

Quality) (Docetaxel)
(Phase III)
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(of life
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, COX2 , Docetaxel, Zometa
(HRPC)
(Mitoxantrone&Prednisone)
(Standard therapy)

Chemotherapy for Hormone-Refractory Prostate Cancer (HRPC)

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Supervised by: Prof. M. Adnan Suman

Both the demographics and treatment of hormone-refractory prostate cancer (HRPC) are changing.

Patients are younger and healthier, with less comorbidity. The "no treatment until symptoms" approach is disappearing. Chemotherapy is increasingly being utilized.

Review the roles of chemotherapy for refractory prostate cancer in current clinical trials.

Effective hormonal management of the prostate cancer patient incorporates an understanding of the stages of hormone sensitivity and prescribing additional interventions beyond simple castration. Once hormone refractoriness is established, the combination of mitoxantrone and prednisone has become a standard chemotherapeutic approach. New agents such as docetaxel are being tested in phase III trials against mitoxantrone plus prednisone.

HRPC is now regarded as a chemotherapy-sensitive tumor. The goals of chemotherapy in HRPC are to decrease PSA level and improve quality of life. New agents and combinations are needed to improve survival.

Key Words:

Docetaxel, Zometa, COX2, phase II, HIPC HRPC: hormone-refractory prostate cancer.

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Obstructing Small Bowel Adhesions Management and Prophylactic Measurements

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Supervised by: Prof. Rodwan Al Ahmad

Any surgical procedure would produce adhesions in 53-90% after abdominal intervention for the first time, this in turn will cause intestinal obstruction in 50-81%, the objective of this study is to review patients with intestinal obstruction caused by adhesions presented in Damascus University Hospitals and to discuss management algorithms (surgical and conservative), with the available prophylactic procedures and their efficiency.

We discussed the cases of small bowel obstruction which was reviewed in Damascus University Hospitals through the years 1999-2003, the overall sample was 186 patient, the obstructing adhesions represented 102 patient (54,1), male to female ratio was 56,8%:43,2% respectively, and the dominating age group was that between 13-30 year old with a percentage of 55,8%.

The suitable period of observation for conservative treatment was discussed and the most efficient surgical procedures were reviewed, with concentration on the surgical procedures mostly causing post-surgical adhesions.

The conservative treatment was used in 26 cases (25%) with observation period of 1-6 days, surgical treatment was used in 76 cases (75%) with complications in 15,7% and mortality rate of 5,2%.

Observation period was critical because of the hazards of intestinal loop strangulation and the increased complications and mortality rate.

The differences with international researches was substantial; conservative treatment was successful in 75% and surgery was indicated only in 25%, with complications in 9,1% and mortality rate 6%.

As regards prophylactic procedures: we did not have the chance of applying prophylactic procedures which was thoroughly studied in other international researches.

It is noticeable how effective would conservative and prophylactic procedures be especially in cases presented in early stages, and treated systematically. On the other hand complications and mortality rate increase when patients are late to present in health centers, usually with bad condition and systemic complications.

Key Words: adhesions, intestinal obstruction, prophylactic procedures, conservative treatment, surgical treatment, complications.

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CRP
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ESR WBC ESR
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CRP : %65

The Role of CRP in Diagnosing and Monitoring Acute Osteomyelitis in Children

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Supervised by: Prof. Mujeeb Mulhem

The aim of this study was to demonstrate the importance of CRP in detecting and follow-up of acute osteomyelitis in children in comparison with other inflammatory markers like ESR and WBC with differentiation and to clarify its effect in discovering the complicated cases.

The study included all cases of acute osteomyelitis admitted to the children hospital in Damascus between 1/1/2003 and 1/1/2004 with ages range from birth to 13 year. The study was done retrospectively with performing CRP at admission then in days 3, 7 and the fourth week of treatment.

The study showed that the rate of elevated CRP in day 1 was more than it for ESR and WBC. This rate for CRP was 91% in day 1 for all cases from which 87% was for uncomplicated cases and 95% for complicated cases, compared with 65% for ESR in all cases from which 60% was for uncomplicated cases and 70% for complicated cases. WBC came last with increasing in 50% of all cases in day 1 from which 42% was for uncomplicated cases and 58% for complicated ones. In the end of first week of treatment CRP was elevated in 42% of cases, 10% for uncomplicated cases and 74% for complicated ones whereas ESR was elevated in 40% of cases, 20% for uncomplicated and 60% for complicated ones.

the predictive value of CRP in early diagnosis of osteomyelitis and detecting complicated cases is due to its physiologic features because CRP rises after 4-6 hours from the beginning of inflammatory stimulation then it declines after 72 hours in case of absence of new inflammatory stimulants. The remaining of elevated CRP at the end of week 1 of treatment refers to complication that needs consideration and management, whereas ESR and WBC were unreliable because of their insensitiveness and their relation with other non-infectious cases. The relatively large amount of blood needed to perform ESR was another obstacle to recommend it in diagnosing and follow-up.

Key Words: CRP, Osteomyelitis.

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Effects of Dexamethasone, Diclofenac, or Placebo on the inflammatory response after Phacoemulsification

Adnan Dawood

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Supervised by: Prof. Ahamad Al Bareedi

To compare the cellular inflammatory response after phacoemulsification and intraocular lens (IOL) implantation using postoperative treatment with dexamethasone, diclofenac or placebo.

a prospective randomized study including 18 patients enrolled to cataract extraction . Mouassat hospital – Department of ophthalmology .The patients were 64 – 85 years old and had no eye disease other than cataract . After phacoemulsification and IOL implantation the patients were randomized to topical treatment with dexamethasone phosphate 0,1% (group 1) , diclofenac sodium 0,1% (group 2) or placebo (saline 0,9%) (group 3) . the drops were administered each two hours during the first week and four times daily during the second , third and fourth week . The cellular inflammatory reaction in the anterior chamber was measured with slit-lamp biomicroscopy preoperatively and 1,3 , 8 days , 2 and 4 weeks , 2 months postoperatively . Inflammatory symptoms were registered , and visual acuity was measured.

Median inflammatory cells was highest in group 3 after 3 and 8 days , 2 weeks and 1 month. there were no significant differences between group 1 and 2 . Inflammatory symptoms and striate keratopathy were more common in group 3.

Dexamethasone and diclofenac were equally effective in reducing postoperative inflammation after phacoemulsification and IOL implantation in eyes with no other disease than cataract .

Both substances were more effective than placebo.

Key words:

Phacoemulsification, postoperative inflammation, anti-inflammatory treatment, slit-lamp biomicroscopy .

2005-2003

70 140

Studying the Inflammation of the Anterior Chamber, with and Without Staining the Capsule During Cataract Surgery

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Supervised by: Prof. A.B. Albareedi

the purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of trypan blue in staining the lens capsule to perform continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis, and to study the effect of this material on the inflammatory reaction in the anterior chamber in the eyes that have phacoemulsification.

Trypan blue was used to stain the anterior capsule for performing continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis in 70 eyes which have phacoemulsification and compare them with the other 70 eyes of the same patients in who continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis was done without staining , We compare the inflammation in the anterior chamber between the two groups, during the first two weeks after the operation.

decrease in the severity of the inflammatory reaction in the two groups during time , that was the same between the groups .

it appears to be a safe dye that stain the anterior capsule for doing continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis during phacoemulsification with no side effects.

Keywords:

continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis, Trypan blue, phacoemulsification .

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Comparing Preoperative Chemotherapy Plus Surgery with Surgery Alone in Patients with Non Small – Cell – Lung – Cancer

Husam Aude

Dept. of Internal Medicine- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. M. Masalamh

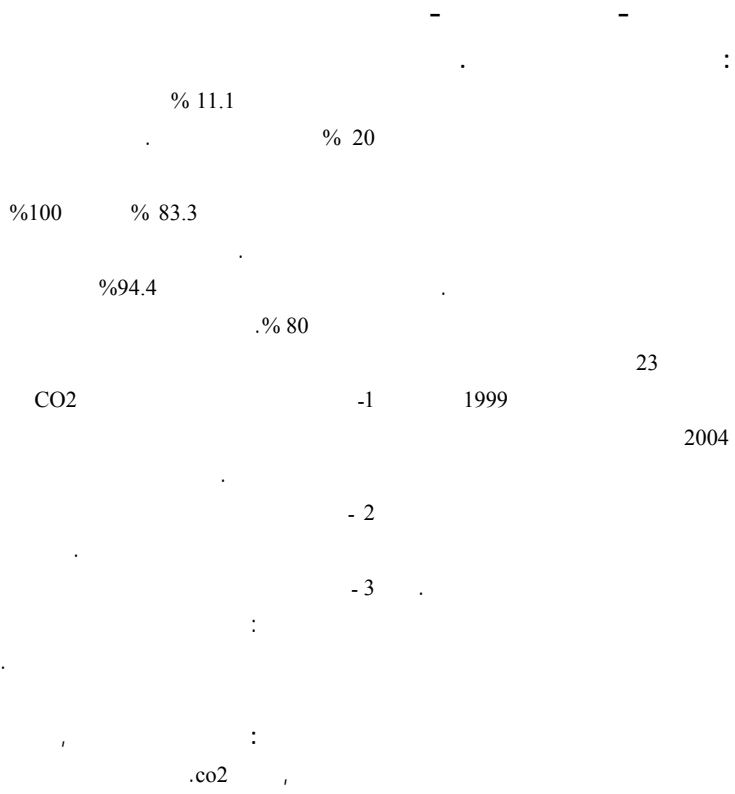
The efficacy of surgery for patients with non-small cell cancer-Stage III A – is limited although recent studies suggest that preoperative chemotherapy may improve survival. We conducted randomized trial to examine the possible benefit of preoperative chemotherapy and surgery for the treatment of patients with non-small – cell lung cancer.

We studied 60 patients (59 men and 1 woman) with stage III A non-small lung cancer. The patients were randomly assigned to receive either surgery alone or three courses of chemotherapy (vinorelbine 30.m2, cisplatin 120 mg/m2) given intravenously at three week intervals followed by surgery. All patients received mediastinal radiation after surgery.

