

CONCLUSION

An abdominal wall endometrioma needs to be considered in the differential diagnosis of any woman of reproductive age presenting with a painful abdominal wall mass and a history of uterine surgery via an abdominal incision.

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Dyslexia: The faceless threat of patient safety in clinical chemistry laboratories

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The Greek word dyslexia means poor language. The World Federation of Neurology defines dyslexia as “a disorder manifested by difficulty in learning to read despite conventional instruction, adequate intelligence and socio-cultural opportunity”.¹ Dyslexia can be either hereditary or acquired with prevalence rates ranging from 5 to 10 percent to 17.5 percent.^{2,3} The hallmark of dyslexics is transposing letters and or numbers (i.e., reading the relative formula of the genius Albert Einstein as 2CM=E).

The impact of dyslexia on reading and writing letters, numbers and symbols in the blood banking field was previously reported.⁴ Since the numbers and abbreviated letters are vital elements in the field of practical clinical chemistry, hence, the aim of this communication is to nudge the laboratories and medical schools about the possible dyslexic’s

reading and writing problems in clinical chemistry laboratories:

1. Transposing absorbencies letters in the Beer’s law Ast / At.
2. Substituting the number “6” for “2” and vice versa while reading and writing the standard concentration of total protein.
3. Difficulties in calculation of $\Delta A / \text{min}$ in CK assay. First, adding absorbencies in place of subtraction. Second, difficulties in ordering absorbencies.
4. Reading LDH test as HDL.

Flagging of laboratory errors and improving the patient safety is a priority with all medical laboratories. Therefore, all sources of errors should be minimized or eliminated. Screening and identifying dyslexics’ problems among medical students and staff are important hub mechanisms to minimize such errors.

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