

Clinical and epidemiological diversity of Ocular Trauma in Herat

Authors: Dr. Azizurrahman Niazi & others

Abstract

Ocular trauma is one of significant public health concerns and the most important cause of blindness in the world. Since ninety percent of ocular trauma cases are preventable, understanding their etiology can lead to prevention of their establishment and blindness.

The aims of this study are clinical and epidemiological investigation of ocular trauma and their prevention measures in Herat Province of Afghanistan.

This is a prospective, cross sectional and observational study which was conducted on 200 ocular trauma suffering patients aged 1-85 years who referred to Herat Eye Hospital, Roshana Eye Clinic and SAFA Eye Centre during 2016. The visual acuity of all patients was evaluated using standard Snellen Chart, medical history was taken from each patient and recorded in the specific forms designed for this research.

Of the 200 patients, 153 were male and 47 were female. 56 patients aged between 1-10 years, the mean age of participants were 23.84 ± 17.17 years in male and 18.74 ± 16.00 years in female. The most common cause of ocular trauma was blunt trauma and least common cause was heat trauma. Of the 200 patients, 151 were closed globe trauma, and 49 were open globe trauma. From the occupational point of view, 37.5% of participants were unemployed and 20% were school students. The final visual acuity in 19% of patients were normal and in 9% total blindness. Due to the age of 25% of participants, their visual acuity could not be determined. In 103 cases, only left eye, and 91 cases only right eye and only in 6 cases both eyes were affected.

Conclusion: in this study, ocular was found more prevalent in men and among those with 1-10 years of age. Ocular trauma was found more common among unemployed individuals, school students and those living in the city. Furthermore, ocular trauma was more prevalent in the left eye.

Key word: ocular trauma, closed-globe trauma, open-globe trauma, visual acuity, defective vision

the health effects of waterpipe (qalyan)

Author: Dr Shafiq Ahmad Joya

Smoking causes millions of deaths globally each year. The threat is higher in developing countries because nearly three quarters of smokers live in these countries.

The waterpipe has been an oldest method of smoking in the world specially in the Middle-East and Indian subcontinent. In this type of smoking, tobacco heated by charcoal and the smoke pass through bowl of water and then directed into a rubber pipe for inhalation.

Waterpipe has harm effects on health of smokers. In each session, a waterpipe smoker gets as much as 100 cigarette smoke. Each smoker receives PAHs 50 times higher than a single cigarette and 10 times higher nicotine than a single cigarette.

Waterpipe smoking causes several health problems. Many researches hve shown that risk of lung cancer in waterpipe smokers is 6 times higher than nonsmokers, esophageal cancer 2 times and stomach cancer is 3.5 times higher.

This review tries to illustrate the research conducted in other countries about harm effects of waterpipe and provide suggestions for prevention and control of waterpipe smoking epidemic.

Key words: Waterpipe, hookah, lung cancer & shisha

The study of the right to self-determination in international law

Author: Seyed Hossein Hosseini (Ph.D)

Abstract

Over the a few decades passed away since the creation of the United Nations Charter and the recognition of the principle of the right to self-determination. the concept of this principle has changed, the scope of its inclusion has been developed, and new concepts has emerged on how it is applied.

The principle of the right to self-determination , especially after the changes 1990s. had entered a new era. In this new era, it is impossible to deny the fundamental importance of the principle of self-determination and stand against it.

In this study with the descriptive-analytic and library type attempts to discuss the evolution of the concept of the right to determine and dimension of destiny, change and recognition of the principle of the right to self-determination and the prohibition of separatism.

Key words: right to self-determination, transformation, international law, division and international documents.

The Defending Rights in Afghanistan Law

Author: Abdulmalek Wahidi

Abstract

The fair trial is based on an impartial and equal position of the parties to the dispute. But the unequal relationship between the accused and the prosecutor puts the trial of justice at risk. Therefore, in the wake of the globalization of criminal law, the humanity of criminal justice, and especially the adoption of various international instruments, has protected the defended rights of the defendant as a fair trial. But the question is that, what are the supporting criteria in Afghanistan Law? How do lawmakers recognize the defending rights?

The present study uses a library method to discuss the defendant's rights in the process of proceedings, such as: the right to charge a charge, the right to access a lawyer, the right to remain silent, the right to a translator and the right to obtain the last defense, and to It has come to the conclusion that the Afghan legislator has paid close attention to the charge of indicting, having a defense counsel during the investigation and prosecution, and the right to remain silent and to use the translator. But he has not emphasized the right of the last defense. Meanwhile, the mechanism for enforcing these rights, such as the attorney's immunity from threats, labeling, pursuit and payment of the translator and ... is in the midst of ambiguity.

