Gestational diabetes is characterized glucose intolerance first recognized during pregnancy. Women with gestational diabetes are more prone to develop type II diabetes later in life. The increased risk of premature endothelial dysfunction with hyperglycemia might be related in part to augmented expression of cell adhesion molecules. Diabetes is also characterized by oxidative stress which in turn determines endothelial dysfunction via nitric oxide synthase linked pathway. To evaluate the effect of gestational diabetes on the adhesive molecules and status of oxidative stress. Five hundred and eighty seven pregnant women (24-28 weeks of gestation) with no risk factors and normal renal and liver functions, were tested for serum glucose by screen test and-when necessary-glucose tolerance curve. Thirty three cases (5.6%) who have gestational diabetes constituted the patients group. Twenty healthy pregnant women with negative screen test and glucose tolerance curve were taken as a control group. Both patients and control were investigated for serum E-selectin, VCAM-1, endothelin-1, nitric oxide, lipid peroxidation and superoxide dismutase (SOD), during gestation and after delivery. During gestation, sE-selection was higher and sVCAM-1 was lower in diabetic cases than controls but with no significant differences, while significant elevations of lipid peroxidation (p < 0.01) and SOD (p< 0.001) in patients group compared to control group. Three months after delivery, significant elevations of sE-selectin (p<0.001), sVCAM-1 (p<0.001), and SOD (p < 0.001) were observed in women with gestational diabetes compared to the controls. The follow up study revealed that six cases (patients group A) continued with impaired glucose tolerance curve (31.6%) and thirteen cases (patients group B) returned with normal glucose curve. In group A, there were significant elevation of E-selectin (p<0.05) and significant decrease of endothelin-1 (p<0.01) as compared to group B, while NO and SOD were reduced but the difference was statistically insignificant. Sustained elevations of sE-selectin and sVCAM-1 in cases with gestational diabetes even after delivery may reflect vascular injury or risk factor for endothelial dysfunction. Furthermore the elevations of lipid peroxidation and SOD in the patients group during pregnancy may be implicated this pathogenesis of gestational diabetes and may be considered as sensitive indicators of oxidative stress in gestational diabetes.
ABSTRACT

Microalbuminuria is the earliest sign of diabetic nephropathy (DNP) and it is an indicator for the presence of the characteristic glomerular lesion.

This study was conducted on the adult diabetic patients of both types I and II of diabetes mellitus (DM) attending the out-patient clinic of Assiut University Hospital throughout the year 2002. Patients with hypertension, congestive heart failure or those with urinary tract infection albuminuria were excluded. Five hundred patients were subjected to full history taking and clinical examination as well as the following investigations; (1) complete urine analysis (2) screening for microalbuminuria (3) fasting serum glucose (FSG) and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbAlc) (4) serum urea and creatinine and creatinine clearance.

Out of 500 patients 213 (42.6%) were positive for microalbuminuria which was more prevalent among type I DM, male sex, extremes of age, urbans, over-weight and obese patients and those with low physical activities as well as patients with non renal complications. Significant direct proportions were found between level of microalbuminuria, on one hand, and level of FSG and HbAlc and serum urea and creatinine on the other hand, while inverse proportion was found with creatinine clearance.

We have concluded that, microalbuminuria is a simple detectable marker for screening incipient DNP. Micralbuminuria was prevalent among considerable percentage (42.6%) of our diabetic patients. It was found to be more prevalent among different studied categories of patients which could be considered as possible risk factors for developing DNP in our locality. Apart from hypertension, these factors are (1) type I DM (2) male sex (3) extremes of age (4) urbans (5) low physical activities (6) obesity (7) long duration of DM (8) bad control of hyperglycaemia (9) presence of non renal complications (10) renal insufficiency.
NO : 251
TITLE : A Pilot Study on Side Effects of some Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Arafat Mohamed
ADDRESS : Physio Therapy Department, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

In this study the side effects of some NSAIDs in addition to their classifications and mode of action were discussed. The serious adverse effects of NSAIDs falls into two broad categories those that can be attributed to pharmacological effects of the drugs such as gastrointestinal reactions and functional renal impairment and those which are attributed to idiosyncrasy or hypersensitivity such as hepatocellular damage and skin reactions. Gastrointestinal reactions, renal reactions, cutaneous effects, hypersensitivity reactions, hematologic effects, central nervous system effects and other rare adverse effects were discussed.

