شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN REPEATED INTRATHECAL INJECTION OF CALCITONIN AND MORPHINE FOR MANAGEMENT OF CANCER PAIN

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of M.D. Degree
in Anaesthesiology and pain Relief

٤١٢٢ ٢٠

Presented By

WAEL AHMED IBRAHIM AHMED

M.B., B. Ch. & M. Sc. of Anaesthesiology

Supervised By

PROF. DR. MOHAMED OMAR TAWFIK

Professor of Anaesthesiology and Algology
National Cancer Institute
Cairo University

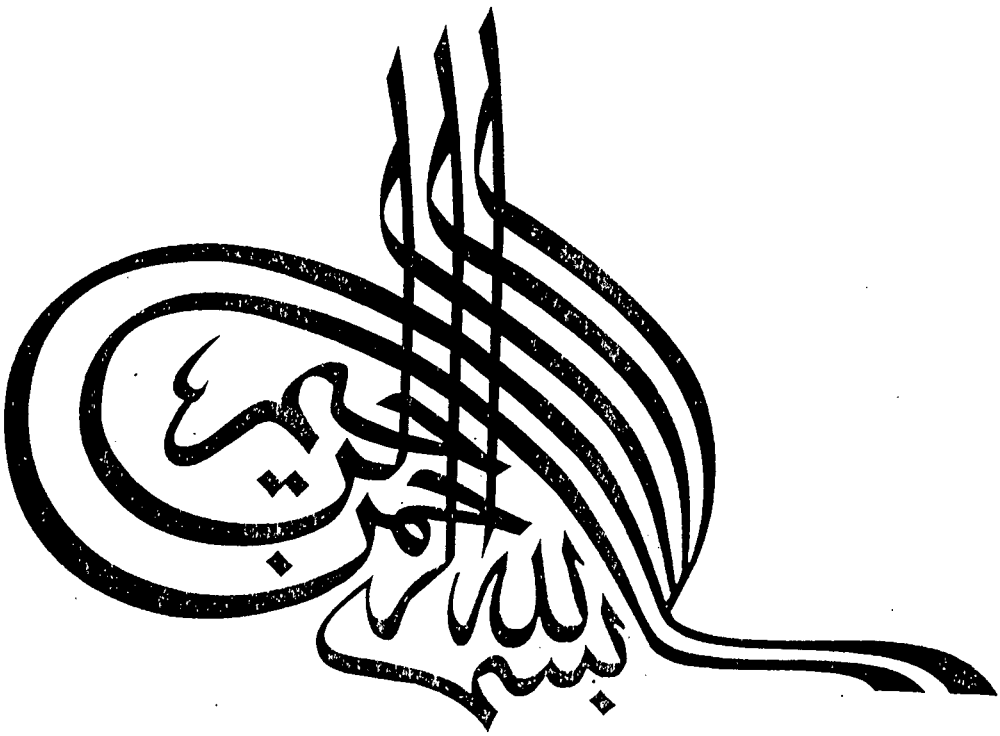
PROF. DR. AHMED HELMY ABOUEL SOUD

Professor of Anaesthesiology and Algology
National Cancer Institute
Cairo University

DR. HALA REDA HASSANAIN

Lecturer of Clinical Pathology
National Cancer Institute
Cairo University

National Cancer Institute
Cairo University
2005


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

رقم مسلسل: (....................)

محضر إجتماع لجنة الحكم

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(١) توطئة لدخول إمتحان الدكتوراه فى/....... [illegible handwriting] ....

أو ....

(٢) كجزء من الجزء الثانى لإمتحان الماجستير فى/ ....

أجتمعت لجنة الحكم على الرسالة المذكورة من السـادة/

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فى جلسة علنية بمدرج ....

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ثم ناقشه السادة أعضاء لجنة الحكم فى: [illegible handwriting] ....

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ABSTRACT

Intrathecal delivery is an effective way to distribute drugs for spinal or cerebral conditions, such as chronic pain. Infusion pumps can be used to deliver agents continuously into the subarachnoid space. Intrathecal infusion is currently used clinically to deliver analgesics for chronic pain. In spite of initial dreams, spinal opioids have failed to solve the main problem to have only a good analgesic effect without side effects such as respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting, itching and urinary retention.

The search for newer agents to act as substitutes for spinal opioids without their side effects have been started. In this work we studied the antinociceptive effect of calcitonin in chronic cancer pain. This study was conducted on 40 patients complaining of neuropathic pain affecting their lower abdomen or lower extremities. The patients were randomly allocated into 2 groups to receive repeated doses of either 20IU calcitonin or 0.2 mg morphine in 2ml. Blood samples were analyzed for calcium & parathyroid hormone. Haemodynamic monitoring for pulse rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate were obtained just before intrathecal administration and then 30mintes, 1 hour and then every 6 hours after injection.

Pain score using the VAS was assessed. In the calcitonin group adequate analgesia was achieved and was faster in onset and more potent than that of morphine. Nausea and vomiting were the most noticeable side effects in the two groups.

Key words:

(Calcitonin. Intrathecal Calcitonin- Chronic Cancer Pain . Intrathecal Analgesia. Calcitonin & Chronic Cancer Pain)