Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE COAGULATIVE AND BLEEDING PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH BLEEDING OESOPHAGEAL VARICES TREATED BY INJECTION SCLEROTHERAPY VERSUS BAND LIGATION

Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of Master Degree in
Internal Medicine

By
Nader Kadry Abedel Hameed
(M.B., B.Ch)

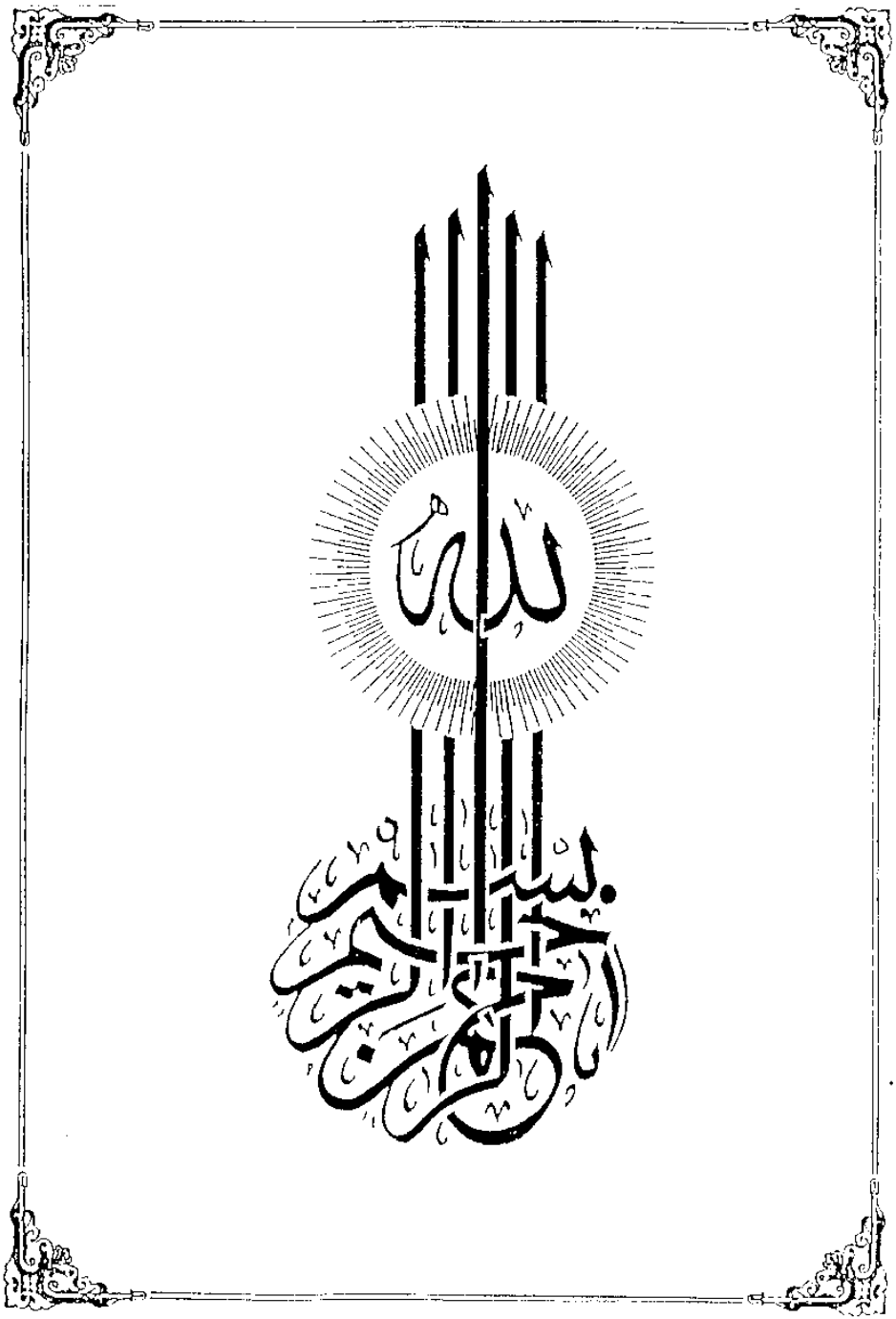
Supervised by

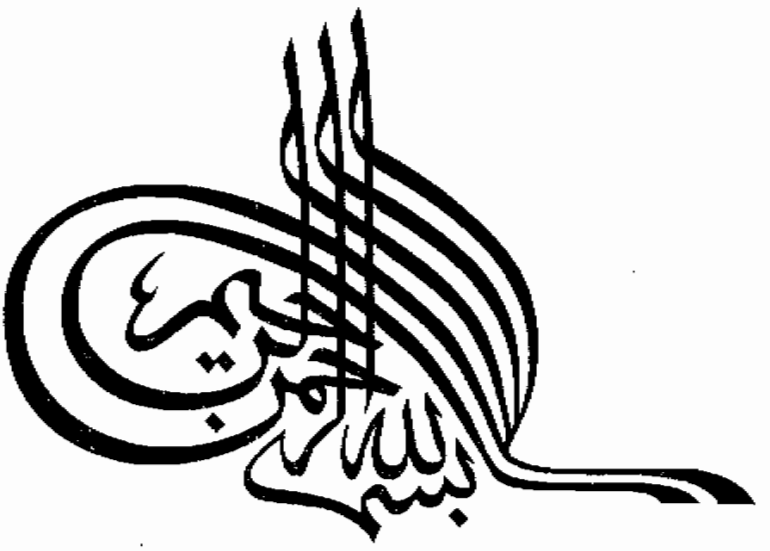
Prof. Dr.
Yehia Mohamed El Shazly
Professor of Internal Medicine
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University

Dr.
Khaled Hassan Hemeda
Assistant Prof. of Internal Medicine,
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University

Dr. Hanan Hamed
Lecturer of Internal Medicine,
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY
1998




بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

DISCUSSION AND JUDJEMENT COMMITTEE

The vice president for higher studies and research of Ain-Shams University has approved to form the following committee for the discussion of Dr. Nader Kadry Abedel Hameed.

1- Professor Dr. Yehia Mohamed El Shazly
Professor of Internal Medicine
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams University .....**Chairman**

2- Professor Dr. Esmat Sheeba
Professor of Internal Medicine
Faculty of Medicine,
Cairo University.....**Member**

3- Professor Dr. Hoda El Tayeb Nasser
Professor of Internal Medicine
Faculty of Medicine,
Ain Shams Univesity.....**Member**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost I feel always indebted to GOD the most kind and the most merciful.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Yehia El Shazly,** *Professor of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, to his indispensable guidance, kind care, continuous help and support.*

My profound appreciation to **Dr. Khaled Hemeda,** *Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his sincere and comprehensive help throughout the work.*

I shall remain much obliged to **Dr. Hanan Hamed,** *Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her continuous help and support.*

