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/467/

/ 100

(255)
(139)

Clinical Features Related to Diastolic Heart Failure

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Supervised by: Prof.H.AL Shebl

Diastolic heart failure (DHF) is common . and approximately one third of patients with heart failure are believed to have DHF . because there are many difficulties to make diagnosis of diastolic dysfunction either by invasive methods (cardiac catheterization) or by UN invasive one (echocardiography) . so, the purpose of this study was to look for clinical symptoms and signs which are related to DHF , and to develop a model based on clinical features to predict left ventricular diastolic dysfunction in patients with heart failure .

We studied 467 outpatients with heart failure (HF) who came to cardiology clinic in Al-Mowassat Hospital . Al all patients underwent echocardiography , then we excluded patients with valvular disease . after we calculated LV ejection fraction ,we divided remaining patients

into tow groups : first one consisted of patients systolic HF (n=255) , and the second consisted of patients with DHF (n=139) . we used statistical analysis to examine various categories predicting diastolic dysfunction .

There was no important statistical relationship between majority of clinical features of HF & DHF. But DHF was related to sex (female) , age , systolic hypertension and heart rate less than 100 beat / minute .

This study found that patients with DHF may present with any clinical features of systolic HF. But we found that patients with DHF were likely to be female , elderly and to have systolic hypertension and with heart rate less than 100 beat / minute .

Key Words : Clinical , Failure , Diastolic.

%90

%85

20

3+

Comparison of inferior oblique muscle weakening by anterior transposition or myectomy

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Supervised by: Prof. Bashar luka

Among the various weakening techniques of inferior oblique muscle overaction, the most commonly used techniques include myectomy, recession, and anterior transposition.

Anterior transposition and myectomy were compared to evaluate the surgical results in inferior oblique overaction.

20 Children with +3 overacting inferior oblique muscles underwent a prospective randomized study by which the anterior transposition procedure in one eye was compared with the myectomy procedure in the other eye.

Postoperative followup averaged 1 year .

the success rates in tow surgical procedures were 85% for the anterior transposition and 90% for the myectomy.

In only one case did the anterior transposition tend to limit the elevation of the eye in the midline, adduction, and abduction, there was hypotropia in the primary position, and this did not occur in any case of myectomy.

We conclude that both procedures are equally effective in treatment of inferior oblique overaction.

Key Words :

Inferior oblique overaction – anterior transposition – myectomy.

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.(%16.7) (%83.3)

4 Pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PEX)

.(%33.3) (%66.7)

(%16.7) PEX 80

(%33.3) PEX 40

OCCLUDABLE

.ANGLE

PEX

(P=0.014) PEX ,GOLDMANN

PEX

%7.5 PEX

%.16.7

:

(%7.5) 6 80

,PEX

Local Study About the Prevalence of Secondary Glaucoma Caused By Pseudoexfoliation Syndrome

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Supervised by: Prof. Yusra Hedda

To study the prevalence of secondary glaucoma caused by pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PEX) in Syria.

80 subjects aged 40 years or older from the eye clinic at ALMOWASSAT hospital underwent complete ophthalmic evaluation including history , visual acuity testing , refraction , slit lamp examination , applanation tonometry , gonioscopy and dilated examination of the lens , fundus and optic disc .

Patient with PEX were identified and there data were analyzed with respect to age, sex, intraocular pressure, gonioscopic grading, cataract and optic neuropathy.

6 patients had PEX (7.5%) , there was significant increase in prevalence with age

and in males (83.3%) compared to females (16.7%) .

The condition was unilateral in 4 cases (66.7%) and bilateral in 2 cases (33.3%) .

One patient (16.7%) had pseudoexfoliation glaucoma , and 2 patients (33.3%) had occludable angles .

There was a significantly higher prevalence of cataract among people with PEX compared to those without PEX (P=0.014) .

The prevalence of PEX syndrome in Syria was 7.5% and glaucoma was seen in 16.7% of people with PEX .

Key Words:

secodary glaucoma pseudoexfoliation

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Underlay

78 71

Underlay

 .%90.2 ()

 .%9.8

%90.2

 9.8 2004 71 2005

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 ,(Underlay)

.Underlay

The Underlay Technique in Myringoplasty

Samer Al Memsani

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Supervised by :Prof.Nasser Al Haj.

The Underlay technique is the most common way used in myringoplasty all over the world, and has a good results in its restoration and recurrence rates in the international studies.

the aim of this object is to study the Underlay technique in myringoplasty in the ENT department in Al-Mowassat hospital, its restoration, and recurrence rates.

the study was conducted at ENT department in Al Al Mowassat hospital between Jen 2004 and Jun 2005 on 71 patients who were accepted in the ENT department with the diagnosis of central tympanic membrane perforation, according to history, clinical, and microscopic examination, and undergo myringoplasty with Underlay technique.

Then compare these findings with that after surgery.

The Underlay technique is the most common technique in myringoplasty in the ENT department in Al Al Mowassat hospital, as it was used in 71 patients of 78 patients during the time of the study. The results of this way were accepted in compare with national studies:

The restoration rate after the operation was 90.2%, while the recurrence rate was about 9.8%.

The restoration rate after myringotomy in the Underlay technique was 90.2%, and the recurrence rate was 9.8%.

Key Words:

myringoplasty, Underlay technique, Restoration rates, and recurrence rates.

%40

(120)

(%45

(%45

Congestive Heart Failure Due to Diastolic or Systolic Dysfunction

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Supervised by: Prof .M.A.Al Mobarak

The aim of this study is to determine Congestive Heart Failure Due to Diastolic or Systolic Dysfunction with age & sex ,moreover ,the effect of heart failure type on the functional & clinical patient status & the severity of the disease progression.

The 120 congestive Heart Failure patients were studied have been admitted to AL-Mowasat Hospital with a diagnosis of Heart Failure, the diagnosis depended on the modified Framingham criteria for the diagnosis of heart failure,

then we divided the patients into 2 groups according to left ventricle ejection fraction (LVEF):

-Heart failure due to diastolic dysfunction (EF \geq 45%)

-Heart failure due to systolic dysfunction (EF<45%)

and the patients were followed up after nearly one year focusing on the congestive heart failure related complaints witch make patient status required

hospitalization or emergency department visit.

