This study included 9 patients with osteosarcoma in the lower limb who had 3 cycles of (Doxorubicin and Cis-platin) pre-operative combination chemotherapy followed by wide local resection and reconstruction by vascularised fibula osteoseptocutaneous flap and three postoperative chemotherapy cycles, their surgeries had been performed at least 24 months before the end of the study. The average age at operation was 14.1 years. All tumors were high-grade osteosarcoma (stage IIA, IIB). The tumor volume averaged 220.9 cc (range 41.5-400). The resulting defect after tumor resection averaged 16 cm (range 11-20). All flaps survived. All grafts united in an average period of 3.8 months (range 3-6) after transfer. Full weight bearing was possible after an average period of six months (range 6-8). Significant hypertrophy (≥ 30% of the original fibular diameter) occurred in all patients after an average period of 10 months from the index operation. In the latest follow-up radiographs (mean; 35.4 months), the degree of hypertrophy averaged 90.8% (range 30-200%). Graft fracture occurred in one patient after plate removal and healed conservatively. Shortening averaged 1.4 cm (range 0-3). The Musculoskeletal Tumor Rating Score (MTSRS) averaged 22 points at the end of the first postoperative year and 23 at the end of the study. There were three beaths because of lung metastasis at a mean time of 29 months (range 22-38). The remaining six patients (66.66%) remained disease free for an average of 40 months (range 24-65).
(Ovarian Tumours)

NO : 290
TITLE : Evaluation of Different Diagnostic Methods of Ovarian Tumours.
AUTHORS : Hazem. Saad
ADDRESS : Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2001

ABSTRACT

Ovarian cancer accounts for much more deaths than cancer of the corpus uteri and uterine cervix. Nearly 70% of patients with ovarian cancer have extrapelvic metastases at the time of initial diagnosis. The 5 year survival rate is relatively poor and this is mainly attributed to late diagnosis due to the insidious nature of the disease, to the unreliability of clinical examination and the lack of an effective early mass screening programme. This work was performed at Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Assiut University Hospital. A total of 107 patients presented with various symptoms suggestive of ovarian swellings, as well as 54 clinically free women (controls) were recruited. The aim of the study was to evaluate different diagnostic modalities of ovarian tumours with regards to the reliability and practicality of each method for early diagnosis of such tumours.

NO : 291
AUTHORS : Mohamed, M. Fath. Allaa
ADDRESS : Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2002

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to assess the expression of some of the molecular alterations in tissue homogenates of women with malignant ovarian tumors, benign ovarian tumors, and the thirty women taken as a control group. These changes are: mutant p53, mutant k-ras protein tyrosine kinase activity, protein tyrosine phosphatase activity, and the level of sulfatides. The expression of these markers was significantly higher in malignant tumors than in benign tumors and in benign tumors than the control group. It was also found that some markers such as mutant p53 and sulfatides are associated with higher tumor stages and the poorer differentiation. It was also found that mutant k-ras was associated with the better differentiation of epithelial tumors and with mucinous histologic subtype. This shows that different tumors follow different paths to pathogenesis and that molecular markers play different roles in the pathogenesis of ovarian tumors. Specifying the molecular profile of the tumor may help in early detection and in guiding the type and extent of treatment.

-232-
ABSTRACT

Beside cell-bound adhesion molecules, which are of fundamental importance to a large number of physiological and pathological processes, soluble forms of adhesion molecules have been detected in the circulating blood in recent years. Circulating soluble adhesion molecules appear to be biologically active, and raised levels have been reported in a variety of disorders. In the present study, we measure the serum levels of the soluble (s) molecules included vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 (sVCAM–1) and sE–selectin in 26 patients on chronic hemodialysis (HD), 16 undialyzed patients with chronic renal failure (CRF), and 10 healthy controls having a similar mean and distribution of ages.

The presence of hypoalbuminemia, inflammation (C-reactive protein, CRP) and dyslipidemia were assessed together with echocardiographic evaluation of cardiac dimensions, systolic and diastolic function in all studied groups. sVCAM-1 was found to be elevated in patients with chronic hemodialysis and undialyzed CRF (P < 0.001 each) compared with the controls but levels did not differ between both groups of patients. sE–selectin was also raised in both groups of CRF patients compared with controls (P < 0.001 each) with higher significant level in the undialyzed group (P < 0.05) compared with HD group. Both adhesion molecules are correlated positively to each other (r=0.816, P<0.001). The presence of hypoalbuminemia, inflammation, dyslipidemia together with left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) and low ratio of E/A (peak early LV filling velocity (E)/ peak atrial filling velocity (A)) by echocardiography were associated with higher sVCAM-1 and sE–selectin than in CRF patients without these findings. Both sVCAM and sE–selectin correlated significantly positive with CRP (P<0.01, P<0.001 respectively), left ventricular mass index (LVM) (P<0.001, P<0.05 respectively), and significantly negative with high-density lipoprotein (HDL) (P<0.001 each), serum albumin levels (P<0.001 each) and with E/A ratio (P<0.001 each).

