Accidents are one of the leading causes for death among elderly people. The aim of this study is to assess the nurses' knowledge about accidents prevention among the elderly. The main results of the study are: Most nurses have insufficient knowledge about types of accidents, most nurses have insufficient knowledge about hazards 8 causes of accidents, most nurses insufficient knowledge about complications of accidents, most nurses have insufficient knowledge regarding accidents prevention. The following recommendation were suggested: Nursing care of the elderly must be conducted in a safe & competent manner. Health education should be given through massmedia regarding the first aids, especially during accident occurring among the elderly.

Skull fractures are generally classified as linear or depressed. Linear fracture is the most common type. Level of consciousness is best assessed using Glasgow coma scale, the higher the G.C.S. the better the prognosis. C.T. has become indispensable for the evaluation of head injury, Patients With Surgically evacuated mass show good outcome .
(Allergic Rhinitis)

NO : 206  
TITLE : Specific Immunoglobulin E in the Identification of Allergens in Allergic Rhinitis Patients.  
AUTHORS : Tarek Taha H. El-Meleegy  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001  

ABSTRACT

Allergic rhinitis is an IgE mediated immediate hypersensitivity reaction, in the nasal mucus, to a certain allergen. This study aims to identify the common allergens that cause immediate hypersensitivity reactions in allergic rhinitis patients through the detection of serum specific IgE against a panel of 20 allergens presumed to be common in our locality using ELISA technique. The study was conducted on 50 allergic rhinitis patients, their ages ranged from 9 to 65 years and 15 apparently healthy individuals, their ages ranged from 10 to 62 years. Feather mixture was found to be the commonest causative allergen followed by cow milk cotton and linters. Also, a positive correlation was found between patients, symptomatology and allergen positivity.

(Alopecia)

NO : 207  
TITLE : Pathogenesis of Alopecia Areata.  
AUTHORS : Eman Mohamed Kamal El-sayed Yosif  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology & Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001  

ABSTRACT

Alopecia Areata (AA) is a common, nonscarring, reversible disorder of hair loss. Although the cause of AA is not known, its believed to results from autoimmune reaction to hair follicles. AA may be associated with autoimmune disease, atopy, Down syndrome, emotional stress and foci of sepsis.
(Anaesthesia)

NO : 208
TITLE : Pre-operative Fasting and Glucose Homeostasis in Pediatric Anaesthesia.
AUTHORS : Ehab Y. Vedal
ADDRESS : Dept. of Anesthesiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to measure the effect of pre-operative fasting on blood glucose in children undergoing elective tonsillectomy and to determine the effect of intra-operative infusion of glucose free solutions as lactated Ringer’s solutions on glucose and lipid homeostasis and compared it with the intra-operative infusion of lactated Ringer’s containing 5% glucose.

(Angiography)

NO : 209
TITLE : Magnetic Resonance Angiography’s of the Head and Neck.
AUTHORS : Ehab M. Mousa
ADDRESS : Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT
MRA of the head and neck is expected to have its place between the traditional vascular imaging modalities, i.e. Doppler ultrasound and conventional angiography. MRA provides the low-risk, non-invasive advantages of Doppler, while permitting visualization of vascular structures with format resolution comparable to conventional angiography.
(Ankylosing Spondylitis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>210</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Radiculomyopathy Involvement in Ankylosing Spondylitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Diha Hatem Yosif El-Hammady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Physical Med. Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Ankylosing spondylitis is (AS) is a chronic inflammatory disease, characterized by involvement of the sacroiliac and spinal joint, peripheral arthritis and enthesisophathy. Extra-articular manifestation may be seen. Twenty-four patients with AS according to modified New York criteria were recorded in this study. Twenty healthy volunteers, age, and sex matched were used as a control group in assessing the neurophysiological studies. Different types of radiological and laboratory investigations were done during this study. The study concluded that in AS, neurological involvement appears to be a frequent finding by neurophysiological analysis. So SSEP and MMEP provide an important role in the early detection of neurological complications. We recommend initiation of treatment with NSAIDs before developing neurological complications. These findings have major implications for both the assessment and management for AS. We recommend longitudinal studies with larger sample size for further evaluation of the neurological involvement in AS patients.
This study was carried on, 30 patients (16 males and 14 females) with hypertensive thrombotic stroke. Their ages were above 40 years. All patients were admitted to Neurology Department of Assiut University Hospitals during the period of July 19th to May 1999. 30 control subjects were included. Six blood samples were taken from each patient (3 samples in the first 5 days and 3 samples on the 7th, 9th and 11th days of the attack) and one sample was taken from the controls. Each sample was separated into plasma and red blood cells and used for determination of plasma levels of lipid peroxide, nitric oxide, superoxide dismutase, vitamin C and vitamin E. Superoxide dismutase and catalase levels in red blood cells were also measured. It was observed that the plasma levels of lipid peroxide and nitric oxide were significantly higher than control subjects. Also, there was a negative correlation between their levels and the studied days. Plasma levels of superoxide dismutase showed no significant difference between patients and control subjects. Plasma levels of vitamin C and vitamin E in stroke patients were significantly decreased when compared with control subjects. Also, there was a positive correlation between their levels and the studied days. Erythrocytic catalase and superoxide dismutase levels were also significantly decreased in all studied days. Correlation study showed presence of good correlation between studied oxidants (plasma lipid peroxide and nitric oxide) throughout all studied days. Noteworthy, there was negative good correlation between studied oxidants (plasma lipid peroxides and nitric oxide) and antioxidants (plasma vit. C, plasma vit E, erythrocytic SOD). Also there was good correlations in between the studied antioxidants (plasma vit C, plasma vit E, erythrocytic SOD and catalase).
NO : 212
TITLE : Role of Apoptosis in Acute Lung Injury.
AUTHORS : Nglaa, K. Edris
ADDRESS : Dept. of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2002

