

# SELECTED ABSTRACTS FROM NATIONAL MEDICAL JOURNALS

Pages with reference to book, From 95 To 95

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## **ROADSIDE ACCIDENTS IN PESHAWAR. Khalil, I.R., Ahmad, M., Khalil, Z.H. Khyber Med.J., 1989;22-24.**

150 cases of road traffic accidents brought into the casualty department of the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar were analysed. There were 132 males and 18 females. The victims were mostly from rural areas with the middle age group being higher in percentage. 46 people were injured in motor car accidents, 45 in wagons and 40 in busses. The remaining were injured by other vehicles. 81 cases had lower limb injuries, 76 had head injuries and upper limbs were involved in 60 persons. 75 cases were of simple trauma and 75 were classed as greivous. One of the injured pedestrian was a heroin addict. It is well known that an increasing population and mobility, fast vehicles, highways and drug abuse have increased the road risk throughout the world. In Peshawar increase in the urban population, the influx of Mghan Refugees and their left handed vehicles plying on the narrow roads have increased the rate of traffic accidents. Lack of road sense is a major factor in the pedestrian injuries. Children playing on the roads due to lack of play fields are exposed to high risks also. Passenger casualties in the public vehicles are due to head on coffision which is because of overspeeding, rash driving, faulty vehicles and ineffective traffic rules. Fatigue of the driver along with use of drugs which impair judgement is another important causative factor of road accidents. To minimize road traffic accidents all these factors will have to be scrutinized and necessary corrections made. Proper equipped police vehicles to remove injured person trapped in vehicles will also reduce fatalities.

## **TRANSVESICAL PROSTATECTOMY- A REVIEW. Khan, A.S. Khyber Med. J., 1989;7:31-34.**

850 cases subjected to transvesical prostatectomy during the period from September 1982 to September 1987 in the Surgical Unit 'B' of Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar have been reviewed. 88 percent of the patients presented with retention of urine. The other symptoms of dysuria, haematuria and overflow incontinence had a lower incidence. Routine laboratory investigations along with excretory urography were performed. General anaesthesia was administered to all cases. The urinary bladder was opened and the prostatic adenoma enucleated. The capsule was excised fully and the bleeding points ligated. Bladder irrigation was done with normal saline for 24 hours. The patient was discharged on 5th postoperative day. No serious complication was encountered. Transvesical prostatectomy is an abandoned procedure in many centres of the world today but is still a method of choice in the third world countries especially in institutions where full grade urological facilities and endoscopy are not available. The approach has been emphasized because it is radical and carries less morbidity and mortality.