Congestive heart failure affects the advanced ages with late onset in women ,diastolic dysfunction CHF accounts about 40% of all CHF failure cases , with witch women were affected more , whereas men were affected more than women with CHF due to systolic dysfunction, and the functional and the clinical status were better in CHF due to diastolic dysfunction where hospitalization and emergency department visits were less compared with CHF due to systolic dysfunction.

Our study has found that congestive heart failure is affected with age and sex from the point of the onset and the type of dysfunction, and that the diastolic heart failure seems to be less morbidity than CHF due to systolic dysfunction.

Key Words: Congestive, Diastolic, Systolic.

(63) , (78-23)
ADH

- - :

(50) :

(%0) (%50) , 2005

,%8
.(%20-2) (50) (22)

- - : (28)
- 19 31 ,

Endocrine paraneoplastic syndromes in patients with lung cancer

Arsan Al Zamel

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Supervised by :Prof.Muhi-eldin Soudi

Lung cancer may frequently accompanied with the incidence of paraneoplastic syndromes ,which may be It's first manifestation .We aim to know the ratio of incidence of endocrine paraneoplastic syndromes in patients of lung cancer.

- screening study; Fifty patients of lung cancer were included in this study. Who visited the nuclear medicine centre at different times in year 2005. A detailed story was taken ,A comprehensive physical examination and chemical tests were done.

(50)patients in tow sexes.(22)of them have small cell lung cancer, and(28)have none small cell lung cancer. There were 31

males and 19 females. The mean of ages was 63 years .With a range (23-78). One patient of SCLC has SIADH syndrome, where , tow have hypercalcemia, one of them have SCLC and the other have SCC .Gynecomastia was happened to one adenocarcinoma patients.

The highest percentage is Hypercalcemia(50%) .and was(0%) in Cushing's syndrome.

Paraneoplastic syndromes are common disease, : the percentage of endocrine paraneoplastic syndromes is (8%) . which resembles the universal studies(2-20%).

Key Words: -lung cancer – paraneoplastic syndromes – endocrine syndromes.

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2000/4

.2005/4

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52

%54

104 ±

%91

%18

Thrombotic disorder which are found with intracardiac thrombosis

Rasha Jabban

Dept. of Pediatrics- Faculty of Medicine.

Supervised by :Prof. Sameer Srour

It is of great important determine the present of thrombotic disorder accompanied with intra cardiac thrombosis, and the percent of this disorder in the cases in which we have cardiac lesion predisposing to thrombosis .

A retrospective study involves 11 admissions of intracardiac thrombosis in Damascus university children hospital over five years period between 4/2000 through 4/2005 .

The data collection include sex, age, cardiac disease, familial and personal history, laboratory tests including pt-PTT, protin s, protin c, v leiden , antithrombin 3.

P 54% of the patient were males , age 52 ± 104 months , 91% of the patients have a

cardiac lesion , 18%of the patients have thrombotic disorder , non of he patient have a familial thrombosis history .

there is no relation between the sex and thrombosis , because the patients often have cardiac lesion which is not x-linked , and there is no relationship or familial thrombosis history in the patient s who have thrombotic disorder . It's of great value to do the thrombotic study even if we have cardiac lesion because 20% of those patients have thrombotic disorders .

Key Words: Thrombotic disorder, cardiac thrombosis, cardiac lesion .

- - :

ST.aures

, %63.156

%15.78

% 87.94

.% 14.25

ST.aures

19

.% 15.778

The Role of St. Aureus in the Pyogenesis of Tinea Capitis

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Supervised by :Prof. Saleh Daood.

This study tries to find the role of st. aureus in the pyogenesis of tinea capitis which may prevent scarring and make the period of pyogenesis shorter .

Study was performed on 19 tinea capitis in dermatology hospital They were studied by the bacterial culture of nasal fluid and fungal culture of the tinea capitis.

st. aureus was positive in nasal fluid (63.15%).microsporum canis was positive in (87.94%)T. mentagrophytes in(15.78%) T. verrucosum was positive in (14.25%) and st. aureus was positive in (15.78) whom st. aureus positive in the nasal fluid culture.

Our study shows that st. aureus plays role in the pyogenesis of tinea capitis but we need more study to confirm this role that help in the treatment.

Keywords: Staphylococcus- aureus
pyogenesis tinea capitis.

HBA1c

II

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%9 A1c %14 II

 %11 ... %10 .HBA1c

%11 %10 A1c

%11 A1c %14 ... ,

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%13 %12 A1c HBA1c

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 DCCT

 %10 . 100 :

 %24 , II :

 %66 , ,

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(%7 HBA1c) . 3

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 %10

(%12 HBA1c) . HBA1c

 .

 HBA1c %10

- -HBA1c : A1c %24 ... %7

 . %17 ...%8 %7

Evaluation of Glycemic Control in NIDDM by HBA1c

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Supervised by :Prof. Mahgob Giroudi

The goal of our search is determination the range of glycemic control in patients of diabetes mellitus type II .We shall try to calculate the rate of patients that have bad glycemic control. This search focuses on HBA1c as criterion for evaluation glycemic control and determination the treatment.

Samples:100 patients of NIDDM .

Selecting of samples: We selected the patients from clinics in Al Mowassat Hospital.

Period of the search: 3 months.

Place of the search: Central Laboratory in Al Mowassat Hospital.

Method of test: assay of glycated hemoglobin HBA1c according to principle of chromatography in ion-exchange column.

10% of patients have HBA1c less or equal 7%.24% of patients more 7% & less or equal 8%.17% of patients more 8% & less or equal 9%.14% of patients more 9% & less or equal 10%. 11% of patients more 10% & less or equal 11%.. 14% of patients more 11% & less or equal 12%.. 10% of patients more 12% & less or equal 13%.

According to criterions of glycemic control which are taken from DCCT study we notice that: 10% of patients have preferable glycemic control. 24% of patients have good glycemic control. 66% of patients have bad glycemic control and need a change in treatment.We notice also that : 10% of patients have the best control of glycemic (HBA1c less or equal 7%)& the less danger of complications while 10% of patients have the worst control of glycemic (HBA1c more 12%) & the highest rate of complications..

Key Words: HBA1c – Diabetes Mellitus – Glycemic control.