ABSTRACT
Acute lung injury sever form of ARDS and leads to apoptosis with an increased level of Caspase-3 and Fas L. with increased levels of antioxidant stress in patients with acute lung injury. So can used antioxidant and antiopoptotic therapy for ARDS patients.

NO : 213
TITLE : The Value of Routine Duplex Study of Carotid Arteries in Patients with peripheral Arteriosclerosis.
AUTHORS : Gamal Genedy Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT
One hundred patients with peripheral arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities underwent carotid duplex examination to evaluate the value of routine duplex study of their extracranial carotid arteries. Atherosclerotic carotid lesions were present in 55 (55% patients). It is concluded that, duplex ultrasound provides valuable information about the degree of carotid stenosis, the velocity and character of blood flow and plaque morphology. It is cheap, noninvasive, comfortable, accurate and powerful tool and superior to angiography for assessment of extracranial carotid arteries and should be employed routinely as the primary screening test for carotid evaluation in patients with peripheral arteriosclerosis.
ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to detect and assess the value of different biochemical parameters in the serum and ascitic fluid in differential diagnosis of ascites. The study included 50 patients with ascites (26 with liver cirrhosis, 14 malignant and 10 tuberculous). Serum and ascitic fluid determination of total proteins, albumin, cholesterol, lactic dehydrogenase (LDH), Nitric Oxide (NO), ferritin and glucose.

Results: The mean value of total serum proteins and albumin was low in cirrhotic patients than in malignant and tuberculous ones but no significant difference was found between these groups. Mean values of ascitic fluid serum proteins and albumin was low in cirrhotic patients with a highly significant difference between cirrhotic and both malignant and tuberculous (P<0.0001), but no significant difference between malignant and tuberculous ascites was found.

Value of ascitic fluid cholesterol was found (26.8±5.2, 92.3±18.8 and 59.5±9.7 mg/dl) in cirrhotic, malignant and tuberculous respectively. A highly significant difference in mean value of ascitic fluid cholesterol between cirrhosis and both malignant and tuberculous groups (P<0.0001) was present and a significant difference between malignant and tuberculous (P<0.05) levels was also found.

There was no significant difference between the mean value of serum LDH between the three groups but ascitic fluid LDH was very high in malignant group than both cirrhotic and tuberculous (58.7±12.4) versus 33.2±11 and 30.2±5.6 IU/L).

There was no statistical differences between the mean levels of serum glucose in all groups but a significant (P<0.05) lower level was found in ascitic fluid of the tuberculous group compared with the other two groups.

From this study we can conclude that diagnostic paracentesis is a useful procedure. The practice of ordering a battery of tests on every ascitic fluid specimen should be abandoned. Rather, an algorithm approach should be adopted in which the result of initial analysis guide us to further relevant tests that help in arriving at the etiology of ascites.

From our result we can apply the following:

1-Ascitic fluid albumin, ascitic fluid/serum albumin, total proteins and SAAG are the best parameters for diagnosis of sterile cirrhotic ascites.

2-Ascitic fluid cholesterol and LDH in combination in addition to high ascitic fluid proteins are useful for diagnosis of malignant ascites.

3-Ascitic fluid glucose, ascitic fluid/serum glucose ratio and high ascitic fluid total proteins were preferred for diagnosing tuberculous ascites.
(Atherosclerosis)

NO : 215
TITLE : Carotid and Aortic Atherosclerosis as a Predictor of Coronary Artery Disease.
AUTHORS : Mohamed, A. Kariem
ADDRESS : Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

There is a strong relation between CAD and either carotid or aortic atherosclerotic plaques. The severity of carotid and aortic atherosclerotic plaques correlated positively with the number of the diseased vessels in coronary angiography. Presence of atherosclerotic plaques in carotid arteries as detected by TEE appears to be a good predictive of obstructive CAD, and could be used occasionally to avoid the invasive coronary angiography in some circumstances.

