عن طريق قتل اللغة العربية ، ولنمقل جهد العدنا و وفق خطة مدروسة ، كل بقدر امكانانته على اعتمهاد اللغــــــــة

 والاختراع في ابنائنا 6 كـي نــنهـد عأسى ايديهم عودة اللغــة


## ( 17 ( 17 تتهة <br> فضبية المسحة فـسي لبنان

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الفرنسـيـية قد درست هذا القرار وتبين لهم انه قرار عادل }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مـحاربة الاحتكار . } \\
& \text { وأخيرا ان النظام الـحر الذي نعيش في ظالــه في لبـنـان } \\
& \text { لا يتعارض مـع حاجْ ان الع العدالة الاجتماعية والتقدم وما هذه } \\
& \text { الاعركة سوى معركة الشـعب اللبناني } \\
& \text { ان قضية الصسحة في لبنان هي مــن اهم القضـايا التي }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { فلقـد كان ذالك الوزير الني هلل له الثـي } \\
& \text { المدر قراره الشهير الشار وخريز له الشعب بين ليلة وضتحاها } \\
& \text {. } \\
& \text { بقي أن نتول : } \\
& \text { اههذا هو الوعي الذي يتسم به الشـعب اللبناني § }
\end{aligned}
$$

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OUR MOTTO : «I DISAPPROVE OF WHAT YOU SAY BUT I WILL DEFEND TO DEATH YOUR RIGHT TO SAY IT. »


Brain Drain is an international phenomenon and doasn't merely apply to the developing nations. Recently, the British government was alarmed by the accelerated rate of professional emigration to USA and Canada. This, however, when it occurs in developing countries, as it is very often the case, results in devastating disruption of national programs. Emerging from the yoke of colonialism, developing nations attempt to combat poverty, disease and ignorance by appropriating sizeable sums from their meagre national budgets; unfortunately, all this is washed down the drain because of mass emigration of their elite population in search of higher standards on living and better work facilities. Recently, one of the local newspapers reported about the first class of a brand new medical school in Thailand, which on graduating chartered a plane and emigrated in toto to USA.

This may have been a bit exaggerated by the news media, but there is no doubt, however, that one vocation which is highly susceptible is the medical profession. For instance, in the year 1966-67, 8,540 foreign medical graduates (FMG) entered the U.S. (In the same year, U.S. medical schools awarded $7,743 \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{D} \cdot \mathrm{s}$ ). If 80 per cent of these FMG were to return to their countries of origin, they would constitute, it is estimated, an addition to the physicians manpower of these countries equal to the total yearly output of M.D. of 12 developing nations, encompassing a population of nearly 600 million. Unfortunately, majority of them elect to stay after their specialty training and in terms of financial losses, this alone represents for the developing nations, an astounding sum of nearly US 600 million annually ( 15,000 per year per student for 5 years - based on a working estimate given to the US Congress)

There can be no ready solution to this problem, unless the odds are seriously taken into consideration and evaluated in a proper perspective. Attempting to elicit from our own graduates who did come back to Lebanon after their specialty training in USA, I have been told again and again that the main reason why our young physicians elect not to return to their countries of origin is the existence of very sophisticated work facilities along with richer standards of living. Coming from a developing country and quite often from a lower middle class, young MDs are fascinated and overwhelmed by the material advancement all around them. I do not believe, however, that material attraction alone can be such a detering force. In the developing nations, vast majority of population reside in rural areas and when it comes to practising rural medicine, most of our graduates and those who have obtained further specialty training abroad, feel inadequate and perhaps incompetent, for there is no doubt that the majority of programs designed to foraign nationals to meet the health needs of their own countries succeed only in producing physicians who can provide care for the seriously ill in hospitals staffed and equipped in a manner found in the U.S. and other highly developed countries but rarely, if ever, found in under-developed and developing nations. Here then lies the crux of the problem.

The burden falls squarely on our local medical schools for it is here that the attitudes and aspirations of medical students are formulated; for it is hera that the society's needs can be adequately met by the production of physicians capable of serving them. Medical schools as professional schools, must relate closely and responsively to the society they serve. They must identify ways of encouraging the education of doctors and other health professions who will seek out careers in the downtown parts of the cities and in the rural areas. Although this might not apply altogether to Lebanon, which is a small nation, it is nonetheless a fact that many physicians who practice in underserved areas are natives of this kind of environment and that active recruitment, scholarships and special academic support provisions are necessary to encourage students from the lower socio-economic groups and rural areas. It is also a fact that exposure of a student to practice in an isolated area during his medical experience is an important factor in determining the locations where he eventually will practice. Also, the underdeveloped regions should be made more attractive to the practising physician by the establishment of communication channels whereby consultation with specialists is promoted and encouraged.

Let us not merely produce, if I may coin, 'technocratic' physicians. Let us produce physicians who understand the needs of the society at large, who are dedicated enough to go out to the rural areas where they are needed urgently and above all let us produce physicians who are equipped to serve the role which they are entrusted with.

Nizam Peerwani, III Editorial Board



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# Towards Another OAPEC 

By Taher Yahya, Med V

The subject of 'Brain Drain' from the underdeveloped to the advanced countries of the world, specially U.S.A., Canada, U.K. and France, has received considerable attention in the last couple of years from the various international organizations. Several studies have been reported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Ins. titute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Committee on the International Migration of Talent, to mention a few. This emigration of professionals and talented manpower has indeed not reached exodus level-percentage wise, it is small being in the range of $5-15$ par cent in various specialties, but in absolute numbers, it is greatly significant. That this small but very significant drain of these highly specialized personnel deals a deadly blow to the aducational, scientific and economic development of the underdeveloped countries need not be overemphasized here - it has been extremely expounded and substantiated by a massive amount of data and statistics in all the above mentioned studies (see bibliography for references). I do not plan to ge into the numerical statistics in detail, merely to mention here that most (if not all) of the data on this subject has been provided by the receiving countries and except to some extent by Egypt, the countries that suffer most from this brain drain have so far assumed an attitude of nonchalance. I will be dealing in this article mostly with the Arab brain drain. It is worthwile to mention here that Palestinians and Jordanians appear to head as far as brain drain is concerned, then Lebanese and Syrians and to a small extent Egyptians (after 1969, with the change in the Egyptian immigration policies, there has been a markedly increased emigration of Egyptian professionals).

In terms of absolute numbers, about 5000 to 7000 Arab professionals are migrating annually to the advanced countries-this comes to about $10-20$ percent of those studying abroad. Of those doing higher
studies at home, the emigration rate is about 1 percent. The Arab share in annual migration of professionals from all the underdeveloped to the advanced countries ranges from 6-12 per cent from various studies (Arab population is merely 4 per cent of total world population). These figures of course take into consideration the whole Arab population 123 millions, with a school population of 14 millions and a higher educational enrolement of 300,000 . However, to be specific and give an example of the emigration of physicians - a group that has the highest rate of drain -38 per cent of AUB's medical graduates from 1954 to 1963 are living outside Lebanon ( 90 per cent in the U.S.) Prof A.B. Zahlan in his study on this problem, «Migration of Scientists and the development of Scientific Communities in the Arab World», again illustrates the great significance of this seemingly small percentage by giving the example of a country which produces about 2 PhDs in Physics annually. Now, the emigration of these 2 scientists either means no department of physics or its disruption for years. Consider a similar (if not worse condition) in the other natural sciences, coupled with all that drain of physicians and engineers and you will realize the consequences that brain drain has on these countries' educational and scientific systems.

The picture becomes even more distressing when we consider that this drain is highly selective in that it involves skilled personnel in particular those specialties that are the determinants of these countries' development. A study conducted in UAR indicated that 58.3 per cent of those who emigrated were scientists and engineers of which 70 per cent were Ph . Ds and 17.5 per cent M.A.s. A staff study of the United States Congress reports that 60 percent of the migrant scientists and 13 per cent of the engineers were Ph . Ds. I would assume that attempts to bridge between the underdeveloped and the advanced countries would involve major advances

in the educational, health and economic fields. With the emigration of these highly qualified natural scientists, physicians who place great importance on the academic aspect of medicine and the highly qualified engineers and economists, there will ensue the problem of staffing institutes of higher education that everybody is clamouring for; health - care services will remain inefficient and lopsided and the proposed industrial complexes will have to remain on the drafting boards. Indeed these are the ideals and schemes that decorate each and every country development plan of our countries.

Something else that can be learnt from the data on this subject is that this drain of the cream of professionals is prowing steadily in magnitude (in quantity and quality); that it increases sharply with the increase in specialization in foreign schools and that there are no signs of a reverse flow, neither in the near or distant future Indeed the brain drain is matched by an efficient system of brain hunt by the advanced countries, and these two forces form a happy marriage.

Attempts by the exporting countries to combat this problem have been meagre and half hearted. To start with (again with the exception of Egypt) none of the Arab countries have compiled accurate and detailed statistics on how many students go abroad each year to continue their studies; no attempts to direct graduates of secondary schools on whai specialties to pursue so as to fit in with the needs of these developing countries at present and in the coming five, ten or fifteen years; no attempts to follow-up and keep contact with students studying abroad; absolutely no control over inflow and outflow of professionals and no real concerted effort to attract those abroad to come back. As I see it, the problem will have to be faced at two levels. For those residing abroad, it is a problem of recruitment. For those still in the area, i.e the students, the potential migrants awaiting their visas to the States, it is a prospect of education and direction.

There are two major factors that seem to affect the decision of a professional not to return, or after returning to his homeland, to re-emigrate for good, and these are :

1. Economics, in terms of income and material rewards.
2. Professional factors in terms of job opportunities and facilities for research.

It goes without saying that the developing countries cannot compete with the advanced coun tries when it comes to salaries and material rewards. But what the developing countries can provide are concrete national challenges and social goals to which these professionals will have to address themselves to National aspirations and goals will have to be 'built into' these people so that they fit themselves into the process of development as builders, not as by-standers. Apparently the more one is educated the more individualistic he becomes and is lost in the pursuit of individual needs and cravings. On the other hand, it will defeat the purpose of the whole issue if these highly skilled personnel are encouraged to come back only to be misemployed; here lies the clue towards solving the second factor that is behind the decision to migrate - the problem of job opportunities and facilities for research.

I would venture to say that the solution to this problem probably lies in re-evaluating our whole educational policy. It is imperative to divorce our educational system from the archaic colonial system, to mole drastic changes in our curricula and to do away with the bureaucracy and rigidity that plague our university structures. In brief, what is needed is a realignment of our educational policies with the changing times, and with the needs and aspirations of a developing society. Governments should encourage research within our area both morally and financially. Of course, research priorities will have to be evaluated in the proper context of the developing nations and not just pursue foreign, imported goals.

Other factors that come into play are complaints about the political, social and cultural setups in these countries. This is a vast subject by itself I will merely state there are a multitude of environmental factors that will have to be attended to but the road to improvement lies in facing this problems and not running away from them.

As for the students still in the area the concerned institutions will have to take an active part in their academic preparation and in their choice of careers. This will depend on the proposed development plans, their needs for certain skills, specialities, etc. Statistics will have to be obtained on the exact manpowar need in various fields. Specialized people trained in guiding students in their choice of
careers related to the coutry's shortages and needs Government involvement in shouldering the inancial aspects of the educational process both at home and abroad should be sought. More facilities for specialization at home will certainly help curb the drain since there is a direct relationship between increasing specialization in a foreign country and the final decision not to return to the motherlandStudent awareness of the realities of their societythe needs and shortages in certain fields is very important in influencing their choice of a carear.

In short, the governments of the underdeveloped countries cannot hope to sit at the end of the conveyor belt and just pick their choice.

The picture at present as far as the brain drain is concerned brings to mind the situation of Arab oil exploitation before the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) took a stronger stand in the issue May be, its time for another OAPEC - the Organization of Arab Professional Exporting Countries.

Taher Yahya, Med.V



November 27,1973

## To the Editor and chief Medicus

Dear Sir,
I read with interest and appreciation the November issue of Medicus and wish to take this opportunity to compliment you and your colleagues on your efforts. However, I was distressed by what was stated under the title «A Physician's Rights» which appeared on page 15 . The comments written show an ignorance of the legal system in Lebanon (over which we have no authority) and makes the inaccurate statement that the administration did nothing about the incident. It is regrettable that by not seeking out the facts Medicus fell in the same error for which it condemned the «Al Nahar».

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yours Sincerely } \\
& \text { Raif E. Nassif } \\
& \text { Director } \\
& \text { School of Medicine }
\end{aligned}
$$

Some cynics will tell us that there is no such thing as a «Brain Drain». Their argument is that if any one of us decided to stay abroad then he must have been so lacking in brains that his absence would be no loss. This, of course, is a naive and childish attempt to overlook a problem which unfortunately remains one of our most serious impediments to progress. We certainly have a «Brain Drain» and we in the medical profession realize it more than anyone else. So why does this happen and what can we do about it ?

Let us first consider a typical single young Lebanese doctor who has just arrived in America for his post-graduate training. He immediately finds himself comfortably situated in an apartment close to and usually pre-arranged for by his hospital. He then makes one telephone call from a friendly neighbour's apartment and within twenty-four hours his new personal telephone is installed with a choice of colors, shapes, pushbuttons or dial. Another phone call insures his electricity, gas and heating and if he gets carried away, a third phone call will get him a girl for the evening but usually this situation develops even without a call. His first'day in the big metropolitan hospital consists of a guided tour by his superiors and he is immediately made to fzel at home and important and most of all, he feels himself to be an indispensible part of the team. He quickly gets engrossed in his work and, because of his background training, does very well. His boss is proud of him and soon starts hinting about the various possibilities open to him if he should decide to stay in the U.S. In the meantime, our good Lebanese buys a brand new shiny car for one hundred dollars a month and hardly one week abroad, he «accidentally» meets a lovely blond chick who offers to do his laundry and his cooking and soon convinces him that two can live as cheaply as

# THE BRAIN DRAIN? 

By: Dr. W. A. NAHHAS

one and before he knows it she has already moved in. He not only starts to enjoy it, but starts feeling that he should have left Lebanon not after his residency, nor after his internship, but probably right after his fourth year! He mourns his wasted youth and quickly proceeds to make up for those past horrible years.

Thanks to the pill, the days of the «accidental hole in the condom» are way past and our friend manages not to become a father for a while. The months pass away quickly. He may change positions, hospitals or girl friends and soon his training is over. Right away he has numerous good work positions open to him and he may choose what he likes. He is probably married by that time and he takes a job, buys a house and within two or three years is making a lot of money and is living comfortably. Every evening he sits before his color T.V. and learns all about the new war in the Middle East, kut he feels safe and far away.

In contrast, let us assume that our friend decides to be a true and faithful Lebanese. He decides to come back home so that his mother and-father will not suffer and so that he can serve his society and his country. This decision is greatly affected by his marital status. It is an easy decision if he already has a Lebanese wife or if he is still :ingle although this is not always the case. If he has an American wife, the decision is more difficult. At any rate, he uses up all his savings in buying his tickets and a few things to bring back home. His first week home is a honeymoon period. Soon he finds out that for some reason, he cannot join A.U.H. Grudgingly he tries elsewhere, borrows money and rents a house and a clinic if he can find them. Then for next five years, he sits around twiddling his thumbs and praying for crumbs. He becomes depressed and his various neuroses appear. Of course during this time, his children get all their childhood illnesses one after another and his wife is pregnant again
because the grandparents did not see the other brats when they were babies. He finds that patients are harder to deal with and that work oportunities are very limited because of competition. He starts yearning for his years abroad, specially when he has to wait for 6 months and pay considerable sums of money to get a telephone, change his electricity meter or take his car, if he has one, for inspection$\mathrm{H} \epsilon$ finds that he is surrounded by political instability, red tape and corruption. He is unhappy in his work, his wife is deprived and as you can imagine he cries with joy when his immigration visa arrives But more agony lies ahead; have you tried to get a passport renewal in this place nowadays ?

So you ask : why the Brain Drain ? The answer is frustration, insecurity, ridicule, jealousy, loss of pride and confidence and eventually moral destruction as compared to better prospects abroad. The smart ones leave and strong ones stay and make it. The inbetween are trampled upon and gradually drift into oblivion.

What can we do to help ? Our government, institutions, syndicates and societies at large can make our returning graduates, medical and otherwise, feel really at home. Encouragement, help and facilities can be provided so that the returning graduates can directly get to work thus preventing their demoralization and subsequent re-immigration Above all, their colleagues should treat them fairly without thought of competition or financial loss. After the first few difficult years are past, the returning «brains» learn that life is truly good at home and that they will be able to contribute actively and wholeheartedly to the betterment of their lives and the lives of those around them. The «Brain Drain» is an unfortunate evil, yet I honestly cannot blame anyone for electing to stay abroad if he feels that, at home, his talents will be stifled and his hard years of training will go down the drain.

Dr. W.A. Nahhas, M.D.

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# OR. CHARIES AYOUB: 

## On The Brain Drain <br> \author{ Collected by Taher Yahya, Med V 

}Great concern has been falt recently about the e-ficacy of huge medical centers in the training of medical personnel in underdeveloped countries. These centers need huge budgets for their maintainance and drain enormous funds from essential medical services in countries where the greatest stress should be made on total health care and social preventive medicine.

The questions that have been in our minds are whether these centers are the best places for the training of young doctors in the Middle East. Will the young doctor be able to cope with situations prevailing in an underpriviledged community? Is he exposed in this environment to the fundamental problems of the community in which he will practise? Suddenly faced with problems he has never been trained to cope with and ill equipped to meet his community's needs will he flee ? And finally are these centers indirectly responsible for the brain drain ?

Medicus chose to interview Dr. Charles Ayoub, Assistant Clinical Professor in the Department of Pediatrics who has a considerable interest in this problem.

On the question of brain Drain, Dr. Ayoub prefered to call, this problem a drain of expert citizens He feels that a good number of top Middle East Scientists do stay in the area and they do get good and rewarding positions but it is rather the average Middle East scientist, (who are after all the majority and who form the backbone of our experts) who emigrate. Dr. Ayoub explains this drain in the following way : The opportunities for academic posts in underdeveloped countries is limited. This results is a tough competition for the few existing.
«For the remainder, he said there are two choices Accept tempting posts abroad or remain-»
«Abroad, for the majority 'means the USA because it is the only place where they can be financially tempted...financial remuneration beyond their dreams.»
«For the ones that remain the choice is a brave one, brave not in a patriotic sense but brave in the sense of the poorly armed soldier ready to fight,
medically trained as a scientists and let us face it, he is no more than a medical technician, he is called to assume the role of «Al Hakim», the wise one ! In his village, in Sidon, Tyr or Tripoli he is looked upon as an enlightened man in his community and so he should be, and what baggage does he carry ? He looks back at his past medical history. His knowledge of humanities is long forgotten in his idealistic freshman years; his medical training has not allowed him any outside reading so that by the end of his medical school years he found himself a rather dehumanised technician. And then he remembers being asked «Chose your Path».

Had he wanted to be a specialist the training program is there, superbly conceived, monitored supervised and of a high quality in our own centers and later abroad. But what of him our average student, or even brilliant student who wants to keep his roots here and return to his beloved Chouf or Koura -- we have very little to offer him, to equip him to face his choice. Medicine has been prasented to him as a science not as a «calling» or a sacred «sacerdoce» in his preclinical years. In his clinical years great stress has been placed on investigations rather than on physical diagnosis. Anxiety situations, economic limitations to hospitalisation are not stressed. And having given him his M.D. we leave our non specialising student on his own.

Dr. Ayoub feels that primary care is of paramount importance in the general health welfare of a community and that General Practitioners should be the basis of any national health services. Indeed the hope of alleviating many of the health problems in an underdeveloped country, including its manpower shortage, lies in the setting up of a nationwide health services, whose broad aims would be even distribution of medical facilities and consistency of quality throughout its provinces. Here comes the importance of reevaluating curricula and moulding them to produce medical personnel trained both medically and ideologically for this purposeThe trend towards overspecialization is significantly out of line with realities.
(Cont'd page 15)

A rumor was spread months ago that there is a Man Coming from the West. Everybody wondered who could he be and what would he do. Every year our blood is rejuvenated with new fresh faculty members but this year the transfusion was typed and cross matched at a higher level : We have a new Dean of the Medical School, a new Chief of Staff of the Hospital and a new Professor of Internal Medicine (Endocrinology) and all these in one person : Dr. Samuel Asper.

He was here ten years ago as a Visiting Frofessor of Medicine and the first question that comes to mind :

- What are the changes you have observed in AUB in ten years?

The answar was more than expected :

- Exciting, remarkable, impressive changes. Look at the new physical facilities; new OPD and Hospital, naw Basic Sciences Building and new Auditorium and Library. Many medical schools in the USA are jealous of AUB. The Hospital is inside the city of Beirut so it is easily available to patients, the Basic Sciences are close to Arts and Sciences and Engineering which facilitates the exchange of scientific ideas and improves communication, and in between you hava the Auditorium and the Library where both clinical and basic scientists will meet for further enhancement of their knowledge-
- What about people in AUB ?
- There have always been excellent faculty and students in AUB.

MD IN FOURTH YEAR AND PAID INTERNSHIP : TWO PROBLEMS AT THE TOP OF MY URGENT LIST.

The discussion suddenly shifted to hot topics :

- What are your plans concerning our eternal request of MD at the end of Fourth year and paid internship knowing that you come from a country the system of which gives MD in Fourth year and pays the interns ?

The answer was clear :

- These are two problems at the top of my urgent list and I think that AUB should make a strong effort to have MD given at the end of F"ourth year. We are both an American and an Arab Medical School but educationally we follow the American system and we should be consistent with it. In the USA some centers have even decreased their curriculum to three years directing the students to their field of choice very early.

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IN TEN YEARS A NEW MD GRADU-
ATE WOULD ONLY BE LISCENSED TO
    ENTER A RESIDENCY PROGRAM.
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-- The objection of our faculty is that by the end of Fourth year we are not qualified to have an M.D.

- In fact, the Committee on Goal and Priorities of the National Board of Medical Examiners (USA) predicted in its recent report that within ten years a new MD graduate would only be licensed to enter a Residency program and would not be allowed to practice on his own-

I think this is very logical because a fresh MD cannot take total rasponsibility of patients before he gets adequate and sufficient clinical education

- Another objection of our administrators is that the Lebanese law does not recognize our licence unless we spend five years in the medical school, yet the Lebanese Government sent a letter to AUB few months ago that says that there is no objection to give the MD at the end of Fourth year.
- I do not know yet all the details of this problem but I will discuss it with the faculty and the concerned governments. I remind you that this problem is on my urgent list.


## I DO FEEL THAT INTERNS OUGHT TO BE PAID.

- What about paid internship ?
- I do feel that interns ought to be paid for their services to patients but I think we have to
keep one thing in mind : AUH is different from hospitals in the USA in that AUH is obliged to accept all Med. 4 students as interns while hospitals in the USA select a limited number of interns. For axample, at Johns Hopkins we have this year 115 Med. 4 students of whom we take only $400 / 0$ as interns while the others go to other hospitalsI hope that in few years other centers in the area will have proper Internship and Residency programs that would accomodate our interns.
- Do you think that AUH can work with only 20 interns ?
-- Thə print is ihat AUH has been geared to accomodate all its Med. 4 students as interns but it can find a new system by which it would accomodate a certain number of interns and pay them-


## IN THE NEAR FUTURE WE WILL HAVE OUR RESIDENCY PROGRAMS RECOGNIZED.

-- Dr. Asper, what are your plans for the residents in AUH concerning recognition of their training here ?
-- I have been Member of the American Board of Medical Specialties and in this capacity I shall endeavor to have the residency programs in AUB recognized and make the residents Board eligible. The problem is that people in the USA do not know the excellence of our programs until they meet with AUB graduates. This is another problem on my urgent list and I am confident that in the near future we will have our programs recognized.
-- Talking of programs, do you intend to make any change in the medical students' curriculum ?
-- I think the curriculum here is excellent and one should not change programs that have proved themselves to be good- Many medical schools in USA have ragretted the rapid changes in their curriculae and they are going back to their old ones.

- What plans do you have to enhance research facilities and fellowships in AUB ?

By : Suhayl Nasr, Intern

-- Ten years ago the Commonwealth Fund of New York established affiliation between AUB and Johns Hopkins and the Fund also has supplied the Basic Sciences with a generous grant that you are probably aware of. There are many fellowships available at present and we will expand them to the clinical sciences.

- Dr. Asper, how do you view our medical students ?
- I have always had great admiration for the medical students of AUB. They are highly poised, thoughtful, considerate, gentlemanly and they have a high sense of responsibility.

> 35 PER CENT OF AUB GRADUATES ARE LIVING PERMANENTLY IN THE U.S.A. A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF MY PRESENCE HERE : REVERSE THE BRIAIN DRAIN.
--- Dr. Asper, Lebanon, like other developing countries, is suffering from a severe brain drain and this applies particularly to our medical graduates. How do you view a solution to this problem ?

- This is also a major objective of my presence here $350 / 0$ of AUB graduates are living permanently in the USA and I think that the USA is fortunate to have them. You should see how well integrated they are in the American society. They are outstanding. Their qualifications are equivalent to those of their colleagues in the USA.

I think that people must be allowed to do what they want. It is a free world and a doctor should think of what he does best and where. This explains why many have elected to stay in the USA, and this gives you the solution to the problem : if you make the Middle East attractive to them the brain drain will be reversed. We should work hard to establish excellent medical schools in the area and provide them with the proper equipments and funds and then all these brilliant people will come back. I am for free exchange of doctors the world over and I
(Cont'd page 35)

# New PRofiltes 

(In this issue, we are presenting to you two more attendings, who have recently returned from U.S. and have joined A.U.B. Hospital as fulltimers. They are : Dr. Gabriel Khudr and Dr. Mohammed Ali Saab of OB-GYN and Anesthesiology departments respectively).

## DR. GABRIEL SHUKRI KHUDR, III.D.

- Bórn in Beirut, Lebanon (February 1941).
-- Obtained primary education in Beirut at College du Sacre-Coeur from 1946-58, after which joined Internationnal College.
-- Soon after High School, entered AUB in 1960 as a Sophomore pra-medic. Graduated with B.S. in Biology-Chemistry from $A U B$ in 1963.
-- Obtained M.D. from AUB in 1967.
-3 years of residency training in the department of OB-GYN at AUB : 1967-70.
-- 3 more years of post-doctoral Fellowship in Flacental Pathology and Cytogenetics in the Dept. of OB-GYN at University of California, San Diego : 1970-73.
-- Accumulated an impressive list of over 20 publications in international journals.
-- Presented 2 papers : On 'Cytogenetics of Reproductive Failure' at MEMA in 1972 and on 'Prenatal Sex Determination' at American Fertility Society, San Francisco, in April 1972.
- Actual Status : Assistant Professor, Dept. of OB-GYN. (A.U.M.C.).
- Dr. Khudr, who is still a célibataire, played an active role, as a student, in the production of annual MSS Shows and also participated in the activities of various other societies However, on the whole, his interests have remained more academic and hence his talents have been devoted and directed to basic research. During his Fellowship years at San Diego, where they have first-rate research facilities with elaborate animal houses, his interest was focused greatly around 'Comparative Mammalian Cytogenetics'. He also worked extensively in close collaboration with the famous Dr. Kurt Benirschke on congenital malformations and placental studies in relation to the newborns, and has come up with an impressive list of original articles. Also, since his return to AUH, he has introduced the practice of gross placental examination as a routine post-partum procedure.


Dr. Gabriel Khudr
In recent years, Dr. Khudr feels, the OB-GYN department has greatly flourished and better and more sophisticated equipments have been added for routine diagnostic practice in the department. Moreover, he feels that in this department, more than anywhere else, there prevails a spirit of comradship amongst the members of the staff-

Since his return, Dr. Khudr has been working on the feasibility of a great number of projects he has on his mind• Needless to say, financial problems will curtail and have curtailed the materializations of these projects. However, currently, along with Dr. B. Barakat, he is in the process of establishing a well-equipped Cytogenetic Laboratory, hetherto quite primitive. With the establishment of this lab, he will begin consecutive karyotyping of all new-borns at AUH for chromosomal error analysis. In the West, chromosomal anomalies vary in the range of $1 / 200$; however, in the $M$. East, the baseline could very well be different and hence such studies would be of immense importance.

Talking of 'Brain Drain', Dr. Khudr mentioned that all men of profession would seek, after an extensive training, a place which offers comfort, security and privacy in work as well as in social life U.S offers all this and thus it is of no great surprise that we find our newly trained graduates prefering to permenantly reside there However, Dr. Khudr has come back to Lebanon and let us hope that more will follow in his steps.

-- Born in Beirut, Lebanon (April 1943).
-- Obtained primary education at Makkasid School and then later finished his secondary education and High School at International College.
-- Entered AUB in 1962 as a Sophomore pre-medic. Graduated with B.S. in Biology-Chemistry in 1965.
-- Obtained M•D. from AUB in 1969.

- One year of residency in Anesthesia at AUB : 1969-70.
-- Continued as a 2nd year Resident for one year in the Dept of Anesthesiology at City of Memphis Hospital, University of Tennessee-
- Further training for 6 months in Pediatric Anesthesia and 16 months in Perinatal Anesthesia at Los Angeles County, Uni. Of Southern CaliIornia Medical Center : 1971-73.
-- Actual Status : Instructor in Anesthesiology (A.U.M.C.).
- Dr. Saab, who is married and has two sons, is greatly talented in music and as a medical student, regularly played music during MiSS Shows and Anniversaries. He was also very active politically but lately, his laisure hours are mainly devoted to music and reading.

Talking of residency training in Anesthesiology, Dr. Saab said that it was a pity that practically none of our younger physicians think of going into Anesthesia, which has a very great potentiality, bearing in mind that most of the departments at AUH do not have vacancies and will not have vacancies for a time to come. Although Anesthesiology does not have the glamour which is often associated with Surgery for instance, Dr. Saab feels, that nonethe-
less it is a respectable branch of medicine to pursue with adequate security. Here in AUH, we have a very well organized department, which follows some of the latest innovations adopted in the better centers in U.S.

Currently, there is no speciality residency training in anesthesiology at AUH. For instance, it would be very appropriate to do OB-Anesthesiology under general OB-GYN residency training. This, Dr. Saab, hopes will soon be introducad at our center-
'Brain Drain', as far as Dr. Saab is concerned is an inevitable sequel of the prevailing socio-econo-mico-political conditions in the Middle-East. After having adjusted to a certain standard of living, it is difficult to re-adjust to more lower standards. This plus the atmosphere of dedication to work that one seas in U.S. is a very great temptation to most of our young physicians. Dr. Saab, like Dr. Khudr and others, has however, apparently overcome these temptations and returned to his people.

Nizam Peerwani, Med. III

## Dr. Charles Ayoub (cont'd)

Dr. Charles Ayoub feels that a step towards rectifying the situation would be aiming at graduating the majority of interns and residents as GPS who would be exposed to all the specialties so that left alone they would be able to handle minor emergency surgery as well as medical, pediatric, and obstetric patients. The GP should also be well trained in preventive medicine and to some extent public health, so that a doctor in a province would indeed be the leader of the health team in his community.

Dr. Maurice King, in his article 'Medicine in Red and blue' on problems of health care and health education in the underdeveloped countries quotes David Morley who says that part of the problem is that «three quarters of our population are rural, yet threa quarters of our medical resources are spent in the towns where three quarters of our doctors live. Three quarters of the people die from diseases which are prevented at low cost and yet three quarters of medical budgets are spent on curative services.»

The above quotation is certainly food for thought to all those concerned with improving health care in underdeveloped countries, and those who have a strong belief that improvement should start at early indoctrination of medical students-and this through a radical reevaluation of the medical school curriculum.