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Clioquinol -
. %2.63 68

.2005/1/1 2005/1/1

%55.88

/ :
:

·%21.05 ·%42.11)
%2.63·%2.63·%5.26·%10.52·%15.79
(

EYELID'S ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS

Talaat Naser

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Supervised by :Prof. Nedal Hammadi

The objective of this study is to investigate the prevalence of allergic contact dermatitis among eyelid lesions, and to precise the responsible allergens by performing patch tests.

This study was applied on 68 patients suspected with allergic contact dermatitis of the eyelids. The patients were seen in the University Dermatology Hospital in the period between 01-01-2004 and 01-01-2005.

Patch tests were positive in 55.88% which represent the actual ratio of the eyelid's allergic contact dermatitis in the specimen's patients. The main allergens were: Nickel, Potassium Dichromate, Paraphenylenediamine (PPD), Cobalt, Thiuram Mix, clioquinol and formaldehyde (in 42.11%, 21.05%, 15.79%, 10.52%, 5.26%, 2.63%, 2.63% of the cases respectively).

Females were more sensitized to Nickel while Potassium Dichromate sensitization was commoner among males, this finding correlates with other international studies. Most of the patients with Potassium Dichromate allergy were working in the constructions

field or have had contact with construction materials. The majority of patients in the PPD group were using hair dyes or make up containing PPD. All of the patients who were allergic to Thiuram Mix reported previous use of gloves.

Approximately half of the cases of the eyelid dermatitis are due to allergy to a specific sensitizer (Nickel was the commonest). There was a correlation between the swork of the patient or exposure to special materials and the development of eyelid dermatitis .

Key words: Allergic contact dermatitis / Eyelids.

(/ 259-160)
%37

(100)

%78

, / 8,4

2004/9/1

2005/7/1

. / 10-3

1990

%50

%25-15

MCV-MCH

%100

%30

%34

Lab study of the hematological findings in thalassemia's patients

Kebriia Dalla

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Supervised by :Prof. M. Mahjoub Jeroudi

This research aims to study the importance of the lab tests for the purposes of assessment of the patients of thalassemia and their needs for blood transfusion.

This laboratory study included 100 samples collected in children University Hospital, Damascus, Syria. This collection lasted from 1/9/2004 until 1/7/2005. those patients have undergone repeated blood transfusion and the samples obtained during this time. Samples were examined For:HG,HCT,RETICULAR CELLS,BLOOD COUNT,SMEAR,IRON,FERRETIN.

The values of the hg were between 3-10g/dl but the values of HCT were decreased in all the cases and ranged between 15-25% ,whereas MCV-MCH were normal and somewhat low , also there was an increasing of reticular cells in most of patients with 34% of patients with normal reticular cells because of the repeated blood transfusion which inhibits the activity of the bone marrow.Iron values were distinctively high in more than half

of the patients , but normal in 37% as a result of the use of iron chelating agents, and it was the same for the Ferretin which was high in all cases.

Peripheral blood smear revealed polymorphism and differences in volumes of red blood cells in addition to hypochromasia ranging from moderate to severe.

The study showed that in 78% of cases ,HG didn't get higher than 8,4g/dl ,RBC was low in all cases ,reticular cells were increased in almost all cases , blood iron and Ferretin were high. we found that most of patients were in need to an assessment for the repeated blood transfusion.

In a comprehensive study made by dr.Khaled Fares in 1990 , the results were almost identical ,where iron was high in 55% of cases and corpuscular indexes were low to normal , reticular cells were increased in 100% of cases and HCT was lower than 30% in all cases .

Key words: reticular cells –HCT – corpuscular index .

-5 (595)

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585 (PDL)

(

-5 ,(TAC)

(5-FU)

27 , 45

:

,%50

(%50)

%16.7

%56.7

(%50)

%43.3 .

.2004/4/1 2002/4/1

-5 / 7.5 595

8 / 45

. (%66.7)

. / 5

%93.3

) -

(

-5
(FU-5)
(TAC)

(%56.7) 17
(%83.3) 25
(%3.3)
(%63.3) 19

3

(PDL)

(5-FU)

-5

()

(TAC)

16Gupta,S Kalra,A

5-FU

(3)

Fitzpatrick RE Manuskatti W

29

TAC 5-FU ,

5-FU

. TAC 5-FU

20) %66.7

Keloid treatment with 595 nm pulsed-dye laser with 5-fluorouracil and corticosteroid intralesionally

Lamis Boushi

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Supervised by :Prof. Saleh Daoud

The treatment of keloids remains challenging, painful, protracted, relapsing and cosmetic results are often unsatisfying. Each of 595-nm pulsed dye laser (PDL), intralesional 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and intralesional triamcinolone acetonide (TAC) is effective as a singly used modality in keloidal treatment. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of the combination of these three therapeutic agents in the keloidal treatment.

This prospective study included 30 patients: 15 males (50%) and 15 females (50%) suffering from keloids, presented to Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Damascus University, during the study period (April 1, 2003 till April 1, 2004). They were treated by combination of 595nm pulsed-dye laser, intralesional 5-fluorouracil (5-FU, 45 mg/ml) and intralesional triamcinolone acetonide (TAC, 5 mg/ml). They were evaluated after 10 days, 1 month, and 2 months clinically (pruritus, pliability, scar height, erythema, and flattening of the scar) and laboratory (Complete Blood Count CBC, Hematocrit Ht, Hemoglobin Hb, reticulocytes, liver and renal functions) with photographs that were taken before and after treatment. Sessions were repeated every 8 weeks.

This study was performed on 30 patients, half of them were females. The age ranged between 10 and 45 years (median: 27 years). Chest was the most common

location (50%) and acne scars were the most common cause (56.7%), while 16.7% remained idiopathic. 43.3% of studied patients did not receive any treatment. The duration of the keloid occurrence varied from 1 year to 20 years (median 4 years). All the patients underwent 3 sessions with 8-week interval. Of the 30 treated patients, 20 (66.7%) achieved improvement, either total or partial. The response was dependent on the number of the sessions. 93.3% showed improvement in personal symptoms such as pruritus after one treatment, while the flattening was minimal. The greatest response was gained after 3 treatments with disappearance of pruritus in all patients, improvement in erythema in 17 patients (56.7%), improvement in lesion consistency in 25 patients (83.3%), with complete flattening in one patient (3.3%) and significant reducing in height in 19 patients (63.3%). The greatest response was achieved when the keloidal height was 3 mm or less. No important side effects were noticed.