The median period of survival was 26months in the patients treated with chemotherapy plus surgery as compared with 8 months in the patients treated with surgery alone, the median period of disease free survival was 20 months in the former group, as compared with 5 months in the latter. The rate of recurrence was 56% in the former group as compared with 74% in the latter group.

Preoperative chemotherapy increase the median survival in patients with non-small cell lung cancer stage III A.

Key Words:Non – Small – Cell lung Cancer ,Chemotherapy ,Mediastinal radiation.



Treatment of Vocal Cord Paralysis

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There are many cases of vocal cord paralysis in medial position at the patients who have history of surgery of the thyroid is complicated with injury of recurrent laryngeal nerve in both side, here the laser presents convenient solution with little morbidity and protect from opened surgery witch is likely to be inaccurate and with high morbidity.

The study included 23 patients who admitted in Almoasat Hospital (Dept:ORL) Since 1999 until 2004 with complaints (desphonia, stridor, inspiration stress and weak of cough) their symptoms and diagnosis's were studied, then they were classed according to age, sex, and ,treatment and leave the tracheotomy.

cases of the recurrent: 11.1% after laser surgery and 20% after traditional surgery.

1- The presentation of patients who needed tracheotomy before laser surgery are 83.3% and before the traditional surgery are 100%.

2- The recovery by laser is 94.4 may by the traditional is 80%.

1- Laser arytenoidectomy is one of the common application of the laser for treatment the vocal cord paralysis.

2- Leaving the tracheotomy when is compared with international studies is the same.

3- Laser surgery prefer because there are not pain and edema .

Key Words: Paralysis, Arytenoid, Laser.

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Comparing Early Mobilization Using Functional Brace versus Immobilization with Cast after Surgically Treated Malleolar Fractures

Husien Husien

Dept. of Orthopedic Surgery- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Hasan Hana

The aim of operative treatment for ankle fractures is to allow early movement after a stable internal fixation¹. Various researches study the optimal treatment after surgical treated ankle fractures, which include immobilization or mobilization . as well as some research study weight-bearing and non- weight-bearing . The results of all studies show that no significant differences in outcome when assessed at one year ^{2, 3, 4}. Most researches study the objective evaluation (pain-function-range of motion), in our study we will focus on subjective evaluation beside of objective one .

68 patients with ankle fracture wear treated operatively and then wear randomly allocated to two groups: Group I immobilization in a below –the-knee cast (34 patients) and Group II early mobilization in a functional ankle brace (34 patients) for the first six postoperative weeks. The follow –up examination ,which consisted of subjective and objective (clinical, radiographic, and functional) evaluation, were performed at two, six, twelve, and twenty-four.

9 There were no complications in study groups, but five patients who were managed with a cast and sixteen patients who were managed with a functional brace had post operations complications, which mainly related to wound healing. one patient in group treated with a cast had deep-vein thrombosis . All fractures healed well in both groups .No significant differences between the two study groups were observed in the final subjective or objective evaluation. The average score and standard deviation according to the ankle-rating scale of Mazur⁷ was 89 ± 8 points for the group I . and 90.3 ± 8.7 points for the group II . The mean time for return to work was 105.4 days group I and 67.8 days for group II.

Functional outcome after treatment of an ankle fracture with a cast and a functional brace are similar . Although early mobilization with use of a functional ankle brace may fasten the rehabilitation of patient and his return to work ,but it increase the wound complications. There are a lot of researches which study the benefits of early mobilization or immobilization with or without of weight-bearing (Finsen²/Sondana³/cimino⁴) and all those researches show that there was no significant differences between the two methods of treatment.

Key words: fracture-ankle-surgery-mobilization-immobilization-function.

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Cervical Neoplasm Lesions in Syria In Comparison with the World Studies

Rafed Saddakni

Dept. of Oncology- Faculty of Medicine.

Supervised by: Prof. Mohi Aldien Alsoudi

Retrospective study is showing uterine cervix cancer cases at nuclear Medicine center between 1995 and 2000 treatment and the value of early detection of this cases to reduce mortality of cancer and radiochemical compilations in addition to the importance of accurate staging to reach good results.

This study was performed on 105 patients with cervix cancer at nuclear medicine center and it take one year. study between 1995 and 2000.

- Age of marriage: 16 years – Age at time of diagnosis: 49 years average of delivery: 6-Damascus occupied the first rank of patients.

- The dominated prevention sign: abnormal bleeding after intercourse.

- The distribution according to the clinical staging: 46% to stage I, 40% to stage II, 5, 7% to stage III and 6.5% to stage IV.

1-The cooperation in order to spread world wild healthy awareness by implementing Pap-smear screening.

2- we should regulate a image life to cervix cancer patients that includes all the details we need to make a retrospective studies.

3- Participation in international and Arabic conferences to keep with the latest information about this cancer.

Key Words: Pap-smear screening– squamous carcinoma - early detection.



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The Combined Therapeutic Effect of Liquid Nitrogen and Intralesional Steroid in Keloid Treatment

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Supervised by: Prof. Saleh Dawood

Keloids are common proliferative dermal lesion that develops after different skin injury especially in genetically susceptible individuals. Numerous therapeutic options are available for the treatment of Keloids with no single cure.

The aim of this study is to compare the combined therapeutic treatment of Keloids using liquid nitrogen followed by intralesional injections with treatment with only liquid nitrogen or steroid creams.

The study was performed on 70 patients with Keloids located in different parts of the body and with no previous treatment. Patients were clinically assessed based on the location, duration, causative factor, size, and palpability of the lesion; and any subjective symptoms. The patients were divided into three groups. The first group included 24 patients that were treated with liquid nitrogen sprayed for 15 - 20 seconds two cycles, followed by injection of 10-30 mg/mL of triamcinolone acetonide (Obracort). The second group included 25 patients that were treated with liquid nitrogen sprayed for 15-20 seconds two cycles. The third group included 21 patients that were treated with clobetasol propionate topical cream under nylon occlusion twice a day for period of one to two months depending on the improvement of the Keloids.

The patients were evaluated by one examiner during the treatment period and for up to 18 months thereafter. The outcome of the treatments used in this study ranged from completely unchanged lesions to healed lesion with only flat hypo chromic scar remaining.

The Keloids healed in 33% and improved in 50% of patients in the group treated with liquid nitrogen and intralesional steroids. The group treated with only liquid nitrogen showed 12% healing and 52 % improvement among patients. The last group, treated with topical steroids, showed 9.5% healing and 28.5% improvement among patients.

In conclusion, the combined therapeutic treatment with liquid nitrogen and intralesional steroids gave the best results in treatment of Keloid compared to the two other therapeutic treatments used in this study.

Keywords: Keloid, Liquid Nitrogen, Triamcinolone, Cryosurgery.



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Clinical Symptoms and Radiographic Presentations of Transverse Myelitis

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Supervised by: Prof. Samir Bakli

Transverse myelitis is uncommon but not rare neurological disorder, so our study was made to determine the common presenting symptoms of TM, and the common radiographic presentations which help us to diagnose this disorder.

Retrospective study involves 24 patients admitted to Damascus University Children Hospital of over 6 years from 1/1999 through 1/2005. The data collected include; age – sex – clinical symptoms of motor and sensory disturbances, bowel and bladder dysfunction, and all patients had performed MRI of spinal cord.

Approximately 100% of patients developed leg weakness which progresses to paralysis in 50% of patients, sensation is diminished below the level of spinal cord involvement in 58.5% of patients .

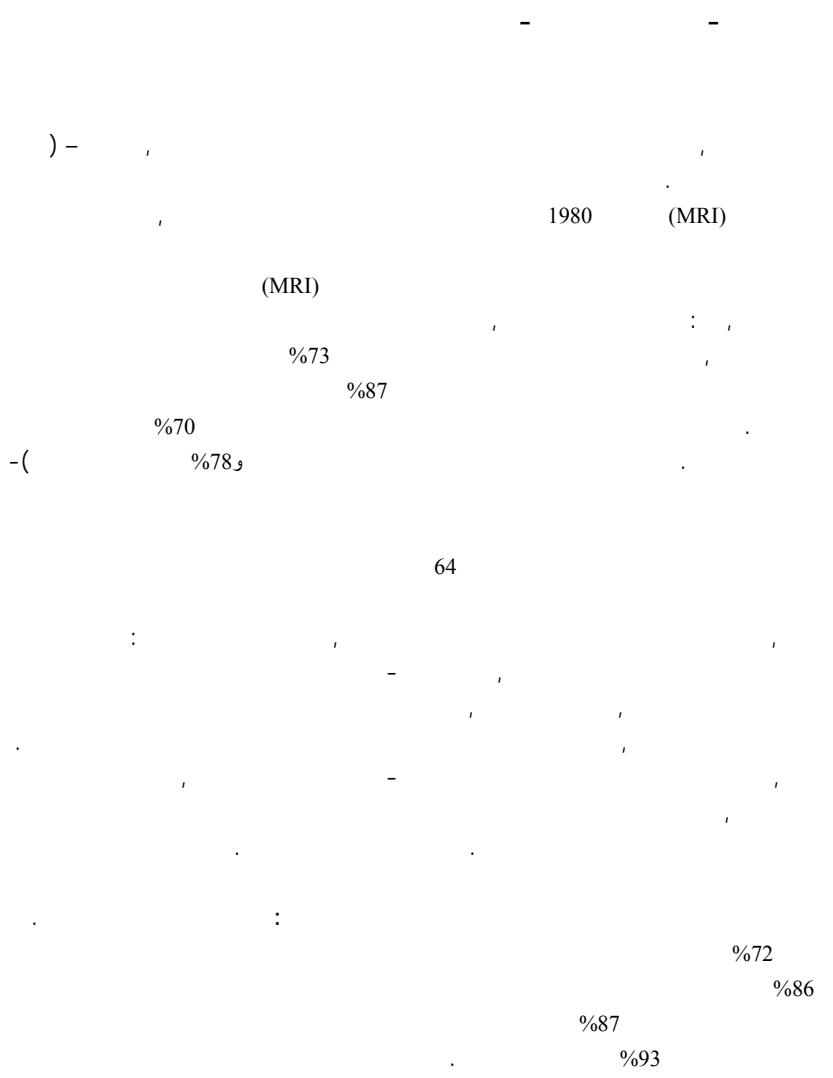
Bladder and bowel sphincter control are disturbed in the majority of patients (about 75%). Pain is the primary presenting symptom in 75% of cases. MRI was normal in about 35% of cases while there were abnormal findings without any change in the size of the spinal cord in 30% of patients

The more common presenting symptoms of TM including weakness of varying degrees, sensory loss below the level of spinal cord involvement, localized back pain, dysfunction of bladder and bowel sphincter, and these results are in agreement with French study, while MRI was normal in approximately one-third of all patients and this result is in agreement with French study, and this due to the time of performing MRI. Therefore, MRI must be performed to rule out other lesions and for follow up.