## ［NEWS］

## «V» for Victory

The General Knowledge Committee held its annual general knowledge contest on Monday， November 29， 1973 in SB 101 at 7.00 p．m．Dr．B． Barakat was the quiz－master and came up with mind boggling questions，at time．All in all， 5 teams participated，each obviously representing their respective class．After about 40 questions and a duration of one and half hour，Med．I team came out victorious，beating their close rivals，Med．IV，with a total of 89 points．Med．I was represented by Shermine Dabbagh，Nazareth Darakjian and Salim Mujais．Jolly good show，Med．I ！！

The second contest organized opposed students to residents to faculty．In a very hot and competitive evening，the faculty properly won，being represented by a strong team ：Dr．Isam Shehadi，Dr．Ibrahim Salti，Dr．Sami Sanjad and Dr．Bassam Barakat．
洪 米 染

The NEW MEDICAL CENTER－is it ever going to finish？

By now everybody must be aware that the construction work going on to erect the New Medi－ cal Center and Basic Sciences buildings has come to a virtual standstill．In connection with this，Dr． Raif Nassif，the Director of School of Medicine，was interviewed；following is the gist of what he had to say ：

Construction work on the Phase III of the NMC， which when ready and equipped would have cost 11 million U．S．dollars，started some 4 years ago．Basi－ cally，the whole project，which is sponsored by AID， will consist of the Basic sciences building，a post－ graduate center，a new medical library，a parking lot under the new library and a tunnel joining the main AUB campus to the AUH under－ground par－ king lot．The new basic science building will house Med．I students；also Med．II students will receive part of their program there．It will have a student lounge，a locker room for the ladies and men，a lecture room with a capacity of 160 seats，several classrooms and seminar rooms，research labs，repair
shops，a lab for non－medical students（primarily for pharmacy and nursing students）and for a change，there will be a faculty lounge．The post－ graduate center will consist of an auditorium with a seating capacity for 500 people，and 4 seminar rooms each with 50 seats．It will also have equipment for instantaneous translation from language to language and front－rear projections．

As yet，no official dead－line has been fixed for the final completion of this collosal structure．The delay is，apparently，due to some problems encoun－ tered with the constructors．But hopefully，as Dr． Nassif put it，the new medical library and the basic sciences building will be completed by next summer－

The old Van Dyke Hall will house the Schools of Pharmacy and Public Health，whereas the origi－ nal Medical Building，in an attempt to preserve it， will be re－done inside and will contain offices for the administrative staff of the School of Medicine．

## 米 米 呆

## Report of The Yearbook Committee （Medical Section）

The Yearbook Committee of AUB has been meeting regularly this year．Our section has been quite active particularly in taking photographs of every student activity，curricular and extracurri－ cular．The Yearbook this year will be full of photo－ graphs．

We are facing this year also the eternal problem of the small number of students who have their official picture taken．May be it is nice to remind you that just like you would like to see your friends＇ pictures in the yearbook so do your friends like to see your picture．

## 活 鿄 米

## EDUCATION COMMITEE

In pursuent of its policy，the Education Commit－ tee has carried on with the regular presentation of seminars and lectures．Recently，two more lectures were presented by our interns；they were ：
－Toxins in Uremia by Ghaleb Saab，V
－Multiple Sclerosis by Rifat Bashir，V
Obviously，a lot of painstaking effort had been put into them for they were presented very articu－ lately and were indeed quite up－to－date－

The Education Committee has also begun，as of December -17 ，1973，a series of biweekly film pro－ jections．The first one was on＇Cough and Sputum＇ and was followed by an informal talk given by Dr． Farid Fuleihan and by refreshments．Some of the films which the Committee is in the process of ac－ quiring are quite interesting and also of some diag－ nostic value－so it would be worth－the－while to drop in．

A couple of months back，Dr．Harold Aaron， Chairman of the Editorial Board publishing＇The Medical Letter＇was in touch with Dr．Raif Nassif． Following are some of the extracts from his letter ： «．．Some 80 schools of medicine and pharmacy in the U．S．and Canada currently use the Medical Letter as a classroom teaching aid for more than 6,500 students．You may also want to order this non－ profit，fortnightly publication for your classes．．．We publish concise，unbiased evaluations of new drugs for nearly 60,000 physicians and other health pro－ fessionals．Our appraisals represent a consensus of views of clinical investigations and an evaluation of published controlled and uncontrolled clinical trials as well as unpublished reports from manufac－ turers．．．The first issue of each student subscription will be the 64－page Medical Letter Handbook of Antimicrobial Therapy…» Everybody is welcomed to subscribe to Medical Letter．
（For further information，you are kindly reques－ ted to contact Z．Hamadeh，Chairman of Education Committee）．

## 米 米 米

## TROPICAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

After a very successful gathering last year，the committae on ISCTH（International Student Con－ ference on Tropical Health）under the chairmanship of Garo Tertzakian IV，has already begun in a big way to lay grounds for the IX réunion，to be held between July 6－26，1974．New posters have been printed and for the first time，a pamphlet of 12
pages containing relevant information on ISCTH and on Lebanon will be printed and distributed．

Last year＇s conference attracted 23 students from 9 different countries inspite of the local poli－ tical upheaval．It consisted of a series of lectures and seminars on Tropical diseases，Infectious disea－ ses etc．which were supplemented by lab demonstra－ tions and case presentations．Also various trips to Public Health Institutes in Lebanon were arranged， for instance，the Bilharzia Control Center．A lot of credit goes to Nuhad Krunful the ex－chairman and Dr．Uwaydah，who shouldered heavy responsibilities．

Next year，besides the usual medical talks and social trips to Baalbeck，the committee is organi－ zing to present socio－political talks given by eminent speakers from this area．In this way，we shall be orienting foreign medical students to our aspira－ tions and goals，which hitherto have always been muddled up by foreign news media．Also，the confe－ rence will focus attention on Malnutrition，which is of special interest in this area．Various attendings from AUH have kindly accepted to assist in the forthcoming reunion，notable amongst these are ： Dr．Azar，Dr．Maclaren，Dr．Edison，Dr．Uwaydah and Dr．Garabedian．Dr．Elias Srouji of Pediatric Dept．has also kindly accepted to be the new advisor．

The fee for joining the conference amounts to U．S． $150 \backslash^{--}$It includes the right to participate， lodging at Students＇dorms and 3 meals at AUH cafe－ taria－However，the committee usually makes an effort to approach drug companies to sponsor needy students，specially from developing countries（last year， 7 students received scholarships from drug companies to cover their total expenses while in Lebanon）．This year，the committee will also get in touch with Cultural Attaches of interested countries so that students from their country may be given a scholarship Last year，the French Cultural Attaché offered to sponsor 3 French students； however，this decision was a bit late in forthcoming and hence，remained idle．

Incidentally，it is indeed very disheartening to see very few of our medical students participating in any of these activities．Usually，the lectures， seminars，case－presentations and lab demonstration are thoroughly prepared and very well presented and could be of immense value to our medical stu－ dents．It is urged，therefore，that you participate as often as you can．

The patient is a 3 month－old baby girl，the third child of healthy parents and the product of a full term pregnancy，and normal vaginal delivery．During the first waek of life she apparently was well．Then her voice became hoarse，but she had no other symptoms until she was one month old，when she developed an upper respiratory infection with cough， labored respirations，and fever．This was treated successfully with penicillin but the hoarseness per－ sisted．She was irritable and gained very little weight． During the second month of life she developed swalling and hyperaesthesia of the hands and feet－ The swellings were diffuse at first，and tender，but not reddened．They became nodular about a week after their onset

On admission to the hospital，the patieni was severely under－developed and under－nourished，and ran a low－grade fever．She moved her extremities unfrequently and feebly，and her cry was weak and hoarse．There was generalized limitation of motion of the joints of the extrəmities，particularly the wrists and fingers，with pain on motion of any kind Large nodular swellings were palpable and visible at the wrists and proximal interphalangeal joints．The lungs showed coarse breath sounds， rhonchi，and a prolonged expiratory phase．The liver edge was palpated 4 cm ．below the costal margin and the spleen could be palpated，but was not greatly enlarged．Slight generalized lymph node enlargement was evident．The laboratory findings included a slight leucocytosis and elevation of the sedimentation rate．There was progressive normo－ chromic，normocytic anemia．Cultures of the nose and throat yielded no constant organisms Roent－ genograms of the chest and extremities showed only the soft tissue swelling at the joints Bron－ choscopy revealed fixation of the joints of the larynx．At biopsy，a mass on one wrist showed granuloma with many foam cells．

The course of the infant in the hospital was one of intermittent low－grade fever and chronic， progressive involvement．She became gradually aphonic Subcutaneous nodules appeared on the abdomen．Chronic，diffuse pulmonary infiltration became apparent both clinically and by roantge－ nogram when the infant was five months old． Prolonged ACTH therapy was tried without benefit．

The contractures of the joints slowly became more fixed．The infant did not gain weight，despite all types of dietary，antibiotic and supportive therapy． DTR＇S disappeared，as did her pupillary reflexes， while the Babinski remained positive．When the child was eleven months old，destructive lesions of bone adadjacent to joints were evident by roentgeno－ grams and the soft tissue swellings and nodules had obviously become larger．She declined slowly with more and more pulmonary involvement and she expired at the age of 14 months

What is your diagnosis ？
If you are unable to find the disease with which the patient presented above is inflicted try to get the answer by solving the puzzle that follows．

The Secret word is formed of the 2 names of the physicians who did an extensive work on this disease and whose names are linked to the syndrome－ Rules of the game
1）As soon as you find a world mentioned in the list，cross it out in the puzzle and the list below．
2）It would be easier if you start by crossing out the longest words，and when all the words in the list are crossed out，the letters forming the secret world will remain．
3）Letters can be crossed out ：HORIZONTALLY， from left to right on from right to left， VERTICALLY，up－down of down up or DIAGONALLY from left to right or right to left．
NB ：The same letter can be included in more than one world．

> 鿄 类 米

SOLUTION OF LAST
ISSUE＇S PUZZLE．
Secret word＝Mcquarrie
Diagnosis ：
Mcquarrie＇s syndrome or
Idiopathic spontaneous hypoglycemia
References ：
1）Mcquarrie，I ：Idiopathic spontaneously occuring hypoglycemia in infants．Am．J．Dis． Child． 87 ：399，1954
2）Textbook of Endocrinology－Williams 1968 p． 826.
（Erratum ：all V＇s are U＇s except in the first column of the puzzle．）

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| alexia | globulins |
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| amnesia | gold |
| aryl | hepatolenticular |
| atrophic | hands |
| axon | horn |
| babinski | incidence |
| brothes | inherited |
| celiac | kink |
| chart | labile |
| choline | lac |
| chorea | life |
| clo | limb |
| clonus | lime |
| cord | metabolic |
| core | metabolism |
| corn | mind |
| corona | neck |
| coronal | neo |
| cradle | neurology |
| cretin | nose |
| cure | otectomy |
| degenerative | otic |
| deliria | record |
| dementia | rigid |
| demyelinizing | sane |
| diagnosis | seizures |
| dipole | sips |
| disease | slices |
| disseminated | spinal |
| douche | somite |
| down | storage |
| dysarthria | symptom |
| ellipsins | titrable |
| encephalomyelopathy | tract |
| enuresis | train |
| factors | torn |
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| ganglioside | vertebra |
| gastritis | vessel |
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FIVE DAYS' SURVEY
IN QAZA' AL - NABATIEH
In the constitution of the Social Medicine Committee, one encounters this statement, «the major aim of Social Medicine Committee is to promote the health status in the deprived sectors of Lebanon primarily through preventive Medicine». From its first establishment in July 1973 by the present Medical Student Society all its activities have been conducted along this line.

This report covers mainly the achievements of this committee so far with hints about its future plans. Details about these plans will be given in the. coming issue of MEDICUS.
I. Achievements so far : these have been in the form of :
A. Statistics : As a preliminary step before implementation of its actual health program, the committee conducted a short census in 5 villages in Qaza' Al Nabatieh. This census gave information about the number and ages of children in each village as well as number and ages of pregnant women. This step proved to be very essential for the maternal and child health education program as well as for the vaccination campaign to follow.
$B \cdot A$ series of 8 lectures on Maternal and child care and contraception :

October 22, 1973, - Nov. 1, 1973.
C. Health education : Talks about maternal care, child care, and contraception have been delivered to the female population of child bearing ageThe latter talks were also given to males upon request of the latter. The village where these educational programs were conducted are those covered by vaccination campains i.e. Eastern Zawtar, Western Zawtar, Nabatieh Al-fawka, Yahmor, Arnoun and Kfartabneen. The speakers were medical students; fourth yearers or interns Sometimes residents from outside A.U.M.C.
Schedule of Talks :
Day. Village Subject
$\overline{\text { Dec. } 2}$
Dec. 16
Dec. 27 Kfartabneen-Arnoun Family planning
Dec. 29 Zawtars - Yahmor Child carefamily planning
Jan 13 Nabatieh Al-Fawka Family planning
The audience during each talk was estimated to be $30-70$ persons in number.
D. Offering of iron preparations to pregnant Women : These would be distributed following the talks.
E. Vaccination campains against DPT and polio. Children have benefited from these. (Cont'd page 35)

## TOWARDS ADOPTION OF AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

A recent development in the school of nursing is the establishment of an Audio-Visual center. The center is believed to provide the students and faculty with the facility to produce and use instructional materials that will greatly inhance the teachinglearning process. The center was made possible through a generous grant from the «Helene Fuld Health Trust» which is solely dedicated to the health education and welfare of nurses and through the invaluable efforts of Mrs. Yamine, the head of the center.

Among others, the key objective of the center is to promote the T-L process through the media of modern educational technology. An 'Audiovisual Committee', which is a joint committee of both faculty and students, has been organized in order :
(i) To enable faculty to create, direct, and assemble effective instructional material on vidzotapes, cassete, slides, transparencies for classroom use.
(ii) To promote current information and pertinent instruction to improve the educational environment for student nurses.
(iii) To allow the students to select specific materials and independently plan for their own learning at a time most suitable for them-
(iv) To utilize instant relay feature of videotape to provide for self confrontation and evaluation of performance for both teachers and students.
This new element brought in to improve the education of students however, bears in itself implications worthwhile to consider.

If these instructional media were programmed and perfected to meet the individual student's needs, what pressures would be brought to bear on any teacher who refused to have any truck with modern media and techniques ? This question is valid to be asked and important to be considered because I believe, based on empirical facts from considerable observation, that instrumentation alters orientation, the techniques, and the learning situation.

Philosophies differ with regard to the use of teaching aids. One school of philosophy views the so-called 'teaching machine' as being a disease and not a challenge to self control, and the only self cure, they suggest; is to get rid of it. They argue that if you begin with a device of any kind, you
will try to develop the teaching program to fit that device. The treatment they recommend is not to try to taper off on programmed instruction or scrambled textbooks.

The other school of philosophy who advocates the use of such media regard technological advance beyond human control. They argue that only the hindsight enables us to understand the changes taking place in the man-machine relationship. While they are taking place, the changes ara not experienced at the level of conscious opinion.

Which one of the above two views is better I cannot tell. But in my view, the latter argument is convincing, because no society, to my knowledge, has ever known enough about its actions to have developed immunity to its new extensions of technologies.

The School of Nursing has passed beyond the adapting stage and has adopted the media of modern educational technology. Endeavors to demonstrate the potential of the center are being done. An open house was planned to demonstrate the potential of the center to the A.U.B. community. A videotape on the recruitment of nurses is being prepared for the prospective students. A series of workshops and conferences are planned throughout the year to acquaint the faculty with the potential use of the center. A pilot study to demonstrate the use of multimedia approach in teaching pediatric nursing is also planned.

As students, we hope that this new center proves itself to be efficient. The challenge is most stimulating both for us, as students and the faculty. At the same time we look forward to have the answers to these questions : 'Does the use of audiovisual media lead naturally to team teaching and the redeployment of teaching manpower and skills ? Should the teacher, the equipment, the aids and the building, be regarded as a complete man-machine system in which all parts must simultaneously be deployed to achieve an optimum level of operation for the benefit of the student ? Should we then define man as a 'social-animal' or as a complex error-controlled regulator obeying the criteria of efficiency which are not predetermined forever ?

> Zakar Yayla $B \cdot S \cdot N \cdot I V$

## OPINIONS

In my opinion, the grading system in the School of Medicine should be reviewed and changed in a revolutionary manner. During the summer of 1972 , the first year teaching committee considered a new grading system but the routine that accompanizs any change has delayed the fruits of that meeting.

I am a believer that our education system, has been out grown by the very rapid social and material advancement. Shortcomings are varied, however I will focus my attention to merely one of these :

When posed with the question as to why they study, a typical AUB-ite readily responds, if he is honest enough, by saying-to pass the course ! It is indeed vary rare that one hears or encounters someone who is here for the sake of taking education and not merely to pass exams. Here then lies one basic drawback in our educational system, for the entire purpose of education is lost if exams and just exams motivate one to cram up knowledge. Taking the latter into consideration, it is quite comprehensible why hardly anyone reads a text-book or original papers, why lacture notes are heavily relied upon.

The fault does not squarely lie on the students. In my opinion, the system is more at fault than anything else. From the point of view of professors, the Dean's Office and the Registrar's Office, a. student's entire perfomance is merely judged from the grades he obtains. Admittedly, there is at present no other system which can replace exams to evaluate the perfomance of a student. But what I fail to understand is why should one give so much importance to it. Many stories are abound about that poor blighter who wasn't promoted because he failed to obtain the required average by a fraction or a percentage ! If grades are merely to evaluate one's perfomance grossly, then this is a gross injustice. What we really need, as already in practice in many medical schools in U'S., is a Pass-Fail system. Either one has reached the minimum required standard to be promoted or not, is what one needs to know. Grades don't matter in the least but, when it comes to going abroad for rasidency-what really counts is the recommendations one receives. By doing away with grading system and adopting a Pass-Fail system, the students will in turn no more lay undue importance on exams; they will read all revelant information and not merely those items to be quizzed. It will also do away with bitter competition which often exists and promote in place a feeling of comradeship.
Rashad Dindu, III

## Quotable Quotes

* All the world is a stage - and most people want to occupy the critic's seat.
* Creativity is the art of taking a fresh clean look at old knowledge.
* Opportunity isn't a door - it is a dare !
* Ons of the weaknesses of our age is our apparent inability to distinguish our needs from our greads. - Don Robinson.
* Enthusiasm is energy that boils over and runs down the side of a pot. - Arnold Glasow.
* All the good maxims have been written. It only remains to put them into practice. - Pascal.
* Civilization is just a slow process of learning to be kind. - Charles Lucas.
* We can't always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly. - Voltaire.

> Collected by Shermine Dabbagh

## Dr. Nasser in Quebec

Dr. Michel Nasser from the School of Medicine recently came back from a one-month trip to Quebec in Canada where he was invited as Visiting Professor to the Quebec Heart Institute at Laval University, School of Medicine. Dr. Nasser was kind enough to give us some information about his stay there-

In brief, Dr. Nasser was there on a mission of teaching in cardiology as a guest of the Government of Quebec (Sous-commission franco-quebecoise pour les Sciences de la Santé.)

As such, he lectured on ischemic heart disease and its pathophysiologic, physiologic, metabolic and cellular derangements.

The Quebec Heart Institute is a one-hundred bed unit of cardiology exclusively. The staff is made up of about twenty-five full-time members and several residents who are incorporated in an intensive three-year cardiovascular training program.

A research team is involved in clinical and experimental cardiovascular research. The Institute is equipped with the most advanced laboratory, monitoring and telemonitoring instruments. It is by all means an avant-garde institute.

We thank Dr. Nasser very deeply and say that he gave us another proof of our professors.

Walid Haddad, Med I

## Post Graduate Course On In preparation for the First Post Graduate Course on Cancer to be held in AUMC, Dr. Philip A.

 Salem, Director of the Cancer Program and Prasident of the Lebanese Cancer Society, has issued the following letter.Dear colleague,
The Hospital Cancer Committee at the American University Medical Center and the Lebanese Cancer Society would like to invite you to attend the first post graduate course on cancer which will be held at the American University Hospital Beirut, Lebanon on Feb the 25rd and the 24 th, 1974.

Among the topics which will be discussed at ine course are the following :

Advances in the treatment of leukemias and lymphomas; advances in the treatment of solid and gynecologic tumors; pediatrics tumors; advances in radiation therapy and chemotherapy; prospects of immunotherapy; prevention and early detection of Cancer : multidisciplinary approach to cancer and many other topics related to the new advances that have been made in the field of cancer.

Leading investigators in the field of cancer research from the United States have accepted to participate in our course. Among them are William M. Shelley and Chester Southam. George Mathe from France is also among our guest-speakers.

Cancer has never been presented as a major health problem in the Middle East. It is our objective in the first Post Graduate Course on Cancer to arouse interest in the fight against this disease and to present the most recent results of treatment and the major advances that have been made in the areas of diagnosis and research. We sincerely hope that you will be able to attend and participate in our course and we look forward to seeing you in Beirut. For further information regarding the program of the course and the concomitant social activities, please write to :

Dr. Adel Berbari,
American University Hospital
Beirut, Lebanon.

## A Means Of Expression

Music, the creation of an artist as presented to the listener, largely depends in its style and content, on the artist's state of mind, his emotional mood, and on his present and past experiences. Thus the music presented to us as listeners largely depends on the powerful mind that has created it. It could be violent, spiritual, romantic, $\cdots$ etc.

Stressful situations have become part of modern life, and their influence on the musician is the same, if not stronger, than in other persons. Thus, it is only natural that the music produced will be an image of this stress. This would partly explain the outburst of violent music in the past two decades. However, the stress would not necessarily imply the production of violent music, it may be just the opposite. The musician may tend to produce calm, spiritual music to compensate for this stress. This is clearly seen in George Harrison's album, «Living in the Material World» in which he strongly portrays his religious beliefs, as well as his contempt towards the present impersonal autonomic world. In addition he portrays his disgust of the importance of material objects to people, that may even separate good friends and breed hate between them. All these violent satirical ideas are brought forth to the listner to a background of soft spiritual music, strongly influenced by Hindu religious hyms, with its beautiful sitar that adds the spiritual touch to his music.

The violence of the music and words may be politically directed as is the case with the Jefferson Airplane and Joan Baez. The latter sings the songs in a very relaxing way and succeeds in producing the desired effect in the listener with very little effort. But, with the Jefferson Airplane the music is louder and more intricate. The political and social satire, is transmitted to the listener by the strong voice of Grace Slick as it echoes through the void of the backgroung music.

Aside from stressful situation the musician may be influenced by love and the beauty of natureThis influence is so strongly portrayed in the music that the listener tends to live the musician's experience Considering Jesse Winchester's album «Third down 110 to go» one feels the music as the rippling sound of a stream, and as the roaring of
an ocean wave. The listener can even feel through the music the warmth of the sun and the coolness of the breaze as it gently carresses the trees. The attachment to the subject of the love and the beauty of nature are clearly felt in Winchester's floating music-

This romantic trend can be also felt in the Music of Rita Coolidge whose gentle smooth voice gracefully flows with the music creating an intimate atmosphere of love.

Some groups praach of love, not love of one person but love of every body. This sounds very futuristic and utopic, but, however far it may be from reality it still gives to the music a characteristic property which makes the listener feel at ease and ready to receive and give this love it preaches for The Moody Blues in most of their albums have this idea as their central theme. The particular situations presented in each song revolve around this central idea. The music to which these ideas are sang is somehow of a symphonic style. This style of music is used because of its special effects on the listener. It makes the person receptive to the preachings of the singer-

Different styles of music are employed by different musicians to transmit their thoughts to the listener. These styles that are most popular at the present time are more or less derived from one source: The Blues style.

Blues is the music through which the American negroes first portrayed their life situations. It is highly emotional music in which the vocals and the guitar are beautifully arranged. Later Blues was adopted by many musicians other than negroes. Among the Blues singers we find the names of B.B. and Albert King, Diana Ross, Nina Simon, John Lee Hooker and many others.

Later on blues was to develop into the style of music known as Rythm and Blues. This style is nothing but blues with a faster beat that is coherent with the vocals. It does not stop here, for Rythm and Blues was soon to become the widespread and well known Rock and Roll music.

## Nabil Mufarrij

(Cont'd in the next issue of Medicus)


Weighty arguments favour \&Bactrim; Roche over broad-spectrum antibiotics:
even broader spectrum, minimal bacterial resistance,
bactericidal effect, no alteration of intestinal flora

F. Hoffmann-La Roche \& Co. Ltd, Basle, Switzerland

# Clinico- Pathological Correlation 

Discussor: Dr. J. Sawaya<br>By Amin Arnaout, Intern.

## Case History

A 70 year old male was admitted to hospital with the chief complaint of shortness of breath. There was a history of several fractures including a compound comminuted fracture of the left tibia at the age of 63 . All these seemed to be associated with definite trauma and did not appear to be pathological fractures. He had always been a rather heavy drinker. Several years before death he was admitted with a history of intermittent pain in the chest for 2 months associated with some loss of weight. He had a positive serologic test for syphilis. There was a history of a chronic non productive cough, of 15 years duration. At this time he was found to have evidence of pneumonitis in the left mid lung field accompanied by fever and leukocytosis. He defervesced slowly with penicillin and the chest findings cleared. At this time his BP was $126 / 72$. There was no cardiac enlargement, but the liver edge was noted to be 2 fingers breadths below the costal margin. The prostate gland was enlarged and his acid phosphatase was 4.7 units. There was marked peripheral atherosclerosis. Laboratory examination showed globulin of $2.8 \mathrm{gm} 0 / 0$, thymol turbidity 3 units, cephalin flocculation 0 . There was a 4 plus reaction to first strength PPD.

Bronchoscopic examination was normal and bronchogram of the left side showed no abnorma-lities- Repeated exam of the sputum for tubercle bacilli including cultures were all negative. He had complained of nocturia (two or three times nightly) for a number of years. X-ray examination of his leg five years before entry showed marked calcification of the major vessels. At that time a repeat STS was negative.

Three years before the final admission he was seen in the emergency room complaining of some epigastric pain at night that had occurred for the past month. Seven months later he developed sudden shortness of breath one evening accompanied by a feeling of substernal oppression and a sensation of impending doom. There was marked pain over the mid sternal area. On examination he was perspiring freely and was very apprehensive; his BP was $180 / 100$. The heart sounds couldn't be well heard, and occasional extrasystoles were
noted. An EKG was taken which showed no evidence of myocardial infarction.

Two year prior to admission, he was seen again complaining of cough. His BP was $110 / 60$. Examination revealed occasional extrasystoles. There was evidence of marked emphysema. There were numerous wheezes throughout the lung fields and some moist rales were heard on inspiration. The heart was not enlarged, but later in the same year an x-ray picture showed the heart to be larger, with some increase in pulmonary markings and scattered areas of calcification. One year before the final admission he developed dyspnza on exertion and a few months later edema of the ankles and $o^{\prime \prime}$ the genitalia. Examination ravealed a BP of $80 / 50$ sitting, and $94 / 65$ recumbent. There was evidence of weight loss, wheezes were heard throughout both lung fields. There were basilar rales and some dullness over the lower lung fields. The heart was still not conspicuously enlarged and no murmurs were heard. The liver was palpated 3 fingers breadths below the costal margin. Serum globulin concentration was 3.2 gm 0 0 , alkaline phcsphatase $14 B \cdot U$., serum Bilirubin $1.1 \mathrm{mg} 0 / 0$, total, thymol turbidity and cephalin flocculation were normal. There was no anemia and the white cell count and differential were normal. He was placed on digitalis and he improved symptomatically, but the liver remained palpable. Later that year some irregularity of rate and rhythm of heart was notedThe B.P. varied on occasions from $100 / 64-118 / 8.0$. On one occasion there was some albumin in the urine and at time a few white cells were noted. BSP retention was 12 per cent.

Ten months before final admission he was found lying on the floor and was brought to E.R. The physical findings changed a little except that atrial fibrillation was noted One month later, he had recurrence of his edema, complained of nocturia ( $5-6 \mathrm{x}$ nightly), and his BP was $125 / 80$. There was no defíinite enlargement of the heart clinically and no murmurs were heard. There were a few wheezes throughout the lung fields and a few fine basilar rales. EKG's during these several years showed progressive increase in duration of the QRS complexes, which had become smaller in amplitude.

A chest x-ray taken 6 months before final admission showed progressive enlargement of the heart. His clinical condition remained reasonably good for the next month, when he was found to have marked enlargement of the heart. The sounds were quiet and distant; no murmurs were heard BP was $130 / 90$. Five months later ( 3 months before admission) there was-still edema of the ankles and the patient appeared very debilitated. His heart sounds were of poor quality. The neck veins were congested and the liver was 4 finger-breadths below costal margin2 weeks PTA he complained of marked weakness and was quite dyspneic. Cheyne - Stokes respiration was noted, and the skin was noted to be cold and dry. The patient was cyanotic and confused.
P.E. on admission :

Temp : 36 C. P : 84, RR : $30 / \mathrm{min}, \mathrm{BP}: 125 / 85$. The patient was a small elderly wrinkled male. Thera was no pallor. The skin was dry. He was not icteric or cyanotic. There was no unusual pigmentation and no clubbing was noted-

There was moderate edema of the ankles and lower legs. Pupils reacted normally to light and accomodation. Extraocular movements were intactThere was arteriosclerosis of the retinal vessels. Pharynx was normal. There was definite distension of the cervical veins. There was no generalized lymph node enlargement. There was increased A-P diamater of the chest. Excursion was greatly limited Resonance was increased bilaterally. There was very poor descent of the diaphragm. Breath sounds were increased in intensity at the lung basis. There were numerous inspiratory and expiratory ronchi and numerous fine rales heard at both lung bases. The heart was markedly enlarged, the left border of dullness being at the anterior axillary line. The rythm was grossly irregular A2 was louder than P2. No significant murmurs were detected. No abnormal pulsations were seen or felt. The heart sounds were distant and rather poor in quality Examination of the abdomen revealed moderate enlargement of the liver, which was firm and tender. The spleen was not palpated. The genitcilia were atrophic. The prostate was enlarged to about twice the normal size, but was smooth and firm, not stony hard

## Course in hospital :

The patient's temperature remained at subnormal levels. His pulse rate remained rapid. He was weak and it was difficult for him to take his feedings. However, he seemed to be improving and was able to sleep flat in bed. On the 10th hospital day, he was conversing with the nurse and had no new complaints. Ten minutes later he was found dead. Lab- data :

Het : 47 0/0 ESR : $30 \mathrm{~mm} /$ Ist hr. Blood smear showed slight anisocytosis and poikilocytosis. The platelets were numerous: Total WBC: 6000 / cumm. 2 per cent Band, 74 per cent neutrophils, 15 per cent L., 9 per cent M. Several stool exams were negative for occult blood; on one occasion there was a $1+$ guaiac reaction. Urine exam showed Sp- Gr. : 1. 005, pH : 5, sugar and alb. : neg. No RBC or WBC/HPF and no casts. EKG showed atrial fibrillation and numerous VPB. The QRS complexes were prolonged, slurred and small in amplitude. The $T$ waves ware essentially flat in all leads. The STS was negative. Blood chemistry reevaled BUN : 25 mg per cent., CO2 content : $2 \overline{2} \cdot 5$ $\mathrm{mM} / \mathrm{L}$, cephalin flocculation 3 plus Alkaline phosphatase : 29 B.U., tötal serum Bilirubin 3 mg percent, acid phosphatase : 0. 9 .

## X-ray Report :

X-rays of the chest taken during the three years before the final admission revealed a progressive enlargement of the cardiac silhouette. The extent of this enlargement, however, was not great and involved principally the left ventricle. The aorta also underwent considerable arteriosclerotic change during this period. The lung fields ware essentially clear except for a minimal pleural reaction.

## DISCUSSION

## Discussor : Dr. J. Sawaya

The discussor is confronted with two types of problems in this patient. In the first category there is emphysema, chronic alcoholism, chronic liver disease, peripheral arterial medial disease and others for which there is ample evidence for diagnosis. In the second category there are certain patchy findings that deserve a brief comment only.

First, the 2 months history of chest pain and weight loss 7 years PTA could be related to repeated pulmonary infections.

Secondly the initally positive STS which turned out to be negative few years later most probably represent a false positive test because Penicillin does not convert sero-positive to sero-negative late syphilis. Thirdly the strongly positive PPD is not unusual in the elderly and there did not seem to be an evidence of active pulmonary infection. In particular the hemogram even terminally does not support the diagnosis of miliary Tbc-

Fourth the scattered areas of pulmonary calcification may be related to old tuberculous infection and nodal calcification. Pulmonary calcification can occur after long standing mitral stenosis and pulmonary hemo-siderosis for which there is no evidence clinically.

Fifthly the elevated alkaline phosphatase may be explained on the presence of localized Paget's disease, or related to liver involvement with amyloidosis that can produce small biliary duct obstruction or hepatoma in a chronic alcoholic with liver cirrhosis.

Sixthly, the marked calcification in peripheral vessels is a medial process and, is unrelated to coronary atherosclerosis which is intimal. Seventhly, the atrophic genitalia are most likely related to liver cirrhosis.

The remarkably preserved hemogram in this patient inspite of progressive debility is interesting. Secondary polycythemia of chronic lung disease, or the polycythemia occasionally encountered with hepatomas could have masked the manifestations of anemia of an undiagnosed malignancy in this patient. Against the diagnosis of hepatoma is the absence of pain, leukocytosis, fever and palpablè hepatic masses. The hemogram itself is not in favor of miliary Tbe which produces leukopenia or pancytopenia.

First attention to cardiac involvement is drawn from the statement : «EKG's during these several years showed progressive increase in duration of the QRS complexes which has become smaller in amplitude». However heart disease was first clinically recognized about 2 and half years PTA when patient had sudden shortness of breath and mid sternal pain associated with elevation of BP, sweating and extrasystoles. This episode is quite consistent with acute coronary insufficency that apparently did not progress to mycocardial necrosis. Then during the year or so before final admission severe cardiac involvement became quite established as evidenced by the presence of dyspnea, pulmonary congestion, edema of the ankles and genitalia (Unfortunately we are never told of any albumin value !) There is no mention of ascites or jugular venous distension at this time but apparently the heart size remained unimpressive. Then we are told that patient was found lying on the floor 10 months prior to final admission. This could be related to an alcoholic debauch, transient ventricular arrythmia with hypotension, or pulmonary embolism particularly that atrial fibrillation was noted at this time.

Then during the last 8 months of life there was further evidence for cardiac decompensation with cardiac and hepatic enlargement, jugular venous distension as well as ankle edema. The last episode seemed of confusion, cyanosis, Cheyne - Stokes respiration 2 week PTA seemed to be precipitated by
a pulmonary infection with further worsening of heart failure. The patient seemed to improve slowly then expired suddenly presumably following a cardiac death.