NO : 252
TITLE : Evaluation of the Role of Amniotic Membrane Transplantation in Management of Cicatricial Entropion.
AUTHORS : Magdi Mohammed Mostafa; Ahmed Abdel Aal AboGhadir; Samir Yehia Saleh and Ali Natag Reyad.
ADDRESS : Department of Ophthalmology Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University

ABSTRACT

This is a prospective study carried out in the department of Ophthalmology, Assiut University Hospital on 52 lids of 49 patients with cicatricial entropion. The lamellar split with vertical reposition of anterior lamella was the technique used in these cases, with an overall success of 98.1%. Good cosmetic results were obtained in all cases and shorter period of healing with a mean of 15.73±2.63 days.
(Fetous)

NO : 253
TITLE : The Role of Prophylactic Intrapartum Amnioinfusion in Cases of Oligohydramnios (A Prospective Randomized Study)
AUTHORS : Shereif, A. A.
ADDRESS : Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University

ABSTRACT

Amnioinfusion is a simple, safe, and beneficial procedure in laboring women with oligohydramnios. The current study was conducted to introduce amnioinfusion as a new service in Assiut University Hospital. It was designed to evaluate the role of prophylactic intrapartum amnioinfusion in laboring women with oligohydramnios (as the primary outcome).

(Haemophilia)

NO : 254
TITLE : Assessment of Haemophilia in Upper Egypt.
AUTHORS : Ahmed Eisa Hasan
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on (51) patients classified as group I included 41 Hemophilic patients. Group II included 10 normal healthy donners, All patients were subjected to the following investigations. Screen tests platelet count, PT,PC APTT., Factor V III, Factor IX, VWF, Factor V III, IX inhibitor
NO : 255
TITLE : Management of Haemoptysis Including the Role of Arterial Embolisation.
AUTHORS : Safaa, M. Mokhtar
ADDRESS : Dept. of Chest Disease, Faculty of Med. Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

Our study; included 80 patients presented by moderate and severe haemoptysis Their age ranged from 15 to 75 years. The maximum incidence of haemoptysis was between age group 30-<40 years. Males constituted 63 patients of the whole patients while females represented 17 patient. Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 68.75% of the cases. The medically managed group of patients. In this study (40 patients) presented with moderate haemoptysis were treated medically only. Ten percent of them were died after sudden unexpected attack of severe bleeding while recurrence of haemoptysis occurred in 60% of these patients. Medicall treatment was effective in controlling bleeding in 30% of cases. On the other hand, angiographic management of haemoptysis success to control bleeding in79.5%, while recurrence of haemoptysis occurred in 20.5%. No deaths were recorded among this group. Angiogtaphic management was done for other 40 patients presented with severe and moderate recurrent haemoptysis. Angiography was done for all patients for diagnosis, and also for embolisation aiming to stop bleeding in 39 patients. The total cost of the 49 angiographic studies and embolisation for the 40 patients included was L.E. 153855. On the other hand the total cost for the 40 patients treated medically only was L.E. 191762.3.
NO : 256
TITLE : An Immunological Study on Rheumatic Carotids.
AUTHORS : Sahar Saied Alam Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

Serum level of IL-2 and T helper/T suppressor ratio are the earliest studied parameters that decrease with subsidence of rheumatic activity. No significant difference between corticosteroids and salicylates in modifying the observed immunological changes. The normal level of acute phase reactants may not mean a quiescent stage of the disease and may need to be associated with some immunological markers especially IL-2 level to measure the disease activity.

NO : 257
TITLE : Risk Stratification in Patients for Serious Arrhythmic Events After Myocardial Infarction Using A Combinatorial Noninvasive Algorithm.
AUTHORS : Mgda, H. Farghly
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT

At present, it remains uncertain how to manage patients with IHD. Several noninvasive and invasive tests may provide better risk stratification, there is still no consensus as to what is the best way to characterize a patient’s arrhythmic risk and whether antiischemic measures, antiarrhythmic pharmacological therapy, an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD), or a combination of measures can more favorably impact mortality. Moreover, it is difficult to justify the costs of the routine use of these procedures in the absence of therapeutic guidelines or demonstrated clinical benefits associated with a positive test.
NO : 258
TITLE : Effect of Thyroid Dysfunction in Cardiac Performance.
AUTHORS : Abear, W. Kaldas
ADDRESS : Internal Med. Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc) 2002

ABSTRACT

This study aims to define the effect of thyroid dysfunction on cardiac function. The effect of thyrotoxicosis was studied, and compared with those patients treated with Thyroxine. It was found that thyrotoxicosis leads to left ventricular hypertrophy and enhanced systolic function while Thyroxine leads to marked left ventricular hypertrophy.

