**Oficio Número**: CI-HCG/20/2025

**Asunto:** Transparencia Enero Investigación

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Presente:

En respuesta al oficio No. CGMRT/576/2025 y relación a la información solicitada por transparencia le hago llegar la siguiente información:

Protocolos Comités Unidad Hospitalaria “Fray Antonio Alcalde”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ética en Investigación  | Investigación  | Bioseguridad  |
| Periodo de registro | No. De protocolos registrados |
| Enero | 94 | 1 | 1 |

Protocolos Comités Unidad Hospitalaria “Juan I. Menchaca”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Ética en Investigación  | Investigación  | Bioseguridad  |
| Periodo de registro | No. De protocolos registrados |
| Enero | 24 | 24 | 0 |

Se anexa información al correo ielopez@hcg.gob.mx.

Sin otro particular envío a usted un afectuoso saludo.

Atentamente

**"La Salud del Pueblo es la Suprema Ley"**

Guadalajara, Jalisco; a 07 de Febrero del 2025.

**Dr. Gerardo León Garnica**

**Coordinador de Investigación**

**OPD Hospital Civil de Guadalajara**

Ccp Archivo

GLG/EMGH

Congenit Anom (Kyoto). 2025 Jan-Dec;65(1):e12589. doi: 10.1111/cga.12589.

**Risk factors for isolated congenital heart defects in infants from Western Mexico**

[Jessica Paola Cruz-Cruz](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Cruz-Cruz+JP&cauthor_id=39727037) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-1) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Rafael Nieto-García](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Nieto-Garc%C3%ADa+R&cauthor_id=39727037) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-3), [Pascuala Berenice Rivera-Ramírez](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Rivera-Ram%C3%ADrez+PB&cauthor_id=39727037) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-3), [Christian Peña-Padilla](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Pe%C3%B1a-Padilla+C&cauthor_id=39727037) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Lucina Bobadilla-Morales](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Bobadilla-Morales+L&cauthor_id=39727037) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-1) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Alfredo Corona-Rivera](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Corona-Rivera+A&cauthor_id=39727037) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-1) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Víctor Ulises Rodríguez-Machuca](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Rodr%C3%ADguez-Machuca+VU&cauthor_id=39727037) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Sandra Rocio Valdez-Muñoz](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Valdez-Mu%C3%B1oz+SR&cauthor_id=39727037) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Jorge Román Corona-Rivera](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Corona-Rivera+JR&cauthor_id=39727037) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-1) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39727037/#full-view-affiliation-2)

PMID: 39727037 DOI: [10.1111/cga.12589](https://doi.org/10.1111/cga.12589)

**Abstract**

Congenital heart defects (CHDs) are caused by a complex interaction between numerous genetic and environmental risk factors, some of which may differ between different populations. A case-control study was conducted among 1232 newborns, including 308 patients with isolated CHDs (cases) and 924 infants without birth defects (controls), born all during the period 2009-2023 at the Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Dr. Juan I. Menchaca" (Guadalajara, Mexico). Potential parental risk factors for CHDs were compared using multivariate logistic regression analysis to evaluate the deviance explained by different variables of interest. Consanguinity [adjusted odds ratio (aOR) = 3.3; 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.3-8.5], relatives with CHD (aOR = 8.5; 95% CI 5.3-13.8), maternal first-trimester exposure to diabetes (aOR = 3.5; 95% CI 2.4-5.1), hypertension (aOR = 2.6; 95% CI 1.5-4.4), alcohol consumption (aOR = 1.5; 95% CI 1.0-2.1), and illicit drug use (aOR = 2.4; 95% CI 1.2-5.3), as well as for the paternal history of alcohol consumption (aOR = 1.4; 95% CI 1.0-1.8) and illicit drug use (aOR = 2.7; 95% CI 1.7-4.1), were associated with CHDs. Contrarily, aOR for maternal age ≤19 years (aOR = 0.6; 95% CI 0.4-0.8) and maternal first-trimester coffee consumption (aOR = 0.7; 95% CI 0.5-0.9) have protective odds. Our results suggest that genetic factors, maternal diseases, environmental exposures, and reproductive factors can increase the occurrence of isolated CHDs in our sample, and they are discussed as clues in its pathogenesis.

