







شبكة المعلومــات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بللله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

40-20 في درجة حرارة من 15-20 منوية ورطوبة نسبية من

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of 15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



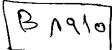






Myocardial Function Following Interventional Reperfusion in Acute Myocardial

Infarction: Tissue Doppler Imaging



Versus Two Dimentional Echocardiographic Assessment

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Thesis Submitted by

Mohamed Ibrahim &l-Descuky, M.Sc.

In Partial Fulfillment of MD Degree in Critical Care

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. Sherif Mokhtar, MD

Prof. of Cardiology,
Director of Critical Care Center,
Cairo University

Dr. Ahmed Abd &I Aziz MD

Asst. Prof of Critical Care, Critical Care Department, Cairo University Dr. Mchamed Asbraf MD

Lecturer of Critical Care, Critical Care Department, Cairo University

Cairo University

جامعة القاهرة / كلية الطب الدراسات العليا

محضر	
اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من	
الطبيب احجر ابراهم الدرقي عبد لحديد الم	
توطنة للحصول على درجة الماجستير / الدعتوراة	
اجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المقدمة من الطبيب المحر المراهم المرسوقي عبد الحريد الطبيب المحروف على درجة الماجستير / الدعتوراه في طبيحا لحراكا لات الحرجة	

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توقيعات أعضاء اللجنة:-المشرف الممتحن مريد

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Abstract:

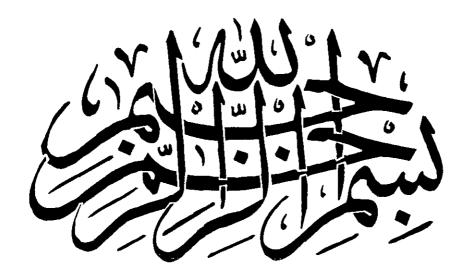
Restoring patency of the infarct-related artery (IRA) with consequent reperfusion aims at the ultimate goal of limiting infarction size and minimizing the extent of damage. There has been controversy concerning the efficacy of different methods of repefusion with primary PCI & facilitated PCI (1/2 dose of SK, + Gp IIb/IIIa antagonist 'tirofiban' and stenting) claimed superior to pharmacologic thrombolysis with SK alone. The introduction of tissue Doppler imaging (TDI) technique has provided the physicians with a simple non invasive way of assessing myocardial regional wall motion abnormalities (RWMA) thus permitting a semiquantitative way of evaluating the effects of reperfusion in acute MI.

The present work is intended to compare the effects of 3 different ways of reperfusion: Thrombolytic therapy using SK with (primary PCI and facilitated PCI and stenting) in pts with AMI using the technique of TDI to evaluate the extent of RWMA before and after intervention. We studied 25 pt with AMI (21 M, 4F age 41±8) admitted to Critical Care Medicine of Cairo University (19 Anterior MI, 6 inf. MI). Six pts received Sk. (1.5 million infusion), 11 were subjected to 1ry stenting to IRA and 8 had facilitated PCI (Sk, tirofiban) followed by stenting to IRA. Following clinical evaluation and routine laboratory testing all pts were subjected to 2D & M-mode echocardiography. Echo parameter assessed comprised RWMA using a modified 12 segment scoring system in 2 different views, TDI was done according to recommendations of American Society of echocardiography to display tissue velocities. The high pass filter was bypassed and lower gain amplification was used. Each left ventricular wall was divided into three segments of equal length to obtain basal, mid and apical segments. The latter was not analyzed because of suboptimal image quality. TDI was expressed in terms of peak systolic wave (S) representing systolic function, with early diastolic wave (E), late diastolic wave (A) and E/A ratio representing diastolic function. Compared to control group, those with acute anterior MI exhibited significantly basal wall lower peak S wave of the $(6.1 \pm 1 \text{ vs } 10.3 \pm 4, \text{ P:} < 0.05)$, lower E waves (8.0 vs 13.4, P:<0.05) and lower E/A ratio (1.23 vs 2.4, P: <0.05) with little insignificant change in the peak A (6.75 vs 6.2, P: >0.05). Compared to control groups, those with acute inferior MI exhibited significantly basal wall lower peak S wave $(5.6 \pm 3 \text{ vs } 9.6 \pm 1, \text{ P:} < 0.05)$, lower E waves $(6.3 \pm 3 \text{ vs } 9.6 \pm 1, \text{ P:} < 0.05)$ vs 17 ± 3 , P: <0.05) and lower E/A ratio (0.8 vs 2.2, P: <0.05) with little insignificant change in the peak A $(7.1 \pm 4 \text{ vs } 8 \pm 2, P: >0.05)$. Compared to pts who received SK, those subjected to primary PCI exhibited significantly greater immediate % improvement in the anterior basal wall in terms of higher peak S (25.8% vs 4.4%) with little changes in E and A waves. Also pts subjected to facilitated PCI demonstrated significantly higher % improvement in anterior basal wall in terms of higher peak S (18.4% vs 4.4%), with little changes in E and A waves.

Conclusion: 1. Being a non invasive technique TDI in our study provides a clear way of assessing adequate perfusion and RWMA in ischemic patients with acute MI compared to normal controls. 2. Applied promptly to pts with acute MI, TDI provides definite superiority of interventional over pharmacological treatment in restoring RWMA.

Key Words: Tissue Doppler imaging, Acute myocardial infarction, Thrombolytic Reperfusion, interventional therapy





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بنالية الخالية

"وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَظِيمًا" عَلَيْكَ عَظِيمًا"

سورة النساء (١١٢)

