

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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
على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

بعض الوثائق
الأصلية تالفه

CAPILLARY MICROSCOPY IN SOME COLLAGEN DISORDERS

Thesis
Submitted for partial fulfilment of M.D degree
In
internal medicine

By

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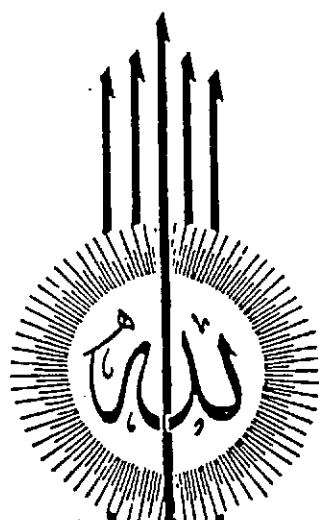
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قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ
سَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَلِيمُ
البقرة - ٢٢ -

*To my dear
parents.*

*To my best
friend&husband
Tarek.*

*To my lovely
children.*

Elham

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<u>Table of contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction and Aim of the work	1
Review of literature	3
*Systemic Sclerosis	3
*Dermatomyositis	28
*Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	37
*Capillary Microscopy	49
Subjects and Methods	73
Results	80
Discussion	101
Summary and Conclusion	112
References	114
Arabic Summary	

List of abbreviations

<u>Name</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
*Scleroderma	SD
*Dermatomyositis	DM
*Systemic lupus erythematosus	SLE
*Progressive systemic sclerosis	PSS
*Systemic sclerosis	SSc
*Capillary	cap
*Subpapillary venous plexus	SVP
*Dominant morphological pattern	DMP
*Hemorrhages	Hges

***INTRODUCTION &
AIM OF THE WORK***

INTRODUCTION

Patients with collagen disorders may have a broad spectrum of nail changes (Tosti.,1991).In order to examine these nail changes ; nail fold biopsy used to be done and the biopsies were examined by electronic and light microscopy (Donbierbrawer et al .,1991).

Capillaroscopy is a simple and non invasive technique which recently allowed the investigation of vascular acrosyndromes and systemic diseases. Several studies have shown the usefulness of in vivo capillary microscopic examination of patients with connective tissue diseases(Cony et al.,1992).

Among the capillary abnormalities observed in the connective tissue diseases ; the most characteristic one occurs in scleroderma and closely related diseases. These abnormalities may have diagnostic and prognostic values In scleroderma and related disorders, the best site of observation is the nailfold area of the fingers where the abnormalities are most frequently seen (Maricq et al .,1980).

Nailfold capillary microscopy seems to be a useful method to get quick informations in order to predict organ involvement and severity in progressive systemic sclerosis(Schmidt and Mensing ,1988).

Nailfold capillary microscopy is used to assess the frequency and the degree of vasculopathy in

dermatomyositis. The degree of morphologic changes in the nailfold capillary bed has shown to correlate with the clinical course(Silver and Maricq.,1989).

Nailfold capillary microscopy has also proven valuable in the diagnosis and prognosis of systemic lupus erythematosus(Granier et al.,1986).

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to study nailfold capillary microscopic changes by capillaroscopy in patients with progressive systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis, as well as a control group and to try to correlate capillaroscopic findings with disease activity.

***REVIEW OF
LITERATURE***