**Keywords:** alcohol; consanguinity; diabetes; family history; hypertension; illicit drugs.

Randomized Controlled Trial JMIR Mhealth Uhealth. 2025 Jan 28:13:e57540. doi: 10.2196/57540.

**Effectiveness of an mHealth Intervention With Short Text Messages to Promote Treatment Adherence Among HIV-Positive Mexican Adults: Randomized Controlled Trial**

[Luis Eduardo Del Moral Trinidad](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Del+Moral+Trinidad+LE&cauthor_id=39881127) [#](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-equal-contrib-explanation) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Jaime Federico Andrade Villanueva](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Andrade+Villanueva+JF&cauthor_id=39881127) [#](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-equal-contrib-explanation) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Pedro Martínez Ayala](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Mart%C3%ADnez+Ayala+P&cauthor_id=39881127) [#](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-equal-contrib-explanation) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Rodolfo Ismael Cabrera Silva](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Cabrera+Silva+RI&cauthor_id=39881127) [#](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-equal-contrib-explanation) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-affiliation-3), [Melva Guadalupe Herrera Godina](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Herrera+Godina+MG&cauthor_id=39881127) [#](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-equal-contrib-explanation) [4](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-affiliation-4), [Luz Alicia González-Hernández](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Gonz%C3%A1lez-Hern%C3%A1ndez+LA&cauthor_id=39881127) [#](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39881127/#full-view-equal-contrib-explanation)

PMID: 39881127 PMCID: [PMC11793196](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11793196/) DOI: [10.2196/57540](https://doi.org/10.2196/57540)

**Abstract**

**Background:** HIV continues to be a public health concern in Mexico and Latin America due to an increase in new infections, despite a decrease being observed globally. Treatment adherence is a pillar for achieving viral suppression. It prevents the spread of the disease at a community level and improves the quality and survival of people living with HIV. Thus, it is important to implement strategies to achieve sustained treatment adherence.

**Objective:** The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of a mobile health (mHealth) intervention based on SMS text messages to increase antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence for HIV-positive adults.

**Methods:** A randomized controlled trial was performed at the Hospital Civil de Guadalajara - Fray Antonio Alcalde on HIV-positive adults who had initiated ART. The mHealth intervention included the use of SMS text messages as a reminder system for upcoming medical examinations and ART resupply to increase adherence. This intervention was provided to 40 participants for a 6-month period. A control group (n=40) received medical attention by the standard protocol used in the hospital. Intervention effectiveness was assessed by quantifying CD4+ T cells and viral load, as well as a self-report of adherence by the patient.

**Results:** The intervention group had greater adherence to ART than the control group (96% vs 92%; P<.001). In addition, the intervention group had better clinical characteristics, including a lower viral load (141 copies/mL vs 2413 copies/mL; P<.001) and a trend toward higher CD4+ T cells counts (399 cells/μL vs 290 cells/μL; P=.15).

**Conclusions:** These results show that an mHealth intervention significantly improves ART adherence. Implementing mHealth programs could enhance the commitment of HIV-positive adults to their treatment.

**Keywords:** HIV; RCT; eHealth intervention; mHealth; mHealth intervention; mobile health; randomized clinical trial; randomized controlled trial; sexual health; text messages; treatment adherence.

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Review Pediatr Blood Cancer. 2025 Mar;72(3):e31499. doi: 10.1002/pbc.31499. Epub 2025 Jan 5.

