





Year 8 Vol.14, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2024, CHANDIGARH

A Health & Wellness Magazine by INDUS HOSPITALS, Mohali, (Pb.) India

Committed to building better Healthcare

The latest techniques and treatments to ensure an Active, Healthy & Independent Lifestyle

pressure



Social Activities

Free Medical Checkup Camp organised by Indus Hospitals





Specialities	Doctor Name	Qualifications	OPD Days	
Anesthesia & Pain Management	Dr. SPS Bedi	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
	Dr. Arjun Joshi	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
	Dr. Devinder Grewal	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
Cardiology & Interventional Cardiology	Dr. Mahesh Garg	MBBS MD DM	Mon to Sat	
Cardio Thoracic Vascular Surgery	Dr. Ashwani Bansal	MBBS MS MCh	Mon to Sat	
Colorectal Surgery	Dr. Pankaj Garg	MBBS MS	On Call	
Critical Care & Emergency Medicine	Dr. Jogesh Aggarwal	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
ENT Surgery	Dr. Potluri Praneeth	MBBS MS	Mon to Sat	
Family Medicine	Dr. Sakshi Grover	MBBS DNB	Mon to Sat	
Gastroenterology Surgery	Dr. BS Bhalla	MBBS MS	Mon & Wed	
Gastroenterology	Dr. Rajan Mittal	MBBS MD DM	Mon to Sat	
General Surgery	Dr. Anil Kr Sharma	MBBS MS	Mon to Sat	
Gynaecology & Obstetrics	Dr. Sujata Bhardwaj	MBBS MD DNB	Mon to Sat	
Internal Medicine	Dr. Kanwar Singh Bhinder	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
Internal Medicine	Dr. Mayank Sharma	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
Joint Replacement & Sports Medicine	Dr. B. Harna	MBBS, MS, DNB	Mon to Sat	
Microbiology & Transfusion Medicine	Dr. Parminder Kaur Gill	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
Nephrology & Dialysis	Dr. Narinder Sharma	MBBS MD DNB	Mon to Sat	
Neurology	Dr. Ruchi Jagota	MBBS MD DM	Mon to Sat	
Neurosurgery	Dr. Rajnish Kumar	MBBS MS MCh	Mon to Sat	
Nutrition & Dietetics	Dt. Niyati Tejaswini	Msc	Mon to Sat	
	Dt. Gauri	MSc.	Mon to Sat	
Oncology (Orthopedics)	Dr. Rajat Gupta	MBBS MS DNB	On Call	
Oncology (Radiation)	Dr. Vinod Nimbran	MBBS MD	Tue Thu Sat	
	Dr. Kamalpreet Kaur	MBBS DNB	Mon to Sat	
Medical Oncology	Dr. Deepak Singla	MBBS MD DM	Mon to Sat	
Oncology (Surgical)	Dr. Ashwan Kallianpuri	MBBS MS MCh Mon to Sat		
	Dr. Ashwani K Sachdeva	MBBS MS MCh	Mon to Sat	
Orthopedics & Joint Replacement	Dr. VPS Sandhu	MBBS MS	Mon to Sat	
Pathology	Dr. Ankush Nayyar	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
Pediatrics, Neonatology & Hematology	Dr. Kushagra Taneja	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat	
Pediatrics Surgery	Dr. Abhishek Gupta	MBBS MS MCh	Mon to Sat	
Pediatrics Cardiology	Dr. Amitoz Singh Baidwan	MBBS DNB FNB	Mon to Sat	
Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	Dr. Ritwik Kaushik	MBBS MS MCh	Tue Thu Sat	
Psychiatry, Behavioral & Drugs Rehabilitation	Dr. Prannay Gulati	MBBS MD	Mon to Sat (1st & 3rd Thu Outsid	
	Dr. Vikas Bhateja	PhD(Cognitive Psy.) M.phil (Cl. Psy)	Mon to Sat	
Counseling Psychologist	Mrs. Sarnit Chopra	MA PGDFCG	Mon to Fri	
Pulmonology & Sleep Medicine	Dr. Kanwaljit Singh	MBBS MD	Mon Wed Fri	
Radiology	Dr. Bhavneet Singh	MBBS MD, DNB	Mon to Sat	
	Dr. Jaspreet Singh	MBBS MD, DNB	Mon to Sat	
Renal Transplant Surgeon	Dr. Rajan Sharma	MBBS MS MCh	Mon to Sat	
Skin, Laser & Cosmetic Medicine	Dr. Ramandeep Kaur	MBBS MD	On Call	
Urology	Dr. Prashant Bansal	MBBS MS DNB	Mon to Sat	
Vascular Surgery	Dr. Vishal Attri	MBBS MS	Mon to Sat (Every Fri Outside)	

From us to you

Throughout the year we generate awareness around specific conditions and diseases that people struggle with daily. Indus Healthcare is committed to bring today's most pressing health issues to the forefont for public awareness.

In this issue of Indus Alive you will find various topics related to health issues, their management and follow-up.