The main features of the cardiac problem center around the conspicuous absence of murmurs inspit3 of change in cardiac condition and heart size, the persistent decrease in heart sounds which could be related to advanced emphysema, and the pres nnce of peripheral venous congestion and edema, at times when the heart size was normal. Widening of the QRS could be due to progressive fasicular block which is common at this age (1), and the decrease in QRS amplitude could be due to emphysema itself or episodes of worsening congestive heart failure But the above EKG abnormalities, the diffuse $\mathbf{T}$ wave changes, the presence of atrial and ventricular arrythmias, are all best explained by an infiltrative disease of the myocardium such as cardiac amyloidosis (2) Hemodynamically the main cardiac problem was obviously impairment in diastolic filling of the ventricles with systemic and pulmonary venous congestion as one commonly sees in constrictive pericarditis. Infiltration with amyloid is principally a restrictive disease but can also cause myocardial failure and dilatation. Amyloid coronary artery disease can take place and produce chest pain indistinguishable from true angina pectoris(3). The absence of proteinuria is a little disturbing, but orthostatic hypotension elicited at least on one occasion favors amyloid heart disease.

In summary this patient suffered from a variety of chronic diseases with a rapid downhill course probably related to a hepatic or gastric malignancyThe final episode is aggravated by a pulmonary infection, digitalis intoxication and probably sepsis. At autopsy, the heart is likely to be thick, firm and waxy. Areas of dead tissue may be encountered as well as a certain degree of coronary atherosclerosis. The liver would be large and congested with large nodular areas one of them may be a hepatoma. Focal areas disseminated sepsis may not be unusual-

Anatomic Diagnosis : (See page 33)

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# ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE: 

# A Review of the Litterature 

By Joe Maalouf, Med IV

The term Alkaline Phosphatase (AP) is applied to a group of enzymes that share the capacity to hydrolyze phosphate esters in an alkaline medium.

Alkaline Phosphatases are referred to as isoenzymes because they catalyze the same reaction, but differ in certain physicochemical properties. They are non-specific enzymes with low substrate specificity, and are present in many human tissues, including bone, intestine, kidney, liver, placenta, and white blood cells.

Several mammalian and human AP's have been purified to a sufficient degree. All of the AP's studied so far have been zinc metaloproteins with the aminoacid serine at the active cen'er of the molecule. Only human placental AP, to my knowledge, has been purified and crystallized and found to be a glycoprotein.

The various analytical methods used in clinical laboratories to measure the activity of AP reflect the wide range of phosphate esters that can act as substrates for AP. Each method differs in its choice of substrate. recording apparatus, use of different buffer systems and the dilution of enzyme samples. Any slight change in methodology and for reasons that will not be mentioned here, may result in detectable changes in enzyme activity and a simple conversion factor may not suffice to translate one form of activity into another, (see table I).

As with other types of isoenzymes, attempts have been made to dicriminate between AP variants by comparison of their catalytic properties or stabilities under different conditions. Bone and liver AP were found to be relatively unstable to heat and urea denaturation and to be only moderately inhibited in their activities by L-phenylalanine. Intestinal and placental AP behave in an opposite fashion.

Electrophoresis: the advent of gel electrophoresis has provided more precise ways of identifying the AP isoenzymes. The numbers and intensities of AP bands vary considerably with the technique employed for their separation.

Most data suggest that within a single tissue there is only one variant of AP. Furthermore, bone and liver phosphatase migrate so close to one another that they cannot always be separated. Intestinal AP migrates considerably behind the bone and liver bands. The rest take intermediate positions. Electrophoresis on polyacrylamide gel generally produces better resolution of the bone and liver
isoenzyme bands than does starch gel electrophoresis.

## Serum Alkaline Phosphatase in normal people

In normal individuals the serum AP is derived from four sources 1. Liver 2. Bone 3. Intestine, and 4, the placenta in pregnant women. There is no evidence that other tissues contribute. After electrophoresis most $o^{\boldsymbol{c}}$ the serum AP activity in healthy individuals is present in two isoenzyme bands that have the electrophoretic mobilities of liver and bone AP.

The third constituent of the normal serum AP accounting for up to $20 \%$ of total enzyme activity in certain individuals has been identified as intestinal in origin. It is present in the serum of $20-60 \%$ of normal fasting individuals and these are usually persons of blood types O and A who are secretors of the ABH RBC antigen and are Lewis Ag positive. Unlike other isoenzymes in serum, the activity of intestinal $A P$ is affected by eating and increases noticeably after a fatty meal. It may then be detected in the serum of individuals who otherwise in the fasting state would not have this isoenzyme in the $r$ serum. Serum AP exhibits two peaks of activity in the life span of normal healthy individuals. The first during infancy and childhood where the elevation in serum AP activity is due to increased bone formation as I will come to later. The second is after the age of 50 where for unknown factors there is a rise in the serum AP activity. Whatever its function at the cellular level, however. AP in the circulation appears to be metabolically inert as the infusion of large amounts of different AP isoenzymes into the serum of normal individuals did not result in any detectable change. Why or how AP enters the circulation in normal individuals is not fully understood.

Elevations of the serum AP occur in a wide variety of clinical situations. The highest levels are found in patients with bone disorders and in individuals with disorders that impede bile flow. In the great majority of patients with an elevated serum AP, the elevation is due to an increase in either the bone or liver isoenzyme in serum. The exceptions are: 1. pregnancy with increased placenta AP
2. Certain patients with alcoholic liver cirrhosis where the increase in AP activity is due to the intestinal isoenzyme.
3. In patients with certain malignancies, in particular

| Table 1 Clinıcal methods of serum alkaline phosphatase determination |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method | Substrate ( $\mu \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{ml}$ ) | Tem pera ture | $p \mathrm{H}$ | Buffer | Unit | Normal range |
| Bessey Lowry Brock | $p$ Nitrophenyl phosphate (5 4) | 39 | 105 | Glycine | 1 mmole $p$ mitro phenol//iter/60 min | 0830 |
| Bodansky | $\beta$-Glycerophos phate (14 5) | 37 | 86 | Diethyl barbitu rate | $1 \mathrm{mg} \mathrm{p/} / 100 \mathrm{ml} / 60 \mathrm{~min}$ | $15-40$ |
| Internatıonal | $p$ Nitrophenyl phosphate (28) | 37 | 105 | 2 Amino-2methyl 1 pro panol | $1 \mu$ mole $p$-nitrophenol/ liter/min | $210-850$ |
| International | Phenylphosphate $\left(\begin{array}{ll} 9 & 2 \end{array}\right)$ | 37 | 100 | Sodıum carbon ate | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{mg} \text { phenol } / 100 \mathrm{ml} / \\ & 30 \mathrm{~min} \end{aligned}$ | $30-130$ |
| King-Armstrong | Phenylphosphate <br> (4) 75) | 37 | 93 | Diethyl barbitur ate | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{mg} \text { phenol } / 100 \mathrm{ml} / \\ & 30 \mathrm{~min} \end{aligned}$ | $30-1.30$ |
| Klein-Read Babson | Pheno'.phthaleın diphosphate (2 5) | 37 | 93 | Tris | 1 mg phenolphthalem/ $100 \mathrm{ml} / 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $10-40$ |
| Shınowara Jones Reinhart | $\beta$-Glycerophos phate (3 2) | 37 | 93 | Diethyl barbitu rate | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{mg} \text { phenol } / 100 \mathrm{ml} / 60 \\ & \mathrm{~min} \end{aligned}$ | 2 2-8 6 |

March 1972
PROGRESS IN HEPATOLOGY
lung cancer. where an AP variant almost identical to the placental isoenzyme and produced by the tumor appears in the serum. This AP variant is called the Regan isoenzyme after the man in whom it was discovered.

Usually, an elevated serum AP aciivity is found in patients with many other signs or symptoms indicating disorders of liver or bone and there is no real need to identify the source of this enzyme elevation. Occasionally, moderate elevations of AP are seen in disorders not primainly affecting the liver or bone, including :

1. stage I or II of Hodgkins disease
2. myeloid metaplasia
3. congestive heart failure
4. intraabdominal infections
5. inflammatory bowel disease such as regional enteritis or ulcerative colitis.
In these disorders the elevated AP appears to be of hepatic origin and is often associated with inflammation of the portal triads of the liver.

## Liver Alkaline Phosphatase

Ever since the discovery of serum AP elevation in patients with hepatic disease, the problem of the mechanism of this elevation has intrigued the minds of numerous investigators. A consistent association between the serum AP elevation and the degree of mechanical obstruction of the large bile passages was noted. but despite
numerous investigations the mechanism of this elevation remains unsettled. Two opposing theories have been proposed.

1. The «Retention theory", which ascribes to the liver an excretory function of the alkaline phosphatase isoenzymes found in the circulation. If such a theory is to hold true then the major portion of the elevated AP in patients with hepatic disease should consist of bone and intestinal isoenzymes in addition to the placental component in pregnancy.
2. The «Regurgitation theory» which states that the rise in serum AP in patients with hepatic disease is due to the liver isoenzyme which according to this theory is normally produced by the liver and secreted into the bile but because of biliary obstruction accumulates in the bile channels and by a concentration gradient flows back into the circulation.

There is much evidence to refute the retention theory. Suffice it to say that the AP found elevated in the sera of patients with hepatic disease has the same electrophoretic and physicochemical properties of AP derived from liver extracts. Furthermore, it is difficult to see how the liver can play any part in the excretion of this enzyme when massive hepatic necrosis results in quite unimpressive changes in serum AP activity. Recent reports indicate (Cont'd in the Medicus No. 3)

## Geigy <br> psychotropic agents

## Anafranil ${ }^{\circ}$

Antidepressant
Beneficially influences the depressive syndrome as a whole. Acts chiefly against psychomotor retardation and existential anxiety
Insidon ${ }^{\circ}$
Psychosomatic harmonizer Sedative, antidepressant, stabilizing

## Tofranil

Thymoleptic
To lighten depression.
If depression is masked by somatic symptoms, the effect is itself primarily somatic
Tegretol ${ }^{\circ}$
Psychotropic anti-epileptic agent Lightens personality-changes associated with epilepsy. Helps the epileptic to integrate into society. Specific in trigeminal neuralgia

# Hyaline Membrane Disease: 

A Review of the Litterature<br>By Dr. Gabriel Haddad

I. DEVELOPMENT OF FETAL LUNG
a. Glandular phase
b. Canalicular phase
c. Alveolar phase
II. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF HMD
a. List of theories
b. Surfactant theory
III. CLINICAL ASPECTS OF HMD
a. Symptomatology
b. x-ray findings
c. Treatment and follow-up
IV. PREVENTION OF HMD
a. Steroids acceleration theory
b. L/S ratio
I. DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECT - BRIEF NOTE

Human fetal lung development has been said to occur in three major stages.
a. The glandular phase - This is when the bronchi divide but still respiration is impossible. This is between the 24 th day of gestation and the sixteenth week ( 4 mos). At 24 days there appears a pouchevagination from the endodermal tube. Two -4 days later the first division occurs - a right and left lung buds and this would go to develop the bronchial tree. The cell that lines thase «tubes» is the columnar cell and by the thirteeth week the cell starts to have cilia; as it goes more peripheral to the bronchiolar level there is a shift in the cell type to the cuboidal.
b. The - canalicular phase - Vascularization of the respiratory portion of the lung and this develops around the terminal bronchioles.

The respiratory bronchioles begin to differentiate also by 16 th -24 th weeks.
c. Alveolar phase 24th, 26th weeks - birth at least surfactant begins to appear in the tracheal fluidAt $20-24$ wks gestation, the alveolar epithelium differentiates in to 2 types : Type I: It has a thin cytoplasmic membrane that surrounds the nucleus with cytoplasmic extensions.
Type II : Larger, rounded with no extensions and having lamellar inclusion structures (Osmiophilic bodies)

It has been suggested now that lamellar inclusions contain the surfactant or presurfactant ma-
terial. Concomittant with an increase in the lamellar inclusions, Klans and his team could note the seging of products of the surfactant. They showed also that the HMD surface activity is low and the mean number of lamellar inclusion per thin section of alveolar cell is usually low. Moreover surfactant can not be observed in fetuses of less than 1000 g , which correlates well with absence of lamellar inclusions that are not observed before 5-6 months. Also both, toad and pigeon lungs lacked lamellar inclusion and surfactant. This is very briefly the development of the human fetal lung.

## I1. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF HMD

There are many theories that try to explain the nature of hyaline membrane disease. In brief, they are :
a. Aspiration theory : This theory states that during delivery the baby aspirates some material that ends up by being membranes, lining the bronchiolar and alveolar walls. Collapse would then occur distal to these membranes. Against this theory is that these membranes in fact do not show in the first hours.
b. Asphyxia was thought to be a cause but many babies are asphyxiated at birth and do not develop any HMD.
c. Heart failure : It was thought also that HMD could be a manifestation of Hf. For it is that patients with HMD had LVH and failure with increased back flow pressure and leakage of proteins in the lungs. On x-rays they had increased heart size and had evidence also of $L$ to $R$ shunts. Against that theory, as for the asphyxia theory, many babies drying from heart failure in the Ist 24 hrs of life had no HM. Furthermore on autopsy they had pulmonary edema rather than collapse of the alveoli. d. Fibrinolytic enzyme defect :

The fact that the pathology in the lungs was that of fibrinous membranes and the concomitant knowledge that prematures had deficient plasminogen led many people to think that the etiology is on the basis of that deficiency. These patients were given fibrinolysin and the first elementary reports were encouraging; later these were disproven.

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Diarrhoea
IF IT'S
Infective Diarrhoea
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Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, Irregular Menstruation
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METRULEN M
OVULEN 50
PRO-BANTHINE SERENACE CAPSULES

## e. Role of Serum protein :

One of the causes of transudation thru vessels is derease in colloid osmotic pressure from low serum protein. At some stage the HM was thought to be secondary to decrease in serum protein. The theory was disproven later.

## f. Surfactant theory :

The alveoli in the lungs have always been described to be very similar to bubbles Laplace's law states that the force on the wall of a bubble is $I / x$ to the radius and therefore the tension the wall goes higher with decrease in the size of the bubbleTherefore the critical movement for these bubbles is at the end of expiration when the radius is smallest. Normal lungs therefore should have some material responsible for stability at the end of expiration. It was found out later that the material is a complex of surface - active material, the main compound in it is the surface active lecithin; it lines the alveolar cells and is made up of CHO , protein but mainly of lipids. Its effect is really to permit an alveolus with a small surface area to have a low surface tension and prevent collapse. This is an essential property of a living lung.

Biosynthetic pathways of the surfactant :
There are two pathways for the synthesis of that surfactant in the human fetus. The enzymatic processes responsible for each system mature at dicferent ages of gestation.

Pathway I : Phosphocholine Transferase System.
Cystidine diphosphate choline +D - alpha, betadigliceride

$$
\rightarrow \text { lecithin (dipalmitoyl) }
$$

Pathway II :
Phosphatidyl ethanolamine +3 Me (methionine)
$\rightarrow$ lecithin (palminoylnyristoyl)
The first pathway is not detectable uptill 35 weeks of gestation. The second matures at term but starts manufacturing lecithin at the age of 22-24 weeks of gestation. This methylation process is very vulnerable and would stop functionning anytime there is hypoxia, acidosis or hypothermia. The choline transferasa pathway is shared by humans and lower mammalians like goat, sheep, mice and rabbit. The second pathway, the methylation pathway, shows no activity in these species before birth and becomes active only days or weeks after. This is why sheep, goats, mice and rabbits cannot have premature offsprings.

Summing up, the stability of the lungs depends on the surfactant. As the alveolus gets smaller with expiration, the wall tension rises markedly and it is due to some stability part of the surfactant to lower that tension otherwise the alveolus would collapse literally; this is the unit pathology in HMD. Every time he breathes out some units collapse.

The newborn with inadequata surfactant activity is viewed going in distress this way : Normally the newborn takes the first breath after decreasing the intrathoracic pressure to probably - 40 to - 60 cm of water. Because after taking the first breath, some air would remain in the lungs, and the second breath would take less negative pressure and so on, up till that time it normalises to -5 and +5 cm of water. This is not what happens in patients with HMD. These patients would have some collapse to start with and therefore instead of having less and less negative pressura, the need would still be approximately the same because less air remains in the lungs.

Hypoxia by itself damages the endothelial lining of the capillaries which transudate in the alveoli. Fibrin, red cells, serum proteins and epithelium coalescs, leading to the HM-

Histochemically, Beresin of Sao Paulo has shown that the HM has a glycoprotein substrate and that the protein component contains a high proportion of tyrosine and arginine. The arginine here is responsible apparently for the acidophilia of the membrane.
(Clinical Aspects of HMD and Prevention of HMD will be continued in the next issue of Medicus). Dr. Gaby Haddad, M.D.

## CLINICO - PATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION

## Anatomic Diagnosis

Amyloidosis with involvement of heart, tongue, intestine, adrenals, bladder, nerves, and walls of small arteries and veins. Generalized arterioloscleresis with marked narrowing of renal and coronary arteries. Fresh hemorrhage into sclerotic plaque, right coronary artery Large dilated right and left ventrides. History of atrial fibrillation. Organized Mural thrombi, right and left aria. Organizing and fresh thrombi, pulmonary arteries Recanalized thrombi with old infaret. Kidneys : tubular atrophy, History of hypertension. Aspiration pneumonitis. Cirrohosis of Liver ( ? cardiac ). Hyperplasia of prostate with small incidental adenocarcinomoExtramedullary bood formation, spleen• Emphysema.

Selected by
M. Amin Arnaout

FIVE DAYS' SURVEYY.. (CONT'D)
Every week, these campains are conducted in one of 2 villages in multiple loci Family vaccination cards designed by the committee will be given at the end of this campain to each family and to the local club. A similar record of the names of all children vaccinated will be sent to the ministry of health. This would be the first time in history of vaccination campain in Lebanon where 100 per cent coverage is achieved.
Table 2 Schedule of Vaccination
ning in these villages. Actually during the process of filling of these forms, most participants observing the lack of water and disposal system sanitation and noting the preponderance of flies sensed the need for an environmental health program in these areas.

Besides the census, talks about maternal and child health and contraception were given by medical personnel from A.U.M.C. on Sat. Dec. 29, 73 . These talks gave a chance to the girls and women present to get clear answers to several indignities

| Day | Village |  | Naccine |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Nov 4 | Zawtars | Nomber of children vaccinated |  |
| Nov. 11 | Kfartabneen | Polio-DPT | 325 |
| Nov. 18 | Yahmor - Arnoun | Polio-DPT | 300 |
| Nov. 25 | Nabatieh Al Fawka | Polio-DPT | 370 |
| Dec. 2 | Zawtars | DPT | 400 |
| Dec. 7 | Kfartabneen | DPT | 330 |
| Dec. 16 | Yahmor - Arnoun | DPT | 290 |
| Jan. 6 | Nabatieh Alfawka | DPT | 380 |
|  | Zawtars | Polio-DPT | 350 |
| Jan. 13 | Yahmor - Arnoun | DPT-Polio | 310 |
| Jan. 20 | Kfartabneen | Polio-DPT | 400 |
| Feb. 3 | Nabatieh Al Fawka | Polio-DPT | 350 |
|  |  |  | 400 |

F. The most prominent activity was a 5 days survey in 5 of the above villages : Kfartabneen, Zawtars, Yahmor and Arnoun. This was carried out during the Christmas holiday from Dec. 26-Dec. 31 by a study team of 30 A.U.B. students. However, at times, the team included more participants for there were daily movers from Beirut to these villages and some students stayed for one or 2 days only. In this survey, a census designed to assess the needs and resources of these villages before planning and implementation of the second part of this year's program was conducted. Such census would supply the committee with socioeconomic data about families and individuals and such information is viewed by the committee as very essential for health plan-
they had previously heard regarding such matters 11 Future plans :

In 3 weeks' time, the first part of this yaar's project would be covered exactly as was planned at the beginning of this year. This means that vaccination campain and maternal child health and contraception talks will have finished. Following this an environmental health program would be implemented in cooperation with the environmental health department of A.U.B. In the next issue of the MEDICUS, all those interested will find a detailed plan of this program with the time schedule of every single activity.

> Adlette Inati

Chairman, Social Medicine Committee

## An Exclusive Interview... ( cont'd)

think that when our objective is attained many American doctors also will come and live permanently in the Middle East because as I said a doctor thinks of what he can and wants to do best and where.

- Dr. Asper, what word do you like to adress to the medical students ?
- The medical sciences are developing so much, many diseases have been eradicated, the life span of the human being has increased, but with all this
we see that there is an increase in the level of pollution around us and that there is distressing loss of our natural resources. So, while the medical sciences have improved the well being of people, advancements in ecology, the preservation of natural resources, improved mass transportation, development of new energy sources and other such activities are essential if our lives are to be more productive.

Our duty is to help people so that «They may have life and have it more abundantly».

كانون اول - كانون ثانى 19Y§



## المالالب ومسؤوليانه ..

تزداد هـع مرور الزمن مسـؤو ولية الطالب ومن ثم الحركة
 بمجتمعات الارض عامــة والمجتمعات الناميــة خاصـة
 الارتباطـ بالطالب نفسـه مما يجعله احد اهم العوامل المؤثرة ع على مجرى تطور هها

فهن هـجر الادمغة والكفاءات 6 اللى قضـايا التعليمـم
 قضـايا ذات ارتباطل اساسمي بالطالب كونه العنصر البثري الاكثر فعاليـة وخلقا ومن ثم الاكثر تأثيرا على مـجرى الامور - ضهن اطار بعضى او كل من هذه الحققول

ان مقدرة الـحركة الطلابية على تحقيق ما هه بناء في
 بالاضـافة الى ارتباطه بمقدار التحصـيل العلمي يرتبط ارتباطا
 ثم الســياسـية التي انما يتم تحقيقها عن طريق ممارسـة الفرد ونشـاطه الاجتـماعي ومن ثم وعيه وارتباطه بمشــاكل و قضـايا


مـجلة ثقافية اجتماعية فكرية تصدر عن جمعية طلاب الطب
في الجامعة الامير كية في بيروت

دئيس التحرير : نـليم كسرم
هينُة التحرير :
الدليت عيناتي
نليسـم كـرم
حافظظ الزين
نقولا ابو دزق
سليم ثجِاعص
غازي نصمولي

$\underset{\star}{*} *$

في هنأ العدد


كل ما يكتب في هذه المـجلة يعبر عن رأي

-رأي هيئة إلتحزير


## بقالم : نقولا ابو دزق

«But what can a man's enthusiasm and devotion achieve if everyday reality is a tissue of lies, of cowardice, of contempt for man ?>
«Letter to The Resident Minister» (Franz Fanon, 1956)








 الزراءية

بصور عوة عامة ك، كانت الابِحاث المقدمة عبارة عن دراسات




 النـحتة . واستتطردت في بـحث الطلب في القطــاع اع الصنـــاعى

 -والتخطيـط الانمائى



وهل هنالك هـجرة لبنانية ؟ "
 وصـفيا تاريخيا شـبـه تـسـجيلي • في تتحليده الموضوع (ا نزيف
 البـدان 6 خسـارة حيورية لا تعو قل يعنى من جههة اخرى ، بالنســـــة لبعض البلدان الاخرى ك

في .

 كل الرمال . نعـجز الا عن الكـلام ، وألوداع

 رثل آلا فـ التسـاؤلات 6 مثل المستـقبل الذي يهزنا •

 هذا الو لـ فلتة سـيجن العالم هناك (!)

ومن هنـاك يأتي حزننـا الكبير • عندما تكون الحتائق غير



عندما نحكي من هجرة الكفاءات من بلادنا 6 نتكلم عــي
 الطيبون ، المفكرون كا الأثـطون ، العبـاقرة كلهم واحلد وراء (!) الil
 وتناهات - والفراغ الاكبير تفطيه مئــــات المطور والقهعهات
 المر افىى مر قعة مثل المهر جـين

ونحن ننز ف . ورمالنا متفر جة مو جوعة . الاطفال ك الذيّن كان اذله فاعهم عظيما 6 كبر وا هؤ لاء الاطفال اصـبحووا عبـاقرة 6 صدمتههم مدينة الفر اغ

 المغهوم • تر كونا هؤ لاء الادممة وحيدين الا مـع اليماننـا .
$* * *$

امـا في معرض دراسته للمر حلة المعامرة 6 فيقتـ_ـربـ

 الثانية تثـمل سنو ات ما بعد الـحرب العالمية الثـــنية وحتي


 ابيك أبها في وجه كل ما ما هو اجنبي

في الغترة الثانية 6 أي هنذ التحرب العالمية الثــانية 6






 والسـبب ان النسبـة المئوية لانتاج الولايات المتحدة الصناعناعي،
 التاريت • فكان لا بد من ظهور الخخال جي المبادلات التتحارية ، بالنظر الى ان حـجم التـجارة اللدولية لم يرتفــع بنسـبـة زيادة - الانتاج العالمي

وكان من أهم اثار هذا الهخلل ان هبـطت صـادرات العالم الثالث اللى الدول الصنـاعية بالنسـبـة الى حـجم الانتـاج الدولى


برزت في المر حلة المماصرهّ.كأكبر قوة علمية وتقنيـة وانتـــاجية

 العلماء في الو لايات المتحدة بالنظر اللى بمض الظر و فـ اللداخلية
 الى ايـجاد اسـو اق عالمية للعلماء والباحثين يتـحكم فيها الطلب .

في معرض تحليله للاسـبـباب الرئيســيـة لهذه الهـجر هو يرى
 التفاعل بين قوى الجذب و قوى الد فـع

ومن أهم العناصر التي تشكل قوة الجذب :
(1) "ا زيادة الدخل النقدي في المرتبات ومعدل القـوة
-

انعتاقا للموارد البشرية من هـجتمعات ذأت مردود منخفض زهح مجتهعات اخرى الكثر تجهيزا حيث تسـهم بغمالية اجلىى في السـعادة البشر ية الكليـة هِ
 التاريخي فيرى هذه الظاهرة تتحرك تتحر كا هيكليـا خلال ار! الار

فترات رئيسـية تقسـم كالتالي :
أ - مرح الة ما قبل العهد الايوني
ب - من المڭג الايوني الى القرون الوسـطى
ت - القرون الوسطى
د ـ ــ المر حلة المعاصرة



 بمفهومه الـحاضر عن أي هن رجال المعر فة الاخرين " .


 الامبر اطيريات تحاول ان تسـتأثر ابان ازدهارها 6 انـأكـر عدد
 القرن الثالث ق. م. مـع ظهور اكاديمية افلاطون وملرسة

ومع انتقال العاصمـة المسيـاسـية للامبر اطورية مـتن . بلاد


 لاستتقدامهم من انحاء العالم المعرو فـ انذالك . الا وبتحهيز مكتبـة
 المراكز الحديثة . و " بانتقال العلماء الى القطب الاسكا المكندرانى يكون التاريخ قد عر ف اول حر كـة عالمية لهـجرة الادمغـــــــة - بمفهومها المعاصر "

اما في فترة القرون الوسـطـى فقـــل برزت الوحدات السـياسـية الصفيرة علـــــــى انقاض الامبر اطوريات وظهرت الـوت الـجامعات في اوروبا خلال القـرن الـحادي عشر • واخر الانــذ



 . وصلت احيانا الى عقوربة الموت وت
 لبنان فيرى انها تكاد لا تعكس حاجات واه واهداف البلد الانمائئية بل هي تقليدية في مجملها ولا يو جد أي رابط عملي بين نظم الجامعات والقطاعات الانتاجية, العاملة حاليــــا في البـنان او او - القدر لها ان تعمل في المستتقبل
 والاغتراب الداخلي في بعض الههن الاخرى : يضم جـهدول
 هؤلاء في مر فق البناء .

فيـما يتعلق بالتخصصص العالي بالنسـبـة للطلاب اللبنـانيـين
 الجراءات لممر فة عدد هؤلاء الطلاب ومكان وجودهم ونـوع - نتخ ت

في التر كيب الاساسي للطاب على الكفاءات اللبنانية في في المدى
 خلل فاضتح في التركيب الاسـاسي للعرض الذي اخن يتض الـخم - بنسـب كبيرة

وينتهي البحث بالتسـاؤل عن المعنى الحقيقي لهجــر
 هذه الهجرة مو جودة ولكنها ليسـت ازمة وانما الازمة تكمن في فوْ ضـى انتاج الادمفة واستتعمالهـا وتصر يفها والسـهر عليها وتو جيهها ومرا اقبة هـجر تها " .

ومن أهم التوصـيات التي تقدم بها هي اجــراء مبــــع
 -

دراسة الاستاذ معلو ف واحدة من دراسات عديــدة

 موضو عنا الذي خصصنا له هذا العدد .

وراء اعبة الادمفة هذه يوجد انسـان . يو جد رجل يلبس شروا والا ويعز فـ على البز البز
$* * *$
يو جد دجل يلبس شروالا ويعز ف على البزق .
يعاشر الحجارة والرمل والجـلم والجال ،
يقوم باكرا ويحب العالم
" ماذا حدث لهذا العالم ؟ ؟"
ويعز فـ في هدوء وحب .
يعاثر الحجارة والرمل والجبال ،
 الهيئة لها ( مختبرات 6 مسـتشـفيات ، مكتبات 6 مراكـــز ، بحوث . . ب
 ار بمعنى آخر المستتوى الاجتماعي للمهنة
(§) (ا الاستقتراد اليـيـياسي وحرية الرأي وتقديــــر الكفاءات ، والارتباط العائلي والعاطفي • " وعناصر قوة الدفع هي بعكس عناصر قوة الجــانب -تماما

والتسـاؤل عن نتائج الهجرة على اوضاع الدول النـاميرية




تتحكمّ بها حاجات الدولة ") (!
ويصل بهد كل هذا الى الحدديث عن الوفنع اللبـناني.
 الكغاءات العلمية. والعرض يكون في عدد الخر يجرين الجامعيمين
 اما الطلب فيتمثل في القطاعات الانتاجية العامة والخامهة
 - مع فروع الاختصـهام وامكانانها

ان التخصص العالبي يسمير في الخارج و وفق الاهـهـواء والرغبات والظرو فـ الخار جية التي منـذ انطلاقها تقطع اِيـة علاقة بين العالم وبين وطنه ومستلزمات هنا هذا الوطن عوض



 الالتاج القومي والاجتماعي ؟"
وفي دراسسة قام بها الباحث عام 1979 عـن الطا 19 الطاقات
 جامعي لبناني في الخارج موزعين في الشنكل التالي

## نسبـة مئوية




بٍقله حسـان الشريفـ


 البللان وتاريخها بهور فان تعليم الارسـاليات كان يهد فـ انساسـا الى اسـتعمار البلاد العربية ثقافيا 6 أي طمسى المالم الحضـارية الووطن العربـسي والتراث الفكري واللفوي الفنيين للامة العربية ، واستبدال ذلك كاله بلغة اجنبيـة وارتباطـ ثقافي بالـو لة الغربية ز'اك الالفة وولاء سـياسـي لذ طلابب معاهد الارسـاليـات الى الفرب للتخصصص في ميادين العلم المختلفة كان يرمي الى تو ثيت الصلة القوية بين ابنــاء البلاد الثشـباب 6 قادة البلاد مستقتبلا 6 وبين المؤ سسـات الثقـافية

والسـيـاسـية والاقتصادية التلك الدولة التي سـافر اليها .

ان دور هذه المؤ سســات كان اولا التبشــير لـنشر مذهب
 الادارية في مدارس هذه الارســاليات ومسـتتثـفياتهـا 6 و ثانيـا كان تعليم الطب والصـيدلة والـحقوق لابنــاء الاغغنياء الذيــن
 اللاستعمار ، وثالثا كان تعليم التجارة وادارة الاعممال لتخر الجا



 البلاد العربية

وكان انشـاء المسـتشـفيات والجامععات يرمب الى اقــــامة جسر مع الجمماهير غير المثقفة والو اعية حتى يصـار الى كسسب مو دتها وثقتها عن طريت تقديم خلدمات حيو ية واســـــــاسية بالنسـبة اليها وبالمحان في كثير من الاحيان • ان ولو ولو مهمثلى

 الا قتصـادية والسـيـاسيـة والثقا فيـة للدولة غربية هعينـة أو أكثر

- لقد عاش الوطن العربي حقبة طويلة هن الزهن تحت نري


 بصورة تدر يـجية وبأساليب تختلفـ بالختالا فـ الظر و فـ الذاتية و والمو ضوعيـة

ولم تكن دول اودوبا وامريكا في اوائل واواسـطـ القرن
التاسـع عشر مسـتعلدة للقضـاء على ألمولة العثمانيـة بالقـــــو
 ارسال منـدوبين لها يتمتعون بكفاءة علمية وتقنية عالية ليحهواوا على تغيير الوضـع الداخلي في الدولة العثمانية وذلك باريتاظـ
 يدينوا اولا بالو لاء للمولة الفربية التبي يُهمل الصصلمتها هؤلاء المندوبون

وهكنا فقد بدأت الارسـاليات تغل في ذلك الوقت الى
 والتعليم والتطبيب والاعهـهـال الخيرية الاجتماعية . الاع و كانت هذه الارساليات الالجنبية مدعوهـة من اللدول الفربية ماديــا ومعنويا تتمتع بنفوذ وامتيازات تزداد بازدياد ضـعف المولة العثمانية واشتداد الضـفوط الخارجية عايها مــن الــلـورل الغربية . و قد لیبت هذه الارساليات دورا هاما في تاريــخ
 الارساليات العنني وهو التبشــير اسـاسا لم يكن سوى وسـيلة وغطاء لتححتيق اهدافـ اخرى خطير حقائق جديدة في المنطقة العربية . ا انما الاهدا فـف الحقيقيقية التي قدمت من اجلها هذه البعثات فهي متعددة : سيـياسيـة واقتصـادية واجتماعية
 وحتى الشـيوخ افات اوروبية متعددة ابرزها الفرنسـيــــة الـة والانكليزية والى عدم ابراز الخصصائص الوطنيـة لابناء البلادك

الؤوسـات الاقتصـادية الوطنية الهـامة وقام هؤلاء الموالون بتجديث اسـاليب العمل في هواقههم ومـجاراة التقدم التقني قدر الامكان مما سـاهم ويسـاهم في تكريس و وجود الانظمة




 الاستتعمار القديم المتخلفـ بأشواطـ بميدة عن ون وريشه الجديد من حيث القدرة الاقتصـادية والعسـكرية والقيــام بالتخطيط الدقيق لمواجهة حر كات التحرر في دول العـــــالم الثـالث . المتخلفة

والـد الانكلو سكسسوني في الوقت الهحاضر يزداد متأثرا بالحقائق الجديدة التي أخذت 'تبرز في المنطقة اقتصاديا

 هامة ومتعددة .

