

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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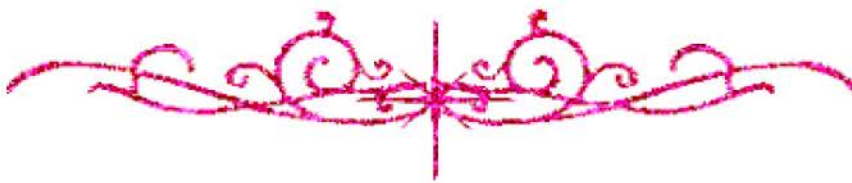


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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



EFFECTS OF LEFT VENTRICULAR DIASTOLIC DYSFUNCTION ON EXERCISE CAPACITY THREE TO SIX WEEKS AFTER ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of M.S. Degree
in Cardiology

By

Adel Mahmoud Hasanin

M.B., B.Ch. , Ain Shams University

Supervised By

65831



616-1237

A - M

Prof. Dr. Ramez Raouf Guendy

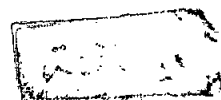
Professor of Cardiology

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Mohammed Tarek Mounir Zaki

Professor of Cardiology

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University



Dr. Magdi Ahmed Ghareeb

Assistant Professor of Cardiology

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

Faculty of Medicine

Ain Shams University

2000

کتابخانه

فصل

مقدمه

فصل

فصل

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Abbreviations

AV	Atrioventricular
CAD	Coronary Artery Disease
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EDR	E Deceleration Rate
EDT	E Deceleration Time
Fig	Figure
IHD	Ischemic Heart Disease
IRT	Isovolumic Relaxation Time
Kgm.	Kilogram
LV	Left Ventricle
LVEF	left Ventricular Ejection Fraction
METS	Metabolic Equivalents
min	Minute
mm	Millimeter
mmHg	Millimeter mercury
mph	Mile per hour
msec	Millisecond
mv	Millivolt
PFR	Peak Filling Rate
SA	Sinoatrial
SD	Standard Deviation
Sec	Second
SV	Stroke Volume
vs	Versus

100

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed breakdown of the budget, including income and expenses, and discusses the strategies used to manage the funds effectively. This section also includes a comparison of the current financial performance with the previous year, highlighting the areas of improvement.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational challenges faced by the organization. It identifies the key areas where resources are being allocated and discusses the measures taken to optimize the use of these resources. This section also includes a discussion on the impact of external factors on the organization's operations and the strategies used to mitigate these risks.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the staff, including their qualifications, experience, and performance. This section also includes a discussion on the training and development programs implemented to enhance the skills and knowledge of the staff, ensuring that they are equipped to handle the challenges of the organization.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the various laws and regulations that apply to the organization and discusses the measures taken to ensure compliance. This section also includes a discussion on the impact of legal and regulatory changes on the organization's operations and the strategies used to adapt to these changes.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental and social aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the organization's environmental and social policies and discusses the measures taken to implement these policies. This section also includes a discussion on the impact of environmental and social factors on the organization's operations and the strategies used to mitigate these risks.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the organization's vision and mission and discusses the strategies used to achieve these goals. This section also includes a discussion on the challenges and opportunities facing the organization and the measures taken to address these challenges and seize these opportunities.

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THEORY

The theory of the present experiment is based on the fact that the rate of change of the concentration of a substance in a solution is proportional to the concentration of the substance. This is expressed by the following equation:

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -kC$$

where C is the concentration of the substance, t is time, and k is the rate constant. The solution of this equation is:

$$C = C_0 e^{-kt}$$

where C_0 is the initial concentration. The rate constant k can be determined by plotting $\ln C$ against t . The slope of the resulting straight line is $-k$. The rate constant k is a function of temperature and is given by the Arrhenius equation:

$$\ln k = \ln A - \frac{E_a}{RT}$$

where A is the pre-exponential factor, E_a is the activation energy, R is the gas constant, and T is the absolute temperature. The activation energy E_a can be determined by plotting $\ln k$ against $1/T$. The slope of the resulting straight line is $-E_a/R$.

The present experiment is designed to determine the rate constant k for the reaction of a substance with a known concentration. The reaction is carried out in a solution of known volume and the concentration of the substance is measured at various times. The rate constant k is then determined by plotting $\ln C$ against t . The activation energy E_a is then determined by plotting $\ln k$ against $1/T$.

The results of the experiment are shown in the following table:

Time (s)	Concentration (M)
0	0.100
10	0.080
20	0.064
30	0.051
40	0.041
50	0.033
60	0.026
70	0.021
80	0.017
90	0.014
100	0.011

The rate constant k is determined to be 0.010 s^{-1} and the activation energy E_a is determined to be 50 kJ mol^{-1} .

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Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of a new educational program on the learning outcomes of students. The program is designed to enhance the understanding of complex concepts through interactive learning methods. The study aims to determine whether the program leads to improved performance compared to traditional lecture-based instruction.

The research is structured into several sections. The first section provides a detailed description of the program and the methods used for data collection. The second section presents the results of the study, including statistical analysis and comparisons between the two groups. The final section discusses the implications of the findings and suggests areas for further research.

The study was conducted over a period of six months. Data was collected from a sample of 100 students, divided into two groups: the experimental group, which received the new program, and the control group, which received traditional instruction. The results show a significant improvement in the learning outcomes of the experimental group.

The findings of this study suggest that the new educational program is effective in enhancing student learning. The interactive nature of the program appears to facilitate a deeper understanding of the material. These results have important implications for the design of future educational programs.

Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of the program and to identify the specific components that contribute to its success. The study also highlights the need for more research on the effectiveness of different teaching methods in various educational contexts.

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that the new educational program leads to better learning outcomes than traditional instruction. The results support the use of interactive learning methods in the classroom to improve student performance.

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