NO : 259
TITLE : Long and Short Term Effects on Cardiac Dimensions and Functions after Implantation of VVI and DDD Pacemakers.
AUTHORS : Doaa, A. Foaad
ADDRESS : Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2002

ABSTRACT

The study included 33 patients with CHB. They were divided into 2 groups: Group I: Included 16 patients subjected to VVI pacing. Group II: Included 17 patients subjected to DDD pacing. All patients were followed up with echo Cardiographic examination for 2 years. It was found that DDD pacing resulted in better clinical and hemodynamic improvement than VVI pacing.
The present study included 60 patients with congestive heart failure 35 males and 25 females, their ages varied from 31 years to 67 years and age – matched healthy control subjects’ 12 males and 8 females. Blood samples were collected from patients and control subjects, and the sera from these blood samples were used for determination of macrophage inflammatory protein ?, tumor necrosis factor?, nitric oxide, and uric acid. Biochemical analysis revealed significant elevated levels of these parameters in congestive heart failure patients compared with healthy control subjects. There was a gradual increase in serum levels of all parameters along with increasing New York Heart Association classes. The levels of all parameter were significantly negatively correlated with left ventricular ejection fraction. Furthermore, we found significantly elevated levels of all parameters irrespective of the cause of congestive heart failure.
ABSTRACT

Chronic infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV) has been found to be associated with autoimmune phenomena and extra hepatic manifestations. HCV was implicated as a cause of the development of anti-phospholipid antibodies, leading to the suggestion that this virus may be involved in the aetiopathogenesis of the anti-phospholipid syndrome (APLS). To study the association between anticardiolipin, autoantibodies and cryoglobulin with chronic hepatitis C infection and their relation to thrombocytopenia. Thirty three patients with chronic liver diseases of different stages were included in this study. Twenty seven of them were due to hepatitis C virus (HCV) and 6 were due to hepatitis B virus (HBV). Their age ranged from 35 to 52 years. Twenty healthy subjects were included as controls. Methods: In addition to clinical and ultrasonographic examination complete blood count, anticardiolipin (aCL) (IgG and IgM isotypes), antinuclear antibody (ANA), antiglomerular basement membrane antibody (GBM) antimitochondrial antibody (AMA) and cryoglobulin were done for both patient and control groups. Results: The frequency of aCL antibodies of IgG and IgM isotypes were significantly more in patients with chronic HC infection (59.2% and 81.5 respectively) than that in controls (5% for each) (P<0.001). There was no significant relations between the presence of aCL antibodies and the presence of thrombocytopenia. There was no significant difference in the frequency of aCL between patients with chronic HC and chronic HB infection. The frequency of cryoglobulins was more in HC positive patients (63%) than HB positive patients (50%), but the difference was not significant. However ANA and AMA were significantly more in patients with chronic HC group than patients with chronic HB group (P<0.05) for each. A significant proportion of HCV patients had detectable aCL. However no significant association between aCL antibodies and thrombocytopenia was detected.
Psychiatric symptoms and emotional distress appear to be more common in chronic hepatitis C (CHC) patients than in the general population. The aim of this study was to assess the psychiatric disorders in hepatitis C infection in cases not receiving anti-viral therapy in a rural community of Upper Egypt (Sallam village). Methods: In a cross-sectional study, 86 positive anti-HCV cases, aged 15-65 years old and 60 control subjects of matched age and sex participated in this study. Assessment was done using standardized questionnaires including Hamilton anxiety rating scale (HARS), Hamilton checklist of symptoms of depressive illness, symptom checklist-90 (SCL-90) and social scale assessment. In addition to clinical, physical, ultrasonographic examinations and laboratory assessment including urinalysis, blood sugar, hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), HCV antibody and HCV RNA by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The mean age was 40.29±15.75. Fifty cases (58.1%) were HCV RNA positive, whereas 36 cases (41.9%) were negative. The mean score of the nine subscales of SCL-90 were significantly higher in HCV-antibody positive cases than in controls and the mean score of the nine subscales of SCL-90 were significantly higher in positive HCV-RNA cases than in controls except for those with paranoia. The frequencies of mild and moderate depressive cases were significantly higher in HCV RNA positive cases than in controls (P<0.01 and P<0.05 respectively but only in mild cases for those with HCV RNA negative cases. However, the frequency of depressive cases (>18 degrees) was significantly higher in both positive [16(32%)] and negative [9(25%)] HCV RNA than in controls [3(5%)] (P<0.001 and P<0.01 respectively). There was a significant difference between mild anxiety cases (15-28 degree) and also anxiety cases >15 degrees in HCV antibody positive cases (41.9%) than in controls (13.3%) (P<0.001 and P<0.001 respectively). The same previous results were obtained on comparison of positive HCV RNA and negative cases versus controls (P<0.01 and P<0.001 respectively). Although the frequency of severe anxiety cases (>29 degree) was higher in positive HCV RNA cases [4 (8%)] than in controls [1 (1.7%)] but without significant difference (P=0.056). No significant association was found between ALT levels and depressive as well as anxiety cases in HCV RNA positive cases and also, no significant correlation was found between the score of the nine SCL90 subscales and the level of ALT in HCV RNA positive cases. Psychiatric disorders as anxiety and depression and also, the nine SCL-90 subscales were significantly higher in HCV RNA positive or negative cases than in controls. Although, the previous parameters were higher in HCV RNA positive than in negative cases but without significant difference. These results may be due to the patients concern about the potentially serious health consequence of CHC infection.
ABSTRACT