الاستعمار الثقافي اداة خطيرة بيد الامبريالية لضرب تطور الثـعوبب المتخلفة نحو الاستقلال الحقيقي بعيدا عــن



 ثروات الامة واذلالها واذكاء الفتن بين صفو فها . و هذه الاداة
 الامبر يالية اضعف من تأثير الاخيرة فيها .

ان النضـال ضد الاستعمار الثقافي هو احد المهـــام
الالسـاسية للحركة الطلابية الوطنية فــي الوطن العربي

## المراجــع :

- 1
r ب التبشير والاستعمار في البلاد العربية 6 عمـر فــروخ ومصطفى خالدي
r - ملف مـجلة ॥ البلاغ " ؛ جورج الراسي .

مستتخدمين التبشير تارة والسلاح الطائني طورا واسـاليـب
 الاضطرابات والفتن في لبنان وسوريا ابان حكم العثمانمانيين ووجود الارسـاليات كانت وراءها البعثات الدينية الاتية الاجنبية

 مو جهة ضد بعض الفئات الوطنية منتصرين لفئـــــــات وطنيـة

 بسـبـب التدخل الاستعماري من خلال الار ساليات 6 وكـــــــــانـ
 المحتضرة للاسر اع في زوالهـا دون الاكتراث لداث لدمــاء الـــعوب الراقة هدرا .

ولم تشـأ الحر كات التـبــيرية الاجنبية ان تو قظـ الرو


 اخرى الى الحث على تبني افكار اقليمية انعزالية تحت المـ المـ
 عهلت هذه الحر كات الى المسـاعدة في انشـاء الكيان الصههيوني



. العالمية
, U جاء عهد الانتداب في سور يليا ولبنان ، استتهر عهـل
 البسـوعية ، ومن الجدير بالذكر ان اتفاقا عقد بـين الانـي الدول






 الاستقلال خصو صا وان الولايات المتحدة كانت قوية النـية اقتصاديا


 وجود زعامات منتمية للتيار اللاتيني
 المؤدين والمواقع القيادية في اجهزة الدولة وموُ سسـاتها وفى

## آراء حول هجرة الأدمغة

بسـاطـ البحث في مـحاولة لمعر فة ابعادها وخفالياها والاسـباب

 ادمون نعيم رئيسس الجامعة اللبنـنانية :
" هـجرة الادمفة ") من اخطر مسـا يو اجـــه المجتمعات المتخلفة والنـامية في صر,أمها نتحو التطور والتقدم • وملـيكس
 من هذه البُجرة اخخذت على عاتقها طرح هذه القضهـية عاــى

## $* * x$

## لقاء مع الآكتور ادمون نعيم

## رئيس الجامعة اللبنانية

يمكنهم "ان يِجدوا بسـهو لة اكثر في بمض البلاد العربية النسقيقة

 ـ اذا لماذِا هنا التتخضير الجامعي الجالات غير متوفرة في لِّنان ؟ بين ان يكون العاطل عن الهمل خريج الجامعة وبين الغ
 اللبناني بالعلم الكافي في المجالات التي نعتقد انه يمكن ان ان يجا فيها عملا من ان نتركيه وجهاله فيكون علة اثقل على المجتهو

اللبناني الذي يعيش فيه
سؤال
 -الاستقراد في الخارج هل يوكن للجامعة اللبنانية ان تتبنى برنامجا لاكوـال

 عودة الادمغة اللمنانية الى لبنان بل أقولانه من الالنسب لابنـائنـا اللبنانيمن الذين نريد لهم الــجاح في الحياة ان يعود منهم فتعطـ
 حيث يـجدون تلك اللفرص التي لا يمكن تو فير ها لهم في وطنهم



 كانت ظرو فـ حياته ووسائل كسـب عيشــه .
ـ أليس مئ المككن خلق فرص جديدة للعمل في لينان ؟

 المستح أي في ضوء الامكانات اللبنانية الا اني اتحسسس قبل هذا المتـتح وُقبل هذا التخطيط ان لبنان لا يمكنه بحد ذاته وخاصـة في مجالات اسو إقه الداخلية، أن يسـتوعّب كل الايادي。الادمغة ألعاملة من ابناءه وخاصة بعد مضي بضع سنوآت عنـرة او عشُرين

## غازي نصوليو

سؤال 1 ــ الجاجمعة اللبنانية تبنل جهودا حثيثة لز يادة
 لبئان على آستيعاب مثل هنه الاخختصاصات ؟ - الفاية من انشـاء كليات تقنية في الجامعة اللبنـانية

1
هُن تحصيل هذه التقنيـات في الجامعات الخاصـة بدفَّع الر سوم
 الوطنية التي يتر تب عاليهه ان تسـوي الفر ص بين جهميع ابنــاء الوطن الو احد
ول
 مراكز شـاغرة منذ زمن طويل .


隹
 البلدان العربية الشـقيقة والـلدان الانريقية النامية وبعـض البلدان العربية يمكنـا التأكيد بأنه ما يز ال ال في البنان مـجالات همل لخريجر العلئم التطبيقية كهـا ان هؤُلاء الخر بجــين

# Or. Kirkwood 

## On The Brain Drain

an interview by Salim Mujais Med I<br>\& Ghazi Nusuli

Brain drain is a fatal truth. It transforms our most precious national hopes into a mirage that ever eludes our grasp. The first way to tackle this problem is to investigate its causes \& effects; So the editorial board of «Medicus» thought of investigating the facts through a series of interviews with persons that have to do with the brain drain question.

The following are extracts from a long interview with President KirKwood.

Dr. Kirkwood started by emphasizing the fact that more graduates come back to Lebanon \& some ara enrolled in the university's staff. He said that AUB may be a supplier of brains to USA and Canada but it is «not consciously trying to urge the graduates to leave their countries•» And on the fact that they leave to U.S.A. he added that it is «the next logical place to go for further training because the opportunities are greater in U.S. than elsewhereThere is nothing sinister about it. It is a normal sequence-» Then Dr. Kirkwood pointed to a study made 5 years ago that showed that only $380 / 0$ of the graduates were not in Lebanon 5 years after graduation. He hastened to say that this is not a permanent range and its change may be due to the time of training necessary.
«AUB helps reducing brain drain» Dr. Kirkwood continued, «but, as every where, brain drain will continue, in principle, as long as professionals find more opportunities in training and practice abroad. AUB helps reducing brain drain by providing and offering first rate advanced graduate training. Opportunities in AUH are excellent, in fact this is one of the reasons the new facilities have been built, to provide a kind of training people would look abroad to find, and now have>>

Dr. Kirkwood then distinguished between two
types of brain drain; the temporary and the Permanent. He said that the former is not bad, it is even good, but that the latter is bad for those that stay abroad «deny services to the area». «AUH provides opportunities for graduates in staff, \& thereby attracts physicians back.>. He then took the example of the Saida hospital and said that it provides a proof of «good practice opportunities even outside the center, interesting and stimulating practice all over Lebanon•» He then stated «Since Lebanon is small the opportunity for continuity of education of the physician is exceadingly available since he can reach the medical center in no time.»

In answar to the question of to what extent is US in need of the professionals that leave middle eastern countries, Dr. Kinkwood said that «the fact that some stay there implies that they are supplying a need and finding an advantageous opportunity to do so. The U.S. is benifiting from them. With its expanding population and its concepts of medical care it has created a lot of opportunities that attract physicians from all over the world. If such opportunities are provided here in Lebanon the brain drain will be attenuated.»

Then to the proposition that the Arab countries will no more need foreign experts once these professionals come back, Dr. Kirkwood objected saying «No country can afford having this. Interchange helps a lot in advancing medicine. If we define an expert as a qualified man who can give the best, neither Lebanon nor the U.S. can afford to do away with him. If we don't have enough in one field why not import from other countries.»

Lastly Dr. Kirkwood pointed that we must put as much emphasis on the $620 / 0$ that stay as we do on those that leave.

SALIM MUJAIS<br>米 MED I 㫧<br>GHAZI NUSULI

بقلم : محمود دكود ( كاية التهريض )

1
ومثال ذلك ان حو الي (.ع) الفا من ذوي المهارات المــالية 197V هاجروا من اللبلاد النامية اللى البلدان الصنـاعية عام
 نسـبة العرب الى سـكان العالم لا تزيد عن چ ٪ ٪ . الصناعيـة تختار من بين المتقدمين للهجـــرة اليهــا اصـحــابـ - الكغاءات العالية الذين تـحتاع


اسباب هجرة الكفايات العلمية :
1
الاختصـاصيين ضئيلة جدا اذا ما قورنت بمثيلاتها فـي البـلاد المتقدمة من جهـة 6 واذا قورنت بالرواتب التي تدفعهـا هذه

البلاد النـامية الى الخبر اء الاجانب الذين تستعقدمهم • النـي
ومما يزيد الطين بلة الفلاء الذي يسـود البلاد النـامية . . .
ولعل اخخطر مـما في المو ضوع سلم الدخل المقلوب في هذه البلاد النـاميـة بحيث نرى ان الكثير ين هـهن هم ا اقل كفاءة من هذا
 Y يـجـ الاختصـاصـيون محلا لهم او يصـاد فون عقبات في التعيـين،
 الضرورية والتسـهيلات اللازمة في معظم الالحيـان
ץ ـ الخدمـة الالز اميـة .

 اوطانهر - 0 والسـياسي بالاضـاونة tلى عدم اكرام العلمـاء وتو فير المنــــــأخ الطيب لهم وهكذا نسـتخلص ان هـجرة الكفاءات اشـبه بنـــاقوس الخطر الذي يدق معلنا ان هنالـ خطأ في مكان او اكثر 6 ويجِب اصـلاح هذا الخطأ لتسـتطيع هذه البلاد النامـية اسـتر جــاع ع ابنائها الاكفاء من اجل تنميتها وتطوير ها .

The Brain Drain, Edited by walter Adams
Pref - by Paul H. Douglas N.Y. Macmillan (1968) * Malcolms

Brain Drain From The Arab World. Cairo, Arab League, 1969
: لمدة تاريجخية
ان هـجرة الُعلماء قديمة قدم العلم ;نفسـه .
الرإع قبل الميلاد ، وفي دلاد الاغريق 6 هاجر العلمطاء من شـتى

 و حو الي عام ...





 الثالث بعد خلاف مستتحكم بين اسـاتذة الجامعة وطلبتها من
 جامعة اكسـغورد و كمبر يلج فيما بعد هتجرة الكهفاءات في عدمرنا الكحاضمر : تدل الا حصـائيات على



 من اجلِ ان تطور نفسـها ؛ ولكنها في الو قت نفسـه تسـلبهــا
 بالنسـبـة لهذه البلاد 6 انفع لها من الطـها لها • " كما جاء في جريدة كريسـتيان سينسس مونيتور م ونـجد
 النامية الفتيرة تتر كاها اللى البلاد المتقدمة . . .

 ان الجداول تبين ما يلي :
*(197V - 197Y) هجرة الكفاءاتممنالبلاد العربية الىامامريكا ارباب مهندسـون عاماء علماء المباء الطباء مهرضـات


وغير هم • و قد تتحث كل واحلد منهــم عن دور الهيئة التي . يمثلها في تحقيق التطور الصحي اللبناني



 مقرد الحلقة . . .
أيها الزملاء والاخوان الاعزاء



 النخبة التي رفعت شعار "ا(انماء الانسـان كل الانـسـانه" نسنت

 لبنان . وهي ليست قضيـة اليوم ؛ سنعمل ان نجقل منها ق قضية في لبنان المستقبـل
 تخلف هذا الeقطاع بشكل مطالق بل تخلفه حتى عن تخلف جميع القطاعات الاخرى . ويتسشاءل الجيل الجديد : لماذا هنا
 الحقل الصحي ، ومن بينهم الجـــم الطبي عن الارتفاع الاعـي الـي
 التي تصنع السـياسة الصـحية ؟ ولماذا لم تقم حتى الآن مسـير الـيرة واحدة في تاريخ لبنان تطالب بقضية تتعلق بالصتحة المامة ؟





 هو التحلي التحدي

## $* * *$

والجدير بالذكر ان الابحاث التي عرضت والم المناقشـات التي جرت اجمعت على ان القطاع الصـحى الصى في لبنان متخلفـ


 مسيرة واحدة في تاريخ لبنان تطالب بقضية تـتعلق بالق بالصـحة العامة " . الدكتور جميل عانوتي اشـار في معرض حديثه الى

قضية الصـحة العامة ؛ التخلف الصـحـــي الـبــــــابه
 والطبيب والممرضة 6 دور كليات الطب في الانماء الصـحب


 الاؤتمر الوطني السـابع للانماء
عقد هذا المؤتمر يومي §
 لنبتحوث والانماء . والجدير بالذكر انهـا المرة الاولى المى التــــي





انتّاح الحلقة
الشترك في هذه الحاقة عدد غير قليل مسن العــاملمين
 الدكتور جميل عانوتي - مدير عام وزارة الهـحة ؛ الدكتور
 الدكتور صلاح سلمان ؛ الدكتور اميل بيطار ؛ السـيد امـــيـين حداد ـ عهيد كلية الصيدلة في الديانمعة الاميركية ؛ الدكتور
 في الجامعة الاميركية ؛ السـيدة مارسيل هو شر ؛ ؛ بالاضـافة الى الى الدكتور جوزيف عازار - نقيب الاطبـــــاء ورئيس الـحلقة ،
 الحلقة الدكتور عبدالـله الراسي رئيسى لجنة الصـحة النيابية. اعمال الحلقة كانت مقسـومة الــــــى قسـهـــيـين : الاول مخصص لتلاوة عدد من الابـحاث التي تدور حول قض قضايــــا
 الدكتود جوزيف عازار والدكتور رئيف ناصيف والـئ والـيـيد امين حداد والسـيدة ايفون خوري والسـيدة مارسيـــــل هوشر

ونقابة الاطباء ومـجلس المحوث العلمية تكون مسـوُولة
أ ــ تتيـيم الو اقع الصـحي •

ب - وضـع السـيـاسة الصـحية في لبنان - - و وضـع اولويات الممل د ـ تحلِد الطاقة الــتر بة اللازمة .
 والادارات والمصالـ في الدولة التي تلعب دورا فــــــيـي تخطيط و تنفيذ المشـاريع الصسحية ت الـية r ـ انتشاء برنامج وطني لتثقيف الطلاب و جههع المو اطنين في
 ( صصحة 6 تصميمي ، تربية ؛ اعلام ) •



 اداة الحو ار المسـتمر بين جميـع الفر قاء المعنيين - مـ الـحف من هجرة الادهفة باعادة النظر في ملاكات الهيئات
 المر اكز الصصحية وتعهيمهـا 6 خهسو صـا في المناطق المنائية
 المستشـفيات الالحكو مية

Y - تعديل قو انين الضـمان الصـحـي الاجتماعي مـــع الاخـــن


 الفرع والحeاظل على مسـتو اه اله

 ومر اقبتها وتجههيزه بالعنصر البشري المختص -

 - الاراضهي اللمنـانيـة 9 - تأمين ثلاث مسـتويات تعليمية تفرض تصـنيف العـين العاملين بالتمر يض حسب المسـؤو ليات التي تقع على عاتقهم أ - بكالوريا ثانيـة علمية وثلاث سنو ات في التـمريض تؤدي الى شـهادة ب - بكالوريا اولى ولى وثلاث سنو ات درس فيالتـهر بفى تؤهل
 - لمهام مسـاعد مهمر ضن الم

د ـ هتابمة اعداد العاملين في حقل التمريض اثنـــــاء
العمل وتأهن امكانيات اللدرس المتو اصل لهم
 مشـركة وزارات و قطاعات اخرى في اللوولة بتحققيق وضـع

 امكاناتها لمكا فحهة الامر اض الو الوبائية و الانتقالية وانهـا






تشريـع صـحي متـطوّر وعصري •










جهعيبة طلاب الطب كاى لها وجود ایضا . .
والـجدير بالذك انه ما من متكلم الا وانتعّل فقـــــلن



 الحلقة التي تعبر خير تعبير وبشـكل مو جز نقاش وما تم تقديمه من اقتر احات .

## المؤتهر لاوطني السابسـع للانمــاء <br> الحلقة الصحية - الاقرد فيليب سالم التوصيات

1 ( صسحة ، تصميمر 6 مال ) وعن كليات العلوم الطبيــيـة

## 0 أيام فهي الجونوب


 وحاجاتها . والجلدير باللذكر ان اللجنـة قامت بخطوة المئ جيدة
 مهـا زاد من كمية ونوعية الاحتكاك الفردي بالموالواطنين ومهـا

 الحقتيقب في الحقيتة ان هخِم الهمل هذا كان جيداً وذو نتنائج

لم تقف نشـاطات جمعية طلاب الطب في المدة اللاضـيـة


 ولعل ابرز هنه النشُشاطات ، بالاضسافة الى حفلة توزيع شـادات الانتماء الى الجمعية على تلامذة الطب الجّ الجدد ، هو

 ارنون ؛ يحمر ، زوطر الشُر قية ، وزوطر الفربية .


تجهع عند جسر الدامود ...

باهرة ان يكن على الصعيد الفردي أو على صعيد لجنـة الطب
 شـاركوا في هذه الحملة ( اثتترك بلأعمال هذا المخيم بالاضا فـة












 ان عدد هؤلاء قليلا جدا وان الاكثرية السـاحقة من الاطفال




 الفرى . والجدير بالذكر ان اللجنة قامت سابقا بحملات تلقيح
 والوبائية . فقد تم اعطاء اللقاح الثلاثي واللقاح الخاص الثاص بشـلل الاطفال للاكثرية السـاحقة من اطفال هذه القرى وبالجرعات

 ץ ) وضـعها بتصر ف الالجنة طيلة إيام العمل

 تسـمل إيضا الحاديث مع الاهمالي في ندوات تم تنظيهها بواسطة
 بالاضافة اللى عرض للقو اعد الاساسية اللعناية بالام والطفل

الكثير الكثير من القرى التي تعايش مشـاكلا اخطر من مشـكلة
 الوحشي للعدو وفقدان اي نوع من العناية الصحية للاهالي ؛

تذهب الى المدارس ولكن متجرد وجودهم يعكس وضما وامطا وخطيرا ويعطي الحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والصحيــــــة . العادا هام ا




 فئة اكاد اقول هـهم'ة من الثـعب الالبناني •

الذي يعتمد عليه المزارعون - وهم الاكثرية السـاحـة الاحة في هذه
 التبغ لا يتم ايفاء المزادع قدر تعبه وجهده عند شراء الما المحصول منه بل ان ما يحدث هو العكس تماما في كثير من الاحيان


ولكن ... . الوعي العميـق المتواجد بـين شبـاب هذه المنطقة ؛ وعيهم لمحاولات تجهيلهم واحتواءهم ومن الم الم عزلهم والقضاء على مطالبهم الاساسية ؛ واضـف الى ذلك معر فتهم لاعدائهم الحقيقيين ؛ كل هذا يشكل بريق امل ساطع . . . اهل بمستقبل افضل . . .

اضف الى ذلكِ تحكم النافذين وارباب الاقطاع بهــنا المورد


( اتعس " قرى الجنوب والكثر ها مشـاكلا وهموما . فهنــالـ

#  لغة الهْتباسى أم البتْكار ؟1 <br> بيعلم : غازي نصولي 

الامكانيات المر صودة لمجال الابحاث والتقدم العلمي ( غـير

 عنى مغادرة البلاد الى حيث تتو فر الامكانيات .

و قد تكون هذه الابحاث في طورها الاول بلفة اجنبية الا
 قدرة العرب على الاستنباط من جديد ، واذا الو الو فر هذا الدا الفـع
 لغة خلق من جديد ، ومن ثم يعمل بما عر ضه الزميل حافظ .

والبحاثة العصري يحتاج لمعدات معقدة ينتظــر مــن
 تزويده بها + ومن هنا يبرد أهمية التطور الصنـاني
 والمو ضوع الا اني لسـت من اربابها •

ولعل النقطة الثانية التــي لا يمكـن تجاهلها الها هي ان ان مـجريات الاحداث البـترية ( كتزأيد في السكان ووجود نتّص


 والدول . ونحن نتــهد الان تعاونا علميا وثيقا ( قـد الـد يكون
 وقد تبين ان اللفة هي الحآجز الكبير الذي يقف في وجن ونه هذا التعاون وبرزت فكرة ايجاد لفة عالمية مو حدة . ولكي الكن المشكلة هي ما هي اللفة التي سوو فـ تعتبر لفة علمية : أتكون لفــة هعينة او مزيجا من مختلف اللفات
 طالــ كــان للفـة دور اساسي فـــي توجيه العقل نحو اطار معين من النفكير يفرض نفسـه بصوردة مباشرة او او غير مباشرة
 وبذلك نبرد ضرورة التعريب فـيمن نطاق البحث عن عن الهوية القومية التي تعتبر اللفة ركيزة ودعامة السـأسـية لها

كان طرح دور اللفة المربية على بسـاط البحث من قبل



انه الم يتناول الموضوع من جميع وجهات النظر والمؤثرات .
لقد اعتبر ان قضـية تعريب البر امتج والفكر هي قضية لفوية وتربوية فقط . الا انني ارى ان ان ابعاد المثـكَلة" تنم الى نواحي سيـاسية واقتصـــادية بالدرجة الاولى. المانـي فالمطالـوب بالدرجة الاولى قبل بعث اللفة العربية كلفة علمية اليجــاد القالب التنظيمي الضروري لنقــلـل الفكــر العربي مـــنـ دور القتتبس الفكري الى دور الذخلاف في شتى مجاليالات العلم ومتي



 الاستقلال ( ولكن لا الاكتغاء ) عماً يجّري في الذارج •

ان هرمة هذا الفكر الخلاق يتو قف كثيرا عالى عوامل اقتصادية ؛ بمقدار ما يخصص مسن التمهـادادات للابحــاث والبحاثين بقدر ما يمكن التوصل الى اختص الـواصات ومسـن ثــم
 التقدم في الاكتشـافات الطبية خلال القرن التاسع عشـر فـــــي


 ( التعاون بين مختلف المختبرات في تناقل المعلومات ) والتو جيه التأهيلي لنوع الابجحاث التي يمكن للباحث او العالم ان ان يقوم

 العربي نحو توظيف علمي قد لا يكون مثمرا في البداية ولكالـن قد يفنح مجالات عظمه في المستقبل .

ان لبنان والعالم العربي يحتوي علـى بمض القدرات المات العلمية المؤهلة لان تـــاهم فيّ ارســــاء هـــــذا الدور الا ان

## -ديكس أيام زمان

بقلم حافظ الزبن
you yourself need help. You are upset and worried about the child, so I suggest you take one of these tranquilizers each day until I see you again.»... A month later, the mother brought the child back.
«How is Johnny getting on ?» the doctor ask ed-
The mother replied : «Who Cares»»
... «A Tragedy Recalled»

الصنحة || احدى الحو ادث التي جصلت معه في فرحينيـا .
ثم مـاذا ؟ . . . مسـرحية !! نعم 6 بقلـــم الدكتور سسهيل
عثمان وءنو انها |V و " (ا كارل ") حول قضـايا فلسـفية مثــل الو جــرود والتفكير ك
 لا أخلاقية وان التحب وحده هو طريق الخلاصى

 والتتهريض الى بعلبك ؛ وهي بقام جڭزيغ
 - Y\& Y

YV-Y0 على الصشفحات «Fiossip»
 مخيلة الكاتب من المستتشفىى وتناو لتها باسلو ب

 الانكليزي في مـفحة عץ بالكلمات المتقاطaة .
 تبدأ على الصفـحة الثانية بكلمة العدد و فيها تمنيـات هيئـــة


 - وظهرك اللشدمس () الصرد

الصراع بين المادة والروع كان مو ضو ع حديث يون نـو نُسناعة علــى الصـفحة الصـفحات § - 7 كتب سليم صعب نقدا للعدد الماضمي من مديكس - القسـم العربي معلقا على كل مقال بأسلوب ســاخر وبنـًاء .
حسـين رشـيد الخذنا عبر الصفعحات Vــو الـــى الميادة الخارجية (OPP.) حبث صور لنا بعضى الـحالات المرضيـة للاشتخاص الحاضرين ثم طريقة معاملة المرضمى والمر احل التي

أول ما افت نظري وأنا أتعصص العدد الثاني من الـجلد الاول الميكس هو حجمه 6 اذ قد بلغ السـتين صفـحة بالمقارنة هع العدد الاول الذي جاء في خب صفنحة ك وهذا دليل علــى



الفلاف صورة شـخصـية الشهـر الدكتور ير فانت الني تناول فيصـل زجار بعض جوانب حياته وشـخصـيته في

هقّال على الصفدحة الثامنـة افتّتاحية العـلـدد كـانت بعنوان

## (Christmas Medicine)

ورالفقرة الاولى منها تسـتـحق و قفــة.قصـيرة : «Christmas reminds one of the true spirit of Medicine : the preservance, sacrifice, dedication to a cause and a noble mind... And yet we see among us people who have sworn or are going to swear, falsely of course, to carry the cross of Medicine appropriately•»
طبعا البقية معروفة الديكم فالكلام يدور حول :
«Some doctors that are turning into merchants emkezzling people's money»

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { :على الحسنحة الثالثة هقال بعنو ان «Religion and Medicine» }
\end{aligned}
$$

منقول عن محجلة (Jama) (1) ويرى الكاتب ان الاطبـاء «frequently avoid questions» «a bout God, life and death, and feel unable to assume the role of minister. But we must attend to the need for spiritual advice»>
على الصفـحة الرابعة تطالعنا مقــالة للدكتور ابر اهيــــم سلطي بعنو ان «The chance that was not given to students»
بيّن فيه أهمية و جود مـجلس للطلبة في الـجامعة و يطالب باعادة نكو نـه
أما رجائي دجانب فتتحدث على الصفـحة الخامسـة عــن مبينا المشداكل التي يصاني هنهـا التلاميذ في قاعة المحاضرات بالنــــــة للانارة والتبر يلـ والمقاءد

«The Psychiatrist turned to the child's mother and advised : «I will see Johnny next month, but
J. Dicherson, M•D. JAMA, 178 : 132-1961

الدكتور بليكيان شخص نزلة صدرية بالنظر الــى


 العصفورية ") هع الاطباء والمرضى ونطلع على كيفية ألما المعالجة
 بدقائقها مـع الاهمال و قلة العاملين في المركز كلنأخلذ فكرة عن
 أزهقهم العبء النفسي والدراسي في الجامعة لكـن يونس
 وصنحة بر 6 فئــكرا اله

على الصفحة . . شـعر كتبه محمد بر كـــــات بعنــوان
(\% ام اللغات )
"( حسـناء اعشقهــا منـــن عانقت مـغــري
لا تنكـــرن ولعـا للبراءــــم اللــــن

مـا خلـد النكـر لولاهــــا والـم يكسن

ورق وغـــرد ثـعـــرود علــــى ونـــن
فالعــــرب لـــولاك أشــــلاء هبعثـــرة
فــي الخـافقين بســلا مجــــد ولا سنـنـ
عاشـــوا بـك الدهــر احرادا ولـو انهـي

يـافـوم لـن تبلغـوا شأوا وضــادكــم
أم الهـلا رغــمـ أنف الحقــد والاحـــن


ثم هنالـ مختارات على الصفتحة I

 قرب نهاية العالمَ وعلى الصفتحة ؟ץ نقرأ دسـالة من الم طالب
 واكسججين حياتي ! قبلاتي الملتهبة التهابا حادا . . . ع عزيزتي وكبدي بشـقـه الايمن والايسر . انني اذكر لـ كثيرا . . . مع
 كل بهدلة من مقيم (Resident) هتمحجر ف . . واتذكر شـفـتيك هع كلما كان البول Acetone positive, واسنانك كلما وجـرت الد 4 plus Albumin

 السنين كهرض الزهري قبل اختراع البنـــلين ... . والسـلام


يمر فيها المريض حتى ينال العلاج ؛ وطبعا دون ان ينسـسى التعليقات السـاخرة على طريقة تصرف الاطباء والتلاميذ . . :
(( عادة جديدة سرت بين طلاب الطب في العيادة الخارجية
 السيجارة في فمه حتى تتسابق الايدي الــى الجيوب لتخرب
 ( الطريق شاق وطويل f) هكذأ يقول سليم صعب على الئى

 .للوقت وابعاد للعناصر الموهوبة التي لا تستطيـيع تحمل كلفــة

 اذ اذها تسـتأثر بالقتـم الاكبر من الـجهد اللالي في حقل الطب

 هـجرة اطباء الدول النامية الى الدول المتقدمة اللمهل فيها .
 عنوان ما كتبه نائل عجلوني على الصفحة الانسـان والطبيعة من خلال افكار راودت خياله اله اثناء وقفة
 - (" وانت تريد انا ان نطيمها . . نعيـش ونهـوت وننــــل ...

- ونحب . ..

 " كنوز الخير فينا تتفجر "، .. - البحر قاس ومالح اما نبع الحب فـي الحالم وعذب - دلني اليه 6 انني عطشـى
 بالارض والزمان ... . الخدر الذي يسـري على اكتا فنـا ونحـــنـ
 نفــك اهتدبت اليه . . . ابن سينا هو احد اعلار العام الطب العربي وقد استعرض


سئل طالب طب سنة ثالثة عن احو اله فأجاب : «Guiac positive»

هالدكتوران دراغتسـي وبرباري يرمزان الى التناقض
 الدكتور دراغتسي من تحت لتحت ويقو ل: (( والالله هيبـــيا

الدكتور عازار يعد نشـيدا قوميا عن الملاريا هطلعه : الماري " هيا بنا هيا وهو يُعكر جديا في مغادرة الحازمية بمد اكتشـاف حالة ملاريا على مقّربة منها

«L'enfer, c'est les autres» Sartre

تكون قد تهت لزملائه في الاختصـاصـات الاخرى
الهوس المرغْم والمرغـم هو الطابع الابرز في الششخصيات خلال السنتين . و هذا الطابابغ يفترض في اللفرد التشبديد على

 الدقة تتتدم الاخيال الملمح • الطالب يدرس بكثرة لينال علامات
 يكافىء 6 وبالتالي يشـجع هذه الصغات بالذات ، ،في سني التحخسير 6 وني سني الطب على ما يبدو الـي

العزلة عن الاهتمامات الخارجية ، والطابع النفسـي الاني تشـجـه المؤ سـسـات المفترض عزلة شـورية ، لا تعر قل فقط نمو العلاقات الحميمة بل ايضا التجارب الجنسـية ،

 والمتققدات 6 في اتجاه نحو مثال اعلى مــع حبيب 6 المـور
 العلاقات . وهذا بالنات، الو قت ، هو العامل النفيس في حياة طالب التحضسير • الي قت هو هاجسه الاكبر •

فرغم موحلته العلمية والاكاديمية 6 يضرب البرنــامبج

 النون المحشـورة بين ألفين . انخطاف الى الى الداخل ولـور وتشرنق ليس بعده فراشات نور 6 النزعة الفردية والتفكك في الجماعة ملة واحدة . البرنامتج يشـجع الاثم 6 فاثمه اكبر •

صاحب النزعة الفردية منطو ، متآكل • من اجل نفعه
 يقول في قلبه : منفعتي فوق مصلحة الجميع • فيتثقلب .

