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COMPARISON OF NON-INVASIVE METHODS FOR DISTINGUISHING STEROID SENSITIVE AND STEROID RESISTANT NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

THESIS
Submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of M.Sc.
(PEDIATRICS)

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بسمالله الرحمن الرحيم

بناء على موافقة الأستاذ الدكتور/نائب رئيس الجامعة بتساريخ ٢٠٠٠/٩/٦ م اجتمعت اللجنة المشكلة من الأساتذة:

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بقاعة الدور الثاني بالطب الوقائي لمناقشة علنية لرسالة الماجستير فسي طب الأطفال المقدمة من الطبيبة/ نهير محروس عبد الواحد وذلك في تمام الساعة ٩٠٣٠ صباحا الموافق ٢٠٠١/١/١٦ م وعنوان الرسالة:

الوسائل اللاتداخلية للتفرقة بين التورم النفروزي المستجيب للكورتيزون والمقاوم للكورتيزون

الملخص:

المتلازمة النفروزية هي حالة إكلينيكية تتميز بزيادة بروتين البول وهبوط زلال الدم وأديما عامة وزيادة نسبة الكوليسترول بالدم.

وبالرغم أن استئصال عينة من الكلى هو اختبار حاسم ونهائي في أمراض الكلى وخاصة للتفرقة بين التورم النفروزي المستجيب للكورتيزون والتصلب البؤري إلا انه مصحوب ببعض المجازفة للمريض. وفقا لذلك فقد تهم استعمال الوسائل اللاتداخلية التي قد تكون مفيدة لمتابعة تقدم المرض.

وتهدف هذه الدراسة للتنبؤ للاستجابة للكورت يزون ولتسخيص البنية النسيجية الكلوية في التورم النفروزي باستعمال الوسائل اللاتداخلية كالاعتماد على النسبة الانتقائية التقليدية . كما تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم مدى دقة حساب البول البروتيني على مدار ٢٤ ساعة باستعمال نسبة البروتين/الكرياتينين في عينة بسول بالمقارنة إلى قياس البروتينات في البول المجمع على مدار ٢٤ ساعة.

وترى اللجنة قبول البحث ۱.د/ سرن له ررد ۱.د/ سرعار نسم ۱.د/ مرسيه و مرسي

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Abstract

Nephrotic syndrome (NS) is one of the commonest renal diseases

in childhood and hence its diagnosis and follow up is important for any

practicing pediatrician.

The aim of the work was to use simple, non-invasive and

relatively cheap methods to predict the response to steroids and the

underlying renal histologic diagnosis in NS and which will be useful for

monitoring progress.

For this purpose, the 24 hour urinary protein estimated by the

routine collection method with the new method of diagnosis of

proteinuria by estimating protein/creatinine ratio in spot urine sample

were compared. The results revealed that there was no significant

difference between the two methods and urinary protein/creatinine ratio

can be used as a reliable and accurate method for diagnosis, prognosis

and follow up of all degrees of proteinuria.

The use of selectivity index (SI) as a non-invasive test for

differentiation between steroid sensitive and steroid resistant NS was

studied. SI can be used to shorten the duration of steroid therapy in

patients who are unlikely to be steroid sensitive.

KEYWORDS: The use of non-invasive methods in NS.



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