HTLV-III ANTIBODIES IN POLYTRANSFUSED CHILDREN

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT

FOR THE (M.D.) DEGREE IN

(PAEDIATRICS)

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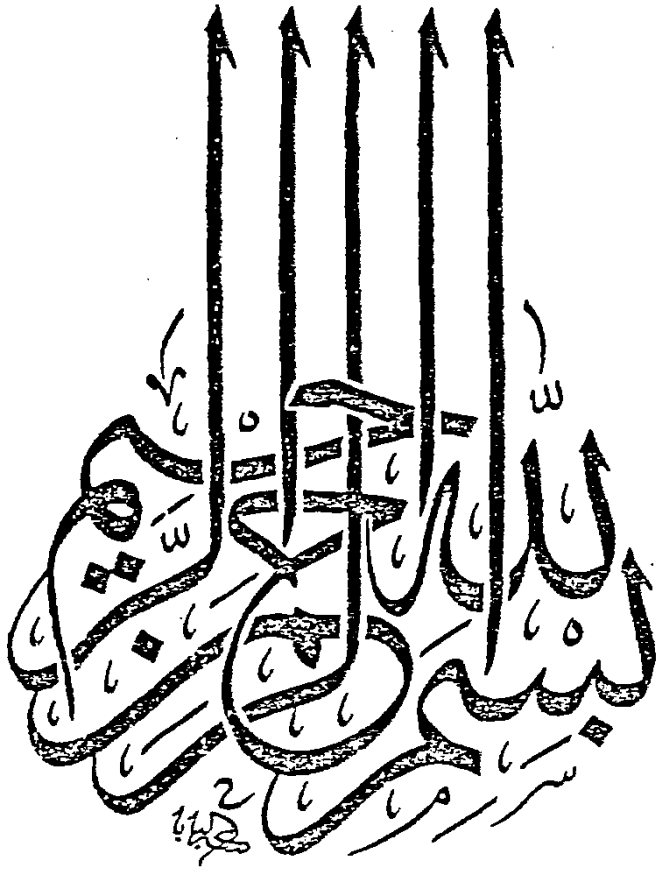
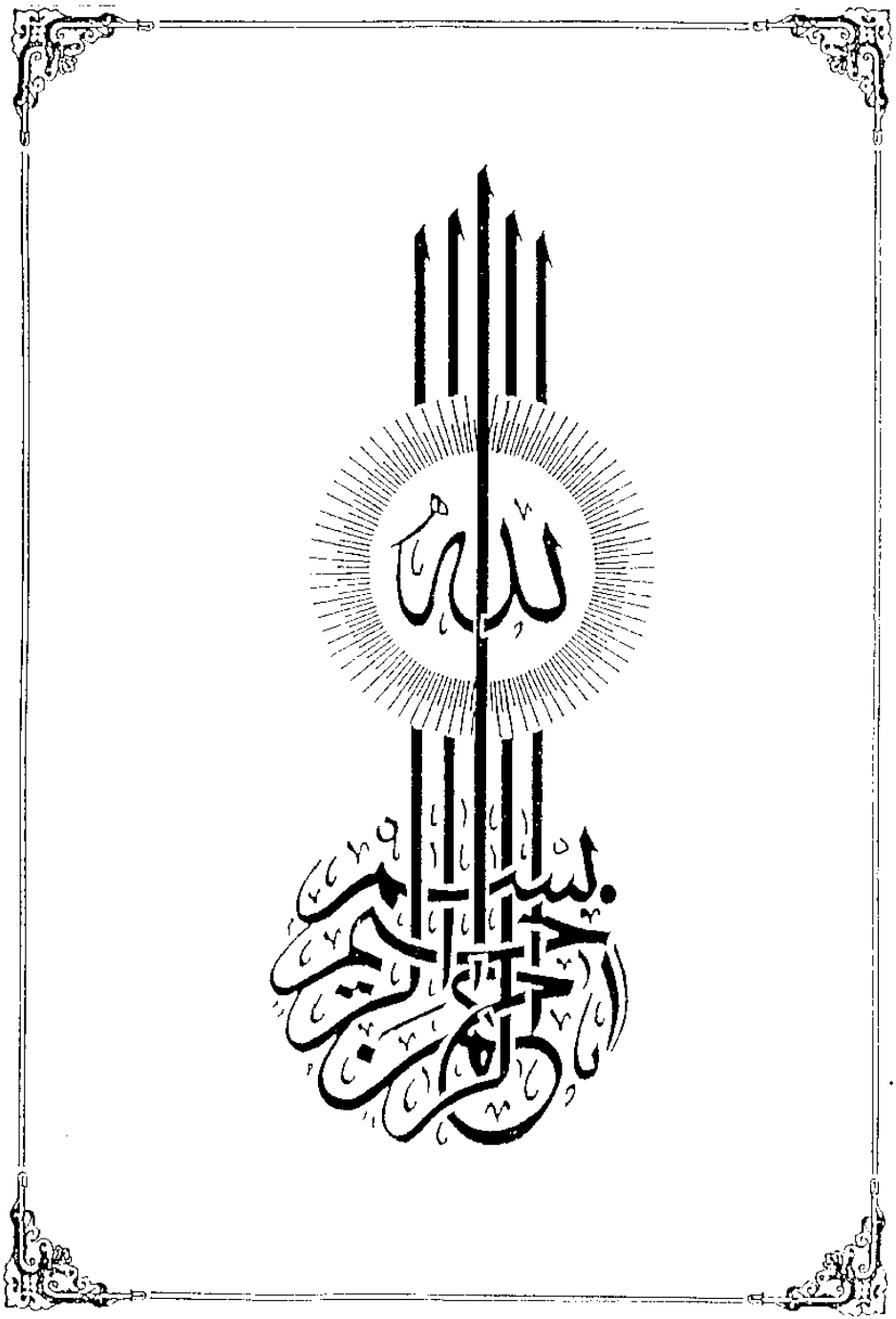
1990





