SERUM IgA AND SECRETORY IgA IN EGYPTIAN DIABETICS

Thesis Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the Master Degree in Internal Medicine

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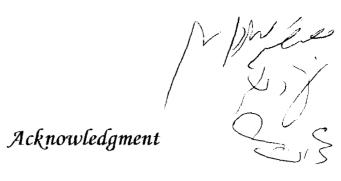


بسم اللم الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا سبحانكلا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنكأنت العليم الحكيم

صدق اللم العظيم

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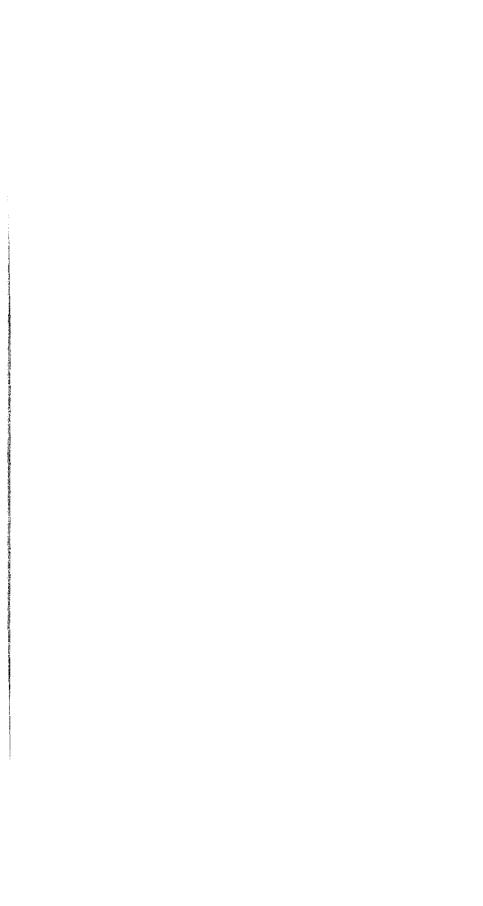


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Introduction and Aim of the Work



INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Amer et al., (1990) found that IgA in the gastric mucosa and intestinal mucosa is lower than normal by immunofluorescent study. Also in thyrotoxicosis and myxedema, they found significant changes in all types of immunoglobulins by immunofluorescent study of mucosal samples. Various workers found hyperglobulinemia in diabetics and various other endocrine syndromes.

So the aim of this work is to study any relationship if present between serum IgA and gastric juice secretory IgA.

Twenty diabetics will be the material of this work, 10 insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) type I, 10 non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) type II and 10 normal controls.

They will be studied as follows:

- 1. Full history and clinical examination.
- 2. Routine laboratory investigations.
 - [a] Fasting blood sugar (FBS).
 - [b] Post-prandial blood sugar (PPBS).
 - [c] Serum creatinine.
 - [d] Blood urea.
 - [e] Urine analysis.
 - [f] Stool analysis.
- 3. Serum immunoglobulin A.
- 4. Secretory IgA in gastric juice.

Review of Literature