Looking forward for your feedback and suggestions.

feedback@indushospital.in

For sending in your articles, Queries and suggestions: Contact:

Dr. Navtej Singh 98760 82222 Email : alive@indushospital.in

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Schizophrenia

Q 1: What is Schizophrenia?

Schizophrenia is a serious mental health condition in which patient suffers from disordered ideas, beliefs and experiences. In a way, people with schizophrenia lose touch with reality and are unable to differentiate between real and false thoughts and experiences.

Q 2: Who gets Schizophrenia?

Schizophrenia develops in about 1% of population throughout the world. It can occur in both men and women. The most common ages for it first to develop are 15-25 in men and 25-35 in women. Hereditary factors are important. For example, a close family member of someone with schizophrenia has a 1 in 10 chance of also developing the condition. But other factors apart from heritable factors are also important as not all relatives of schizophrenic patients develop this disorder.

Q 3: What causes Schizophrenia?

It is thought that imbalance of certain brain chemicals (neurotransmitters) may cause the symptoms. It is not clear why these changes occur in the neurotransmitters.

Q 4: What are the symptoms of Schizophrenia?

There are many possible symptoms. They are often classed into positive, negative and cognitive. Positive symptoms are those that show abnormal mental functions. Negative symptoms are those that show the absence of a mental function that should normally be present. Positive symptoms:

Delusions: These are false beliefs that a person has and most people from the same culture would agree that they are wrong.

Hallucinations: This means hearing, seeing, feeling, smelling, or tasting things that are not real. Hearing voices is the most common

Disordered thoughts: They have unusual or dysfunctional ways of thinking and have trouble organizing his or her thoughts or connecting them logically. They may talk in a garbled way that is hard to understand. Person may stop speaking abruptly in the middle of a

Negative symptoms:

Lack of motivation: Tasks are not completed, concentration is poor, there is loss of interest in social activities and the person often wants to

Few spontaneous movements and much time doing nothing.

Facial expressions do not change much and the voice may sound

Changed feelings: Emotions may become flat. Sometimes the emotions may be odd, such as laughing at something sad.

People with negative symptoms need help with everyday tasks. They often neglect basic personal hygiene. This may make them seem lazy or unwilling to help themselves, but the problems are symptoms caused by the schizophrenia.

Cognitive symptoms

Cognitive symptoms are subtle. They are mostly detected only when other tests are performed. Cognitive symptoms include:

Poor "executive functioning" (the ability to understand information and use it to make decisions)

Trouble focusing or paying attention Problems with "working memory" (the ability to use information immediately after learning it).

Cognitive symptoms often make it hard to lead a normal life and earn a livelihood as they limit productivity.

Substance use

People who have schizophrenia are much more likely to have a substance or alcohol abuse problem than the general population. Substance abuse can make treatment for schizophrenia less effective. Some drugs, like marijuana and stimulants such as amphetamines or cocaine, may make symptoms worse.

Schizophrenia and smoking

Addiction to nicotine is the most common form of substance abuse in people with schizophrenia. They are addicted to nicotine at three times the rate of the general population.

Treatment is mainly with medicines, with addition of psychosocial patient basis for most patients but some people need to be admitted to hospital for a short time if symptoms are severe. Only a small number of people have such a severe illness that they remain in hospital long-term. People with schizophrenia often do not realize or accept that they are ill.

Therefore, sometimes when persuasion fails, some people are admitted to hospital for treatment against their will by use of the Mental Health Act. This means that doctors and social workers can force a person to go to hospital. This is only done when the person is thought to be a danger to themselves or others.

Medication: The main medicines used to treat schizophrenia are called antipsychotics. They work by

altering the balance of some Antipsychotic medication is used to relieve the symptoms. Antipsychotic medicines tend symptoms and tend not to work prevent recurring episodes of

antipsychotic medication is usually taken on a long-term basis. There are various antipsychotic medicines and different ones may be used in different

A good response to antipsychotic medication occurs in about 7 in 10 cases. However, symptoms may take 2-4 weeks to improve after starting medication and it can take several weeks for full improvement. Even when symptoms ease, antipsychotic medication is normally continued longterm. This aims to prevent relapses, or to limit the number and severity of relapses. However, if a patient had only one episode of symptoms that cleared completely with treatment, one option is to try coming off medication after 1-2 years.

apy (CBT): CBT helps patients with symptoms that do not go away even when they take medication. The therapist teaches people with schizophrenia how to test the reality of their thoughts and perceptions, how to "not listen" to their voices, and how to manage their symptoms overall. CBT can help reduce the severity of symptoms and

Family education: People with schizophrenia depend on their families for care. So it is important that family members know as much as possible about the disease. With the help of a therapist, family members can learn coping strategies and problem-solving skills. In this way the family can help make sure their loved one sticks with treatment and stays on his or her

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Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation emphasizes social and vocational training to help people with schizophrenia function better in their communities. Rehabilitation programs can include job counseling and training, money management counseling, help in learning to use public transportation, and opportunities to practice communication skills. Programs like these help patients improve their functioning.

Integrated treatment for co-occurring substance abuse: Substance abuse is the most common co-occurring disorder in people with schizophrenia. When schizophrenia treatment programs and drug treatment programs are used together, patients get better results.