Hepatitis viruses are endemic in Egypt. Many studies were performed in order to study the pattern of acute viral hepatitis (AVH) and all of them were hospital-based. The frequency of viral agents causing hepatitis in the previous studies were conflicting. To evaluate the value and limitations of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and different seromarkers in diagnosis of single and mixed AVH. This study was performed in Sallam village near Assiut city. Active surveillance was performed on 1400 cases using house to house survey and frequent visit to rural health unit. 105 patients with AVH 60 males and 45 females with age ranged from 2 months to 65 years were included in the study. Methods: All patients had full history, general and abdominal examination including ultrasound, liver function test and different sermarkers. Anti hepatitis A virus (anti-HAV) IgM and IgG, Hbs Ag, anti Hbc IgM, anti HEV IgM and IgG and dithiothreitol (DTT) anti-HCV IgM, cytomegalovirus (CMV) and Epstein Barr virus (EBV) IgM antibodies. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction RT-PCR) were performed for HCV and HEV.

HAV was the most frequent cause of AVH 34 (32.4%), followed by AVE 29 (27.6%), AHB in 9 (8.6%). Acute hepatitis C (AHC) was diagnosed only in 3 cases (2.9%) one single and two mixed with E virus. Hepatitis C RNA may be suppressed in mixed viral infection as it occurred in two of our cases who had mixed C/E viruses. Two cases were diagnosed CMV and one case mixed CMV/EBV. 70 (66.7%) had single viral infection, while 14 (31.3%) had mixed viral infection and 16 (15.2%) were negative for all viral markers and diagnosed as non A-E hepatitis.

PCR and variant seromarkers have an important role in diagnosis of AVH, however they have many limitations particularly in acute hepatitis C and mixed infection.
(Infection)

NO : 264
TITLE : Pattern of the Reported Infectious Diseases in El-Fateh District, Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : Taghreed, A. M. Ismail

ABSTRACT

Although most of the infectious diseases are preventable, they still represent a public health problem in our community as they affect all ages and cause substantial morbidity and mortality. It was found that ARI, AGF, viral hepatitis, Typhoid fever and UTI were the most common infectious diseases in our study. Viral hepatitis and acute gastroenteritis were significantly higher among males while UTI and rheumatic fever were significantly higher among females. ARI was the most common disease in all ages. Viral hepatitis and typhoid fever were more prevalent among children and adolescent while UTI was more common in adults and elderly. The occurrence of ARI, AGE, Typhoid fever and UTI was high in summer months. Most deaths of infectious diseases occurred among infants. ARI and AGE were the most common causes of death in infants and under five years. More occurrence of viral hepatitis and typhoid fever was observed in the very low socioeconomic classes. big families, overcrowdness. Lack of personal hygiene defective hand washing practices, lack of environmental sanitation (unhealthy water supply, sewage and refuse disposals) and with unhealthy food practices as eating of externally prepared food, food preservation outside the refrigerator and food preparation on the floor.

(Infertility)

NO : 265
TITLE : The Role of some Cytokines and Antisperm Antibodies in Male Infertility.
AUTHORS : Emad Fary Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

This study were carried out on 55 males complaining of infertility with age range from 21 to 50 years old, in a trial to find a relationship between presence of genital tract infection and the level of antisperm antibodies and the level of interleukin–1 and 6 in the seminal plasma. It was found that the presence of genital tract infection leads to increase in the level of antisperm antibodies and the level of interleukin–1 and 6 in the seminal fluid, which may be considered as a cause of infertility in males.
NO : 266
TITLE : Antisperm Antibodies in Patients with Varicocele.
AUTHORS : Hesham, Z. Abdel-Hafez
ADDRESS : Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology & Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph. D) 2002

ABSTRACT

Although ASA is not an absolute cause of infertility, may reduce the likelihood of pregnancy, in this study, we tried to put varicocele in its appropriate position through the immunological pathway and to detect any possible relationship between the presence of varicocele and the detection of ASA. The study had included 83 men 71 of them were patients with clinically diagnosed varicocele. The sperm M.A.R tests for the detection of IgG and IgG was proved to be specific and sensitive. Also we have used the Elisa to confirm the presence of ASA IgG in the seminal plasma. Although we have found increased incidence of ASA in patients with varicocele, the clinical significance and the predictive value of these antibodies in infertility remain unclear.