Elevated serum concentrations of soluble adhesion molecules (sVCAM-1&sE-selectin) are found in undialyzed and chronic hemodialysis patients who are malnourished, inflamed, dyslipidemic and have echo findings of cardiac diastolic dysfunction and LVH.
Thirty-five adult patients with untreated aggressive periodontitis have been exposed in a pilot study to microbiological analysis to define the kind of oral microorganisms causing the disease. They have been found to harbor sub-gingival Prevotella intermedia, Porphyromonas gingivalis, Capnocytophaga species, Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans, and Eikenella corrodens as the common putative and anaerobic microorganisms causing the disease. Follow-up study has been then carried out on other forty-five adult patients with untreated aggressive periodontitis. According to antimicrobial regimens, patients were treated for 14 days with amoxicillin/clavulanic acid either alone (group I), or combined with any of the following: doxycycline 100 mg/day (group II), metronidazole 750 mg/day (group III), doxycycline 100 mg/day and metronidazole 750 mg/day (group IV), doxycycline 20 mg twice daily and metronidazole 750 mg/day (group V). Clinical, microbiological and biochemical data at baseline and following treatment showed beneficial effects of drugs given with an upper hand to any of the combination therapy in comparison with amoxicillin/clavulanic acid monotherapy. Similar efficacy of doxycycline at sub-antimicrobial dose (20 mg twice daily) and 100 mg daily encourages the use of lower dose of that drug in combination treatment of periodontitis.
This review study has included an overview for the subject of pneumonia. The definition, classification and pathology of pneumonia have been thoroughly discussed. The clinically important types of pneumonia have been thoroughly discussed. The etiology, diagnostic tools and management of community acquired pneumonia have been discussed. Nosocomial pneumonia has become an important subject especially for patients admitted in the intensive care units, this subject was fully discussed as regards the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and management. The atypical types of pneumonia, legionnaire’s disease, viral pneumonia has also discussed. Immuno-compromised patients are more to pneumonia even with opportunistic microorganisms, this subject has also been discussed as regards the risk factors, etiology, diagnosis and management. There was a particular attention to patients with acquired deficiency syndrome (ARDS). Pneumonia in the elderly is an important leading cause for death in this age and some socioeconomic factors, which affect its prognosis. The risk factors, types, hospitalization and the appropriate management for pneumonia in the elderly have been thoroughly discussed. Although, in the clinical practice a lot of efforts are always done for proper management of pneumonia, there is some remaining problems as regard the non resolving pneumonia and recurrent pneumonia. We should be aware for the causes of non infectious pneumonia not mismanage these problems, this subject has also thoroughly discussed on the underlying etiologic factors, which are non infectious.

ABSTRACT
ABSTRACT

Normal pregnancy is a physiological condition of balanced hypercoagulation. However, in preeclamptic pregnancies, the coagulation and fibrinolytic cascades are highly activated, accompanied by endothelial dysfunction. Lipids may interfere with coagulation and cause endothelial dysfunction. Lipoprotein-a (Lp-a) is a circulating lipoprotein particle, has been found to enhance blood coagulation by competing with plasminogen (PLG) for its binding sites on fibrin clots and endothelial cells. Therefore, we aimed to evaluate the Lp-a and fibrinolytic parameters (plasminogen, fibrinogen, and D-dimer) in normotensive and preeclamptic pregnant women and non-pregnant women, as well as to assess any association with severity of the disease. The study was carried out in 52 women, age range 17-38 years, including 10 normotensive pregnant women, 31 preeclamptic women (13 with mild preeclampsia (MPE) and 19 with severe preeclampsia (SPE) and 10 non-pregnant women as control group, the mean gestational age for MPE, SPE and normotensive pregnant women were 35.5±3.1, 36.0±3.4 and 36.5±1.4 weeks, respectively. Lipoprotein A (Lp-a) was significantly increased in MPE (40.7±12.2 mg/dl) and SPE (90.8±19.6 mg/dL) compared with normotensive pregnant women (12±5.9 mg/dl) and controls (10±5 mg/dl). Also, Lp(a) was significantly increased with severity of the disease (p<0.0001).

As regard fibrinolytic parameters: the mean value of PLG was 102.8±15.2% in non-pregnant women, 108.4±16.3% in normal pregnancy, 103.35±16.0% in MPE and 108.4±18.4% in SPE. There was insignificant change between pregnant and non-pregnant women, between normal and hypertensive pregnancy and between MPE and SPE. Fibrinogen level was significantly increased in pregnant women (normotensive and hypertensive) in comparison to controls (4.81±0.95 g/l in normal pregnancy, 4.77±1.64 g/l in MPE and 4.53±1.12 g/l in SPE vs 3.18±0.82g/l in controls). D-dimer was significantly increased in pregnant normotensive and preeclamptic women in comparison to controls and between normotensive and preeclamptic pregnant women but insignificant between MPE and SPE.

