

Similar results were found when the mRNA levels were compared between these two groups ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The increased levels of sFlt-1 detected in preeclampsia had the ability to induce XBP1 in BeWo cells. Thus we contemplate that it is biologically plausible that increased sFlt-1 from preeclamptic mothers may endow for induction of ER stress.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Use of monoclonal antibody Ki-67 in assessing the effect of oral Isotretinoin in acne vulgaris patients



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Objectives: To study the effect of oral isotretinoin in the skin of acne vulgaris patients by using Ki-67.

Methods: Skin biopsy was procured from untreated patients of severe cases of acne vulgaris. Out of these, twenty histopathologically confirmed patients were included in the study. They were treated with oral isotretinoin in the dose of 0.5 mg/Kg/day for 12 weeks, following which their skin biopsies were repeated. Immunostaining for Ki-67 was performed using rabbit monoclonal antibodies. Ki-67 index was calculated for the acne patients before and following treatment with oral isotretinoin. Statistical analysis was done using Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test.

Result: Ki-67 positivity was seen in intrafollicular and interfollicular epidermis in all the 20 patients of acne (12 males and 8 females) before treatment. The Ki-67 index (mean \pm SD) in these patients was higher in females (43.85 ± 12.24) as compared to males (39.84 ± 6.98). The Ki-67 index (mean \pm SD) in patients of acne after 12 weeks of treatment showed a reduction in both males and females (19.52 ± 5.60 and 21.15 ± 5.2 respectively) as compared to acne patients before treatment. Statistically highly significant post-treatment reduction in Ki-67 index was seen in both male and female patients.

Conclusion: By using Ki-67 immunohistochemically, our study implicates that oral isotretinoin causes a reduction in proliferation of follicular and inter-follicular epidermal keratinocytes thereby, having an effect on acne skin.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Fetus-in-fetu: a case report of rare developmental anomaly detected prenatally by color Doppler ultrasonography



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Introduction: Fetus-In-Fetu is a rare birth defect in which a fetus is incorporated within its twin. So, it is essentially an abnormal

embryogenesis of monochorionic diamniotic twinning. Reported incidence is 1 in 5,00,000 live births.

Objective: To diagnose developmental anomaly- Fetus-in-Fetu prenatally by using colour dopplar ultrasonography.

Material and method: A routine obstetric sonography examination was done on 20 yrs old primygravida with approximately 18 weeks gestation. The test was performed, on Samsung Medison–Accuvix 30, 4D Doppler machine and was reported by an experienced radiologist.

Result: Approximately 18 weeks fetus revealed a well defined cystic lesion simulating gestational sac in juxta-umbilical region showing collection of heterogeneous tissues suspended in fluid. This mass of tissues was showing vertebral column like structure in the midline with few limb bones around it. Doppler study revealed a pulsatile rudimentary heart in this mass of tissues. This mass was attached to placenta by a cord. These features are characteristic of condition–fetus-in-fetu.

Conclusion: With recent advances in Ultrasonography, the diagnosis of fetus-in-fetu can be made prenatally. In the era of prenatal anomaly scans, such developmental anomalies can be detected in earlier weeks of gestation and will be treated appropriately.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Sacralization of fifth lumbar vertebra



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Introduction: Sacralization is a congenital condition where usually the transverse process of L₅ vertebra is either semi or completely fused with the sacrum. The fusion can occur on 1 or both sides of the body. L₅ in this situation appears and works as a sacral component and hence is called sacralized vertebra. An anomaly always poses interesting questions in the mind of the observer and it becomes necessary to study them

Case report: During normal osteology study in the Department of Anatomy in Dr. S.N. Medical College, out of 15 sacrum bones available 1 was found to be partially fused with the L₅ vertebra. It was properly observed and findings were recorded.

Conclusion: Sacralization may present itself as a mild lower backache which can remain undiagnosed if the patient never consults a radiologist. It may be associated with problems of posture control and ways of movement. The fusion of the bones can lead to compression of the associated nerves (L₅ and S₁ spinal nerves) leading to back pain or radicular pain i.e. Bertolotti's syndrome. It has also been suggested that it can lead to difficulty during parturition due to inability of sacrum and coccyx to move back during child birth. The suggested treatment for it remains conservative. Therefore thorough study of this condition is important for radiologists, obstetricians as well as surgeons.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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