يتثملب الطالب فيستأسد الاستـــاذ ، ويطبق حكمــة الناصري تزييفا " ودعـــــاء كالحملان حكماء كالحيات " . يستفل ، وان بفير وعي وقصـد احيـانا ، النزعة الفردية ، ومن وضص الطالب يستل نصلا الـى عنتـه . 6 والطالب يسـتكين 6 ويعلل ، ويقبل لفقدان تمركز الجماعة 6
 فيستكين اكثر ويخضي اكثر ويخشر اكثر

الاستعادة باب الفكر المستقبلي والرؤية ، لان العمل العقلي هو ابدا في عملية جذب مــن فـــاع ودفع الى قمة . الاستعادة حق وواجب . هي عملية تقييم 6 لذلك هي مهمة صعبة . انها تتناول شؤونا تتعلق بتكويننا وصيرورتنا تتناول التاريخ كبعد اساسي 6 وهو الاتساع والصعوبة .
 الطب " . اتعبنا وما تعب منا . نذكره اليوم في قلبنا مرارة لسـلبياته . فقطـ مرارة . فرضت متو جـباته علينا نمطا معينـا هن التفكير ، واسلوبا خاصـا من الحياة . وسـمت علاقاتنـا 6 بالحذر والخشــية ، بالشـك ، بالحسـد ، و وكت أقول أقول بالبغض والكر اهية . مكذا تحول الطلبة المائة ونيف الى شر الى الـي وتنزوي . فاذا العلاقات زمر تجتهع كل واحدة على التحصيل الكتبي ، وتتنافر جميعها على التنافس

لقد احدث البر نامج تفييرا نوعيا باتجاه الاسـوأ والاقبح

 التفيير النوعي بتوجه اليه ، بل كنتيجــة "ا غير مرتقبة "لاني للاهتمام الكمي المكثف . لا نريد الان الن الان ندخل في تحليل البرنامت بل نكتفي بالقاء اضواء على الحياة الاجتماعية للطلبة الذين يخضعون المطهره

ما ان تنجلي حجب الماهعتة عن قز حية الشـباب حتى تبرز امام الفرد مههتان اساسيتان : ألاولى اختيار المهنة





 لطلابه التي تؤمنها الغواصة للاحيها !

هذا يحدث لجميع الطلبة ، ويخلق تجارب حيـاتية مختلفة عن تجارب الثباب في الاختصاماصات الاخرى . والذي
 السنة الاولى طب ، بل تستمر وتتصا
 نفسـه في عمر متأخر بالنسبـة لعملية اكتُـــاف النفس التــي

## عبداللله فروخ

ولע تهاب الا فق 6، فالهضبـة تناديك 6 انت اصـبحت, حكيـمــا ، 6 لا تترك اسر ائيل 6 وسـليــة الغرب 6 تشـق طريقهـا في هذه
-الـــا فيـة

وبالاصالة الانسـانيـة مد يله يناديني ويقون تعال وانزع المدية من قلبي الـجريح 6 فاسرعت اليــهـه وانتزعت المـد
 العرق البـارد سـاخنا 6 وير فـع العلم بـحرارة الايمــان 6 و وينطلق
 واللـعوة للـحرب فيـنتبه الشـباب وريرون من ينموت بـلدية داود

 عربية 6 عاشـت سـيناء 6 عاشـت الـجو لان عربيـة اصيلة . . . زعم تلك هي الصرخة التي كانت تدوي دون هـدى 6 الصـع لها اليو م صدى عميقا يدعونا اللى الاختيـار الصـحتيح ك، وينتـبه الثـبـاب الى اننـا ننتمي اللى الارض التى التي ولدنا عليها ك والى الى الشعب الذي شـاركنا الحياة على هذه الارض التي هــا زالت


من ابناء فلسـطِين من صرخ فأسكتت صر اخخاته 6 بِحجة ان الصرانخ في اللايل يقلق نوم المليك الهنبيء 6 لـــــــ يـحـاول احد صقل الصر الخ ، اللى ان تحول الليل الى نهار فاشتمعات النـار في ماء قناة السـويس 6 واقام العرب في الجولان الاحتفال
 فامتد دوي الصراخ الى الهضبـة فاهتزت الرمال ونبتـت منها
 الرجال سهام الحرب المميتة والى النصر وصلوا .

فو قفت انظر الى الهضـبـة تهتز نشـوهة ، والى البحر اعدت النظر فرأيت عروس البـحر قادمة تر فع يلها تحيي قيـيـام الابطال بالعمل من الجل الحياة 6 و قالت لي لي لقد نج 6
 انتم تسقون الحياة بعرق الشـبـاب .

فالى شـبابنا اللذين عملوا بصـمت اجمل تحـة . . .

يقف الانســان العر!بي اليوم على اختيـارات متعددة فـيـي الاتي
الختيار منهع معين في الحياة . .الاختيار له السـس كثيرة الهمهـا النربية الوطنية والاصـالة الانسـانية ك والتفهم الذي يتو صل اليه 6 من خلال مهمار سـته جي بيئتـه ؛ لو ضـع مـجتمعه . و التقبل

 باردا قارسـا 6 حتى تكتهل دجو لته 6 فينظر في مـجتمع بيئته



- بصفعون

ويسـير الشـاب العربي جي الثـبارع الطو يل فيّرى الققاهي

 العربية فيتأملها مليا 6 فيرى تر البها الصـا الصـا في الني العقول العربية التي ولت بعل تعب مضني • فيـنظل فيـيما حول
 مر اكز عمل تتنى وتشیق الطرق وبي آخر الهضهبة طريقان ك
 لامو ال الامة العربية وطريق تنادي بـحياة حضارة المرائيلمية . بهودية تمحو الحضـارة العربية .

يا لهذه الرمال النقيـة ؛ ونظرة الي البِحر البعـيـد القريب

 نور 6 فاسرعت اليه فرأيت في الافق على آخر الهضـبـة النسـانا السمر اللون شعت الشدعر 6 يتصبب عر قا باردا 6 و ويتــر فـ دما من قلب طعن بمدية تحمل نجممة داود 6 فنظرت في عينيه
 التصـميـمم على الحيـاة 6 واثــار المى يده فاذا بعلم غشثـت دماء
 بتكأ على جذع شـجرْ الانسسانية 6 و قال لي


## 1』1

ونتترق من جديد ．．．وتأخذي يدالـ هنـي ．．．الى قصرك القديم
 الهــارد الحزين انـا
لماذا اضتحك ودموع حبيبتي تتسـاقط على وجنتيها ．لمـــنـاذا لا اناديها
 هـا اريد ．．．كـل مـانـاريد ．．．．ولكن سأسأل نفــي ．．لمـاذا ستر جع

 البسـمات ．．．وتموت البسـمات ．．．．ويكبر حبي ويكبر •

واعود اسأل من جديد ．．．اتعبتني نفسي التي لا تستـسـلم ．نفنسي التي
تحب وهي عنيدة في حبها ．نفسي الشـجاعة والمنيدة في شـجاعتها ．． واخيرا توصلت الى حقيقة بسـيطة ارضت طمو حي ．．فأنا أبقنت（ٍ ان بمض

اقنعتني الحقيقة البـــيطية ．．．．و ولكن الى حين ．．．．ففي سكينة الليل
وانـا اراجع ماضسي بزهو وسعادة ．．．شعرت بانقباض مفاجىء ．．．．واخذ الهواء يجف من حولي ويطير ．．．ولم اعد اسمع دقات قلبي حتى رأيتـهـ فادما من بعيد ．．． بري حمرا

$$
\times \quad \times \quad \times
$$

## اسبوع اهمله التــاريخ

من بعيد كنت أرى الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل • في وحدتي كنت ابعد
من الزمن 6 واعمق من تصص التاريخ ．


 تهـوت ابـــدا
في وحدتي كنت احدث نفسي ．فاكتـشـفت ان للحرو فـ آلاف الالوان الوان
 وحدتي صادقت ذاتي واستطيبت ميولي واعجبتني تأملاتي • فــي وحبدتي شـعرت بالفرق بين اثنين ، واحد يدنع قلبه الــــم ، وآخر يدفـّع قلبـه

## بدي حمسرا

# الكيمياء و(الطبيهيات عند اللعرب وأثرهما فيه العلوم (الطبية 

طلعت خليل

في العدد الماضي وتحت عنوان (الالعرب... والطبه) تم عرض أثو العلوم الطبيـة على تطور العلوم الطبية في أوروبا وعلى الطب الحديث عامة. في المقال التالي نتحدث عن المي ابتكارات العار العرب
 تطور تلك العلوم . ( هالاحظة : المقال السابق خــلا من المرابجع وذلك بسبب خطـــأ فني ، المراجعع في آخر هــذا المقال تشهل - المقالين )

بين الاوربيين الى أواخر القرن السـابــع عشر فتر جم كتابه


و قد نقلت كتب الرازي كذلك الى اللاتينية ومنها .تلقى الاوربيـون تقسـيم المواد الكيميائية الى نباتيــية وحيوانيـيـة
 اللحو امض والقلو يات ( وهي ما تزال ال معرو فة في مصـطللحات

 والتذويب والتبلور والتسـامي والتكليس والتقطير ؛ وميزوا
 الحمام الرملي • ولعل التاريخ الاوروبي ثم يتأثر بشـئيء من
 واستخخدامه في قذأئف الحصـار واسلحة القتال .

ولقد ابتكر العرب الكثير من الادوات الز جاجية المختلفة وابتكروا الانبيق والاتال ( كما تدعي الاجز الاء العليا من الـي الـة التقطير الحديثة ) واستعمل الكائي في عمليات التقطير فرنا خاصا تتجدلد فيه مواد الاحتر اق تُلقائيا .

وكان الرازي اول من دفع بالكيمياء اللى خدمة الطب، وبهذا حقق فتحا علميا جديدا وحذا باراسالزوس الاورووبي

اقترنت بحوث العرب في الطب ببحو تهم في الكيمهياء ،
واقد وفقـووا الىى تحقيق اكتتنـافات حقيقيـة في هنا فـا العلم



 بمو جبها الكتشا فات علمـي الكيمياء العضوية والفيا الفير عضورية الـحديثين من الغرورات الماسة لارجاع الكيمياء التجريبية
 الانجليزي كاستم "،

ولقـد ابتكر جابر بن حيان طرقا جديــدة في الـمهر
 الطريريك وحامض الكبريتيك وحامض النيكر النيتريك والماء الملكي حامض النيترو هيلدرو كلوريك ) بدل الطرق البدائية في صـهر




 في أوائل القرن الثاني عشر ؛ وظات كتبه مر جع في هذا العلم

الآراء السبيل أمام نيوتن الـى كشـف قانون الجاذبية وتعليل －الثقل النوعي على الاسـاس العلمي الحديث

وللبيروني ايضا فضل السبق في دراسة السـوائل في




اصول » الميكانيكا＂قبل تطور ها الاخير في عمر الآلات ．
وكانت الؤلفات العربية في علم التاريـنَ الطبيعي خير


 بلادهم وغير بلادهم كما فصل ابن البيطار الذي الفـ كتاب
 أدر كها ．علم زمانه في هذه البحوث ．

ومن أقدم من صنف في علم الحيوان ون والانتروبؤو لو جيا
 الى العرض القعصي منه الى البحث البيوالو جي

وعلى اكتاف العرب ارتفـع نجم العظماء الخمهسـة في







 لسـاطة العرب كما الصـاع غيرهم من قبل لـــــطة الكنيسـة ．

## المراج－ج

 Y r
 0 －ا اثر العرب عانى الحضارة الاودوبية لمباس مـحمود العقاد
 6－V

 الدراسات العربية في الجامعة الامريكية ．

حذوه فيـا بعــل ．واستطاع الرازي ان يحضر الكثير هـن العقاقير وكان يدأب دوما على تجربتها على الحيا الحيوانات ليرى
 الزئبق ومركباته واستتعملها كعقـار ضا وا بعض الامراض





ويدين الطب لقلم الكيهياء المربي بسـلسـلة من أشـكال
 الـسك，الذي مثل دورا هاما في تاريخ الطب ، والـجلاب وهو



 كأدوية عفيدة المقاب ．

وفد استعمل العرب القةووة المحرو قة لمعالجة التمهابات عدرددة 6 وقد أخلز عنهم عالم كيهيائب المانى استعممال هـنـه


 دبقة تجف هع الو قت（ا كشـماعات＂، الجروح الحديثة ．
 الْهـيدلة ، والقد عاهر التأثير العربي في ميبان عانم العقاقير




 قديمة فارسية بقلم الارمني مختار ．

## 米 米 米

اما في مـجال الطبيـيات فقد اخرج العرب الثق الثقل النوعي لكثير من العناصر والجواهر ونقلوا وأي الاغريق في الجاذيرية
 معدنها من مركز الارض وان الالجسـام الروحانيــة مـجذوبة

 الاجسـام كاهـا مـجذوبة الى مركز الارض

## بقية مديكوس أيام زمان

## أسئلة هول انساسانية (لفكر

اما محمد بر كات فطبق في خواطره هلها لهذا الشـهـر نظريــة

 خاطرة ثانية نترؤها :
" في بالادي : لكل واحد راي ، و لكل عشـرة مسـكن ، و ولكل




سنوات على هذا التسـاؤل وما زالت الار قام كما هي !! )
ختام القتسم العربي مثل زمميله القتـم الانكليزي كان بالكلمات المتقاطعة قدمها مداليم صعب مع كـا كاريكاتور بامضضاء -

والى اللقاء . .

## Alkaline Phosphatese… (Cont'd)

that following bile duct obstruction there is a de novo synthesis of the enzyme within the liver as cyclohexemide, a compound that interferes with protein synthesis prevented a rise in serum AP following bile duct obstruction in experimental rats.

A similar mechanism may be found in patients with infiltrative disease of the liver such as sarcoidosis, tuberculosis. and metastatic tumors to the liver, who also have greatly elevated serum AP activity. Infiltrates within the liver may obstruct small terminal branches of the biliary tree. The liver parenchyma whose biliary drainage is blocked might then synthesize excess amounts of AP which in turn because of the obstruction would leak back into the circulation. The serum bilirubin would not rise in such situations until a major portion of the biliary tract has been blocked since unobstructed portions of the liver would continue to excrete the bilirubin load.

Finaly it should be mentioned that $90 \%$ of AP activity within the liver is found in the microsomal and cell membrane fractions. However histochemical studies are inconclusive as to whether the enzyme occurs in the liver cells or bile canalicular cells.

ليسى الفكر مناطق يتجهمد فيها و وموت ، بل هو انسشاني

 اعباء القحطط الفكري . و لكنه يبقى في دأبه الى هذا التحر
 الى جذوره . انسـانيته هي تعبيره عن كــل دقائق عوالمه .


 عبر الزمان والمكان وعقو لهم . لككنك في ذلك أمين ومـخلصومتحق

 - وان تحدي النفس لاعظم التحديات ـ اذ اذ ذالـ تخلص من
 الانسساني

وصراءك هو رفض يكبر بحجم التحدي 6 بعده تتبدل عسور ، و تأتي انت في المسـيرة 6 مسـيرة العالم التي تطرح الكثير
 تتحدد بأن العالم يتحرك قدما ، والتمركـ لا لا يكون الا النتقالا ،
 الانسـني يعني الافضـل

لا بل هو وقفة في وجه تلك السـنـة ، وامام ذلك التفير
البطيء الرتيب . ثم ما الجديل وكيف تحدد الافضل ؟
هنا تبرز حتميات تحر كك . ومــ انت الا وسـيلة من وسائلها . حتى الانتفاضـة في وعيك لها تبقى وليدة تفاعلات مزمنة لا يسـعك الا ألرضوخ لها . ثم تلك الخلية مــا لعبتها واين تقغ من العالم ؟

هنا تلعب الذاتية دورهــا في ادارة الدفة وتحريـك مناطق الصراع وبلورته . تتتحرك طاقة متد فقتة 6 تغتش عـنـ مواطن الكون والزوال في آن معا ، و في تلــك تـتحدد ماهية انبات الو جود وطرق الممارسـة . وتستتخدم الوسـائل انطلاقا تلك الاعماق البعيدة التي تتطن فيها تلك الخلية .
 مواكبة لسـيرك دون ان تخسر . انك انـ اداتها ومـحر كها فـــي آن ان
 تفتش لترى ، وحين يستطيع المرء الرؤية يفيق من انانيته .

لكننا لن ننسىي انه كتب عاينا ان نتحدى .



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# EDITORIAL 

## SOCIAL MEDICINE

Being part of the developing countrias, or what has been so eloquently termed as the «rising third world» Lebanon suffers from the traditional «growing pains». It is quite evident that there is a discrepancy in the social and economic standards between the ravishing city of Beirut and many other parts of the country. For one, the South has been under the spotlights for quite a while and is probably one of the most talked about pains. However, it does not take charity and honey talk to help alleviate the pain and alienate the discrepancies; the problem requires active altruism and clairovoyance; it requires courage and sacrifice; it requires a spontaneous involvement in the community.

The burden squarely falls on the present generation-- on the «cream of the crop», on the elite of the society. In other words, the load is to be borne, partly if not completely, by the educated masses, for they are liable to have a proper assessment of what constitutes the issue. A knowledge of the health status of the community's people is vitally important, since healthy people are the fundamental resource and the economic potential of a complex society. This is to be complemented with the definition of health by the World Health Organization as being «a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not meraly the absence of disease and infirmity»

The issue of the South is multi-faceted as one would be dealing with an essentially highly-deprived area. On one level, it is a region of political conflict and controversy where the local community stumbles into the pitfalls and drawbacks of the political game All possible participation or contributions are most likely to be based on the local sentiments and attitudes, whether the aid is official or non-official On the other hand, being a deprived area, the South suffers from general health problems that are very far from rendering «a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.»

This deprivation has even led to a feeling of isolation among the people from the general popula-tion- Somehow, one tends to touch on a sense of separation and nonchalance that is disturbing to all those who believe in the integrity of a Nation Actually, general apathy and malaise prevails in the community, especially among the elderly. I guess that one aspect of any social worker's job would consist of combating these sentiments and attitudes.

Comprehending the above, a group of medical students organized themselyes in a committee called the Social Medicine Committee of the Medical Students' Society and decided to translate their aspirations and words into action. As a result, this year witnessed the adoption of an intensive work program in a locus of six Southern villages. It aimed at eradicating many of the pertaining problems on a health and social level in an attempt to propagate a feeling of concern and involvement in community healthFurthermore, considering that this part of the medical education is as important, if not more, as the purely medical side of our training, one should argue for giving more opportunity, in the curriculum for clinical students to get involved in these activities, since they will profit greatly from the experience, having been exposed to the classical management of individual patients and being able to appreciate the importance of preventive measures - having seen the effect of their absence.

Nevertheless, we, as medical students, feel that what has been done is only a fragment of a long journey. The educated sector of our society must be mobilized, each in his own field, to bring these deprived areas to a state of well-being and prosperity. We don't aspire to eradicate death, for death is inevitable, for - as René Dubos proposes in the Mirage of Health - «Life is an adventure where nothing is static... Every manifestation of existence is a response to stimuli and challenge, each of which constitutes a threat if not adequately dealt with. The very process of living is a continual interplay between the individual and his environment, often taking the form of a struggle resulting in injury or disease.... Complete and lasting frzedom from disease is but a dream.» But we say that health promotion is not !

Nuhad Krunful
Editor - in - Chief


# The Social Medicine Committee 

By : Adlette Inati


#### Abstract

«It may be true that the weak will always be driven to the wall; but it is the task of a just society to see that the wall is climbable»


\author{

- Sydney J. Harris
}

In the light of our belief that we should be the prime movers of our society a small group of medical and nursing students decided to foster an experiment in community heaith - an experiment that will convey its method to observers and to the coming generations, as well as motivate these latter groups to assume a responsible role in health planning and implementation. This small group constitutes the nucleus of the Social Medicine Committee as health planners, whereas the whole student body in the University constitutes the workers in this experiment. The application of this endeavor is a village or a locus of villages deprived of health privileges and awaiting a possible «Godot».

## Main Objectives

The committee aims at providing the opportunity to undergo a teaching and a challenging experience in health planning and implementation.

It acts as a forum for all A.U.B. students, particulary medical students, to discuss issues pertinent to preventive medicine and to serve their community through the improvement of its health status. Henceforth, it serves to mobilize the student body at large and direct it towards pursuing its role in this bitherto neglected sector of our society:

On another level, it envisions and emphasizes the necessity of serious remodelling in current medical education so that this latter is conditioned more by the community's needs and problems rather than its being governed by a standard set of static norms. The committea works to shift this remodelling from potentiality to actuality, thus hoping to divert the new generation of graduating doctors to the place where they are most needed.

Finally, it works through statistics and observation to assess the triad of health needs, resources and problems of the areas involved under its domain, thus basing its health planning on a scientifically valid and reliable basis which distinguishes it from other voluntary and official agencies working in the health field in this country.

## Channels of Implementation

These include :

1) Statistics in the form of censuses and questionnaires.
2) Health education in the form of talks supplemented by audio - visual tools.
3) Preventive health services which comprise vaccination against DPT and polio, provision of essential dieting supplements to certain vulnerable age groups, and enviromental control measures.

## Relations

The committee maintains firmly established relations with an appreciable number of health and social agencies in Lebanon. Among these are the Ministry of Health, Lebanese Red Cross, UNICEF, Council for the South, Office of Youth and Athletics. Inside A.U.B. , integration has occurred at this level of both planning and execution with the School of Nursing, School of Public Health and the Sociology Department, all of which hava been extremely enthusiastic and cooperative.

It should be emphasized that through all the above relations the committee retains its independent and leading role at all levels of work.

## Policy Statements

It is our firm belief that students can and should be the «prime movers» of their community In every individual there should be a moral obligation to render the world around him a better and a happier place to live in.

Contrary to what should be, health in this country is bestowed on the people by private or voluntary agencies. It has ceased to be a right of the public; that's why this part of the world still lags behind others in the process of health growth and development despite the availability of competent and highly trained health personnel. Our belief that health promotion and maintenance should be a function of the


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official sector does not deter us from contributing to the utmost we can to health progress around us provided we integrate our program with that of the other health agencies in this country.

On another level, in any health errand it is imperative that an active learning process heralded by an unlearning process exists. It is only following the emancipation of the public from several impeding factors residing in their culture, their socioeconomic status and their associating for current superstitions and traditions that this public can attain proper transaction in its health knowledge and practices. in order to effect change, the public should play an active role so that it can be in a position to take over part of the responsibility previously assumed by the health team once this latter departs from the community. Establishing good rapport and mutual confidence between the health team and the local community is a prerequisite for achieving the above-

Furthermore, in any preventive medicine program, especially in an underdeveloped or a developing country, much emphasis should be laid on health education for prior to changing behavior one ought to change attitudes Hence, the propagation and escalation of a health project is much more significant than its mere initiation. Thus and as long as human beings and situations are liabla to change, nothing should be static in any project regardless of its nature. This very well applies to the Social Medicine Committee where emerging needs and problems in a community as well as ideas arising in the minds of health planners modify its scheme of action.

## Site of Implementation

From the beginning of this academic year and tiil last February, the field of work of the committee was a locus of 6 villages in Qaz'a Al-Nabatieh and these were : Yohmor, Arnoun, Eastern Zawter, Western Zawter, Kfartabneen and Nabatieh Al-F'awkahThis does not imply that all activities will remain localized to this region if there is an emerging need in another region and if there is deep conviction in the minds of those performing the work in the necessity of covering this new need. This goes in line with one or the policy statements of the committee. At present, this need has arisen in Aita Al-Shaab, particularly after the establishment of the MSS clinic there ; henceforth, the committee is shifting part of its activities to Aita Al-Shaab where a coexistence of preventive and curative medicine shall be witnessed.

## Achevements So Far

## I. Statistics

A brief census in the villages depicted by the committse - Yohmor, Arnoun, Eastern Zawter, Western Zawter and Kfartabneen - was carried out. This census, which gave information about the number and ages of children between the ages of 2 months and 6 years and the number of pregnant women, was considered an essential preliminary step before the initiation of maternal and child health care programs.


Table 1: Number of children in the age group of 2 months - 6 years and the number of pregnant women in 6 villages of Qaza' AlNabatieh.

| $\quad$ Village | No. of children | No. of pregnant <br> women |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Arnoun | 141 | 15 |
| 2. Western Zawter | 151 | 20 |
| 3. Eastern Zawter | 185 | 30 |
| 4. Yohmor | 223 | 21 |
| 5. Kfartabneen | 420 | 40 |
| 6. Nabatieh Al - Fawkah | 450 |  |

Consequently, a detailed census was designed by the School of Public Health in the University for the purpose of assessing the socio - economic status in the chosen community. This was realized in a 5 days survey during the Christmas holiday (Dec. 26 Dec. 31) by a team of about 30 A.U.B. students who deliberately chose to live with the local people and become aware of their needs through observation and statistics.

Considering the lengthy and special efforts needed to code and analyse such a census, the results of the census in one village will be tabulated below that of Yohmor.

To complete the job, we planned to carry out a questionnaire which was meant to assess attitudes and behaviors of mothers towards maternal and child health care and family planning. This was a conjoint effort of the Social Medicine Committee, the School of Public Health and the Sociology Department -' a nice example of team work in the health field. Due to some impediments not anticipated before hand, this questionnaire has not yet been implemented; however, active steps are being taken to actualize this highly esteemed work and to reach at some basic information that will determine the type of services needed most by the community chosen for the coming spring and summer.

## II. Lectures

A series of 8 lectures on health in Lebanon, maternal and child health care, and family planning were delivered in the period extending from October 22 to November 1. A strange though interesting phenomenon was noted in this activity and that is that the bulk of attendance was comprised of non-medical A.U.B. students, an appreciable number of whom actively contributed to the work of the committee later on.

Following is the chronological sequence of the lectures with titles and the names of the lecturers.

## Table 2 : Lectures on health problems

Given between Oct. 22 \& Dec. 25,73
Title of lecture

1. Health Determinants
in the Lebanese
Rural Community

| 2. Health Problems in <br> Lebanon | Dr. Joseph Azar |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. Rural Development |  |
| Project in Border |  | Miss Bushra Jabr

Lebanese Village
4. Prenatal Care
5. Child Care
6. \& 7. Applied
Prenatal and Child
Care
8. Family Planning

Dr. Bassam Barakat
Dr. Elias Srouji
Miss Sossy Balian
8.

Dr. Adnan Mroueh

## 1II. Vaccination Campangn Againt DPT and POLIO

1500 Children belonging to the age group of 2 months to 6 years in Yohmor, Arnoun, Eastern and Western Zawter, Kfartabneen and Nabatieh AlFawkah have benefitted from this campaign Every Sunday from Nov. 2 till Dec. 2, a group of 15-30 students would leave Beirut for one or two of the above villages and perform house to house or multiple loci vaccination. Following the termination of this procedure, special family vaccination cards designed by the committee were distributed to every family and to the local clubs.

Below is the schedule of this campaign with the number of children vaccinated every time :

By comparing the number of children vaccinated to that found in table 1 , it can be found that they are quite contiguous which implies that this campaign was a break - through in the history of vaccination campaigns in this country, which usually results in a maximum of 40 per cent coverage. To our minds, this is attributed to the frequent meetings between our health team and the local community and the latter's realization of the seriousness of our mission.

At this stage, it is worth alluding to the extremely dedicated role played by the students of the Nursing School at all levels of work in this committee. ( cont'd page 2.5)

Table 3 .Vaccination Campaign (Nov. 4 to Feb. 374)

|  | Number of <br> children vaccinated |
| :--- | :---: |
| Village | 325 |
| Zawtars * | 300 |
| Kfartabneen * | 370 |
| Yahmor - Arnoun * | 400 |
| Nabatieh Al Fawka * | 330 |
| Zawtars | 290 |
| Kfartabneen | 380 |
| Yahmor - Arnoun | 350 |
| Nabatieh Alfawka | 310 |
| Zawtars * | 400 |
| Yahmor - Arnoun * | 350 |
| Kiartabneen * | 400 |

[^0]
# social heaith surviy In a Southern Village 

The purpose of this census* was to :
1 - Obtain information about socio - economic status of the population of «Yohmor» and to assess their living conditions so as to base future planning on the needs and resources of this community.

2 - Establish a proper communication between A.U.B. health personnel and community members.

This census yielded in the village of Yohmor 84 families and 899 individuals with a sex distribution of 53 per cent males and 47 per cent females, offered us some basic guiding lights about the nature of the population. These will be described below in the form of tables, graphs, and comments with a concluding summary at the end.

| Family | No. of <br> families | $\%$ of <br> families |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| size | 18 | 22 |
| $2-4$ | 29 | 34 |
| $5-7$ | 27 | 32 |
| $8-10$ | 10 | 13 |
| $11-13$ | 84 | 100 |
| Total |  |  |


| No. of | No. of | $\%$ of |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| dependents | families | families |
| $1-3$ | 20 | 24 |
| $4-6$ | 32 | 38 |
| $7-9$ | 25 | 30 |
| $10-12$ | 7 | 9 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

[^1]

## Age Distribution Graph

The above tables and graph indicate that 66 per cent of families have a big size ranging from 5-10 members. Contrary to what was expected however, 10 per cent of the families had only 2 members As evident from table II, there is a relatively high dependency rate. The most significant finding was that 52 per cent of this population was below 15 years.

Table III
Level of Education

|  | No. of <br> indivs. | \% of indivs. |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Education | 100 | 17 |
| Preschool child | 134 |  |
| Illiterate |  | 23 |
| Did not complete |  |  |
| $\quad$ elementary educ. | 208 | 35 |
| Completed elementary educ. | 41 | 7 |
| Did not complete secondary educ. | 89 | 15 |
| Completed secondary educ. | 5 | 1 |
| Did not compaete |  |  |
| $\quad$ university educ. | 4 | 8 |
| Completed univereity educ. | 1 | 2 |
| Vocational | 6 | 1 |
| Total | 588 | 100 |



## Table IV

| Housing | No. of | of |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| condition | families | amilies |
| Very good | 9 | 10.72 |
| Good | 15 | 17.85 |
| Fair | 41 | 48.81 |
| Poor | 19 | 2262 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |
|  |  |  |

Table IV : Housing conditions. This variable was divided into four categories :

1 - Very good : One person pər room and all crị teria available. These criteria are the fcl lowing five.
a. Electricity is available.
b. Piped water inside.
c. Garbage can inside.
d. Kitchen inside.
e. Toilet inside.

2-Good : - One person per room and 3 criteria available... or

- Two persons per room and all criteria available $\cdots$ or
- $1.5-2.5$ persons per room and only one criteria missing (garbage can outside)

3 - Fair : -- 2 persons per room and 2 criteria are missing or

- 3-4 persons per room and all criteria available or if only one (which is garbage) is missing... or
-2.5 persons per room and all are available except garbage... or
- One person per room and 3 or more criteria are missing... or
- Five persons per room and all criteria are available (including garbage).

4 - Poor : - Two persons per room and all criteria are missing.. or

- 3-4 persons per room and two or more criteria are missing.
N.B. New took into consideration the number of rooms in each house and not only the number of bedrooms because most of these use the siting rocm as a bedrocm.

As can be clearly seen in table IV, 71 per cent of the families had fair and poor housing conditions which conforms very well with the low economic status of the population. However, the finding of 10.72 per ceat cf houses with very good conditions, renders this population in a higer economic status than the border line villages wh ere a far less percentage of families with very good housing conditions is encountered.

## Conclusions :

1 - The population in Yohmor is a young one with a high dependency rate.

2 - More than 50 per cent of the families have a size ranging between 5 and 10 members.

3 - This population has a relatively low economic status with a very low percentage of individuals with well-defined jobs.

4 - Housing conditions are more to the poor and fair side than to the good and very good side.

This is to be expected in such villagea?oiuoin " side than to the good and very good side. This is to be expected in such villages, like Yohmor, which are far from the capital Beirut.

Now, how would the above census help us in planning our social medicine program in the coming years ?

1 -- Conclusion one should draw our attention to the necessity and ef.ectivity of a well planned schooi health program.

2 - Conclusion two should guide us to the great need in such communities for family planning programs.

3 - Due to poor housing conditions, environmental health programs become mendatory in Yohmor and in similar communities in this country.

4 - Due to the low economic status all the above programs should be implemented in a way that would take into consideration the poor resources of this community.

# ZITaboratory in Community fledicime 



## March 12, 1974

This is unlike the, cther laboratories in this glorious medical center. Its story is reliably and aptly told in the previous pages by the people themselves that set up the laboratory, designed and performed the experiments. These were a group of medical students that call themselves the «Social Medicine Committee» of MSS. Active altruism, so essential in our profession, and clairovoyance are individual characteristics that have bound together this group, and have moved them to seek to know the health needs of the deprived communities in their country. They were concerned about those needs; and they translated their concern into action in few southern villages. Their involvement in those villages has been and still is a great learning experience.

Advising this group was to me not simply a source of great pleasure, but it was a challenge and a revelation. The challenge was evident everytime I had to repeat that we could not possibly hope, by the direct action of the committee, to meet all the health needs of the chosen community, or some of the health needs of the whole country. My difficulty was all the time checking down their enthusiasm and reminding them - without using the words - that we were performing experiments in community medicine This, most nebulous of disciplines has been defined in the surge of modern medical literature about the subject as «an approach to comprehensive health care for a defined population in which all practitioners of health sciences and art and all citizens of the defined population have a responsi-bility and an opportunity to participate». Such a function can best be understood and learnt through the means of experimentation and actual practice The revelation was both rich and ramified. I find it very appropriate here to summarize some of the thoughts which those deliberations with the stu-

## elias srouji, m.d.

dents had provoked.
It is said that medical students all over the world rarely if ever manifest signs of student unrest- Is not this activism, this spontaneous, innovative involvement in the community on the part of even some of the students, a subtle symptom of unrest, an expression of dissatisfactions with the curriculum of unacceptance of the instructional methods that have been so far producing mainly superspecialists that flee the country? They flee it because they have not been prepared for it; its health needs are not what they have in their minds, or what they worry about. The «Pharisees» among the faculty and students, and they are still a majority, will retort to this by exclaiming «Here is yet another voice calling for the lowering of standards of medical education in our internationally highly esteemed institution». But who says that teaching community medicine lowers standards ? If it does, the faculty is to blame. Perhaps these same people will tone down their objection when they realize that medical colleges as good as ours have established community based practice areas for their students. One of those centers, Haceteppe University, led by a pioneer pediatrician, Dogramaci, has taken charge of a whole rural district of 60,000 people(1). Our students have, through their adventure in the Nabatiyye villages, indicated in a positive manner one of the main omissions of their training.

