

## GULF MEDICAL JOURNAL

### Editorial

#### Gita Ashok Raj

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This issue of Gulf Medical Journal showcases studies pertaining to conditions observed almost on a daily basis in medical practice in the Gulf region. The review article *Surge in Biomedical Publications from the United Arab Emirates* captures the contribution of research publications that are gradually filling the gap in the available regional health data.

Pre-school and schoolgoing children constitute up to 20% of the population in the Middle East. Three articles highlight *the prevalence of home accidents, upper respiratory tract infections, and medical conditions related to dental problems* in this age group. The fourth article in this category assesses the difficulties associated with *continuity of care in neonates after being discharged from the NICU*.

Specialty practice in EMRO countries has its own challenges. These have been explored in the following studies: *a comparative study on ridge augmentation using autograft or non-resorbable hydroxyapatite graft; an RCT on the effect of an innovative contraceptive program; influence of demographic characteristics on disclosure decision of HIV-infected patients; and a systemic review of the effect of probiotics and prebiotics for the treatment of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease*.

The influx of the migrant nursing workforce in Gulf countries is increasing. The trend is aptly reflected in a study based on Saudi Arabia that indicates *a high level of job satisfaction even while working in critical care areas*.

The issue presents a report on an *ovarian endometrioid stromal sarcoma with multiple metastases*. It is a complete workup of markers used to

identify the origin and indolent behavior of this tumor-type that helped in the effective management of this rare condition. A clinical quiz based on an unusual laboratory profile of a case of Grave's disease emphasizes on the significance of being alert to detect unusual clinical presentations and conflicting lab results during routine lab workups.

Facilities and resources for research are increasing amid the rising focus in this direction. Therefore, it is imperative that scholarly efforts of the health workforce to analyze local and regional health data and publish information relevant to indigenous practices are encouraged as this would help establish baseline values for health-related disorders common to the resident population.

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