

CERULOPLASMIN AS AN ANTIOXIDANT AND ACUTE PHASE REACTANT IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

Thesis

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By

Shehta Mohammed Azmy Mohammed Belasy

M.B., B.Ch

616.77
S.M.

Supervised by

66770

Prof. Dr. Medhat El-Shafey

Professor of internal medicine
Ain Shams University

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ashraf Okba

Assistant professor of internal medicine
Ain Shams University

Assist. Prof. Dr. Maged M. Refaat

Assistant professor of internal medicine
Ain Shams University

Faculty of medicine
Ain Shams University

1998







عبد

نور

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ رَبِّي عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ

صدق الله العظيم

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“KEY WORDS”

■ *Systemic lupus erythematosus*

■ *Ceruloplasmin*

■ *Free radicals*

■ *Antioxidants*

■ *Acute phase reactant*

Abstract

Ceruloplasmin (Cp) level was investigated in patients of systemic lupus erythematosus in different stages of disease activity and normal controls. Unfortunately, there was no significant correlation between ceruloplasmin level and the disease activity index of systemic lupus erythematosus. Subdivision of the patient group was done into three main groups. First, group of patients with no organ involvement, second group of patients who suffer only kidney involvement and lastly the group of patients with CNS and kidney involvement. It was found that a highly significant increase in ceruloplasmin level was found in patients with CNS and kidney involvement compared to those patients with no organ involvement ($P < 0.01$). Also it was found that in the group of patients with CNS & kidney involvement a negative significant correlation between ceruloplasmin and the disease activity scoring of the same group of patients ($p < 0.05$). This previous results suggesting an inflammatory response of ceruloplasmin as it is one of the acute phase reactants, but unfortunately there is no relation to the activity of the disease, except in the group of CNS & kidney involvement which needs a large number of patients to document this results.

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