

رسالة

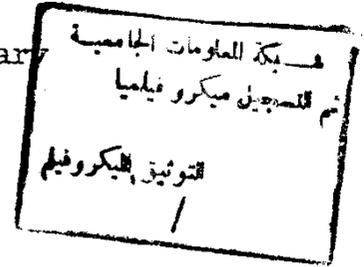
IMMUNOLOGICAL AND HAEMATOLOGICAL
STUDY OF GIARDIASIS IN CHILDREN BEFORE
AND AFTER TREATMENT AT DIFFERENT
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Thesis

Submitted for fulfillment of
Ph.D. Degree in Medical Childhood Studies

By

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M.B., B.Ch., M.Sc. (Pediatrics)



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AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY
Institute of Postgraduate Childhood Studies
1994





**To
my Wife
Sons & Daughter**

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Summary of Thesis

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CONTENTS

	Page
*INTRODUCTION	1
* REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	3
- History and Nomenclature.....	3
- Morphology.....	5
- Life cycle.....	7
- Biology.....	9
- Epidemiology.....	12
- Prevalence.....	12
- Transmission.....	16
- Pathology and Pathogenesis.....	19
- Clinical picture.....	24
- Immunity in giardiasis.....	33
- Cellular response.....	33
- Humoral response.....	36
-Immunoglobulins.....	41
- Eosinophils.....	59
-Complements.....	69
- Diagnosis.....	71
-Treatment.....	78
* AIM OF THE WORK.....	89
* SUBJECTS AND METHODS.....	90
*RESULTS.....	111
* DISCUSSION	145
* SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.....	162
* REFERENCES	167
* ARABIC SUMMARY.....

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure (1): Morphology of Giardia lamblia	6
Figure (2): Life cycle of Giardia lamblia	8
Figure (3): Schematic illustration of polymeric immunoglobulin	43
Figure (4): Structure of immunoglobulins	44
Figure (5): Structure of eosinophil cell	61
Figure (6): Behring Turbitimer for Serum IgA measurement.....	103
Figure (7): Mean absolute eosinophilic counts in studied samples.....	131
Figure (8): Mean serum IgA values in studied samples	133
Figure (9): Mean serum IgE values in studied samples	135
Figure (10): Mean serum IgE and IgA values in the control group at different socioeconomic levels	139
Figure (11): Mean absolute eosinophilic counts of studied samples at different socioeconomic levels	141
Figure (12): Mean serum IgE and IgA values in the infected group at different socioeconomic levels	144

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table (1): Levels of immunoglobulins	47
Table (2): Properties of immunoglobulins	48
Table (3): Normal levels of serum IgE for age in healthy children	53
Table (4): Normal values of eosinophils in blood	65
Table (5): Results of investigations in 30 healthy children (control group).....	112
Table (6): Results of investigations of 70 infected children before treatment.....	115
Table (7): Results of investigations of 70 infected children after treatment.....	119
Table (8): Sex distribution in the studied subjects	124
Table (9): Statistical correlations of the laboratory data in the infected group	125
Table (10): Comparison between the mean values of total white blood cells counts in studied samples	126
Table (11): Comparison between the mean values of haemoglobin concentration in the studied samples	127
Table (12): Comparison between the mean values of the total serum proteins in the studied samples	128

	<u>Page</u>
Table (13): Comparison between the mean values of serum albumin in the studied samples	128
Table (14): Comparison between the mean values of serum globulin in studied samples	129
Table (15): Comparison between the mean values of absolute eosinophilic counts in the studied samples	130
Table (16): Comparison between the mean values of serum IgA in the studied samples	132
Table (17): Comparison between the mean values of serum IgE in the studied samples	134
Table (18): Comparison between the mean values of serum IgE at different socioeconomic levels of the control group	137
Table (19): Comparison between the mean values of serum IgA at different socioeconomic levels of the control group	138
Table (20): Comparison between the mean values of absolute eosinophilic counts at different socioeconomic levels of the control group	140
Table (21): Comparison between the mean values of serum IgE, IgA and absolute eosinophilic counts at different socioeconomic levels of the infected group	143

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

A.E.C.:	Absolute eosinophilic count
cmm:	Cubic millimeter
cont:	Continue
ELISA:	Enzyme linked immuno-sorbent assay
Fig:	Figure
HB.:	Haemoglobin
HS:	Highly significant
Ig:	Immunoglobulin
Iu/ml:	International unit per ml.
NS:	Nonsignificant
SD:	Standard deviation
Sig.	Significant
Tab:	Table
W.B.C.:	White blood cell

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Giardiasis is the most common protozoal infection of the intestinal tract and is found worldwide throughout temperate and tropical locations, the prevalence varies between 2% - 5% in the industrialized world, and up to 20-30% in the developing world. It has been shown to be more prevalent in children than adults and in the immuno-suppressed children than non immuno-suppressed (**Buret et al., 1990**).

The spectrum of giardiasis ranges from acute enteritis to a more chronic disorder with diarrhea, malabsorption, weight loss, but most infected individuals are apparently asymptomatic (**Miriam et al., 1989**).

Epidemiological studies and experimental infection in human volunteers indicate that protective immunity is acquired following exposure to Giardia. However age-specific prevalence of giardiasis continue to rise throughout childhood and early adolescence, suggesting that protective immunity is not necessarily acquired following a single infection and may require multiple exposures (**Gilman et al., 1985**).

Both cellular and humoral mechanisms contribute to the host response to Giardia and play the major role in parasitic clearance **(Farthing, 1989)**.

Metronidazole has become the drug of choice for most cases of giardiasis because of its efficacy, favorable tolerance and availability **(Hill, 1993)**.

AIM OF THE WORK