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A review of the short form health survey version 2

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Background: The Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) is a self-administered questionnaire that measures health-related quality of life. It consists of 36 items that are grouped into eight subscales: physical functioning, role-physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role-emotional, and mental health.

Aim: The aim of this review is to provide a comprehensive overview of the SF-36, including its development, validation, and use in clinical research.

Method: A literature search was conducted using PubMed, Scopus, and Cochrane to identify studies that have used the SF-36. The search was limited to English-language articles published between 1990 and 2015.

Results: The SF-36 is a widely used and validated measure of health-related quality of life. It has been used in a wide range of clinical settings, including primary care, specialty care, and population-based surveys. The SF-36 has been shown to be a reliable and valid measure of health-related quality of life, and it has been used to evaluate the impact of a wide range of medical interventions.

Recommendations: The SF-36 is a valuable tool for measuring health-related quality of life in clinical research. It should be used in a standardized manner, and its results should be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical condition.

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Low frequency sonophoresis mediated transdermal and intradermal delivery of ketoprofen

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of low frequency sonophoresis in the transdermal and intradermal delivery of ketoprofen.

Methods: A randomized, controlled, double-blind study was conducted. The study involved 40 subjects who were divided into two groups: a control group and a sonophoresis group. The control group received a placebo, while the sonophoresis group received ketoprofen. The sonophoresis was delivered using a low frequency ultrasound device. The efficacy of the sonophoresis was evaluated by measuring the concentration of ketoprofen in the skin and in the blood.

Results: The results of the study showed that the sonophoresis group had a significantly higher concentration of ketoprofen in the skin and in the blood compared to the control group. This indicates that low frequency sonophoresis is an effective method for the transdermal and intradermal delivery of ketoprofen.

Conclusions: Low frequency sonophoresis is an effective method for the transdermal and intradermal delivery of ketoprofen. This method may be useful for the treatment of pain and inflammation.

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