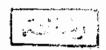


Protein C Activity in Children with Hepatitis

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by



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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

" قالوا سبحانك لاعلم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم"

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A.A. amino acid.

Åg antigen.

Alb. Albumin.

APC activated protein C.

APCI activated protein C inhibitor.

APTT activated partial thromboplastin time.

AT_{III} antithrombin III.

Ca⁺⁺ calcium ions.

DIC disseminated intravascular coagulation.

DSB direct serum bilirubin.

DVT deep venous thrombosis.

ELISA enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

EPA Epithelial plasminogen activators.

FV Factor V.

FVa activated factor V.

FXa activated factor X.

Fig. figure.

Glu glutamic acid.

LVAD Left ventricular assist devices.

Ig immunoglobulin.

mg milligram.

ml milliliter.

mol.wt. molecular weight.

Norm normal.

PAI plasminogen activator inhibitor.

PAs plasminogen activators.

PC protein C.

PCI protein C inhibitor.

pF-3 platelet factor 3.

PS protein S.

PT prothrombin time.

PTT partial thromboplastin time.

rpm revolution per minute.

T.S.B total serum bilirubin.

SD standard deviation.

SGPT serum glutamic transferase.

 \bar{x} mean value.

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Introduction:

Protein C is a vitamin K-dependent plasma protein which has anticoagulatory and profibrinolytic properties as a result of inactivating coagulation factors Va and VIIIa and enhancing fibrinolysis. It is synthesized by the liver parenchyma [Kemkes 1989].

Many reports are available relating the acquired or hereditary changes of protein C with conditions known to have hypercoagulability tendency.

Since protein C is synthesized and secreted by the hepatocytes, it is not surprising to find out that patients with liver disease have low concentrations of protein C in their plasma [Mannucci and Vigano 1982].