

Latest perspectives from medial research in Australasian Region

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Editor's Note

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Australasian Medical Journal established in year 2008 is a peer-reviewed International medical and paramedical research Journal that focuses on the distribution and determinants of human health in various clinical contexts. It primarily covers medical research areas such as surgical procedures, Pediatrics, pulmonary medicine, musculoskeletal diseases, women's healthcare, genomics, orthopaedics, nutrition, haematology, immune system diseases, and relevant fields of studies. Additionally, it addresses paramedical research topics including physiotherapy, anesthesia technology, nursing, and global health. The Journal operates on an open-access model and is indexed widely across databases. The journal maintains a rigorous peer-review process, involving two or more expert reviewers, with a focus on innovation and novel insights. The Journal allows a maximum of two manuscript revisions, followed by the editorial decisions.

In the year 2023, the Journal achieved significant milestones in its publication cycle. Over the course of the year, a total of 8 issues were published, featuring a total of 32 articles. The journal received a commendable number of submissions, totaling 35, reflecting a robust interest from authors in contributing to its scholarly content. Notably, all 10 submissions that underwent the peer review process were accepted for publication, indicating a 100% acceptance rate, which underscores the journal's commitment to maintaining high-quality research standards. Impressively, the review process was conducted efficiently, with no reported days to review, and the accepted manuscripts were published within a reasonable timeframe of 36 days, ensuring timely dissemination of valuable research findings to the scholarly community and beyond.

In the current edition, three articles were published dealing with ventilation in the treatment of acute

respiratory failure, hypnotherapy treatment of Bruxism and elderly healthcare. The systematic review by Mulla¹ aimed to assess the existing research on invasive and non-invasive ventilation treatments for acute respiratory failure and their comparative effectiveness. The review included 25 randomized controlled trials with 3,302 participants, and despite generally low certainty of evidence, non-invasive respiratory management was associated with significantly lower mortality risk. Continuous positive airway pressure appeared to be the most effective in reducing short-term mortality, followed by pressure support ventilation and high-flow nasal cannula. In contrast, invasive mechanical ventilation and spontaneous breathing trials with oxygen therapy were found to be less effective. The study emphasizes the importance of avoiding excessive tidal volume and lung injury during non-invasive ventilation in patients with de novo acute hypoxemic respiratory failure, and the cautious use of pressure support due to the risk of excessive tidal volume and lung injury.

The study by Labban² explores the relationship between stress release through the oral route and the occurrence of bruxism or teeth grinding syndrome across different stages of human development, from infancy to adulthood. It highlights how individuals may exhibit stress-related behaviours such as crying, spitting, biting, or engaging in harmful habits like smoking and drug use, all involving the mouth. Bruxism is considered a risk factor for negative oral health outcomes, often associated with a psychological component. The research focuses on the use of hypnotherapy as a treatment for bruxism, summarizing ten cases from published literature, and concludes that hypnotherapy appears to be an effective approach for addressing this condition.

The systematic review by Binahmed³ investigates the impact of cultural differences on caregiver burden, focusing on the caregiving role typically assumed by family members for the elderly. The study encompasses a range of factors, including financial constraints, trust issues, and cultural or religious beliefs that influence this caregiving responsibility. By following PRISMA guidelines and conducting a comprehensive literature search, the review identified common characteristics of family caregivers and the scales used to measure burden. The study also

highlights that health-related disabilities in the elderly are significant stressors. Cultural differences, particularly in Eastern societies and among immigrants from Eastern nations, are explored in the context of filial obligation and teachings such as Confucianism. The study concludes that while family obligation remains prevalent in Eastern cultures, variations in caregiver burden among different ethnicities with similar cultural backgrounds warrant further investigation, emphasizing the need for more research into the complex factors influencing caregiving experiences across cultures.

These contributions collectively underscore the journal's commitment to advancing our understanding of critical medical and healthcare issues, offering valuable insights that can inform evidence based clinical practice and future research directions.

References

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