Key Words: Transverse Myelitis, clinical symptoms.

Radiographic presentations. Magnetic resonance imaging

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The Fact of ' Magnetic Resonance Imaging Examination is an Effective First-Line Investigation for Menisci Injuries'

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Supervised by: Prof. Jaber Ebraheem

Injuries of knee is the most important injuries in the musculoskeletal system, especially due to menisci tears. Magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) has considered, since 1980, the effective first-line investigation for decision of surgery in menisci tears, although there are many factors influence in the results of it, for example, different radiologists, different outward departments, different apparatus with sometimes insufficient quality of the pictures and different surgeons, The purpose of this study is to show the effects of these factors.

This study was done in AL-ASAD hospital in Damascus city, during one year with sample of 64 patients suffering from injuries in the knee. For every patient the same clinical crew did the clinical examination, to value the case of menisci, and did the surgery, the same radiologists did the MRI examination belong to the same outward departments, and used the same apparatus. Finally, we categorized the findings of menisci in special forms.

The clinical examination had an accuracy of 72% for the medial meniscus and 86% for the lateral meniscus, and the MRI-examination had an accuracy of 87% for the medial meniscus and 93% for the lateral meniscus.

In comparison our results with those of the universal hospital in Hannover, Germany _ (in it different surgeons did the clinical examination and the surgery, and different radiologists did the MRI examination belong to different outward departments and used different apparatus, in this study the accuracy of clinical examination was 73% for the medial meniscus and 87% for the lateral meniscus, and the accuracy of MRI was 70% for the medial meniscus and 78% for the lateral meniscus) _ we found that the accuracy of the MRI for meniscal lesions in this study was markedly lower than in our study where a close cooperation between the radiologist and the orthopedic surgeon was performed.

As a result, we can say :

- If we don't have a close cooperation between the radiologist and the orthopedic surgeon, MRI accuracy will be low and close to clinical examination accuracy.
- If we have that, MRI will be the effective first-line investigation for decision of surgery in menisci tears

Key Words: MRI and menisci tears.



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Role of Fungi in the Etiology of Chronic Otitis Externa (COE)

Ali Al Romailawi

Dept. of Laboratory Medicine- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. M. Taher Ismail

This laboratory study included 75 samples collected in otolaryngology outpatient department, (Al Mouassah University Hospital, Damascus, Syria). This collection lasted from 1/9/2003 until 1/7/2004, which is exactly 10 months. Samples were examined using direct microscope, and cultured on appropriate media.

Fungi were found in 26 samples (34.66%). Of male patients, the percentage of positive samples was 21.05%. Of the females, this was 50%. Two fungal genera were isolated and diagnosed. There were also positive cultures, the causative agent of which could not be determined. *Aspergillus. Spp* was dominant with a percentage of 76.9%, followed by *Candida* (19.2%).

Fungi contribute in causing C.O.E in a considerable percentage of cases. When comparing with Ilorin Univ study⁽⁵⁾, it was found that the percentage of positive cases in our study was lower. Females positive cases were higher than males in both Ankara Hosp study and our study⁽⁸⁾. Finally, when comparing with saint Libreville Univ study⁽⁶⁾, both studies agreed to the rate of fungal genera according to their presence in the samples, though there was a difference in percentages between the two studies.

In conclusion, clinicians must keep in mind fungi as a causative agent in C.O.E. This will help them diagnose and treat them efficiently in order to achieve the best outcome in management of C.O.E...

Key words : COE, *Aspergillus*, *Candida*.

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Computed Tomography in the Diagnosis of Hemorrhage Secondary to Intracranial Aneurysms

Ali Ezzo

Dept. of Internal Medicine- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Ragda Alsaman

This research was made to estimate the role and the sensitivity of computed tomography (CT) in the diagnosis of hemorrhage secondary to intracranial Aneurysms and the relation between the sensitivity and the duration of bleeding .the ability of CT to predict the site of aneurysm on a cerebral artery. The role of CT in the determination of prognosis and treatment.

Sample Volume: 50 patients the duration of Study: one year Location: Asad University Hospital, neurology Department

All patients in this study were visualized by computed tomography and cranial angiography, a few patients had CSF examination .patients were not investigated by cranial angiography because of death or other reasons were ruled out. Other causes of subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) [drugs-trauma] also were ruled out.

CT has a big role in the diagnosis of SAH especially in the acute cases CT is very useful at estimating the prognosis management and treatment.

CT does not have a big role to predict the site of ruptured aneurysm on a cerebral artery.

corresponding with most world studies, CT has a sensitivity of 95-97% in the diagnosis of SAH on the first 3 days of bleeding and this percentage reduces to 75% within two weeks. CT has poor ability to predict the site of ruptured aneurysm, this is mentioned in the Up to Date 12.2, but in this research the ability of CT to predict the location increases if the bleeding from middle cerebral artery. At the end ,CT is very good initial investigation at estimating patients' prognosis and treatment.

Key words: aneurysm, bleeding, arachnoid, tomography.

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The Role of Oral Beta Blockers in Prevention of Hypoxic Spells in Tetralogy of Fallot

Venus salman

Dept. of Pediatrics -Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Srou Samir

The aim of this research is to study the efficacy of oral beta blockers (propranolol) in prevention of hypoxic spells to improve the survival to the appropriate age for complete surgical correction with low risks and to avoid surgical palliative anastomosis

a retrospective study was done in pediatric hospital in Damascus (between) 2003 – 2004, 29 patients (with non corrected tetralogy of Fallot) from one to 17 months old received 3.5 mg per Kg per day of oral propranolol, and followed up regularly by asking the parents about the frequency of hypoxic spells, clinical examination, electro cardio graph, arterial blood gases and cardio electro graphy.

the hypoxic spells were noticed in 30-40% of patients of Tetralogy of Fallot.

- Oral beta blockers (propranolol) was used with average dose (2.75 mg per Kg, day) to prevent hypoxic spells.
- The success ratio was 69%

the success percentage was 69% after the use of propranolol, compared with untreated patients

-the treatment was effective in patients after 9 months old so the age of the child was an essential factor in efficacy

-the average dose of propranolol was very essential which was 2.75 mg per Kg in successful group and 1.16 mg per Kg in failure group.

-the degree of infundibular and orificial pulmonary stenosis didn't influence scientifically the success of treatment

- Beta blockers is effective and Surgical palliative anastomosis with low risks are avoided.

Key words: - hypoxic spells.

-infundibular pulmonary stenosis

-Propranolol

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Studying the Efficiency of Fluids Loading in Preventing Hypotension During Cesarean Section Under Spinal Anesthesia

Mohammad Ayoubi

Dept. of Anesthesiology and critical care -Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Hind Aldeghli

one of the known techniques that is used to prevent the decline in blood pressure accompanying spinal anesthesia in cesarean sections is expanding intravascular volume by giving IV fluids prior to the administration of spinal anesthesia, and while healthy individuals tolerate that well, problems may arise if it was routinely practiced. In our study we will try to evaluate the efficiency of this process in preventing hypotension.

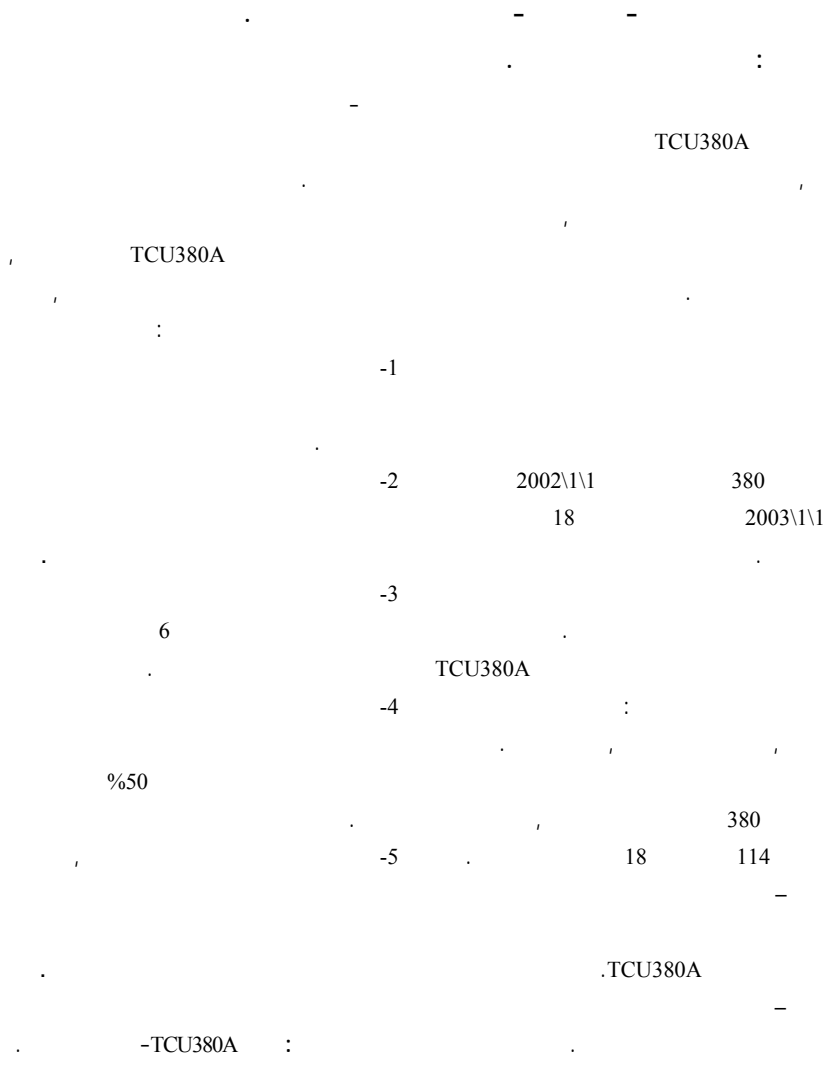
The study included 80 parturients that were going to have cesarean sections under spinal anesthesia, they were randomly being separated into two groups, one of which was given 1500 ml ringer lactate solution, the other was given 300 ml of the same solution, these were both given these solutions before the administration of spinal anesthesia, prophylactic Ephedrine was infused in addition to supplemental doses that were given according to maternal blood pressure. Results were analyzed using T test for the parametric values, and chi-square test for non-parametric, P value that is less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

There was no difference in total given Ephedrine amount, the number of cases that experienced low blood pressure, and the newborns condition between the two groups.

