

USE OF B-TYPE NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE IN THE EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE DYSPNEA

Thesis

*Submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirement of
the Master degree in
Pediatrics*

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2011

إستخدام الجزء النيتروجيني من الهرمون الأولي
للبتيد المدرّ للصوديوم في البول نوع بي في تقييم
وعلاج حالات صعوبة التنفس

رسالة

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير فى
طب الأطفال

مقدمة من

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2011

SUMMARY

Acute dyspnea is uncomfortable breathing occur within 24hours to 48hours in children but it is difficult to diagnosed as it has many causes.

Etiology of acute dyspnea can differentiated into cardiac, pulmonary and other causes as cardiac causes are more dangerous than others. Sometimes acute dyspnea may be mixed between cardiac and pulmonary this are more dangerous.

Management of acute dyspnea may be delayed until we reach the final diagnosis so we need rapid investigation to diagnose acute dyspnea.

B-type natriuretic peptide is laboratory investigation and is a cardiac neurohormone secreted from the ventricles in response to volume expansion and pressure overloads which can differentiate the causes of acute dyspnea into cardiac and non-cardiac causes fast enough to improve outcomes of patients and cost.

In our study, we measured BNP to 35 patients with acute dyspnea admitted to emergency room



Acknowledgement

All praise to Allah for guiding and enabling me to fulfill this thesis and surrounding me with mercy.

I want to express my deepest gratitude and sincere appreciation to Prof. Dr. Magda Yahia Al-Seify, Professor of Pediatric, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for her continuous encouragement and her kind support to accomplish this work.

I am also grateful to Dr. Mervat Gamal Eldin Mansour, Lecturer of Pediatric, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University who freely gave her time, effort and experience along with continuous guidance throughout this work.

Special thanks are extended to Dr. Sherien Ahmed Samy El-Masry, Lecturer of Clinical and Chemical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for her constant encouragement and advice whenever needed.

Special thanks for my brothers for sporting me all times.

إهداء

إلى روح والدى العزيز
محمود محمد أمين نوار
و والدتى العزيزة
فاطمة

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List of Abbreviations

BNP	B-type natriuretic peptide
CHF	congestive heart failure
SOB	shortness of breath
CNP	C-type natriuretic peptide
NP	natriuretic peptide
RAAS	Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
ESRD	End-stage renal disease
NYHA	New York Heart Association Functional Classification
NEP	Neutral end peptidase
NPR_s	Nutrient peptide receptors
LVH	Left ventricular hypertension
AGE1	Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors
LV	Left ventricular
AMP	Adenosine monophosphate
NPR-A	3',5 monophosphate-coupled receptor
CHF	Congestive heart failure
SOB	Shortness breath
CHD	Congenital heart disease
PE	Pulmonary embolism
SV	Stroke volume
EDV	End diastolic volume
EF	Ejection fraction

List of Abbreviations

ECG	Electrocardiogram
CT	Computed tomography
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
PT	prothrombin time
aPTT	Activated partial thromboplastin time
TT	thromboplastin time
PTP	Low pre-test probability
LVADs	Left ventricular assist devices
NIPPV	Noninvasive positive pressure ventilation
AICD	Automatic implantable cardio Venter
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure
VPAP	Variable positive airway pressure
PEEP	positive end expiratory pressure
PSP	Primary spontaneous pneumothorax
SSP	Secondary spontaneous pneumothorax
NAEPP	National asthma education and prevention program
LDH	Lactate dehydrogenase
SABA	Short acting beta ₂ -adrenoreceptor agonists
LABA	Long acting beta agonists
MDI	Metered-dose inhalers
RBCs	Red blood cells
HBO	Hyperbaric oxygen
RR	Respiratory rate
HR	Heart rate