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

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

سامية محمد مصطفى

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

Study of Pancreatic Functions in Protein Energy Malnutrition In Children

Thesis
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The
Master Degree In Pediatrics

by

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(M.B.B.ch.)

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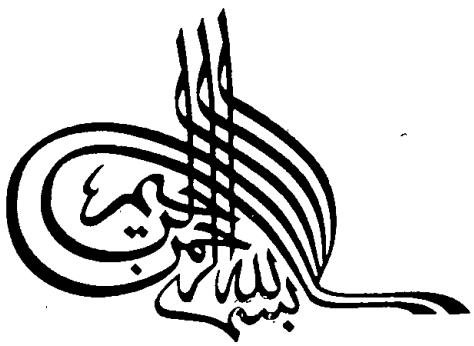

" وقل ربى زدنى علمًا "

صـــــــدق الله العظيم

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Protein - Energy Malnutrition (PEM) has a profound effect on both the structure and function of the exocrine pancreas (Pitchumoni, 1973). Structural and histological studies of the exocrine pancreas in infants and children with malnutrition have revealed extreme acinar cell atrophy, marked diminution in the number of zymogen granules, cell vacuolization, occasional epithelial metaplasia, and cystic dilation of the ducts. A definite increase in fibrosis, varying from minimal fibrosis to total organ replacement, has been observed in individuals with prolonged malnutrition (Bras et al., 1957).

The pancreatic enzymes diminished, Then disappeared sequentially with lipase the first to be affected, followed by trypsin, Chemotrypsin, and amylase (Peter et al., 1995).

Malnutrition is characterized by decreased fasting blood glucose levels despite below-normal insulin levels (Heard, 1978).

The cause of the fasting hypoglycemia has not been identified, but certain peculiar metabolic features of malnutrition suggests that the hormonal regulation of glucose homeostasis may be altered (Rao, 1995).

The Role of glucagon in the metabolic adaptation to fasting and starvation has been studied extensively (Fouchereau et al., 1976) however chronic, malnutrition needs to be clearly distinguished from studies of acute nutritional deprivation.

AIM OF THE WORK:

The present study will be undertaken to determine the level of available pancreatic enzymes (eg. Lipase, amylase) insulin and glucagon in uncomplicated and complicated malnourished children to detect the frequency with which pancreatic dysfunction occurs and the duration of malnutrition required to produce this effect.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE