

In the April 2014 issue of MedicalExpress

Mauricio Rocha-e-Silva

Editor in Chief

Having got off to a good start with our February issue, we are now happy to announce our second, MedicalExpress, April, 2014. For our first issue, February, 2014, we now have the data showing that the average interval between submission and first action was 10 days (range 4 – 24 days). Between acceptance and publication the average interval was 50 days (range: 40 – 54 days); this is longer than established in our project, mainly because of set-up problems incumbent upon a new periodical. With this second issue we are keeping the average interval to first action at 10 days post submission. However, for this issue, we definitely expect to shorten the acceptance to publication interval to circa 35 – 40 days.

This issue appears with two reviews and five original Research papers. Our reviews come from the University of Pisa, Italy and from the Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, China. They cover two interesting themes. **Gian Maria Pacifici** reviews the use of Ibuprofen for the closure of a persistent ductus arteriosus in premature babies and meta-analyzes the two possible routes of administration, intravenous vs. oral. He clearly shows that the more recently introduced oral route produces better results, less kidney damage and should be looked upon as presenting the best risk/benefit ratio. **Huang Quiaobing et al** review the relevant theme of microvascular permeability in burnt patients, covering mainly the period of the last 10 years. The most relevant aspects of this review are the systematic presentation of science originating from China and of papers relating to inter-cell signaling.

Three original research articles originate from São Paulo University, all of them involving the Medical College. In a project undertaken jointly between the Institute of Orthopedics and Traumatology of the Medical College and Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades, University of São Paulo

da Silva Santos et al analyzed the acceleration, velocity and direction of movement in paraplegic wheelchair basketball players and conclude that wheelchair basketball athletes moved their body faster in the left/right direction. This result suggests that postural control is direction-dependent for the wheelchair-bound individual. In another paper from the same institution, a joint project between the Division of Psychology and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, **Juhas et al** perform an extensive review of major depression in obstetrics patients, comparing out-patients vs. hospitalized patients and draws attention to the fact that ward patients may be less well evaluated for risk. Their results indicate a definite need for periodical evaluation of depressive symptomatology in ward patients in order to provide adequate treatment for this population. In a another joint project, this time from the Institute of Psychiatry, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal Fluminense University, **King et al** analyze the different responses of patients with panic disorder and agoraphobia vs. healthy controls to an emotionally charged story and find that their respective memories retain quite different aspects of what they see and hear. **Ribeiro et al**, from the Midwestern State University, Paraná, Brazil, describe a novel property of aqueous extracts of Uvarana (*Cordyline dracaenoides* Kunth). Uvarana has been used from time immemorial namely its capacity to raise the pain threshold to a noxious thermal stimulus. In yet another joint project, **Alonso et al** from the Departments of Orthopedics, Federal University of São Paulo and Sao Paulo University Medical College, compare inter- and intra-rater reliability on the assessment of shoulder rotation using goniometry and biophotogrammetry. They found that both procedures are reliable and reproducible, but have shown biophotogrammetry to be more reliable.