NO : 267
TITLE : Humoral and Clinical–Pathological Studies of Spontaneous and Stimulated Menstrual Cycle.
AUTHORS : Wfaa, S. Saied
ADDRESS : Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

This study was performed on fifty women who attending the out patient infertility treatment clinic 20 women with normal ovulatory cycle, 20 women anovulatory cycle due to PCCS and 10 women undergoing COH for assisted reproduction by ICSI. Complete clinical examination and the following investigations were done: Routine investigations include peripheral hemogram kidney function tests and liver function tests. Special investigators include: Hormonal profile including E2, Progesterone, FSH and LH, Interleukin-6 in serum and follicular fluid. Insulin like growth factor 11 in serum and F.F. This study compare the level of IL-6 and IGF-II in these three studied group also study the possible role of IL-6 in the pathogenesis of ovarian hyper stimulation syndrom.
(Iron)

NO: 268

TITLE: Cognitive and Neurophysiological Effects of Iron Deficiency Anemia

AUTHORS: Safaa, A. Ahmed.

ADDRESS: Internal Med. Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

SOURCE: Thesis (M.Sc) 2002

ABSTRACT

The aim of this work was to investigate the effect of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) and iron supplementation on cognitive functions and sensory pathway transmissions. It was found that IDA has a deleterious effects on cognition, intelligence and that iron supplementation improve many of these effects. Also, IDA causes a subclinical visual and auditory impairment which persisted after 2-3 months of iron therapy.

(Ischaemic Stroke)

NO: 269

TITLE: The Use of Motor Evoked Potential as a Prognostic Tool in Ischaemic Stroke.

AUTHORS: Ehab EL-Deen Mostafa Kamel

ADDRESS: Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

SOURCE: Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) of the motor cortex acquire an objective and quantitative data amenable to statistical analysis and relevant to the clinical problem in ischaemic stroke. The information MEP provides could be obtained early, when CT brain scan is still normal in most cases, and almost painlessly. Study of MEP immediately post strokes and follow up help to understand the sequential path physiological changes in ischaemic stroke. The neuropsychological data of MEP had strong correlation with the motor disability and functional activity at day 90, Motor evoked potentials (MEPs) at day 1 following stroke predict the functional outcome at day 90, which complements clinical and radiological assessments. Furthermore this method could be used to validate the efficacy of treatment and physical rehabilitation. The sensitivity of measurement of responses evoked through the corticospinal pathway in predicting outcome can sharpened by making observations in many muscles of the upper limb and lower limb muscles. Because the motor disability and functional activity scores depend on both upper and lower limbs.
(Ischemic Stroke)

NO : 270
TITLE : Recent Management of Acute Ischemic Stroke.
AUTHORS : Mohamed, A. A. Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

ABSTRACT
A total of 98 patients with acute ischemic stroke were studied to evaluate the efficacy and safety of antithrombotics, thrombolytics compared to conventional therapy. The total studied patients, conventional, heparin and urokinase groups had significant clinical improvement at the end of 15 days and 3 months follow up. Urokinase & heparin treated patients had significant clinical outcome compared to conventional group. Also urokinase treated patients had significant clinical outcome and low complications as compared to heparin group.

(Jaundice)

NO : 271
TITLE : Evaluation of Obstructive Jaundice by Magnetic Resonance Cholangio-Pancreatography MRCP in Correlation with the Surgical Results.
AUTHORS : Mohamed Dawood Ahmed Ali
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT
Our study include 30 patients with O J were subjected to MRCP and other investigations for O J. MRCP plays an important role in diagnosis of obstructive jaundice, which can result from gallstones, malignant or benign structures of the bile ducts. There is good contrast between the dilated bile ducts and the surrounding liver tissue, so that, they appear to be structures of high signal intensity when compared with the surrounding liver because the CE-AST sequence can display only fluid in a state such as bile, as a signal of high intensity MRCP can distinguish malignancy from impacted stones due to the characteristic shape of obstruction. We can conclude that MRCP is an evolving rapid, accurate and non-invasive means for evaluation of biliopancreatic ductal system.
(Kidney)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>A Randomized Study of the Aetiology of Chronic Renal Impairment in the Nephrology Out-Patient Clinic of Assiut University Hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Elham Ameen Mahmud</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2000</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The majority of patients attending the nephrology outpatient clinic are suffering from renal impairment due to different causes. Progressive deterioration of renal function is common in patients with renal disease, particularly in those with glomerulonephritis. This study was designed to fulfill three aims; the first is to search for evidence of renal impairment in patients with various renal diseases who attending the outpatient clinic. The second is to study the different underlying aetiologies of chronic renal impairment through clinical, laboratory, radiological, and histopathological grounds. The third is to try to slow the progression to and stage renal disease either by dietary and pharmacological interventions, or by correction of the underlying aetiology in some cases. We conclude that chronic renal impairment and its progression to chronic renal failure is common in our locality, and it is mainly due to glomerulonephritis (GN).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Evaluation of Some Biochemical Testes of Kidney Function.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Nabila, F. Amin</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Internal Med. Dept Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph. D) 2002</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Our study showed that chronic renal disease patients had marked degree of oxidant stress clarified by significant increase in plasma LPER in all studied groups compared with control. No level increased in studied groups compared with control. Urinary trehalase level was significantly increased in chronic renal disease compared with control
### (Kidney)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE: Renal Homodynamic in Patients with Obstructive Property Evaluated by Colour Duplex Monograph.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS: Hosam, Kh. Abo EL Hassn</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS: Dept. of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE: Thesis (Ph. D) 2002</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Diagnosis of upper U. T. obstruction is a difficult problem, pyeloectasis is seen not only in obst. But also in other conditions e.g post. op. Residual dilatation, reflux and pyelonephritis the standard tests either not conclusive or invasive in this work we studied the usefulness of colour duplex resistive index measurement of interlobar arteries as a non invasive test. The test was done for 3 groups of kidneys obstructed, dilated non obst and normal kidneys. We concluded the usefulness of RI measurement in diagnosis of obst. Of U.U.T and differentiation between dilated obst. and dilated non obst. U.U.T.

