



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

ANTICARDIOLIPIN ANTIBODIES IN CHRONIC HEPATITIS "C"

THESIS

Submitted in Partial fulfillment for the Master Degree .

In

Internal Medicine

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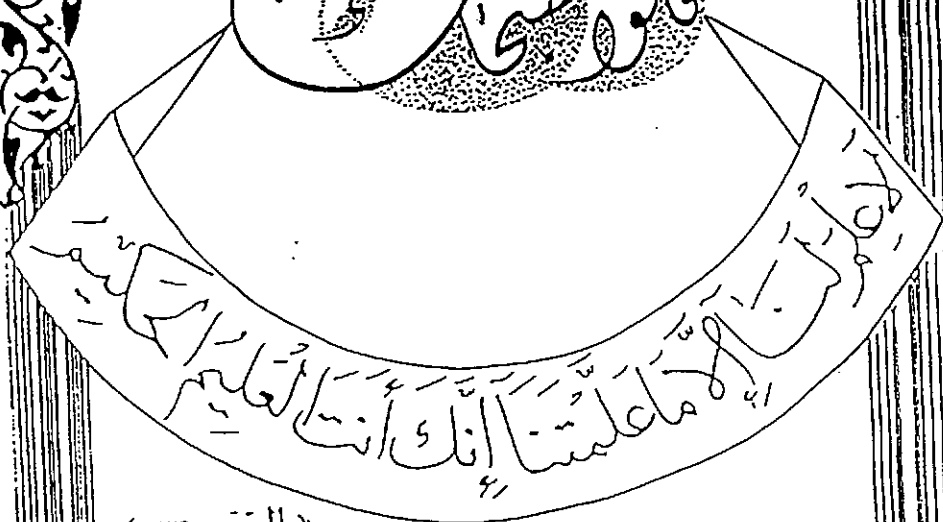
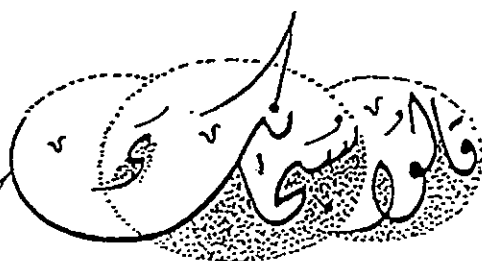
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



« البقرة ٣٢ »