Our results demonstrated that personal symptoms (pruritus) improved early during the treatment. Improvement in erythema was slower. The consistency softened from the first session and continued improving with consequent treatments. Our results are in accordance with the study that Gupta S and Kalra A16 had done where the clinical response increased with the session number. Most cases of improvement were in the small

keloids(less than 3 mm in height).Manuskiatti W and Fitzpatrick RE29 demonstrated that the combination between 585-nm PDL, intralesion 5-FU,and intralesion TAC was more effective than intralesion 5-FU alone or the combination between intralesion 5-FU,and intralesion TAC only. Our results revealed significant improvement in the keloidal height in 66.7% (20 patients out of 30) after 3 sessions and this demonstrated a high efficacy of this combination ,but further controlled trials are needed.

The combination therapy between 595 nm pulsed-dye laser, intralesion 5-fluorouracil and triamcinolone acetonide is effective and safe in keloidal treatment, and its efficacy is proportional to the session number.

Key words:

595 nm pulsed-dye laser(PDL)
5-fluorouracil(5-FU)
triamcinolone acetonide(TAC)

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19-10 (%57.1) 6-5
 (%42.9) (%50)
 (%38.2) (49-40) (%38.3)
 .(%36.4)
 (%36.4)·(%34.4)

(TSH)

96 (FT4-TSH)
 (49-40)
 (2005-1999)
 (Co60)
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 (3))
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(TSH-FT4) (3)
 (%7.1) (42/3)
 (%34.4) (96/33)
 . (%36.4) 12
 (%60)

Hypothyroidism After Cervical Radiation in Patients Not Treated by Total or Hemithyroidectomy

Lorand SLAIMAN

Dept. of Oncology-Faculty of Medicine.

Supervised by :Prof. Muhie Al-Ddin Al-Suodi

hypothyroidism (HT) is one of the complications of external cervical radiation in many malignancies which is common and important. We attempted to find HT (clinical and subclinical) and treat them early to control clinical symptoms of hypothyroidism and to decrease the development of benign thyroid nodules and thyroid cancer resulted from elevated TSH.

universal studies, this may be related to interference of many factors (age, sex, radiation technique etc.). We Recommend improving radiation techniques, and life-long monitoring of thyroid function after the third month of the initiation of cervical radiation.

Key Words: Cervical radiation-Hypothyroidism- (TSH,FT4).

(TSH-FT4) were measured in (96) patients received cervical radiation with (Co60) in N M C between 1999 and 2005 for Non-thyroid cancers (Head and neck cancers, Breast cancer, HD). Risk factors were evaluated for HT included (sex, age, primary disease, combined chemotherapy (CT), combined surgery and follow up period) in a statistical study.

HT was found out 3 months after initiation of radiotherapy (RT) in 3 (7.1%) of 42 patients and became 33 (34.4%) of 96 patients in the whole study, 12 (36.4%) of them had clinical symptoms of HT. Higher percentages of HT were found with surgery (60%), 5-6 years follow up period (57.1%), age 10-19 years (50%), HD (42.9%), Female (38.3%), 40-49 Gy (38.2%) and with CT (36.4%).

HT was found in (34.4%) of patients, (36.4%) of them had symptoms, long term follow up period & surgery were considered risk factors. High percentages of HT were found with doses (40-49 Gy) and HD, which were in contrary to the

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38

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37)

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, (65)

, %90

≤

, %79

2004 – 1999

10

%95

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%47

60

42 (%30)

18

(%70)

.1 :1.5

%47

24



10≤
- : %90
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Early Detection of Coarctation of Aorta

Mohammad Al-Khateeb

Dept. of Pediatrics- Faculty of Medicine.

Supervised by :Prof. Mohammad .Al Abboud

Many studies have indicated that early repair of coarctation of aorta (COA) is associated with few complication and better long – term outcome , so our aim was to orient physicians about this abnormality, and review neonatal screening examination to detect it early , and correct the mode of cardiac examination.

It was a retrospective study of patients with COA admitted to children's Hospital in Damascus city between 1999 and 2004 . Data recorded included age, sex , cause of referral and clinical sings. Data collected from referral letters were analyzed and compared with hospital cardiac evaluation findings.

60 cases of COA were found, of these 18 were isolated (30%), and 42 were associated with other cardiac lesions (70%) . Male to female ratio was 1,5:1. 47% of patients presented during the first month. Tachypnea and cyanosis were main causes for referral (60% of cases) . Blood Pressure (BP)was measured correctly in 38 cases , and systolic pressure gradient (SPG) between arms and legs was ≥ 10 mmHg in 100% of cases ,patients with COA associated with other cardiac lesions had lower mean SPG(37mmHg) than patients with isolated COA (65mmHg) . Abnormal femoral pulse was seen in 90% of cases, systolic hypertension in 79% , SPG ≥ 10 mmHg in 100% of cases . Femoral pulse was not detected in 95% of

patients by referring physicians and hypertension and systolic pressure gradient were not detected by then in any of patients and this indicated to a defect in performance of cardiac exam.

47% of patients were diagnosed below the age of one month, this reflects the time of onset of symptoms rather than successful detection in neonatal screening examination, The failure of neonatal screening examination to detect coarctation of aorta may be due to three reasons , early discharge of newborn before onset of clinical signs , the non - recognition of sings and symptoms of COA in the first 24 hours when ductus arteriosus is still patent, and the third may be lack of familiarity about this abnormality and its manifestations. The main signs of COA vary in their sensitivity, but the most reliable sign for detection COA was SPG between arms and legs since it was ≥ 10 mmHg in all cases . Palpation of femoral pulse is another reliable method , it was abnormal in 90% of patients. SPG in the lower range can be an indicator for COA with other lesions .

We must reexamine newborn between the third day and the second week of life and consider SPG between arms and legs as a screening test .

Key Wards: coarctation of aorta, femoral pulse, neonatal screening examination, systolic pressure gradient .

/ /
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 (%11.82) 41)
 26 (%4.32) 15 :347 (.
 . (%7.49) .
 4
 7 (%9.77)
 (%17.07)
 . %3.27 %3.55

2005 2004
 (181 + 166) 347

:

Prevalence and Clinical Features of Mitral Value Prolapse

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Supervised by :Prof. Husam Al-dien shibli.

