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Ghalib

Early surgical complications after congenital diaphragmatic hernia repair by thoracotomy vs. laparotomy

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Abstract

Purpose

The surgical strategy for congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) repair remains debated and mainly depends on the training and preference of the surgeon. Our aim was to evaluate the occurrence and nature of surgical reinterventions within the first year of life, following repair through thoracotomy as compared to laparotomy.

Methods

This is a retrospective bi-centric cohort study comparing postero-lateral thoracotomy (n = 55) versus subcostal laparotomy (n = 62) for CDH repair (IRB: MP001882). We included neonates with isolated, left-sided, Bochdalek-type CDH who were operated on between 2000 and 2017, and had a minimum follow-up of 1 year. Excluded were patients treated prenatally and/or had extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation. Outcomes were occurrence and nature of surgical reinterventions and mortality by 1 year of life.

Results

Both groups had comparable neonatal severity risk profiles. The overall surgical reintervention rate by 1 year of age was higher in the thoracotomy group (29.1% vs. 6.5%; $p = 0.001$), mainly because of a higher prevalence of acute bowel complications (18.1% vs. 3.2%; $p = 0.012$) requiring surgery, such as perforation, obstruction and volvulus. At 1 year of follow-up, groups were similar in terms of recurrence (5.5% vs. 1.6%; $p = 0.341$), surgical interventions related to severe gastroesophageal reflux disease (3.6% vs. 1.6%; $p = 0.600$) and mortality (5.5% vs. 6.6%; $p = 1.000$).

Conclusion

Postnatal CDH repair through thoracotomy was associated with a higher rate of surgical reinterventions within the first year of life, especially for severe acute gastrointestinal complications. There seemed to be no difference in recurrence and mortality rate.

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Vitamin D deficiency and its correlation with knee osteoarthritis in Herat patients: A case series study in 2020

Authors: Dr. Ahamd Tariq Azizi

Abstract

Our long-suffered land for ages that is shaken and astonished in the wake of the elusive bird of the nest (peace). It has endured many years of war and bloodshed, has left its way to stability. Historical findings in this catastrophic land indicate bitter tales of a number of bad rulers in prolonging war and tragedy. Now this country is struggling at the most sensitive stage - the phase of conflict to reach justice and stability. In order to achieve the long-term aspiration of this land, every afghan in light of his rights and responsibility, is in want of peace and sustainable security, undoubtedly, when awareness of rights and responsibilities becomes common, the way to achieve this priceless gem will be easier than ever. This research seeks answer the question: how to implement the way out from this chaos?

Using the descriptive-analytical methodology and library resources, the author has come to the conclusion that: achieving peace and sustainable security in a society will be realized where human rights are seen as an integral part of the law and understood by everyone in the community. Their human and individual responsibilities commit themselves to the unconditional acceptance and implementation of basic human rights and see it as a principle of faith. On the other hand, the implementation of this important task requires the establishment of awareness-raising institutions that identify human rights and responsibilities. Peace requires the strengthening of the economic foundation in the country, and, subsequently, it can be secured under the umbrella of laws with due respect for human rights.

Keywords: Human Rights, Peace, Security, National Laws, International Rules, Rights and Responsibilities.

The second wave of COVID-19: challenges and strategies for management

Authors: Dr Nasar Ahmad Shayan

Dr Aziz-ur-Rahman Niazi

Abstract

Background: On the last day of 2019, a cluster of pneumonia cases with unknown causes was detected in Wuhan, China. This disease, which was later named COVID-19, rapidly spread throughout the world. Unprecedented preventive measures have been forcefully employed to contain the spread of the virus and the disease around the world. Despite all efforts, the second wave of COVID-19 is now under progress in many countries, bearing a high mortality and morbidity burden among human-beings. **Aim:** the aim of this study was to explore challenges that second wave of COVID-19 poses on the community and to emphasize on non-pharmaceutical interventions to contain COVID-19.

Materials and Methods: This study is a narrative review of literature about the second wave of COVID-19. To find literature suitable for this review, we used "second wave COVID-19" and/or "second wave SARS-CoV-2" search terms in PubMed and GoogleScholar search engines. Three hundred and sixty-seven abstract titles were initially obtained; after filtering processes based on the study inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 27 articles were included in this study.

Results: The most significant challenges in the management of second wave of COVID-19 were the exhaustion of health personal, unwillingness of public to lockdown and the bad economic status of the society and vulnerable groups. These factors not only negatively affect the management of COVID-19, but also may probably invoke public unrest. In current situation, that vaccine is not available to public, and herd immunity remain unachievable, management of the second wave of COVID-19 should focus on preventive measures as a public health priority. These measures can be divided in three settings: public health leadership, management, and individual levels. In public health leadership, a structured approach for pandemic and maintaining integrity and trust have to be planned. In the management level, two strategies "test, trace, isolate, support" and "find, test, trace, isolate, support" should be operationalized. In individual level, public should be convinced to wash their hands, wear face masks, and adhere to social distancing. By complying these management strategies, our society can control the second wave of COVID-19 and avoid the closure of universities, schools, mosques and industries.