(Bladder Cancer)

NO : 216
TITLE : Some Biochemical Indices in Bladder Cancer.
AUTHORS : Abdel Haliem, A. A.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

The current study includes 30 patients with bladder cancer, 30 patients with benign bladder lesions and also, 14 normal subjects with healthy bladder. Blood and urine samples were taken from all patients and control stored at 70 degree. In the sera, we measured the levels of platelet – derived growth factor (PDGF), total thiol, lipid peroxide, nitric oxide, super oxide dismutase (SOD), ceruloplasmin (CP), copper, and zinc. In the urine samples we measured the concentrations of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), hyaluronic acid (HA), and hyaluronidase (HAase). It has been found that there was a significant increase in the concentrations of PDGF, HA, Haase, lipid peroxide, nitric oxide, CP, and copper. There were also a significant decrease in concentrations of SOD, total thiol, and zinc. It has been found that there were no correlation between the change in the concentrations of the pervious biochemical parameters and the tumor grading or bilharzicial infestation.
**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted in Assiut University Hospital on 45 patients undergoing lower limb orthopedic surgery to evaluate the effects of epidural tramadol on bupivacaine anaesthesia and postoperative analgesia. Patients were randomly classified into 33 groups. Group I received 20 ml bupivacaine 0.5%+10 ml 0.9% saline. Group 2: received 20 ml bupivacaine 0.5%+100 mg tramadol +8 ml saline. Group 3: received 20 ml bupivacaine + 6 ml saline. The results of these study showed no significant changes in sensory or motor block in the three groups. Blood pressure, heart rate and respiratory rates did not differ significantly. We concluded that addition of tramadol to bupivacaine epidurally proved to be efficacious for treatment of postoperative pain than the use of bupivacaine alone without serious side effects.

**ABSTRACT**

The current investigation presents a prospective intervention study. It aimed at evaluating breastfeeding promotion program, conducted in two MCH centers in Assiut; El–walidyea and Gharb El–Bald center. The program included: training of pregnant women on bases of optimal breastfeeding, training of nurses and midwives, and follow up of mother – infant pairs for 6 months after labor. Major findings included significant. Improvement in all breastfeeding indicators, as early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding. Infants’ growth and health were significantly better among intervention group. The incidence of breastfeeding problems was significantly lower among intervention group, as well as duration of lactational amenorrhea was significantly longer among intervention women.
ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is the incomparable first food for a newborn infant. In the first two years of life, feeding patterns play a fundamental role in the infant’s growth and health. Differences in patterns of breastfeeding exist within and between countries and cultures. This cross-sectional study was done to profile breastfeeding pattern in El-Boora village, Assiut district. It included 300 infants and young children less than 24 months of age. Their mothers were asked about infant feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding patterns.

Only 35.7% of the sample was put to the breast within an hour after delivery, but the majority (84%) began breastfeeding within the first day. Colostrum was the first food given to 71.7% of the sample. The prevalence of breastfeeding was found to be 80.3%. Only a minority of infants were exclusively breastfed throughout the first 6 months of life. Exclusive breastfeeding rate at 4 months of age was 7.9% and decreased to 4.4% at six months. The majority of infants were given liquids mainly plain water. So, full breastfeeding was found to be 60.5% at 4 months of age and 51.5% at six months. Timely complementary feeding rate was 76.2%.

Continued breastfeeding rate (1 year) was found to be 83.8%, while continued breastfeeding rate (2 years) was 38.7%. Insufficient milk was the main reason given by mothers for termination of breastfeeding (44.1%).

Most mothers accept breastfeeding as the best for the infant, but more emphasis need to be placed on encouraging early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after delivery. A major problem is that the great majority of mothers don’t breastfeed exclusively in the first six months of the infant’s life. So, exclusive breastfeeding rate is very low and an intervention is highly recommended to increase it. These problems can be effectively countered by appropriate health education, training of health workers and effective lactation management.
### (Burn)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>220</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Effect of Insulin in Healing of Burn in Non Diabetic Children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Haethm Mohamed Saied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Burn in children is one of the major problems which carry a high mortality level and long term of hospitalization of these children. It was found that the insulin have a beneficial effect in healing of burn by antagonizing the effect of stress hormone and increase the production of insulin like growth factor. Effect of insulin in healing of burn proved by decrease the duration of hospitalization of these children.