We have found that crystalloid solutions loading prior to administration of spinal anesthesia in cesarean sections together with the prophylactic use of Ephedrine infusion do not appear to lessen the occurrence, period, and severity of hypotension, nor they give any advantage to the newborn by reducing the incidence and intensity of acidosis. Hence, routine IV loading with crystalloid solutions prior to spinal anesthesia has no advantage in preventing hypotension.

Key Words:

Elective cesarean section, spinal anesthesia, hypotension.



The Impact of Complications of Intra Uterine Device (IUD) on the Continuity Ratio of their Using

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Supervised by: Prof. Saad Nano

This research was performed to study the side effects occurring with women using the copper IUDs ,TCU380A ,and to find out the impact of these complications on the continuity ratio of using TCU380A . in addition, studying some women's characteristics that may play role in appearance of those complications .

The research included 380 women willing to use the IUD for contraception ,who visited the Family Planning Clinic in Maternity Hospital in Damascus from 1\1\2002 to 1\1\2003 ,then these women have been followed up for a period of 18 month after IUD installation .

Installing the IUDs was performed by trained residents and some professors.

The copper IUD ,TCU380A, was used in this study .

Complete history taking, general clinical and vaginal examination were done in every visit.

From 380 women who have IUDs installation, we could follow up 114 women for 18 month after IUD application.

1 – Studying the complications occurred with women using TCU380A

2 – Studying the impact of these complications on the continuity ratio of IUD using.

3 – studying some women's characteristics that may play role in appearance of those complications .

The copper IUD, TCU380A, proved high effectiveness and safety, but the following notes must be reassured:

1-The necessity of using sterile equipments during IUD installation, and excluding any already existed infection.

2-Focusing on the educational programs in the maternal and neonatal centers, hospitals, and media about family planning, especially IUDs.

3-Reassuring that the woman should revisit the clinic after one month of IUD application ,then every 6 month to find out any problems and managing them as early as possible .

4- Being patient and not removing the IUD when pain\ excess bleeding happen, because it can be easily treated by NSAID in 50% of cases.

5- Most of IUDs complications are simple, and the majority of them can be avoided by wise selection of women who have lower risk factors.

Key words: intrauterine device, Complications.

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%81

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2003-2000

(43)

Evolving Management of Bile Duct Stones in the Laparoscopic Era

Murhaf halal

Dept. of General Surgery- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by :Prof. Hael Hammeed

The common bile duct stones present in 4-12% of patients undergoing cholecystectomy and there are many methods of treatment:

(ERCP-ES)-open (CBD) exploration-laparoscopic (CBD) exploration

The aim of this study is to audit the current management of (CBD) stones and to discuss the introduction of laparoscopic management comparing it with established methods.

The study was done retrospectively between 2000-2003 in ASSAD UNEVERCITY and MOUASSAT Hospitals, The sample consisted of (43) patients with a definitive diagnosis of (CBD) stones, and they were managed with one of the previous three methods

The collected data was analysed and documented in order to define the rates of success, complications and mortality, accompanying each of the mentioned methods, and compare it with international studies, the laparoscopic CBD exploration

success rates were 75% with no complications, for the open CBD exploration success rates were 84% with complications rates of 16, 5%, the ERCP method had success rates of 81% with complication rates of 14%.

Laparoscopic (CBD) exploration was preferred to traditional open surgical procedures and Endoscopic procedures, laparoscopic procedures gained its superiority because of the feasible complete clearance of (CBD) stones at a single sitting with reduced mortality and morbidity rates in comparison with traditional methods.

Keywords: CBD stones, ERCP, laparoscopic CBD exploration, open CBD exploration.

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 .Western-blot, ELISA, HIV :

**Investigation of Rate of Antibodies against Human
Immunodeficiency Virus in Blood Donors in Damascus University
Transfusion Centre**

Manhal Shbat

Dept. of Laboratory Medicine- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Tahani Ali

Detecting rate of positive antibodies cases of HIV by ELISA in blood donors (kit used of ABBOT Company).

Re-evaluation of positive samples by ELISA (kit used of BIO-RAD Company).

Detecting rate of true and false positive antibodies cases of HIV in blood donors by the definitive test: Western-blot.

9250 donors in Blood Transfusion Center, Damascus University.

Started 1\1\2004 until 20\7\2004

Screening all samples of blood donors by ELISA, kit used of ABBOT Company, positive sample serums were kept in refrigerator. Then positive samples were re-evaluated by ELISA by kit of BIO-RAD Company. Western-blot was used for detecting true positive samples.

After screening samples, it was found that 14 samples were positive and six samples were undetermined by ELISA (kit of Abbot Company). When re-evaluating positive and undetermined samples by ELISA (kit of BIO-RAD Company), it was found 11 samples were positive and nine were false. This means that the percentage of patients with positive HIV antibodies (when using the tow previous ELISA kits) were 0.12%, and when using Western Blot it becomes 1 of 11. So the false positivity of ELISA in detecting HIV antibodies is 91%.

0,01% of blood donors have true positive antibodies of HIV, so the number of AIDS cases in our country is so limited. True positivity using Western-blot is 9%, which approximate with American study by Anthony S. Fauci, H. Clifford Lane.

Usage of two different kits of ELISA decreased false positive cases of HIV antibodies

Key words: HIV , ELISA, Western-blot .

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%37.3

%44

%66

150

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Role of Antiphospholipid Antibodies in Early Pregnancy Loss

Nemer Kafri

Dept. of Embryology and Histology and Anatomy- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Marwan Halabi

Evaluation of cases of Failed implantation for embryos, and the effect of antiphospholipid antibodies on implantation, and the effect of treatment with immune suppressants to achieve successful pregnancy and at last alive baby.

The study was done at the section of embryology ad histology and anatomy in Damascus university faculty of medicine with cooperation with orient hospital. We study 150 cases of patients with failed of early development of the embryo, and the percentage of Anti cardiolipin antibodies, and the effect of treatment with immune Suppressant and anticoagulant drug on achieving successful pregnancy tell birth.

The study reveal that the percentage of Antiphospholipid antibodies (ACL) in patient with early pregnancy loss is 37.3%,

and reaches 44% in patents with recurrent pregnancy loss, and the response to immune suppressant. Was very active. And reaches 66% to have alive baby, so its important to follow up hardly the cases of early pregnancy loss.

We have noticed the effect of antiphospholipid antibodies on implantation and early embryological development and the importance of follow up for patient with early pregnancy loss especially recurrent of them for the achieving of successful pregnancy tell birth.

Key Words:

- Early pregnancy loss.
- Antiphospholipid antibodies.

24

%63

2002
156

2003 –

(% 36.5) 53

284

A Comparison between Conservative Therapy in Reduction of Intestinal Intussusception by Hydrostatic Barium Enema and Surgical Approach

Basel Hussein

Dept. of Surgery-Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Jihad AlHakeem

is to concentrate in a statistic study on the subject of the conservative therapy of intestinal intussusception and compare it with the surgical therapy from many points of view such as simplicity and quick approach , minimal amount of complications , high sensitivity , and cheap cost.

we studied the children who presented to University Hospital of Children in Damascus with a suspicion of intestinal intussusception through years 2002 – 2003 , and they were 156 cases.

we found that there is a decrease in successful hydrostatic barium enema reductions of intussusception patients in comparison with international studies. We succeed in 53 cases (36.5 %) in conservative therapy, whereas we failed in the rest. On the other hand, the recurrence was less in conservative therapy than surgical one, only 2 cases recurred in contrast of 4 cases recurred after surgery, which mean double of cases.

- Was studied the immunoglobins for all patients. They were normal in 70% of cases and elected in 24 % of cases.

- The decrease of successful reduction maybe explained by the late of present to hospital after onset of symptoms, because many parents bring their child to hospital after 24 hours or more of onset of the problem which lowering the opportunity to get a successful conservative reduction.

