

Value of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) in Differentiation Between Malignant and Non-Malignant Pleural Effusions

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By

Ramy Rizk Shaker

M.B.B.CH

Ain Shams University

Supervisors

Professor: Laila Ashour Helala

Professor of Chest Diseases

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Professor: Aya M. Abdel Dayem

Professor of Chest diseases

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Dr: Manal Louis Louka

Lecturer of Medical Biochemistry & Molecular Biology

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Chest Department

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the value of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) as a marker for differentiation between malignant and non malignant pleural effusion.

This study was conducted on 40 patients with pleural effusion:

- 10 patients with primary malignant pleural effusion.
- 10 patients with secondary malignant pleural effusion.
- 10 patients with inflammatory pleural effusion.
- 10 patients with transudative pleural effusion.

The level of VEGF in pleural effusion found to be significantly higher in malignant pleural effusion groups than in non malignant pleural effusion groups.

List of abbreviations

ADA	Adenosine deaminase
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANA	Anti nuclear antibody
CEA	Carcinoembryonic antigen
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CT	Computed tomography
CXR	Chest X-ray
EIA	Enzyme immunoassay
ESR	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
F	Female
Fig.	Figure
FLT	Fms-like tyrosine kinase
FVC	Forced vital capacity
IFN-	Interferon gamma
IL	Interleukin
LDH	Lactic dehydrogenase
LE	Lupus erythematosus
M	Male
MPE	Malignant pleural effusion
N	Number
NRP	Neuropilin
PCO ₂	Partial pressure of carbon dioxide
PDGF	Platelet derived growth factor
P E	Pleural effusion
PLGF	Placenta growth factor
PMN	Polymorphonuclear leukocytes
RPM	Revolutions per minute
SD	Standard deviation

T.B.	Tuberculous
TLC	Total leukocytic count
TLC	Total lung capacity
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor alpha
U/S	Ultrasonography
VATS	Video-assisted thoracic surgery
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
VPF	Vascular permeability factor
VVOs	Vesiculo vascular organelles

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Introduction

Aim of the work

Review of literature

Patients and methods

Results