### (Cancer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>221</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Abdominal Surgical Emergencies in Cancer Patient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Mohamed A. S. Mahmoud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT**

This study reviewed the abdominal surgical emergencies in cancer patients in the department of general surgery of Assiut University Hospital during the period from October 1999 to October 2000. During this period 55 cases were admitted. Most of them were encountered in the colorectal cancer (40%) followed by cancer stomach 14.4% then bladder cancer 12.72%. Intestinal obstruction is the commonest abdominal emergencies represented 40%, followed by perforation and peritonitis 20%, then bleeding represented 16.3 years. During this study it is found that the mean age was 43.6 years with sex distribution mainly in males, and the overall mortality of these abdominal emergencies was 27.27%.
NO : 222
TITLE : Colorectal Cancer Detection Using Colonoscopy.
AUTHORS : Anwar T. A. Ali
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

In this study, colonoscopy has been done for 117 of symptomatizing cases. 30 cases revealed to have colonic cancer of which 10 cases presented with bleeding per rectum. In summary, use of colonoscopy can lead to early detection of cancer colon.

NO : 223
TITLE : Early Detection of Breast Cancer.
AUTHORS : Ahmed A. S. Salem
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

This study include 50 female of different ages who are at high risk for breast cancer due to some risk factors. History taking, physical examination and some investigation had been performed including breast ultrasonography, mammography, true-cut biopsy and open biopsy. This study revealed that simultaneous use of these methods together decrease the error in reaching proper diagnosis and helps greatly in early detection of breast cancer.
(Cancer)

NO : 224
TITLE : Assessment of Proliferative Activity in Breast Carcinoma.
AUTHORS : Abear, M. Elrefaay.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2002

ABSTRACT

This study included 50 cases of primary invasive breast carcinoma. They included 39 cases of infiltrating duct carcinoma, three of medullary carcinoma, two of tubular carcinoma, two of mucoid carcinoma and one case of cribriform carcinoma, one lobular carcinoma, one case of mixed mucoid and a case of squamous cell carcinoma. Four methods of estimating proliferative activity were compared: mitosis per 10 high power fields, mitosis per 1,000 tumour cells, Ki-67 immunostaining and detection of NORs by silver stain. All methods were done on paraffin embedded materials. The cases of infiltrating duct carcinoma graded according to modified SBR classification. This study have shown that the simplest and best method for determining the proliferation fraction of breast carcinoma, is mitotic figure count performed a mitosis per 10 HPF or mitosis per 1,000 tumour cells according to the protocol used. There was strong correlation between different methods of evaluating cellular proliferation. Also, very strong correlations were found between tumour grade and methods of estimating proliferative activity. MFC was the only method associated with presence or absence of lymph node metastases, Ki-67 labeling index is a reliable practical and useful method for measuring proliferative activity because its expression reflects the tumour proliferation pool. Ag- NOR is an established alternative method for determining proliferative rate in breast carcinoma. However, in surgical pathology laboratories that cannot afford the cost of immunohistochemistry, MFC can provide an estimation of proliferation fraction close to Ki – 67 immunostaining.

NO : 225
TITLE : Clinico Pathological Study of Oncological Emergencies.
AUTHORS : Abear, F. Amine
ADDRESS : Dept. of Radiotherapy, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2002

ABSTRACT

This study in oncologic emergencies could occur due to tumor itself or secondaries. It includes: Increased Intra-cranial tension, Spinal cord compression and superior vena cava syndrome, hypercalcemia, tumor lysis syndrome, intestinal obstruction and bladder hemorrhage.
This study includes 98 patients and different method of treatment and the response to treatment.
(Cancer Genes)

NO : 226
TITLE : Cancer Genes: From Discovery to Clinical Application.
AUTHORS : Ashraf Farag Mohamed
ADDRESS : Therapeutic Radiology Dept., Faculty of Med., Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

The discovery of oncogenes represented a breakthrough for our understanding of the molecular & genetic basis of cancer. Oncogenes have also provided important knowledge concerning the regulation of normal cell proliferation, differentiation and programmed cell death. The identification of oncogene abnormalities has provided tool for the molecular diagnosis and monitoring of cancer. Most important, oncogenes represent potential targets for new types of cancer therapies. The tumor suppressor genes are likely to function in a wide variety of growth regulatory pathways. These findings not only will provide new insights into cancer pathogenesis but also will be of great importance in improving the management and treatment of patients with cancer.