Mitral value prolapse, the most common inherited cardiovascular condition, has been associated with a variety of signs and symptoms. The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence and clinical features of MVP as diagnosed with the use of current two-dimensional echo cardiographic criteria.

Clinical examination and 2-dimensional and color Doppler echo cardiography were performed in 347 patient (166 males + 181 females) in a randomized study at Al Assad University Hospital and Al Mowassat Hospital between January 2004 to April 2005.

A total of 41 subjects (11.82 percent) had mitral value prolapse: 15 (4.32 percent) males, and 26 (7.49 percent) females. Four patients (9.77 percent) of the subjects with prolapse had Atypical chest pain, and 7 (17.07 percent) had palpitation, as compared with prevalence of these findings in the subjects without MVP of 3.55 and 3.27 percent respectively.

In a community based sample of the population the prevalence of MVP was lower than previously reported. The most common clinical features of MVP were Atypical chest pain and palpitation.

Key Words:

- Mitral value prolapse
- Mitral regurgitation
- Palpitation
- Chest pain

ABO

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		:	
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:			
	A=43%	ABO	.
	B=9%		
	O=43.3%	()
	AB=3%		
:			
	A=41%		
	B=16.25%		
	AB=8.25%		
	O=34.5%		
:			
:			
		:ABO	
	B ⁻ 0.8%	AB ⁺ =7%	A ⁺ =34%
	AB ⁻ =0.5%	A ⁻ =7%	O ⁺ =33%
	B ⁻ =0.8%	O ⁻ =3%	B ⁺ =17%

Frequence de Groupes Sanguins ABO Conclusion Les Groupes Ayant Rh Negatif Dans Le Centre de Transfusion du Sang de L.Universite du Damas

Mahdi Moussaal Jawhari

Dept. Of Laboratory Medicine- Faculty Of Medicine.

Supervised By :Prof. Tahani Ali.

Connaître la frequence des groupes sanguins ayant Rhesus negatif dans le centre de transfusion du sang de L.universite du Damas.

Existe dans la transfusion sanguin ou les patients ont besoins des unites sanguines Rares dans le Bank du sang. le systeme ABO est important en culture des organes (Rein- Peau- Foie).

Le volume des groupes etudies` est deux milles personnes. Prenant ces groupes en Bank du sang dans les hospitailes (Mouassat- PediatRIES- gynecologie). Le lieu ou se deroule le travail c'est le Bank du sang en Mouassat Durant 28 semaines;

les Methodes du travail sont: a) Methode spherique.

b) en serum.

A+=34%; A-=7%; O+=33%; O-=3%, B+=17%; B-=0.8%; AB+=7%; AB-=0.5%.

Nous faisons les groupes sanguins par les deux methodes: spherique et en serum, les Resultats sont semblables et conformes dans les deux Methodes, en comparaison avec les etudes en france et en syrie on trouve: en France: A=43%, B=9%, AB=3%, O=43.3%

En syrie: A=41%, B=16.25%, AB=8.25%, O=34,5%.

Mots Cles:Groupe sanguin- Transfusion sanguin -Facteur Reshus.

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70.59 57.69
46.8

**Venous Tocolytic agents
(Magnesium Sulfate , Salbutamol , Ritodrine)**

Mais Zarzar

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Supervised by :Prof. Suzan Tabarany.

There are still a lot of questions about the effect of different tocolytic drugs and its side effects on both the mother and newborn . Although (Mg⁺⁺ sulfate) was the most used drug at the past , there are many other drugs that had been proved to be efficient such as Salbutamol and Ritodrine .

This is a randomized study that was done at Maternity University Hospital in Damascus on 150 preterm patients between 2003 and 2004 , they were divided into three fairly equal groups and one drug was used in each group , then the percentage of success in stopping labor progress was determined in each group.

Success of Mg sulfate was 57.69% of cases , for Ritodrine it was 46.8% , and for Salbutamol it was 70.59% .In the cases where the drug was failed the side effects on the newborn were transient and portable , whereas the effects on the mother were the chief causes of drug failure .

The success of Salbutamol was obviously higher then that of Mg sulfate and Ritodrine , Salbutamol also didn't cause any dangerous side effect on both newborn and mother , therefore we suggest it as the first choice in the management of preterm labor , and the use of Mg sulfate only if there is a contraindication for Beta mimetic drugs , but we didn't found any preference for the use of Ritodrine .

Key words : Preterm labor , Magnesium sulfate , Ritodrine , Salbutamol .

2000

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Iatrogenic Bile Duct Injuries

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Supervised by :Prof.Husien Audeh.

Cholecystectomy is one of the most familiar and commonly performed elective operation in general surgery. However, bile duct injury is a rare but one of the worst complications of this procedure. Although infrequent in expert hands, it is usually encountered when comparatively inexperienced surgeons are operating. These injuries present at variable time after the primary surgery. The prompt recognition and active management affects the morbidity and mortality associated with it. We evaluated the data of the hospital to find out the nature of injuries inflicted to extra hepatic bile duct and its management.

This is a study of 20 cases of iatrogenic bile duct injury managed at the Department of Surgery in ALASSAD university hospital and ALMOASSAT hospital in DAMASCUS. The study includes cases that had undergone cholecystectomy, open or laparoscopic in previous 4 years between 2000 and 2003 and sustained injury to the biliary tree and were managed accordingly. Patients with hepatobiliary malignancy were excluded.

Twenty cases were found to have various types of bile duct injuries. All patients were females, and their average age was 35 years. In four cases the injury occurred during surgery at our hospitals, while remaining 16 cases were referred from other hospitals. All the patients were explored and managed accordingly. They had uneventful recovery and had good outcome at 6 months.

Although the fact is that, the sooner an injury is recognized and treated, the better is the outcome. However, in this study the duration of injury had no effect on final outcome.

KEY WORDS: Bile duct injuries, Cholecystectomy, Iatrogenic.

