

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية







شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالإصل

ULTRASTRUCTURAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF CHRONIC ETHANOL ADMINISTRATION ON THE MYOCARDIUM OF FEMALE RATS AND THEIR OFFSPRING

THESIS

Submitted for partial fulfillment of M.D. Degree in Basic Medical Science (Histology)

B7041

By

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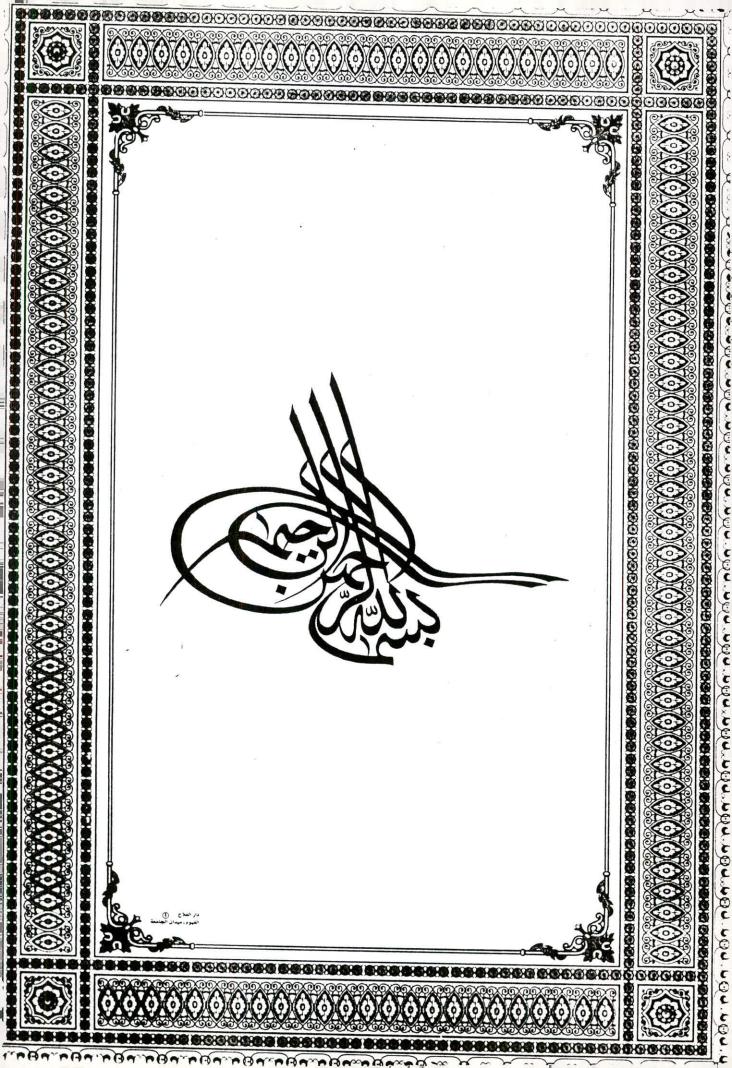
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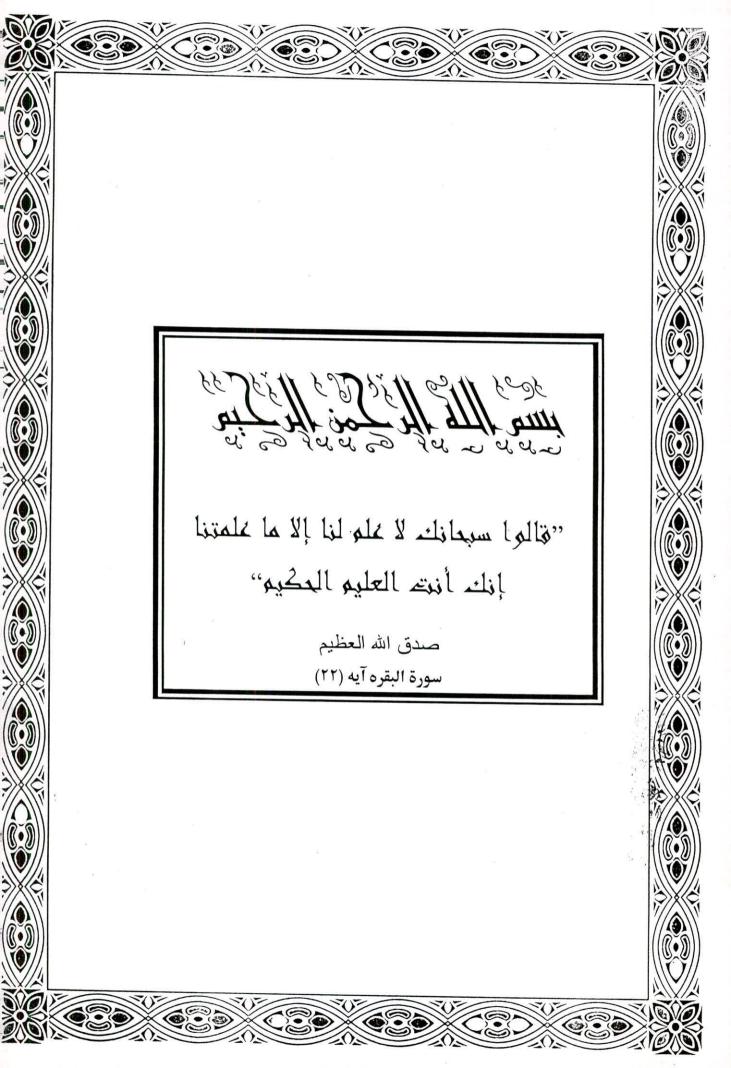
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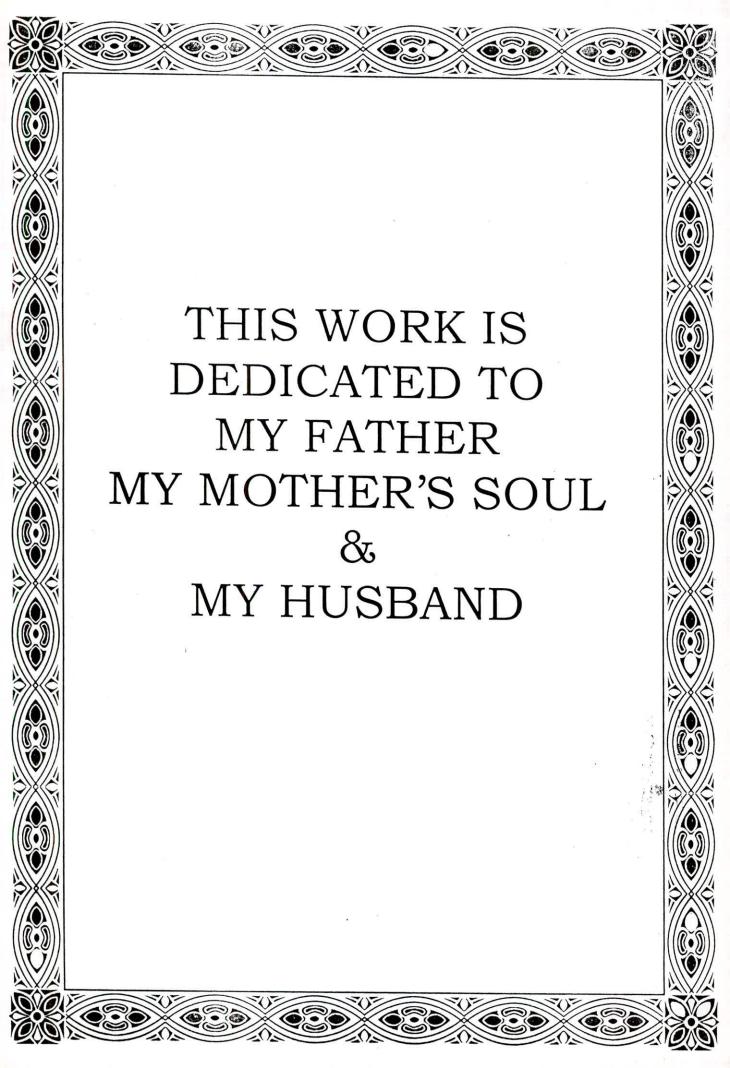