**The St. Jude Global Academy: A Multifaceted Education Program to Expand Pediatric Oncology Workforce Capacity**

[Daniel C Moreira](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Moreira+DC&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Saman K Hashmi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Hashmi+SK&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Allyson Andujar](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Andujar+A&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Fair Berg](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Berg+F&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Kristy Conger](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Conger+K&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Leeanna Fox Irwin](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Fox+Irwin+L&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Margit Mikkelsen](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Mikkelsen+M&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Federico Antillón-Klussmann](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Antill%C3%B3n-Klussmann+F&cauthor_id=39757452) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-2) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-3), [Faiha Bazzeh](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Bazzeh+F&cauthor_id=39757452) [4](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-4), [Monica Cypriano](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Cypriano+M&cauthor_id=39757452) [5](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-5), [Yi-Jin Gao](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Gao+YJ&cauthor_id=39757452) [6](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-6), [Oscar González-Ramella](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Gonz%C3%A1lez-Ramella+O&cauthor_id=39757452) [7](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-7), [Silvia Rivas](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Rivas+S&cauthor_id=39757452) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Luiz Fernando Lopes](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Lopes+LF&cauthor_id=39757452) [8](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-8), [Ricardo Mack](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Mack+R&cauthor_id=39757452) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-2) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-3), [Fabiana Morosini](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Morosini+F&cauthor_id=39757452) [9](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-9), [Dolly Noun](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Noun+D&cauthor_id=39757452) [10](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-10), [Ximena Garcia](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Garcia+X&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Maysam R Homsi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Homsi+MR&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Maria Puerto-Torres](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Puerto-Torres+M&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Asya Agulnik](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Agulnik+A&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Justin N Baker](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Baker+JN&cauthor_id=39757452) [11](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-11), [Miguela A Caniza](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Caniza+MA&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Michael J McNeil](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=McNeil+MJ&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Ibrahim Qaddoumi](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Qaddoumi+I&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Guillermo Chantada](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Chantada+G&cauthor_id=39757452) [9](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-9) [12](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-12), [Carlos Rodríguez-Galindo](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Rodr%C3%ADguez-Galindo+C&cauthor_id=39757452) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39757452/#full-view-affiliation-1)

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**Abstract**

There is currently a global shortage of healthcare professionals equipped to handle the rising burden of childhood cancer. St. Jude Global is an initiative to improve survival rates of children with cancer worldwide while improving access to quality care. One of the overriding goals of St. Jude Global is focused on education: the training of the clinical workforce needed to expand quality care for all children with cancer. Herein, we describe the St. Jude Global Academy (SJGA) and its programs. The three main workstreams of the SJGA are: clinical training programs, courses, and distance learning. St. Jude collaborates with eight institutions in seven low- and middle-income countries to train pediatric subspecialists. Each year, approximately 20 new fellows start at these clinical training programs. To date, 92 specialists have been trained. The SJGA's courses create educational opportunities that provide a structured learning experience in key areas that are relevant to pediatric cancer care. To date, 1081 participants from 372 institutions in 84 countries have successfully completed these educational opportunities. Cure4Kids is the SJGA's distance learning platform. Over 9000 healthcare professionals in 177 countries use Cure4Kids. The platform receives 1400 visits and over 13,000 page views per day. The SJGA's multifaceted approach encompasses various disciplines and skills, providing healthcare professionals from around the world the skills to address the needs of children diagnosed with cancer in their respected institutions. These efforts are essential for building workforce capacity to improve outcomes.

Kidney Int. 2025 Jan 23:S0085-2538(25)00062-6. doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2024.08.040. Online ahead of print.

**Many strategies enabling us to optimize kidney care may also be planet-friendly**

[Piccoli Giorgina Barbara](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Barbara+PG&cauthor_id=39862970) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39862970/#full-view-affiliation-1), [Garcia-Garcia Guillermo](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Guillermo+GG&cauthor_id=39862970) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39862970/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Salomone Mario](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Mario+S&cauthor_id=39862970) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39862970/#full-view-affiliation-3), [Chavez-Iñiguez Jonathan Samuel](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Jonathan+Samuel+CI&cauthor_id=39862970) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39862970/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Gómez-Fregoso Juan Alberto](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Juan+Alberto+GF&cauthor_id=39862970) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39862970/#full-view-affiliation-2), [Torreggiani Massimo](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Massimo+T&cauthor_id=39862970) [4](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39862970/#full-view-affiliation-4)

