سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

سامية محمد مصطفى

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

GASTRODUODENAL LESIONS AMONG PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS HARBOURING CYTOMEGALOVIRUS AND HELICOBACTER PYLORI

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of M.D. Degree

In

"Tropical Medicine & Hygiene"

By

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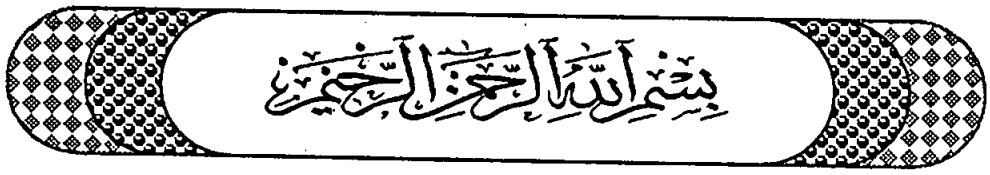

﴿ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلاَّ مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴾

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CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations

ACV	:	Acyclovir.
AIDS	:	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
ALT	:	Alanine aminotransferase.
APC	:	Antigen presenting cell.
Ara	:	Adenine arabinoside.
AST	:	Aspartate aminotransferase.
BAL	:	Bronchoalveolar lavage.
BM	:	Bone marrow.
BMT	:	Bone marrow transplantation.
CD3	:	Total T lymphocytes.
CD4	:	Helper T lmphocytes.
CD8	:	Suppressor/cytotoxic T lmphocytes.
CID	:	Cytomegaloinclusion bodies.
CLD	:	Chronic liver disease.
CLO	:	Campylobacter like organism
CNS	:	Central nervous system.
CTL	:	Cytotoxic T lymphocytes.
DN	:	Deoxyribonucleic acid.
DU	:	Duodenal ulcer.
EBV	:	Ebstein Barr virus.
EDTA	:	Ethylene diethyl tetra acetic acid.
EHV	:	Equine herpes virus.
EIA	:	Enzyme immunoassay.
ELISA	:	Enzyme linked immunoassay.
EOD	:	End organ disease.
Fc	:	Fraction complement biding site.
GC	:	Guanine + cytosine.
GCV	:	Ganciclovir.
GI	:	Gastrointestinal.
GU	:	Gastric ulcer.

GVHD	:	Graft versus host disease.
H. pylori	:	Helicobacter pylori
HAART	:	Highly active antiretroviral therapy.
Hbsag	:	Hepatitis B surface antigen.
HBV	:	Hepatitis B virus.
HCC	:	Hepatocellular carcinoma.
HCMV	:	Human cytomegalovirus.
HCV	:	Hepatitis C virus.
HIDA	:	Hepatic iminodiacetic acid.
HIV	:	Human immunodeficiency virus.
HLA	:	Human leukocytic antigen.
Hp	:	Helicobacter pylori
HPMPC	:	Hydroxyphosphonyl methoxypropylcytosine.
HSV	:	Herpes simplex virus.
IE	:	Immediate early.
IFA	:	Indirect fluorescent antibody.
IgG	:	Immunoglobulin G.
IgM	:	Immunoglobulin M.
IL	:	Interleukin.
INF	:	Interferon.
IR	:	Immuno-reactive.
IR	:	Internal repeat.
IVIG	:	Intravenous immunoglobulin.
LPS	:	Lipopolysaccharide
MALT	:	Mucosa associated lymphoid tissue
MCL	:	Mid. clavicular line.
MHC	:	Major histocompatibility complex.
ML	:	Middle line.
NF	:	Nuclear factor.
NK	:	Natural killer.
NSAIDs	:	Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
NUD	:	Non ulcer dyspepsia
OKT3	:	Total T cell.
OKT4	:	T helper inducer.

OKT8	:	T suppressor cytotoxic.
PCR	:	Polymerase chain reaction.
PHG	:	Portal hypertensive gastropathy.
PML	:	polymorph nuclear leukocytes.
Pp	:	Purified protein.
PRV	:	Pseudorabies virus.
RUT	:	Rapid urease test.
SHF	:	Schistosomal hepatic fibrosis.
TCR	:	T cell receptor.
TGF	:	Transforming growth factor.
TNF	:	Tumour necrosis factor.
TR	:	Terminal repeat.
TT	:	Triple therapy.
UBT	:	Urea breath test.
UL	:	Unit long.
US	:	Ultrasonography.
Us	:	Unit short.
VZV	:	Varricella zoster virus.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

The cytomegaloviruses are a distinct subgroup of herpes viruses that are widely distributed in nature, share common growth characteristics and have a cytopathology involving characteristic nuclear as well as cytoplasmic inclusions *[Alford and Britt, 1996].*

They were generally known as salivary gland viruses until the common name, cytomegalovirus (CMV) was proposed by *Weller and associates* in 1960, to reflect the virus induced cytopathic effects and the virus's role in congenitally aquired cytomegalic inclusion disease.

The importance of human CMV as a pathogen has increased over the last two decades as immunosuppressive post-transplant therapies. as well as aquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other immunodeficiency states, have become prominent medical concerns. These conditions predispose individuals to primary CMV infection or to reactivation of latent infection resulting in fulminant, life threatening acute disease *[Alford and Britt, 1996].*

Classification:

The members of the family herpesviridae have been classified into three subfamilies the alpha herpesvirinae, beta herpesvirinae and gamma herpes virinae on the basis of biologic properties *[Matthews, 1982].*

The viruses have been classified into genera on the basis of the sequence arrangement in the viral genomes and serologic reactivity of gene products *[Roizman et al., 1981].*

I- Alpha-herpesvirinae:

The members of this subfamily are classified on the basis of variable host range, relatively short reproductive cycle, rapid spread in culture,efficient

destruction of infected cells, and capacity to establish latent infections primarily but not exclusively in ganglia. This subfamily contains the genera simplex viruses (HSV_1, HSV_2) and varicella zoster virus (VZ) *[Murphy, 1989],* Equine herpesvirus (EHV1) and pseudorabies (PRV) *[Levy, 1997].*

II- Beta herpesvirinae:

A non exclusive characteristic of members of this subfamily is a restricted host range. The reproductive cycle is long, and the infection progress slowly in culture. The infected cells frequently become enlarged (cytomegalia), and carrier cultures are readily established. The virus can be maintained in latent form in secretory glands, lymphoreticular cells, kidneys and other tissues. This subfamily contains genera (CMV) *[Alford and Britt, 1996].* New human herpesviruses HHV6 and HHV7 associated with febrile illnesses and childhood disease*[Levy, 1997].*

III- Gamma herpesvirinae:

In vitro all members replicate in lymphoblastoid cells, and some also cause lytic infections in some types of epithelioid and fibroblastic cells. Viruses in this group are specific for either T or B lymphocytes. In the lymphocytes, infection is frequently arrested at either a prelytic or a lytic stage, but without production of infectious progeny. Latent viruses is frequently demonstrated in lymphoid tissue. This subfamily contains the genera lymphocryptovirus Ebstein Barr virus (EBV) *[Alford and Britt, 1996].*

Virion structure:

Human CMV has a virion structure typical of herpesviruses and carry a large double stranded DNA core, an icosahedral capsid and surrounded by a lipid bilayer envelope *[Jawetz et al., 1989].* Mature virion range in size from 150-200 nm making it one of the largest member of the human herpes family.