Lp(a) levels are elevated in preeclampsia and associated with severity of the disease. So, it may serve as a marker of the pathogenic process. Abnormalities in fibrinolytic parameters (fibrinogen and D-dimer) indicates activation of fibrinolysis in response to intravascular coagulation which may be prevented from reaching its full potential. On the other hand, the absence of significant changes in plasminogen may not be mediated by tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) but by urokinase, whose interaction with PLG is not affected by Lp-a.
(Psoriasis)

**NO**: 296

**TITLE**: Effect of Photochemotherapy on Soluble Interleukin-2 Receptors (sIL-2R) and Soluble Intercellular Adhesion Molecule – 1 (SICAM-1) in Psoriatic Patients.

**AUTHORS**: Loeis Naeem Shaw Ky

**ADDRESS**: Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology & Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

**SOURCE**: Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried on 40 psoriatic patients and 10 healthy controls in our Department of Dermatology Venereology and Andrology, Assiut University Hospital The patients who continued treatment (n= 30) were divided into 2 groups. Group I: (n = 15) exposed to PUVA alone for 4 weeks. Group II: (n = 15) exposed to PUVA with topical steroid (Betamethazon) for 4 weeks. Our psoriatic patients have significantly higher serum sIL – 2R and sICAM – 1 than controls Treatment of psoriasis with PUVA alone and PUVA with topical steroid for four weeks resulted in significant lowering of PASI and serum levels of sIL – 2R and sICAM-1. PUVA and topical steroid was found to be more effective treatment than PUVA alone both clinically and serologically.
### (Renal Diseases)

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<th>NO</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AUTHORS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>The Role of Digital Subtraction Angiography in Management of Renal Diseases.</td>
<td>M. A., Abd El Latif</td>
<td>Dept. of Diagnostic Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph.D), 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT**

This study includes 68 patients at the period from 15th October 1998 to 1 October 1997. Patients are classified into three groups according to clinical diagnosis. Group I patients with renal masses. (31 cases), Group II patients with traumatic haematuria and haematuria of unknown cause (12 cases), and Group III patients with hypertension of suspicion to be renal stenoses (25 cases). All patients are subjected to full history, clinical assessment and abdominal ultrasound examination with particular attention to the kidneys. PUT and IVU was done for all patients CT. examination of the abdomen was done for 33 cases, CT. brain & chest was done for one case in whom secondaries was suspected. All the patients were subjected to Digital subtraction angiography. Renal artery embolisation was done for patients with arteriographic findings suggesting the presence of malignant vascularity in the renal mass, and diagnosed as inoperable renal masses with haematuria. Also, the cases revealing the presence of a bleeding vessel within the kidney or angiomatus cause of haematuria on DSA, were subjected to percutaneous transluminal renal artery embolisation. Cases in whom renal artery stenoses as demonstrated by DSA, were subjected to percutaneous transluminal balloon dilatation of the stenosed segment which could be repeated till complete dilatation or a reasonable diameter and improved renal blood flour across the target segment is reached.

### (Renal Failure)

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<th>AUTHORS</th>
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<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>A Study of Atrial Natriuretic Peptide in Hepatorenal Syndrome.</td>
<td>Manal T. Hazem</td>
<td>Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
<td>Thesis (Ph.D), 2000</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Hepatorenal syndrome is a peculiar functional form of renal failure complicating liver cirrhosis via different mechanisms among of which is the vaso constriction of renal vessels. ANP level increases in hepatorenal syndrome with a very significant difference between in and normal persons with cut off level= 10.08 pgm ml. Increased levels of antinatriuretic factors could be a cause of decreased its effect in hepatorenal syndrome. Colored Doppler ultrasound is an important tool for early diagnosis of the progress of liver cirrhosis to HRS through detecting early vaso constrictive changes occur in the intra renal arteries.
NO : 299

TITLE : Evaluation of the Diagnostic and Prognostic Values of Percutaneous Nephrostomy (P.C.N.) in Cases of Obstructive Uropathy in Uraemic pts.

AUTHORS : Ehab Ausama Ebraheim Ahmed

ADDRESS : Dept. of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

This study included fifty patients of all age groups. All of them had elevated serum creatinine conc. and blood urea nitrogen associated with bilat, Obst. Kidneys or obst. O.F. Kidney. All patients underwent PCN application with follow up at 2 weeks, 1, 2 and 3 months. We concluded that patients on regular dialysis and kidneys obstructed due to nancy. are the least to gain benefit from PCN application. Enlarged kidneys and with thin cortex can gain benefit from PCN application.

NO : 300

TITLE : Low Density Liporotein Modification in Chronic Renal Failure.

AUTHORS : Someia Ebrahiem Mahmoud

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

SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2000

ABSTRACT

In conclusion, the multiple-modified LDL and the abnormal liporotein profile in uraemic patients are atherogenic risk factors that correlated with renal functional deterioration as determined by creatinine clearance. Also uraemic patients with malnutrition as determined by low serum albumin concentrations have more atherogenic lipid profile which may be associated with increased cardiovascular mortality. The use of lipid lowering regimens could be valuable in uraemic dyslipidaemia.
(Renal Failure)

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<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The Value of Serum Transferring Receptors in Early Diagnosis of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Chronic Renal Failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Hala, S. Saad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2002.</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Serum transferring receptor show significance increase in predialysis and regular analysis groups compared to control group, but there is no difference between group on rheum treatment and control group. There is significant increase of s TFR in predialysis group when compared to group on rhHuEPO treatment.

