

Under the doctrine of *istishaab*, an existing treatment is continued until there is evidence to the contrary. Under the doctrine of *istihsaan* a physician can ignore results of a new experiment because of some inclination in his mind based on clinical intuition. Under the doctrine of *istislaah* medical research can be carried out in the public interest although it causes inconvenience to individuals.

Informed consent by a legally competent research subject is mandatory for research. Informed consent is based on the principle of intention. Of all the persons involved in research, the research subject who has the purest intentions because he is at risk. Others involved in the research may have selfish motives that are not in the best interests of the research subject. Informed consent does not legalize risky non-therapeutic research with no potential benefit. It is illegal to force participation, of the weak (prisoners, children, the ignorant, mentally incapacitated, and the poor) in research even if they sign informed consent forms.

Findings of research should be widely disseminated either by teaching or by publication for universal benefit. Islam enjoins dissemination of knowledge and prohibits hiding or monopolizing knowledge.

أثر الوالدين الذين يسيئون استعمال المواد على الأطفال /

الملخص :

The impact of substance misuse on the children of substance misusing parents / Emma Whicher

Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL: N°7 - July - August - September 2005

أخلاقيات و أصول إجراء الأبحاث البشرية /

الملخص :

Ethics and etiquette of research / Omar Hassan Kasule

Abstract : Medical research is a form of *ijtihad* inspired by the teaching of the prophet that there is a cure for every disease that must be searched for. The Islamic ethical theory on the 5 purposes of the Law, *maqasid al shari'at* (religion, life, progeny, the mind, and wealth). If any of the five is at risk permission is given to undertake human experiments that would otherwise be legally prohibited. Therapeutic research fulfills the purpose of protecting health and life. Infertility research fulfils the purpose of protecting progeny. Psychiatric research fulfils the purpose of protecting the mind: The search for cheaper treatments fulfils the purpose of protecting wealth.

The 5 principles of the Law, *qawa'id al shari'at*. Resolve conflicts between and among the *maqasid*. Under the principle of intention, *qa'idat al qasd*, research is judged by its underlying and not expressed intentions. Under the principle of certainty, *qa'idat al yaqeen*, research is allowed if benefit expected from the experimental therapy outweighs the potential risks. The principle of custom, *qa'idat al'aadat*, is used to define standards of good clinical practice (GCP) as what the majority of reasonable physician consider as reasonable.

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 7 - جويلية - أوت - سبتمبر 2005

Methods : A computer search of the past two decades was conducted to identify relevant literature on MSbP abuse in children.

Results : Despites DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for MSbP abuse, the diagnosis of MSbP has been challenged and politicized in highly litigant conscious western societies. This volatile situation galvanized further when mothers accused of intentionally murdering their children were released from the prison and likewise some mothers were detained in prisons when they did not intentionally kill their children, both types of judicial decisions were made in the shadow of MSbP. In the absence of truth and confession, it is difficult to decide whether or not the child died accidentally. Social custody of surviving children also evokes considerable media attention and hence physicians are apprehensive to take part in child abuse protection end related legal issues.

Conclusion: The diagnosis of MSbP becomes difficult in case the mother murders the child and then defends herself. Physicians should essentially make early diagnosis of factitious disorders in children in order to both offer comprehensive management and protect them from fruther abuse.

Keywords: Munchausen syndrome by proxy, DSM-IV criteria.

الطب النفسي المبني على الدليل (طريقك لمتابعة المستجبات الطبية)

الملخص :

Evidence – Based psychiatry (Keeping up-to-date)/
Mohamed A. Al-Sughayir

Abstract : As medical knowledge rapidly increases, textbooks becomes out-of-date whatever effort is made to ensure that they are up-to-date.

The psychiatrist, without knowing how to find the best available evidence, may become out of date. Advances in clinical epidemiology and medical informatics have introduced an approach to close the gap between research and practice,

Arabpsynet e.JOURNAL: N°7 – July –August –SEPTEMBER 2005

Abstract : Drug and alcohol misuse are becoming an increasing problem in the Arab world. As a consequence there are a significant number of children affected by parental substance misuse in this region. Children are especially vulnerable to drug and alcohol misuse within the family.

These affects can start in the prenatal period. Alcohol and benzodiazepines are associated with teratogenic effects. Other risks of drug ;issue include premature delivery, transmission of blood borne viruses and growth retardation. Parental drug and alcohol misuse impact on the development, psychological wellbeing and social situation of q child. Studies have shown a greater risk of developmental, behavioural and emotional disorders in these children. Furthermore there is an increased rate of childhood neglect and abuse. Most of the research into the impact of parental substance misuse has been in the UK and USA, however studies from the Arab region particularly the United Arab Emirates show evidence that drug and alcohol misuse in the family is a risk factor for childhood emotional and behavioural disorders. There is evidence that family targeted interventions can improve parenting skills in substance misuses. It is also important for treatment services to consider the risks of an individual patient's substance misuse on their children.