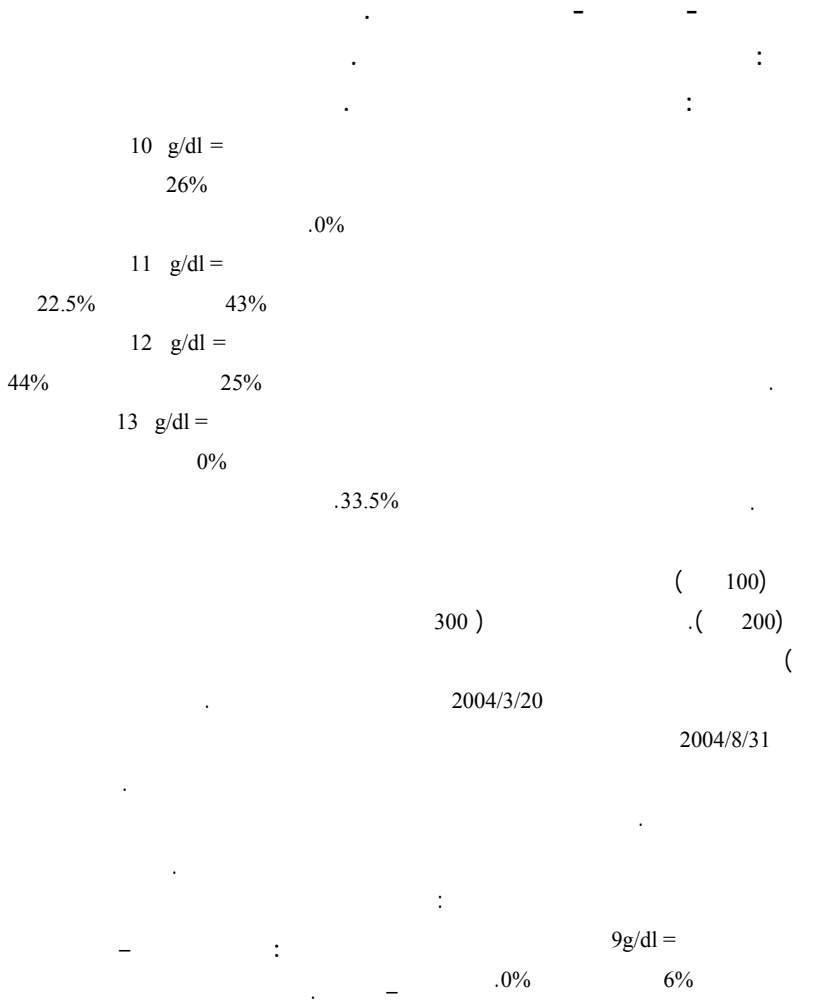
- The surgical therapy still has an important role in treatment , because we noticed a failure of conservative treatment in 63% of cases , also his value in cases that considered contraindication for conservative therapy, and cases of recurrence.

- We can get the best results of conservative reduction by fast present to hospital as soon as the symptoms begin.

- The conservative therapy has lower percent of morbidity and mortality, good tolerated from patients , and has to be considered as first choice of therapy.

- There has to be no hesitation in consider surgery in cases of doubt of full reduction and systemic signs of septic shock or peritonitis , because time is essential in determining the morbidity and mortality.

Key words: barium enema, intestinal intussusception , surgical therapy.



Anaemia is A Risk Factor in Preterm Labor

Somaia AL-Sikh

Dept. Of Obstetrics and Gynecology- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Dr Assma Abdull – Salam & Dr Heam Bashor

The goal for this research is to determine the relation between preterm labor and Anaemia. Preterm Labor is a major cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality, So, if we can decrease the incidence of preterm labor, we will improve the perinatal morbidity and mortality ratio.

Our study is a Case-control type . We take sample of preterm labor as cases (100 patients) and labor at term as controls (200 women) from patients who admitted to labor room in Maternity University Hospital-Damascus. From 20/3/2004 to 31/8/2004. We put all information in tables later to facilitate manual analysis of the results.

At haemoglobin concentration (Hb.conc.) 9 g/dl ; incidence of preterm labor is 6% whereas 0 % in term labor .

At Hb.conc . 10 g/dl : the incidence of preterm labor is26% whereas 0% in term labor . At Hb.conc. 11g/dl; preterm labor

incidence is 43% whereas 22.5% in term labor .

At Hb.conc. 12 g/dl ; the incidence of preterm labor is 25% whereas 44% in term labor . But in Hb.conc . 13g/dl; the incidence of preterm labor is 0% whereas 33.5% in term labor.

We see that preterm labor ratio is negatively affected with Hb.Conc. results

As the low level of Hb, conc. , the high incidence of preterm labor . This can correlated with other study in Nutritional department in University of California .

So, we advice to determine Hb.conc, for all pregnant women and to prescribe iron and folic acid for every pregnant lady.

Key words : Preterm labor , Risk factors , Anaemia .

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Clinical Course and Outcome of Patients with Status Asthmaticus in PICU

Haya Sarhan

Det. of Pediatrics- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Ayman Albalkhy

Recognition and appropriate management of status asthmaticus is essential. Admission to PICU and ventilation risks versus benefit have been argued, so our study was made to describe the clinical course, and outcome of using mechanical ventilation in patients with status asthmaticus in PICU of our hospital in comparison with the national studies.

A retrospective study involves 43 admissions of status asthmaticus to PICU of Damascus University Children Hospital over the 3 year period from 10/2001 through 11/2004. The data collected included age, sex, use and variables of mechanical ventilation, blood gases on admission, length of ICU and hospital stay, and complications.

81% of the patients were males, age (59.754 months) (4.974.5year). 22 patient (51.16%) required mechanical ventilation, sepsis developed in 9 patients (21%), cardiovascular disturbances occurred in 7 admissions (16%), pneumothorax and pneumomediastinum developed in 2 patients (4.5%), 3 cases(7%) developed multiple organ failure which led to death in all of them. mortality rate was (7%), all

of them was on mechanical ventilation, the most common cause of death was multiple organ failure. In comparison between survivors and non survivors, there were no differences in PO₂; PCO₂ .but PH was lower in non survivors. In addition, there were no differences in the pressures used, whereas the respiratory rate was lower and expiration time was longer in survivors.

The frequency of mechanical ventilation was higher than the literature. Sepsis was more frequent than other studies due to the poor procedures regarding hygiene .The other complications were approximate to those in other studies. Mortality rate was somewhat in the range of other studies. The lower PH in non survivors indicates the necessity to correct acidosis as fast as possible to prevent deterioration, while hypercapnia without severe acidosis does not have the same effect. The lower respiratory rate and the longer expiration time among survivors show the effectiveness of this maneuver as a safe management of status asthmaticus.

Key Words: status asthmaticus, mechanical ventilation, PICU, mortality.

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The Medical Management of the Patent Ductus Arteriosus in Premature Infants by Using Indomethacin

Issam Dammeer

Dept. of Pediatrics- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by : Prof. Sameer Srour

The aim of this discussion is studying the influence of the drug treatment by NSAID through the venous use of Indomethacin in causing an effective closure of the patent Ductus Arteriosus in premature infants and controlling its side effects.

The study include 17 premature infants in the intensive care department in university infant hospital in Damascus from 1/1/2003 till 1/1/2004. Their pregnant age ranged between 28 to 37 weeks .A separate patent Ductus Arteriosus was diagnosed after hearing a cardiac murmurs. The diagnosis was assured by the application of cardiac echo, and the infants were given venous Indomethacin according to the protocol 0.2-mg/kg venous leaking in 15-20 minutes. That was repeated by a reduced dose of 0.1mg/kg twice or three times, and the results of the cardiac echo were watched for causing a complete closure of the duct.

t The study indicated a clear benefit of the Indomethacin application where the duct was closed in 64.7 cases of illness. The failure happened in 35.3% of cases by non-closure or a new opening and deaths in patients who had other dangerous elements, in addition to the drug side effects in only one case, so the treatment was stopped. It was also noticed that most

patients who respond to Indomethacin needed to take it in a reduced dose twice or three time and the cases of those rated 81.1%. And it was also noticed that the application of Indomethacin in early ages especially the first 48 hours of life realized a full closure of the duct in 75% of cases, in comparison with older ages.

The reverse of prostaglandins by NSAID as Indomethacin had a great effect in causing a full closure of the patent Ductus Arteriosus by the reverse of action that dilates the duct through PGE₂; and that was normal in uterine life, based on the good response of the rate that Indomethacin realized and it was 64.7% of cases .It was also noticed that a distinct sensitivity took place in the first days of life. That reversed a postnatal continuous action of prostaglandins as a supposed cause of the mechanism of illness in the patent Ductus Arteriosus. But the failure of response in 35.3% of cases supposes the existence of other neurological and harmonic elements that interfere with the closure of the duct, and not only the extended action of illness. And that needs further study and research.

Key words: Patent Ductus Arteriosus , Indomethacin



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Teflon paste Injection approach for Vocal Fold Medialization

Husein Ali Alzamel

Dept. of Otorhinolaryngology- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Akram Al Hajjar and Prof. Nasser AlHaj

Teflon injection for medialization laryngoplasty for treatment of glottal incompetence

study design:

Nineteen consecutive patients were admitted in Al Mouassat hospital during 1990-2004 with glottal incompetence (unilateral vocal cord paralysis) underwent vocal fold medialization using Teflon injection to improve the voice quality

Under general anesthesia ,oral intubation (small size) injection of Teflon paste into the paralysis vocal fold of patients with a poor voice caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis with the proper technique by using Brunings laryngeal syringe under direct laryngoscopy and microscopy pre and postoperative voice evaluations measured mean maximal phonation time and assessments of voice quality

Vocal improvement was obtained in 90% (6 of 7) of patients .there was a significant improvement in two parameters . No major complications were noticed in any patient except for one patient need to repeat injection after 6 months and for dyspnea in another patient resulting from oedema or from vocal cord over adduction , it is noticed that the left / right was 15/4 (i.e 79%/21%). paralysis causes were idiopathic 56% ,thyroid gland surgery 16 % ,chest &heart diseases 18 % ,and neck node (T.B) 6%.

The results suggest that a Teflon paste injections is a safe and effective method for treating glottal incompetence particularly in patients with unilateral paralysis

key words :glottal incompetence ,unilateral paralytic dysphonia,medialization laryngoplasty ,Teflon paste injection ,

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(induction)

Studying the rate Of Uterine Rupture in Oxytocin Induction of the Labor in one Prior Cesarean Section

Mohnand Namora

Dept. of Obstetrics and gynecology- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by : Prof. Hytham Abbasi

Determine the rate of uterine rupture after labour induction with oxytocin in patients have one prior cesarean section , and compare it with spontaneous labour , to attempt to decrease the cesarean section rate and its complication .

the study included 228 women,(who had one Prior Cesarean Section) in the period between 1/1/2003 and 30/6/2004 at Damascus University Maternity Hospital.

The studied cases were classified into three groups :

1- Spontaneous trial of labour-without indication of induction .

2- prompted trial of labour-without indication of induction .

3-prompted trial of labour-with indication of induction .

The induction was with oxytocin .

