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قسم

نقسم باللّه العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

Deep endotracheal aspirate versus nonbronchoscopic bronchoalveolar lavage for diagnosing ventilator-associated pneumonia in newborns

Thesis

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By

Wesam Ahmed Younis

M.B.B.Ch.,

2000

Under supervision of

Professor Dr. Mohamed Ashraf Abd El Wahed

Professor of Pediatrics

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Dr. Ghada Ibrahim Gad

Lecturer of Pediatrics

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

Dr. Hala Mahmoud Hafez

Lecturer of Clinical and Chemical Pathology

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا سبحانك

لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا

إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

سورة البقرة - الآية ٣٢

صدق الله العظيم

Acknowledgement

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Introduction

- **A nosocomial infection was defined as an infection not present or incubating at the time of neonatal intensive care unit admission and occurring > 48 hours after NICU admission** *(Apisarnthanarak et al., 2003).*
- **Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) is a nosocomial infection occurring in patients receiving mechanical ventilatory support that is not present at the time of initiation and that develops more than 48 hours after the initiation of that support** *(Wright & Romano, 2006).*

- **For diagnosis of VAP for patients < 12 months of age, the combination of clinical characteristics, microbiology, radiography and histopathologic evidence of pneumonia are used** *(Garner et al., 1988).*

- **Clinical suspicion of VAP was defined as a new, progressive, or persistant (> 48 hrs) infiltrate on the chest radiograph, with two or more of the following criteria: a) macroscopically purulent tracheal secretions, b) temperature of > = 38.5ºC or < 36.5ºC, c) leukocytosis of > = 20000 cells/mm^3 or leucopenia of < 4000 cells/mm^3, and d) worsening of respiratory status with a PaO_2 / FiO_2 ratio of < 240** *(souweine et al., 1998).*

- **Both of tracheal aspirate (TA) and non-bronchoscopic bronchoalveolar lavage (NB-BAL) are used for diagnosis of (VAP). Both are minimally invasive and relatively inexpensive techniques** *(Burmester & Mok, 2001).*
- **NB – BAL is a very useful technique for investigating respiratory disorders of newborn infants. It is safe and easy to perform even in the sickest infants receiving mechanical ventilation** *(Burmester & Mok, 2001).*