

Different approaches to prevent, diagnose, and cure of medical disorders

Wei Wang, Chanchan Shen

Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry, Zhejiang University College of Medicine, China

EDITORIAL

Please cite this paper as: Wang W, Shen C. Different approaches to prevent, diagnose, and cure of medical disorders. AMJ 2017;10(1):66-67.

<https://doi.org/10.21767/AMJ.2017.2897>

Corresponding Author:

Wei Wang

Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry

Zhejiang University College of Medicine, China

Email: drwangwei@zju.edu.cn

On the platform of AMJ, we wish our readers, reviewers and authors a prosperous and happy new year 2017. We particularly thank you all in making the journal a strong, wider and resourceful platform with your active participation. We are proud that this platform has become an important outlet for many research studies on medical sciences. We wish the AMJ would become an experimental ground for researches and ideas from you through your new submissions. Our own previous experience with AMJ was connected to knowledge dissemination through thoroughly researched articles. The current issue mirrors the elaborative and innovative efforts of our authors that contributed their works addressing the most crucial aspects like prevention, diagnosis, and cure of health disorders.

For instance, the prevention of a disorder makes great sense in the medical profession. Coleman et al. reviewed the literature between 1985 and 2016 to provide the best methods to remove tick in order to prevent further medical problems. The study concluded mentioning the best ways of tick removal with the help of fine-tipped tweezers and tick removal tools produced by the reputed business houses to pull the tick away from the site of attachment. The study recommends that the tick removal should be initiated as soon as possible.¹

Regarding the diagnosis-related researches, Chettiar et al. established the morphometric data of corpus callosum, which

is important for neurologists and radiologists to diagnose the lesions of the corpus callosum.² Al-orry et al. suggested that Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay IgM and Slide Agglutination Test were useful ways to determine human leptospirosis.³ Ibañez et al. measured the macronutrients and micronutrients necessary to address the challenges faced by the Inflammatory Bowel Disease patients. The study highlighted the importance of detecting micronutrient deficiencies in these patients.⁴ Dilek et al. on the other hand, presented a rare case of retrorectal cystic teratoma, where the patient was first misdiagnosed with meningitis. They further reviewed the literature to convince that 25 recurrent meningitis cases were associated with dermoid and epidermoid cysts, and emphasized the significance of retrorectal cystic teratoma in the condition.⁵

When managing a disease, patients play key roles in the disease controlling besides the medical professionals. Muldayeva et al. measured the quality of life among patients with hypertension, and found the compliance of antihypertensive drugs in hypertensive population was low, causing the higher blood pressure and thus low quality of life.⁶ Acar et al. explored the characteristics of desmoid tumour and proposed and recommended Tamoxifen to help regression of patients with unresectable.⁷

Lastly, the current issue paid a continuous attention to medical careers. The Traditional Health Practitioners Act (No 22, 2007) had greatly promoted the services of traditional health practitioners in South Africa. However, the related economic issues seemed to be troubling. Based on the current documentation, Louw et al. demonstrated that the fees of traditional health practitioners were not lower than that of medical practitioners. In addition, the inadequate healthcare policy hinders the professionalization of traditional healers.^{8,9}

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PEER REVIEW

Peer reviewed.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no competing interests