Results are illustrated in the table :

The group	cases	Vaginal delivery	Cesarean Section	Uterine rupture	The ratio
1	76	(% 75)57	(% 25)19	1	% 1.32
2	76	(% 82,9)63	(% 17,1)13	2	% 2.63
3	76	(% 78,9) 60	(% 21,1) 16	3	% 3.94

Table number 1 (shows the rate of uterine rupture in the three groups)

The vaginal delivery after one prior cesarean section decreases the rate of uterine rupture , The induction with oxytocin is risk factor to uterine rupture. The Induction of contractions in patients have one prior cesarean section does not

increase the rate of cesarean delivery, but it is more likely to result in uterine rupture

Key Words :

uterine rupture , Prior Cesarean Section , trial of labour .

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Erythropoietin and Intravenous Iron in Hemodialysis Patients

Yaser Al Ahmad

Dept. of Internal Medicine- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by : Prof. M.E.Othman

Although clinical use of erythropoietin has improved anemia in most end stage renal disease patients, there are still many hemodialysis patient unable to maintain an adequate hematocrit without large doses of erythropoietin this suggests that anemia may be due to other factors including functional iron deficiency, we evaluated the effect of intravenous iron in fusion on serum ferritin concentration and erythropoietin dose, and by what degree erythropoietin dose could be lowered.

A total of 36 subject was followed for an average of 6 months (Group (1) and Group (2) consisted of 17 and 19 subjects, respectively) and A prospective, randomized, clinical trial was performed on hemodialysis at Alassd university hospital. Subject were divided follows: Group (1) target serum ferritin of 200ng/ml, Group (2) target serum ferritin of 400ng/ml each subject received intravenous iron. Hematocrit was maintained between 32.-36% by adjusting erythropoietin dosage.

Mean serum ferritin concentration at the study conclusion in Group (1): 261ng/ml, Group (2): 387ng/ml. The mean decrease in erythropoietin dose for group (1) was 31 u/kg body weight/ week. While group (2): 154 u/kg body weight. There was no deference in Hematocrit between groups. Our results suggest that higher target serum ferritin concentrations can be well-tolerated and lower erythropoietin requirements.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the change in erythropoietin dosage after the infusion of intravenous iron. The advantages are increased hematocrit and more efficient erythropoiesis in our study we show a statistically significant reduction in erythropoietin requirement in-group (2) compared with group (1). There was no difference in hematocrit between groups. Many studies have shown this with different levels of ferritin such as MacDougall study and Besarab study.

Key Words: - Anemia - Functional Iron - Hemodialysis-Intervenous Iron

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Prospective Study Comparing Lidocaine 2% Jelly Versus Sub-Tenon's Anaesthesia for Trabeculectomy Surgery

Danah Al Faqeer

Dept. of Ophthalmology- Faculty of Medicine

Supervised by: Prof. Ahmad Al Bareedi

To compare the analgesic properties of lidocaine 2% jelly versus sub-Tenon's anaesthesia with lidocaine 2% without adrenaline (epinephrine) for trabeculectomy surgery.

A prospective randomized clinical trial. 59 consecutive patients scheduled for trabeculectomy were randomly assigned to topical unpreserved lidocaine 2% jelly or sub-Tenon's anaesthesia with 2% lidocaine. Both groups received a standardized sedative consisting of midazolam, fentanyl, and/or propofol. The visual analogue scale was utilized to measure intraoperative pain. Patient comfort, physician assessment of intraoperative patient compliance, volume of local anaesthetic used, need for supplemental anaesthesia, and any complications were recorded. The two groups were compared using the Student's t test.

The sub-Tenon's anaesthesia group and the lidocaine 2% jelly group did not vary significantly in subjective pain score (18.3 v 19.8 respectively, $p = 0.739$) and surgeons' satisfaction scale 3.6 (0.7) and 3.8 (0.6) respectively, $p = 0.328$). Four patients required additional anaesthesia, all of them in the sub-Tenon's group.

Topical lidocaine 2% jelly is as effective as sub-Tenon's anaesthesia for pain control in patients undergoing trabeculectomy. Lidocaine 2% jelly is similar to sub-Tenon's anaesthesia in patient comfort and surgeon satisfaction.

Key words: lidocaine; sub-Tenon's anaesthesia; trabeculectomy;; analgesia



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A Comparative Study of the Diameter of Coronary Arteries of Males and Females

Ettihad Abo Arrag

Dept. of Pediatric Dentistry- Faculty of Dentistry

Supervised by: Prof. Mohammed Al Tinawi

The aim of this pilot study is to determine the sedative effects of IV Ketamine and midazolam on blood pressure, pulls, respiratory, oxygen saturations and behavior, and to report intra and post treatment complications on pediatric dental patients in out patients setting.

The study was conducted prospectively and included all children "60 child aged between 18 month to 12 years classified as ASA I" treated with IV sedation who originally referred to dental treatment under general anesthesia during 2003-2004 in pediatric department " Damascus University". Children enrolled had been referred because of anxious, uncooperative, or resistive behavior in the dental setting, and required one or more quadrants of restorative dental care. The dosage of IV ketamine and Midazolam were 1-2 mg/kg and 0.05-0.1 mg/kg, respectively, half this dosage may be repeated when needed. Each patient was monitored according to the American Academy of AAP/AAPA sedation guidelines to record the physiology and behavioral Responses "Measured by Houpt's behavior scale" preoperatively, at 5 minute intervals during treatment and in recovery until discharge.

For each child, The sedation level was judged to be either acceptable or optimal for the completion of all planned dental treatment. There were no sedation failure. Physiologic response changes of subjects were minor and each physiology variable remained within normal limits during the course of treatment except for the heart rate. Children under 20 kg required significantly higher dosage of each sedative medication than children more than 20 kg to achieve the same level of sedation. There were no episodes of intraoperative hypotension, cardiac arrhythmias, respiratory depression requiring respiratory support during treatment, in the recovery period, or after discharge. Vomiting was the most common complication after sedation. Combinations of midazolam and ketamine have been found to produce effective and reliable sedation for short and painful procedures in pediatric medicine. it have shown that concomitant use of an benzodiazepine decreased the dosage requirements for the titration of ketamine. in conclusion this multi drug intravenous deep sedation technique is a safe and effective method to control the behavior of un cooperative children who require comprehensive dental treatment.

Key Words: Intravenous sedation, Midazolam –Ketamine combination, Deep sedation.



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Evaluation of the Effect of Collagen Membrane in Guided Tissue Regeneration (GTR) during Periodontal Treatment

Ossama Alkhatib

Dept. of Periodontology- Faculty of Dentistry

Supervised by: Prof. M.I.Awaa

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of a Bioabsorbable Collagen Membrane in combination with DFDBA in periodontal guided tissue regeneration treatment .

Twenty patients participated in this study, with chronic periodontitis (pocket \geq 5mm) and bilateral intrabony defects , In each patient one defect was randomly selected to be a test side for treating by a flap and collagen membrane with DFDBA , and the other defect is served as control side for treating by a flap and internal bevel incision with DFDBA .

The statistical clinical and radiographic parameters (PD, AT, RC, BD, BL, OHI-S, MO, FUR) were measured, and compared at Baseline and after (12months).

The results illustrate using occlusive Bioabsorbable Collagen Membrane in combination with filling DFDBA were valuable in treating advanced periodontal defects by regenerating a new bone and attachment.

Key Words: Decalcified Freeze Dried Bone Allograft; Guided Tissue Regeneration.



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Evaluation of Antibacterial Effect of Calcium Hydroxide Pastes and Corticosteroid- Antibiotic Association in Treatment of Infected Root Canals

Adnan Habib

Dept. of Endodontics- Faculty of Dentistry

Supervised by: Prof. Fysal Dayoub

The aim of this study was to evaluate the antibacterial effect of two calcium hydroxide pastes and corticosteroid-antibiotic association (Ledermix® paste).

60 single root canal teeth were used and divided into 3 groups, we used calcium hydroxide with saline in group 1, with CMCP in group 2, and Ledermix in group 3, The microbial samples were taken from the canal before and after dressing, then we obtain the bacterial colonies in vitro, We used the CFU/ml to evaluate the antimicrobial effect of the three drugs, We evaluated the Flare- up cases too.

There was statistically significant deference between calcium hydroxide pastes and Ledermix paste in elimination of canal bacteria, and Ledermix paste was better than calcium hydroxide pastes in relief the pain.

The mean elimination of canal bacteria was 0.9941(log) when we used calcium hydroxide with saline, 1.5032 when we used calcium hydroxide with CMCP, and 0.0317 when we used Ledermix paste.

The Flare- up cases were 5 in group 1, 7 in group 2, and 1 in group 3, so that the calcium hydroxide pastes are the best in killing the microorganisms of the root canal, while corticosteroid- antibiotic association is useful in relief the endodontic pain.

Key Words: antibacterial effect, calcium hydroxide pastes, corticosteroid- antibiotic association.



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Effect of the Orthodontic Movements on the Periodontal Tissues

Awoss Dinan

Dept. of Periodontology- Faculty of Dentistry

Supervised by: Prof. M.A.Darwiche & Prof. N. Sowwan

This study investigates Aspartate Aminotransferase enzyme levels in the gingival crevicular fluid in order to assess whether (AST) in GCF has potential as a possible diagnostic aid to monitor tooth movement an tissue response during orthodontic treatment .

Eighteen patients participated in this study . An upper canine from each patient undergoing treatment for distal movement served as test tooth , with its contra lateral and antagonist canines served as controls . The GCF around the experimental teeth was collected from both mesial and distal sites during four weeks. AST activity was determined in Al-Assad Hospital Laboratories .

AST levels were significantly elevated in the Gingival Crevicular Fluid from the canines under orthodontic force and from the canines included in the orthodontic appliance compared to those in the antagonist control group .

AST levels in GCF reflect the biological activity which occurs in the periodontium during controlled orthodontic forces .

Key words: Gingival crevicular fluid – Aspartate Aminotransferase enzyme – Orthodontic treatment .