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my profound gratitude to Professor **Dr. Ahmed Samy Khalifa**, Professor of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University who honoured me with supervising this thesis. His constant support and encouragement throughout the entire period of my work makes me feel deeply indebted to him.

I owe my cordial appreciation, and deepest gratitude to Professor **Dr. Sawsan Hanem Mohamed El-Tayeb**, Professor of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University for her continuous guidance, and help in the laboratory work in this thesis.

To **Dr. Galila Mokhtar**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University, I owe my thanks and gratefullness for checking and revising with me most of the pages of this thesis.

I wish to thank **Dr. Mohamed Abdel-Monem Hosni**, Lecturer of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University for making the technical difficulties in the laboratory work a lot easier.

To **Dr. Mahasen Ghanem** and **Dr. Salwa Khashaba**, Central Labs., Ministry of Health, I express my gratefullness for their cooperation and help.

I also wish to thank **Dr. Niel Constantine,** Department of Virology, NAMRU 3 for his consultation, and help in the confirmation of our results and in providing me with latest papers on the subject.

Lastly I thank my colleague doctors and nurses in the haematology clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Ain-Shams University for their extreme help.

C O N T E N T S

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HTLVIII	Human-T-lymphotropic virus III.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
Env.	Envelope
Cor.	Core
CDC	Centrab for Disease Control
KS	Kaposi's sarcoma
PCP	Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
EBV	Epstein-Barr virus
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EIA	Enzyme immunosorbent assay

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In 1981, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome was identified in the United States.

The first cases were homosexual men **(Jaffe et al., 1985)**. In 1982, this pattern of illness was recognized in I.V. drug abusers, persons with haemophilia, blood transfusion recipients **(CDC, 1981, CDC, 1982)** and infants borne to mothers with AIDS.

The war on AIDS requires a global effort on the part of governments, scientists, doctors and public health workers in order to identify cases and pattern of transmission in each country so as to minimize the spread of infection.

This necessitated this study in Egypt on the high risk group children, recipients of multiple blood transfusions, bearing in mind that transfusion of whole blood or blood components has been implicated in transmission of the syndrome **(Amman et al,. 1983, Shannon et al., 1983; Church, 1984; Curran et al., 1984)**.

Our aim of work in this study is to identify the presence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in children who receive multiple blood transfusions through testing the sera of those children for the presence of HIV antibodies and to trace the source of contaminated blood or blood component received, to identify the main pattern of transmission of this disease in Egypt.