(Replantation)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Major Upper Limb Replantation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Tarek Abdalla El-Gammal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Reconstructive Microsurgery Unit Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BULLETIN</td>
<td>Assiut Med. J. Vol. 27, No. 2, May 2003</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

Major upper extremity amputations are those at or proximal to the level of the wrist. Between 1995 and 2002, twelve major upper limb replantations were performed for complete amputations at or above the level of the wrist in eleven males and one female. Incomplete amputations or transmetacarpal amputations were not included in this study. Average age of all patients was 25.6 years (range 7 to 40 years). The average ischemic time was 4.3 hours. One patient died on the third postoperative day because of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy related to massive blood transfusion. One case had failed replantation because of severe infection on the eighth postoperative day. Follow up for successful cases averaged 3.5 years (range 10 months to seven years) after surgery. All patients stated that they benefited from replantation. None wished for a secondary amputation irrespective of the functional outcome. Range of finger motion was excellent in three cases, good in four cases and limited in the remaining cases. In two patients, two point discrimination ranged from 5 to 7 mm, and in four patients, two point discrimination ranged from 8 to 13 mm. The remaining four patients only had protective sensations. Pinch and grip strengths averaged 40% of the contralateral hand. Five secondary procedures were required; one free functioning gracilis transfer, one pedicle latissimus transfer, one tendon transfer and two tenolysis. According to Tamai scoring system, the functional outcome was excellent or good in six cases, fair in one, and poor in two cases. The present series demonstrates that major upper limb replantation, when performed in selected patients, yields acceptable functional results.
Clinical diagnosis of TMJ disorders are difficult. The patients presenting with TMJ dysfunction require careful diagnosis. MRJ has rapidly replaced other modalities for valuable evaluation of TMJ disorders. In the present study, it cannot be differentiated on MRI bases between osteoarthritis and Rheumatoid arthritis and this finding contributed to the long duration of both disease and late complain of patients. Earlier changes of rheumatoid arthritis in the TMJ required earlier MRI examination.

In this study we evaluate the level of nitric oxide in serum and urine and the level of protein phosphatase in serum only for detection and follow up of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. This study was carried out on 30 patients with rheumatoid arthritis and 15 healthy persons as a control group. There was marked increase in the level of serum nitric oxide and protein phosphatase as well as in urinary nitric oxide in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.
(Rheumatoid Arthritis)

NO : 305
TITLE : Serum Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulphate (Dheas) in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis Their Possible Role on Disease Activity and Cognitive Functions.
AUTHORS : Abeer Saad Ahmed Mohamed
ADDRESS : Dept. of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

This study has been carried out on 55 rheumatoid arthritic patients. In study concluded heat loss serum level of in study concluded that loss serum level of (DHEAS) sulphure in this prices this was associated with impairment in cognitive function in those patients specially who treated with cortisone.

(Schizophrenia)

NO : 306
TITLE : Neurological Soft Signs in Schizophrenia.
AUTHORS : Medhat Kamal Attyia
ADDRESS : Dept. of Neurology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE : Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in psychiatric department in Assiut University Hospital along one year (May 1999 to May 2000). This study was carried out on patients diagnosed as schizophrenia to DSM. IV criteria and their first-degree relatives as a control group to evaluate the prevalence of neurological soft signs and impairment in cognitive function in those patients and their relatives. Forty five patients shared in our study, 37 males and 8 females, their mean age were 33.6±8.1 and was divided into three groups. The first group was schizophrenic patients with duration of illness ranged from 6 months to two years and under regular treatment for about 1-3 months (15 patients). The second group was schizophrenic patients with duration of illness more than two years and under regular treatment for about 3-6 months (15 patients). The third group was schizophrenic patients whatever their duration of illness not receiving treatment or stop treatment for at least 6 months (15 patients). Thirty first-degree relatives shared in our study as a control groups, 21 males and 9 and 9 females (10 from each group), their means age were 31.9 ± 8.7 all patients subjected to clinical psychiatric history taking and interview. Positive and negative syndrome scales. Minimental state examination. Evaluation of neurological soft signs. The study clarify that the prevalence of neurological soft signs in schizophrenic patients was 44.4% while in their first-degree relatives was 36.7% Impairment in the score of minimental state examination was significant between patients and control groups. Insignificant correlation between neurological soft signs and score of minimental state examination, age at onset, exposure neuroleptic medication and either positive and negative clinical symptoms.
A cross–sectional study was conducted among inhabitants of three rural areas of Assiut Governorate (Bani-Zaid Village, Abel-Kassem and El-Mallah ezbas) during December 1994 to December 1996 covering all seasons. The research aimed to study the prevalence of various skin diseases, factors affecting it and to determine the pathogens responsible for impetigo and tinea capitis. The study sample included 8008 rural inhabitants of all ages and both sexes. The results showed that 86.93% of the studied people had one or more skin diseases. Parasitic infestations came at the top (27.4%), particularly pediculosis capitis (19.4%). The other common infective skin diseases were fungal (16.2%) and bacterial infection (10.1%). Leprosy still represented a public health problem (0.16%). Pityriasis alba was the commonest non- infective skin disease (13.5%). Higher prevalence rates of infective – parasitic skin diseases was reported among the youngest age group (0-9). Bad house environmental factors and low socio-economic standard had a significant effect on the higher rates of transmissible skin diseases. Also season had a determinant effect on skin disease distribution. Staph. Aureus was the dominant pathogen in impetigo and T. Violaceum was the predominant dermatophyte in T. capitis.

