

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING AN EMERGENCY ROOM TEST

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment
For master degree in Internal Medicine

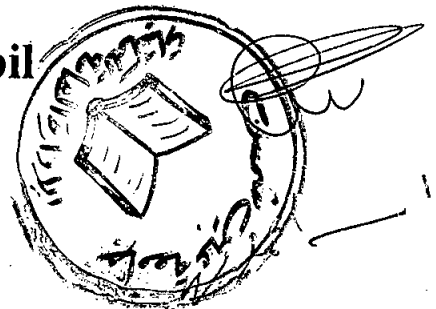


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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track every detail, from small expenses to major investments.

2. The second section addresses the challenges of data management in a rapidly changing environment. It notes that as the volume of data increases, the complexity of managing it also grows. The author argues that organizations must invest in advanced technologies and skilled personnel to effectively handle this information. This includes not only storage but also the ability to analyze and interpret the data for strategic decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of leadership in fostering a culture of innovation and risk-taking. It states that leaders must encourage their teams to think creatively and explore new possibilities, even if it means taking calculated risks. The text provides examples of successful companies that have thrived by embracing change and innovation, highlighting the importance of a supportive and flexible organizational structure.

4. The final section discusses the importance of continuous learning and development for all employees. It suggests that organizations should provide regular training and opportunities for professional growth. This not only helps in keeping the workforce up-to-date with the latest industry trends but also in improving overall productivity and morale. The author concludes by emphasizing that a commitment to learning is a key factor in long-term success.

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Introduction and Aim of work



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING AN EMERGENCY ROOM TEST

Introduction:-

Upper gastrointestinal bleeding is considered to be one of the most common major emergencies in clinical practice. It is a common presentation of various lesions of the esophagus, stomach, and the duodenum. The incidence of the wide variety of lesions causing bleeding varies from one country to another. In Egypt, different figures have been reported for the incidence of the bleeding esophageal varices as a cause of upper gastrointestinal bleeding, it was 51.6% by Zakaria et al., 1987, however, in Britain, it was reported to be 27% by Jones and 3% by Naish (*Jones and Naish, 1984*).

Bleeding duodenal ulcers were seen on the top of the list in Western countries, 33.5% by Jones and 50% by Naish (*Jones and Naish, 1984*). The incidence is less in Egypt 15.5% by Zakaria et al., 1987. This difference between the Egyptian, European, and the American results is attributed to many facts, e.g., ethnic, social, schistosomiasis, pollution and medications.

Red juices as well as acute alcohol intoxication with red wine, can result in red vomit. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), readily reacts with fresh blood in a clearly identifiable way. This occurs, via the reaction between hemoglobin peroxidase enzymes and hydrogen peroxide using various dilutions of blood and hydrogen peroxide. Blood mixed with hydrogen peroxide results in an effervescent white/pink reaction (*Alves et al., 2001*)

By this reaction between blood and hydrogen peroxide, the nasogastric aspirate of patients presenting to the emergency room with upper gastrointestinal bleeding on nasogastric intubation, were tested using a 1:1 and 1:10 dilution of nasogastric aspirate to hydrogen peroxide, by a quick, cheap, reliable method, and this can facilitate early endoscopy and emergency intervention when necessary (*Alves et al., 2001*).

Aim of the work:-

The aim of our study is testing nasogastric aspirate of patients with red vomit, provisionally diagnosed as upper gastrointestinal bleeding in the emergency room using hydrogen peroxide, to identify patients with active bleeding, due to upper