> Dr. Prannay Gulati Ex-GMCH, Ex-PGI-Chandigarh

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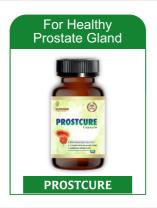




































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PREDIABETES

YES, IT CAN BE REVERSED.

World Diabetes Day is the primary global awareness campaign focusing on diabetes mellitus and is held on 14 November every year. Diabetes is the commonest cause of heart attack, stroke, kidney failure, blindness & lower limb amputation. About 55 crores adults are living with diabetes worldwide, out of which 8 crores are from India. A further 4 crores in India fall under the category of "Prediabetes" which places them at high risk for developing full fledged type 2 diabetes. Prediabetes means you have a higher than normal blood sugar level. It's not high enough to be considered type 2 diabetes yet. The good news is that we can



certainly reverse prediabetes. Simple lifestyle measures like eating healthy food (rich in vegetables & fruits avoiding junk food), making physical activity part of your daily routine and staying at healthy weight can help bring your blood sugar levels to normal.

TESTS TO DETECT PREDIABETES

Your physician can conduct one of the three blood tests for you, namely the fasting plasma glucose test, the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), or the A1C test to diagnose prediabetes. You are a prediabetec, if one of the following is positive.

- **1. Fasting Plasma Glucose test (FPG)**: It measures your blood sugar after you had an 8-hour fast. If the test reveals that your blood sugar level is between 100 and 125 mg/dL.
- **2. Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT):** It measures your blood sugar 2 hours after you have a sweet drink. If the test reveals that your blood sugar level is between 140 and 199 mg/dL.
- **3. Hemoglobin A1C test:** It observes your average blood sugar for the past 2-3 months. If the test reading reveals a percentage of the hemoglobin A1C between 5.7% and 6.4%, it shows that you have prediabetes..Wake up India. All those 35 plus in age with more than 35 inches of waistline doing doing sedentary activities have

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70% chances of developing Prediabetes & if one has one family member with diabetes he is certainly a Prediabetic...

RHINOPLASTY

How Sushruta Did First Ever Nose Job!

Rhinoplasty is not just an aesthetic procedure. It is a life changing experience for those who had crooked noses due to birth defect or any trauma. It has been observed that such people accept it as their fate and live under denial and under-confidence for decades before they realize that their deformed noses were very much curable.

History of Rhinoplasty

Lord Byron, an English poet once said "the best prophet of future is past". History of rhinoplasty goes back to thousands of centuries ago. Rhinectomies (nose amputations) have been reported since the Indian Vedic period, when prisoners were punished with nose-cutting (remember sister of Ravana , Supnakaha rakshasani whose nose was cut by Lord Rama as punishment in Hindu Manuscript, Ramayana)

This is the picture of world's first known modern plastic surgery. It is also the picture of world's first known modern nose job. It was performed by a traditional Indian surgeon named Kumar. How many of you have ever heard of him?

The person in this picture was known as Cowasji. He was a Maratha bullock driver. He had been imprisoned by Tipu Sultan and his nose was cut off in prison. His nose was later restored by a traditional Surgeon named Kumar using "ancient Indian methods" in 1794



Those days 'nose repair' were quite prevalent among Indian practitioners. The origins of rhinoplasty dates back to 300BC when Sushruta used cheek and forehead flaps to repair amputated nose. The evidence and reports were largely undermined till centuries, until Europeans invaded India. Subsequently, the 'Indian method' of nose repair was propagated throughout the world. This was followed by the Renaissance period in Italy when Tagliacozzi introduced 'Italian method' of nose repair. After his death, there was a void of two centuries in any form of research in rhinoplasties. In 19th centuries, there was a resurgence of new methods invented by Von graeffe, Johann Freidrich Diffenbach, John Orlando Roe and Jacques Joseph.

Basic Structure & Anatomy of Nose

Nose is the most central and principle aesthetic part of the face. Marquardt's golden ratio concept of aesthetic face places nose as one of the most important landmark. Surface morphology of nose is divided into five parts as following:



- 1. Dorsum
- 2. Nasal Tip
- 3. Alar lobule
- 4. Columella
- 5. Nostril

As nose plays the central part of facial aesthesis, any deviation from normal would arouse the willingness to get it corrected. However, the concern of the patient should be legitimate. A Plastic surgeon is primarily responsible for taking all decisions for such patients.

Treatment

Once appropriate patient is selected and preoperative detailed analysis is done, patient is planned for

surgery. The duration is usually 3 hours and it is performed under General anaesthesia. Patient is usually discharged after 1-2 days with a small dressing over nose. A minimal scar is present at columella which is mostly concealed. Sometimes to their awe, patients are unable to find their scar subsequently after complete recovery.

For any kind of rhinoplasty, post operative events like swelling around nose, redness and pain and their subsequent resolution have always been a concern. Much advancement in techniques and instrumentation has been done to decrease these post operative events. Patients can return to their work within 2-3 days.





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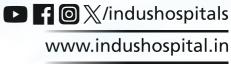
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