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* DOI: [10.1016/j.kint.2024.08.040](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2024.08.040)

Free article

**Abstract**

Kidney replacement therapy (KRT) is one of the most energy-consuming and waste-producing medical treatments. Reducing the need of dialysis is therefore an environmentally friendly choice. However, preferring prevention, lifestyle-related interventions and patient education to drugs is time consuming and most physicians are already overburdened by the many demands of routine clinical practice. In this mini review, we discuss the role that could be played by prevention, diet and non-pharmacological interventions in reducing the impact of care of chronic kidney disease and KRT. Although evaluating the environmental impact of CKD and KRT is extremely complicated, the need for rethinking all the steps in current nephrology practice to preserve our planet's health is urgent, and shifting from a "drug prescription" model to a "time prescription" one would benefit both our patients and the environment.

**Keywords:** drugs; environment; green nephrology; hemodialysis; kidney transplantation; peritoneal dialysis.

Eur Ann Allergy Clin Immunol . 2025 Jan 2. doi: 10.23822/EurAnnACI.1764-1489.382. Online ahead of print.

**Rhinitis or asthma among adults as associated factors with symptoms of depression**

[T I Bedolla-Pulido](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Bedolla-Pulido+TI&cauthor_id=39745419) [1](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39745419/#full-view-affiliation-1), [J Morales-Romero](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Morales-Romero+J&cauthor_id=39745419) [2](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39745419/#full-view-affiliation-2), [N A Pulido-Guillén](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Pulido-Guill%C3%A9n+NA&cauthor_id=39745419) [3](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39745419/#full-view-affiliation-3), [M E De Alba-Márquez](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=De+Alba-M%C3%A1rquez+ME&cauthor_id=39745419) [4](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39745419/#full-view-affiliation-4), [M Robles-Figueroa](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Robles-Figueroa+M&cauthor_id=39745419) [5](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39745419/#full-view-affiliation-5), [M Bedolla-Barajas](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=Bedolla-Barajas+M&cauthor_id=39745419) [6](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39745419/#full-view-affiliation-6)

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Free article

**Abstract**

**Background.** It has been observed that diseases such as rhinitis and asthma not only affect the physical health of individuals but can also significantly impact their psychological well-being. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between allergic rhinitis (AR), non-allergic rhinitis (NAR), and asthma with symptoms of depression in adults. **Methods.** Comparative cross-sectional study. Adult subjects diagnosed with AR, NAR or asthma were selected and a fourth group of apparently healthy individuals (control group) was recruited. Study subjects were included consecutively. Multivariate binary logistic regression models were used to investigate the association of the diseases in this study (AR, NAR or asthma) with the 21 symptoms of depression from the Beck Depression Inventory-II. The adjusted odds ratio (aOR) was used as the test statistic. **Results.** A total of 257 participants (60% women; mean age 33.2 years) were included and compared cross-sectionally in four groups: AR (n=59), NAR (n=42), asthma (n=80), and a control group (n=76). In women, asthma and allergic rhinitis were associated with loss of energy and tiredness or fatigue. On the contrary, among men, neither asthma nor allergic rhinitis showed an association with the variables analyzed. However, anxiety showed an association as a risk factor for symptoms of depression in both sexes. **Conclusions.** Our study reveals for the first time that although the spectrum of symptoms of depression is broad, rhinitis and asthma are only related to some of them.

**Keywords:** Asthma; adult; allergic rhinitis; depression; energy loss; fatigue; pessimism; sleep; sleep habits.

Childs Nerv Syst. 2025 Jan 11;41(1):90. doi: 10.1007/s00381-024-06715-y.

**Long-term epidemiological trends in (primary) pediatric central nervous system tumors: a 25-year cohort analysis in Western Mexico**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Central nervous system tumors (CNSTs) represent a significant oncological challenge in pediatric populations, particularly in developing regions where access to diagnostic and therapeutic resources is limited.