Hospital training, specialization, and super specialization have a «fragmenting» and «dehumanizing» effect on medical care and consequently on the outlook to the profession by the medical studentBy «going out» to the community a «Holistic» and more «Humanistic» approach is experienced-

The health needs of our country(ies) are still above curbing mortality, reducing morbidity, preventing handicap, controlling natality, and promo-
ting health. Such functions could not be adequately trained for by attending to very sick patients in the hospital ward, or remembering the names attached to the rarest and most unusual of syndromes. This is not in any sense to mean that «if pharyngitis is a thousand times more common than meningitis, a thousand times more time should be allocated to the study of pharyngitis». But it is to mean that incorporated into the good preclinical and clinical training of would -- be physicians, physicians that feel and accept their responsability, methods of encounter with the health problems of the community should be devised. The students should be allowed to look at those problems in their proper perspectives studying the forces and situations that influence them. This is enough reason, I think to introduce our students to sciences relevant to community medicine as much as to the orthodox basic medical sciences. These include demography, epidemiology, biostatistics, and behavioral sciencesPrepared in this manner a physician can face community health problems, and in case he chooses to restrict his attention to individual patients or systems of the human body, or even organs of special systems he may, God will, be more worthy of the name «Hakeem». Skeptics have found out that taking medical students to places like Mreyjeh, Ghaziyye and Yuhmur will not increase the likelihood of turning them out into the much needed type of physician that I am calling «Hakeem» (even in the U.S., it seems that at present this is the type of physician most needed). According to these authorities on medical education, the solution lies in establishing more relevant and stricter criteria for the selection of entrants to medical school; an appropriate attitude and make up should be as important a criterion as academic achievement (2) (Perhaps this should be brought to the attention of our admissions committee). Even then those most worthy of the most noble of the professions, selected by the most rigid of criteria are still in need of appropriate curricular activity and training in the field of community medicine.

The social medical committee, perhaps intuitively started its action in those villages by a dialogue with the community. The latter presented its needs quantitated through a questionnaire, and enthusiastically welcomed the help and guidance of the group. The medical students committee invited students from the department of Sociology and Anthropology and the CWL group on campus to participate in the endeavor. Is not this a simple, rich and instructive experiment in what the specialists call «community participation» and the «multidisciplinary approach»?

The political implication of the behavior of the local community in the form and degree of its participation, the possible political motivation of some of. the group members or the contribution of the helping official, and non-official agencies, all this was pointed out to the group as an important and often decisive component of the determinants of health care delivery. Allusion to this fact was often superfluous since the group as a whole or some astute members of it had already made the observation and drawn the appropriate conclusions.

The controversy of how to teach community medicine is still raging and will probably continue to rage for some time. However, one of the often talked about methods are field trips and field surveys, both of which have been the central activities of our group of pioneer medical students. Such activities have been for the past few years employed by the department of Community Health Practice of the School of Public Health with the financial assistance of the Harkness Commonwealth fund and by the department of Pediatrics in the School of Medicine with the financial assistance of the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation; but what is wanted is a well structured program whole heartedly endorsed by the competent school authorities and involving undergraduate students as much as it does postgraduate students.

Interested people in this medical school should strive to see further developments in this direction. I do not see why departmental grand rounds, or integrated clinic conferences should not handle subjects of relevance to community medicine, or bring out the pertinence of clinical issues to community medicine. Another development should be the involvement of the medical center in the delivery of total health care to a particular community with the students, fellows and residents taking an active part in offering those services under competent academic supervision and guidance (3) For it is very true that «up till now the major model of education have been through the laboratory and hospital. To - day we must add the community» (4).

The Social Medicine Committee of the MSS has through its action in those particular villages of the south of Lebanon not only fulfilled a minor part of the needs of the population of those villages, but has in a more effective and eloquent manner indicated a major need for reorientation of their own medical education and training. A cynic may say that a horseshoe has been found it remains for us to buy the horse. I would say that a handsome horse has been found, it has to be dressed and harnessed. The faculty and administration have to do it and the sooner the better.

## THE STORY OF M.S. S.

I have been given the pleasant task of writing about the Medical Student Society (M.S.S.) in its early days when it was born with difficulty and struggled, as a fledgling, to become, within a few years, the most active student society on the campus. Although Khalil Gibran says. «... Yesterday is but today's memory and tomorrow is today's dream», I would like to talk about yesterday, not only as a memory, but also as a living force to compare «today» with, and hopefully guide the «tomorrow» with the society's original dynamism, achievements and frustrations. It is with this ambition that I would like to record the:story of the M.S.S. until th? early fifties, hoping that others who succeeded me will be encouraged to complete the story so that the traditions of the society could be fully recorded for posterity, especially now that the early records, minutes and files seem to have been lost.

The M.S.S., in its present form, saw the light in the academic year 1945-1946 when student societies on the campus had gone into eclipse. It was actually the brain-child of an active student (a third yearer at the time), Farid Sami Haddad (MD'48) whose name should live forever in the annals of the society. Farid almost single-handedly, gathered around him reprasentatives of each of the five classes of the school and with the encouragement of Dr. Stanley Kerr, Professor of Biochemistry at the time, finally produced the first constitution of the Society. The basic aim of these founders was to create a clubhouse for the medical students. However, this being a project which required a lot of funds, the Society adopted a more achiavable goal in the form of scientific and social activities to enrich and complement the academic life of medical students.

The first executive committee was elected to office towards the end of 1945 . The first president, believe it or not, was Edmond Shwairy (MD'46) who together with Farid Sami Haddad as secretary organized a scientific program of lectures and discussions which were held from time to time on Friday evenings. Farid and his brother Fuad started a «Journal Review Group» by students and introduced «The Differential Diagnosis Group», whereby cases from The New England Journal of Medicine were discussed by different professors. Although the first
committee stayed in office for only six months, it had already laid the firm foundation of the Society. These founders had also wisely stipulated that the new committee would be elected before the summer vacation so that it could start work immediately with the opening of the new academic year.

Maurice Derancy (MD'48) was the President in the academic year 1946-1947. The brothers Farid and Fuad Sami Haddad continued to help Maurice in organizing the scientific discussions and the Journal Review Group. The Committee, however, added social activities to fulfill all the basic aims of the Society. Maurice created the «Music Hour» which was held in Dale Home thus strengthening the social ties between doctors and nurses even at student level Sports activities were started and the student in charge was none other than Philip Antypas. Maurice, Farid Haddad and Raif Nassif designed that year the M.S.S. badge which was sold to the students for LLL 2 each, thus increasing the meagre funds of the Society. One other major achievement of the committee was the setting in of December 6 as the date of the anniversary of the Society. The first anniversary was held in West Hall Common Room. Only students and professors and their wives were invited and in their presence the tradition was set for students to express freely what they thought of their professors. In this first anniversary, Na'aman's performance must have had quite an impact leading to his election as President for the academic year 1947-1948.

Na'aman Boustany (MD'48) was ably assisted by Raif Nassif (MD'50) as Secretary. The scientific and social activities continued in a more regular fashion. The only new program added was that of the general education quizzes where teams from different classes would compete with each other or with teams from other schools in the university in literature, history, geography, current affairs, etcBy the end of this third year, the Society had established itself fully in the school and gained the affection and respect of the students and faculty.

In the next two years (1948-1950) it was a distinct honor for me to be elected as President for two successive years. Together with a distinguished

group of students like Elias Husni (MD'51) as VicePresident, Samir Azzam (MD'51) as Secretary and others like Rida Hillawi, Ernest Barsamian, Antoine Tarazi, Amal Kurban, Fuad Ashkar and Sarkis Brussalian who served as committee members we were handed a rich legacy and had the obligation not only to glori-y its name in the Medical School but also to make the M.S.S. the leading society on the campus. It is thanks to these zealous and sincere students and to the full encouragement and support of Dean James Pinkstone and the Society's advisor, Dr. George Fawwaz, that the Society burst forth with activities in the School, on the campus and in the community, as a whole-

One of the first steps taken was to tighten the organization Meetings of the committee were held every week to take account of tasks done and to plan for new activities. Regular minutes and records were kept and a filing system was developed. Each member of the committee was given the responsibility of leading different activities. The original constitution was reviewed and amendments were introduced with approval of the general ass smbly. These efforts were crowned by the administration and faculty who offered us a large room in the basement of Van Dyke Hall as a lounge for the students, the rudiment of a clubhouse, and an adjacent small room as an office for the committee. We were further pleasantly surprised when in the anniversary celzbration at the end of 1948, Dean Pinkstone, Dr. George Fawwaz and our good friend, the late Dr. Nimr Tukan, presented us with the then collossal
sum of LL 1,100 contributed by our professors, to enable us to furnish the lounge. A committee formed from the wives of some of our professors together with Suhail Bulos and myself from the M.S.S., furnished the Lounge which was opened to the students early in 1949. We even got a Coca-Cola icebox as a gift and operated it with an «honor system» whereby students could drink their fill and put the price in at the end of the day. It is a matter of pride to record an open box, the contents of which were collected here that at the end of the day we would collect more money than the actual price of bottles consumed.

The scientific and other activities were organized more regulary Every Friday evening was set for a general medical lecture by one of the professors and every Tuesday evening was set for the case discussion, the general education and the symposia groups, which were held successively We also started a popular medical lecture series held in West Hall for the other University students. Unfortunately, this last activity did not last long because of the reluctance of several people to prepare «popular» medical lectures.

In the social sphere the society kept up its anniversary celebration with professor-baiting programs which I must admit were enjoyed by most professors as much as by the students. The only innovation in the activity was that nursing students were invited in addition to medical students and the faculty. Our attention was next focused on social activities with outside groups. We joined the nursing students in

organizing dances in Dale Home. The greatest achievement was probably the liaison which was formed with the Student Society (Amicale) of the French Faculty of Medicine whereby joint meetings of the two committees were held and two successful joint dancing parties were organized, one in West Hali and a more ambitious one in the «Club Internationale» of Beirut. Financially, these activities were not very productive, however, they created the necessary associations which students of the School needed with students of other schools and institutions. The M.S.S. also started the tradition of giving a ball in the Alumni Club for the members of the graduating classes. The first such activity was in June 1949.

Probably the greatest social activity and one which made the M.S.S. known all over Ras Beirut was the production of a variety show to be held yearly and the proceeds to go to a scholarship fund which was created by the committee. The idea actually originated in the convolutions of Sa'ad El Issa (M.D.'51) who was one of the movers and principal actors in the very first show. The shows were started, to give vent to the creative and histrionic talents of some of the students who so excelled in their zeal and performance that many of them are still remembered today. In any story of the M.S.S. credit must be given to the following : Vicken Kalbian, the M.Cof the very first show whom I assisted as «The Shadow» and later replaced as M.C., to the most versatile actors like Munir Shama'a, John Yacoubian Nabil Awad (not a medical student but a friend of all) who would act any role in almost all the various parts of a show and who helped me in creating the ideas and writing the script; and to the many others who willingly participated in making the shows a success, including Kamal Kuwaity, the indispensable
stage manager of the first shows and to actors like Raif Nassif, Suhail Bulos, Shermine Rawdah (later Mrs. Suhail Bulos), Gaby Sabgha, George Rubeiz, Vahé Puzantian, John Malak and many others. The very first show was called «To Have It Abundantly» and it was such a success that we had to repeat it, with some modifications, a few weeks later. The second show was called «A la M.S.S.» and it had to be repeated at least three times, thus after two shows we had enough funds to start implementing the scholarship loan fund which was one of the pet projects of the Committee. To my knowledge, the shows continued in excellence in subsequent years until 1954-55. Since I was closely associated with these shows, even after my graduation, I would like to pay special tribute to a student of this new era, John Racy (M.D.'56) who wrote, directed and was the hero of one of the most successful shows of the middle fifties.

Lest it be thought that the M.S.S. was only an organ of activities and shows I would like to end with the last but not least group of activities which in these two years events of 1946, when Palestinian refugees were swarming into Lebanon, the M.S.S. immediately organized, under the leadership of Samir Azzam, two clinics, one in Joffre and the other in Mar Elias refugee camps where students of Medicine 4 and 5 would go regularly to attend to the sick. Free medicines were collected and a close liaison was formed with the resident staff organization, two of whom Drs. Bahij Azoury and Najib Abu Haydar worked closely with the students and arranged admission to the hospital for all those who required hospitalization. This activity was discontinued when the United Nations undertook the medical care of these camps. The committee also set up an OPP.D. fund which would pay for prescriptions of poor patients who could not buy the required medications.

To raise money for the scholarship fund which
was estabiished in 1948 as well as for the O.P.D. fund, the committee introduced a new project called the «Hood Project». Special hoods for the M.D. graduates at commencement, as available in other universities were not existent at the time. The M.S.S. had 30 such hoods made and rented them out to the members of the graduating class at LL 5 per hoodThe M.D. graduates of 1950 were the first ones to wear hoods prepared by their own society.

Such is the early story of a society which has today reached even greater heights in its scientific achievements, contacts with international student

## FROM HERE AND THERE

The past months saw a number of events in relation to their importance and relevance to the Student body. For one, the interns (Med. V) are going to be paid this year, as it can be concluded from the forth-coming letter which is included in this issue. On another hand, the students on campus experienced a 36 -days strike, the highlights of which were reported in 2 Medicus Supplements (Vol. 12, Nos. 3 and 4 ).

## THE INTERNS ARE GOING TO BE PAID!

## Fellow students,

Recently, the problem of paid internship took a sharp turn. The problem had gone on for several years during which the students were not taken seriously, and no solution was arrived at. Since the summer of this year, your Cabinet took up this move actively with the administration. Following the latest meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was unofficially conveyed to us that the principle of paid internship was approved, but with no definite amount of money mentioned. This vague state of affairs persisted for a few days whereupon the student body resolved to take a firm stand, which was transmitted to the Administration, and Friday, March 15, was set as a deadline for action if no concrete settlement was achieved-

Finally the following came about : Dr. Asper gave us his word today that, first, the principle of paid internship has been confirmed at all levels, and second, that a monthly sum of no less than L.L. 250 per intern, without coupons, will be paid starting this June.
groups, with its publication, «The Medicus», and many other activities. But, the greatness of a society depends on its traditions and its past, knowledge of which will enrich it more. I shall end therefore with an appeal to presidents who succeded me : Elias Husni, Ernest Barsamian, George Rubeiz, Joseph Bahuth, Samir Shehadeh, R'amez Azoury and others whom I did not have the honor to know to record their experiences so that the story will be complete Cor posterity.
$J \cdot T H A D D E U S ~ M \cdot D$.

We would like to seize this opportunity to reaffirm the obvious fact that the unity of the student body, so clearly demonstrated, as well as the unyielding efforts of the M.S.S. Cabinet, its advisor Dr. Salti, and the R.S.O. Cabinet have been and remain our surest asset.

Meanwhile, we would like to thank Dr. Asper for his cooperation and good will in pursuing this matter to an agreable solution for which we are grateful to him.

Beirut, March 14, 1974

## MEDICAL SCIENTISTS <br> MEET AGAIN

Continuing in the tradition of holding meetings of medical scientists from all over the world, the American University of Beirut School of Medicine, in collaboration with the Medical Alumni Association held the 24th Middle East Medical Assembly from May 2 to May 5, 1974. This year's Assembly was attended by speakers from Egypt, France, Jordan, Syria, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, as well as from the host country, LebanonSuch eminent medical scientists as Drs. Howard Rasmussen , John Neff , William Nyhan , Earl Walker and Robert Wallace were present. The speakers touched on a wide range of subjects which covered various interests. The Wilder Penfield Lecture was delivered by Dr. Earl Walker, while a special lecture on the Physiology of Transcendental Meditation was given by Dr. Robert Wallace.
(cont'd p. 257 )

## COMMITTEE NEWS


#### Abstract

Jan 11, 1974 International Students Exchange Committee.


 Report on IFMSA Winter Meeting - Madrid - Spain Dear MSS members,The Winter Meeting of the International Fedcration of Medical Student Associations for the present Academic year was held in Madrid - Spain from Dec27, 1973 till Jan 2, 1974. Twenty three countries were represented Lebanon and Sudan were the only Arab countries present.

This meeting was devoted to the discussion of the problems facing the International Exchange Program and the solutions for them-

The first problem discussed was that of the students accepting a clerkship and not attending it regularly. This causes problems for both the Hospital and the Exchange office-

Thus, we have to stress this point on our outgoing students so that the Exchange Program will not be solely a touristic activity.

The second problem was the choice of the students for clerkship. I reaffirmed our position that priority is given to those who first apply or to the ones chosen by drawing lots. We do not rely on grades or academic performance in choosing our outgoing students. A student is not in a position to assess his fellow student.

The evaluation of the quality of the Clerkship attended by the exchangee was another topic of discussion. It was decided to print an evaluation form to be filled by him when his clerkship is over. A copy will be sent to the host country, and to the national exchange afficer. We shall receive those forms as soon as they are printed-

The main activity of the meeting was the signature of contracts.

Many countries requested to exchange with us, but we had to give small quotas, and to refuse many because of the limitations of our funds. However, because we received many offers, we signed for more places than we had originally planned-

| The contracts signed are the following. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Country | Units from $A U B *$ | To $A U B$ |
| Austria | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark | 3 | 2 |
| Finland | 2 | 2 |
| Greece | 3 | 2 |
| Holland | 1 | 1 |

* I unit - I student/month

| Norway |  | 2 | 2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Poland | 5 | 3 |  |
| Spain | 2 | 2 |  |
| Sweden |  | 4 | 3 |
| Switzerland |  | 2 | 1 |
| West - Germany |  | 45 | 4 |
|  |  | Total | 41 |

According to our experience last year, many of the expected clerks did not come. So it will be possible to accomodate all those who will apply. Even if all quotas will be used by the guest countries, plans will be made to accomodate them.

I think that our contracts were of the most favorable signed in the last IFMSA meeting, and this gives many opportunities for our students.

In the section of the meeting devoted for summer schools, I read the report of Mr. Nuhad Krunful on last year's Tropical Conference, and I distributed copies of it on the delegates. We worked actively to publicize our Summer School and the response was quite encouraging. I can say that our Conference is one of the best IFMSA sponsored programs, and most of delegates recognized its good organization, reputation and academic standard. We already started working closely with the ISCTH Committee and we shall continue this cooperation to make that activity an even better one-

Besides the Exchange Program aspect of this meeting, we had the chance to speak about and discuss the social and political problems of our areaThe responses that we found were quite encouraging and understanding.

I have here to reaffirm the importance of the International Students meeting and our presence there A joined report was planned with Zuhayr Hamadeh concerning the non - Exchange aspects of the meeting, and our suggestions to the MSS.

I hope my report was informative enough- I would like to thank the MSS for its confidence in appointing me to represent it, my University and my Country in that meeting. I would like also to thank Dr. R. Nassif whose assistance for the Exchange Program as a whole is precious.

Sincerely yours,<br>Sami Husseini<br>Chairman,<br>International Students<br>Exchange Committee, MSS

## NEWS FROM THE TROPICAL HEALTH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

The Tropical Health Conference Committee is organizing actively the Ninth International Student Conference on Tropical Health, which will be held at our Medical Center from July 6-26, 1974.

The committee has already realized the printing of a new poster and a 10 -page pamphlet. The pamphlet contains general information on the conference (purpose, program, application form) and some pertinent facts about A.U.B. and Lebanon. The committee believes that it will be very helpful to attract a bigger number of participants. Copies oi the poster and pamphlet are being mailed to national exchange offices, medical schools abroad, as well as to previous participants in the conference.

The committee is also carrying out contacts with drug companies and cultural attachés with the prime aim of getting scholarships and other contributions to the conerence. These scholarships will be granted to medical students who cannot meet the fee of participation. Priority will be given to Arab and other developing countries.

Other aspects of the conference are not being neglected. In an attempt to better the quality of the content of the conference, interviews have been conducted with a number of attendings who have participated in the past in the conference and the schedule of the conference will be designed bearing in mind their criticisms and suggestions.

We hope that this year, unlike other years, our medical students will be more interested in this important activity of the M.S.S., and by their active participation in the academic or non-academic parts of the conference they will be instrumental in its success.

Medical students who would like to send posters and pamphlets to colleagues abroad, can do so by sending their address to box 3F, A.U.H.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE COMMITTEE

The activities of the General Knowledge Committea so far have been :
-- An interclass general knowledge contest held in Nov 26, 1973 in SB 101.

- A lecture on «Acupuncture» delivered by Dr. S. Jabbour in SB 101 again.
-- A general knowledge contest between the Medical School team, the Faculty and the Residents. This was held in January in Mary Dodge Hall.
- A lecture on «Photography» was held in March in SB 101 .

The future plans are :

- To have other contests between the Medical School team, the B.U.C. team, the Dorm's team and other schools of the University. Arrangements are also made to get in touch with the French Faculty team.
- To have other lectures on relevant topics, le, modern music, oil economics, Arab medicine, and astronomy. The number of lectures will depend mainly on the degree of attendance during these lectures.

The members of the General Knowledge Committee are : A. Arnaut (V), V. Aharonian (IV), N. AbuRizk (III), M. Mnaymneh (II), S. Dabbagh (I).

Vicken Aharonan
(chanrman)

## SELECTED PROVERBS

## Illness

- Keep a sick leg in bed, a sick arm in a sling. (Spanish)
-- Pain has no voice but makes itself heard.


## Remedies

---- Onions can cure seven diseases. (German)

- Onions and a steam bath can cure any disease. (German)


## Doctors

-- Everyone thinks he's a doctor : there are more doctors than patients. (English)

- If you can't become a king, become a doctor. (Indian)


## Prevention

- Boiled water lengthens life. (Spanish)
-- If you want to stay healthy, get used to growing old early. (Spanish)

The Sick
-The doctor can cure disease but not death; he is like a roof that keeps off the rain but not lightning. (Chinese)

- Theologists purge the conscience, doctors purge the stomach, lawyers purge the purse. (German)
- The prescription was right but the medicine was wrong. (Chinese)

collected by<br>Randa Milki<br>$B S N I V$

## Rovamycine 500 <br> Une modalité particulièrement active de traitement, reposant essentiellement <br> 

- Angines
- Rhino-pharyngites
- Simusites
- Otites
- Bronchites
- Paeumopathies aıgues
- Prévention el trattement des complicatoms tespuratoires de la grippe et des maladies cruptives.

| Posologie | enfants de moins <br> de 7 ans | enfants de plus <br> de 7 ans | adolescents, <br> adultes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| le <br> premier <br> jour | sur la base de <br> $100 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ de poids <br> en une seule prise | 4 comprimes <br> $(2 \mathrm{~g})$ <br> en une seule prise | 6 conppumes <br> $(3 \mathrm{~g})$ <br> en une seule prise |
| les <br> pours <br> suvants | sur la base de <br> $50 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ de poids <br> en deux prises | 2 comprimés <br> $(1 \mathrm{~g})$ <br> en deux prises | 4 comprimes <br> $(2 \mathrm{~g})$ <br> en deux prises |

Pour ladministration aux jeunes enfants, écraser ha dose urtle dans un peu de latl oud dais
un exciprent sucré (imel, confiture)

Ce schéma posologique optımal permet dexploter au mucux l'afiǹté tısulaire de la spıramycine et. d'atteindre, au siège même de l'infection, des concentratoons largement bactérıcides pour la majorité des germes responsables des infectons oro-pharyngées et broncho-pulmonares
une tolérance excellente - aucune contre-indication
présenialion. Comprimes doses a 500 mr de spramucine Etuis de it
Agence SPECIA - Rue G.Picot - Imm.Starco
Société Parisienne d'Expansion Chmuque SPECIA
Information médicale B.P.697-TéI:227311

## NURSING NEWS

## Birthoixy...

Mr. Asad Haddad, BSN III class representative, called for a class meeting on Feb. 22nd. It was a birthday party actually given for Miss Magdalena Sy, the class advisor. The word meating was used only to make'the birthday cake a surprise for the advisor. It so happens that the class was missinformed about Miss Sy's birthday; it is on the 22 nd of July not February.

## Curriculum...

The BSN curriculum, a total of 118 credits in 2nd, 3rd and 4th years, is quite a mess. A number of psychology and education courses overlap. A tough physics course is quite useless, no anatomy course exits, nursing is crammed up in 6-10 credit courses in Junior and Senior, whereas BSN I and II have no nursing at all.

These are some of the defects. The students agree that this neads to be reviewed further.

## N.S.S. Educationnal Committee

Having in mind the need for supplementary knowledge, the N.S.S. Educational Committee had the following activities :
1.) Films about :
a) Congestive Heart Failure
b) Painless Delivery
c) Intra-Uterine Device

These were shown on Nov. 14, 1973. The audience consisted of Nursing, Medical and other A.U.B. students.
2) A panel discussion on Abortion was held on Nov. 29, 1973 with Dr. Adnan Mroueh (Obstetric Dept.), Dr. Vahé Puzantian (Psychiatry, AUMH), Mrs• Basima Eid (Sociology, AUB), Dr. Nabil Nassar (Director of Health Service, AUB), and Mr. Edmond Farhoud as as participants. Prof. Peter Dodd (Sociology, AUB) was commentator.
3) A lecture on pollution by Prof. Akra was held on Dec. 13, 1973.

Among our coming activities are a lecture on drug use and abuse.

NSS Educational Committee Ferial Salloum (chairman)
N.S.S. Educational Committee has been really active this year, and the efforts spent were rather encouraging.

Among its fruitful activities was a panel discussion on Birth Defects - Causation and Counselling, held at West Hall Auditorium B on March 8, 1974 and attended by not less than 150 nursing, medical and A.U.B. students. The panel was introduced by Miss Ferial Salloum and coordinated by Dr. BBarakat. The participants were :

Dr. G. Khudr : Chromosomal and environmental causes of birth defects.
Dr. V. Derkaloustian : Metabolic - genetic causes and examination of habies for early detection.
Dr. Ph. Antipas : Physical handicaps resulting Social implication in Lebanon.
Dr. U. Yaktin : Psychological evaluation - opportunities for these individuals..
Dr. B. Barakat : Recent methods of prevention.
The type of and number of question was a clear indication of the interest of the audience.

> Randa Milki $B S N$ IV

## Attention-Hospital Staff

From on patient in A.U•H.
I'm leaving the hospital today
But really can't say I enjoyed my stay.
Nothing personal to any of you, nor even the window with it's view.
Many heart felt thanks, for the days you carried the pans, pills, piles of dirty laundry, and pushed the trays; put on the gloves and handled the tubes that took away what the bladder reíused, measured, encouraged, never forgot to pop in ask if I voided or not. You even held up under my tears, I'll remember these kindnesses through the years. This is room'9 signing out - Now I'm just another face.
Somzone else will take my place

> Good Luck to all God Bless you
> E. L.

## Lomotil acts to stop diarrhoea within one hour

Used by Astronauts on Apollo
Moon trips,and included as a first priority item on many expeditions on Earth where speed of action


## Batures Color Code

A man plants his garden in the spring, and out of the self - same soil he gets the white of the lily, the blue of the violet, and the damask of the rose The rains come down to water it, and when the storm is over the rainbow sets itself in the sky with all the seven sisters of light. Birds visit him, and in the beams of noon they flash back metallic lusters.

At evening the sun goes' down and the heavens unlock their treasures of colour. The moon comes up like a red balloon and turns to silver as it risesAnd when the frosts come, there is an astonishing glory in the beech and the oak. How does nature get such rich hues out of the gross material of earth ?

When we consider the colouring of plants we find that some of the most delicate and gorgeous effects are attained by pigments developed from sugar. These pigments, in an infinite variety of shades, are formed from three basic colours : red, blue and yellow.

The tree makes sugar in the leaves all summer, for purposes of life and growth; and the reds that we see in oak and beech are due to an excess of sugar that remains in the leaves when cold weather comes on-

There are also in nature what are known as structural colour effects, produced without pigmentThat there can be white without any white matter in it may be proved by melting a snowball or by allowing a lily to wilt-

In the case of the snowball the thousands of little crystals totally reflect the light, producing the sensation of white; in the lily a multitude of bubbles of air in the integument have the same effect-

In the case of human hair, if air infiltrates and takes the place of the pigment when it leaves, all the colours of light are reflected, and that is white itself. Thus the crown of white hair is a special gift. It is a vestiture of light which one possesses in common with the lily, the swan, and the foam of the sea.

What sort of colour does nature use on a peacock's tail or a pigeon's breast ? The answer is that there are no such colours on these birds. We see them, but they are not there. It is all a magical effect.

The effect is produced by a very thin, transparent film on the feathers. The light that strikes
the upper surface is partly reflected to the eye, while the rest passes through and is reflected from the under surface of the film. The waves of light that come from the under surface, being delayed by that extra journey, fall somewhat out of step with the waves that were reflected from the upper surface.

This delay causes the blotting out of light waves of some particular colour (just as one series of waves on a pond may be blotted out by another) ; and in consequence the reflected white light, being robbed of part of its colours, will shine with the colour that is left.

To contemplate the same effect, look upon the play of colour in a pearl, whose beauty is all due to the fact that it is built up in fine layers of transparent film; or regard the delightful hues of the opal, a jewel made up of layers of substance and of air A soap bubble, or a layer of colourless paraffin on a surface of water, shows the same iridescence in the sun.

If we would understand the kingdom of colour in the sunset clouds, and the blue of the moonday sky, we must learn that light is invisible. True, we have often seen light coming into a dark room through a keyhole. But if all dust is taken out of the air of the room, the beam of light immediately disappears. If you put an object in its path, the object will be in full light, buit without any indication of the light's pathway. But if you blow smoke into the air, the air thus filled lights up at onceWhat we see is the reflected light from innumerable particles in the air.

Whenever there is colour there is substanceThis being true, it is evident that the blue sky is substance. The blue colour consists of reflection from matter dispersed in fine particles throughout the atmosphere. These suspended particles are not merely in the upper air, where the blue seems to be, but all through it. Thus the sky is at our elbow. And the reason it is blue is that blue light waves are much shorter than red waves; hence the very fine particles in the atmosphere catch and reflect the blue waves more than they do the longer waves of other hues.

When the sun is setting, and almost at the horizon, the light has to travel a much greater distance
(Continued page 26)

# Transtendental $\mathfrak{A l e d i t a t i o n}$ 

Introduced to and experienced by a student !!! Randa Milki BSN (IV)

Keenly observing the world around, one would have to say that inspite of all the discoveries, progress and development contributing to the improvement of our civilized society, yet, there is no sign that life is free from worry or suffering.

Man continues to be dissatisfied -- mentally, physically and environmentally. It is obvious that none of us is contented and that some new knowledge or finding is necessary for man to become more creative, more efficient and stronger within himself and in dealing with problems and life as such.

It is this reality plus curiosity that had motivated me to attend a lecture titled «Introduction to The Science of Creative Intelligence» at A.U.B. Nicely Hall presented by John Black and Peter Schmidt.

There, and for the first time, I got acquainted with «The Science of Creative Intelligence». This science which arose from the major discovery that there exists in every human being the constant source of intelligence, energy and happiness and that this source can be easily and systematically drawn upon by everyone for spontaneous use in everyday life through the practice known as «Transcendental Meditation», brought to light by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, the founder of the «Science of Creative Intelligence».

Everything seemed new, strange and vague and that was enough to arouse my enthusiasm to ask more, know more and even register as a student to be instructed.

Attending the following lectures and meetings I knew that to learn T.M. one follows a systematic procedure and it is only taught by qualified instructors who have had experience in T.M. and who have been trained personally by Maharishi in intensive teacher training courses at «Maharishi International University», Switzerland-

Maharishi has laid out a seven - step program for the learning of the practice- The first step is an introductory lecture giving a vision of the possibility for personal development through Transcendental Meditation. The second step is another lecture to explain more fully the mechanics of the technique, which distinguish it from all other programs, and to discuss its origin. The third step is a private interview with a teacher of T.M. Steps four through
seven are instructions in the actual practice itselfThis is always taken on four consecutive days involving one and one - half hours each day.

After completing the saven - step course all that was required from me was about fifteen to twenty minutes of meditation practiced at a convenient time each morning and evening while sitting comfortably with my eyes closed. During this time I was taught to allow the mind to experience thought at the surface level and then at deeper, more subtle levels successively until the deepest level is reached, beyond which thought fades into silence. It is not the silence of sleep, since full awareness remains.

It is the state of restful alertness that meditators experience through which the mind is quietened and deep-rooted stresses and strains of the nervous system are dissolved, thereby harmonizing and refining the functioning of the body and mind for more effective action. However, if fatigue is present, we may sleep before this stage of restful alertness has been reached, but even in this case considerable relaxation will already have occurred and this sleap will be found to be remarkably refreshing.