Cigarette smoking has a direct effect on thyroid function leading to goiter and hypofunction. Goitre was significantly more frequent among smokers compared with nonsmokers. Among smokers with goiter T3 and T4 were decreased while TSH was increased before and after TRH injection. Significant negative correlation was found between thyroid echovolume and T3, T4, TBG while positive correlation with TSH. Smoking index was negatively correlated with TBG and positively correlated to urinary cotinine and free T3.
(Smoking)

NO: 309
TITLE: Hazardous Effects of Passive Smoking on Respiratory Diseases.
AUTHORS: Yaser Ahmed Mohamed
ADDRESS: Dept. of Chest Diseases & Tuberculosis, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.
SOURCE: Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate the hazards of passive smoking on the respiratory system and its effects on the subsequent development of some respiratory diseases like asthma, COPD and lung cancer, in addition to its effects on the respiratory functions, the study concluded that passive smoking as well as active smoking play a very important role in development of several respiratory diseases and respiratory function impairment.

(Sputum)

NO: 310
TITLE: Role of Induced Sputum in Diagnosis of Lung Cancer and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
AUTHORS: Aly, A. Zaied.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Chest Diseases & Tuberculosis, Faculty of Med., Assiut University.

ABSTRACT

Sputum induction is a simple procedure, safe and an effective method on sampling bronchial secretions and can be used in diagnosis of lung cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis in suspected patients who can not give spontaneous sputum and when fiberoptic bronchoscope is not available or contraindicated.
ABSTRACT

Male reproduction has become an increasingly important factor in infertility during recent decades. Too little is known about the reasons and pathogenesis of deficient spermatogenesis because the intimate mechanisms of normal spermatogenesis have been only partially elucidated. This explains the presence of large number of investigations that might be needed to reach a final diagnosis in a case of male infertility. Among these investigations are conventional semen analysis which is the cornerstone in assessment of subfertile male, hormonal assay and testicular biopsy. Further sophisticated investigations might be needed in some cases. Conventional semen analysis of subfertile males might show azoospermia patients suffer either from an element of obstruction or from spermatogenic maturational largest which is more common. These patients need further investigations to evaluate the hormonal profile and testicular histopathology in order to reach an aetiology of this condition. Normal spermatogenesis is influenced by many hormones. The most important of them are FSH, LH, and testosterone. That’s why serum level measurement of these hormones is of marked significance especially in these patients suffering from azoospermia. Hormonal profile may suggest the presence of spermatogenic maturational arrest or obstructive azoospermia. Hormonal profile may also shed light on an endocrine cause of infertility which is relatively uncommon but potentially curable.
NO : 312  
AUTHORS : Mohamed, B. Kotb  
ADDRESS : Dept. of General Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University  

ABSTRACT

The study was performed on (107) cases with CBD stones, successful extraction of stone done in (95) cases using balloon in (35) cases, basket in (38) cases, mechanical lithotripsy in (22) cases and nasobiliary catheter used temporary in (5) cases. Stent (endoprotheses) as temporary treatment in (7) cases and as permanent therapy in (2) cases. Complication rate was 16.3% in the form of cholangitis, bleeding, cholecystitis and recurrent CBD stones.

NO : 313  
TITLE : Randomized Trial of Endoscopic Balloon Dilatation Versus Endoscopic Sphincterotomy for Removal of Bile Duct Stones.  
AUTHORS : Hessine El- Amin Hamam  
ADDRESS : Internal Medicine Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D) 2002

ABSTRACT

This study was done in Assiut University Hospital. Internal medicine and Radiological department. The current study was designed to evaluate the efficacy and complications of endoscopic balloon dilatation and endoscopic sphincterotomy for endoscopic removal of bile duct stones. Endoscopic sphincterotomy was known as the standard method for bile duct stone removal since a long time, and balloon dilatation was intrduced few years ago as a new modality. Our study stated that endoscopic sphincterotomy is the corner stone for bile duct stone removal and balloon dilatation is also an effective alternative procedure especially in patients with bleeding disorders and those with small stones in the common bile duct and Bilroth II gastrectomy. Complications following each procedures were nearly comparable.
(Student’s Nutrition)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Evaluation of Nutritional Status for Students in Assiut University Dormitory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Seham, A. Farrag</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Home Economics Dept., Faculty of Specific Education, Assiut University.</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

