شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالاصل

Assiut University
Faculty of medicine
Anesthesiology Dep.

Effect of intrathecal morphine on C-reactive protein and Interleukin-6 in elderly patients with myocardial ischaemia undergoing orthopedic surgery.

Thesis
Submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree in anaesthesia

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

والعصر (١) إن الإنسان لفي خسر (٢) إلا الذين ءامنوا و عملوا
الصالحات وتواصوا بالحق و تواصوا بالصبر (٣)

صدق الله العظيم

TO MY FAMILY

GREAT PARENTS

BROTHERS

KIND WIFE

& SISTERS

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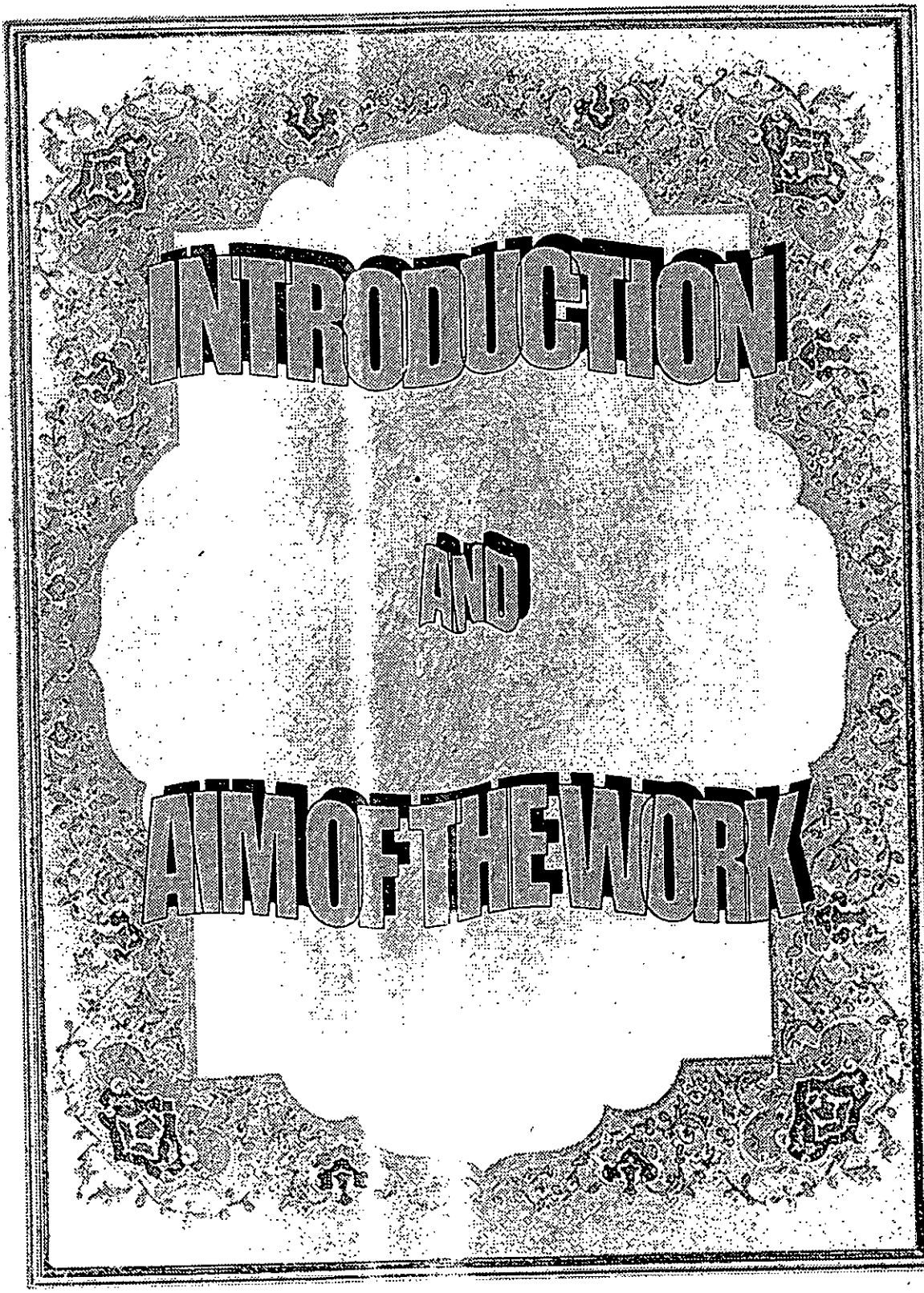
CRP	*C-reactive protein*
IL-6	*Interleukin-6*
NSAIDs	*Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs*
NMDA	*N-methyl D aspartate*
HPA	*Hypothalamo-pituitary axis*
CRH	*Corticotrophic releasing hormone*
ACTH	*Adrenocorticotrophic hormone*
IL-1	*Interleukin-1*
TNF	*Tumour necrosing factor*
Min	*Minute*
Hr	*Hour*
cAMP	*Cyclic adenosine monophosphate*
kg	*Kilogram*
IL-8	*Interleukin-8*
IT	*Intrathecal*
CSF	*Cerebrospinal fluid*
PCA	*Patient controlled analgesia*
MAP	*Mean arterial pressure*
Hs-CRP	*High sensitivity C-reactive protein*
SAA	*Serum amyloid-A*
CAD	*Coronary artery disease*
AMI	*Acute myocardial infarction*
ECG	*Electrocardiogram*
MI	*Myocardial infarction*
HDL	*High density lipoprotein-cholesterol*
CARE	*Cholesterol and recurrent events investigators*
CSE	*Combined spinal epidural*
SBP	*Systolic blood pressure*
DBP	*Diastolic blood pressure*
IV	*Intravenous*
IM	*Intramuscular*
PACU	*Post-anesthesia care unit*
VRS	*Verbal rating score*
ELISA	*Enzyme linked immuno-sorbant assay*
SED	*Standerd error of mean*
G1	*Group 1*
G2	*Group 2*


INTRODUCTION
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The geriatric population is unique for its non homogenecity, The physical and medical heterogenicity increase with advancing age *(Oskvig, 1999)*. About 25% of surgical patients are aged >65 years, half of those will undergo surgery in the remainder of their life time *(Shipton 1983)*.

As the occurrence of fracture femur in the elderly is increasing, 17% of the population aged more than 85 years old was treated from fracture femur in 1905, this increased to become 40% in 1987 and it is projected that in 2011 the proportion will be 65% *(Rockwood et al., 1990)*. Fracture of the upper femur is a common injury in elderly. Elderly patients undergoing hip arthroplasty may have high perioperative morbidity and mortality *(Seagroat et al., 1991)*.

Risk of dying within 12 months is about 10% in patients aged 60-90 years, increasing to 50% in the group over 90 years old and the mortality in the elderly mostly occurs in the first 6 months after surgery *(cooper, 1997)*.

There is a relationship between the inflammatory response measured by IL-6 and CRP and the number of postoperative days before the patients could walk 10 and 15 meter independently *(Carli and mayo, 2001)*.

Afferent neuronal stimuli and activation of the autonomic nervous system and other reflexes by pain may serve as a major release mechanism of the endocrine, metabolic responses and thus contribute to various organ dysfunctions. Therefore pain relief may