β

Rh - Kell

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C 88 % , c 96

Rh-Kell

.% , E 58 % , e 100 % , Kell 4 %

.Rh - Kell

33

β

Rh - Kell

14

anti Kell 8 % > anti E 3.5% > anti C 2.5 %
> anti Kpa 2 % > anti D 1.5 %

200

e

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Rh-Kell

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.ID-DiaPanel micro typing system

Rh-Kell

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Rh-Kell

Studying the Rh-Kell type in major B thalassemia and its relation with the post- frequent blood transfusion immunization in these patients

Wassem assayed ahmad

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Supervised by :Prof. Tahani Ali.

Evaluating the necessity of doing Rh-Kell typing to the thalassemia patients before starting blood transfusion to these patients- in avoiding allo-immunization , and that comes from transferring them a matched Rh-Kell typed blood units. Also knowing the type of Rh-Kell in major B thalassemia patients in Syria and comparing it with the international distribution ratios.

The study was performed on 200 major B thalassemia patients from thalassemia center in Damascus. Rh-Kell typing was done for each one of them, antibodies detecting was done six times in one year ,once every two months from 1\1\2003 to 31\12\2003. We used in typing and in detecting antibodies the gel method using ID-Dia Panel micro typing system.

The typing results were: C 88 % , c 96 % , E 58 % , e 100 % , Kell 4 % .The antibodies detecting results revealed an increase in the number of positive patients accompanying the increase in the number of transfusion times. that the number of the positive patients reached 33 at the last time whereas in the first time they were only 14.

The antibodies arrangement according to their ratios were :

anti Kell 8 % > anti E 3.5% > anti C 2.5 % > anti Kpa 2 % > anti D 1.5 %

we didn't find any c or e antibodies , in 2 patient we found a mix of antibodies we could not recognize their type.

The antigens ratios according to the typing in the study patients were close to the international ratios except for antigen E which was double the international ratio. Every patient with frequent blood transfusion forms antibodies to his missing antigens, when he is exposed to these antigens from the transferred blood units, and this fact was the principle of our study, so that ratios of the antibodies we mentioned goes with the negative antigens ratios according to the performed typing on the patients. with the repetition of blood transfusion the possibility of exposing to new antigens increases and that explains the increase of positive patients accompanying the increase in the times of blood transfusion. Doing Rh-Kell typing to thalassemia patients before starting blood transfusion and transferring matched Rh-Kell typed blood units is very necessary to prevent allo immunization in them and so we can reduce the immunologic and metabolic blood transfusion problems especially the hemolytic problems which increases the secondary hemochromatosis and prevent Bone Marrow Transplantation in the future.

Key words: Antigens, Irregular antibodies, Allo-immunization.

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(Shah ,1998)

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Risk Factors for Juvenile-Onset Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis

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Supervised by: Dr./ Ass.Prof./MSC,Mahmood Melly

Children born to condylomatous mothers are at risk for developing juvenile onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis(JORRP).The goal of our research is to inquire if the triad of vaginal delivery ,being first born, and maternal age of less or equal to 20 years old are also additional risk factors for JORRP.

We had studied a cases of 4 patients with JORRP all of them were diagnosed in the E.N.T dept. in Mouassat Hospital during 2 years(2002-2004),all the patients were less than 10 years old .Data for our study obtained from questionnaires answered by the parents especially by mothers.

75% of the mothers were less or equal to 20 years old. 50%of the patients were first birth order.All the patients born by vaginal delivery.50%of the mothers had condylomas during pregnancy.

Our results are similar to the universal study (Shah,1998)except the maternal age:75% of mothers were less or equal to 20 years old whereas this percentage decreased to 13-19% in the universal study, This difference may be refers to our small sample because the rarity of JORRP in our country(only 4 cases of JORRP were diagnosed during 2 years in Mouassat Hospital) , also girls in our society get married in younger age more than western society. On the other hand sexual transmitted diseases(S.T.D)especially condyloma in our country are uncommon ,This fact may be decrease the number of new cases of JORRP.

Key Words: Juvenile-Onset of Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis (JORRP),Condyloma,Vaginal delivery.

123.6					
- Faskens	.126				
	Cooper	47			
	,Burlington				
.Vig&Cohen	Subtelny	20		6	13
Franklin & Hunter		26		26	
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Study of the Nasolabial Angle Changes After Class II Division 1 Treatment with Extraction Versus Changes Associated with Growth

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Supervised by :Prof.M.Nasser Sowan

Due to the importance of change in soft – tissue facial profile after treatment and its effect on esthetics ,the present study was undertaken in order to evaluate the changes in the nasolabial angle of the soft-tissue profile associated with growth and after class II division 1 camouflage treatment .47 patients with class II division 1 their mean age was 13.6 year were chosen from the college of dentistry-damas. 20 patients received camouflage treatment with extraction of \perp or \dagger by means of fixed appliances with mean treatment period of 26 months , while 26 patients were controled sample.a computerized program was used to study the cephalograms and evaluate treatment results.The results indicated that no significant changes occurred in the nasolaibial angle with growth as the controlled group shown,

while the treatment group revealed significant changes in the nasolaibial angle associated with orthodontic teeth movement.The results indicate that no significant changes occurred in the nasolaibial angle with growth and that the mean value of nasolaibial angle was 123.6 for males and 126 for females; That agreed with Faskens – Cooper results whose selected their samples from Burlington growth center files, while disagreed with Subtelny , Vig&Cohen .statistical studies of treatment group shown significant changes in the nasolaibial angle after class II division 1 camouflage treatment which agreed with Franklin &Hunter study.

Key Words: nasolabial angle- camouflage treatment- class II

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Rexillium v
%2

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Super Cast - Rexillium v :
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Rexillium v

A Comparative Study Between Ceramometal Bonding Strength of Different Types of Nickel-Chromium Alloys

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Dept Fixed Prosthetics – Faculty of Dentistry

Supervised by : Prof.Assi. Mirza Allaf

The aim of this study is to know what is the effects of adding the beryllium to Ni-Cr alloys to get good interaction with dental ceramic and compare the results between a different types of nickel-chromium alloys .The alloy used in fabrication ceramo-metal restoration should gives high resistance for ceramometal bonding .

Four alloys were selected , both of them containing Be with various percentage .this alloys are **Rexillum v - Super Cast** , The another two are Be-free : **Wiron99 – IPs d.sign 15** .

A low – fused dental ceramic system is used (IPs d.sign) manufactured by Ivoclar .

