
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

# التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم


شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

## التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

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


## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

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


# بالرسالة صفحات

# لم ترد بالأصـــل


# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

Ain Shams University
Institute of Postgraduate
Childhood Studies
(Medical Studies Department)

# UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND GUT CONTAMINATION IN CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Thesis Submitted for Fulfillment of
Ph.D. Degree in *Medical Childhood Studies*

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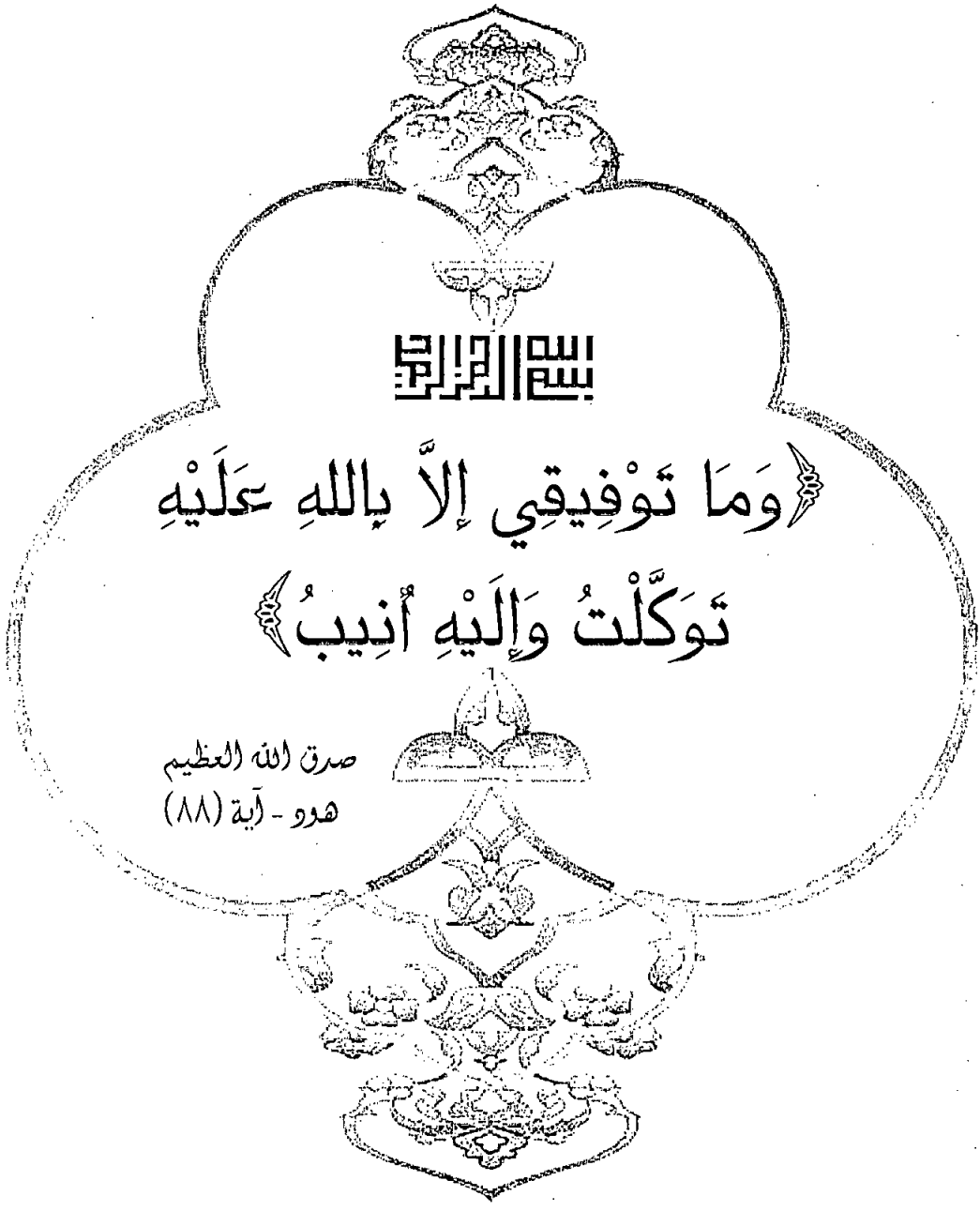
2002


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
﴿وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلاَّ بِاللهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ﴾
صدق الله العظيم
هود - آية (٨٨)

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G.I. endoscopy, an antral biopsy was taken for assessment

# ABSTRACT

## Upper Gastrointestinal Morphological Changes and Gut Contamination in Childhood Constipation

**Background:** Constipation, defined as passing infrequent or difficult hard stool, is a common pediatric problem. As upper G.I. symptoms are of common occurrence in constipated children, it was hypothesized that dysmotility and delayed gastric emptying, which were reported in constipated patients, may predispose to gut contamination which in turn may lead to morphological and functional disturbances of the upper G.I. Hence the aim of our study was to evaluate upper G.I. morphological changes, through upper G.I. endoscopy and searching for gut contamination and assessment of orocecal Transit Time (OCTT).

**Methods:** The study was conducted on 56 children having chronic constipation (34 males and 22 females, mean age 5.4±1.7 years) and age and sex matched 112 children served as controls. All children were subjected to lactulose breath hydrogen test (LBHT) for assessment of small bowel bacterial overgrowth (SBBO) and orocecal transit time (OCTT). Upper G.I. endoscopy was done for study cases to evaluate upper G.I. morphology. During upper G.I. endoscopy, an antral biopsy was taken for assessment of H. pylori by rapid urease test and also a sample of small intestinal aspirate was obtained and cultured for assessment of SBBO.

# CONTENTS (Cont.)

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| BHT | Breath hydrogen test |
| BMI | Body mass index |
| $C_3b$ | Complement 3 b. |
| Cag | Cytotoxin associated gene |
| CCK | Cholecystokinine |
| CFU | Colony forming unit |
| CRF | Corticotrophine-releasing factor |
| EAS | External anal sphincter |
| EGD | Esophageal gastroduodenoscopy |
| ELISA | Enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay |
| ERCP | Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography |
| EUS | Endoscopic ultrasonography |
| $FBH_2$ | Fasting breath hydrogen |
| G.I | Gastrointestinal |
| GBHT | Glucose breath hydrogen test |
| GORD | Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease |
| GRP | Gastrin releasing peptide |
| IAS | Internal anal sphincter |
| ICCs | Interstitial cells of Cajal |
| IL-1 | Interleukin-1 |
| LBHT | Lactulose breath hydrogen test |
| LPS | Lipopolysaccharide |
| MALToma | Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma. |
| MEN | Multiple endocrine neoplasia |
| NANC | Non-adrenergic non-cholinergic |

# LIST OF TABLES

# LIST OF FIGURES

# INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE STUDY