### (Latrines)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE: Acceptability Utilization and Attitude of the Local Community Towards Latrines in Der-El Ganadla and Al Azaiza Villages, El-Ghanayem District, Assiut Governorate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS: Sabra Mohamed Ahmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS: Dept. of Public Health &amp; Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE: Thesis (M.Sc), 2000</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The present study was carried out in 5 villages in El- Ghanayem district. This study aimed to study the acceptability, utilization and attitude of the local community towards latrines and to highlight the effect of some sociodemographic characteristics that may influence the acceptability, utilization and attitude of the local community towards latrines.
(Leprosy)

NO : 276
TITLE : Treatment of Leprosy.
AUTHORS : Abd El –Wasaa Mohamed Mohamed El-Mekhlafy
ADDRESS : Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology & Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT
Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease. It produces disability and deformity through nerve damage. The drugs used in the treatment are: Dapsone, clofazimine, rifampicin, ofloxacin, minocycline and clarithromycin. The duration of treatment varies from 6-12 months according to the type of leprosy. In addition to the previous treatment, reaction of leprosy is treated by corticosteroids and anti-inflammatory agents.

(Leukemia)

NO : 277
TITLE : Hemostatic Pattern and Lipid Profile in Acute Myeloid Leukemia.
AUTHORS : Ola Abdel Halim Affi
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT
This study was performed on eighteen patients with AML and twenty five with LPD. The study included assessment of the hemostatic system by: platelet aggregation, some coagulation factors and inhibitors and fibrinolysis assessment. In addition lipid profile assessment included. Lipogram and lipoprotein (a). From this study it was concluded that, leukemic patients showed hypocholesterolemia, low LDL and HDL and increased triglycerides. The FDP, D–Dimer and PAP assays were considered sensitive diagnostic markers for early detection of coagulopathy associated with leukemia. The bleeding tendency in AML patients appears to be a consequence of a combination of thrombocytopenia, platelet dysfunction, hypofibrinogenemia and increased fibrinolytic activity secondary to intravascular fibrin formation rather than consumption of clotting factors.
ABSTRACT

This study was designed to evaluate the intestinal permeability in patients with liver cirrhosis and its relation to portal hypertension, hepatic encephalopathy and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis. The study included 46 adult inpatients with liver cirrhosis. Another group of 12 age matched normal individuals as a control group were studied. The diagnosis was based on clinical, ultrasonographic, biochemical and endoscopic criteria. According to modified Child-Pugh classification, the patients were divided into 3 groups, 12 patients of Child A, 15 patients of Child B and 19 patients of Child C. Thirty four patients had portal hypertension, 6 patients had (Sponteous bacterial peritonitis) SSBP and 10 patients had encephalopathy. Studies for intestinal mucosal permeability were done for patients and control groups using 5 hours urinary excretion ratio of lactulose and L-rhamnose.

