

Title: The Preventive Effects of Boron-Based Gel on Radiation Dermatitis in Patients Being Treated for Breast Cancer: A Phase III Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial

استنادات

Author(s): Sahin, F., Pirouzpanah, M.B., Bijanpour, H., (...), Alizade-Harakiyan, M., Nejad, F.S.

Published/Type: 2022 / Original Article

Journal: [Oncology Research and Treatment](#), 45(4), pp. 197-204

Abstract: Introduction: Radiation dermatitis (RD) is a side effect of radiation therapy (RT) which is experienced by over 90% of patients being treated for breast cancer. The current clinical trial was conducted to measure the preventative effects of a boron-based gel on several different clinical outcomes (dermatitis, erythema, dry desquamation, and moist desquamation) after 25 radiotherapy sessions. Methods: This research used a double-blind parallel-group design with a placebo control (n = 76) and randomized...

Altmetrics

Title: Main approaches to enhance radiosensitization in cancer cells by nanoparticles: A systematic review

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استنادات

Author(s): Abdollahi, B.B., Malekzadeh, R., Azar, F.P., (...), Hamishehkar, H.,

Farajollahi, A.R.

Published/Type: 2021 / Review

Journal: [Advanced  
Pharmaceutical  
Bulletin](#), 11(2), pp.  
212-223

Abstract: In recent years, high atomic number nanoparticles (NPs) have emerged as promising radio-enhancer agents for cancer radiation therapy due to their unique properties. Multi-disciplinary studies have demonstrated the potential of NPs-based radio-sensitizers to improve cancer therapy and tumor control at cellular and molecular levels. However, studies have shown that the dose enhancement effect of the NPs depends on the beam energy, NPs type, NPs size, NPs concentration, cell lines, and NPs delivery...

Title: Capability of  
NIPAM polymer  
gel in recording  
dose from the  
interaction of  $^{10}\text{B}$   
and thermal  
neutron in BNCT

Author(s): Khajeali, A., Reza  
Farajollahi, A.,  
Kasesaz, Y., (...),  
Khalili, A.,  
Naseri, A.

۶  
استنادات

Published/Type: 2015 / Original  
Article

Journal: [Applied Radiation  
and Isotopes](#), 105,  
pp. 257-263

Abstract: The capability of N-isopropylacrylamide (NIPAM) polymer gel to record the dose resulting from boron neutron capture reaction in BNCT was determined. In this regard, three compositions of the gel with different concentrations of  $^{10}\text{B}$  were prepared and exposed to gamma radiation and thermal neutrons. Unlike irradiation with gamma rays, the boron-loaded gels irradiated by neutron exhibited sensitivity enhancement compared with the gels without  $^{10}\text{B}$ . It was also found that the neutron...

Title: Monte Carlo calculation of  
shielded colpostat effect on rectum  
received dose in high dose rate

۱  
استنادات

brachytherapy with Cobalt-60 sources

Author(s): Mesbahi, A., Haghzadeh, A., Naseri, A.R., Shirazi, A.R.

Published/Type: 2015 / Original Article

Journal: [International Journal of Radiation Research](#), 13(2), pp. 165-171

Abstract: Background: In the current study the effect of shielded colpostat on rectum received dose was calculated in cervical brachytherapy using Monte Carlo (MC) method. Materials and Methods: Two <sup>60</sup>Co sources of GZP6 brachytherapy unit used for intracavitary treatments were simulated using MCNPX Monte Carlo code. Also the two types of colpostats including shielded and unshielded were simulated inside a water phantom. The radial dose function, depth doses and dose distribution around sources were calculated...

FWCI: 0

Title: Monte Carlo calculation of shielded colpostat effect on rectum received dose in high dose rate brachytherapy with Cobalt-60 sources

Author(s): Mesbahi, A., Haghzadeh, A., Naseri, A.R., Shirazi, A.R.

Published/Type: 2015 / Original Article

Journal: [International Journal of Radiation Research](#), 13(2), pp. 165-171

Abstract: Background: In the current study the effect of shielded colpostat on rectum received dose was calculated in cervical brachytherapy using Monte Carlo (MC) method. Materials and Methods: Two <sup>60</sup>Co sources of GZP6 brachytherapy unit used for intracavitary treatments were simulated using MCNPX Monte Carlo code. Also the two types of colpostats including shielded and unshielded were simulated inside a water phantom. The radial dose function, depth doses and dose distribution around sources were calculated...

FWCI: 0

Title: Impact of tumor length on survival for patients

۱  
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with  
resected  
esophageal  
cancer

Author(s): Mirinezhad,  
S.K.,  
Jangjoo,  
A.G.,  
Seyednejad,  
F., (...),  
Farhang, S.,  
Somi, M.H.

