



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

**SURVEILLANCE OF INFECTION IN
PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY WARDS AT
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE,
CAIRO UNIVERSITY**

Thesis

Submitted for the Partial Fulfilment of the Master Degree in
Public Health

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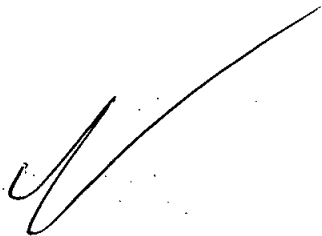
Dr. **Nelly H. Ali El-Din**

Assistant Professor of Biostatistics
National Cancer Institute, Cairo University

Faculty of medicine
Cairo University
2005

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محضر

الطبيب / (بسم) فسر عید

ففى الحرم العلمى

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Pediatric oncology wards at national cancer institute

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا الذي كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله

١. P. ١٨٤ م. ١٨٤ م. أسناد نفوسى بالديكهن عن المشرفين

۳. ماده زکمی - استاذ صفی رحیم المصطفوی امتحان خارجی

مجتمعة في يوم السبت بتاريخ / / ٢٠٠٠ قسم مدرج

التي جعلت اليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .

نظام الحايث القلم الحلاله - ص ٢٢

محکمہ خزانہ، حکومت پاکستان

عَنْ ضَرِّقِ بْنِ رَسَالَةَ

المشرف الممتحن

الممتحن الداخلي

مجلسه ۱۱۲

ABSTRACT

Infection causes significant morbidity and mortality in children with cancer. Cancer patients are at unusually high risk for developing infections which are a major cause of in-hospital morbidity and mortality. The predisposition of infection in malignant patient is mediated through various abnormalities including both the immune defects inherent in the primary disease and in further immunosuppression related to the management.

This cross sectional study was carried out to find out the pattern of infection in pediatric oncology wards at NCI, Cairo University, to determine the frequency and types of risk factors predisposing to infection and to determine the impact of that infection on mortality of pediatric oncology patients. The study included 175 pediatric cancer patients with proved infection, the cases were drawn from the inpatient department at the NCI, Cairo, including free and insurance sectors.

The analysis showed that: The commonest evident focus of infection was mucositis (83.43%), followed by GIT (45.14%) and then chest infection (26.86%).

The most common organisms were: Gram positive organisms account for (58.2%) corresponding to (39.8%) of Gram-negative organisms.

The mortality rate was (10.3%) and the Predicting factors for infection were as follow: the residence of the patients whether rural or urban, socioeconomic state of the patients measured by crowdeness index, socioeconomic state of the parents, chest infection and intensified protocols of chemotherapy

Key words

- Childhood cancer.
- Infection.
- Risk factors.

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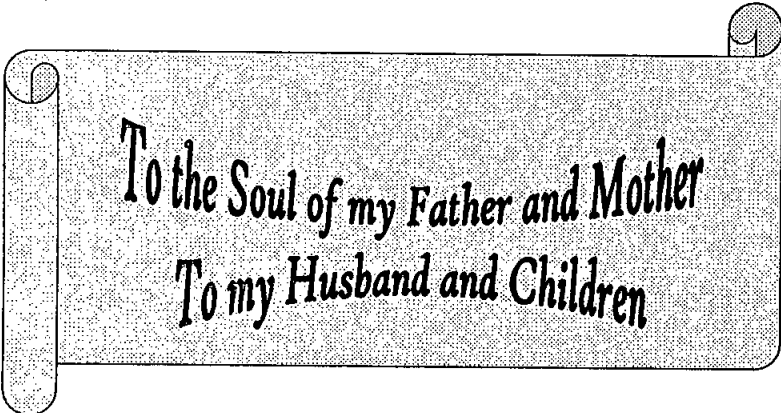
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As nothing comes out of nothing, I owe my success to my father and my mother who taught me every thing

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*To the Soul of my Father and Mother
To my Husband and Children*

