

# Coagulation and Fibrinolytic Systems in Neonatal Sepsis

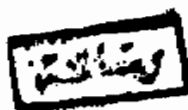


Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for  
Master Degree in Pediatrics

By

*Hany Fekry Tawfik*  
M.B. B.Ch.



57236

Supervisors

Dr.

*Ismail Sadek Ismail*

Assist. Professor of Pediatrics

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr.

*Hisham Awad Abdel Sami Awad*

Lecturer of Pediatrics

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Dr.

*Azza Sadek El-Danasoury*

Lecturer of Clinical Pathology

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Faculty of Medicine  
Ain Shams University  
1995



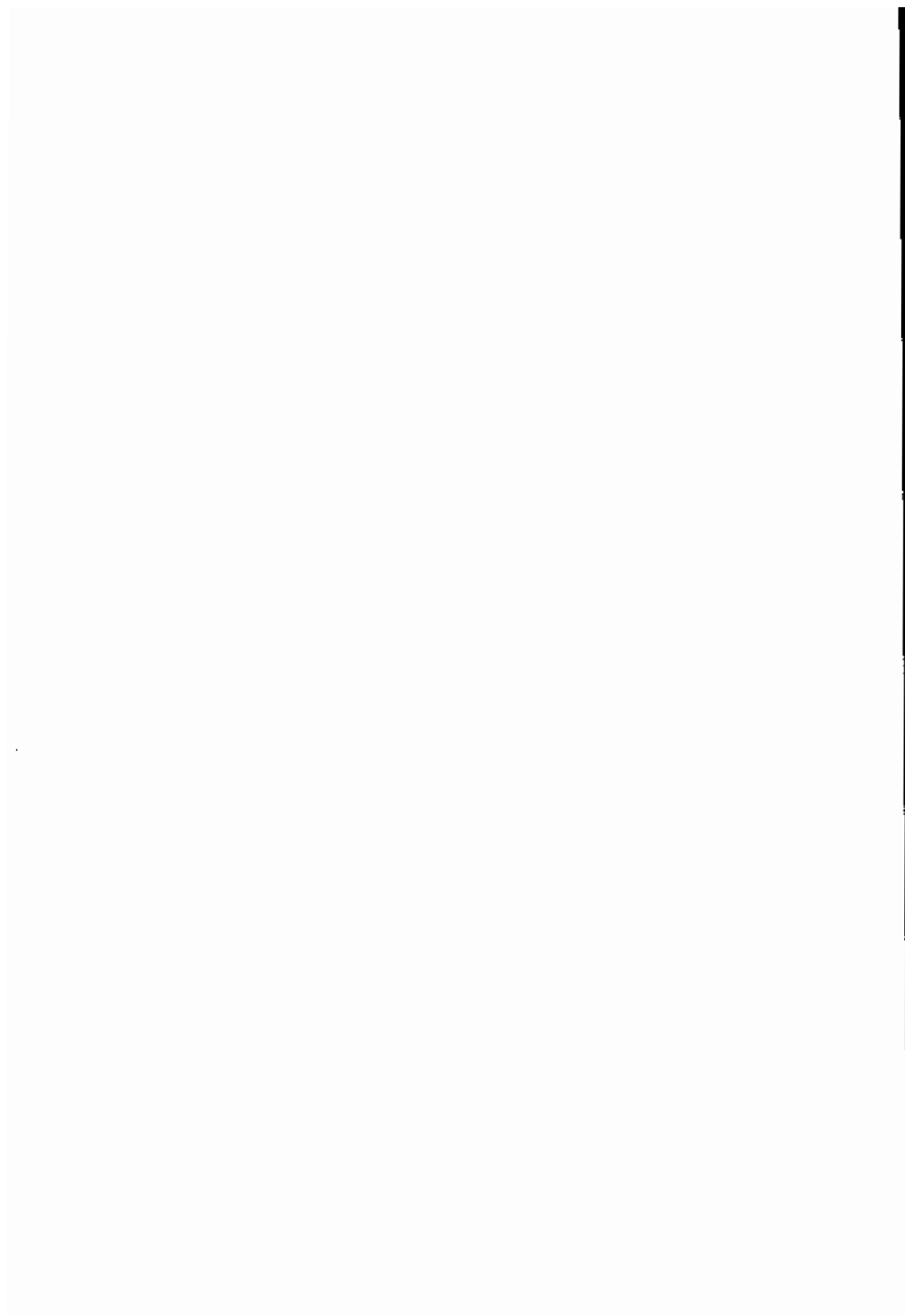


## Acknowledgment

I wish to express my gratitude to my Professor Dr. Jsmail Sadek Jsmail, Ass. Professor of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for giving me the privilege to work under his supervision, and for his continuous encouragement and guidance.

I also wish to thank Dr. Hisham Awad Abdel Sami Awad, Lecturer of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his follow up of this work, his kindness, his patience and his great effort with me in this study.

I also wish to thank Dr. Azza Sadek EL Danasoury, Lecturer of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for her direct supervision and her guidance throughout the practical part of this work.



