

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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نرد بالاصل

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية O ASUNET

DETECTION OF CARDIAC FUNCTION ABNORMALITIES IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SEVERE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF LIFE

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment Of The M.D. Degree In Paediatrics

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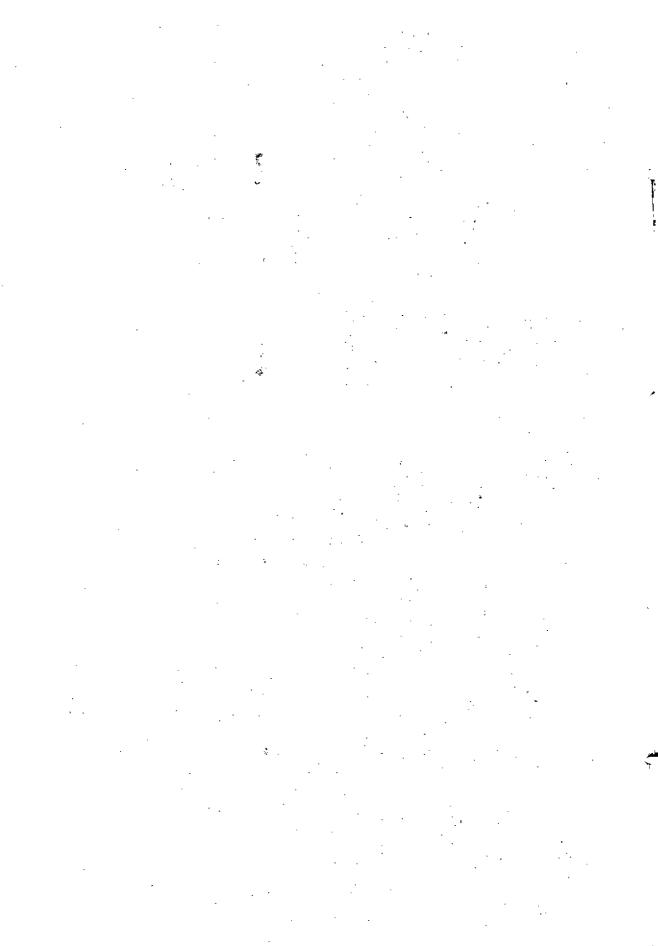
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ABSTRACT

Acute respiratory distress is one of the most important complaints encountered in the pediatric age group. Patients with acute respiratory distress due to non-cardiac aetiology may develop impairment of cardiac function. Recently, with the advances of echocardiographic techniques, detection of cardiac function abnormalities can be done rapidly, accurately, and non-invasively.

This study included 52 patients with acute severe respiratory distress admitted to ER and another 20 normal subjects used as control. All patients and controls were subjected to complete echocardiographic examination at onset and after complete resolution of the acute condition. Also estimation of cardiac enzymes levels was done. 9.6% of patients had systolic dysfunction at onset, while none was found at follow up. 69.2% of patients had left diastolic dysfunction at onset which decreased to 26.2% at follow up, while 80.8% had right dysfunction which decreased to 28.6% at follow up. The right PEP/ET and the right PEP/AT were higher at onset than at follow up and also were higher in patients with RD IV than RD III reflecting a higher PAP. The cardiac enzymes were higher in patients than control. We concluded that diastolic dysfunction is common among patients with RD due to non cardiac aetiology and these dysfunction is usually reversible. Also, pulmonary hypertension is a common finding in these patients and also, it is reversible. Longer follow up of cardiac functions after clinical improvement is recommended.

Key words:

Respiratory distress-echocardiography-cardiac function-diastolic function-MPI-cardiac enzymes.



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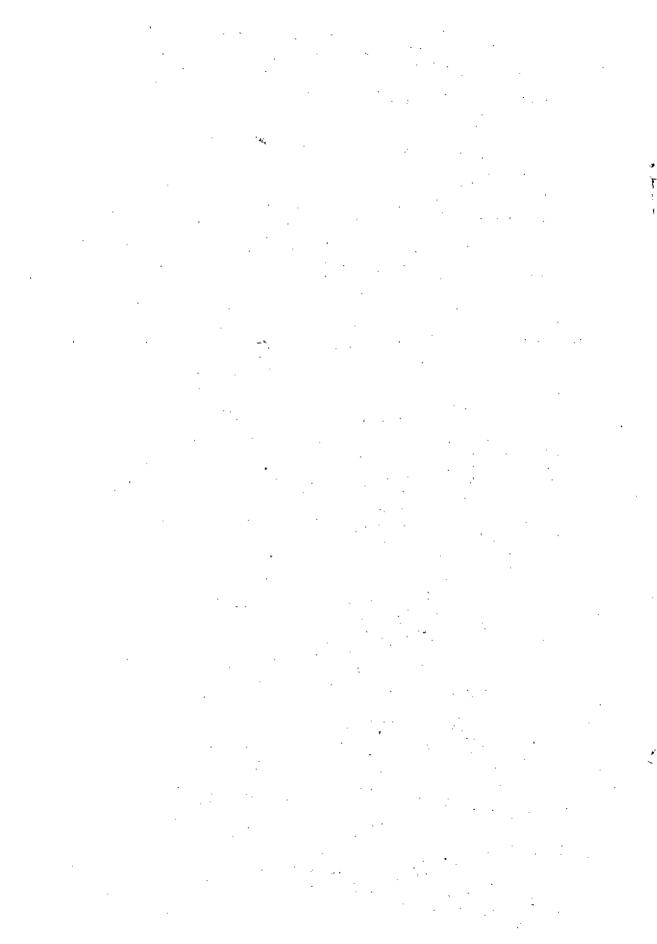
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