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

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*To spirit of my
Father*

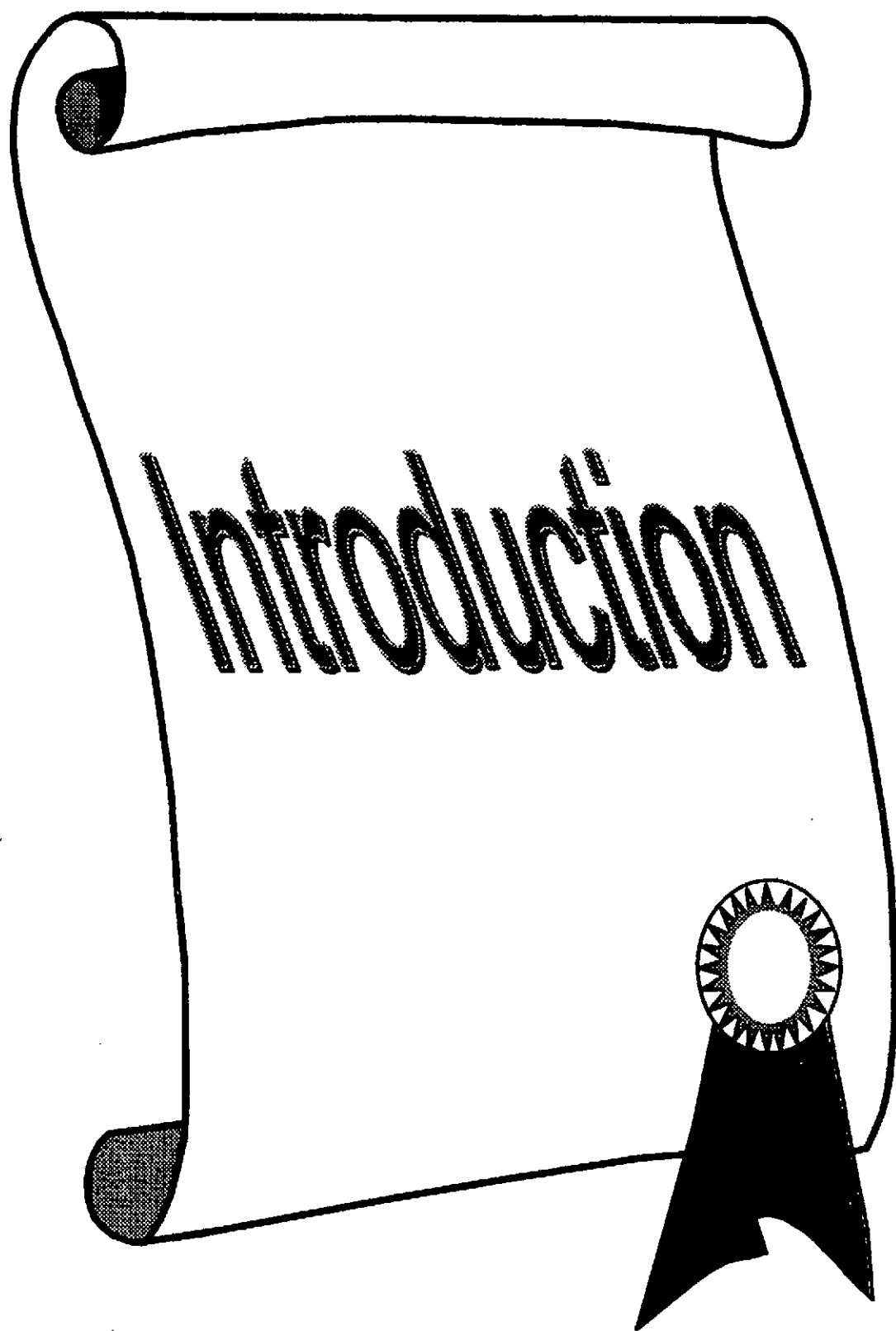
LIST OF ABERREVIATION

ACLA:	Anticardiolipin antibodies.
ALT:	Alanine aminotransferase.
Anti-LKM:	Anti-liver/ kidney/microsomal antibodies.
APA:	Antiphospholipid antibodies.
APC:	Activated protein C.
APS:	Antiphospholipid syndrome.
AST:	Asparate aminotransferase.
CAH:	Chronic active hepatitis.
D.V.T.:	Deep venous thrombosis.
ELISA:	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.
EMC:	Essential mixed cryoglobulinemia .
ET-1:	Endothelin-1
HAV:	Hepatitis A virus.
HBV:	Hepatitis B virus.
HCC:	Hepatocellular carcinoma.
HCV:	Hepatitis C virus.
HDV:	Hepatitis D virus.
HEV:	Hepatitis E virus.
HGV:	Hepatitis G virus.
HIV:	Human immunodeficiency virus.
IVDU:	Intravenous drug users.
LP:	Lupus anticoagulant.
NS:	Non structural region.
P.V.T.:	Portal vein thrombosis.
β_2GP-1:	Beta2 glycoprotein-1.
PAPS:	Primary antiphospholipid syndrome.
PCR:	Polymerase chain reaction.
PGH₂:	Prostaglandin H ₂ .

RIBA:	Recombinant immunoblot assay.
RNA:	Ribonucleic acid.
SLE:	Systemic lupus erythematosus.
T.F:	Tissue factor.
TAH-C:	Transfusion associated hepatitis C.
TPO:	Antithyroid peroxidase antibody.
TXA₂:	Thromboxane A ₂ .
UTR:	Untranslated region.

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INTRODUCTION

Lupus anticoagulant and anticardiolipin antibodies belong to a family of related autoantibodies with an affinity for anionic phospholipids^(1,2). Antiphospholipid antibodies have been reported in systemic lupus erythematosus and other autoimmune disorders but are being increasingly detected in patients without apparent underlying autoimmune disease^(3,4).

These autoantibodies are strongly associated with recurrent spontaneous abortions, thrombocytopenia and thrombotic events including deep venous thrombosis with or without pulmonary embolism, portal or hepatic vein thrombosis, large vessel arterial occlusions, myocardial infarction, fixed or transient cerebral ischemic events^(3,5).

Anticardiolipin antibodies have been detected in variety of infectious diseases, particularly of viral origin, such as human immunodeficiency virus infection, mumps and hepatitis A^(6,7).

However there are no data concerning the prevalence of anticardiolipin antibodies in hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, a process associated with the presence of serum autoantibodies^(8,9) and with the development of immunologic disturbances such as mixed cryoglobulinemia and immune thrombocytopenia⁽¹⁰⁾.

This study analyzes the prevalence of anticardiolipin antibodies in chronic HCV infection.

A black and white line drawing of a scroll. The scroll is unrolled, showing a central area with text. The top and bottom edges of the scroll are curved, and the ends are rolled up. A dark ribbon is tied around the bottom right corner of the scroll, forming a bow. The ribbon has a circular head with a triangular pattern.

Review Of Literature