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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

*Thoracoscopic Talc Insufflation, Talc Slurry and
Tetracycline Pleurodesis In Malignant
Pleural Effusion*

THESIS

Submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree in chest
diseases and tuberculosis

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محضر

اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة الهندسية من
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Slurry and Tetracycline Pleurodesis in Malignant
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الإنتفاخات البوليغونية السرطانية بالبرصقة المائلة

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إليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .

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Abstract

A study of 30 patients with malignant pleural effusion had been carried out to evaluate thorascopic talc poudrage as a treatment modality for recurrent malignant pleural effusion. The 30 patients were followed up for one month .

In this study , 30 cases were divided into 3 groups :

Group I : included 10 cases with malignant pleural effusion were subjected to pleurodesis by Tetracycline ,there were 3 males and 7 females.

Group II : included 10 cases with malignant pleural effusion were subjected to pleurodesis by Talc slurry, there were 6 males and 4 females.

Group III : included 10 cases with malignant pleural effusion were subjected to pleurodesis by Talc Insufflation , there were 4 males and 6 females.

In group I , six patient (60%) showed good response to intrapleural tetracycline .

In group II, eight patient (80%) showed good response to intrapleural talc slurry.

In group III, nine patients (90%) showed good response to intrapleural talc insufflation by thoracoscope.

It is concluded from this study that thorascopic talc insufflation is an effective method for producing pleurodesis in patients with malignant pleural effusion and better than talc slurry and tetracycline .

Key words :

- Thoracoscp.
- Talc powder
- Tetracycline.

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List of abbreviations

ADA	= Adenosine deaminase
ANA	= Antinuclear antibodies
CBP	= <i>Corynebacterium parvum</i>
CEA	= Carcinoembryonic antigen
C.T.	= Computed tomography
LDH	= Lactic dehydrogenase
MPE	= Malignant Pleural Effusion
MRI	= Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Nd:YAG	= Neodymium:yttrium-aluminum-garnet laser
PCR	= Polymerase chain reaction
PE	= Pleural effusion
PgE	= Prostaglandins
T.B.	= Tuberculosis
VATS	= Video-Assisted Thoracic Surgery

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Malignant pleural effusion is a common condition which is often disabling and could be very difficult to treat. It represents a terminal condition with short median survival, and the goal of treatment is palliation (*Yim et al 1996*). Pleural effusion is a frequent complication of malignancy and cause considerable morbidity from dyspnea. The drainage and control of malignant effusions relieve symptoms and maintain quality of life (*Davies et al 1999*).

Definitive palliation of malignant pleural effusion demands a therapeutic procedure that is efficient with a low risk of complication and death (*Bohle et al 1999*), pleurodesis is the symptomatic treatment of choice and should be considered as early as possible in the course of chronic malignant pleural effusions (*Viallet et al 1996*).

Management of pleural diseases remains the oldest indication of thoracoscopy (*Yim et al 1996*). The primary goal of VATS as a minimal invasive technique focuses on reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with the classic open surgical technique. (*Landerneau et al 1993*).

Recently thoracoscopy has been used with increasing frequency for the diagnosis and treatment of pleuropulmonary diseases (*Boutin et al 1990*).