**Methods:** This research investigates the epidemiology, histological classifications, and survival outcomes of CNST in a cohort of pediatric patients aged 0 to 19 years within a 25-year retrospective study at the Civil Hospital of Guadalajara, Mexico, from 1999 to 2024.

**Results:** Data was analyzed from 273 patients who met inclusion criteria, revealing a higher incidence in males (51.6%) with a mean age at diagnosis of 8.2 years. Histological analysis revealed gliomas as the most common type (52.7%), followed by embryonal tumors (28.6%). High-grade tumors (WHO grade 4) comprised 49.8% of cases, demonstrating significantly poorer survival outcomes (median overall survival of 13.5 months) compared to lower-grade tumors (up to 57 months). The predominance of tumors in the supratentorial region and the notable differences in survival outcomes by tumor type underscore the varied impact of geographical and socioeconomic factors on pediatric oncology in Mexico.

**Conclusion:** This study highlights the critical need for improved healthcare infrastructure and early diagnosis initiatives, as well as the importance of targeted research to address disparities in treatment and outcomes for pediatric CNST in this region.

**Keywords:** Central nervous system tumors; Epidemiology; Pediatric oncology.

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**Analysis of IL10 gene promoter haplotypes and changes in mRNA expression and soluble levels in patients with basal cell carcinoma**

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**Abstract**

Interleukin-10 (IL-10) is an immunomodulatory molecule that may play an immunosuppressive role in nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC), specifically basal cell carcinoma (BCC). We analyzed the role of IL10 promoter variants in genetic determinants of BCC susceptibility and their association with IL10 mRNA and IL-10 serum levels. Three promoter variants (- 1082 A > G, - 819 T > C, and - 592 A > C) were examined in 250 BCC patients and 250 reference group (RG) individuals. IL10 relative gene expression was evaluated in total leucocytes in peripheral blood, and IL-10 levels were quantified in serum. The allelic and genotypic frequencies did not show significant differences between the groups. However, haplotype analysis revealed that the ATA haplotype was associated with a decreased risk of BCC (OR: 0.73, 95% CI 0.56-0.95, p = 0.02), whereas the ATC and ACA haplotypes were associated with an increased risk for the neoplasia (OR: 4.15, 95% CI 1.56-11.04, p < 0.01, and OR: 3.51, 95% CI 1.33-9.29, p < 0.01, respectively). BCC patients showed a 0.09-fold reduction in IL10 mRNA expression compared to the RG. Significant differences were in IL-10 median serum levels between the RG and BCC patients (0.4 vs 0.64 pg/mL, p = 0.02). Significant median serum differences were also observed between low- and high-grade histopathological BCC (0.34 vs 1.35 pg/mL, p = 0.02). The ATA, ATC, and ACA haplotypes, and serum IL-10 levels, could be markers of susceptibility to BCC in Western Mexican individuals. BCC patients had higher serum IL-10 levels than the RG, with levels increasing with the severity of lesions, confirming the role of IL-10 in immunosuppression in neoplasia.

**Keywords:** Basocellular carcinoma; Cytokines; Gene expression; Haplotypes; Interleukin-10; Skin cancer

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**Simplified Medication Adherence Questionnaire (SMAQ) for People Living With HIV in a National Hospital in Mexico: Instrument Validation Study**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Adherence to antiretroviral therapy is a critical component in achieving viral suppression in people living with HIV in addition to increasing overall quality of life. Several indirect methods have been used to measure adherence including the Simplified Medication Adherence Questionnaire (SMAQ).

**Objective:** The objective of this study is to evaluate the reliability and validity of the SMAQ in men living with HIV/AIDS attending a Mexican national hospital.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional analytical design study was carried out in a Mexican National Hospital in Jalisco, including men aged >18 years with at least 3 months of antiretroviral treatment, excluding those with cognitive difficulties in answering the survey. A minimum sample size was calculated to detect the contribution of the variables within the model. The analysis included descriptive tests, confirmatory factor analysis, reliability and validity assessment, correlation between adherence and viral load, and association between viral load and adherence.

