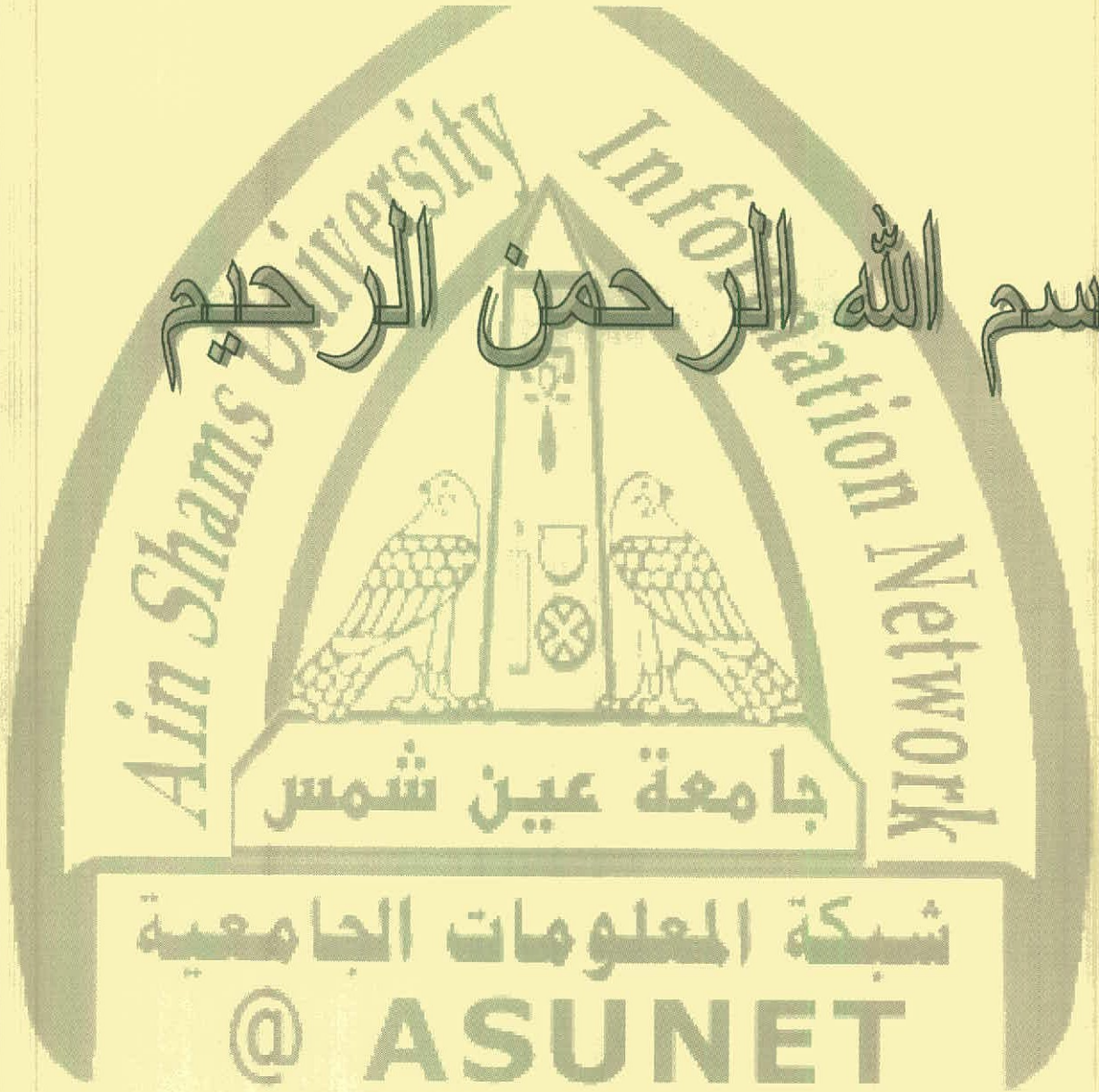
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائـــــــق الاصليـــــة تالفـــة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

CRVC CP

MATERNAL PLASMA CORTICOTROPHIN-RELEASING FACTOR (CRF) IN PRETERM LABOR

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree in Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Presented by:

Hala El Sayed Ali

(MB, B. Ch)

Supervisors

Dr. Sherif Abdel Khalek Akl

Professor of obstetric and Gynecology

Faculty of medicine

Ain Shams University

Dr. Helmy Motawee El Sayed

Lecturer of obstetric and Gynecology

Faculty of medicine

Ain Shams University

Dr. Adel Ahmed El Azab

Lecturer of clinical pathology

Faculty of medicine

Ain Shams University

Faculty of medicine

Ain Shams University

2000

ACKNOWLADGEMENT

Thank for ALLAH

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Sherief Abd. El Khalek Akl professor of obstetric and gynecology faculty of medicine, Ain Sham University for his valuable guidance and kind supervision.

I would like to offer may sincere thanks to Dr. Helmy Motawee lecturer of obstetric and gynecology faculty of medicine, Ain Sham University for his patience, helpful suggestion and support in every word in this work.

I would like to express my sincerest gratitude and deepest appreciation to Dr. Adel Ahmed El Azab, lecturer of clinical pathology, faculty of medicine, Ain Shams University for his helpful co-operation and help in conducting the laboratory work of this study

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

An untimely birth is one of the major health hazards of human. Preterm birth is the greatest cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality; furthermore, the sequel of an untimely birth, for those infants who survive, often cause lifelong disabilities. A large number of permanently institutionalized persons are mentally or physically impaired because of an untimely birth.

Long mental and physical impairment is surely one of the greatest tragedies that can beset a person, his or her family, society, and even the economics of the world. An untimely birth may portend grave and horrendous impositions on the most innocent and vulnerable member to our society: the newborn. ***(Cunningham, et al., 1993).***

Although preterm delivery is the leading cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide, the diagnosis and appropriate treatment of preterm labor remains an unresolved clinical problem. ***(Roberts et al., 1990).*** A growing body of evidence supports the view that preterm labor is a syndrome with multiple causes, ***(Arias F, 1993).***

Corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF), a 41 amino acid hypothalamic neuropeptide, plays a major role in regulating

pituitary- adrenal function and the physiologic response to stress. ***(Chrousos , 1992).***

During pregnancy, placenta, decidua and fetal membranes are additional sites of CRF synthesis from approximately 8 to 10 weeks' gestation onward. The expression of placental CRF rises exponentially during gestation, and it is released into maternal, fetal and amniotic compartments. ***(Goland, et al1988).***

Placental CRF is identical to hypothalamic CRF in structure, immunoreactivity and bioactivity. However, there is one crucial difference in regulation between hypothalamic and placental CRF. In contrast to the negative control on hypothalamic CRF, glucocorticoids stimulates the expression of human CRF messenger ribonucleic acid in the placenta, establishing a positive feedback loop that results in elevated levels CRF, ACTH and cortisone during pregnancy. ***(Wadhwa, et al., 1998).***

CRF may be implicated in the timing of delivery in at least two ways. First, Placental CRF may play a direct role in the physiologic characteristics of human parturition, Second, placental CRF may be a marker of antepartum risk conditions for preterm labour and an indirect predictor of