

# Journal of Community Medicine and Health Solutions

Volume - 6, Issue - 1

## Case Presentation

Published Date:- 2025-06-12

[Aplastic Anemia Induced by Parvovirus B19 Infection in an Immunocompetent Adult: A Case Report and Literature Review](#)

A 24-year-old male presented with epistaxis and gingival bleeding, physical examination revealed pallor and purpuric spots on the left upper limb. Laboratory findings showed pancytopenia. As part of the etiological workup for pancytopenia, a bone marrow aspirate was performed, revealing moderately cellular marrow with rare megakaryocytes and intranuclear inclusions in proerythroblasts. Parvovirus B19 testing in the bone marrow was conducted via nucleic acid extraction followed by PCR.

---

## Letter to Editor

Published Date:- 2025-05-30

[Scrolling Towards Stress: The Negative Influence of Mobile Reels on Hypertensive Health](#)

I wish to draw attention to the rising influence of short video content on social media and its potential negative impacts on adult health, particularly its contribution to conditions such as hypertension.

---

## Research Article

Published Date:- 2025-05-22

[Unveiling Healthcare Disparities: Social Exclusion and Public Health Challenges in Rural Ganderbal, Kashmir](#)

This study explores the dynamics of social exclusion in healthcare settings within the rural Ganderbal district of Kashmir, focusing on the availability of health facilities and the health-seeking behaviors of socially disadvantaged populations. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data from interviews and qualitative insights from observation, the research reveals significant disparities in healthcare access between rural and urban areas. Key findings indicate that rural residents face exclusion due to a scarcity of hospitals, unavailability of 24-hour medical staff, inadequate infrastructure, staffing shortages, and systemic biases, compounded by environmental and occupational challenges. Communicable diseases predominate, with majority of respondents affected, and traditional healers and medical shops serve as primary care sources over formal institutions like government hospitals. Socio-economic factors, including low literacy, reliance on agriculture, and poverty, exacerbate these issues. The study highlights higher infant mortality and malnutrition rates in rural areas compared to urban centers, underscoring the need for attitudinal shifts among healthcare providers and systemic improvements in infrastructure and policy to enhance health equity. By addressing an underexplored gap in rural health research in India, this work aims to inform strategies for inclusive healthcare delivery, potentially yielding broader societal benefits through improved well-being and demographic dividends.

---

## Clinical Trial

Published Date:- 2025-04-22

[Limits of Diagnostic and Treatment Protocols in Medical Practice](#)

---

## Research Article

Published Date:- 2025-03-14

[Impact of the MELD Scale on Hospital Admissions for Hepatocarcinoma \(2000 to 2018\), Brazil](#)

---

**Background:** The health professional appears to be concerned given the number of questions surrounding the patient's post-transplant survival, patient selection method, and the continuous search for scores that reflect their reality and reconcile the results they desire with the patient's expectations. It is from these considerations that the present work was born with the purpose of understanding the reality of patients hospitalized for hepatocellular carcinoma and what adherence to the Model For End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) criteria meant in Brazil.

**Methods:** This study is a discrete, univariate time series on emergency hospitalizations that occurred between 2000 and 2018, in the city of São Paulo, Brazil. Python version 3.11 was the software used for statistical treatment and analysis of the time series.

**Results:** There were 6887 hospitalizations for malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts, in the period 2000-2006, of which 2898 were elective and 3915 (56.85%) were urgent in the period. There was an increase of 63.97% in the number of emergency hospitalizations in relation to the period 2000-2006 and 2007-2013. To highlight, in 2013 there were 1270 emergency admissions, which represented an increase of 109.22% in relation to the number of emergency admissions in 2006. The contingency correlation analysis demonstrated a significant association between the variables in which the chi-square value was 82.18, the p-value was  $1.24 \times 10^{-19}$ , and the critical value was 3.84 with one degree of freedom. There was a 123.65% increase in the number of hospitalizations for chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified, between the periods 2000-2006 and 2007-2013. The chi-square value of the contingency association was 221.22, with a p-value of  $4.90 \times 10^{-50}$ , a critical value of 9.488, with a significance level of 5% and one degree of freedom. The study showed an increase in hospitalizations of 21.88% for alcoholic liver disease between the periods 2000-2006 and 2007-2013. In the period 2000-2006, there were 21330 hospitalizations, 19224 of which were urgent (90.13%). In the period 2007-2013, there were 25997 hospitalizations, of which 22,802 (87.71%) occurred urgently. The chi-square value was 68.95, the p-value was  $1 \times 10^{-16}$ , and the critical value was 3.84, with one degree of freedom.