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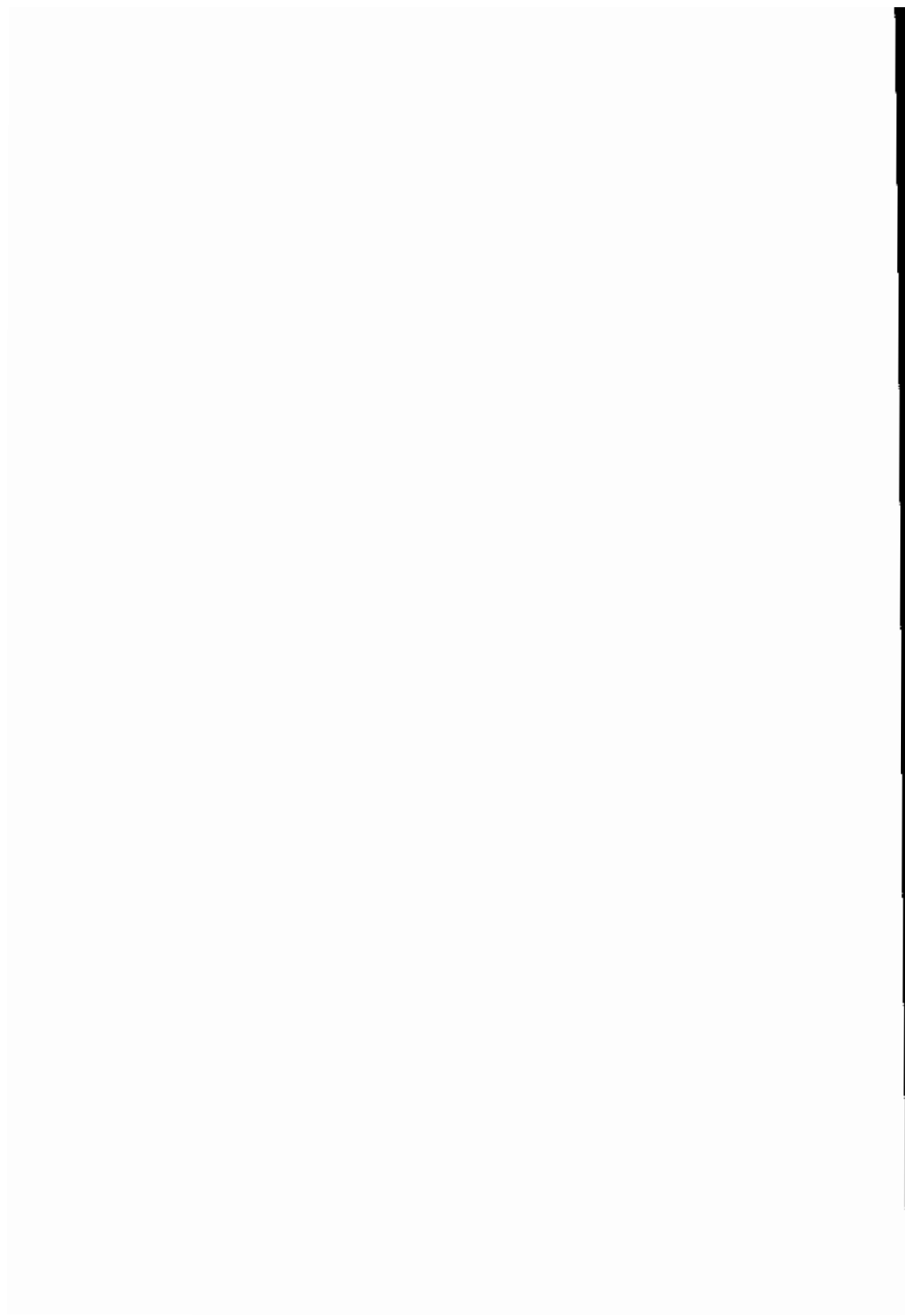


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# INTRODUCTION



## INTRODUCTION

Sepsis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality during the neonatal period. Endotoxins play an important role in the development of sepsis syndrome. In septic patients, level of circulating endotoxin is a prognostic marker for the clinical outcome of septic syndrome [Brandtzaeg et al., 1989].

It has been reported that exposure to endotoxin induces a procoagulant state characterized by activation of the contact system of coagulation and alteration of fibrinolytic system with depletion of coagulation inhibitors [Van Deventer et al., 1990]. Coagulation activation in sepsis may become apparent in several ways:

First, the systemic activation of blood coagulation results in generation and deposition of fibrin, leading to the formation of microvascular thrombosis in various organs which may be involved in the pathogenesis of the multiple organ failure.

Second, depletion of coagulation proteins due to extensive and ongoing activation of coagulation system may induce severe bleeding complications, [Marder et al., 1987].

### Aim of the Work:

The study evaluates the contact system, coagulation inhibitors and fibrinolysis in full-term newborns during sepsis, in addition, the changes in haemostatic parameters will be correlated with severity of the disease and clinical outcome.