This main objective of this study is to study the nutritional status for students in Assiut University dormitory. This study included 100 students, 50 Muslims and 50 Christians, so we can apply different diets served to these students. The study revealed that 62% of Muslim’s students had natural weights, 16% were under weight, 16% were mildly over weight and 6% were moderately obese. The weights of Christian groups showed that 38% were of natural weight, 20% were under normal weights 12% were moderately obese and 30% were obese. The study also revealed that the diets which served usually along the whole year, served as well during Muslim’s fasting and that served during Christian’s fasting supplied extra calories for 18%, 24% and 42%, respectively and the ratio of students that took less calories were (82%, 76% and 58%), respectively. All diets poorly supplied the students with proteins. On the other hand, fats in the diets were higher than the daily needs of (42%, 98% and 58%), respectively, and lower than the need for students in normal days, Muslims and Christians in the percentage of 58%, 2% and 42%, respectively. For carbohydrates as a main source of energy the percentage for higher than 60% of energy were (24%, 16% and 88%), respectively. However, the percentage of the students that had less than their daily needs were 76%, 84% and 12%, respectively. Some vitamins as B<sub>1</sub> were equal or more than recommended on the other hand others like “B<sub>2</sub>”, “C” and “D” were less than the recommended daily allowances (RDAs). Iron and fibers were sufficiently supplied from the food served in the dormitory, where the diets poorly supplied the students with calcium.

(Thalassemia)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Molecular Biology of B Thalassaemia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Nahed Abdel Lateef Mahmoud</td>
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<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>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

Thalassemias are groups of inherited diseases characterized by abnormal Hb production resulting in an imbalance of the a &b globin of hemoglobin b thalassemia is caused by different types of mutations is b-globin gens; subsequent decrease (B+ thalassemia). Or absent (Bº thalassemia) B-globin chain of human Hb. Screening programs aimed at Prevention of the disease of prenatal have resulted in marked reduction in the disease. New trends in the management of thalasemia are directed mainly to pharmacological induction of fetal Hb in addition to iron therapy.
(Tinea Corporis)

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<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Clinical and Mycological Study of <em>Tinea Corporis</em> in Sohag Governorate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Amany Abd El–Hady Ali</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Dermatology, Venereology &amp; Andrology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2001</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ABSTRACT**

*Tinea corporis* is one of the commonly encountered skin diseases especially in tropical and subtropical countries. Reviewing the literature, no previous reports on *Tinea corporis* in Sohag Governorate are available. In this work *Tinea corporis* was investigated in Sohag Governorate for the first time. The present study was carried out on 100 patients with *Tinea corporis* attended dermatology out-patient clinic of Sohag teaching hospital. All cases were examined clinically and mycologically. Clinical Findings: In the studied group females comprised 58% of cases while males accounted for 42%. The main bulk of the studied patients (76%) were between 1-20 years of age. The most common clinical type of *Tinea corporis* met with in this study was the annular type (74%) next common was the crusted type (11%) followed by the eczematous type (81%). Then the Kerion (6%) and the granulomatous type each was encountered in 1%. Mycological Results: Microscopic examination of material obtained from the patients investigated was positive in 63% of cases while culture results were positive in 89%. From positive cultures five dermatophytes were isolated namely: *M. anis* *T.iolacum, T. mentagrophytes, M. gypsum* and *T. verrucosum*. *M. canis* was by far the most frequently isolated organism from patients in this study (52.8%). The second common organism met with was *T. violaceum* (24.7%). The third was *T. verrucosum* (2.3%). In conclusion this preliminary study through some light on the clinical and mycological aspects of *Tinea corporis* in Sohag Governorate, however, further extensive studies are also needed.

(Truma)

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<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>Pathological Clotting in Posttraumatic Patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS</td>
<td>Eman Mosaad Zaky</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2000</td>
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</table>

**ABSTRACT**

This study was done in Assiut University Hospital on 54 patients chosen from the traumatology unit (4 females and 50 males). All patients were adults of age range (17- 63) years with a mean 41±14 years. So, the aim of this work was to study some coagulation tests in post trauma patients, for a comparison between isolated brain injury group, group of multisystem trauma patients without brain injury and group of multisystem trauma associated with brain injury. Furthermore, this study aims to determine the relationship between the site and severity of trauma and the occurrence of DIC.
(Tuberculosis)

NO : 318  
TITLE : Comparative Study of Diagnostic Modalities in Tuberculous Peritonitis.  
AUTHORS : Madiha M. El-Atar  
ADDRESS : Dept. of Gastroenterology & Tropical Medicine, Faculty of Med., Assiut Univ.  
SOURCE : Thesis (Ph.D), 2000