Published/Type: 2014 /  
Original  
Article

Journal: [Asian  
Pacific  
Journal of  
Cancer  
Prevention](#),  
15(2), pp. 691-  
694

Abstract: Background: Tumor length in patients with esophageal cancer (EC) has recently received great attention. However, its prognostic role for EC is controversial. The purpose of our study was to characterize the prognostic value of tumor length in EC patients and offer the optimum cut-off point of tumor length by reliable statistical methods. Materials and Methods: A retrospective analysis was conducted on 71 consecutive patients with EC who underwent surgery. ROC curve analysis was used to determine...

Title: Influence of  
chemoradio  
therapeutic  
strategies and  
factors on the five  
years survival of  
patients with  
esophageal cancer

Author(s): Mirinezhad, S.K.,  
Somi, M.H.,  
Seyednezhad, F.,  
(...), Naseri, B.,

۱  
استنادات

- Naghashi, S.
- Published/Type: 2014 / Original Article
- Journal: [Journal of Isfahan Medical School](#), 32(291), pp. 982-990
- Abstract: Background: Iran is one of the areas with higher incidence of esophageal cancer in the world. The survival benefit of surgery followed by adjuvant therapy has been demonstrated and widely accepted as a standard therapy in other gastrointestinal malignancies. Definitive chemo radiotherapy (DCRT) is used for locally advanced esophageal cancer and for inoperable tumors thus is an alternative to surgical treatment. The purpose of the current study is to evaluate the effects of Definitive therapy and adjuvant...
- Title: Survival in patients treated with definitive chemo-radiotherapy for non-metastatic esophageal cancer in north-west Iran
- Author(s): Mirinezhad, S.K., Somi, M.H., Seyednezhad, F., (...), Naseri, A.R., Nasiri, B.
- Published/Type: 2013 / Original Article
- Journal: [Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention](#), 14(3), pp. 1677-1680
- Abstract: Background: Areas of Iran have among the highest incidences of esophageal cancer in the world. Definitive chemo-radiotherapy (DCRT) is used for locally advanced esophageal cancer and for inoperable tumors as an alternative to surgical treatment. Materials and Methods: This retrospective study was conducted in North- West Iran 2006-2011, including 267 consecutive patients with non-metastatic esophageal cancer. Eligible inoperable patients were treated with DCRT or definitive

radiotherapy (DRT) alone....

Title: Impact of postoperative chemoradiotherapy and chemoradiotherapy alone for esophageal cancer in north- west iran

Author(s): Mirinezhad, S.K.,  
Somi, M.H.,  
Shirmohamadi, M.,  
(...), Naseri, A.R.,  
Nasiri, B.

Published/Type: 2013 / Original Article

Journal: [Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention](#), 14(6), pp. 3921-3924

Abstract: Background: To investigate the role of surgical treatment for locally advanced esophageal cancer, we compared the outcomes of chemoradiotherapy alone (CRT) to postoperative chemoradiotherapy (S/CRT), using, Regional Radiotherapy Center, database. Materials and Methods: This retrospective study was conducted in North-West of Iran, included of 255 consecutive patients with esophageal cancer. Eligible operable and non-operable, were treated with S/CRT and CRT respectively. Radiotherapy (RT) was delivered...

Title: Influencing factors on reproducibility and stability of MRI NIPAM polymer gel dosimeter

Author(s): Pak, F.,  
Farajollahi, A.,  
Movafaghi, A.,  
Naseri, A.

Published/Type: 2013 / Original Article

۳  
استنادات

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استنادات

Journal: [BioImpacts](#), 3(4), pp. 163-168

Abstract: Introduction: At present, the polymer gel dosimeter is considered to be the best possible dosimeter for measuring 3-dimensional radiation dose distribution in radiotherapy. These gels are normally toxic; therefore, manufacturing, handling and discarding them require special attention. In order to find less toxic recipe, N-isopropyle acrylamide polymer gel (NIPAM) was introduced. In this study, the reproducibility and stability of NIPAM polymer gel dose response together with some influencing factors...

Title: Survival rate and prognostic factors of esophageal cancer in East Azerbaijan province, North-west of Iran

Author(s): Mirinezhad, S.K.,  
Somi, M.H.,  
Jangjoo, A.G., (...),  
Naseri, A.R.,  
Nasiri, B.