Last, but not the least, I want to express my deep thanks to all members of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Unit, Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital and Clinical Pathology Department, Ain Shams University Specialized Hospital for their cooperation and help.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Introduction

The liver is the principle site for synthesis of all coagulation proteins with the exception of Von Willebrand Factor and Fibrinolytic proteins. The liver also synthesizes protease inhibitors which modulate the coagulation cascade, such as antithrombin III, protein C and heparin co-factor II. The liver also clears activated clotting factors from the blood.

Impaired coagulation is the major haematological manifestation of liver cirrhosis. The decreased activity of any or all of these factors slows the coagulation process and, in conjunction with thrombocytopenia and various potential bleeding sites, poses a lethal threat to decompensated patients with cirrhosis **(Sherlock and Dooley, 1997)**.

Intravariceal sclerotherapy results in transient activation of the clotting system with mild consumptive coagulopathy probably precipitated by inducing platelet agglutination and by indirect activation of contact clotting factors secondary to endothelial injury **(Tang *et al.*, 1986)**.

Endoscopic injection sclerotherapy did not lead to disseminated intravascular coagulation although transient activation of coagulative and fibrinolytic systems did occur.

With a significant decrease in platelet count, and almost complete reversion was noted about 18 hours after endoscopic injection sclerotherapy **(Bernardi *et al.*, 1984)**.

Platelet aggregation after intravariceal injection of 5% ethanolamine oleate was significantly suppressed by a humoral response **(Yamaga *et al.*, 1989)**.

Aim of the Work

To compare the systemic coagulopathy and bleeding profile following sclerotherapy of oesophageal varices with 5% ethanolamine oleate versus that following band ligation.