(Carcinoma)

NO : 227
TITLE : Bioidices of Angiogenesis in Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the upper Aerodigestive Tract Possible New Therapeutic Interventions.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Mostafa Ausman
ADDRESS : Dept. of Ear, Nose & Throat, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

Tumor angiogenesis is thought to be initiated by an increase in the level of angiogenic stimuli and a concomitant decrease in the level of angiogenic inhibitors. The present study revealed significantly increased levels of all angiogenic stimulators which are: basic fibroblast growth factor, thymidine phuosphorylase, nitric oxide, hyaluronic acid and gangliosides in patients with cancer compared with patients with benign lesions and controls the levels were significantly higher in patients with lymph node involvement, advanced stage tumors and patients with high tumor burden, but, no differences could be observed between lesions in the larynx and those in the pharynx and no relation could be observed between these factors and degree of tumor differentiation and smoking.
(Carcinoma)

NO : 228
TITLE : Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma in the Urinary Bladder.
AUTHORS : Yaser Mahmoud A. Awad.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT
After 5-ALA instillation in the bladder, selective accumulation of endogenous porphyrins in urothelial neoplasms will occur. By excitation with violet–blue light, these lesions are fluorescing brightly red and clearly contrast with the non–fluorescent bladder wall. As a result of our investigations, we consider it likely that frequency of relapse of superficial carcinoma of the bladder can be reduced by use of PDD in addition to the standard while light TUR. Our clinical data indicates that the recurrence rate and the presence of residual tumors could be reduced by PDD. This is due to the extent of resection and the detection of neoplasias or dysplasias was improved following PDD. Our results indicate that, BTA state test is considerably more sensitive than cytology in the diagnosis of bladder cancer. It can replace cytology as an adjunct to cystoscopy in the diagnosis and follow up of patients with bladder cancer. However, due to its low specificity, BTA stat should not be used without first ruling out potential interferences such as urinary tract infections, renal disease, renal malignancy or genito–urinary trauma.

NO : 229
TITLE : Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Associated with Cirrhosis by Ultrasonographic Guided Percutaneous Ethanol Injection
AUTHORS : Hosny Yahia Mohamed Helmy
ADDRESS : Dept. of Gastroenterology & Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT
This study was performed on 20 cases who have Hepatocellular carcinoma associated with cirrhosis and they were injected with ethanol guided with ultrasonography and followed up for 8-12 months. This treatment proved to be effective especially when the diameter of the tumor is less than 5 cm as aspiration cytology was negative for malignancy at the end of the study in all cases. This treatment is a hope for those patients, as they can not bear surgical intervention.
ABSTRACT

Assessment of the average count of microvessels in fifty cases with laryngeal carcinoma by the endothelial marker CD 34 antibody. It was found that there was no statistical significant association between the average count of microvessels and the age, sex of patients and the type and site of the tumor.
NO : 231
TITLE : Sevoflurane Versus Isoflurane in Normal and Preeclamptic Parturients Undergoing Cesarean Delivery.
ADDRESS : Departments of Anaesthesia and *Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

ABSTRACT
This study was designed to compare the efficacy, maintenance, recovery profiles, and neonatal outcome after general anaesthesia using either sevoflurane or isoflurane in normal pregnancies and pregnancy complicated by severe pre-eclampsia undergoing elective caesarean section. One hundred and twenty pregnant women were randomly assigned to receive either isoflurane (two groups) or sevoflurane (two groups) using an open (non-blinded) study design. Anesthesia was maintained with either isoflurane 0.5% end tidal or sevoflurane 1% end tidal in combination with nitrous oxide (N₂O) 50% in oxygen. The following data were measured and recorded; liver functions, kidney functions, complete blood count and coagulation profile. Pharmacokinetic study included serum inorganic fluoride concentration and kinetics of serum inorganic fluoride. Also, blood pressure, heart rate, central venous pressure (CVP) monitoring, ECG, estimation of intra-operative blood loss, uterine tone, recovery profile and urine output in 24 hours were also studied. Infant outcome was also evaluated by Apgar score, neurologic adaptive capacity score (NACS), umbilical artery blood gas, acid base status and serum fluoride level. HR, BLP, CVP and ECG changes proved haemodynamic stability for all groups. Slight insignificant increase observed in liver and kidney functions in pre-eclamptic groups who showed prolonged stay in ICU compared to normal pregnancy groups. Estimated blood loss and uterine tone were nearly similar for both inhalational anaesthetics. Sevoflurane groups of patients showed significantly shorter emergence times. Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) showed significantly higher incidence in sevoflurane groups. Significant difference was observed in FDPs value when pre-eclamptic groups were compared to normal pregnancy groups (P<0.05). Pharmacokinetic study proved significant increase in serum fluoride levels in all groups. Postoperative peak drug concentration (Cₘₚ) was higher in sevoflurane compared to isoflurane groups. The terminal elimination rate constant (Kₑ) and the elimination half life (T₀.₅) were lower in isoflurane groups. Volume of distribution (Vₐ) was smaller in pre-eclamptic groups of patients. Inhalational anaesthetics used. In Conclusion; Sevoflurane appears to be similar to isoflurane with a few exceptions. It appears similar to isoflurane in its effect on regional blood flows including the hepatic and renal circulation. The use of sevoflurane resulted in faster emergence than after isoflurane. The high serum fluoride levels associated with administration of sevoflurane anesthesia were not dangerous because it did not reach the level that cause nephrotoxicity.
NO  :  232
TITLE : Neurocognitive Aspects of Childhood Cancer.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Hamdan Ali Ahmed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