**Results:** The final analysis included a total of 260 patients with a mean age of 43 (SD 12) years and an average of 8.97 (SD 6.33) years on antiretroviral treatment. The SMAQ showed sufficient structural validity (comparative fit index=1, root-mean-square error of approximation=0, 90% CI 0-0.085) with satisfactory factor loadings on most questions except item 2 (Do you always take your medication at the prescribed time?). The reliability of the scale is acceptable (Cronbach α=0.702, ω=0.718). Adherence correlated with viral load significantly but not with recent TCD4 lymphocyte levels. Patients classified as adherent were three times more likely to be undetectable than nonadherent patients (odds ratio 3.31, 95% CI 1.13-9.64, P=.04).

**Conclusions:** The SMAQ represents an adequate tool to assess adherence in men living with HIV in the Mexican context, this will contribute to this study and compression of adherence to establish future intervention programs.

**Keywords:** HIV; Hispanic; Mexico; SMAQ; STI; Spanish; adherence; cross sectional; drugs; medication; pharmacotherapy; questionnaires; scales; sexually transmitted infection; simplified medication adherence questionnaire; surveys; treatment adherence; validation; viral load.

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**Cowden Syndrome and Oral Lesions: A Case Report Using MLPA**

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND Cowden syndrome is a genetic disorder that predisposes individuals to cancer and is characterized by hamartomas derived from 3 germ layers. Although the clinical signs can be pathognomonic, diagnosis is often aided by biopsies, histopathological examination of oral and cutaneous lesions, and genetic studies, including multiple ligation-dependent probe amplification (MLPA). CASE REPORT We report a case of a 35-year-old woman who manifested with multiple lesions in the buccal mucosa, dorsum of the tongue, and gums, along with papillomatous papules on her facial skin and the dorsal surfaces of her hands. These lesions were identified as hamartomas. Laboratory tests, including blood biometry, blood chemistry, and coagulation profiles, returned results within normal ranges. Her medical history revealed uterine fibroids, raising suspicion of Cowden syndrome. A genetic consultation confirmed the diagnosis, revealing a heterozygous PTEN deletion. CONCLUSIONS This case illustrates the importance of a multidisciplinary approach in diagnosing Cowden syndrome, especially the role of dental professionals in recognizing early clinical signs. Early diagnosis through genetic testing is crucial due to the patient's elevated risk of malignancies. Healthcare providers must remain vigilant to syndromes such as Cowden syndrome, particularly in patients with relevant family histories, to ensure timely intervention and comprehensive management.

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**The Brussels consensus for non-invasive ICP monitoring when invasive systems are not available in the care of TBI patients (the B-ICONIC consensus, recommendations, and management algorithm)**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Invasive systems are commonly used for monitoring intracranial pressure (ICP) in traumatic brain injury (TBI) and are considered the gold standard. The availability of invasive ICP monitoring is heterogeneous, and in low- and middle-income settings, these systems are not routinely employed due to high cost or limited accessibility. The aim of this consensus was to develop recommendations to guide monitoring and ICP-driven therapies in TBI using non-invasive ICP (nICP) systems.

**Methods:** A panel of 41 experts, that regularly use nICP systems for guiding TBI care, was established. Three scoping and four systematic reviews with meta-analysis were performed summarizing the current global-literature evidence. A modified Delphi method was applied for the development of recommendations. An in-person meeting with group discussions and voting was conducted. Strong recommendations were defined for an agreement of at least 85%. Weak recommendations were defined for an agreement of 75-85%.

**Results:** A total of 34 recommendations were provided (32 Strong, 2 Weak) divided into three domains: general consideration for nICP use, management of ICP using nICP methods and thresholds of nICP tools for escalating/de-escalating treatment. We developed four clinical algorithms for escalating treatment and heatmaps for de-escalating treatment.

**Conclusions:** Using a mixed-method approach involving literature review and an in-person consensus by experts, a set of recommendations designed to assist clinicians managing TBI patients using nICP systems plus clinical assessment, in the presence or absence of brain imaging, were built. Further clinical studies are required to validate the potential use of these recommendations in the daily clinical practice.

