

26. Al-Muharraqi MA, Lynch C, O'Sullivan R. Medical quiz. Bahrain Medical Bulletin. 2008 //;30(4):173+91-93.

27. Darwish A, Nagaraj V, Amin E. Congenital seminal vesicle cyst in a 3 year old boy: A case report. Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society. 2008 //;20(4):180-2.

Cysts of the seminal vesicle, although rare, are well recognized clinical entities which are now seen with increasing frequency with modern pelvic imaging modalities. These cysts may be unilateral or bilateral; congenital or acquired. Seminal vesicle cysts may arise from inflammation of the seminal vesicle or from embryological remnants such as Mullarian duct. Surgical removal has been the treatment of choice either by an abdominal or laparoscopic approach. Here we present a case of seminal vesicle cyst of congenital type in a 3 year old boy, who also had a non-functioning left pelvic ectopic kidney.

28. Henari FZ. Optical nonlinearity in hydrogenated amorphous silicon-selenium film. Optics Communications. 2008 //;281(23):5894-7.

The nonlinear absorption and nonlinear refractive index of hydrogenated amorphous silicon-selenium (a-Si_{1-x}Se_x:H) film prepared by a plasma-enhanced chemical deposition process was measured using a z-scan technique. Intensity dependent transmission was observed and attributed to reverse saturation absorption (optical limiting). The thermal contribution to nonlinear refractive index is discussed. The nonlinear response time was measured by using the pump and probe technique. Reverse saturating absorption was utilized to demonstrate all optical switching. © 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

29. Henari FZ, Ali-Mohamed AY. Nonlinear refractive index measurement of tris(acetylacetonato)manganese(III) solution. Optics and Laser Technology. 2008 //;40(4):602-6.

We present the results from investigations of the nonlinear refractive index and nonlinear absorption coefficient of tris(acetylacetonato)manganese(III) solution, using Z-scan technique with a low-power continuous-wave laser at 514 nm. We demonstrate that the light-induced nonlinear refractive index variation leads to strong self-focusing and self-defocusing. A pump and probe technique was used to investigate the cause of nonlinearity. Furthermore, the nonlinear absorption effect was utilized to demonstrate all optical switching. © 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

30. Henari FZ, Dakhel AA. Linear and nonlinear optical properties of hydrogenated CdO thin films. Laser Physics. 2008 //;18(12):1557-61.

The linear and nonlinear optical properties of a CdO film post-annealed in a hydrogen atmosphere for 30 min (CdO:H) were studied. The prepared CdO and CdO:H films were characterized by X-ray diffraction and UV-VIS-NIR absorption spectroscopy. Experimental data indicated that annealing in an H₂ atmosphere slightly compresses the CdO unit cell and widens the energy gap of CdO by about 3% relative to a nonhydrogenated film. This effect can be explained by the Burstein-Moss energy effect. The nonlinear absorption and nonlinear refractive index coefficients were determined and found to be higher than the values previously determined for nonhydrogenated CdO. © 2008 Pleiades Publishing, Ltd.

31. Henari FZ, Dakhel AA. Linear and nonlinear optical properties of gold nanoparticle-Eu oxide composite thin films. Journal of Applied Physics. 2008 //;104(3).

In this work, nanogold particles incorporated onto europium oxide films at levels of 4% and 7% were fabricated by a vacuum evaporation technique on glass and silicon substrates held at 200 °C. Samples were investigated by x-ray diffraction and linear and nonlinear optical absorption. The linear optical absorption data were measured in the UV-visible-near infrared spectral regions and from these data the energy gap and the surface plasmon resonance were determined. The third order nonlinear optical properties of the nanogold particles incorporated onto europium oxide films were measured using the Z-scan technique. Nonlinear absorption and refraction were performed using a continuous wave laser at 633 nm. A large value of third order nonlinearities was obtained with the samples. © 2008 American Institute of Physics.

32. Lindsay Waters A. An ethnography of a children's renal unit: Experiences of children and young people with long-term renal illness. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*. 2008 //;17(23):3103-14.

Aim. This study explored the experience of long-term renal illness, including issues concerning compliance with treatment, from the perspectives of children and young people. **Background.** Children and young people have difficulty complying with renal treatment; research in this area usually focuses on their compliance with a narrow range of behaviours: compliance with dialysis, tablet taking and dietary and fluid restrictions. Renal compliance studies are usually premised on the assumption that children will automatically comply with treatment and/or that blame for non-compliance rests with the child and family. **Design.** The study, underpinned by a view of children as competent social agents, used ethnography to explore and describe the everyday experience of long-term renal illness. **Method.** Ethnographic fieldwork - involving participant observation, informal interviews and the use of children's drawings - took place over 16 months in a hospital renal unit comprising an inpatient ward, a haemodialysis unit and an outpatient clinic. The primary participants were 13 children; 14 carers and 36 staff members also participated. Data were interrogated through descriptive and thematic forms of analysis. **Results.** This study reveals participants' perspectives on the physical and social impact of renal treatment. It also provides a conceptualisation of life with long-term renal illness that highlights children's management of 'illness labour', their inhabitation 'renal geographical space', 'a renal body' and a 'renal social world'. **Conclusions.** These findings show how compliance with renal treatment involves particular embodied experiences that are hard for children to manage. Traditional views of compliance/non-compliance render children's embodied experience and their labour in managing dialysis, thirst and their difficulties with tablet taking irrelevant, whilst this study shows these as highly relevant to children. **Relevance to clinical practice.** The conceptualisation of children's experience arising in this study provides a new way of considering the embodied experience of children with long-term renal illness. © 2008 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.