تناذر مونكهاوزن عن قرب : تناقضات /

الملخص :

الأهداف :

الطريقة :

النتائج :

الخلاصة :

Munchausen syndrome by proxy : controversises/Naseem
A.Qureshi – Ibrahim Al Hoqail

Abstract :

Objective : Munchausen syndrome by proxy (MSbP) is a controversial diagnostic entity and needs further research.

مجلة شبكة العلوم النفسية العربية: العدد 7 - جويلية - أوت - سبتمبر 2005

Knowledge of symptoms and treatment of schizophrenia and depression among Kuwaiti population / Salah Eid – Adel Alzayed

Abstract :

Background : Mental health literacy has been defined as the public knowledge and beliefs about mental disorders, enhancing the ability to recognize specific disorders.

Aim: Firstly, to determine the degree of recognition and understanding of schizophrenia and depression in Kuwait 2003. Secondly, to measure the public attitudes towards various helpers, medical professions, and various treatment modalities.

Method : Three hundred and nine Kuwaiti citizens were interviewed face to face by one of the authors.

Results: The depressive vignette was correctly recognized by (25.8%). In all (56.6%) mentioned a category within the mental health sphere, where as (45.4%) did not consider any mental health problem. The schizophrenia vignette was correctly recognized by (3.9%), and a further (16.2%) recognized the condition as depressive episode. Generally, 53.2% mentioned a category within the mental health sphere. 10.4% considered the condition as a possession by an evil spirit.

In both vignettes a low proportion of the responders considered general practitioners as helpful (25.2% & 11.7% respectively). On the other hand, family members and close friends were highly rated in both vignettes.

الصحة النفسية لدى المرضى النفسيين داخل المستشفى في الأردن /

الملخص :

الهدف :

المنهج :

النتائج :

(%63)
(%87)

التوصيات :

Dental health of psychiatric in-patient in Jordan / Mohamed H Al-Dabbas – Amjad jumaian

thus improving the quality of patient care. This approach is called Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM). Evidence based medicine emphasizes the examination of evidence from clinical research and de-emphasizes unsystematic clinical experience and subjective rationale. To apply evidence from the medical literature to patient care, evidence-based process involves the application of certain systematic steps. Evidence-based practice assumes that some kinds of evidence are more valid and greater clinical applicability than others. This paper provides a brief introduction to evidence based psychiatry, its advantages, critique and suggested references that can be used to increase psychiatrist's knowledge of evidence-based psychiatry.

اضطرابات الطعام عند نساء أردنيات (دراسة بحثية تجميعية) /

الملخص :

Eating disorders among Jordanian women (A collective Case Study) / Nasser Shurique – Mona Abdulhamid

Abstract : Evidence from recent Arabic and other non-western studies indicates that eating disorders are not restricted to the western societies. This study aimed to carry out a follow up of Jordanian Enhancement Therapy and medical treatment during most of a 5 year period. Collective case study methodology was used to examine 5 Eating disorders cases and discuss the good and the poor prognostic factors that may have affected the course of their illness.

Key words: Eating disorders, anorexia, nervosa, bulimia nervosa, eating attitude test, motivation enhancement therapy.

معرفة الأعراض و العلاج للفصام و الاكتئاب بين الكويتيين /

الملخص :

عنوان الكتاب : مقدمة في علم النفس العصبي
 المؤلف : الدكتور محمد عبد الرحمان الشقيرات
 الناشر : دار الشروق للنشر والتوزيع - عمان - الأردن
 سنة النشر : 2005

الملخص :

2005

Abstract:

Background : Poor dental health has been reported among various psychiatric populations. Little information is available regarding the dental health of hospitalized psychiatric patients in Jordan.

Aims: The aim of the study was to examine the dental health and treatment needs of a group of psychiatric in-patients in Jordan.

Methods: Before undergoing oral examination, subjects completed a questionnaire on dental hygiene, associated behaviors and demographic characteristics. Information regarding patients' oral health was collected using plaque, gingival, and decayed, missing or filled teeth (DMF) indices.

Results: A significant majority of patients had dental caries, gingival inflammation, oral plaque and tooth erosion. Sixty-three percent of patients needed dental extraction and eighty-seven percent required conservative dental treatment.

Conclusion: Oral health of patient admitted to the psychiatric unit seems to be considerably worse than that of the general population. Mental health professionals should pay more attention to oral health psychiatric patients.

Key words: Oral health, dental status; psychiatric in-patients.

الكتاب: سيكولوجية المقامرة التشخيص التنبؤ العلاج
 المؤلف: الدكتور أكرم زيدان
 الناشر: المجلس الوطني للثقافة والفنون والآداب في الكويت
 تاريخ النشر: 2005

الملخص :

2005

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