**Keywords:** Automated pupillometry; Non-invasive intracranial pressure; Optic nerve sheath diameter; Transcranial Doppler; Traumatic brain injury.

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**Genomic characteristics and molecular epidemiology of MRSA from medical centers in Mexico: Results from the Invifar network**

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**Abstract**

**Introduction:** The methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) genome varies by geographical location. This study aims to determine the genomic characteristics of MRSA using whole-genome sequencing (WGS) data from medical centers in Mexico and to explore the associations between antimicrobial resistance genes and virulence factors.

**Methods:** This study included 27 clinical isolates collected from sterile sites at eight centers in Mexico in 2022 and 2023. Antibiotic susceptibility testing was performed using VITEK 2. In addition, WGS was performed using a NovaSeq platform, and a bioinformatic analysis was conducted using several tools.

**Results:** In this study, 21 strains were CC5, five were CC8, and one was CC93. Moreover, six strains were identified as ST5(CC5)-MRSA-IIa- t895, four strains were found to be ST1011(CC5)-MRSA-IIa-t895, five strains were found to be ST1011(CC5)-MRSA-IIa-t9364, one strain was found to be ST1011(CC5)-MRSA-IIa-t8116, another was found to be ST1011(CC5)-MRSA-IIa-t62, three were found to be ST8(CC8)-MRSA-IVa-t8, one strain was ST5(CC5)-MRSA-IVa-t2, one strain was as ST93(CC93)-MRSA-IVa-t3949, two strains were ST9003(CC8)-MRSA-IVa-t18492, and three strains were ST9034(CC5)-MRSA-V-t2. All SCCmec IIa strains showed resistance to levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin, and all but two strains were resistant to clindamycin. Among the strains that harbored the type IIa cassette, most had the aadD, blaZ, and ermA\_SDS genes and the erm A gene. Multiple genes for adhesion, enzymes, immune evasion, and secretion system were detected, regardless of SCCmec type. Of the SCCmec IVa strains, most harbored the Panton-Valentine leukocidin encoding genes.

**Conclusion:** In this study, the most frequently detected CC was CC5, followed by CC8, and CC93, and the most frequently detected MRSA ST was ST1011, followed by ST5. Most SCCmec elements were found to be type IIa, followed by type IVa. High MIC values were observed for ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, and clindamycin, particularly within SCCmec IIa. Of the SCCmec IVa strains, most harbored the lukS-PV and lukF-PV genes.

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**PtpA protein from Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis as a potential marker of rheumatoid arthritis in humans**

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**Abstract**

Studies have noted the connection between Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis (MAP) and autoimmunity. MAP is an intracellular pathogen that infects and multiplies in macrophages. To overcome the hostile environment elicited by the macrophage, MAP secretes a battery of virulence factors to neutralize the toxic effects of the macrophage. One of the virulence factors is the Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase A (PtpA), a protein secreted by MAP that interferes in the phago-lysosome fusion, rendering the pathogen unnoticed in the cytoplasm of the macrophage. This study aimed to assess the presence of PtpA antibodies in the sera of Mexican individuals with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and investigate its possible use as a biomarker for disease activity. We compared RA patients (n = 100) to control subjects (CS) (n = 100) by assessing specific immune responses to PtpA (the antigen) by an indirect ELISA method. Results showed a significant difference in PtpA levels between RA and CS, with RA patients having a median OD of 0.4645 compared to 0.1372 in CS. Antibodies against PtpA were present in 95% of RA patients and 16% of CS (AUC = 0.9163, p = 0.0001). Male control subjects showed higher PtpA reactivity than female CS. The Disease Activity Score (DAS-28) analysis showed that individuals with moderate to high disease activity had lower levels of PtpA reactivity. The results suggest a potential connection between RA and MAP infection.