Keywords: Challenges, COVID-19, management, strategies

Scientific, clinical and ethical basis of social distancing during COVID-19 pandemic

Authors: Dr Aziz-ur-Rahman Niazi
Dr Nasar Ahmad Shayan

Abstract

Background: Since its emergence in December 2019, COVID-19 has been among the most important and challenging health problems in the world. Since its detection one year ago, 82 million cases have been confirmed and one million and eight hundred thousand have died, due to this disease. One of the preventive measures of COVID-19 is adhering to social distancing.

Aim: The aim of this study is to emphasize the significance of social distancing for the prevention of COVID-19.

Method: This narrative review has been conducted using “social distancing” and “COVID-19” search terms in PubMed and GoogleScholar search engines.

Results: After initial filtering steps considering pre-defined inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 23 articles about the effect of social distancing, scientific, clinical, and ethical bases of COVID-19 were included in the study. Definition of social distancing and optimal physical distancing were determined. Scientific principles of social distancing, definition, and significance of two types of social distancing (self-imposed and government-imposed social distancing) were analyzed. Finally, clinical basis and ethical principles of social distancing were discussed.

Keywords: coronavirus, COVID-19, pandemic, social distancing,

The place of the environment in Islam and the laws of Afghanistan

Author: Atiqullah Rahmani

Abstract

Twenty-first century man has catastrophically damaged his environment; Also through the misuse of vital resources, such as: extravagance in the use of vital resources, lack of hygiene, greed to raise capital through the sale and production of cigarettes and tobacco, the production of weapons in large factories, and deforestation. The environment is a special science in today's world; It tries to address environmental issues as well as identify environmental pollutants and find a way to treat it. In addition, international conferences and the like should be established and held in a scientific and practical way for the protection of the environment.

The purpose of this analytical-comparative library research was to answer the following questions: What is the position of religions in general and Islam in particular regarding the environment? And what does Afghan law look like in this regard?

After examining the issue in Islamic texts and laws of the country, we found that Islamic law and national and international laws have opened a special account to protect a healthy environment. Islamic law, with its comprehensive and comprehensive rules, considers the protection of the environment and observance of its characteristics as inseparable traits of a Muslim, the culture of observing one's cleanliness and surroundings, and compassion for the environment and vital resources of life within the framework of Islamic Sharia. In this regard, he has taught the proper use of vital resources; It is possible that for the person who abuses the environment, he has provided for appropriate worldly and otherworldly punishments, and in addition, they have laid down rules and regulations for the protection of the environment, in order to regulate the relationship between humans and their environment and to prevent harm to the environment. Environment and natural resources should be prevented and those who violate these regulations should be punished.

Keywords: Islam, Environment, Afghan Laws, Pollution and Environmental Crimes

The effects of handicrafts on employment growth and exports (Case Study: Herat)

Author: M Eshaq Faizani

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the status of handicrafts and its impact on the growth of employment and exports of Herat province. Due to the limited statistical population, simple random sampling method was used for sampling and 60 questionnaires were collected. The realm of this research is Herat province. In this study, a questionnaire, library documents and scientific articles were used to collect data. To assess the reliability of the questionnaire, 20 questionnaires were used in the pretest. After extraction, scores for each questionnaire and entering them into the computer were used by Cronbach's alpha. Since the coefficient obtained for variables is higher than 0.88, it can be concluded that the research tool is a reliable and reliable instrument. In this research, library resources and various scientific sites have been used to study information on handicrafts. All statistical analyzes were performed using SPSS 22 software. Conclusion: Handicrafts with features such as high user value and high added value, supply of raw materials from domestic sources, need for small capital, simple tools and a simple market for selling products, increase GDP, increase per capita income, export development, Earning foreign exchange earnings. Questionnaires regarding the role of handicrafts in economic development show that most respondents in Herat province, the role of handicrafts in making money, and the lack of high investment need to be effective in economic development. Also, the statistical results of the t-test of hypothesis 1 showed that handicrafts are effective in economic development.

Key words: handicrafts, economic development, social development, cultural development, tourism, cultural heritage.