The cirrhotic patients showed increase in the mean value of (La/rham) ratio compared to controls and the increase was statistically significant. There was progressive increase in the mean urinary excretion of La/rham ratio reflecting increased intestinal permeability in cirrhotic patients from Child class A to B to C compared to control and the differences were statistically significant. Cirrhotic patients with hepatic encephalopathy showed significant increase in the mean (La/rham) excretion compared with the controls and with cirrhotic patients without hepatic encephalopathy. Cirrhotic patients with portal hypertension showed significant increase in the mean (La/rham) excretion in comparison to controls and cirrhotic patients without portal hypertension. Patients with spontaneous bacterial peritonitis showed significant increase in the mean (La/rham) excretion compared with the control and with cirrhotic patients without spontaneous bacterial peritonitis.

we can conclude that:

1-Intestinal mucosal permeability is increased in patients with liver cirrhosis and the increase in permeability is related to the severity of cirrhosis.
2-Cirrhotic patients with portal hypertension have an increase in intestinal mucosal permeability as portal hypertension causes alteration of the tight junctions.
3-The increase in intestinal mucosal permeability may facilitate translocation of bacteria secondary to increased intestinal bacterial overgrowth in patients with liver cirrhosis.
(Lung)

NO : 279
TITLE : Epidemiology of Respiratory Diseases in a Rural Area Assiut Governorate.
AUTHORS : H. O. Khalifa
ADDRESS : Dept. of Public Health & Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT

The study conducted on Awlad–Badr Village, El-Fath district Assiut Governorate and revealed that, there was an association between environmental pollutants especially indoor smoke, house dust, presence of animal's pen and chest diseases. Pulmonary function tests were performed and revealed highly statistically significant differences between smokers and non-smokers. Results of the study revealed that, prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 11.3%, bronchial asthma was 8.6 acute bronchitis was 4.3, hronchietasis was 4.3%, interstitial pulmonary fibrosis was 2.7%, and pulmonary TH was 0.2%, TB was 3.3% while active pulmonary.

NO : 280
TITLE : Evidence of Lung Damage after Cardiopulmonary Bypass in Open Heart Surgery
AUTHORS : S. A. Erfan
ADDRESS : Dept. of Anesthesiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT

Cardiac operations with cardiopulmonary bypass cause a systemic inflammatory response, which can lead to organ injury and increase the incidence of postoperative mortality and morbidity. The organ most commonly affected with cardiopulmonary bypass induced dysfunction is the lung. This study includes 21 patients subjected for open heart surgery due to valvular rheumatic heart diseases. After anaesthesia and cardiopulmonary bypass preparations hemodynamic data, laboratory blood sampling, areriial blood samples, lung biopsy. Positive correlation between inflammatory response and the degree of histological changes after CPB with bypass time may confirm this suggestion. So, by good manipulation of CPB protocol may reduce the level of inflammatory cytokines with attenuation of reperfusion injury. Limitation of the intensity of inflammatory response should be possible also with oxygen radical scavengers and neutrophil granule stabilizers. All these protective measures together may protect the lung as well as other organs from the harmful effect of CPB.
(Lymphoma)

NO : 281
TITLE : Role of Bone Marrow Scintigraphy in Evaluation of Patients with Malignant Lymphoma.
AUTHORS : Huseen Rabee Saleh
ADDRESS : Dept. of Nuclear Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

BM is commonly involved in malignant Lymphoma with incidence of 10% in HD, 18%-45% in high grade NHL and about 25%-85% in low grade NHL. Detection of BM infiltration in malignant lymphoma is of importance in assessment of cases regarding staging line of treatment and prognosis. BM aspiration and biopsy may show sampling errors, and it is an invasive procedure and can not fully represent changes throughout the entire BM. BM scintigraphy has been developed to solve these problems. BM scintigraphy can localize the site.

NO : 282
TITLE : Clinical Implication of Cytokine and Soluble Receptors Measurement in Patients with non-Hodgekin’s Lymphoma
AUTHORS : Eman Ali Ibrahim Moghraby
ADDRESS : Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT

According to BM infiltration: Serum levels of IL-2, IL-6, IL-8, TNFα, TNF-R and TNF/ TNF-R showed no significant difference in patients with BM infiltration. Also showed marked significant elevation of SIL–2R and IL-10, while marked significant reduction of IL–1B levels was observed when compared to those without BM infiltration. According to treatment : pretreatment serum levels of SIL – 2R, IL–6, IL–8, IL–10, TNFα, TNF–R and TNF/TNF–R were elevated at diagnosis and decreased to near normal values during period of disease regression after treatment. On the other hand, there was a significant reduction of serum IL–1B and IL–2 when compared to those after treatment. It is important to mention was detected in NHL patients; there was immune suppression in NHL patients proved by marked reduction of serum IL–2 and elevated after treatment which reflected defect in TH1 lymphocytes and diminished cell mediated immunity. B2M and LDH showed marked elevation in pretreatment patients and those with BM infiltration which reduced to normal levels with disease regression. The presence of correlation between the cytokines (TNFα, and its receptors p55, SIL–2R, IL–10) and the prognostic factors (LDH, B2M and their association with B symptoms) which reflect the tumor burden and host status in NHL patients at diagnosis and their absence after treatment may serve as rapid, reliable and noninvasive biological markers of disease activity and may help to assess the status of patients, as well as markers of residual tumor even at stage of minimal residual disease after chemotherapy.
(Melanocytic Nevi)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Pathology of Benign Melanocytic Nevi of the Skin with Special Reference to their Malignant Potentials</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Amany Abd El Hady M. M. Omar</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology &amp; Andrology, Fac. of Med., Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2001</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Several reports in the literature point to the importance of melanocytic nevi as a risk factor for the development of malignant melanoma. The number of nevi as well as their size, both, correlate directly with increased risk for the development of melanoma. Suggestive features for the diagnosis of a malignant change in nevi comprise, increase in size, change in colour & shape, bleeding, ulceration and crusting. There are particular types of nevi associated with high risk of malignancy, these are, congenital nevi, dysplastic nevi & blue nevi.