This is the Transcendental Meditation I know and was trained to practice. T.M. is not a religion or a philosophy. Its practice requires no change of life style, no special diet or any kind of exercise. No special attitudes are necessary. Only through regular practice of the technique, the benefits accrue-

I feel that I have too much to do to spend twenty minutes twice a day sitting with my eyes closed while my mind wanders. However, what meditation has been doing to my life lately is extraordinary and most rewarding. I feel that I am suddenly, though slowly, becoming the person I always wanted to be but never knew how. The mind has been much more potent, relaxed and rested. Problems are becoming more transparent and work just doesn't seem tiring. Though I take more time now, yet I almost feal sorry for people who feel the need to hurry and rush in thought and action. My religion and church means more to me now, as well. I am sure I have somehow changed, and all I can attribute it to is Transcendental Meditation, the only thing new in my life.

Towards more general terminology, I'd like to mention that the scientific research on the effects of T.M. has greatly increased during the last few
years. Presently, physiological, psychological and sociological studies are being conducted at over eighty institutions and universities throughout the world.

A very significant finding is worth mentioning at this point where the physiologic changes before, during and after meditation are being tabulated clearly.
(It is appropriate here to mention that Dr. Wellace, President of Maharishi International University, presented his experimental works in the MEMA)
.. Note . F For those interested in T.M., there is a preparatory lecture every wednesday at 7:30 pm.. Shbaro Bldg-facing Manara House - Tel. 340146 .


RAPID RISE in the electrical resistance of the ckin accompanying meditation in a representative subject. The 15 subjects tested showed a rise of about 140,000 ohms in 20 minutes. In sle:p skin resistance normally rises but not so much or at such a rate.

This graph is reproduced from Wallace, R.K., and Benson, Herbert «The Physiology of Meditation », Scientific American, Feb. 1972, by kind permission of the authors and publishers.

## IV. Health Education

Talks covering proper attitudes and behavior regarding maternal and child health and family planning were delivered to the child - bearing age female population, occasionally to the male population upon request of the latter. This activity was conducted by interns and fourth yearers who revealed an ardent interest and enthusiasm in this type of work especially after noticing the encouraging response of the audience. .

Subjests Covered
Prenatal Care
Family Planning
Child Care
Furthermore, a program for the fifth elementary school children belonging to the above 6 villages was carried out in the school of Nabatieh Al - Fawkah on Sunday, March, 15 and it included :

1. Information and recommendantions concerning hygeine - both self and environmental - offending organisms and the way to combat them. This informal talk which was prepared and delivered by a public health graduate was very nicely illustrated by a set of transparencies and slides designed especially for such an age group.
2. An introductory talk about first aid was given by representatives from the Lebanese Red Cross.
3. Two recreative sessions were held where children were taught and asked to plan a few original and artistic games and handwork.
4. A drawing contest among 380 students (in the same villages) took place; these children belonged to the three age groups : 5-9 years, $9-13$ years and 13-17 years. Although this falls outside the domain of health, such an activity serves as a new avenue for the yet unravelled talents of many of those children and as an expression medium for so many concealed ideas and efforts.
V. Environmental Survey

A survey of the environment in Yohmor was conducted by a specialist from the School of Public Health in A.U.B. on Feb. 10, 1974. This consisted of observation of the environmental needs, resources and problems, recommendations for an environmental health program which would cover these needs, and an estimate of the costs of such a program which would consist of health education and health services.

Immediate and active steps are being taken by the committee in order to actualize this proposed program in an attempt «to see that the wall is climbable.»

## A MEANS OF EXPRESSION

Rock and Roll music was first described as a poison to society, this was because the younger generation was so enchanted by it. Actually, Rock and Roll is a very enchanting music, its beat carries the listener, in both his body and mind, closer to the musician's world. When the music stops the dancing listener is relaxed and happy Rock and Roll music seems to have a climaxing effect on the listener. However, Rock and Roll music was soon to develop further to become heavy Rock Heavy Rock is very violent Rock and Roll where the lead guitar plays to a loud background of Drums and Bass Guitar. The climax of this style of music is much stronger than that of pure Rock and Roll and thus it was adopted by many musicians to communicate with the listener-

An older style of music, is also popular at the present time This is the Country music. This style is closer to nature and creates an enjoyable youthful atmosphere in the listener. This music is very simple compared to Riock music. It involves the lighter sounds of acoustic guitar to a light background and sometimes the harmonica is the most prominent instrument.

Jazz is not a new style either. It has the quality of being loud, but, is well arranged It first started as music with a rythm and has developed into Abstract jazz. This new style of jazz is more of mixturre of sounds. When listening to abstract jazz
for the first time, it may sound as an incoherent loosly done musical piece However, upon listening to it repeatedly one starts appreciating its content and the incoherence is lost Leaders of this style are Miles Davis who performed in last year's Baalbek festival and Weather Report.

Very recently and after the development of sophisticated electronic machines, electronic music started to evolve in its two form. The first form is abstract and is very much close to being electronic abstract jazz. The other form is more coherent and has a tune and rythm that give to the song a spacy character It is the music of tomorrow Among musicians that have adopted this style the Pinkfloyd are best known, especially in their latest album «The Dark Side of the Moon», that starts and ends by the sound of a rythmically beating heart, this style is evident.

Having considered all the variations of modern music, we clearly see its relation to the mind of the musician In addition the influence of the developing society is clearly portrayed in the evolution of Rock from the original blues. The influence of the improvement of life facilities is clearly seen in the development of electronic music. What the next step in musical evolution is going to be, only time will reveal. However, one can be sure that it will only evolve in response to an evolving society.

Nabil Mufarrij

## Naturés Color Code (cont'd)

through the atmosphere in reaching the eye. The short waves of light, the blue are scattered; and only the long waves, the red, are transmitted through so great a thickness of the laden air.

The full moon, rising, always takes us aback by its redness and its swollen proportions; And here we are confronted by an astonishing fact. It has been found, by actual measurement, that the image made upon the seeing surface of the eye, the retina, is no larger when the moon is rising than when it is high up in the sky. We only think it is larger. We unconsciously compare it for size with the distant objects to which it seems so near; and we misinterpret.

In short, it is not our eyes that are deceiving us - it is our mind-

Shermine Dabbagh Med I

Laboratory in Community Medicine (cont'd)
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## LAUGH \& LET LIVE




## Dear Sir,

A grave phenomenon that is prevailing among quite a large number of freshly - graduated doctors and some interns is the abuse of their human career to the extent that they clearly show their deeply rooted opportunism in their relationship with patients that they think are below their social class and, thus, they give themselves the right to play with these people's dignity. Thus, you see them shouting at the poor patients in O.P.D., in the emergency room and on the wards just because they have murmured a little complaint of pain or discomfort; or you see them mocking the people's problems say for example in the OPD gynecological conference.

What I have mentioned is observed by many other student nurses and medical students. What I give myself the right to say is that these people are not able to free themselves from the complex of their social class and bourgeois thinking, a factor that overwhelms them and makes them conceited people who pursue goals that are typical of their opportunism. As a result they unbound themselves from any moral limitation to the extent that their actions become unbearable.

These peopie are acting like machines that add to the pollution of our community and their presence adds more power to the force that hinders our liberation from capitalism and consequently imperialism.

Though we know that it is very difficult to change such people because the task of liberating them should have the spark from within themselves, which is impossible, the other alternative would be to create a better generation of medical students who are not opportunists, but who work for the benefit of the poor whose goal in life is a deeper one that aims at liberating our Arab world from all direct and indirect agents of imperialism.

Mona Kaidbey

## From Here and There (cont'd)

## MSS DELEGATE IN KHARTOUM

On occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Khartoum, the Medical Students' Society received an official invitation from the organizing committee to participate in the celebration, from Feb. 8 to Feb. 15. The MSS delegated Messrs Hassan Sharif and Taher Yahya.

The trip was aimed at representing the MSS in the celebrations and meeting members of the Medical Students Association at the University of Khartoum to encourage the Sudanese Medical Students to take advantage of the Student - Exchange program, and to participate in the 9 th ISCTH. It also aimed at meeting the other Arab Medical Student delegates to discuss the foundation of a Federation of Arab Medical Student Societies .
The opening ceremony was scheduled on Friday, Feb . 8, 1974 under the patronage of Major-General G. Nimeiri, who is the Chancellor of the University of Khartoum However, the Student Council vehemently opposed the presence of the Maj.-Gen. on campus and this idea was conveyed to the latter. Nevertheless, upon the entrance of the Maj-Gen the students met him with protests and slogans, during which a fight was provoked.

This , essentially, marked the end of the celebrations, except for the few formal receptions held for the delegates. The situation being as related above and the student body being in disarray, most of our main objectives could not be realized. To our surprise and disappointment , no other student delegates were invited to the Anniversary Celebrations, so our discussions about the proposed federation was confined to our Sudanesses brothers, who responded favorably to this idea.

In conclusion and on behalf of the MSS, we would like to express our deep gratitude to the Organizing Committee of the 50th Anniversary Celebrations for their warm welcome and unreserved hospitality throughout our stay in Khartoum .

## STOP PRESS... STOP PRESS

New MSS Cabinet Members (74-75)
President : Zuhayr Hemadeh
V. President : Ghazi Zaatari

Secretary : Wàl Muakkasah
Treasurer : Tarik Fakhri
Members : Rafi Tashjian
Nabil Mufarrij
George Atweh

# A Review of the Litterature 

By Joe Maalouf, Med IV

(This is the second part of the review continued from Medicus No. 2, page 35)

## Skeletal Alkaline Phosphatase

While the mode of action oc skeletal AP is unknown. some correlation can nevertheless be shown to exist between the activity of this enzyme in bone and the number of identifiable osteoblasts. Histochemical studies have repeatedly shown AP to be located in or around osteoblastic cells.

In groups of patients with skeletal disorders, there is a rough positive correlation between the AP activity of the serum and the severity of the disease as assessed by other means such as radiology, urinary hydroxyproline excretion, serum vitamin D levels, and bone formation rates. No such correlation can be shown to exist with bone resorption rates. Any condition that causes bone destruction invariably stimulates bone formation. As such. increased levels of bone AP in the serum have been found in patients with Paget's disease, rickets. osteomalacia. hyperparathyroidism, osteogenic sarcoma, and tumors metastatic to bone.

## Intestinal Alkaline Phosphatase

Studies in man have shown that the aciivity of intestinal AP rises sharply in thoracic duct lymph after a fatty meal- and later rises in serum. There is no evidence; however, that intestinal AP has anything to do with lipid absorption since the administraton of cycloheximide in doses that completely inhibit the elevation of lymph AP did not reduce lipid absorption in rats. Other recent reports suggest that intestinal AP may be involved in calcium absorption and that it may be the same enzyme as calcium activated arenosine triphosphatase.

Finally, diseases of the intestine are almost never associated with an increase in the intestinal isoenzyme in serum although this has been reported in a patient with steatorrhea.

## Alkaline Phosphatase and Paget's disease.

Paget's disease is a chronic disease of bone of yet unsettled etiology in which abnormal destruction of bone occurs. In this disease a direct correlation exists between the serum AP elevation and the extent and severity of the disease.

Extent: It is obvious that the more widespread the disease, if it is still active, the more bone destruction and consequently bone formation and the higher the AP acti-vity. The highest value recorded to my knowledge was 267 B.U. The size of involvement in localized affection is very important as involvement of a small bone may induce only a small rise in AP.

Activity: As the disease enters the so called «scleroticn or healed phase in which resorption and therefore formation is decreased markedly, the level of serum AP decreases. In fact there is the reported case of a patient who had involvement of $86 \%$ of his skeleton with an AP activity in the serum of 10.3 King Armstrong units.

AP values in the serum increase further when osteogenic sarcoma supervenes - osteogenic sarcoma however may develop in the absence of active and widespread disease.

Finally it is worthwhile to mention the study in which it was found that patients with primary hyperparathyroidism andradiological evidence of bone disease (Bone cysts and/or subperiosteal erosions in the metacarpals) were all found to have AP levels at or above 16 K.A. units that is. out of range of the normal values whereas patients with primary hyperparathyroidism without radiological evidence of bone disease had AP values within the range of normal as determined by the study.

## Placental Alkaline Phosphatase

The elevated AP activity in the third trimester of pregnancy results from an influx into the serum of the placental enzyme. As to why the influx of placental AP occurs into the maternal blood only and not the fetal circulation is not entirely clear. The histochemical demonstration of AP on the surface of syntrophoblastic cells suggests an anatomical cause for this phenomenon: the enzyme lies in closer contact with the maternal than with the fetal circulation.

The Regan isoenzyme has been alluded to in the beginning of this paper. In one study about 4.6 percent of patients with various malignant diseases had the Regan AP in their serum, furthermore half of those had an elevated total AP activity.

In the past. elevations of serum AP in patients with cancer have usually been interpreted as being due to liver or bone metastasis. However now we know that an
elevation in serum AP may occur in patients with cancer but no metastasis to liver or bone and in whom a marked decrease in serum AP followed removal of the primary tumor. The Regan isoenzyme has been found in malignant efcusions with or without the presence of malignant cells and when tumor cells were present they were found to be rich in the Regan isoenzyme suggesting that the cancer cells are the source of this AP variant.

The Regan isoenzyme if present, may be used to monitor the regression or progression of tumors in the same manner as chorionic gonadotropins are used to monitor patients with choriocarcinoma or acid phosphatase in patients with cancer of the prostate.

## Kidney Alkaline Phosphatase

The kidney is a rich source of AP. The enzyme can be demonstrated histochemically in the brushborder of the epithelial cells of the proximal convoluted tubules. The concentration of AP in normal urines however has been reported as being very low. Urine AP in one study ranged between $0.1-1.0 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{A}$. units $/ 100 \mathrm{ml}$.

A quantitative decrease in the AP content of human kidneys in severe renal disease has been observed. Kidneys from patients dying from shock and renal failure as a result of hemorrhage, myocardial infraction or sepsis contained reduced amounts of phosphatase. Furthermore AP activity in the urine has been observed to be increased following damage to the kidney and to rise most sharply in patients entering the diuretic phase of acute tubular necrosis.

These observations of loss of AP from the kidney in renal damage and renal failure with a concomittant increase in urine AP activity supports the contention that the urine enzyme originates in the kidney.

Finally it should be mentioned that kidney AP is not ordinarily seen in the serum although this has been reported in patients during the rejection of renal homografts and in one case of renal adenocarcinoma with liver metastasis.

## Leucocyte Alkaline phosphatase: (LAP)

LAP is mainly confined to the mature neutrophils in contrast to band forms. It's exact function in neutrophils is still unknown, and possible roles in glycogenesis and nucleic acid formation have been implicated. LAP is much higher in newborns and infancy however it bears no relation to the serum AP: LAP activity decreases in rickets and in some patients with active Paget's disease, in contrast to serum AP activity which increases in these two conditions. LAP activity is markedly depressed in patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia. The chromosomal change found in this form of leukemia has been postulated as a possible cause. Finally LAP activity is
increased by a variety of factors such as bacterial or viral infections, corticosteroids, sex hormones, rapidly induced leukopenia and leukocytosis, and anticoagulants.

## Localisation of Alkaline Phosphatase and its function.

Through out this paper no mention of the function of most of the AP variants has been made. Suffice it to say that light microscopic and electron microscopic studies demonstrate that mammalion AP's are primarily localized to the absorptive or secretory surfaces of cells. Their physiologic function however remains unknown. Their localization to cell surfaces involved in active transport suggests that they may play some role in facilitating the movement of substances across these cell membranes but as yet there is no unequivocal evidence of this. Furthermore there is no reason to believe that the release of phosphate from its esters at an alkaline pH is of any physiologic importance and that such hydrolase activity at pH around 10 is probably fortuitious.

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(Continued page 3)


# Hyaline Membrane Disease : 

A Review of the Litterature<br>By Dr. Gabriel Haddad

## Clinical aspects of HMD

To diagnose hyaline membrane disease, one should have

1. A suggestive history
2. A suggestive symtomatology
3. Suggestive x-ray findings.

By history one would like to have a premature baby as practically necessary condition. A history of full term baby will not rule out HMD although this is extremely rare. The more premature is the baby, the more probable he will develop HMD. A baby of 1.5 kgm or less would have more than 50 per cent chance of having the disease. C. section is another predisposing factor. Cohen in 1960 has reviewed 2001 babies who were delivered by a C section. These developed HMD in a proporition of $9 / 1$ when compared to babies who were delivered vaginally. Looking more into the maternal history and taking into consideration any maternal bleeding it was shown that it correlated much better with the HMD than C. section as such. Other studies confirmed the fact that there was no difference in the type of the delivery when it comes to HMD. Other studies do still believe that C - sections have a predisposition for HMD.

History of diabetes in the mother is still a debatable point as predisposing to HMD or not.

The newborn at birth typically starts being tachypneic with ditated alae of the nose, has retractions, grunts and becomes cyanosed and matted. On auscultation the baby will have depressed breath sounds. Usually it is not difficult to differentiate HMD from other diseases that may present at birth with respiratory distress after a good history, a good physical exam and appropriate studies. RDS type II, and transient tachypnea of the newborn, can be distinguished from HMD by their course andby the $x$-ray pictures Aspiration pneumonia, upper respiratory obstruction, pneumothorax, intrapulmonary hemorrhage and many others canbe distinguished usually easily by the x-ray findings .

Physiologically, cyanosis has a limited diagnostic value since the color would depend not only on Hb
level but on peripheral circulation and light intensity and therefore one cannot infer the level of hypoxemia these patients have. It is usually due to the venoarterial shunting in the heart and in the lungs (perfusion of atelectatic segment). Tachypnea is easily detectable. It is an early sign usually in respiratory distress. It is the atelectasis that would be causing the increasing resistance, the decreasing compliance and therefore we get hypoxemia and as a compensatory mechanism the $R R$ goes up.

In the newborn the chest is very soft and pliable and consequently any increase in the negative pressure would tend to attract the soft parts and therefore the intercostal and the suprasternal muscles and skin. Usually unlike the degree of cyanosis, the severity of the retraction correlates well with the severity of the disease.

What about grunting in HMD ? It is a moaning sound that is produced at the end of each expiration. It is very similar to a valsalva maneuver whereby an intrathoracic pressure builds up all the way to the alveoli so that these alveoli that are on the verge to collapse will have more air and this way it was ehown that it raises the Pa 02 and diminishes the hypoxemia. This mechanism is abolished whenever the patient is intubated and shows then a decrease in the Pa 02 . Whenever the patient is extubated, he will have again the grunting and the Pa 02 would rise again-

## Pulmonary function tests :

As we have said before, the respiratory rate increases to $70-120 / \mathrm{M}$ : Practicaly double normal. The tidal volume usually in these patients is decreased but the minute ventilation volume is normal or even increased. The physiologic dead space is increased because of the collapsed lung tissue. Compliance of the lung is decreased as we might except to $1 / 4$ of $1 / 5$ th of the usual value. Consequently the respiratory work is greatly increased. The functional residual capacity is decreased also. Ventilation perfusion ratio is disturbed and the Pa 02 is decreased inspite of big amount of 02 suggesting the venoarterial shunting mentioned cabove- ardiac catheterization in these patients has shown that the ductus arteriosus or the

Goramen ovale are patent; measurements of systemic arterial pressures on infants who later died established the important finding of hypotension. The pressure ranged from $29 \backslash 16$ to $60 \backslash 30 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$. bearing in mind that the normal blood pressure in the first day o. life is about $60-65 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$.

The x-ray findings are very typical; few hours after birth (4-6 hours), the x-ray picture would start showing specific appearance of the lungs. The more severe the disease, the sooner the lesion appears on x-ray. The lungs show a classical picture of generalized reticulogranular density throughout both fields. This pathology was associated with consolidation representing intrapulmonary hemorrhage, atelectesis or edema fluid etc‥ depending on the severity and on the stage of the disease. The pattern oí resolution of mild to moderate HMD is $4-7$ days in the uncomplicated cases.

Ulfe Rudhe and others from Karolinska Institute in Sweden have shown in a retrospective study that atipical x-ray findings are not uncommon. He reviewed 66 files of cases proven to be hyaline membrane disease by pathology. Eight of these had atypical appearance on x-ray Pulmonary tissue free of hyaline membrane disease were found in these patients indicating that the pathology is not as diffuse in 3 out of 8 . In the rest the lungs were involved in atelectasis intrapulmonary hemorrhage or an inflammatory process rendering the x-ray rather atypical of the usual diffuse reticulogranularity.

In brief, the treatment of this disease whenever the diagnosis is settled is mainly monitoring and preventing the complications that may ensue. These patients have low functional residual volume, low Pa 02 , increased Pc 02 , they are prone therafore to acidosis, and hypotension Edema is also frequently associated with HMD. Its explanation is not clearHowever it is thought to be due to a sort of solute load because of catabolism that cannot be excreted by the kidneys because of hypoperfusion. They may get also hyperkalemic because of starvation and incrased catabolism. Therefore the complications are many and the most important is to watch them. Not only that but these premature babies are prone to hemorrhages and bleeding especially in the brain, specifically the ventricles and in the lungs. Bleeding tendency can be of three origins : 1 . The bleeding of the «premature» with HMD 2 . Bleeding because of hypoxia 3. HMD patients may end up in DIC blee-
ding. These babies should in an isolette for regulation of the temperature and for better observation and for enough supply of humidity 02 can be supplied through the isolette, with a funnel or intrannasally. A 10 per cent Dextrose solution will be given before any feeding to prevent some of the compications mentioned above.

An arterial sample should be checked every 4 to 6 hours in the first 24 to 48 hours. Later one can check the gases once or twice every day if there is no deterioration in his clinical condition. Any acidosis should be corrected promptly with no delay because it is going to affect not only his surfactant production but definitely his general metabolic interplay. Antibiotic therapy in HMD is still controversialSome would not give any until an umbilical catheter is put or the baby is put on the respirator or he is suspected to be septic or seem to be deteriotating clinically. Some still would prefer to give antibiotics irrespective of the catheters or endotracheal tubes. This is what we are doing in this institution. The reasoning is two fold : I. The patients are premature usually and their whole immunity is not yet mature reasonning is two fold : I. The PMN's are not mature enough, the factors for phagocytosis are still not fully developed. The immunoglobulins still are at 50 per cent in the premature as compared to the mature baby.
2. The protenaceous exudate in the alvaoli in HMD is a good medium for bacterial growth.

Chest x-ray should be taken on any patient in the nursery that is in respiratory distress. In severe cases of HMD the 1 st x-ray changes occur at 4-6 hours but the maximal changes usually appear at 48-27 hours. Therefore the x-ray ideally should be taken at this time but because of fear that the newborn may have same other conditions like pneumothorax the tratment of which is completely different, a chest x-ray should be taken early always.

A good percentage of these patients would require at some stage or another a respirator. This would still add to the monitoring because of the hasards the respirators have usually especially on the newborn. PEEP and CNP are used nowadays having in mind always to reduce the level of the hypoxemia. They are giving better results.

## FUN CORNER

Boy to girl
-- Of all the world you remind me of brown sugar

- How come
- Well you are so sweet and unrefined
* A college of Medicine proudly announces that one of their faculty members has been appointed the private physician of His Majesty the King A bright student comments : «God save the King ».
* A beginning Nursing student. was asked to describe a feverish patient. Confronted with the task, she started : Well, l'm not sure but you see... She was interrupted by the angry instructor : Goodness, haven't you ever had a fever? The student replied : I think I have one now .
* One doctor to his colleague : -- That's the woman I love.
- Why don't you marry her ? Is she too difficult to get at ?
- No. It's just that I can't afford it. She is my best client.
* Recovery room nurse asks patient.
-- How did you feel under anesthesia ?
--- Oh, great. I thought I was in heaven. Till I saw that surgeon again.
* Patient : Dr. I really can't sleep at night

Doctor : Try eating an apple just before going to bed
Patient : But last month you told me not to eat an'ything before sleep.
Doctor: Oh yes my dear I did. But Medical Sciences have made tremendous strides since then, you know

*     - I really appreciated your lecture on insomnia, Doctor
- Did you really find it worth while ?
- At least it cured my insomnia.

> Collected by Hilda Baran BSN IV

## HOSSIP

- A psychiatrist is someone who doesn't have to worry as long as other people do-
- A practical nurse is one who falls in love with a wealthy old patient.
--- A pediatrician we know informs us that infants don't have as much fun in infancy as adults have in adultery.
- Then there was the comely girl who got her birth - control pills mixed up with her saccharin tablets, and now she has the sweetest little baby in town.


## QUOTABLE QUOTES

- There is often less danger in the things we fear than the things we desire.

John Collins

- Never confuse motion with action. Ernest Hemingway
- A fact merely marks the point where we have agreed to let investigation cease
- The secret of a man who is universally interesting is that he is universally interested-

Williams Howells

- The trouble with putting armor on is that, while it protects you from pain, it also protects you from pleasure.


## Celeste Holme

- Sleep, riches and health - and so every blessing - are not really and fully enjoyed till after they have been interrupted.

Jean Paul Richter

- Ignorance is a form of environmental pollution.
collected by
Shermine Dabbagh
Med. I


## Alkaline Phosphatase (Cont'd)

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arrests every asthma attack immediately

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Solution for inhalation Ampoules

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ثقـافيــة اجتمــاعية فكريــــة } \\
& \text { تصــر عــن جمعية طـلاب الطب } \\
& \text { في الجامعة الاميمية في بـيروت }
\end{aligned}
$$

## كُتو يات العــلدد

| صفحة | كُتو يات العــلمد |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | الكانب) | عنـوان |
| r | ( ( مديكسى ) | الافنتتاحية |
| \& | سليه مجاعص | اللهنة الــلفـة |
| $\bigcirc$ | نبيـلـ | V¢ ربيـ-2 |
| 7 | نديمه كـرم | الحركة الطلابية |
| $\wedge$ | س \% | ترى متى يأتي الخضر |
| 9 | حافظى الزين | الخضر آت |
| 9 | هبثـ*- | رباعيــــات |
| 1. | فايز خضود | من هموم لاجّيء متجل |
| Ir | سليم مجاعور | في البدء كان العمل |
| Ir | محدهد منصود | اخبار الطب عند |
| 18 | بدري حهرا | مدينة الحـــز نـ |
| 18 | نبيل فليحان | عرس الانسـنـينـين |
| 10 | حافظّ الزين | التفذية عن طريق الاوردة |
| 19 | غازي نصولي | رؤيـة |

[^2]رئيس التحرير : ساييم مججاءص

هيئـــة التـرير :
ادليت عيتاني
نديم كــرم
حافظ الزين
غازي نصولي

المرشد : الدكتور نديم قرطاس

كل ما يكتب فــي هــنـه المجلة
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 يعبر عـن رأي هيئـــة التحرير


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freedom from management problems in long-term therapy

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International Marketing,
The Boots Company Ltd., Nottingham, England

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 <br> <br> أهي جيل لبهلاكي}

نريد ان نكون حركة ثهضسـة \& أي حركـــة خروج مسـن الفوضى والفموض والتقليد ، الى نظالم الوضموح والوا ونريد ان نكون حركة تصدي لان الابداع هو في البدء رِفضى
 الذي فينا ، نكتب مباشرة والنزاما ، الاصبع في الجرح ؛ لا







 وتحاليـل ! احتاروا وقالوا . . . وما همنا ما قالوا فندّن الحريرة

ندن جيل المراهعة لانتا جيل الاضداد • بعضنا ينفهس في شؤون الطب الجسدي حتى الاختناق ، وبهفضنا الآخـر

 روية في القتال
 يتوقف على ارادتنا نتصن واختبيارنا نـدن ومسـؤؤوليتنا عسـن هنـا
 حركة خروج من الفوضى والفموض والتقليد ، الــى نظــام الوضوح والابداع

 وانت السيبدة على قلبه وقواه • أدليالة انت خلاص الشعب وانت التقية والآم + " " وتنتفض اصالة دليلة ، (( ما بزور انــا سليلة هسـذا
"الثعب 6 وما بمنة ان اكون بعض افضاحيه وتمضي الاميرة السمراء الى ابي الجديائل شهشسون
 وتعمة ، ما اروعها ، الى قص شعره واذا بالشمشبون الضميف -الذليل
وغدا يخرج وينمو في بلادي جيل الاميرة السمراء 6 وغدا تخرج من بلادي الف الفـ دليلة • - رئيس التحرئر -

## 

It is only about things that do not interest onethat one can give a really unbiased opinion which is no doubt the reason why an unbiased opinion isalways valueless.

- กannu Mxilin -


## بقلم : سليم مبجاعص

رالتقنيات . بهرنا . ادهشـنـا حتى التخمة . فما اثار التحدي ردا بل خلق مطاوعة وقبولا . 'ووراء ستار التقنية ، استنغل وقدان المؤ سسـات في مجتهعنا ، وتخلخل البنى ، وتا وتأرجح
 هكذا سيطر النظام الرأسمالي الفردي علــــى جميع مرافق حياتنا فاصبـحت حياتنا سلمة تباع وتنسترى .

الاستعمار يمارس مهمة مزدوجة : زهب الثرو اتماتنحويل
 اللنر اكم، طريق الى الموت . وكهنة الموت والبالستسه العوان ان وخدم
 والفرض الاهم . كهنة الموت هم المقدمة الروحية ، الاسـاس



الى البـحر العظيم •



 المتحر كة يغازلها وسط الفردوس الخصيب .

لابناء الامة البر رة ، لاحرار المهنة - الالتز ام 6 ما ما من
 الالتز ام معهودية جديدة بالحد بالحس القومي المقدس 6 لان اليس
 المباركل هو ما كان من دوح الثـعب هو أقر ب. خبـ الون البركة هــو المكتـسب مـن خدهــة الشـعب لا من تفضل الطفيليات الفنية

من قلب الشـعب الفقير المصارع الدهر خرج عيسـى
 خير . الطوبى ما كانت الا له 6 موعظة الجبل وسـمكه وخبزه

امتهان الطب - السـلعة غزل مع الرمال المتحر كة وسط الفردوس الخصيب . الرمال الناعمة تفري 6 حلوة الملمسس 6 حرير ية الاسستقبال 6 مداعبة مثل السـتان المتقطف ؛ وتغفرق في
 الستـان هراخ فاجهة .

 المرهونة لألاعيب سـوق العر ض والطالب الانتقائي 6 المعر فة 6 قوة العهل التب تباع وتنـترى لــنـوري الافضــلمية ؛ القــوة


 الـجهالة التي لا تضر • عفوكم ! لا بمكن للجههالة ان لا تضر .


 التجارة سلعة . الادب سلعة . الصحافة سلعة . الفتاة .

منهوم الــلعة هو ذاته مغهو م المنغعة الفردية والتهافت على القتشـور المادية . الطبيب المتمركز في بيروت 6 فى فـ رأس
 ان بدفع اكثر • ولعن الله قسم هيبوو قر اط الو الوثني • الاديب الكاتب في بيروت ؛ في صـحن بيروت الانيقة ؛ قلمه سلعــة

 ود جهيع الانانيين المرهونين للابالسة ، همهم التقرب من الطن الطبقة

 تسُرنق ما بمده فراشات نور .

