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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

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 %



ثبكة المعلومات الجامعية





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POSSIBLE NATURAL PROTECTION AGAINST RADIATION HAZARDS ON SOME MALE ENDOCRINE HORMONES

By

Sozan Mahmoud Ahmed

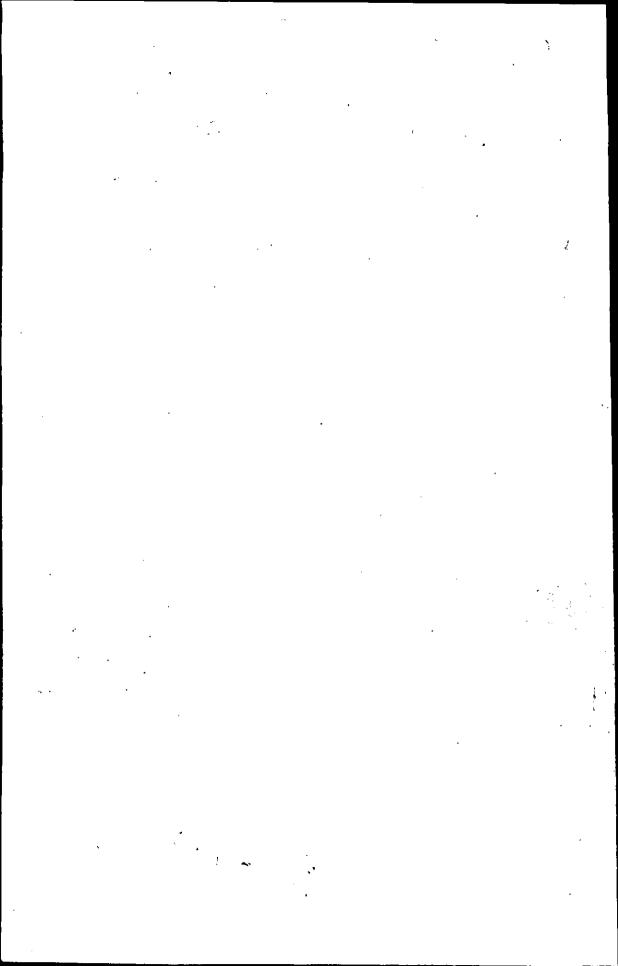
M.B., B. Ch. Ain Sahms University (1979) Master Degree in Clinical Pathology – Ain Shams University (1993)

A Thesis Submitted for Doctor of Philosophy in Environmental Science

Department of Medical Science Institute of Environmental Studies and Research Ain Shams University

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APPROVAL SHEET

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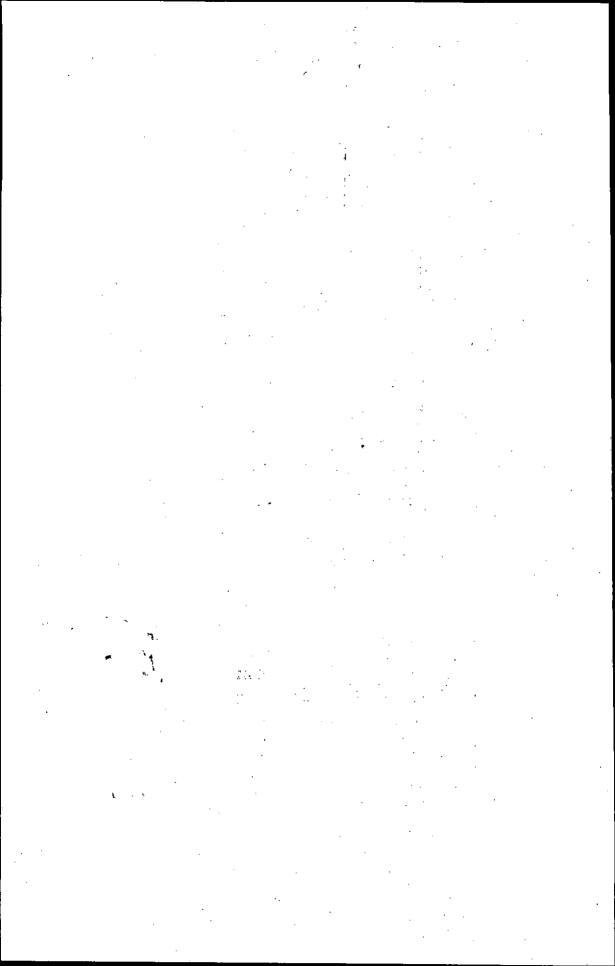
This Thesis for Ph. D.Degree in Environmental Science has been approved by:

Name

1- Prof. Dr.Rashwan Mohammad Farag
Professor of Biochemistry, Faculty of
Medicine, Ain Shams University

2- Prof. Dr. Mohammad Abd El Kader El Khafif
Professor of Biochemistry and head of department
of Medical Science Institute of Inviromental studies
and Research, Ain Shams University

3- Prof. Dr.Ahmed Abd El Monhim Khoriba
Professor of Internal Medicine & Endocrinology,
Faculty of Medicine, El Azhar University



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Under the Supervision of:

- 1- Prof. Dr. Rashwan Mohammad Farag:
 Professor of Biochemistry, Faculty of
 Medicine, Ain Shams University.
- 2- **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Abd El Hamid Mansour:**Professor of Radiobiology National Centre for Radiation Research and Technology.
- 3- Prof. Dr. Abd El Sattar El Sayed Youssif El Deeb:
 Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine
 (Endocrinology Department) Faculty of
 Medicine, Ain Shams University.

ABSTRACT

The detrimental effects of accidental radiation exposure on human health have been extensively studied. As regards endocrine system, hypothalamic - pituitary - gonadal dysfunction is a frequent consequence of radiation exposure. Hormonal disturbances are often the earliest manifestation of endocrine abnormality and may be a consequence of either hypersecretion or hyposecretion of the endocrine hormones. This study focused on radiation induced hormonal alterations in order to assess administration of vitamins C and E as a potential radioprotectants against this environmental hazards. Thirty, radiation exposed persons were selected for this study. Another thirty nonexposed persons were chosen as control. All subjects were males and working in Nuclear Research Centre in Anshas. Blood samples were collected from all persons in the morning at 9:00 a.m. and serum was processed for hormonal assay using the techniques of Radioimmuno Assay. Results showed that radiation exposure was assoicated with significant hormonal disturbances, including an increase in serum levels of Luteinizing hormone (LH). Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Prolaction (PRL) and Cortisol. While testosterone levels reached their nadir. Oral administration of vitamins C (500 mg) and E (100 mg) three times daily for one month to the radiation exposed individuals led to significant improvement in hormonal levels. Therefore, this study suggests that therapeutic efforts to restore edocrinal dysfunction in radiation exposed persons might begin with antioxidant reversal of endocrinal disturbances.

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