

# RMRC, Bhubaneswar

(Laxmi Narayan Memorial Library)

## Weekly Current Awareness Service

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*"A learned man is honored by the people. A learned man commands respect everywhere for his learning .Indeed, learning is honored everywhere "*  
*-Chanakya*

### About Monday Morning

Monday morning is a weekly E- CAS (Electronic Current Awareness Service) of RMRC Library, Bhubaneswar which carries one Biomedical & health science news item and some useful current medical research links so that the scientists can access the articles. This E- Bulletin starts its journey from 21<sup>st</sup> Nov. 2016. In this maiden attempt we cordially invite your inputs and suggestions to improve in future.

**Dr. Banamber Sahoo, Lib & Inf. Officer**  
Poonam Singh Deo & Hemanti Mahali (Lib. Trainee)

## Back pain in adults linked to poorer endurance

### SPINAL AGONY

**NEW YORK:** Active older adults with back pain may experience less energy efficient walking and poorer endurance, a new study led by an Indian-origin researcher suggests.

"Older adults are living longer and healthier active lives, so paying attention to conditions that may threaten independent function is increasingly important," said lead author of the study Eleanor Simonsick, from the National Institute on Aging in the United States.

The study, published in *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, also included Kushang V Patel, associate professor from University of Washington. For the study, researchers examined the potential contribution of severity of lumbopelvic pain (LPP) in well-functioning older adults to poorer walking efficiency, lack



of endurance, slower gait speed and decline in these mobility parameters over one to five years.

They used an interviewer-administered questionnaire to ascertain reported presence and severity of back and hip pain in the preceding 12 months and reported walking ability, including ease of walking a mile. Certified examiners assessed usual gait speed, the energetic cost of walking (oxygen consumption, mL per kg/m) and time taken to walk 400 metres as quickly as possible. Covariates included sex, age, age-squared, race, height, weight, exercise and smoking. Overall, 31.4 per cent had mild LPP, and 15.7 per cent had moderate to severe LPP.

The study reveals that back pain was linked to less energy efficient walking and poorer endurance, which can lead to walking difficulties, Simonsick mentioned in the report.

## 1. Lab-grown eggs could pave way towards new fertility treatments

Human eggs have been fully grown in a laboratory, in a move that could lead to improved fertility treatments. Scientists have grown egg cells, which were removed from ovary tissue at their earliest stage of development, to the point at which they are ready to be fertilised. The advance could safeguard the fertility of girls with cancer ahead of potentially harmful medical treatment, such as chemotherapy. For more details click on the below link

[https://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2018-02/uoe-lec020718.php](https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2018-02/uoe-lec020718.php)

## 2. A new vaccine for tuberculosis in rhesus macaques?

In a recent study using cytomegalovirus (CMV)-vectored vaccines in rhesus macaques, prevention of tuberculosis in over 40% of vaccinated animals is shown and is attributed to reprogrammed innate immunity and CMV's maintenance of vaccine-elicited effector memory T cells. For more details click on the below link

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nm.4488>

## 3. High levels of antibiotic resistance found worldwide, new data shows

WHO's first release of surveillance data on antibiotic resistance reveals high levels of resistance to a number of serious bacterial infections in both high- and low-income countries. The most commonly reported resistant bacteria were Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pneumoniae, followed by Salmonella spp. For more details click on the below link

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2018/antibiotic-resistance-found/en/>

## 4. New research suggests that the beliefs we hold about old age may influence our risk of developing dementia, even if we're genetically predisposed to it

New research suggests that the beliefs we hold about old age may influence our risk of developing dementia, even if we're genetically predisposed to it. A certain gene, called ApoE, is considered by many to be the primary genetic risk factor in late-onset Alzheimer's disease. However, not everyone with one or even two copies of this gene will go on to develop the condition. For more details click on the below link

<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/320843.php>



## E- CAS (Current Awareness Service)

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