شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قَسَـــم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
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15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصـــل

STUDY OF INCIDENCE AND PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF EPISODES OF SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS IN SCHISTOSOMAL HEPATIC FIBROSIS WITH ASCITES

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Master Degree

in

"Internal Medicine"

By

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا انك انت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة ــ اية ٣٢

Acknowledgment

To ALLAH, everything in life is resumed. In this work, he has helped me a lot. He offered me what I did not know and which I have to know. Hence, if only one to be thanked, God is the first and the last. Then, those offered by God to advise and guide have to be thanked.

It is a pleasure to express my deepest gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ibaa Hossin El-Sheikh, Professor of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, who very kindly and generously gave much of her time and experience in helping, guiding and advising me.

I'm also deeply indebted and grateful to Prof. Dr. Aesha Abd El-Latif El-Said Ahmed, Prof. of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University. Her interest and enthusiasm were a great impetus to achieve the laboratory part of this work. Her valuable contribution, unlimited experience and extreme accuracy have always been beyond description.

Sincere thanks are due to Dr. Mabrouk Ramadan El-Sheikh, Assistant of Professor Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, for his continuous interest, generous guidance and critical review. For his kind help, advice and accurate supervision.

My special thanks to Dr. Ihab Nayel Assistant Lecture of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, for his guidance, kind care and over lasting help to accomplish this work.

My deepest gratitude and appreciation to my Father, my Mother and my Wife Nasrah for their continuous assistance and encouragement throughout this study.

My gratitude is also extended to the staff members of the Department of Internal Medicine and Department of Clinical Pathology for supporting facilities and cooperation.

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ERRATA

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104	Ref. (2)	**Abaza H.:** Schistomiasis is common endemic disease. Student Friendship Publications, Alex (1987) 62.	**Abaza H.:** Minapharm-Falk symposium, Alexandria (1996), Oct. 31: 32
114	15	(198)	(1980)

ABBREVIATION

ALT	:	Alanin transaminase
AST	:	Aspartate transaminase
BP	:	Blood pressure.
C_3	:	Complement 3
C_4	:	Complement 4
CNNA	:	Culture-negative neutrophilic ascites
Hb	:	Haemoglobin
IV	:	Intravenous
LDH	:	Lactic dehydrogenase
LL	:	Lower limb.
min	:	Minutes
mmHg	:	Millimeter mercury
Mono cells	:	Monocytic cells.
PMN cells	:	Polymerphonuclear cells
RBCs	:	Red blood corpuscles.
SBP	:	Spontaneous bactrial peritonitis
SD	:	Standard deviation
SGOT	:	Serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase.
SGPT	:	Serum glutamic pyrovic transaminase
Temp.	:	Temperature
U	:	Unit.
WBCs	:	White blood cells.
$\overline{X}$	:	Mean

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Schistosomiasis remains the most important helminthing infection in the tropical and subtropical areas in the world including Egypt. It is estimated to affect at least 200 million people and endangers another 600 millions in more than 70 countries over the world.

Ascites is a cardinal complication of schistosomal hepatic fibrosis demonstrating parenchymo-vascular decompensation, it represent 40% of total admission of schistosomal hepatic fibrosis cases and its appearance denotes the beginning of a downhill in the course of the disease.

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) is an infectious process that usually occurs in ascitic patients with liver disease in which contiguous local source of infection is not apparent. Several variants of this syndrome exist and the aim of this work is to evaluate the incidence of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) in patients with schistosomal hepatic fibrosis with ascites and to investigate the predictive values of clinical parameters, standard liver function tests, ascitic fluid protein concentration, ascitic fluid C_3 and C_4 concentration in development of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) in these patient.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SCHISTOSOMAL HEPATIC FIBROSIS

Schistosomiasis is the second most important parasitic disease in the world after malaria[1]. In its all different forms, schistosomiasis is estimated to affect at least 200 million peoples and endangers another 600 millions in more than 70 countries over the world[2]. Egypt has been considered to be one of the most highly endemic areas [3]. Nearly half of the population are infected either with *S. mansoni, S. haematobium*, or both[4]. Schistosomal infestation in Egypt is increasing due to progressive increase in the number of population, promotion of water resources for irrigation, introduction of water development projects and migration of infected individuals to non infected areas[2]. In Egypt the prevalence of *Schistosoma mansoni* infection had increased from 3.2% to 73%, whereas *S. haematobium* infection, which had been very common in 1935 (74%), had almost disappeared (2.2%). The percentage of urine specimens found to contain *S. haematobium* ova has dropped from 30 to 9% while the percentage of stool specimens containing *S. mansoni* ova has increased from 2 to 22%. In the local irrigation canal snail intermediate hosts for *S. mansoni* have outnumbered those for *S. haematobium* by a factor of 5-40 times. Changes in the proportion of snail vector appears to be related to construction of the Aswan High Dam and to changes in the water flow pattern of the Nile. The change in the relative frequencies of the two infections has important public-health implications[5].

Hepatic schistosomiasis is usually a complication of the intestinal disease since emboli of *Schistosoma* ova reach the liver from the