

المجلة العربية للطب النفسي

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of progeny, (*hifdh al nasl*); preservation of intellect, (*hifdh al aql*) and preservation of wealth, (*hifdh al maal*). Any medical action must fulfill one of the above purposes if it is to be considered ethical. If any medical procedure violates any of the 5 purposes it is deemed unethical. This paper proposes that the basic ethical principles of Islam relevant to medical practice be derived from the 5 principles of the Law, (*qawaid al shariat*), that are: intention,* (*qasd*), certainty, (*yaqeen*); injury, (*dharar*): hardship, (*mashaqqat*), and custom or precedent (*aadat*). The (*maqasid*) and (*gawa'id*) are used in a synergistic way. The basic purpose of (*qawaid*) is to provide robust rules for resolving situations of conflict between or among different (*maqasid*). The challenge before Muslim physicians is to liberate themselves from confusing and inconsistent European ethical theories and principles and instead to work hard to develop specific regulations for various medical interventions, (*dhawaabit al tibaabat*), by a renewal of (*ijtihad*). This (*etihad*) will be based on primary sources of the Law (*Quran and sunnat*), secondary sources of the Law based on transmission, (*masaadir naqliyyat ijma and qiyaas*); secondary sources of the Law based on reason, (*maagased al aqleat istishaad, istishan & istilaah*); the purposes of the Law, (*maqasid al shariat*); principles of the law, (*qawaid al fiqh*); as Well as regulations of the Law, *dhawaabit alfiqh*.

In the early period of medical jurisprudence (0-1400 H) most issues could be resolved by direct reference to the primary sources. In the middle period (1401 - 1420 H) issues were resolved by using (*ijma, qiyaas, istishaad & istihsaan istilaah*). In the modern period (1420-) medical technology is creating so many issues whose resolution will require a broad birds eye-view approach that can only be found in the theory of (*maqasid al shari'at*).

■ الإدمان على العقاقير - مراجعة للأسباب البيولوجية حتى المعالجة /

الكلمات الرئيسية:

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■ **Medical Ethics from Maqasid Al Shariat / Omer Hasan kasule**

Abstract: Secularized European law denied moral considerations associated with 'religion' and therefore failed to solve issues in modern medicine requiring moral considerations. This led to the birth of the discipline of medical ethics that is neither law enforceable, by government nor morality enforceable by conscience. On the other hand, Islamic Law is comprehensive and encompasses moral principles directly applicable to medicine. This paper proposes that the theory of medical ethics in Islam should be based on the 5 purposes of the Law, (*maqasid al shariat*), that are also considered the 5 purposes of medicine. The 5 purposes are preservation of religion and morality, (*hifdh al ddin*); preservation of life and health, (*hifdh al nafs*); preservation

% 80

▪ **Psychiatry in military courts : influence on verdicts /**
Fairouz Farah SAYEGH

Conclusions: Military courts, like other courts, tend to be influenced by psychiatric opinion and decrease the level of punishment for mentally disordered offenders. Moreover, it was noted in this study that even psychiatric referral alone, in the absence of any psychiatric abnormality being found, could be considered a mitigating factor. Another interesting finding was the high rate of psychiatric referrals ordered by military courts for servicemen charged with absconded. They formed 82% of the study sample, while being 26% of the prison population.

▪ الوصف الديمغرافي و المرضي للأشخاص الذين راجعوا
مستشفى الطب النفسي في الكويت خلال عام 2002 /

الملخص :

2002

▪ **Annual treated psychopathological morbidity.**
Demographic and diagnostic features findings from
Kuwait psychological medicine hospital 2002 / Adel
Alzayed and Adel Sorour

Conclusion : Given the rapid evolution of managed care and the changing health care system, it will be critical to continue to examine variations in practice associated with system factors (e.g. setting, health plan) and their relationship to patient outcomes. Psychiatric services in Kuwait are rapidly developing and a continuous survey of the services assures that the best level of care is provided.