Twenty-five specimens were taken for ceramometal bond resistance test .the sampel consist of ceramic rings constructed around metal rods made of the tested alloys, the samples were subjected to traction in a universal testing machin .

the statistical study showed also there was no significant difference between ceramometal bond resistance of Be – containing alloys and Be – free alloy($P < 0.05$) . and the results showed that

Rexillum v alloy (Be = 2%) had higher bonding strength values, and there was significant difference comparatively with another alloys . **Super Cast** alloy (Be = 1,6%) had bonding strength values less than those Be – free alloys used in this study . the presence of beryllium in nickel-chromium alloys have no effect on cramometal bonding resistance when its percentage in alloy less than 2%.

Key words : Beryllium - nickel-chromium alloys - cramometal bonding strength.

6

Clinical Results of Alveolar Ridge Augmentation Using Autogenous Bone Blocks Harvested From Mandibular Symphysis

Jihad Khamis

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Supervised by: Prof. M. A Darwiche

The use of dental implants to reconstruct the missing teeth has been the best procedure. That for its ability to provide the esthetics and physiology, but the alveolar defect often opposes the application of dental implants, so, the application of autogenous bone block which harvested from the mandibular symphysis is considered a good solution for this problem.

This study aims to estimate the three-dimensional measurements of the mandibular symphysis by using the radiographs.

Six patients of the Department of Periodontology-College of Dentistry-Damascus University who missed one to four teeth and have an alveolar defect were had panoramic and cephalometric

radiographs with an individual stent and a metal ball was put in the medial line of the stent. By comparison of the radiographical and clinical measurements we could obtain the real dimensions of the mandibular symphysis.

This study showed that the distance between the two mental foraminae was 66.90 mm, and the height of the symphysis was 21.49 mm, while the maximal width of the symphysis was 13.22mm, and the minimal width of it was 9.17 mm.

This study showed that mandibular symphysis is a very suitable intraoral donor site to reconstruct the alveolar resorption which doesn't exceed four teeth horizontally and two teeth vertically and horizontally.

HERO 642 Pro Taper

HERO 642
Pro Taper : HERO642
ProTaper
60 (40° & 20°)
Pro Taper
30
Pro Taper
HERO 642
Crown-down
(5.25%)
Glyde
HERO 642 :
Pro Taper
(1.4°) Pro Taper (2.3)
Pro : HERO 642
HERO 642 Taper Pro Taper
72) HERO 642
(78) Pro Taper (

A Comparative study of Root Canal Preparation Using Pro Taper versus HERO 642 Nickel–Titanium Rotary Instruments

Khaled Al-Ali

Dept. Endodontics- Faculty: Dentistry

Supervised by: Prof. Mohammad. Salem .Rakab

The Purpose of this study was to compare several parameters of root canal preparation using two different rotary nickel-titanium systems: HERO642 and ProTaper in curved root canals of extracted human teeth.

Sixty root canals of extracted teeth with curvatures between 20° and 40° were divided into two groups of 30 canals. The first group was prepared with Pro Taper System, and the second group was prepared with HERO 642 system using crown –down technique. In both groups ,Irrigation was performed with 2 ml of NaOCl(5.25%) after each instrument size .Glyde was used as a lubricant agent with each instrument .Using the pre- and post-instrumentation radiographs ,the following parameters were evaluated :Straightening of curved canals, instruments fractures ,Perforation ,and working time.

The main degree of straightening was 2.3° for Pro Taper and 1.4° for HERO 642. Two files were fractured with Pro Taper system ,but further procedural incidents were not recorded. Mean working time was shorter for HERO 642(72 s)than for Pro Taper (78s),but this difference was not statistically significant .

HERO 642 System maintain the original root canal curvature well , whereas Pro Taper caused some straightening to the root canal, and this is may be related to the great taper in the Pro Taper instruments, so the size of the files remarkably increases in the middle and the coronal parts of the instruments , therefore they may make slight straightening to the root canal. Two files in Pro Taper group were fractured in relatively severe curved canals .Therefore practitioners should be careful during using this system in severely curved canals , and avoid application vertical forces on files during root canal preparation. The preparation time was relatively similar in both systems , and this may be related to the similar number of the instruments used in both systems.

HERO 642 System maintained the root canal curvature well, whereas ProTaper caused slight straightening to the root canal. Both systems were relatively safe .The working time was reasonable.

Key Words: Root Canal Preparation, Pro Taper, HERO 642, Tickle–titanium

D

PTH Elecsys
 25(OH)D
 1,25(OH)2D .EIA
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 PTH D
 80-
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 3 6
 P<0.05 30:
 14 :
 25(OH)D
 (8.8±7.8nmol/L) 14 :
 .(17.93±15.6mol/L)
 25(OH)D
 (46.73±13.9nmol/L) HITACHI

25(OH)D

(P<0.05)

(P=0.000003)

, 25(OH)D 1,25(OH)2D

(17±11.7pmol\L)

25(OH)D (15.89±8.3pmol\L)

25 Hydroxylase 1,25(OH)2D

(77.4±14.3pmol\L)

25(OH)D

1,25(OH)2D

D 25(OH)D (P=0.00000000009)

(P=.000000000000001)

PTH

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25(OH)D,1,25(OH)2D, (26.69±14.7pg\ml p=0.39)

(22.03±17.01 p=0.2)

(28.86±6.1pg/ml)

Study of Vitamin D in Certain Hepatic Disorders in Children Under Six Years of Age

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Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Alakhras G & Prof. Dr. Quattly Kh

There has been increased interest in vitamin D lately, especially after considering it as a part of the hormonal system which is responsible for calcium homeostasis not only a vitamin. This study was focused on studying the serum vitamin D levels of a group of children who suffer from some hepatic disorders in a group of children under six years of age since this age is important in calcium homeostasis in order to determine its serum concentrations and then decide the required dose by specialists.

The study was carried out in 60 children (their ages ranged between 2 months-6 years) divided into 3 groups: 30 healthy children. Cholestasis group includes 15 children who were clinically and laboratory diagnosed. Liver failure group includes 15 children who were diagnosed by liver biopsy.

Calcium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, albumin, and creatinine were measured using ready kits (HITACHI) IN AL ASAD HOSPITAL. PTH was measured using ready kit (ELECSYS) IN INFANTS HOSPITAL. 25(OH)D was measured using Enzyme Immune Assay (EIA). 1,25(OH)₂D was measured using radioimmunoassay (RIA).