In order to clarify the neurocognitive aspects of childhood cancer, 50 patients with different types of malignancy and 150 healthy children for comparison were studied. All cases and controls were subjected to full medical history, full clinical examination, complete neurological examination and the Wechsler Intelligence scale for children (WISC). Neurological deficits were observed in 52% of cases, including cranial nerves affection 14%, motor deficits 34%, and sensory affection 12%. The main interns of IQ score tests; FIQ, PIQ, and VIQ were significantly lower in cases compared with controls (P<0.0001), (P<0.01) and (P<0.01) respectively. In addition to these subtests; vocab (P<0.001). These differences were more obvious in those with an IQ score <85.

NO  :  233
TITLE : Circulating Immune Complex in Infants and Children with Heart Diseases.
AUTHORS : Sahar, A. Eisa
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

C.I.C level estimation enables physicians to define the activity of the rheumatic process early in the illness in order to insure timely administration of adequate antirheumatic therapy. Rise factors that cause a bigger rise in C.I.C in rheumatic heart disease include lower platelet count, rheumatic activity, anemia, presence of heart failure, rise of E.S.R and ASOT rise, salicylate and corticosteroid therapy lower C.I.C levels.
NO : 234
TITLE : A Study on Newborns with Hypoxic Ischaemic Encephalopathy (HIE).
AUTHORS : Gamal, A. Askar.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT

The study included 50 full term newborns with a 5 minutes apgar score < 7 suffering from HIF as well as 10 apparently normal neonates as controls. Besides full clinical assessment including maternal health and/or drug intake during pregnancy, mode of delivery and birth weight, cases were assessed for occurrence of convulsion. All cases had an EEG, a clinical sonogram and a lumber puncture done. All cases and controls had the following investigation performed blood glucose serum sodium (Na), potassium (k) calcium (Ca), creatine kinase BB isoenzyme (CK- BB), superoxide dismutase (SOD), total thiols (T.th) lipid peroxides (Liper) and nitric oxide (No) measurements. Cases had in addition CSF CK-BB estimated.

NO : 235
TITLE : Effects of Long Term Treatment with Antiepileptic Drugs on Serum Lipid Levels in Epileptic Children with Epilepsy.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Helal Hessire
ADDRESS : Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

In this work we study the effect of long term treatment by carbamazepin, valproic acid in epileptic children on serum levels of lipids and lipoproteins. The results revealed increase in cholesterol and triglycerides levels in both groups, increase in low density lipoprotein in carbamazepin group, increase in lipoprotein (a) in carbamazepin and in recently diagnosed group, with no gender difference in serum levels of lipids in any group and no effect of duration of treatment on serum lipid levels.
**ABSTRACT**

The success of treatment for children with cancer has resulted in a growing population of survivors, these individuals are at risk of developing serious long-term health problems as a result of multimodality treatment (including combination chemotherapy, surgery, and radiation therapy) they have received. This treatment can be associated with severe delayed toxicities that are more prevalent and greater significance especially in children more than in adulthood. Although the use of effective therapy has led to the development of sequelae involving various organ systems, central nervous system and endocrine system are particularly susceptible to damage from chemotherapy and radiotherapy resulting in a variety of neuroendocrine disturbances. Growth impairment and adult short stature found to be common complications following successful treatment of childhood cancer. So, children who have treated for cancer should not be discharged from follow-up and continued surveillance must be done for early detection and treatment of any neuroendocrine consequences.

**ABSTRACT**

Homelessness became an increasingly argent social and health problem. It exists today in both developed and underdeveloped countries. This study done to identify the impact of homelessness on the physical and psychosocial health status of children. It is conducted in some social care homes in Assiut Governorate the children aged between 6-15 years and accounted 161 child. The date collection started from the first of August until the end of October. The results shows that the mean age was 10.4 to 2.4%, 52.2% were girls and 46.8% were boys. 60.2% were in primary education, 34.2% in preparatory education. The results reveals that the children suffer form at least one or two health problems, 26.7% has a running nose, cough is 20.5%, parasitic infestation in 18.6%, decayed teeth in 35.4% and fears in 67.7% and the study recommended that the role of community health nurse is very important when dealing with such children to discover early. The health problems and prevent complication, and also increase the community awareness about the problem of homelessness and how to prevent its occurrence.
ABSTRACT