▪ زواج دون إيلاج : نسخة سعودية /

الملخص :

39

37

▪ **Drug Addiction : From Neurobiology to Treatment /**
Naseem Akhtar Qureshi and Tariq Ali Al-Habeeb

Abstract : The neurobiology of drug and alcohol addiction is poorly understood. This paper selectively reviews the recent advances in the neurobiology of addictions with a brief focus on treatment implications.

A MEDLINE search was conducted for identifying peer-reviewed articles published in the international journals over the past two decades. Both acute and chronic intakes of addictive drugs by biopsychosocially vulnerable persons led to a cascade of cellular and molecular neuroadaptations mainly in the mesocorticolimbic system, which mediates reward. The neurobiological adaptations are brought by the signal transduction mechanisms underlying multiple key components that distinguish drug addictions. Although an advanced understanding into these mechanisms has led to the development of several drugs for the treatment of addiction, there is a further need for research for developing better drugs in the future.

Key Words : drug addiction, neurobiology, neuroadaptation, mesocorticolimbic System, reward, signals transduction system.

Conclusions : In summary, drug addiction, caused by genetic-environmental factors and recently viewed as impaired response inhibition and salience attribution (I-RISA), is coupled with neuroadaptations in orbitofrontal cortex and anterior cingulate gyrus of mesolimbic system. Development of specific drugs, identification of specific genes and mechanisms underlying short- and long-term neuroadaptations, individual vulnerability, and stress related relapses are some of the major future challenges in addiction research.

▪ دافع غريب لإيذاء النفس عند شخص يعاني من التخلف العقلي -
دراسة بحثية و عرض لحالة مرضية /

الملخص :

▪ **Self-injury with a strange motive in a mentally**
retarded male - A literature and case review / Walid
Shuneigat, Nasser Shurique, Faiq Shaban and Abdullah
Raod

Objectives : To document a rare and unique case report of a young mentally subnormal non- psychotic male patient, who presented with self-insertion of a forceps inside his penis. His reported strange motive was to avoid sexual intercourse with his wife as a form of punishment. The etiology and differential diagnosis are reviewed in relation to literature.

▪ تأثير وجود إضرابات نفسية لدى الموقوفين في السجن
العسكري /

الملخص :

المخلص :
عنوان الدراسة : العلاقة بين ارتفاع ضغط الدم والقلق والاكتئاب
والضغوط النفسية.
الكلمات الرئيسية :

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(% 87)

% 13

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الهدف :**الخطة :****الموقع :****الطريقة :**2004 -2003
65-25

400 800

318

400

316

.% 79.3

(SBP) mmHg 140≤

.(DBP) ≥90 mmHg

النتائج :

% 42.1

± .% 57.9

± 41.3 14.6 ± 45.7)

.(p< 0.001

13.1

BMI> 30))

الخلاصة :

▪ **Unconsummated Marriage : A Saudi Version /**
 Mohammed Abdullah Al Sughayir

Abstract : To explore the clinical characteristics of unconsummated marriage in Saudi couples we consecutively recruited all Saudi patients who presented at outpatient psychiatric clinic with unconsummated marriage as the main complaint, after organic causes have been ruled out by other specialties. A control group of couples with consummated marriage was drawn consecutively from the same pool of psychiatric outpatients reporting for treatment at the same time. During a 4-year period 39 couples of unconsummated marriage and 37 control couples were evaluated. There were no significant differences between the two groups in the method of acquiring knowledge of basic information on sexuality, education, job and residency. Wives in the unconsummated marriage married at an earlier age than wives in the consummated marriage and showed a higher scores of sexual anxiety which negatively correlated with their husband's ejaculation scores. The length of unconsummated marriage ranged from 7-47 months. Vaginismus was responsible for 77% of the unconsummated marriages. Erectile dysfunction, not preceded by vaginismus, was reported by 13%. More than three quarters (87%) of unconsummated marriages were attributed to supernatural influences. Futile hymenectomy had been done in 4 wives. Three women had become pregnant through extrvaginal ejaculation. Results are discussed in comparison with other studies in the field.

▪ دراسة حول تأثير القلق و الاكتئاب و الضغوط النفسية في الإصابة بارتفاع ضغط الدم /

المجلة المصرية للطب النفسي



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