Published/Type: 2012 / Original Article

Journal: [Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention](#), 13(7), pp. 3451-3454

Abstract: Background: Esophageal cancer in Iran is the sixth most common cancer and is particularly important in east Azerbaijan. The aim of this study was to calculate survival rates and define prognostic factors in esophageal cancer patients. Methods: In this study, all patients with esophageal cancer registered in the Radiation Therapy Center, during March 2006 to March 2011, were analyzed and followed up for vital status. Data were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method and the Cox proportional hazard...

۲۱  
استنادات

عنوان: فراوانی و عوامل موثر بر مشکلات سیستم اسکلتی عضلانی و عصبی اندام فوقانی ناشی از رادیوتراپی در زنان مبتلا به سرطان پستان

محل اجرا: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، واحد توسعه تحقیقات بالینی بیمارستان شهدا، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

نوع: نظام سلامت / پایان نامه

پژوهشگران: محمد رضا سینا عبرت خواهان  
علیرضا ناصری محرمی

IR.TBZMED.REC.1400.1157 کد اخلاق/IRCT:

تاریخها: ۲۱/۷/۱۴۰۰ تصویب: ارسال  
۲۲/۴/۱۴۰۱

مطالعه حاضر، یک مطالعه توصیفی خواهد بود که با مشارکت زنان کاندید رادیوتراپی پستان انجام خواهد شد. زنان مراجعه کننده به کلینیک های رادیوتراپی وابسته به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز با رعایت معیارهای ورود و خروج، مورد ارزیابی قرار خواهند گرفت. تعداد ۱۰۰ زن مورد ارزیابی قرار خواهند گرفت. شرکت کنندگان به روش نمونه گیری در دسترس و مبتنی بر اهداف مطالعه مورد ارزیابی قرار خواهند گرفت. اطلاعات دموگرافیک بیماران و تست های کلینیکی مرتبط با ضایعه استفاده خواهد شد. اطلاعات دموگرافیک شامل سن، وزن، قد، سمت جراحی شده، سمت درگیر مشکلات اسکلتی عضلانی، انواع درمان های انجام شده، سابقه شیمی درمانی و تعداد جلسات شیمی درمانی، تعداد جاسات رادیوتراپی، ابتلا به دیابت، سابقه فشار خون، سابقه اختلالات تیروئیدی و سابقه مصرف سیگار خواهند بود. از تست های فیزیکی برای تشخیص مشکلات اسکلتی عضلانی استفاده خواهد شد که در هر عارضه مثبت شدن حداقل یک تست به معنای مشکل اسکلتی عضلانی در آن ناحیه می باشد. تمامی نتایج هر فرد در فرم جمع آوری اطلاعاتی که به منظور اهداف این پژوهش طراحی شده است ثبت خواهد شد و در نهایت داده ها ارزیابی خواهند شد

عنوان: بررسی حساسیت پرتویی حاصل از چارچوب های آلی-فلزی بر پایه یون آهن بارگذاری شده با داروی پاکلی تاکسل در پرتو درمانی سرطان سینه

محل اجرا: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، مرکز تحقیقات علوم تغذیه، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز  
نوع: نظام سلامت / پایان نامه

پژوهشگران: علیرضا ناصری، علیرضا فرج الهی، مرجان قربانی، زهره دلیری سوسفی

IR.TBZMED.REC.1400.1065

IRCT: کد اخلاق

تاریخها: ۶/۱۱/۱۴۰۰: ۱۷/۸/۱۴۰۰ تصویب: ارسال

این مطالعه در محیط آزمایشگاه و با استفاده از رده سلولی سرطان- سینه -MCF7 انجام خواهد شد. سلول های سرطانی سینه در محیط کشت RPMI حاوی ۱۰% سرم جنینی، در دمای ۳۷°C و CO<sub>2</sub> ۵% کشت داده می شوند. نانو MOF های آهنی حامل داروی شیمی درمانی پاکلی تاکسل (PTX) به عنوان حساس کننده ی پرتویی و عامل القای ROS مورد استفاده قرار خواهد گرفت. گروه های سلولی مورد مطالعه شامل گروه کنترل، گروه تحت درمان با پاکلی تاکسل، گروه تحت درمان با نانو Fe-MOF ها و گروه سلولی تحت درمان با Fe-MOF (چارچوب های آلی فلزی بر پایه آهن) حاوی پاکلی تاکسل می باشند که در حضور و عدم حضور پرتو مورد تحقیق و بررسی قرار خواهند گرفت. نمونه های تهیه شده جهت پرتودهی با دوزهای ۲، ۴ و ۸ گری و با انرژی های ۶ و ۱۵ و یا ۱۸ مگاالتاژ به بیمارستان مدنی انتقال داده خواهند شد، سپس جهت تعیین میزان بقاء سلولی از آزمون MTT استفاده خواهد شد.