

Medical science is advancing every day like all other branches of science. To encourage & document the changes and advancement of medical education in Bangladesh, CME is publishing CME journal which is multidisciplinary and has accommodated original articles, review and case report- representing different disciplines of medical Science.

Siam SE et al. conducted a cross sectional study on 'Aerobic bacteria and their antibiotic resistance profile in neonatal septicemia in a tertiary care hospital in Rajshahi, Bangladesh'. The study was done to identify the bacteria with their culture and sensitivity pattern. The study was done on 95 samples. About 36% were culture positive and 64% were Culture negative. Among the culture positive samples, both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria were isolated and significant proportion of them were resistant to multiple antibiotics.

A cross sectional study was conducted by Begum T et al to identify klebsiella species and their antimicrobial resistance pattern. The study was conducted on 6739 clinical Samples of urine, wound Swab/pus, sputum, blood and endotracheal aspirates. Culture positivity were as follows: urine 13.82%, blood 3.58%, Wound swab/pus 78.11%, Sputum 40% and endotracheal aspirate 64.22%. Most of the Klebsiella species were highly resistant to commonly used antibiotics.

This cross sectional study was conducted by Roy HL et al to assess the relationship between past and present academic performances of the medical students of Bangladesh. The study was performed on 436 medical students who were purposively selected from eight medical colleges of Bangladesh. The study showed that performances at premedical courses (SSC & HSC) is strongest indicators of performances in medical Education.

Khan MKA et al conducted a cross sectional study on 'Teachers' evaluation in medical colleges – teachers' views'. The study was done on 227 conveniently selected medical teachers from eight medical Colleges (both govt. & non govt.) of Bangladesh. About 90% teachers agreed to start teacher evaluation. Their suggestions for areas to be evaluated are - teaching skill, class room performance, depth of knowledge, unbiased assessment, research work & Publication. According to their suggestions, evaluators may be students, trained evaluator, senior teachers, self and peer.

A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted by Chowdhury MAU et al. on seven medical colleges, three nursing institutes, one health technology institute, several hospitals & health complexes on 'Benefits of inter-professional education for teamwork and team-based practice: Major stakeholders' views in Bangladesh'. Total participants in the study were 652. The study revealed that the majority of intern doctors, recent medical graduates, nursing students, nurses and health technologists acknowledged the benefits of inter-professional education during medical education.

Moon UT et al conducted a qualitative study on 'Essence of establishing fully equipped emergency medicine department for medical professionals: Key informant interview'. This study was done by in-depth interview from 10 emergency physicians from eight medical colleges and hospitals of Bangladesh. Eighty percent of the interviewees mentioned that learning emergency medicine is very vital for medical students. They recommended to produce competent medical graduates by establishing fully equipped separate emergency department in medical colleges.

A review article was written by Ahmed MU et al on 'Paradeniya organophosphorus poisoning scale as a severity and prognostic marker in patients with Acute Organophosphorus poisoning'. This article concluded that Paradeniya organophosphorus poisoning scale is unique and easy, not only for developing countries, but also for all, to predict the severity of acute poisoning.

Akanda MAR et al reported 'A case of extensive isolated bilateral Ankylo-blepharon filiforme adnatum in an otherwise healthy male neonate, born to healthy parents of non-consanguineous marriage. The eyelid bands of both eyes were excised at the level of each lid margin resulting in normal eye opening. So, prompt treatment is required for proper opening of eyes and to decrease the risk of amblyopia.

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