**Conclusion:** The MELD score, as it is sensitive to the patient's severity, selects those who are at an advanced stage of the disease for liver transplantation. In this scenario, patients do not necessarily have access to outpatient services and begin to attend them regularly when MELD identifies the advanced stage of the disease, opening a gap between prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

---

## Research Article

**Published Date:- 2025-02-18**

[Prevalence and Risk Factors to Preterm Labor through a Study in Jiblah University Hospital, Ibb, Governorate, Yemen](#)

**Background:** Preterm Birth (PTB) is the largest direct cause of neonatal mortality and the second leading cause of under-five mortality following pneumonia. Although there are studies conducted before, the magnitude of PTB remains a major issue in most developing countries including Yemen. Therefore, this study aims to assess the prevalence and associated factors of premature birth among newborns delivered in Jiblah University Hospital in Ibb governorate, Yemen.

**Objectives:** No studies have previously been conducted about preterm labour in Jiblah University Hospital in Ibb governorate, Yemen.

**Methods:** This retrospective observational study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Jiblah University Hospital in Ibb Governorate, from 1 December 2023 to 29 February 2024.

**Results:** A total of 1350 pregnancies, 252 (18.67%) were preterm deliveries and 1089 (80.66%) were full-term deliveries at Jiblah University Hospital, Ibb. Our study shows the distribution of participants based on socio-demographic factors. The data that out of the total 252 female participants, with ages mean  $\pm$  std =  $27.43 \pm 6.34$  roughly 18.67% experienced preterm deliveries. Our study demonstrates that several factors are significantly linked to preterm birth, including the number of siblings, blood pressure, gravida, and abortion number, where the Chi-square p - value was  $< 0.05$ . On the other hand, the results from the logistic regression analysis indicated the predictive potential of certain socio-demographic factors in relation to preterm birth.

**Conclusion:** In this study, the number of siblings, blood pressure, gravida, and abortion number are the risk factors for premature delivery. Recognizing the most common risk factors for PTB will help to increase awareness about high-risk pregnancy, improve the preventive measures of preterm risk factors, and modify preterm care protocol in nurseries.

---

## Review Article

**Published Date:- 2025-02-05**

[Fostering Pathways and Creativity Responsible for Advancing Health Research Skills and Knowledge for Healthcare Professionals to Heighten Evidence-Based Healthcare Practices in Resource-Constrained Healthcare Settings](#)

---

Globally, evidence-based healthcare practices are the most dependable framework for effective healthcare decisions and practices. In all nations, financial resources, people, and time are always insufficient. Healthcare professionals should recommend healthcare interventions that have been proven to be safe, effective, and affordable. All healthcare professionals must be creative to be involved in the creation and compilation of trustworthy evidence to support the decrease in morbidity and mortality of communicable and non-communicable diseases, particularly in developing nations. Regrettably, most developing nations still exhibit weaknesses and barriers to promoting health research and evidence-based healthcare. Evidence indicates that developing countries contribute 1% - 2% of health research activities to address global health problems and challenges. As a result, many individuals in these nations continue to have below-average health conditions. The lack of creativity, innovation, and motivation to gain health research competencies for healthcare professionals causes all these issues. Creativity and innovation are the foundations for the effective implementation of evidence-based healthcare. Surprisingly, no researchers have explored how creativity and innovation heighten evidence-based healthcare practices. The primary objective of this project will be to foster pathways and explore the creativity that advances health research abilities among healthcare professionals to improve evidence-based healthcare practices in resource-limited healthcare settings.

---

## Case Report

**Published Date:- 2025-01-07**

### [Case Report: Intussusception in an Infant with Respiratory Syncytial Virus \(RSV\) Infection and Post-Operative Wound Dehiscence](#)

Intussusception is a leading cause of intestinal obstruction in young children, typically presenting with colicky abdominal pain and altered stool characteristics, before progressing to abdominal distension and bilious vomiting. This case report describes an 8-month-old male who presented with gastrointestinal symptoms, respiratory distress, and signs of intestinal obstruction. The patient was diagnosed with intussusception and found to be positive for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV). After an attempted ultrasound-guided hydrostatic fluid enema, he underwent laparotomy to resolve the intussusception but developed post-operative complications, including delayed wound healing and wound dehiscence. The interplay of viral infections like RSV, and treatments such as steroids in pediatric surgical cases warrants further attention, especially concerning postoperative outcomes.

---