Keywords: Defending rights, accused, criminal justice, criminal code, charging charge, silence, attorney, the last defense.

The comparative study of prohibited domains of foreign investment in Afghanistan and Iran law

Author: Asadullah Radmand (Ph.D)

Abstract

The prohibited domains of investment are those restricted economic sectors, that are determined by the legislator and it is specified that the domestic and foreign investor cannot operate in those sectors. Foreign investor is those individual or entity persons, who does not have the nationality of Afghanistan. This group of people who do not have Afghan nationality are allowed to work in some scopes, accordant to the Afghan's Constitution and Private investment law, some sectors are prohibited.

The foreign investment law of Afghanistan is more open than Iran, which means that the law of Afghanistan does not differentiate between domestic and foreign investors. But the law of investment in Iran is prohibited in some sectors .

While this is not the case in Iran's economic law, it firstly discriminates between domestic and foreign investors, and secondly, the restrictions and prohibited scopes of investment include those that are either subject to an investor authorized to invest in that sector, it does not conflict with the public order and the internal security of the country. In this regard, foreign investors are prohibited from these domains .

The author is looking at whether foreign investors can operate in all sectors or, constraints with, and what are the main legal barriers in the legal system of the two countries (Afghanistan and Iran). The author's findings suggest that foreign and domestic investors cannot operate in the fields of nuclear industry, production and processing of narcotics; the production, sale of weapons and alcoholic beverages, which may result in disturbing Public order and good morals, and may be a product of domestic and international security threats; however, domestic and foreign entities are not allowed to operate and invest in these scopes.

Keywords: Investment barriers, foreign investment, Afghanistan and Iran

Morality in Anwar-E Sohaili

(upon Studying and analyzing of First section)

Writer: Gh.Rasool Rahmani

Abstract

Kashifi, a well-known character, Famous author as well as scientist lived in ninth century and first decade of 10th century. Besides other editions, he has authored some books about interpretation (Tafsir) , Astrology, Mathematics, Mysticism, Sufism and so forth. In wisdom and morality, he also has authored many other books one of which is Anwaar_e_Sohaily. His Anwar-e-Sahili added to Kalila and Demna of Nasrullah Monshi. Morality is commonly defined as a set of virtues and spiritual behaviors that leads human to the highest level of excellence. Upon its exact form Morality is practically and theoretically divided by two categories. Practical morality is based on humanistic activities and theoretical morality describes the nature and how of the morality itself. Practicable morality in any of the areas of living and believing will adapt to the same area. As Kashifi is a regional scholar and elder of Naghsbandi Cast, has tried to consider the aspect of religion in his moral recommendations. In this qualitative investigation that is based on morality in Anwar-e Sohaili's section, upon method of interpretation of issues, and the kind of library, subjects classified, subsequently according to attainable morality was criticized. The method of the work was as primarily, the first section of the Anwar-e Sohaili was exactly read out, then the issues were separated in three categories (individual morality, social morality and governmental origins), and the pre-assumption of all their issues are formed by theoretical issues. In individual morality, all the elements emanate their origins from Qoran and Sonah, in social section, wisdom is first, and in governmental section, the governor side is better than the subjects.

Keywords: Kashifi, Anwar Sohaili, Individual morality, social, leadership and excellence

Factors Reflecting Urban Sprawl in Herat City

Author: Asadullah Hanif

Abstract

Nowadays horizontal development which is the same as sprawl development, is one the challenges in Afghanistan, it was created due to growing urban importance and population concentration. This phenomenon has been focused by many countries as one of the challenges and issues of the second half of 20 century. This model of development named as urban sprawl and scattered development. This paper with descriptive-analytical approach and with a desk study from reliable sources and with aim of analyzing the factors reflecting urban sprawl development for Herat city. Results shows that according to the increasing the population of Herat from 2001-2016, increasing the urban area of Herat city experienced the sprawl and factors that can proof this kind of development are density, number of floors, increasing in the area and existing of grey and white lands in the core zone of city.

Key words: Urban development, Urban Sprawl, density, area increase and population growth.

Abscess psoas

Author: Dr. Ahmadtariq Azizi

Abstract

We present a case of a ۱۷year old female who presented to our emergency department with RLQ and right hip joint pain and diagnosed with right psoas muscle abscess. Psoas abscess is an uncommon cause of RLQ and hip joint pain with high morbidity and mortality rate. The onset of symptoms is frequently insidious and the clinical presentation vague. Proper diagnosis requires a subtle history taking, physical examination and proper imaging examinations. Treatment contains surgical drainage and proper antibiotic therapy. The prognosis is good in patients who have been diagnosed early and treated properly, but in patients who doesn't receive proper treatment the risk of morbidity and mortality rates are high.

Key words: Abscess, ptosis, antibiotics and drainage.