The study was carried out on 105 children with arthritis attending to Assiut University Hospital, Department of Medicine and Rheumatology clinic in the period between July 2000 to June 2001. The result of the study showed that rheumatic fever is still the most common cause of arthritis in our locality as it has been diagnosed in fifty five patients out of 105 (52.4%). The next common is JCA which has been found in 32 patients (30.4%). Reactive arthritis was found in (11) patients (10.5%) and SLE was diagnosed in only (7) patient (6.7%). Further epidemiological studies on wide scale may be needed to get better estimate about the incidence and prevalence of each types of arthritis in children that might help in health care planning.
ABSTRACT

To evaluate the value of procalcitonin in diagnosis of the infectious etiology of fever in patients with liver cirrhosis this study was done. The study included 41 patients with liver cirrhosis of different grades of severity, 31 of them presented by fever and 10 without fever (considered as control group). After thorough investigations the focal sites of infection were localized in 20 (64.5%) patients (respiratory tract infection in 10 patients, urinary tract infection in 4 cases and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in 6 cases) and no specific site was detected in 11 (35.5%) of patients. Blood culture was positive only in 4 cases (12.9%) and all were Gm-ve bacilli. A highly significant difference in the mean serum level of procalcitonin (PCT) between cirrhotic patients with fever and those without fever was found. The same was true for serum C-reactive protein (CRP) but no statistical difference was found between the two groups regarding leucocytosis. PCT shows 100% sensitivity and 80% specificity in diagnosis of infectious etiology of fever in patients with liver cirrhosis. From this we conclude that PCT has a diagnostic value in differentiating the infectious etiology of fever in patients in the liver cirrhosis and fever. This enables us to start early treatment in those immunocompromised patients.
ABSTRACT

Bleeding oesophageal varices is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in cirrhotic patients. The aim of this study is to identify the risk factors that affect the prognosis in patients with liver cirrhosis presented with acute variceal bleeding through clinical and laboratory assessment. This study included 200 cirrhotic patients who presented with bleeding oesophageal varices with mean age of 48.9 ± 11.4 years. They were enrolled in a prospective study and followed for 6 weeks after the attack of bleeding. Patients were assessed using clinical, ultrasonographic, endoscopic and laboratory examinations. Results: Hematemesis was controlled by vasoactive drugs in 132 cases (66%) while 68 cases (34%) continued to bleed and responded to balloon tamponade in (9.5%), sclerotherapy in (6%) and combined procedures in 18.5%. Univariate analysis revealed that hepatic encephalopathy (p=0.001), malignant hepatic focal lesions on top of liver cirrhosis (P=0.013), ascites (p=.0.000), albumin (p=0.000), bilirubin (p=0.01), prothrombin time (p=0.001) and serum creatinine (p=0.000) were significantly affecting the survival. However, using logistic multivariant regression analysis for all variables that three of seven variables significantly influenced the survival including the presence of hepatic focal lesion on top of liver cirrhosis (p=0.030), ascites (p=0.018) and prothrombin time (p=0.046). Total deaths within the first six weeks of index bleeding were 23 patients (11.5%). Five of them (21.7%) died due to variceal bleeding, 9 patients (39.17%) died due to liver cell failure, 6 patients (26%) died due to both liver cell failure and variceal bleeding and 3 patients (13%) died due to hepatorenal syndrome. The bleeding was higher in patients with Child grade C than B and A. Non of the patients with Child A died after variceal bleeding, while the mortality rate in grade B was 3% and in grade C 8.5%. We conclude that main factors that can independently affect the prognosis of cirrhotic patients with bleeding oesophageal varices ascites, hepatocellular carcinoma on top of liver cirrhosis and prothrombin time. Furthermore Child Pugh grade is an important prognostic factor.
(Cochlear)

NO : 241
TITLE : Identification of Cochlear and Retrocochlear Causes in Patients with Tinnitus.
AUTHORS : Dalia, A. Ismail
ADDRESS : Dept. of Ear, Nose & Throat, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to explore the sensitivity of each of these tests in detection of cochlear and retrocochlear causes of tinnitus in subjects with sensorineural hearing loss. 1–To identify the underlying site of lesion in patient with tinnitus whether sensory (cochlear) or neural. 2–To compare the sensitivity of otoacoustic emission and EcochG in detecting cochlear type of lesion. 3–To study the sensitivity of ABR in detecting neurogenic cause in cases with no evidence of cochlear pathology.

