



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله 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 %

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15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل

***Immunohistochemical Study of the Intra-hepatic  
(CD 45RO) positive T-cells in Chronic Active  
Hepatitis and its Correlation with Stellate  
Cell Activation and Fibrogenesis.***

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment  
of the M.D degree in pathology .

BY

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**2001**

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محضر

اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من  
الطبيب / Dr. Mohamed Elmaghrabi  
توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير / الدكتوراه  
في الباثولوجيا

تحت عنوان : باللغة الانجليزية : Immunohistochemical study of the intra-hepatic CD45RO positive T-cells in chronic active hepatitis and its correlation with stellate cell activation and fibrogenesis.

: باللغة العربية : دراسة نسيجية كيميائية مناعية للأجسام المضادة CD45RO في خلايا الكبد في التهاب الكبد المزمن النشط وعلاقتها بتنشيط خلايا النجم في الكبد وتكوين النسيج الضام

بناء على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ١٢ / ٨ / ٢٠٠١ تم تشكيل لجنة الفحص والمناقشة للرسالة المذكورة أعلاه على النحو التالي :-

- (١) د. / د. محمد عبد المنعم رئيس اللجنة
- (٢) د. / د. حبيب محمد حبيب عضو اللجنة
- (٣) د. / د. ليلى محمد السيد عضو اللجنة

بعد فحص الرسالة بواسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم لمناقشة اللجنة مجتمعة فـ تم يوم الخميس ٢٠ / ٨ / ٢٠٠١ تقسيم الجائزتين الباطولوجيا و الباثولوجيا بكلية الطب - جامعة القاهرة وذلك لمناقشة الطالب في جلسة علنية في موضوع الرسالة والنتائج التي توصل اليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .

قرار اللجنة : قبول الرسالة بوطء للحصول

على دكتوراه الباثولوجيا بدفتر الزمكي

توزيعات أعضاء اللجنة :-

المتنح الخارجهى

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المتنح الداخلى

...د. / د. محمد...

المتنح المتنح

...د. / د. محمد...

(صام)





## ABSTRACT

Chronic active hepatitis is a major health problem in Egypt . Males are more commonly affected than females . Grade II /III activity are the most prevalent among Egyptian patients . Cirrhosis was present in more than 24 % of the studied cases. A highly significant correlation exists between the grade of chronic hepatitis and the degree of CD 45 RO + ve immunostaining . Also the degree of stellate cell activation as detected by  $\alpha$  smooth muscle actin immunostaining ,correlates well with the degree of fibrosis and the stage of the disease confirming the hypothesis that the greater the degree of necro-inflammatory changes , the greater the degree of stellate cell activation and the greater the degree of fibrosis and the stage of the disease .

Key words : Chronic hepatitis , CD45RO, Stellate cells ,  $\alpha$  smooth muscle actin .



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## **Acknowledgement**

First of all thanks to God, the most merciful and beneficial.

Then, I would like to express my appreciation, deepest gratitude and great thanks to ***Prof. Dr. Naiema Marie*** professor of pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo university for her unlimited support, kind supervision, valuable remarks, comprehensive criticism and guidance throughout this work.

I am, also, deeply indebted and grateful to ***Prof.. Dr. Dalal Elwi*** professor of pathology, faculty of Medicine, Cairo University for her perseverance, indispensable help and close meticulous supervision. Her remarks, criticism and experience have added much to my knowledge.

I am much indebted to ***Dr. Samy Abd El Sattar***, lecturer of pathology, faculty of Medicine, Cairo university for his sincere efforts to complete this work and for his valuable advices.

Finally, very special thanks for ***Professor Dr. Hamada El-Tabakh***. Professor of pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, Who was the founder of the ideas of this work and the supervisor of his early steps.

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## Introduction

Chronic active hepatitis is a chronic necro-inflammatory, primarily hepatocytic, lesion, with or without cirrhosis, characterized histologically by infiltration of mono- nuclear cells, pre-dominantly lymphocytes, in the portal tracts of the liver and peri-portal necrosis of hepatocytes – piece meal necrosis – (*Bianchi and Gudat, 1994*).

The histological appearance of the liver, including the mononuclear cellular infiltrate in the different types of chronic hepatitis is similar (*Frazer et al., 1985*).

Several studies have reported on the cell types infiltrating the liver in chronic active hepatitis. The usual finding have been that: T-lymphocytes pre-dominate in the cellular infiltrates with helper cells ( $CD4^+$ ) in excess in the cirrhotic scars and portal areas and T suppressor cytotoxic ( $CD8^+$ ) cells in excess in the lobular infiltrates (*Bertoletti et al., 1997*).

The adult liver is an organ without constitutive lymphoid components, Therefore, any intra-hepatic T cells, found in chronic hepatitis, should have migrated to the liver after infection and inflammation (*Minutello et al., 1993*).

T lymphocyte responses to viruses may have two opposing effects. On one hand, they may be critical for protection, either directly through  $CD8^+$  T killer cells or indirectly through  $CD4^+$  T cells which help B lymphocytes to produce neutralizing antibodies. On the other hand, T cells may be

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