ABSTRACT

This work aimed to evaluate different diagnostic modalities in diagnosing TB peritonitis and to identify the type of causative mycobacteria. The study included 57 ascitic patients with high clinical suspicion index to have tuberculous peritonitis. Out of these patients, cases proved to have TB peritonitis. The patients were classified into five groups according to the final diagnosis, 68.3% TB peritonitis only, 10.6% TB peritonitis on top of liver cirrhosis, 5.3% TB peritonitis associated with malignancy, 1.8% malignancy only and 14% liver cirrhosis only. Among the tuberculous patients laparoscopic visual diagnosis were typical for TB peritonitis in 44 cases. While histopathology confirmed the tuberculous nature in 28 cases. Positive cultures for acid fast bacilli were detected in 40 patients (83.3%). While Υ-IFN assay in ascitic fluid showed significant difference between ascitic Υ-IFN level in tuberculous patients and controls with no false positive result (good positive test). PCR results of peritoneal isolate were positive in 38 cases. In our study peritoneal isolates were identified biochemically as M.szulgai. It has been identified for the first time in Egypt.

(Tumers)

NO : 319  
ADDRESS : Internal Medicine, Dept., Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Assiut University South Egypt Cancer Institute by examination of 100 patient admitted for one week. We found that 4 of them (4%) developed deep venous thrombosis (DVT). Then we studied 500 patient retrospectively who was admitted one year before starting this study. We found that only 6 of them developed DVT inspite of the increased incidence of DVT in smokers male patient. But this not justify prophylactic anti coagulant for all admitted cancer patient.
The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of Nd: YAC laser on treatment of hemangiomas (n=30) and vascular malformations (n=4). A series of 27 patients (6 males and 21 females) with an age ranged from 4 months to 22 years were included. Most of patients (70.3%) were in their first year of life. Of the 30 hemangiomas, 13 were classified as capillary, 12 as cavernous, and 5 as mixed hemangiomas. Of the 34 vascular anomalies, 27 (70.6%) were located in the head and neck region. The indications for laser therapy were cosmetic disfigurement in 26 (76.5%), functional problems such as visual field defects and feeding difficulties in 6 (17.6%), and ulceration or bleeding in 2 (5.9%) lesions. Our patients were subjected to 132 laser treatments utilizing both non-contact and contact techniques of laser beam application. Results were as follows: 64.7% lesions showed good response while 26.5% demonstrated fair response. Bad response had occurred in 8.8% of lesions. Complications of laser therapy included excessive scarring in 2 (5.9%), ulceration in 3 (8.8%) and bleeding in 1 (2.9%) case. These findings demonstrated that Nd: YAC laser therapy is a safe and effective treatment of vascular skin lesions that give satisfactory cosmetic and functional results without major side effects.
ABSTRACT

To evaluate the significance of prostate specific antigen (PSA), both total and free, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and carbohydrate antigen 15-3 (CA15-3) in breast cancer, serum levels of total and free PSA, CEA and CA15-3 were measured in 60 female patients with breast cancer at time of primary diagnosis. The patients were divided into 4 groups according to the stage of breast cancer and the results were compared with those of 25 apparently healthy females as controls.

The study revealed that, total PSA was detected in serum of 4% (1/25) of healthy controls and 18% of breast cancer patients. Free PSA is the predominate molecular form of serological PSA in 54% of patients with increased total PSA levels. Free and total PSA levels were highly significantly increased in advanced stages of breast cancer (III and IV) in comparison to control group, stage I and stage II (P < 0.001). There was significant negative correlation between PSA (total and free) and age of breast cancer patients (r = -0.285, P < 0.05, r = -0.295, P < 0.05 respectively). There was significant positive correlation between PSA (total and free) and stage of breast cancer (r = +0.470, P < 0.001, r = +0.399, P < 0.01 respectively).

CEA levels were significantly increased in stage I (P < 0.05), stage II (P < 0.01) stage III and IV (P < 0.001) in comparison with control group. Levels of CEA and CA15-3 were significantly high in stages III and IV compared with stages I & II (P < 0.001). There was significant Positive correlation between (CEA, CA15-3) and stage of breast cancer (r = +0.314, P < 0.05, r = +0.547, P < 0.01 respectively). There is a positive correlation between CEA and CA15-3 (r = +0.597, P < 0.001).

In conclusion: levels of serum PSA and CA 15-3 increased in late stages of breast cancer and so they can not be used as a screening diagnostic tool for breast cancer. although CEA increases early in breast cancer, it can not be trusted as a diagnostic tool for breast cancer as its levels are elevated in a variety of cancers, so it may be used as a screening test. There is a positive correlation between CA 15-3 and CEA, which can be used together for follow up and prognosis of breast cancer.
(Valvuloplasty)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE:</td>
<td>Changes in Pulmonary Functions and Left Ventricular Function After Balloon Mitral Valvuloplasty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS:</td>
<td>Ali Fargaly Othman Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS:</td>
<td>Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE:</td>
<td>Thesis (M.Sc), 2001</td>
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**ABSTRACT**

This principle path physiologic abnormality in MS is the impairment of LV diastolic filling. The status of systolic LV performance in patients with isolated MS is controversial. The aim of this study is to assess the effect of BMV on LV function and spirometric pulmonary function as well as other echocardiography and homodynamic parameters. From our study we found that the LV ejection performance improved after successful BMV. Also the spirometric pulmonary function has improved significantly after BMV and so we can recommend that, BMV is the procedure of choice for the treatment of patients with severe non-calcify MS.