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**Unveiling a pathogenic *FANCA* gene variant in a Mexican family with Fanconi anemia through next‑generation sequencing**

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**Abstract**

Fanconi anemia (FA) is the most common hereditary bone marrow failure syndrome, with an incidence of 1 in 5,000,000. This disease is caused by an alteration in one of the 23 genes associated with the FA/BRCA DNA repair pathway, which is responsible for repairing interstrand bridges generated during homologous recombination. FA has been associated with a predisposition to other types of neoplasm. The current study aimed to present a pathogenic variant in *FANCA* observed in three Mexican siblings, as detected by next-generation sequencing (NGS). The results of an induced chromosomal breakage test showed chromosomal breaks and radial figures, which were compatible with FA, and a normal karyotype. NGS TruSight Hereditary Cancer Panel analysis resulted in the *FANCA:*c.3931\_3932delAG variant being classified as pathogenic according to bioinformatics analysis. The present study reports a pathogenic variant in *FANCA* that was found in a Mexican family with FA, in which one of the siblings exhibited a suggestive mucosa-assisted lymphoid tissue lymphoma, which is an atypical presentation of neoplasia associated with FA.

**Keywords:** FANCA; Fanconi anemia; Mexican family; pathogenic variant.

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**Association Between Functional Dyspepsia and Binge Eating Disorder: A Frequent, Often Overlooked Overlap Clinical Presentation**

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**Abstract**

**Background/aims:** This study aims to investigate the association between Binge Eating Disorder and functional dyspepsia in a Mexican population, focusing on symptomatology and demographic characteristics.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study on 1016 subjects, evaluating binge eating disorder (BED) and functional dyspepsia based on the Rome IV criteria. Data collection included sociodemographic information, gastrointestinal symptom severity, and anxiety/depression screening using validated tools. A multivariate logistic regression analysis with the χ2 test was conducted for comparison analysis.

**Results:** The prevalence of dyspepsia in BED was 53.6% (95% CI, 46-56). Postprandial fullness (OR, 1.52; 95% CI, 1.06-2.17; *P* = 0.021) and overlap syndrome (OR, 1.80; 95% CI, 1.25-2.60; *P* = 0.002) were significantly associated with BED. Patients with BED also presented more severe postprandial distress syndrome (*P* = 0.027). Anxiety was prevalent in BED patients, while depression was more prominent in patients with BED and dyspepsia overlap.

**Conclusions:** BED patients have a high prevalence of dyspepsia with an association between postprandial fullness and this eating disorder. BED appears to be more prevalent in younger individuals and males. These findings underscore the importance of considering dyspepsia in the management of BED and highlight the need for further research on this association.

**Keywords:** Dyspepsia; Feeding and eating disorders; Gastrointestinal diseases.

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**Population-Level SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR Cycle Threshold Values and Their Relationships with COVID-19 Transmission and Outcome Metrics: A Time Series Analysis Across Pandemic Years**

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**Abstract**

This study investigates the relationship between SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR cycle threshold (Ct) values and key COVID-19 transmission and outcome metrics across five years of the pandemic in Jalisco, Mexico. Utilizing a comprehensive time-series analysis, we evaluated weekly median Ct values as proxies for viral load and their temporal associations with positivity rates, reproduction numbers (Rt), hospitalizations, and mortality. Cross-correlation and lagged regression analyses revealed significant lead-lag relationships, with declining Ct values consistently preceding surges in positivity rates and hospitalizations, particularly during the early phases of the pandemic. Granger causality tests and vector autoregressive modeling confirmed the predictive utility of Ct values, highlighting their potential as early warning indicators. The study further observed a weakening association in later pandemic stages, likely influenced by the emergence of new variants, hybrid immunity, changes in human behavior, and diagnostic shifts. These findings underscore the value of Ct values as scalable tools for public health surveillance and highlight the importance of contextualizing their analysis within specific epidemiological and temporal frameworks. Integrating Ct monitoring into surveillance systems could enhance pandemic preparedness, improve outbreak forecasting, and strengthen epidemiological modeling.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 transmission dynamics; SARS-CoV-2 cycle threshold (Ct); cycle threshold (Ct) predictive value; epidemiological predictors; respiratory viral trends; time series analysis.