Blood samples were collected on dry tubes. PTH was determined directly and the remaining serum was stored at -80°C for the assay time. Statistics were calculated by using T-test, and correlation coefficient for results processing.

The level of 25(OH)D in the Cholestasis group was $(8.8 \pm 7.8 \text{ nmol/L})$, while it was in the liver failure group $(17.93 \pm 15.6 \text{ nmol/L})$, both levels were significantly lower ($P < 0.05$, $P = 0.000003$ respectively) than the level of 25(OH)D in the healthy group $(46.73 \pm 14 \text{ nmol/L})$. The level of 1,25(OH)₂D in the Cholestasis group $(17 \pm 11.7 \text{ pmol/L})$ was significantly lower ($P < 0.05$) than its level in the healthy group $(77.39 \pm 14.37 \text{ pmol/L})$, it was also significantly lower in the liver failure group $(15.89 \pm 8.3 \text{ pmol/L})$ than the healthy group ($P = 0.000000000000001$).

The level of PTH was not significantly higher than the healthy group $(28.86 \pm 6.1 \text{ pg/ml})$ in both groups: Cholestasis $(26.69 \pm 14.7 \text{ pg/ml})$ and liver failure $(22.03 \pm 17.01 \text{ pg/ml})$.

The levels of 25(OH)D in the Cholestasis group were low because of the absence or reduction in the bile flow which prevents the adequate absorption of 25(OH)D, whereas in the liver failure group the low levels were due to dysfunction of the 25-Hydroxylase which results from hepatic cell failure.

Low levels of 25(OH)D in both groups (Cholestasis and liver failure) result in low levels of 1,25(OH)₂D, because 25(OH)D is the circulating form of vitamin D.

Keywords: Cholestasis, liver failure, 25(OH)D, 1,25(OH)₂D, Calcium

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Study the Effect of phenytoin on some Biochemical Parameters

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Supervised by:Dr. Gada Al-Akhras

This paper research the effect of phenytoin on liver function , metabolism of glucose ,triglycerides and cholesterol and on some blood markers. treatment by phenytoin can be last for all life of the patient ,so it is very important to control its serum levels to be within the therapeutic range (10-20mg/dl),and control its Biochemical parameters periodically every 6 months to prevent phenytoin toxicity .

we took 200 patients of epilepsy but the study was on 120 one of them depending on their information when they entered Al-Assad Hospital . the study was for 2 years. The procedures for assays were on Hitachi by using kits from Roche, on cell-dyn 3200 for blood counts and some manual methods.

We put the results on tales contains many groups of patients depending on age ,treatment period and their clinical conditions. We noticed drug effect on many biochemical parameters after using it for more than 5 years (there was increasing on T.G, GGT values , alk. Phos, PTT time, PT activity while we noticed decreasing on some blood markers) .

The first years of treatment did not show any important changes but after 5 years phenytoin effect on liver function because of s increasing on T.G, Alk. Phos, GGT for three times of its value, PTT time, PT activity same as studies of some researchers , and these results explain the importance of periodically control .

Key words: Phenytoin- epilepsy- long therapy- therapeutic range of phenytoin- periodically control -un stable kinetic.

ICTP

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ICTP

ICTP

ICTP
Type I Collagen Crosslinked telopeptide

- :
.ICTP -

18 ICTP
30

A Possible Role of ICTP in Detection of Bone Metastases of Breast Cancer

Nisreen Martini

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Supervised by: Prof. Sahar Fahoum

Some markers of biochemical bone remodeling are expected to be useful in assessing and managing patients with malignancies that metastasize to bone. These markers are abnormally raised in the blood of patients with metastatic bone disease. In the present study serum type I collagen Crosslinked telopeptide (ICTP) was evaluated to determine its role in detection of bone metastases in breast cancer patients.

Serum ICTP levels were significantly higher in patients with bone metastases than those without bone metastases.

Our results suggest that the measurement of serum ICTP may be a useful tool in detection of bone metastases in breast cancer patients.

Key Words: Breast cancer – Bone metastases – ICTP.

Serum ICTP was assessed in 18 patients with bone metastases from breast cancer and in 30 breast cancer patients without clinical evidence of bone metastases.

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FVIII , PT
BUFFY EDTA PTT X
- PLUS COAT , 5000/1
Amersham FICOLL-PAQUETM
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Jayandharan G) (bogdanova et al 2005 ,HUMAN
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INVERSION

FVIII

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Frequency of factor VIII inversion in severe haemophilia A patients from Syria

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Supervised by: Dr: Philippe de Moerloos & Dr: Sahar Alshamaa

Haemophilia A is one of the most common X-linked coagulation disorders with a frequency of about 1 case in 5.000 male births. It is caused by mutations in the factor VIII gene which lead to deficiency of factor VIII.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the frequency of factor VIII inversion in a random group of severe haemophilia A patients from Syria by Southern blot analysis.

The study was carried out in 28 patients with severe haemophilia. Blood samples were collected in AL-Mowasah Hospital and university Children hospital, during 2004.

The partial thromboplastin time PTT, prothrombin time PT were determined with a coagulometer, using, commercial kits of Human. Factors VIII activity was measured with coagulometer, using, and commercial kits of Diamed.

The diagnosis of FVIII inversion was made by Southern blot technique in university medical center (CMU) – University of Geneva.

Time of PTT were prolong and Factors VIII activity were <1 %. The DNA analysis revealed FVIII inversion in 12/28 unrelated severely affected Haemophilia A patients (42.85 %).

In our study, we similarly found that 42.85 % of severely affected patients had an inversion mutation affecting intron 22 of the FVIII gene. that came in concordance with (Nadja bogdanova et al 2005) and (Jayandharan G et al 2005) (Lakich D et al 1993) and (Naylor J et al 1993) and (Jenkins PV et al 1994)and (Antonarakis S.E et al 1995). FVIII inversion is the most frequent mutation described so far in severely affected haemophiliacs. Inversion analysis is a first choice testing to accurately diagnose the FVIII gene defect in a high proportion of patients and provide definitive information concerning carrier status or prenatal diagnosis of haemophilia, even if key family members are missing.

Key Words: Haemophilia A •Factor VIII• inversion • intron 22 •