Ghalib

E-government and its role in combating corruption (Case Study: Afghanistan)

Author: Eng. Mohammad Abed Anwar

Abstract

Corruption is one of Afghanistan's biggest problems for development and excellence. According to the World Transparency Organization, Afghanistan is one of the countries with high levels of corruption (Transparency International; 2020). Corruption is a clear constraint on public goals, the development of the country and the implementation of planned plans.

The creation of an e-tax system, an e-citizenship document, and the like, demonstrates the Afghan government's efforts and use of e-government technology and implementation. E-government in Afghanistan, despite its short lifespan, has been able to demonstrate the government's determination to fight corruption. Although the achievements may seem small at first, these initial steps can be the path to great revolutions and leaps in Afghanistan.

The purpose of this descriptive-analytical study, developed with the help of library tools, was to answer the question: What role has e-government played in reducing corruption in Afghanistan?

Findings show that: Although the implementation of e-government in developed countries has been successful and effective in eradicating corruption, but the complexity of Afghanistan in all aspects of politics, geography, culture ..., this method of governance also faces many challenges and in some cases, it has even increased corruption.

Keywords: E-Government, Corruption, Afghanistan and World Transparency Organization.

Searching for what is the sect of Ahle Raye

Authors: Haidar Hamid

Abstract

Ahle Raye are so-called thinkers who look at religious principles from a different perspective, from the point of view of human opinion and reason.

They believed that wisdom is the helper of revelation and revelation supports reason.

They considered religion to be based on jurisprudence and were very strict in accepting hadiths.

The present research has been created with the aim of introducing this sect of jurisprudence. Since the Hanafi jurisprudence and the religion of Imam Abu Hanifa are based on this sect and today the only relic of that sect is the issue;

This article can clarify the angles and secrets of most of the thoughts of the elders of the Ahle Raye.

The author has prepared this article using principled, jurisprudential and historical sources and in a descriptive-analytical manner, and has sought to obtain satisfactory answers to these questions: How did the sect of Ahle Raye come into being?

Who carried the banner of Voterism and how did they turn it into an all-encompassing movement? Who were the Ahle Hadith and what was the difference between their way and the Ahle Raye?

The author's findings show that: Voterism in Islam, before it has extra-religious roots, has intra-religious roots, and the Ahle Raye, realizing the spirit of religion, went hand in hand to vote and faced new issues, the explicit answer of which they did not find in the texts.

They looked at religion from a broader perspective and, more than other jurisprudential sects, knew more and more the categories of time and place, and were able to present their jurisprudential views across it.

Keywords: Ahl_e_Ray, Ahl_e_Hadith, Hanafi religion and Kufa school.

Ghalib

Fuzzy paradigm; the basis of modern research

Author: Aliullah Azad

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Marzia Mohammad yar

Parwin Azada

Abstract

The term fuzzy, which refers to inaccurate and borderless concepts and issues, is the latest scientific paradigm proposed and presented to support scientific research. This research aims to understand the nature of the fuzzy paradigm, as well as how it is used in scientific research. Methodologically, this research is a documentary that has been done by content analysis. The results indicate that the fuzzy paradigm is the newest and most widely used paradigm in the field of science, which has been proposed as a suitable alternative to conventional scientific paradigms and regions (quantitative and qualitative). The paradigms related to quantitative and qualitative research methods have problems and limitations that the fuzzy paradigm with comparative research style has become a guide and solution for scientific research. Phrases and expressions of formal logic and computer programming are all in the form of zeros and ones, but the expressions of the real world are different. According to fuzzy logic, there is ambiguity in the nature of science. Contrary to others, who argue that approximations need to be refined to increase productivity, fuzzy logic argues that models should be sought that model ambiguity as part of the system.

Keywords :Paradigm, fuzzy paradigm, causal compounds, comparative research, linguistic variables.

Ghalib

Theoretical Wisdom in Gershaspnameh of Asadi Tousi

Authors: Ghulam Rasool Rahmani
Mahmood Bashiri (Ph.D.)

Abstract

Wisdom expresses, intelligene true knowledge and power of vision. Theoretical wisdom speaks of phenomena and concepts that go beyond the path of theology and philosophy. Literary works in the field of civilization of Dari Persian language and literature are full of theological concepts due to their special attention to education. Gershaspnameh Asadi Tousi is a successful epic following the Shahnameh of Ferdowsi. Looking at this work from different angles can help us to better understand Gershaspnameh and its poet, Asadi Tusi.

The purpose of this library research, which has been formed by content analysis and critically, has been to give a satisfactory answer to this question: What are the reflected concepts of theoretical wisdom in Asadi Tusi's Gershaspanama and how can they be categorized and explained?

The author's findings indicate that: Asadi Tusi in Gershaspnameh pays attention

some concepts such as world, wisdom, religiosity, man, choice between bad and worse, nature and function, suspicion, seeking the right path and some important questions, by analogical method and religious analysis.

