



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بلله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

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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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

B1.190

**EVALUATION OF PROGNOSTIC VALUE
OF ADHESION MOLECULES IN
SEPTIC CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS**

THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Medicine
University of Alexandria
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for

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of
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ABBREVIATIONS

ARDS:	Adult respiratory distress syndrome
CAMs:	Cell adhesion molecules
CARS:	Compensatory anti-inflammatory response syndrome
CD	Cluster of differentiation
CI:	Cardiac index
CPR:	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CSF:	Cerebrospinal fluid
DO ₂ :	Oxygen Delivery
ELAM (E-selectin):	Endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule
FDA:	Food and drug administration
G-CSF:	Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor
GLyCAM-1:	Glycosylation-dependent cell adhesion molecule-1
HIV:	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICAM-1:	Intercellular adhesion molecule-1
ICU:	Intensive Care Unit
IFN- δ :	Interferon- δ
IL-1:	Interleukin-1
iNOS:	inducible nitric oxide synthase
LAD:	Leukocyte adhesion deficiency
LBP:	Lipopolysaccharide binding protein
LECAM-1	Leukocyte endothelial adhesion molecule-1
LFA:	Lymphocyte function antigen
LPAM-1:	Lymphocyte peyer's patch adhesion molecule-1
LPS:	Lipopolysaccharide
MABs:	Monoclonal antibodies
MAP:	Mean arterial blood pressure

Mac-1:	Macrophage-1
MHC:	Major histocompatibility complex
MIF:	Macrophage inducing factor
MODs:	Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome
NCAM:	Neural cell adhesion molecule
NF-Kappa B:	Nuclear factor-Kappa B
NK Cells:	Natural killer cells
NO:	Nitric oxide
PECAM-1:	Platelet endothelial adhesion molecule-1
PAF:	Platelet activating factor
PGE ₂ :	Prostaglandin E ₂
RVEF:	Right ventricular ejection fraction
SIRS:	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SV:	Stroke volume
SVI:	Stroke volume index
SVR:	Systemic vascular resistance
SWI:	Stroke work index
TCR	T-cell receptor
TLRs:	Toll-like receptors
TNF:	Tumour necrosis factor
VACM-1:	Vascular cell adhesion molecule-1
VLA:	Very late activation
VO ₂ :	Oxygen uptake

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Sepsis-Septic shock

Sepsis is the most common cause of shock in most intensive care units (ICUs) and is a leading cause of death.⁽¹⁾ Septic shock is the most common cause of death in medical and surgical intensive care units.^(2,3,4,5)

The incidence of sepsis is two to five times higher in intensive care units than in other hospital wards.⁽⁶⁾ Statistics from the centers for disease control and prevention show that mortality from sepsis increased 13-folds from 1950 to 1991.^(7,8)

Advances in medical practice and technology have increased the risk of sepsis and its sequelae. Among these are the aggressive use of catheters and other invasive equipment, implantation of prosthetic devices and administration of chemotherapy to cancer patients.⁽⁹⁾

Despite recent advances in medical technology, antimicrobial therapy, critical care and surgical techniques, there has been a little improvement in morbidity or mortality due to sepsis or septic shock.^(3,10,11)

Mortality rates due to sepsis and septic shock are currently estimated to be 20% to 50% and 40% to 70%, respectively.^(2,8,12,13,14)

Aetiology:

Bacterial infection is the most common cause of septic shock. The most frequent sites of infection are the lungs, abdomen, and urinary tract.