

SERUM ATRIAL NATRIURETIC FACTOR IN CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS

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ALL PRAISE IS DUE TO ALLAH

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used. The results of the study are presented in the next section, followed by a discussion of the findings and their implications. The paper concludes with a summary of the main points and a list of references.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data collected was analyzed using appropriate statistical methods, and the results were presented in a clear and concise manner. The findings of the study are discussed in detail, and their implications for practice and policy are explored. The paper is well-structured and easy to read, and it provides a valuable contribution to the field of research.

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Introduction

Atrial natriuretic factor "ANF" is a natriuretic hormone with physiological significance. Its primary function in human is to regulate sodium homeostasis in response to changes in intravascular volume (cardiac atrial stretch). Induction of excess renal sodium excretion and extracellular volume shift appear to be the effector mechanisms of ANF (Zeeuw et al., 1992).

It was suggested by Frenandz et al., (1994) that in cirrhosis arteriolar vasodilation and peripheral arteriovenous shunting influence renal function while inducing a state of overflow at central venous compartment leading to increased ANF secretion. The result of their study have proved that plasma ANF increased in patients with cirrhosis.

Aim of the work

This work aims at studying the roles and the changes of atrial natriuretic factor in cirrhotic patients "infants and children" with and without ascites in comparison with healthy matched age and sex children.

***REVIEW
OF
LITERATURE***