Keywords: Theoretical Wisdom, Gershaspnameh, Asadi Tusi, World, Wisdom, Religiosity and Nature and Practice.

Ghalib

Legal implications of Afghanistan's participatory criminal policy against violence against women**Author:** Abdul Malik Vahidi(Ph.D)**Abstract**

The increase in violence against women has created a sense of insecurity among women. This is evident in our country. Although it is the responsibility of governments to ensure the safety of citizens, including women, the failure of formal action and purely governmental responses to violence against women, the lack of justice and security, underscore the need for women to engage in participatory criminal policy. A policy that, by organizing the community board's responses to violence against women, paves the way for the presence and intervention of people and grassroots institutions to address criminal matters.

The question now is: Can manifestations of participatory criminal policy against violence against women be seen in the Afghan legal system?

In order to answer this question, the present article discusses the Afghan participatory criminal policy approach by examining library data. Findings show that: In Afghanistan, participatory criminal policy against violence against women has not been formed in the true sense of the word. Although participatory approaches are prominent in legal texts, they can not yet be called participatory criminal policy and the organized response of the community board to tackling violence against women.

Keywords: Participatory criminal policy, Violence against women, Women victims of violence, Crime prevention.

Ghalib

Human rights guarantees in relation to the individual in Afghanistan

Author: Sayed Hossein Hosseini(Ph.D)

Abstract

In the Afghan legal system, there are institutions inside and outside the three powers, one of the basic functions of which is to guarantee and protect civil rights.

In Afghanistan, there are two executive bodies to guarantee the human rights of individuals: the police and the prosecutor's office

The police, as one of the executive agents of the government, have numerous duties and responsibilities, one of the main duties of which is to protect the rights of the people. Thus, maintaining public order, preventing crime, providing assistance and ensuring the comfort and security of individuals are the duties of the police. The Attorney General's Office is working more efficiently today than ever before as an important body to ensure justice and law enforcement to serve the people.

Findings of this research which has been used by descriptive-analytical library method; The realization of human rights guarantees by the police as the protector of the people and the prosecutor's office as the provision of justice and aims to show the basic functions of these two executive bodies to ensure human rights for the people of Afghanistan.

Keywords: Police, Prosecutor's Office, Human Rights, Guarantee, Executive Institutions, Afghanistan.

Ghalib

The historical course of the sweet death (Euthanasia) and the legal approach to the problem in our time

Authors: Dr. Seyed Azim Faqiri (MD, Ph.D)
Arezoo Fqiri

Abstract

The term euthanasia, derived from the Greek word meaning "sweet death" or "quiet and easy death," is widely used by both jurists and physicians. Euthanasia, with the help of a doctor, puts an end to a patient's life of pain and suffering. In the dedicated literature, two types of euthanasia are defined: active and passive euthanasia. The nature of active euthanasia consists of the intentional actions of the treating physician to end a life full of pain and suffering in the final stages of a patient's life. The nature of passive euthanasia includes discontinuing treatment for an incurable patient who is about to die.

انسان Human right to life is recognized as sacred, and this right is superior to any other right for the individual, and its guarantee has been given priority by the legislators of all the civilized countries of the world; The issue of euthanasia, on the other hand, is not an issue today, and the issue of the right of individuals to a dignified death has a long history.

The purpose of this study is to review the history of euthanasia, define euthanasia and identify its types, as well as how to deal with the issue in the laws of different countries. Our research method was library and by studying the world literature, we were able to clarify the issue of euthanasia to some extent for our readers. We have not seen the research that has been done in this field in our country with much effort.

Keywords: Sweet death, euthanasia, terminally ill, and right to life.

Ghalib

The roots of Islamic mysticism in the Qur'an and Sunnah**Author:** Fazl al-Rahman Faqih Heravi**Abstract**

The debate over the origins and roots of Islamic mysticism has long been debated among scholars. Different and even contradictory views have been put forward on this issue; Accordingly, research on the origins of Islamic mysticism is of particular importance. The most important debate in this regard is whether or not mystical and Sufi thoughts have a place in the Holy Qur'an and the Prophetic tradition, and whether mystical and Sufi concepts are mirrored in these two main sources of Islam. This article seeks to explain the roots of Islamic mysticism and mystical concepts in the Holy Quran and the Prophetic tradition. This research has been done from a library type with analytical-descriptive method. The result of this research is that traces of mystical concepts proposed by mystics are rooted in the Qur'an and Sunnah; But some of the words and behavior of the late Sufis are self-made and paid for by those who have no basis in the Qur'an and Sunnah.

Keywords: Mysticism, Sufism, Quran, Sunnah, Jurisprudence and Sufism.
