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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بللله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات



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تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15-20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of 15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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PREVALENCE OF ACTIVATED PROTEIN C RESISTANCE (FACTOR V LEIDEN) IN THROMBOEMBOLIC PATIENTS

THESIS

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment For The Degree of M.D Clinical and Chemical Pathology

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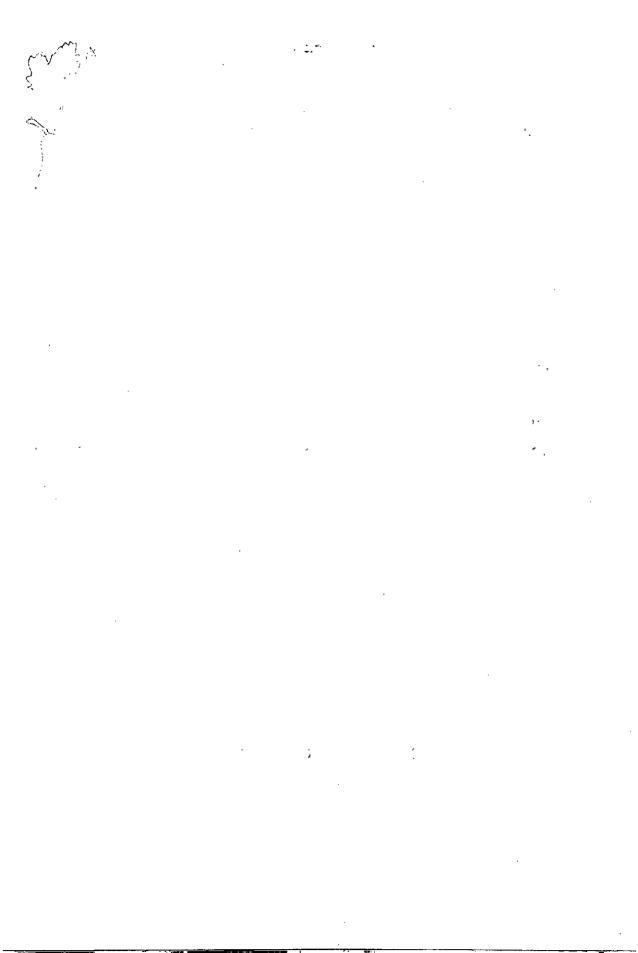
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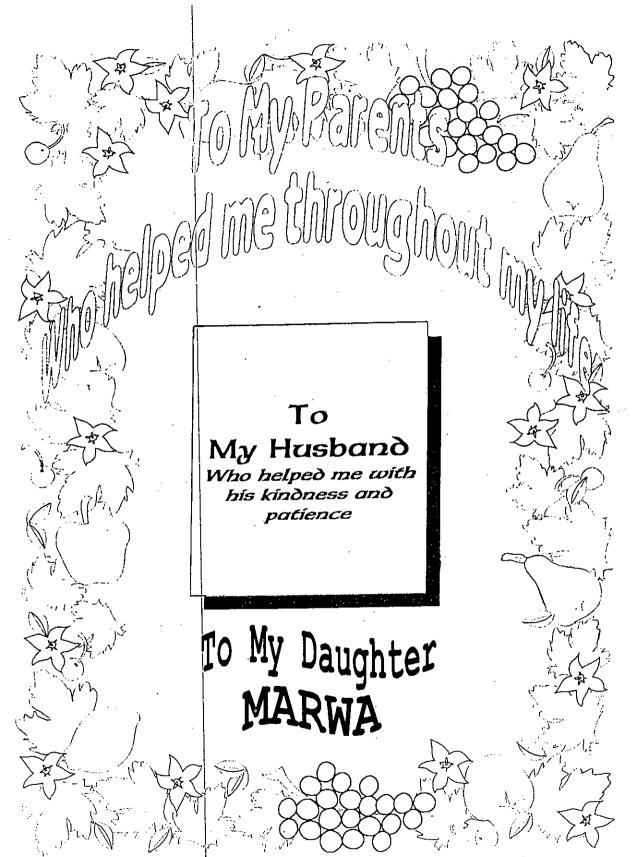
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الحاسم ليون) ف رمن الكلفات
بناء على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ١١/ ٢ ٧٠٥ كم تشكيل لجنة الفحصوالبنائشة للرسيالة المذكورة أعسلاه على النحسو التالي :
۱) <u>المندي يما مل عمادة</u> ۲) <u>المندي يما مل عمادة</u> ستحن داخلي
۳) کو در
بعد فحص الرسالة براسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم إنعقدت اللجنة مجتمعة فيسيب
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بكلية الطب _ جامعة الناهرة وذلك لمنافشة الطالب في جلسة علنية في موضوع الرسالة والنتائج التي توسيل
إليها وكذلك الاسس العلمية التي نام عليها البحث ٠
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ABSTRACT

thrombosis is a serious clinical condition strongly Venous associated with life threatening PE. Its pathogenesis is multifactorial and between circumstantial factors (surgery, interaction involves the and genetic factors immobilization and malignancy), prolonged (mutations affecting proteins of the anticoagulant mechanisms such as ATIII, protein C and protein S). Recently, a single point mutation in the gene codifying for FV, which converts arginine 506 to glutamine (FV Leiden), has been discovered. This aminoacid is a site for cleavage by APC, which inactivates the activated FV. Screening for the FV R⁵⁰⁶Q mutation should be performed with a fast and easy to perform functional assay with high sensitivity and specificity for the mutation. A modified test with high sensitivity and specificity for this mutation has been recently described. The test includes predilution of patient plasma 1+4 in FV deficient plasma, resulting in dilution of all coagulation factors except FV. Therefore it can be used in-patients treated with heparin, OAC and also in-patients with acute venous thrombosis. We conducted the present study to determine the prevalence of APCR (FV Leiden mutation) inpatients with venous thrombosis. We compared 42 unselected patients with VTE confirmed by objective tests with 10 healthy controls. The anticoagulant response to APC was measured with a modified version of the APTT test, and results were expressed as APC-V ratio. We also measured protein C, protein S and ATIII, PT, PC, INR and APTT. The criteria for diagnosis of carriers of FV Leiden mutation is an APC-V cut off ratio ?1.7, protein C, S and ATIII deficiencies were diagnosed by plasma activity levels less than 70%, 70% and 85% respectively.

Keywords: Factor V Leiden, Active protein C resistance, protein C, protein S, Antithrombin III.





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