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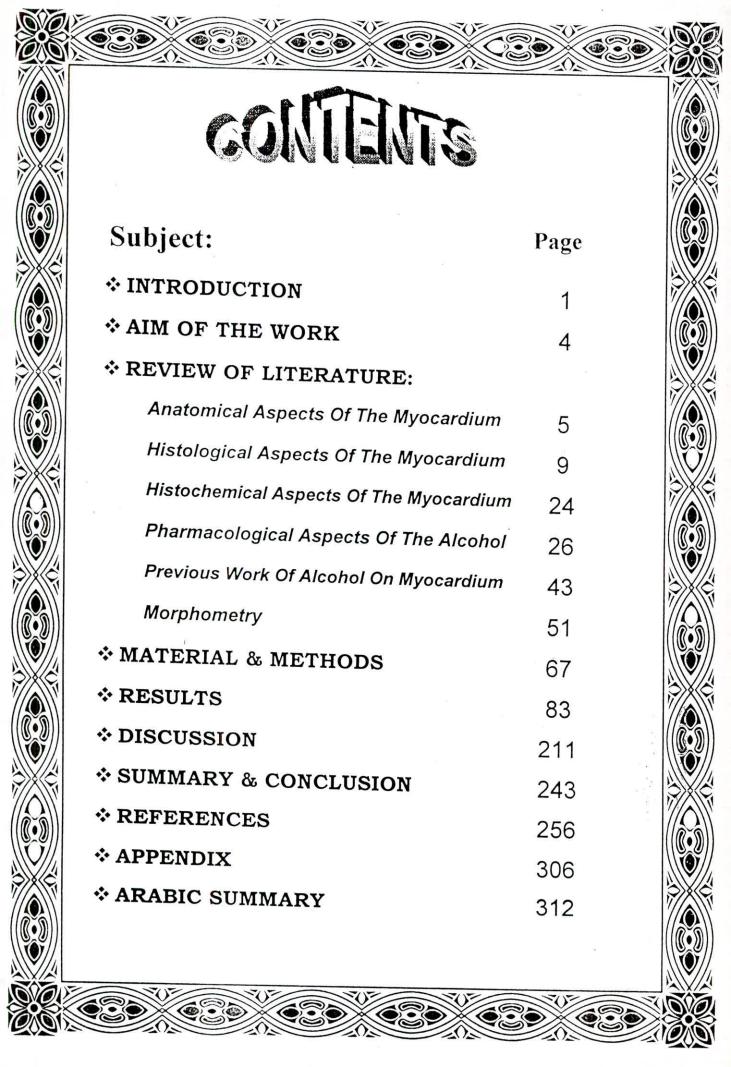
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INTRODUCTION

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Alcoholic beverages have been used since the dawn of history. In the middle ages in Europe, the alchemists believed that the alcohol was the long-sought elixir of life. Alcohol was therefore held to be a remedy for practically all, diseases as indicated by the term whisky (water of life). It is now recognized that the therapeutic value of alcohol is extremely limited and that chronic ingestion of exessive amount of alcohol is a major social and medical problem (*Rubin and Urbano-Marquez, 1994*).

Alcohol abuse is a major medical and public health problem in many societies (*Wrigh*t *and Moore, 1990*).

Alcohol is probably the single most prevalent cause of congestive cardiomyopathy (Silver, 1983).

Chronic alcohol consumption has been implicated as a causative factor in a variety of cardiovascular abnormalities in man such as cardiac fibrosis, coronary capillary disorders, subcellular aberrations, impairment of cardiac contractility, abnormal ventricular function and many others (*Thomas and Morley, 1982*).

Vikhert and associates, (1986) stated that, alcoholic cardiomyopathy may be a cause of death among the most productive age groups (men before age of 50).