(Congestive Heart Failure)

NO : 242
TITLE : Spontaneous Heart Rate Variability and Arrhythmias in Congestive Heart Failure.
AUTHORS : Hatem Abd El – Rahman Helmy Ali
ADDRESS : Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

This study was performed on 20 patients with congestive heart failure due to dilated cardiomyopathy. Patients were subjected to variable investigations in the form of E.C.G., plain x ray film chest, echocardiography and lastly 24 hours E.C.G. monitoring using Holter monitor. Using these parameters, patients and 20 of controls are compared as regards spontaneous heart rate variability and arrhythmias. The study concluded that patients have decreased heart rate variability and increase cardiac arrhythmias as compared with controls. These results were correlated with international researches.
ABSTRACT

The environment, physical, chemical and social factors have a direct or indirect effect on human development. For example, radiation, viruses, drugs and chemical agents can all cause malformations. According to most estimates, environmental causes which include maternal disease states, maternal infection, mechanical factors, problems of constraint chemicals, drugs and physical agents are responsible for only about 10% of human birth defects (Brent et al, 1993), while genetic causes account for 20-25% of human birth defects. The teratogenic agent have adverse effects on the developing fetus which vary from complete resorption to a birth defect whether morphological, biochemical or behavioral. The possible occurrence of a dysmorphic hazard is dependent on the following teratogenic principles: the nature of the responsible agents, the time of its action, level and duration of its dose, host susceptibility, the maternal condition and interaction with other environmental factors. Owing to the fact of the seriousness of congenital malformation, and the absence at present of easy cure. We should considered all drugs as teratogenic unless proved otherwise and so, no drugs are advised to be given during pregnancy except for urgent need and for short therapeutic courses. We should advise every pregnant mother to avoid the use of drugs especially those proved or suspected to be teratogenic during the first trimester, which is the critical period of organ genesis, and in such period the greater harm will occur by the teratogenic agents. Other factors may play a greater role, like maternal infectious diseases, maternal metabolic diseases, physical and chemical agents in addition to her age and the degree of consanguinity of parents.
NO : 244
TITLE : Cardiac Autonomic Dysfunction in Diabetics Versus Nondiabetics and Its Relation to Silent Ischemic Episodes.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Abu Elkasem Faraghal
ADDRESS : Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

The study included 30 ischemiac male patients. There were 15 diabetic patients (NIDDM) and 15 nondiabetic patients. The patients with evidence of significant cardiac autonomic function abnormalities had more silent exertional ischemic as compared with symptomatic patients. This indicates that autonomic neuropathy is an important cause of silent ischemic in patients with diabetes. While in nondiabetic patients, this is not the case. The silent ischemic episodes are highly prevalent among patients with diabetes and coronary artery disease. Time of onset of ischemia in diabetic patients follows a circadian distribution, with a peak incidence in the morning hours. However, patients with significant autonomic nervous system dysfunction did not demonstrate such peak, suggesting that alternations in sympathovagal balance my be an effect on the circadian pattern of ischemic episodes.

NO : 245
TITLE : Glycaemic Control and Cardiopulmonary Function in Asymptomatic Patient with IDDM.
AUTHORS : Sameer Kamal Abdel Hameed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

Thirty two patient with IDDM were studied. 16 of them hypoglycemic for a long time and the other were near euglycemic. We studied the cardiopulmonary functions for both comparing them with non diabetic group. We found that hyperglycemia leading to cardiopulmonary dysfunction in non symptomatizing patients with IDDM.
**ABSTRACT**

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disorder characterized by a raised blood glucose concentration which is caused either by a deficiency of the hormone insulin. The total prevalence of diabetes mellitus above 35 years old was found to be 9.6% in the Egyptian population at Assiut Governorate, there are two types of D.M. IDDM (type I) is commonly first diagnosis in childhood and niddm (type II), is the most commonly diagnosed in adulthood. Some non-insulin dependent diabetes can contran by diet alone ether require in addition oral medication. In this study the researcher tried to investigate and identify needs for developing and implementing an education program designed to improve knowledge and skills of patients to be able to avoid complications.

**ABSTRACT**

This study showed that, in insulin-dependent and in noninsulin- dependent diabetes mellitus patients, IGF-1 levels before treatment were significantly lower than those in normal control persons. Two weeks and then, one month after treatment, IGF-1 levels increased significantly but were still lower than those present in matched controls. Reduced levels of IGF-1 in diabetic patients were attributed many workers to the presence of high levels of Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 1 and -2 (IGFBP-1- and –2).
Childhood Diabetes Mellitus: Some Clinical and Laboratory Diagnosis.

Almeldine, M. Abdalla

Pediatrics Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

Thesis (M.Sc), 2002.

This study demonstrated the acute phase reactants (ESR, CRP) and markers of endothelial sell dysfunction (bWf) can be used as useful markers for early detection and prevention of complication of type 1 diabetes mellitus (insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in children).