HER-2

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An immunohistochemical and histological Study for demonstrating of Oncogene Expression HER2 in Oral Carcinoma SCC)

Abdllah Addas

Dept of Oral Pathology-Faculty of Dentistry

Supervised by: Prof. A.Manadili

cancers(including oral cancers) endanger the human life so they must be detected , diagnosis ed early and avoided. More than 90% of these oral malignancies are squamous cell carcinomas. The prognosis for these malignancies continues to be poor with approximately 50%survival at five years.

The role of HER-2/neu in (SCC) of the head and neck is not well defined. The purpose of the current study is to demonstrate HER-2/neu expression.

specimens cohort of 30 patients with SCC of oral cancers, with stage I , II, III or IV disease and uniformly treated with surgical resection. All specimens had was paraffin-embedded. Each of them were HC for routine analysis and IHC stained for HER2 expression.

The percentage of tumors staining positive for HER2/neu by IHC was 30%. There was correlation between HER-2/neu and Tumor grade (I,II).

This study insists role of HER-2/neu gene in SCC of the head and neck. The prognostic significance and clinical implications of HER-2/neu expression in head and neck cancer will require additional studies.

Keywords: squamous cell carcinomas(SCC), HER-2/neu (HER2)gene, expression, immuno histochemically(IHC)



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Effect of Stannous Fluoride & Tetracycline on Healing after Delayed Teeth Replantation in Dogs a histological Study

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Avulsion teeth is a serious assault on the gingiva, the alveolus, the periodontium, the pulp and the cementum and it may cause damage to the dentine of the root.

The ideal treatment for an avulsed teeth is an immediate reimplantation, but there are some problems which hinder this procedure.

The long extra – alveolar time for total avulsed teeth will cause the death of PDL cells attached to the root of an avulsed tooth which prevents new reattachment, that leads to important complications: root resorption and pulp necrosis.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of Stannous Fluoride & Tetracycline on Healing after Delayed Teeth Replantation.

Eight young adult beagles were available for experimentation. The dogs were killed after three weeks.

All the twenty-four teeth in these dogs had complete root formation.

PDL were scraped with a blade after it had been allowed to dry in air on a piece of cloth for 45 minutes.

Animals were divided into 3 groups:

Group (1): Teeth were immersed in 1% Solution of Tetracycline HCl (pH2.6) for 5 minutes.

Group (2): Teeth were immersed in 1% Solution of stannous Fluoride (pH 3.0) for 5 minutes .

Group (3): Teeth were immersed in 1% stannous Fluoride (SnF₂) for 5 minutes Followed by 1% Tetracycline HCl for 5 minutes.

Histological analysis for first group teeth showed the existing of some cells and fibers with congested blood vessels. But the root seemed itching and not completed (Fig.1). In the second group, it had been noticed existing resorption in coronal and middle parts of the root. Third group showed simple resorption compared with group (1) and (2).

This study indicates that scraping necrosis PDL and application fluoride and anti – biotic on the root give it extra energy to resist resorption and increases healing chance after reimplantation.

Finally, our result agrees with Lindskog 1985 and Knut (et al) 1990.

Key words: stannous fluoride, tetracycline Hydrochloride, treatment reimplantation, teeth, delayed.

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Histopathological Study of The Potential Toxicity of Light Cured Glass Ionomer Cement Applied on Vital Permanent Teeth

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The aim of this study was to evaluate the potential toxicity of two light cured Glass ionomer liners Vitrebond from 3M, Fuji Lining Lc from Gc, during clinical operative procedures and investigate histopathologically the human pulp reaction.

2mm depth, 2 diameter approximately class V cavities were prepared on the buccal surfaces of 28 premolars scheduled to be removed for orthodontic purposes, after irrigate and dried, materials were applied, and teeth were restored with composite from Kerr.

Half of teeth extracted after one week, and the remaining were extracted after one month.

After fixation, decalcification and embedding in 10% paraffin, teeth were sectioned at 6 microns and stained with hematoxylin-eosin for histologic demonstration of bacteria. Statistical analysis showed no significant differences in pulp reaction to any of the studied materials. Bacterial negative effect on the pulpal changes found in this study.

It is concluded that, in the absence of bacteria, there was a good pulp reaction toward the two experimental light cured glass ionomer liners, and this material the least cytotoxic.

Key words: toxicity -light cured Glass ionomer liners

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Evaluation of Oral Hygiene and Provision Dental Care as Risk Factors of Aggressive Periodontitis at the Seaside Region in Syria

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The aim of this study was to evaluate: oral hygiene (OH), the level of provision of periodontal care (PC), and the prevalence of AgP at seaside region in Syria.

Randomized samples of (893 students, 461, males and 432 females) aged between 13-18 years, mean age (15.5) from schools in Latakia and Tartous were examined. Modified questionnaires form designed by Temple University was used to evaluate the level of OH and PC. Clinical measurement of plaque index, bleeding on probing index BOP, probing depth PD, clinical attachment level CAL, was performed for each student. For statistical study ANOVA Chi-square R2 analyses were used to determine the correlation between OH, PC and periodontal indices. Prevalence of students did not using dental brush (DB) 10.07 %. The prevalence of

students how had learned to use brush reached 54.42%, however (only), 5.93% were learned by PC. No significance correlation was noted between brushing learning and PI, and also between brush using and brushing learning in PC. However, significance correlation was noted between brush using and the learning of brushing.

Our study clearly demonstrated the weak level of oral hygiene and provision of periodontal care. So this should reinforce the efforts of dental care centers in detecting AgP, and to improve its role in learning techniques of dental health.

Key Words: Aggressive Periodontitis, provision of dental care, and oral hygiene.

VEGF

vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF)

(P = 0.0006) pg/ml

(521.324 pg/ml)

(P > 0.05) (415.06 pg/ml)

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VEGF

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Ernhardt B, Blohmer J, Korlach S

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The Diagnostic and Prognostic Importance of Serum VEGF Levels in Breast Cancer Patients

Ahmad Ibrahim Ali

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Supervised by: Prof .Ghada Alakhras

Introduction: Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is an important regulator of angiogenesis and vascular permeability in breast cancer patients .Any increase in tumor size more than 3 mm requires a new blood vessels formation in order to supply the tumor cells with nutrients .This associates with high serum VEGF levels. The aim of our study was to determine the serum levels of VEGF in breast cancer patients before and after chemotherapy for diagnostic and prognostic purposes.

Materials & Methods: The study was carried out in 50 female breast cancer patients. Blood samples were collected in AL-Mowasah University hospital -Center of nuclear medicine- during 2003. Serum VEGF levels were measured before and after chemotherapy by using Enzyme - Linked Immunosorbent Assay procedure (ELISA). Statistical analysis were calculated by using T-test.

Results : Serum levels of VEGF were higher significantly in the patients before treatment (842.405 pg/ml) than those of control group (415.06 pg/ml)(P< 0.0001) . The levels of serum VEGF, After chemotherapy ,were decreased considerably. There was a significant difference in the serum VEGF levels between the patients before and after

treatment (842.405 pg/ml , 521.324 pg/ml, respectively) (P = 0.0006). However, there was no significant difference in serum VEGF levels between patients after chemotherapy and control group (521.324 pg/ml , 415.06 pg/ml respectively) (P > 0.05).

Discussion: The high serum levels of VEGF could be related to a potent activity of tumor growth and invasion. Therefore, serum levels of VEGF can be used as diagnostic markers of breast cancer. That came in concordance with the study of (Ernhardt B, et al, 2001⁽¹⁴⁾) . The decreased serum levels of VEGF after chemotherapy could be also indicated to decrease in tumor size which was not different of control group and to a good response for chemotherapy. Furthermore, it is important to be considered that the high serum levels of VEGF are an adverse prognostic parameter which is in concordance with the studies of (Dr. Barbro inderholm and colleges,1998⁽¹⁶⁾ - Urs Eppenbegger and colleges,1998⁽¹⁶⁾). Therefore, serum levels of VEGF can be used as prognostic markers of breast cancer.

Keywords: Vascular endothelial growth factor , breast cancer.

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The Role of Eosinophils and Eosinophil Cationic Protein in Assessment of the Inflammatory and Activity in Respiratory Airways and Follow-up Asthmatic Patients

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The purpose of this study was to determine both the eosinophils count and the serological assays of Eosinophil Cationic Protein(ECP) in the patients during acute asthma attack, and after two months of regular treatment and symptoms regression in whom we could continue of the previous patients, and to study the eosinophil's role and their products especially eosinophil cationic protein(ECP)in the inflammatory process and asthma pathology, and its role in asthma exacerbation and to follow-up the eosinophilic inflammatory process in symptoms regression.

Our study comprised 184 persons : 112 patients with acute asthma attack, 40 follow-up patients and 32 normal persons without inflammatory , sensitivity or parasitic illness and age matched to patients, the study performed in both faculty of pharmacy and Al-Assad university hospital during one and half year, we have assayed (ECP)in IMMULITE® And eosinophil count with CELL- DYN®3500SL; the statistical studies have been performed using both T-TEST and PEARSON.

The mean of ECP levels between acute asthma attack , symptoms regression and normal group was 64.77, 38.38 and 12.65ng/ml respectively.

The mean of Eosinophil count between acute asthma attack , symptoms regression and normal group was 661,236.3and 159.15 Eos/ml respectively.

This study revealed that serological ECP concentrations and eosinophil count increase significantly in acute asthma attack compared with normals , and these concentrations decreases in the same patients after two months of regular treatment and symptoms regression, but it remains higher than normals, this results confirm the eosinophil implication and their products especially eosinophil cationic protein (ECP)in the inflammatory process and asthma pathology, and its role in asthma exacerbation and to follow-up the eosinophilic inflammatory process in symptoms regression.

Key Words: eosinophil cationic protein, eosinophils count and asthma.

