

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



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STUDY OF HYPERCOAGULABLE STATE IN HIGH AND LOW PARITY NORMALLY PREGNANT WOMEN

B1EY.7

Thesis

*Submitted for partial fulfillment of M.Sc. Degree
In CLINICAL PATHOLOGY*

By

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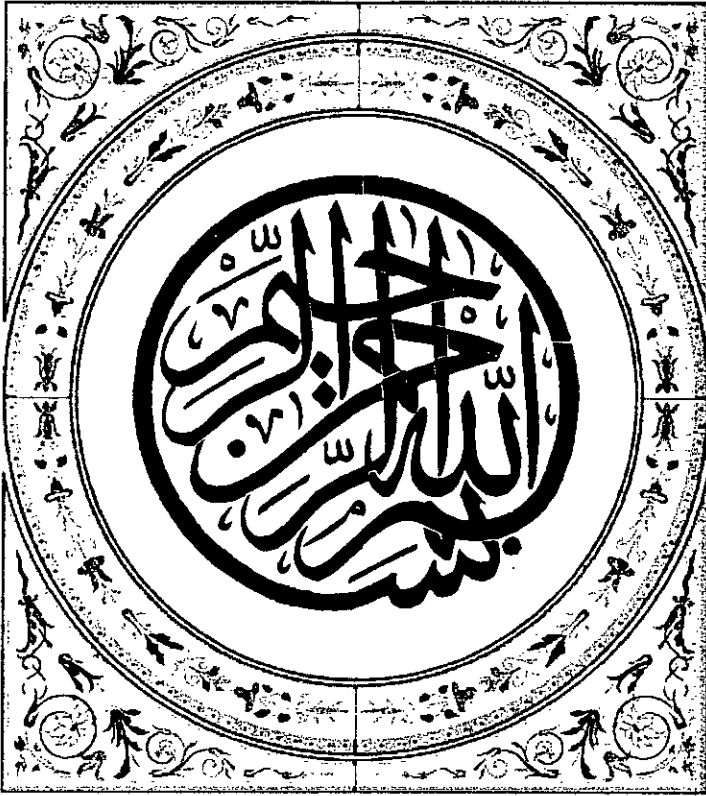
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**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
TANTA UNIVERSITY
2003**



قَالَ لَوْ سَبَّحْتَ بِكُلِّ نَمَلٍ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ لَأَعْلَمْتُ لَنَا آيَاتِهِ
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ



**To my
Beloved
Family**

Acknowledgement

First, thanks are all to **GOD** for blessing me this work until it has reached its end, as a little part of his generous help throughout my life.

I am greatly indebted to my supervisors for their advice, cooperation, support and encouragement throughout the preparation of the work.

I wish to express my deep gratitude and profound appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Nagwa Mansour**, Professor of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, for her continuous encouragement, endless support and precious advice. Her friendly attitude has been my inspiration during the preparation of this work. I wish she was not exhausted so much during this work.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ismail**, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, for his kind supervision, continuous encouragement and unlimited support..

I would like to express my deepest thanks and gratitude to **Dr. Amal Helmy A. Mostafa**, Lecturer of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, for her great support and tremendous effort she has done in the meticulous revision of the whole work.

Eman

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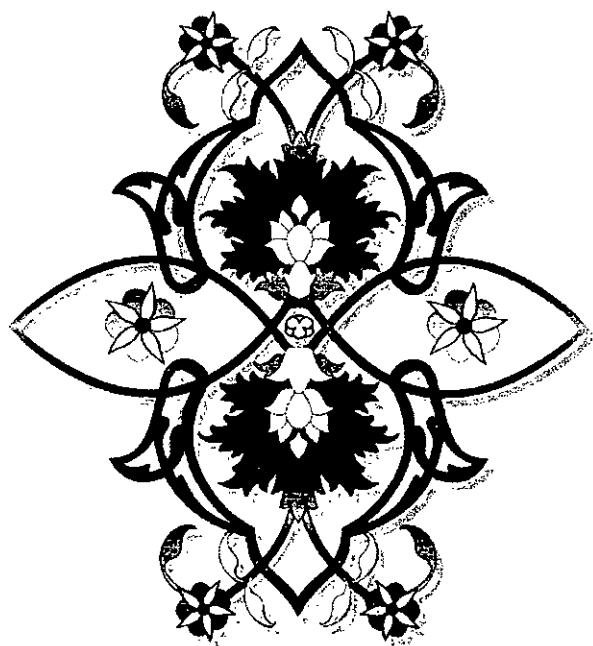
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<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>Total Expression</i>
PT	Prothrombin time
PTT	Partial thrombolasin time
AT III	Antithrombin III
TAT III	Thombin antithrombin III
FDPs	Fibrin degradation products
DVT	Deep vein thrombosis
PAI	Plasminogen activator inhibitor

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Normal pregnancy is associated with major changes in all aspects of hemostasis (increasing concentration of most clotting factors, decreasing in the natural anticoagulants, and reducing fibrinolytic activity) So that as pregnancy progresses and during the puerperium the overall balance is towards apparent hypercoagulability (Clark P et al; 1998).

Thrombophilic defects can be inherited, acquired or complex (the result of environmental influences, such as diet or other lifestyle factors interacting with the genetic background (Isobel; 2000)

Hypercoagulability appears to be an important feature in the pathogenesis of many of the complications of pregnancy including venous thromboembolism, pre-eclampsia, intrauterine growth retardation and fetal loss (Isobel, 2000).

Venous thromboembolism remains the major cause of maternal mortality and morbidity in the developing world (Toglia M R et al ;1996). When compared with a control population in the same age group, risk of venous thromboembolism associated with pregnancy appear to be approximately 10 times higher (McCool et al, 2001).

Without any prophylactic treatment, the risk of recurrent thrombosis in subsequent pregnancies has been estimated to increase up to 20 % in the patients (Thomas B et al, 2001).