اتانا الايـتمهمار عند منعطف القرن بالوسائل المؤلــة

## V\＆

بقلم ：نبيل

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { حتــــ أصبحت بأهلــك . . . } \\
& \text { تهوي وتلــوح مـن السكر } 6 \\
& \text { واذا أتــك مصيبـــة } \\
& \text { هربت وهربــت مــنـ الذعر } \\
& \text { وتر كت وراءك أفــلاذا } \\
& \text { تخنق بأيدي حكامنـــــــن الحمر } \\
& \text { وتدفن مــع مسن مسبقهم } \\
& \text { فــي مقبــرة واسـعــة }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { بأيادي الظلـــم والقهر } \\
& \text { بأيادي الذين خنقونــا } \\
& \text { وشربوا دماءنــا ومشــــــوا }
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## 米 米

لبنــان يــا ربيع العمر ؟
هل بأتي الفجّر بعد دهر ؟ ام لحيــا فقر اؤك
 ！！ تصطحب لبنان كـل العمــر

ما كانت الا له 6 والجنة وانهر ها الجاريات ما كن الا للذين باعوا انفسـهم مـن اللــه ．الشـعـب هـــو البركة ، فاذهبوا وتباركو1！

هنا يبرز سؤ ال ملحاح ：متى واين يأنى دورنا نحن ؟

دورنا ان نمطي الللء واكثر ، الكل واكثر ؛ لاننا انهـا
 الوديعة وفاء يستحق ، وحتى الدماء ودائع ．كل كل الطاقات


 الحكمة الاولى ．

دورنا ان نلتزم بقضاديانا ، كل حدث فـ في الامة قضية
 وراماني المجتمع الذي بدونه لا نكون ولا نبقى ．نحن اليوم ني

 الامور دإئما أعمق وأهم مهــا تبدو ـ الحكمة الثانية ．

قلنا الالتزام مو قع مزتبط بوعي 6 وعى للواقع ومهجرى الحياة واستهدافاتها • حياتنا اليوم صمبة 6 الازمات كثير والممضلات اكثر • ويح النوازل التاربخية في اي مأزق وجود وضعتنا ．لقد طما سـيل الاهوال وما وما تصمد الا الام الامم التــي معدنها من صلب الازل ．نحن اليوم 6 كأمة ، كحياة ، كمو قع
 راذا تركنا فويل لنا ثمث ويل ！

التتحدي يصادم مقادس روحنا والتكون • يصادمنا فـــى
الانسـان ليقهره ؛ في المكان ينقص الاططر اف حتى تحنى تحو ف ، 6 وفي
 الرد نثـبت اهليتنا لالبقاء والار تقاء ، والرد التحدين ومستتواه لننتصر •

نرد ونصـادم 6 فرسـان ملكوت الامة وغاباتها النارية نحن ؛ 6

والارادة قضاء وقدر ！

تراه كله حلم اُ تو قع وامل ؟؟ هل الرؤية خلب ام ايمان
صلب ساطع بامكانيات هذا الشـعب ！

الايمان بقدرة تغيير وجه التاريخ ！

# النحرك الطلابيي بين لالواقتر والتمني 

## نديم كــرم

للاستاذ او الاداري . لا بد ان الحياة الجامعية الصـحيحة
 وقالمشــاركة في تقرير مصـير النرد والـجماعة . علاقـــــــة تها فـ




 كن قضاياه وواجبـاته الانسـانية - الاجتـماعية ضسمن الســووار



 مبـداه مصلحة الجماعة ومن ثم مصـلحة الا فر اد . تقدم البعل مـا "كون عن تسـتخير مقدرة ( رجل المستقبل ") العلمية لتبرير مإ هو سـيء ومتتخلف ومتحاولة تر فيعه بطر يقـة سـطـحية تؤدي الى تعاقم هذا التخلف وتعميق جلوروه م

 - ط-يعي

فالحر كة الطلابية في عصرنا هذا انما تتحهل هسيؤوليان
 لم نقل (( الطبقة ") القادرة على النظر جي الاهور والمثشـاكل زنظر

 ارتباطا وثيقا بطرق واساليب معالجة الكثير الكثير من الفئنات والحر كات لامور هامة جلا . كما و انها المسوُو والة والقادرة على الـى

 وطر حها بالشكل الالفضل لطلابها

لماذا الكلام عن التحرك الطلامى الاخير في الجامعة الامير كية • ألمجرد الانتقاد . . . أم في متحاولة للتبرير ومن ثم التو ضـيح وزيادة الدعم والتأييد . ام ربما بهـلـ فـ القاء نظرة متفرج تكون ؛ ولو جاءت مشـو هة جزئيا 6 بعيدة عن الانفعالات العاطفية - وما اكثر ها ـ التب رافقت هنا التحرلـ الكبير


 التتطور العلمب والفكري في هنه الموُ سـسـة التعليهمية فصـلا كاملاك
 وو الاطلاب و خاصلـة اولئك النـين قاربوا على انهاء دراسـتهم

 العئات الثلاث جي الجامععة ( الادارة ، الطالاب والاسـاتذة ) وْ صو لها الى مر حلة النعدام الثقة والثدك .

كها ان تأييد هذا التحرك وتبريره بالادلة والو ثــــــائق ليسـت بعهلية صعبة ابدا . خاصـة وان الاضر اب ذو السـس
 الـشرعي الـو حيد لطلاب الجامعة الامير كية اعنـي مـجلسى الططابة ، الذي يمشل 6 وبطريقة ديمو قر اطية 6 تطالعات وامـاني طـلاب الجامعة . فأسسس الاضر اب المتمثلة بالمطالب التي قام التحر فـر
 وأرسائها على اسسس اثـل صـلابة وعمقا هن تلك القائمة عاليا ان الحيـاة الجامعية في عصرنا هذا هـي ابعل ما تكون عن كو كونها

 الثقة - . و التعلق بالالقاب والرسـميات والنـكـليات التي انما هي مضـيعة للو قت ووسـيلة لابراز مقام 6 قد يكو ن غير مو جود 6
!إطلالبي الاخير في الجامعة الامير كية. . ولكن هل يمكن بحث
 ظاهرة الحر كات الطلابية المنتشرة انتشارا والسعا في عصرنا

فعزل هذا التحرك عن واقع الحر كة الطلابية ومهاهـهاها يفقده الكثير من خصلئصه ويجعل عمالية الاستنفادة منه عملية


 واضتح كمهام الحركة الطلابية ومسـوُو ولياتها وبعيدا عـيا العاطفة 6 سلبية كانت ام اليجابية 6 تجعل منه تجر الجربة غنيـة جدا . . تجربة قادرة على اعطاء الحر كة العطلابية والنقابية فــي


اليـهـ

وهكذا فسـلبيات هذا التحرلي وايِجابياته لا يِجب ان ان تقاس بها امكن تحقيقه على صعيد المطالب المطرو خة . الما المـا
 والثـعبي الطو يل من اجل تحقيق ديمو قر اطينة التمليم ووطنيتـه هع كل ما يرافق هذا من ابعاد اجتماعية وثقافية .

فبدون هذه الثقافة التي تمثل جزءا هاما من ثقـــــــافة " انسـان المستقبل " ؛ يـجد الطالب نفسه بين نارين : فأمـا
 هذا النقص بو سائل ( عن طريق بعض الفئات والـحر كات ) قد
 الطالب ، الوطنية والاجتماعية الثقافية ، الطري العود فور فكريا . وعاطفيا

ثم مـاذا . . . بعد هذا الكلام الذي ، ولا شـك ، سيصفه إلكثير ون بالنظري وبالبعد عن واقـــع الحركة الطـلابية . قد






 والتقليديين وكسر طوق الاحتكار الُطبعي والطائنفي والمنفعي ؛
 نحقيق ما هو نظري وربما تطويره قد يتر الاءى للبعض وكأنـنا



 ارض الضمعاء السهل الربح • يضرب في الجنور 6 يـخالخل علا قة الانسـان والارض بتعريض الناس اللى شعــور سـاحق بالفر اغ والرعب . خططاه نحو هدفه يقدومية . الكر الكثافة اليسكــانية الخائفة المتأرجحة بين النزوح والثبات تماما مثـــــل الفراغ
 مـجتمعنا فير هته حتى اللهاث

 الاميره في وضتع الضـحينة استـمرار لعبودية المدينة ودليل غيـاب الخضر المبارك • ترى متى يأتي الخضر وينـحر التنين صريما ؟

 لكنه اقنوم ليس الا ولا ينفي او يـجزيء الو الحد الاحد الصهد مـجتمعنا بأسره

للانتصـار • ترى متتى يتحول الجنون من من كثــــا
 الحـياة 6 من التتحمع السـاكن الى المجتـمع الفاعل ؟ الخضر ؟ متى يـعیث الفينيق من رماذه ؟
ويسـألنا بر ابرة الآلة : ما القضـية ؟

نختصر ها ونقول هي الارض 6 من يملكهها 6 من يز يزرعها 6
من يِحصـدها 6 من يورثها الاجيال التب لم تو لد بهد م الار الارض
 لان الثنعبب هو مقيـاس الحت . هكذا المالم 6 حقرق تختلف الم -لان الثـعوب تتمايز

لذلك نخطيء عندما نحدث المالم عن حقنا في فلســطين 6 ويتحدثه الاسر ائيلي عن حقهم في فلســلـي
 نحتلها بالقوة 6 الاميرة هي لم أكان التنين او الخضر 6 ولكل تنينه وخضره .
ترى متتى يأتي الخضر ؟ متتى ي..
ايماني ساطع انه انتى ويأتي كل يو م •

اليِماني ساطع اني سأعر فه من اليماءة يمين 6 اطلالة جبين و وبسمة نون
وهل تخفى بسـمة النور ؟

## س.

«Vérité au-deça des Pyrénées, erreur au-delà » PASCAL .

امشُل تيثو س نمود ابدا مــن النصر بأشرعــة سود المـة

 الشتر المستشـري منن قرن ! الفـر وتراكم العناكيب لا بحمي النبي كما في القصة الـجميلة بل يأسره وبأسر بسـمهة النور .

> ويسـأنا برابرة الآلة لمَ الصراع وما القضــة ؟

الارْن نقول . نســغ حياتنا . محور الصمراع ولـــــب

ولU هذه الارض بالذات ؟
منذ بلء التاريخ والارض بين حرمون والطور تشـكو من





 الطور مؤ امرة تـحا تالد

 و سِليمان ان ير قصـا تـحت ارز لبنان وبر اعة حير ام م



 - الاسكندرية

 وينقص الارض من بين ايدينا مر حلة مر حلة حتى يحـل الــى الـى


رباءيات الى اميرة من الطرف الآخر

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { * } 1 \text { * }
\end{aligned}
$$

صليبك ءايـى ضلوعي كـــــلـ ان ان
و قيامتك فــي نبضــي كـل
＊ 5 米
اميرة م من＂أور＂ه ، فراتنا الذي كــان

تأبين ليديك 6 الا نــور عيني صولجان 6 لان
وفي عينيك ، لـي 6 آلاف الصلبـان

## 米 F 米

اميرة مــن بفداد ، اميرة مسن جلـــق
غــاوية سـمراء 6 طـــاغية مــنـن الشـرق
يفتر ثو！هـا عن اشهـى صدر واورق
و في حود عينيها تفتسـل عتمة ببرق •
＊ ＊米
 ومــا لوشـو شـة الحرير وشهـــوة الـوة الـطفان

فما انت دمشق ؛ دمشـق اشـجع الفرسـان ！

## بقلم حافظء الزين


 الخطرات عن المنعذ الكامن في نفوسنا


米 米 米
．．．انظروا ．．．
 مهغرة بالتراب ، تطوي بتـجاعيدها الاجيــالـ ．．．انظروا ．．．الخضر يتنفس بعمق الا ترى ماذا سيفعل ؟
هل يأتي ؟ هل يستـجيب ؟ ．．．انظروا ．．．يا الهي ．．．الخضر امتشـق الحسام

هل سيحارب ؟！！الا يخـافـ الموت ؟؟ الما
ترى ！ليــ تلديه زوجة واولاد ؟！！
 انظروا السـيف يتكاثر سيو فا وسيو فيا فا كل واحد منا يتجه نحـوهوه سيف ．．．．．

．．．أهو الستحر يسري في عرو قنا ！！！
كم اشعر بالقوة والسـيف في يدي
التراب الــنـي يعفسر جـســلـي
أريد ان أوحله بدمـي
سـأفقأ بسـيفي تجـأهيد الاجيــال
لاعود هــاردا كهـا كنت ．
米 米
تعالو ا يا اخوتي ننسـج سوية ．．．بسـيو فنا طر حة بيضاء ．．．نتشـهـا الدم الاحمر نلبـــــا القدس في عرس نصرها

## بن هموم لإجىء •تْمول

( ( جــوابت الرديسالة )"

أنيت هن الفرابة 6 آسرا رمق الـو الكهو الة . .
فهي 6 زبــد الختنــات الاكون 6

- يطفو شـامتا بالجوع

هاتــو ا لــي ظلامتكــم 6

لاحسـوهـا بهـارا قاتالا . . .
'اهلـــيـي
أحبائي نيــــوا 6
وخطوا في رخام القبـر 6

ونتشَ علامـــــة (॥ للنـــار " . .


## ( )

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ودود القن يفرز قنب الاوهام .؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$


وجارة دارنـــا (" لمي_ــــاء ")
قضـت شـو قـار كا 6 ومات المـاتـن 6
في مسـتورها الاعنــر . .

اخخالـ البكـر 6 لا يبصر : 6
رثّايض بالكهحول الضضوء 6

وير فض ( هــنـة الكرماء "، . .

صنوبر الطفو لة سـاءلتني عنك باستتحيـاء 6
متتي تأتى .؟

وهمك فیى سرير القلمب يـحفـر هيـكلا للداء .! !
متى تأتــي .


جميّع الاهل 6 من قربى 6 ومن بؤ سـاء . )

> ( () شــالهدة القبــــر ()
> جبلت و جو هكم بالعشب والكبريت 6

> هرو ولــت 6 الحتلــب الثلــوبع 6
> هشــــم هـيـــة السـاحات 6
> فـــي عينـــي 6
> تزويـــر البيــارت
> و قلت : سـيشُمر الليمون عبر حقو لكم 6 6

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " . . نر فــو للجنـن قميص غصتن }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الن مــن العوابــة } 6 \\
& \text { سـكـرا قصـبــا . . } \\
& \text { دخلت بيو تكم } 6 \text { ليــلا } 6 \\
& \text { فلم المح سـوى الفربان } 6 \\
& \text { تضـحـك } \\
& \text { وعيــدان المثــــنق . . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أرسمكــم } 6
\end{aligned}
$$

> في ثنيــات الخنـــادق . .
> والحمهاكم على كتفي 6 و فــي قلبــي . .
> "(1 هنــا يفغز اللى الازل 6
> رجيم 6 مات في الغربـــة :
> ظرو ف غامضـات غيبتـــه ؛
> لعل قطــاع الطريت 6

> إعل رصد_اصة صـفـراء 6
> من طيب الصداقــــة عاجلتـهـه 6

> عـلِ حبيبة قتـلته 6
> والدنيـا ؛، تمارس نكهـة الاغفاء . .

> ع عل ؛ لمل 6 لا ندري
> و قــان_L اللــه 6

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( ( هسامشي الجمسواب ( ) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. . }
\end{aligned}
$$

> خر اف افر الح الر الـيعع الثـقر 6
> نايات الحنــان العـنـب
> اخخــار العصـا فير القتيله :
> هدايــا مـن زهور خبامكــم ؛
> •
> زمان جفت بيــوت الطبن
> شـهس خـيـــانة الميــلاد . .

## فُهي البدء كاز العمل

«Names are but noise and smoke, obscuring heavenly light» Gaithe.

بتلـم : سايم هرجاجص

السم الله مشنى وثلاث على, النسـاكـ ! في اوقات البشـارة

 حرية، والفدر من اجل الفوز الحقير نتـيجة طور مدني (أعلى)" .
 تطال الآخر ين اكثر مني " . حكمة باهرة ، فاسـمعوا وعوا وانتم ماغرين ! الوطن ، الامة ، الـحق ، الثـــب ، الفقراءء 6 1الستقتبل ؟ مر احب قضايا ! اليوم كتاب وغدا الما المتحان ! ما كان افضل امرىءء القيسى" !
في الثلانينـيات وقف شاب والعلن : "( الامة الصينيـة لن
تزول " 6 والصـين اليوم قفير نحل وتجارب حضار الوارة جديدة .






 حاجات أخي ور فيقي كأنها توائم ، ان إتعاون واقهر التصـيادم؛
 وجاف كالحطب ! التنافس هو الخدعة التي نمارس على انفسـنــــا منـــن
 حرية ، دليل عافية ، لكنها تبقى الخذدعة ، تبقى الانيون فـي فـي القلب والحربة في الجنب
لقد بدا العمل للمسـاهمة في انقاذ الامة من ويل الليل الطوْ يل !
حيا الله العمال !
اسـم الله مشنى وثلاث على النــــالك ! كان سقوطهم هــن الاعين عظيهـا !
في البـء كان العمل ك
العمل بدك فـ في يدي
به نور ودونه ظلمة !

بلاد الاقاصي نحن 6 إين منا بدع الاحـــــلام ومر اقـــي



التناقض امامنا والنا

انفسـنا 6 في خو ابينا العتيقة و في البراءم 6 التناقض وجود دائم • مديح الهمبية الحسـناء حلية الشـفة ، واللمنة في القاب الاسود . التحدي يكبر كل يوم فلا فمعنـا يصـغر ولا

- التشتت يذو

نزهو ونعخر اننا قطعنا السـنين واننا قريبا بأعنــــــاق البثر نحكم ، واننا الجيل الجديد ، المنقنون ، ونخاف علـنـى
 قضية • ويحهم 6 برجنا من ذهـهـه
نزهو بالمركز الفاخر والام التي تبسـهل كل النهار على
 اله احد الو حيد الاحهد ومسـكنه . صفتحاته المر سوومة أداة معر فـة من اجل عمل ، امسـت مدافن الاحد ومراتع انزواء . نحاسبب المجتمع عالى الدقائق التي اضمعا لا لاجله 6 اننا

 تكرس الاختر اق عادة وعر فا وامرا انـهــلـل الحدوث ويسـير التفاضي عنه !
في البدء كان العمل ، المفير ، المدلد الاتجاه 6 المده حـاكم التاريخ ومقرده 6 ولم تكن الكلمات الجامدة ، الضائمائمة الزمانك، المبهونة البعد . كل نواياكم سراب الاذا لم تعملوا الوا فلا تعللونــ


 ملكوتها الاعظم ، من يضمن انكم في المستقبل المتئر جـج في في الابهام
 المحتاجة والاخوة الصنار والطفل الرضيع 6 لــن يحصل الم ار - يكـــون

## اll

بقلم : حافظذ اديب الزين
متر جمة عن الانكليزية

##  

اليضا الجزيئـات الدهنية الكـيرة نسـبيا قد تسـد الثـعيرات
 الو فاة احيانا

عامل T اخر يحد من التفذلـية الضهن وريدية هــو كميـة
الماء التب يمكن اللمريض المادي الستيعابها في اليو م وتبلـغ ثلاثة الية










 وو كذاك بعل اجر اء جر احة للمر يض ك


 الخلايا الـحتر قة بأخرى جـيدة

المخزون الحر اري الرئيسـى في الـجسم مو جود فـــــ



 من الجوع 6 بعد ذلك يؤ من الـجسـم حاجتـه من السـكر بتفكيك
 التعذلية الضدهن وريدية على النتحو المعرو وف ، بمكنها وعٌط ان تو فر تغذية مسـاعدة لفترة قصـيرة من الزمن ك فهاهي تقدم

*     - I9Yr

عندما يعحز الجهاز الهضمي للمريض عن تأمين الفذاء





 الاجر احة التى اجريت لهم 6 او يتعر فـون لاشـوتر اكات هـر ضبية


 وريدية كاملة للمريضى 6 عندما يتعذر عالبه تنـــــاول المالمام -بو اسـطة الفم


 وريدي ؛ ونقل الدم لدى الدحيو انات • و لكن فقدان الـن وسانئل التتعقيم 6 و جهل التكو ين الكيـميـيائي للدم في ذالك الـو قت 6 جـمل
 عام

 . بشكل و اسـع
 لادخال المتطلمبات الفذائيـة الكاملة عبر الاوردة بو اسـلا


 في حين يعطي السـكر او البروتين \& كا في الفرام الو احلد كان الاعتقاد السـائد ان خذيطا من مستتحلب الد


 وبشــكل يبقى معه المسـتتحلب ثابتا تحت مـختلف التأثير ات م

## ( مدينة الحزن ومدينة الفرح )

مدينة الحزن تعيشى بلا شـهس 6 فنهار ها ظلام • وبلا


 - هن تعاسـة الفعير وانانية الفني
 الحاضر 6 ويتعـجب المسـتقبل من الاثنـين •

 طر قاتها تموت السـنين بلا أهل مل



 الرائد مذيلة بألف والف تمليق



 سـحر الـجغون في ههب الريـع






## عرس الانسانية

في دروب البقاء المر صو فة بالآلام 6 تز حف الانسـانية وراء الموت منتـحبة ك
نسـير معها في دروب النور فلا نرى الا الظلام ك ونمشـي
وراء الحياة فلا نرى الا الموت . فمع ظلام البقاء وبتاء الظالام 6 تخط الانـو الانسـانية هسـيبرة
الانسـان 6 وتهوي الْحياة في أودية المنية امام العاصغة، عاصـفة
الو جود .

نقر أها البشر السهما من نار تقتل الابر ياء ك
وتهجد الظلالمين ، فتسـهمت العالم دوريلات واحز ابا 6
راديا و سـهر ات ؛
حعلت أبناء المحبة يعيشـون على البفضن والانانية ؛ جعلت إبناء الروح عبيدا للمطادة الدنيئة ؛

 مع ظلم البقاء حتى بقاء الظا"م •

في كل ’وم نرى الانســانية ثكلى 6 تعيشن مع المكاء على دروب الالحز 6

الازسـانية امرأة ثكلى وهل تقف الثكلى أمام عــاصغة §
أمام عاصـفة التتشرد §
أمام عـاصفة الحرمان
امام عاصفة الظاصلم ؟
أيتها الانسـانية اذا أردت ان تخدمي الانسـان فأحرى بك
ان لا تكوني انسـانية 6 اذ انك حتى اليو م ما زلت ضمعيفة 6
كونك لم تعترني بالحياة الا مرة افتر قتـها بهد ثلاثين سـنة .
أدعول ايتها الانسـانية ان تتز و جي الحيـاة مرة جديدة في
عرس الابدية ك وان تكو زي الزوج حتى تسـتطيعي ان تقفي بو جه
العاصـفة كي لا تمتز جي مـع 6
والتشتـردد 6
والحرمـــان 6
والظلــــم 6

وكي لا تكءن رائحتكك نتـنة بل صـا فية
طهرتها الشـهسب من مـجاءة العقل و فقر 11حبـة ،
ومـجدتها الســـماء فصهرتها مـع قدسيمة الانســانية وألو هية

- الكــو ن

بانتظار عرسدك الجديد 6 سيبققى اكايل النشـوكـ تاجنا 6

نبيل فايتحان

اشتتهر آل زهر الاندلسـيون بالطب ، ومنهـم ابو العلاء







## : وصف شصري الllolol

هندما كان المتنبي في مصر أصيب بتحمى اللاريا ، فقال يصف حاله ( ويكني عن الحمهى بكلمة زائرة ) :

ع'يـل الجســــم مهتـتـع القيـــــام

وزائر تــى كـــــأن به-ــــــا حيـــاء

فليــسس تـزور الا فـب الظـــلام
بذلــت لهــا المـار ف والـحشـــــايـا
فعـافتوــا وباتـت فــي عظــــامي
يضيق الجــــم عـن نفسي وعنهـا

كــأن الهمب-ت يغردهـــا فتجـري

أراقـب وقتهـا مسـن غيــر شـــوق
مراقبـة المثـــــوق المستتهــــام
ويصــدق وعدهـا والصــدق ثــر
اذا القــاكـ فــي الكــرب العظـــــام

## المرجـع

تاريخ العلوم عند العرب - لله تّمود عمر فروخ

اعداد : محهد هصطفى منصود

## 

المالفنسبي
 (ا الغزتو بين ") ذهب الي جر جان متخفيا . و وكان احـ الها أقارب








 رجلا يعر فـ انسماء الاسر والاشخاص في الحمي المعين . و هكذا
 بابنكم مر ض ، ولكنه يحب فلان الانة بنت فلان السـاكنة في المحي الفلاني في البلدة الفلانية .

- من الآراء الهصائبة والففهم الأهديق لالمقلية الهعامة فـي الالظر الى المرض والطب والطبيب :

قال الرازي : يعتقد عوام الناس ان المرضن هو الشـعود
بالالم ، فاذا سكن الالم عن احلهمه بطريقة من الطرق ظـر المـن


 الاطباء وفي العلماء من الاطباء . . وكذلك تجد الطبيب الــنـي
 اكثر شـهرة عند عوام الناس .

بنبغى للطبيب ان يوهم المريض الصحة وير جيه بها وان

 به من الاطباء ، فان من تطبب عند اطباء كثيرين اوشك انك ان يقع
 جنب صو ابه يسير جدا .

التغذبة الضمن وريدية الكاملة عند من يعانون من خلل فـــي

 المعران وبعد اسبوع عين اجريت له عملية اخرى اقتطع له ثلاثين




 للجر اثيم شـامل الفعالية ـ بـعد عشرة ايام تو قف النزيز الفـائطي


 قواها . اعطي المريض IVY ليترا المن المالحولول الفذائى المركز

 واستأنف نـــاطاته وعمله المـابق

يبلغ تر كيز المحلول الفذائي المستعمل في التفذية الكاملة



 التوزيع اللذي تتوو اجد فيه في الدا


 بالتركيز الطبيمي الموجود في الجـــم . ويجب مراعالة تذابير وقائية مشـددة اثنــاء تحضير المحلول لتجنـــب التلـوبث . بالـكتيريا والمكروبات

لتحضير المحلول 6 يمزج الـسكر والبرو تين بالماء 6 نم ريعتم
 ( جزء من مليون من المتر ) ولا يمكن تمقيمه بطر يقة التح التحمية

 من الميكروبات • اما المعادن فتضـاف الـى المحلول قبل حقتنه مباشرة . والفيتامينات تضاف بوميا الى كل زجاجـة هـن . المحلول

النمو والتطور الطبيعي للمولود الجديد الذي يفتقـد و فرة المخزون الفذائي ، يتظلب مزيجا الكثر اكتمهالا لفذائـــهـ
 القلب والكبد والكليتين • وقد يحتاج الامر الى تفيير محتويات المح'ول بحسبب احتياجات المريض الفذائية اذ ليسن هنـــالك هـحلولا مثاليا يمكن استتعماله دائما .

كميات كافية من الماء ، الايونات ، الفيتامينـات والمعادن ، و لكن الحرارة التي تو فرها ، بالكاد تكفي لتشغفيل الجهاز العصبي المركزي

مع تطوير ادوية افضل لادرار البول 6 الصبح بالامكان



 - متو الصـل لتوازن الماء والايونات في المريض

خطر للفريق الطبي في جامعة بنسـلفانيا ان حقن المحلول
 من المفذيات نظريا ؛ وجريان الدم القوي في الوريد الويد الكبير


 الجر أء نمو ها الطبيعي مها أثبت صـحة هذه النـي النظرية . نـجاح هذه التجربة مع الحيوان أدى الى تحديد الو الو جبات الضمهن


 الناججة 6 غنـيت بالمحلول الفذائي العادي ( . 1 \% ) والكن بعد

 العلوي وبدأ حقنها بالمحلول المركز • بعد ه


 وصلت الى وزن 1 باوند وند ونصـن
 اضشر ابات فى معدته وامعائه ويشـكُ من او جاع فـاع في بطنه ومن


 (Ureter)


 r ال باوند ، وايضا زال الالتهاب المؤوي • في ذلك الحين لم الم يتلق
 فشيئا عاد الى وزنه الطبيعي ولم يحس بأي اضـطر ابات لاكثر من سنة •

حالة تالثة عند مريض عمره 7؟ سنة اظهرت أهميــة


مرة ، والعناية الدائبة تلفي هنا الخطر .



 حرارة وثاني اكسـيد الكربو ون وماء 6 او ينقلب الى الى غليكو جن
 في تركيب البروتينات داخل الجـنـم وتحللها يو الد الحرارة


 - جامدة التخرج عبر المصران

نشـاط القناة الهضهمية ينخغن اللى . النـــاطـ الاعتيادي، اثنــاء عملية التغذية الكلية ضـمن الاوردة الاوة المعدة او الامعاء تنكمش في الطو من عدة ايام الى بضعة اسـابيع كي تعود القناة الهضسمية الى الى
 بسبب ذالك أي تأثير مضر على المدى البعيد .





 من البولينـا . هؤلاء المرضى يجرب اعطاءهم مـحالول فيـه كميمة اقل من الالحماض الامهينية الضرورية • ويـجب ايضا تعدبل محتوى الاحماض الامينية اذا كان الدى المريض خلا فلل فــى الكبد

الخطوط الرئيسـيـة لتفذية ضهن وريدية امينة تتضمن قياس وزن الجـــم وتو ازن الماء فيه 6 و وقيـاس الايونات في مصل الدم ومقدار السـكر ونيتروجين البوو الينا في الدم كلا كل
 ايام • تركيز السكر في البول يجب قيـاسه كل ستة سـاعات .


دسم 1 - ابرة تنغتتح طودت خصبيصبا ، وبعدما تغرز فسي
 بعدها تنزع الابرة لدى فيك الرباطـ البلاستيك عثلد قالعدتها
 - بالقس
 الى الوريد الااجو ف العلوي عبر احد الاورد الاودة تحت التر التر قوة او او


 مشـددة باستعمال كفو ف وادوات معقهة . يـحلق جلد الكتف واسـل الر قبة واعلى الصــدر وينظف بالاستون والالاثير لازالة




 داخل الوريد ، ويثبت الeقــطر فيـ مر كزه الصحيح ويبدأ حقن . المحـولول

في الاطفال الذين يزنون اقل من . 1 باوند قد سمبب
 اللذا من المفضل. ادخال قـسطر امـغر في وريد عنتي داخلي او خارجي عند اسـغل العنق

كي تكون التفذية الضمن وريدية امينة لفترة طويلة 6

 اخنـ عبنات من الدم او قياس ضنغط الدم او ادخال الادوية .

مع ان احتمال تخثر الدم وارد نظريا عند انستعمال





## أقو ال مهجورة . .

أقول وما استتحي 6 لانها ليست ساعة للاعياء ، انغ غسل الايدي من الفشل نفاق لا يفوقه ألا نفاق الانتهار وقت المحن . الانتصـار لمصلحتكـــمـ
 هسوُوّولية الفشل مثلها يقبل على نعمة الانتصار .

الامه 0
 التذهر والقلاقل ؟ السببّ مباشر ووالضع ! الكانة والاهممية الثقافية والمستوى العلمي لا تبرد ابدا الثقاوة الزائفة . بعض الخير لا يبرد كل شيء ؛

وما الثقاقة الزائفة ، تبـالون . هي ان تكون هنا وفكرك وآمـالك
 المختبر والكتاب حتى لكُّن الحياةٍ بضعةٌ محابر ومجامر واباريقي .
© ان تسير مع الناس ، وتنشق دائحة هذه الارض بعد المطر ، وتقتات

 حرع عن " الجاليات الاميكية "، التي تخرجها هــــذه الجامعة الاميركية
© في الاهمية الثقافية هي الاولى 6 في المستوى الدلمي هــي الاولى



تقدر فعالية الكبد والكلية عند بدء المعالجة ثم يعاد التقدير كل
اسـبوعين او ثلاثة .

عند حـديشي الولادة 6 افضـل طريقة لاعطـــــــاء المحلول

 مرشـع ( فلتر ) ددقيق بين انبوب المضضخة والقسـطر يمنـع نقل الميكر وبات المجهر

التغذية ضـمن الوريدية الكاملة برهنت عـنـن فعاليتها اثناء معالجة . . با من البالفين بعضهم لمدة سنـة كاملة ك و اكثر

 ماهموس • قبل تطبيق هذا النظام الفذائي كان المصـابين بالتهاب
 الحيـاة • مع تطبيق نظام التفذية ضـمن الوريدية الكاملة ، صـار بالامكان تقديم تفذية كافية لهؤ لاء المحـابين ك وهذا الامر يفيد
 الهضـميـة اذ لو حظ ان اكثر من نصفهم شـفي تلقائيا ، والباقون اصصبحو ا في وضـع يسـاعد كثيرا على اجر اء جر احة لهم •

هنالك تطبيقات كيثيرة الخرى لنظام التفذية هذا في الـطب الداخلي والتو ليل والجر احة ك، و في الجر اء الاختتبارات على تأثير الهرمو نات والفيتامينات والادورية على الحيو ان والانـي الانـيان باختصـار 6 اصبحت التغنية الكاملة ضمن الاوردة ضرورة لا غنه عنها فی الطب الحدث الـند

## ثتــــــــوت

(1) المستحلب : خليط من مادتين او اكثر ، لا تمتزج ، ولكن تتوزع ضسْ هساحة الوعاء في خليط. هتناسق . .
(
(؟) الوريد الاجوفـ العلوي : وربد كبير في الصدر ، يعيد الدم مـن النصف العلوي المجِسم الى القلب .
(0) القسطر : النوب دقيق كين تدخل عبره المواد الى الجسم .
(1) تمثيل (Assimilation) : تحو لل الواد المى غذاء داخل الجسم.
(V) الايض (V) (Vabolism) : نحليل الطعام الىعناصر كيعيائيةبسبيطة .
( )

## رؤ يجـة

> بقلم : غازي نصولي


 او ان نورها اصبح باهتا تبتلعه ستحابات التلوث التي حولت بقايا النهار ليلا . حتى القمر يبدو انه نسـي هذه الاصقاع التي كانت تنبض يوما مسن الايام بالحياة والفكر قلب هذه الارض الطيبة قد توقف عن النبض . الدر الوره بالحقنـات ات
 الزرع فعاش الميت في الظاهر ، واعتقد الكثير بالمعجزة . الا الا ان ما يروه الايسى سوى اشلاء حية بعد ان لفظ الفكر والجوهر انفاسهما . وما قلب الارض . غير حضارة عامريها نعيق البوم وحجرشة الجرذان تصم الآذان • خر جت كلها من او كارها ومخابئها الخفية تحيي في الليل شـجاعة جبنها وفي الظــــلام عمى رؤيته .
 فالليل يحبذها ويرعاها فهي مثال حياته وعليها تتو قف حركته ونبضات

الناس نيام او متناومين 6 منهم من يشـكو الارق لنخزة
 ونوم الانسـان النـي لا يريد انهالـ مقاتاه بعالم الظلمة النـي قد الا الا ينتهي

 الليل، يمحصون ويتمبون ويفر قون ون في الليل اللامتناهي بحثا عن النور الهادي المسكت لهذه الاصوات النكرة ونر


 ويعيث اهل الليل في الارض فــيـادا • يتطاولون على


 انها ليلة طويلة مديدة . ولكنها ما كانت الطول من من سالفـالتاتها . فتد اعتاد الناس على الكد والثبور المتو اصلين عل الليلة تنقضي وينبلج الفجر عن نور
 أروالح النيـام في القديم قال الاجداد : يوم لك ويوم عليك .



[^0]:    * Also Polio vaccine

[^1]:    * Coding and analysis was performed by Randa Milki, Sawsan Hasani, and Adlette Inati.

[^2]:    هـهـ النـلان : هــئت التحرير