(Migranous)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Assessment of Psychological and Dietary Factors in Migranous Patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Medhat, F. H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2002</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

The study was carried out to evaluate the clinical features of Upper Egyptian migrainous patients, to study of a possible relationship between frequency of certain diet consumption and the occurrence of migrainous attacks and to scaling both anxiety and depression symptoms. For this purpose, 67 migrainous patients were selected, 71 common migraine (Without aura) and 16 classic migraine (with aura). The study also included 20 healthy volunteers, with comparable age and sex to the migraine group. The migrainous patients were clinically assessed by questionnaire study to evaluate the clinical profile of the disease in Upper Egypt and a detailed diet sheet to measure the frequency of consumption of certain foods (84 types 0 which are commonly used with special-intensification about those known to be provocating migraine attacks. Psychological troubles, (anxiety disorders or symptoms and depressive symptoms) are significantly more common in migrainous patients of both types. These troubles could accentuate their pains. The absence of important statistically significant correlation between frequency of consumption of many provocative foods with the characters of migrainous attacks as their frequently, duration and laterality, this denotes the following. We could not define clear out differences between common and classic migrainous in relation to the frequency of consumption of these provocative foods, which means that these two migraine type are not separate entities.
(Muscular Disorders)

NO : 285  
TITLE : Clinical and Epidemiological Study of Muscular Disorders in Upper Egypt “Assiut”  
AUTHORS : Nageh Fouly Kamel Hasan  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001  

ABSTRACT  
The research was carried out from the start of May 1996 till the end of September 1997 for the study of epidemiology and pattern of muscle diseases and their causes, together with a pathological study for some muscle diseases. The research revealed that the total prevalence of muscular disorders was 76.6 per 100.00, 75.8 per 100.00 in rural areas, and 78.4 in urban areas.

(Myopia)

NO : 286  
TITLE : Visual Field Changes Associated with High Myopia.  
AUTHORS : Hosam A. Abd El-Raman  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001  

ABSTRACT  
The main idea of this thesis is to detect the different types of pathological changes that may be found in the fundus of a high myopic patient, then correlating these changes with corresponding changes that may occur in the central 30° of the visual field and calculating the percentage of each of these changes.
### Ocular Injuries

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<td>287</td>
<td>Management of Penetrating Ocular Injuries.</td>
<td>A., M. Abdallah</td>
<td>Dept. of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph.D), 2001</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This work included 215 eyes in 215 patients admitted in the Eye department at Assiut University Hospital in a period about two years from November 1995 to October 1997. Their ages ranged between 5-60 years. The factors that predicting ocular survival and final visual acuity were (1) Initial visual acuity. (2) Wound length (3) Wound location. The factors that affect the final visual outcome were. (a) Corneal scarring with residual irregular astigmatism. (b) Posterior capture (d) Anterior synchiae (e) Retinal detachment (f) Endophthalmitis.

### Osteoarthritis

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<td>288</td>
<td>Metalloproteinase-Mediated Cartilage Degradation in Osteoarthritis.</td>
<td>Mahmoud Farouk Mohmoud Khalil</td>
<td>Physical Med. Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc) 2001</td>
</tr>
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**ABSTRACT**

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a common joint deterioration initiated by multiple factors to better understand related factors in the development of this disease. The aim of the present study was to determine serum levels of MMP-1/TIMP-1 complex and MMP-3 in normal subjects and in patients with osteoarthritis of the correlation with laboratory and clinical indicators of disease in OA would be performed. Serum levels of MMP-1/TIMP-1 complex were insignificantly increase in OA patients than controls. Serum levels of MMP-3 are significantly increased in OA patients than controls. These findings illustrate the importance of matching patients and normal controls for age and sex in further studies of MMP-3 (stromehsin-1) and are consistent with the hypothesis that MMP 3 might play an important role in the degradation of joint cartilage in asteoarthritis. Further, serum levels of MMP-3 may prove useful for monitoring therapy for osteoarthritis.