(Women)

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<tr>
<td>TITLE:</td>
<td>Risk Factor of Coronary Artery Disease in Female Below the Age of Forty with Emphesise on Hormonal Controls Cep levels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUTHORS:</td>
<td>Tarek Saied Aby Rehab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS:</td>
<td>Dept. of Cardiology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.</td>
</tr>
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**ABSTRACT**

Some other studies in males with cancer prostate receiving osterogen therapy found an increased risk of coronary artery disease in these patients (veterans administration co-operative urological research group 1976). Exogenous estrogen suppress hepatic lipase activity by the level of high density lipoprotein cholesterol (Tikkanen et al 1982). To our knowledge most of the studies correlating menopause to coronary heart disease are epidemiological studies and for such reason this study is planned to investigate the relation between and ogenous sex hormones in women pre and post menopausal who have coronary artery disease, and the relation of sex hormones and plasma lipias in these patients. The study will include 50, women with coronary heart disease (25 in premenopause and 25 after menopause), also 25 healthy females with comparable age will be studied as controls.
### NO: 324

**TITLE:** Effect of Acute Maternal Location on Autistic Fluid (A.F) in Rumen with Normal and Decreased Amniotic Fluid Weds.  

**AUTHORS:** Esam El-Din R. Abd El-Hafeez  

**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  

**SOURCE:** Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

**ABSTRACT**

This thesis studied the amniotic fluid index values and the different percentiles of amniotic fluid index for ladies dies with normal pregnancies in our locality. Also, it was proved that acute maternal hydration increased amniotic fluid index in pregnancies with normal and with decreased amniotic fluid index.

### NO: 325

**TITLE:** Study of Different Medical Methods of Termination of 2nd Trimester Pregnancy (13-28) wk.  

**AUTHORS:** Dina M. E. Habeeb  

**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.  

**SOURCE:** Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

**ABSTRACT**

This study was conduced in Assiut University Hospital and included 130 pregnant patient between (13-28 wk) with clear indication for termination of their pregnancy. This was a randomized comparison study between three drugs put in the posterior fornix of the vagina to ripen the cervix and stimulate the uterine contractions and these drugs are: Misoprostol El, Dinoprostone E2 and 3-Anifised and this study concluded that: Misoprostol El is very effective drug in terminating 2nd trimester pregnancy although with considerable side effects. Dinoproston is also effective drug but very expensive and finally Angised plays an important role in ripening the cervix but not inducing uterine contraction.
NO: 326

**TITLE:** Study of Risk Factors Among Pregnant Women at Tending in El-Ghaniaem District-Assiut Governorate.

**AUTHORS:** Omyma Y. H. Malek

**ADDRESS:** Dept. of Public Health & Community Medicine, Faculty of Med., Assiut University.

**SOURCE:** Thesis (M.Sc), 2001

**ABSTRACT**

Relevant data on the subject will be collected from rural-El-Ghaniaem district Assiut Governorate, 500 pregnant women will be assigned in the study and followed up till 42 days after birth using the suitable forms. Data will be subjected for computer entry, cleaning and analysis (simple frequency, cross tabulation and significant st. tests). Using specialized statistical software packages. Results of study will be tabulated and discussed with results of other comparable studies in different countries.

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NO: 327

**TITLE:** Comparison Between Immediate Postabortion and Interval Insertion of the Cu T 380 A Intrauterine Contraceptive Device.

**AUTHORS:** Alaaeldin A. Youssef,

**ADDRESS:** Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Assiut University Hospital.

**BULLETIN:** Assiut Med. J. Vol. 27, No. 2, May 2003

**ABSTRACT**

To compare between immediate postabortal insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUD) and after interval insertion as regards pregnancy rate, expulsion rate, bleeding irregularities, infection, continuation rate over a period of 6 months.

The study was conducted in the emergency unit and family planning unit, department of obstetrics and gynecology, Assiut university Hospital. The study was done on those patients admitted to the emergency unit with first and second trimester missed, incomplete, and inevitable abortion.

One hundred and twenty patients accepted the idea of immediate postabortal IUD insertion and 100 patient in this group completed the six months follow up (group A), eighty three patients choosed to postpone the IUD insertion postmenstrual (group B). Both groups are sociodemographically similar. Three cases in group B (3.75%) got pregnant before menstruation and before IUD insertion. No uterine perforation or pelvic inflammatory diseases occurred in any patient among the two study groups. No significant differences were found between immediate postabortal IUD insertion and after interval insertion as regards postinsertion pain and menstrual irregularities. However, the expulsion rate of the IUD was found greater in the group of immediate postabortal insertion (5%) than in the group of interval insertion (2.5%). Sig.: P<0.05. Immediate postabortal insertion of an IUD was found safe and effective, it prevented unintended pregnancy and the risk of unsafe abortion.