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 (Med ± 2SD: 28.8 ± 5 pg)
 CHr
 20 ± 4.1pg, P <) IDA
 .(0.000001

New Diagnostic Markers of Hypochromic Microcytic Anemia in Children

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Hypochromic Microcytic anemia is considered to be the most prevalent Case in our Country especially in Children. Because of the diversity of the causes of the disease neither the clinical Data nor the Laboratory findings can give the exact diagnosis of the cases. It is necessary to find more sensitive and specific markers to have better information about the case, and to be less cost.

the study was carried out in 139 Children (their ages ranged between 1-7 years) divided into 4 groups: (40) healthy children with no evidence of Iron Deficiency and no complaints ,(31) children with β -thalassemia trait, (32) children with IDA, (36) children with chronic infections (respiratory tract infection,, Gastrointestinal tract infection, urinary tract infection) with iron therapy resistant anemia (Hb < 12 g/dL, Sedimentation rate > 20mm/hr).

CBC, serum iron, TIBC, Ferritin, Soluble Transferrin Receptor (sTfR), Complete Hemoglobin reticulocyte were measured. sTfR levels were measured by Immunonephelometry (DADE BEHRING – N Latex sTfR-Germany), and CBC (+ Chr) measured by automated Peroxides method (advia 120 – Bayer- Germany).Manual colorimetric method (Human

Kits) used to measure serum iron and TIBC. Ferritin levels were measured by Immuno turbidimetric method (BIO System). Each Blood sample was divided into two tubes (EDTA tube for CBC and tube without anticoagulants for the other markers).

sTfR samples stored at -86°C for 6 months , the remained markers were measured directly. statistics were calculated by using T-test , and correlation coefficient for results processing .

STfR levels of healthy children were (2.16 \pm 0.8 mg/L), sTfR levels of children with iron deficiency and with beta thalassemia trait were found to be significantly higher than those of Healthy children (4.93 \pm 3.8 mg/l, P <0.000001) and (2.78 \pm 1.3 mg/l , P < 0.00005) respectively. Children with iron deficiency showed more increase in the levels of sTfR than those of beta thalassemia trait (P < 0.000001). sTfR levels of infectious group were within the normal limits as that for healthy children (2.23 \pm 1.6, P = 0.6). There is a significant correlation between sTfR levels and both of Ferritin levels and HB in iron deficiency group (r = - 0.78, P < 0.000001) and (r = - 0.835, P < 0.00005) respectively. CHr levels of Healthy Children were (28.8 \pm 5 pg) and

in children with IDA were significantly lower than those of healthy children ($20 \pm 4.1\text{pg}$, $P < 0.000001$).

sTfR gives a good information about Iron status in the body as it increases in the case of iron deficiency. Acute Phase dose not affect sTfR levels and we can use it for the differential diagnosis between IDA and ACD and it is better than Ferritin in this case. sTfR levels increase falsely in hemolytic disorders. CHr is useful parameter of Iron status in the Body and holds promise as an alternative to biochemical iron studies in diagnosis.

Key Words: Iron deficiency anemia (IDA), Anemia of chronic disorders (ACD), β thalassemia trait, Soluble Transferrin Receptor (sTfR).Complete Hemoglobin



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A Comparison Between the Effects of Curcuma Longa and Simvastatin on Blood Lipoproteins Concentration

Rajwa Jbeily

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Supervised by: Dr. Mohammad Nazir Al-Azmeh ,Dr. Muhidin Jouma,

Dr Faten Akkad

It has been established that reduction of blood cholesterol and lipoproteins by treatment with statins in patients with hypercholesterolemia will reduce the incidence of coronary artery disease (CAD) which is becoming a leading cause of death . However , the reported adverse reactions of statins (hepatic effects , rhabdomyolysis, myalgia) though , they were rare , should be taken in consideration , because they included fetal causes .for that reason , there is an increasing interest in herbal remedies worldwide to look for safer drugs .

We found in previous investigations curcuma longa (pulverized roots) was effective in animal studies and it will be useful and safe to study its effects in patients.

This study is intended to compare the effect of curcuma longa with that of simvastatin on total cholesterol , HDL-cholesterol , LDL- cholesterol and triglycerides in patients with hypercholesterolemia or combined hyperlipidemia .

A total of , 48 patients , 18 males and 30 females (age range : 30-75years) participated in this randomized study , 23 patients of them were treated with pulverized roots of curcuma longa (500 mg capsule twice daily) ,the remaining 25 patients received simvastatin (one 10 mg tablet once daily) for total period of 3 months.

A medical record of each patients was obtained before starting this study (it includes a physical examination and routine laboratory tests).

Patients were instructed to maintain a lipid lowering diet and regular physical activity .

Blood samples were withdrawn before drug treatment and 2 weeks after taking the drug at monthly intervals for 3 months period .

Total cholesterol , HDL- C , LDL-C , triglycerides , GGT, SGPT , CK were determined using randox kits .

Curcuma longa reduced overall cholesterol levels by 33.05 % , triglyceride by 25.38 % Results was statistically significant according to paired T test

Simvastatin reduced overall cholesterol levels by 21 % , triglyceride by 19.2 % and increased HDL-C by 5.45 % .

results was statistically significant according to paired T test

the effect of curcuma powder and simvastatin on liver function tests was not significant .

This study has shown that the effect of curcuma longa (500 mg /twice daily) on serum total cholesterol and triglyceride was more evident in patients with combined hyperlipidemia comparing with simvastatin (10 mg / daily) , these results need more research on groups of patients with hyperlipidemia .



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(228.49±130 Ru/ml, P<0.0006)
EMA

(97.5±62.4Ru/ml,P<0.0001)
EMA

(r=0.62,P<0.001)
EMA : 187 16-2

(5.03±5.2 Ru/ml, P<0.0008)
116 35 36

(1.12±0.9 Ru/ml, P<0.001)
Euroimmun ELISA
Correl T-test
EMA

Endomysium
: (EMA)Antibodies
Med±SD = 2.4±1.6)
Med±SD = 1.8±1.6 (Relative unit/ml
(Relative unit/ml)
EMA

Study of Anti-Endomysium Antibodies in Saliva and Serum of Coeliac Disease Patients

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Supervised: Prof. Emile Chahine & Prof. Abdo Jurjus

Because of the High prevalence of coeliac disease (CD) in Syria especially in children, it is necessary to find diagnostic techniques for this disease which are easier than intestinal biopsy or venotomy.

Some studies shows that other body fluids such saliva may contain CD specific antibodies.

This study involved 187 children their age range between 2-16 year, they divided into three groups : control group (116 child), untreated patients in whom CD is confirmed by intestinal biopsy (35 child), treated patients whose clinical findings show remarkable clinical improvement which indicates to good response to the treatment (36 child).

Anti endomysium antibodies were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay ELISA by using Euroimmun kits in serum, saliva.

The concentration of anti endomysium antibodies (EMA) in serum and saliva of control group were (Med±SD = 2.4±1.6 Relative unit/ml) and (Med±SD = 1.8±1.6 Relative unit/ml), respectively. The Levels of anti endomysium antibodies were elevated significantly in serum of untreated patients compared with that of control group (Med±SD: 228.49±130

Relative unit/ml, P<0.0006). statistics were calculated by using T-test, and correlation coefficient for results processing.

We found increased concentration of anti endomysium antibodies in saliva of untreated patients compared with that of control group (97.5±62.4 Ru/ml, P<0.0001), there was positive correlation between the concentration of EMA in serum and the concentration in Saliva (r = 0.62, P<0.001). We found remarkable decrease in EMA levels in serum of treated patients compared with that of untreated patients (5.03±5.2 Ru/ml, P<0.0008). We found also decreased levels of EMA in saliva of treated patients compared with that of untreated patients (1.12 ± 0.9 Ru/ml, P<0.001).

As the saliva is simple, rapid, noninvasive, and easy to collect specimen we can use it in the assay of EMA for the diagnosis and follow up of Coeliac disease in children.

Key words: Coeliac disease, anti endomysium antibodies, saliva.

* Faculty of Pharmacy- Damascus university.

** Department of pathology- faculty of Medicine-American University of Beirut

(P =0.007)

(P=0.17)

(r= -0.209)

PTH

(r= 0.091)

122

70

Hemosiderosis

Cell-Dyn®3500R

-3.6

%10.7

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Kits

MID-N

Elecsys®

Student's t-test

0.05>P

%10.7

PTH

(P=0.004)

Evaluation of Serum Parathyroid Hormone and Osteocalcin Levels In Patients with β -Thalassemia Major

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Supervised by: Prof. Faizeh Al-Quobaili

Beta-thalassemia major is an inherited common disease in the Mediterranean area. It is associated with severe hemolytic anemia, which treated with a regular blood transfusion and iron chelator (desferrioxamine). With adequate care, β -thalassemia patients may achieve a life expectancy beyond the second, third or even fourth decade of life, it lets also to appear the disease complications including endocrinopathies. This study aimed to evaluate parathyroid abnormality, by determining the serum calcium, phosphate, osteocalcin and parathyroid hormone levels in patients suffering from β -thalassemia major.

Serum samples of 122 β -thalassemia major patients and 70 control subjects were analyzed. Hematological data were obtained by using cell-Dyn[®] 3500 R auto-analyzer, serum calcium and phosphate concentrations were measured by kits used Hitachi analyzer 912. Serum N-MID Osteocalcin and intact PTH were determined by using specific kits Elecsys[®] system. Student's test was used to evaluate the differences between patient and control groups and $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Hypoparathyroidism was presented in 10.7% of the patients and mean serum levels of PTH were significantly ($P < 0.004$)

lower in patients than in control group. Serum levels of osteocalcin were lower in thalassemic subjects than in controls ($P < 0.007$). Calcium concentrations were normal in patients and not significantly ($P = 0.17$) different from those in control. A reverse weak correlation ($r = -0.209$) between serum calcium and PTH concentrations was found in control group, but there was no correlation ($r = 0.091$) between both of them in the patient group.

Our results are in agreement with other studies and underline the increasing incidence of hypoparathyroidism in thalassemic patients who undergo blood transfusion regimens, because of to the increase of hemosiderosis due to the low compliance to iron chelation therapy. In our study, hypoparathyroidism observed in 10.7% and it was between 3.6-12.4% in that studies. Controversial is the pathogenesis of the absence of hypocalcemia in many of those patients.

This endocrine complication among our thalassemic signifies the importance of more prospective studies coinciding with much improved regime of therapy.

Key Words: β -thalassemia major, Parathyroid hormone, Osteocalcin.