



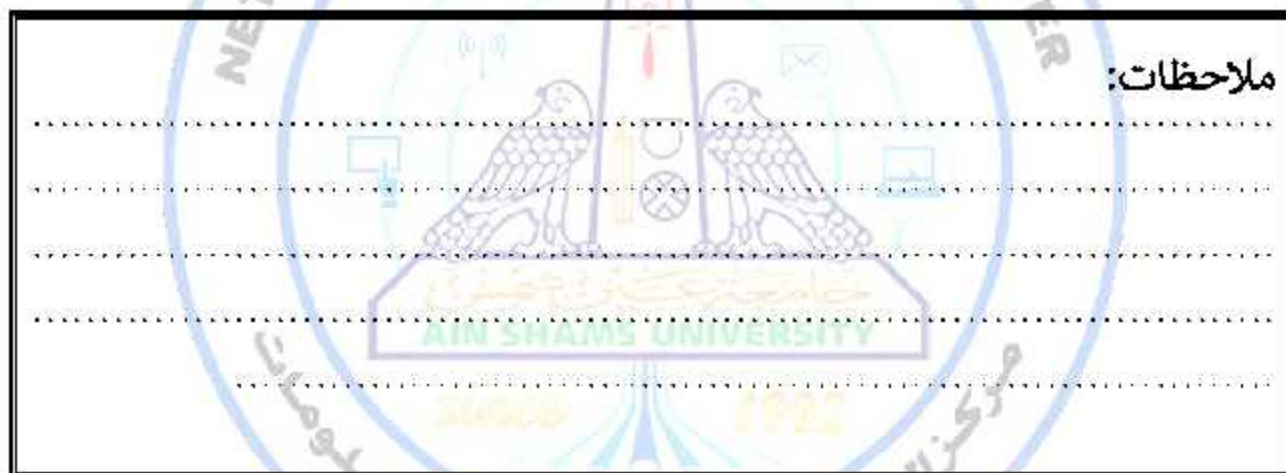
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تم رفع هذه الرسالة بواسطة / سنوي محمود عقل

بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى

مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

ملاحظات:





Correlation between Primary Knee Osteoarthritis and Metabolic Syndrome among Egyptian Patients

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سَبِّحْكَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AC	Articular cartilage
ACEIs	Angiotensin receptor blockers and converting enzyme inhibitors
ACL.....	Anterior Cruciate Ligament
ADAMTS	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs
ALT.....	Alanine aminotransferase
AMPK.....	AMP-activated protein kinase
AP	Anteroposterior
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
BA	Betamethasone Acetate
BMI.....	Body mass index
BML.....	Bone marrow lesions
BSP	Beta-methasone Sodium Phosphate
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CBC	Complete blood count
CCL5.....	Chemokine ligand 5
COX-2	Cyclooxygenase-2
CR.....	Conventional Radiology
CRP.....	C-reactive protein
CS	Corticoids
CVD	Cardiovascular diseases
DM	Diabetes mellitus
DMM.....	Destabilization of the medial meniscus
DNA.....	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPP.....	Diabetes Prevention Program
DPP4.....	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4
ECM.....	Extracellular matrix

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
EGIR.....	European Group for the Study of Insulin Resistance 1999
ESCEO	Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis
ESR.....	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FFAs	Free fatty acids
FGFs.....	Fibroblast growth factors
GAG	Glycosaminoglycan
GHSR-1a	GH secretagogue receptor 1a
GLP-1	Glucagon-like-peptide 1
GLUT-1	Glucose transporters
HAQ.....	Health assessment questionnaire
HAQ-DI	Health Assessment Questionnaire-Disability Index
HDL.....	High-density lipoprotein
HIF2 α	Hypoxia-inducible factor 2 α ()
HLA	Human leukocyte antigen
HMW	High molecular weight
HOMA-IR	Homeostasis Model Assessment-Insulin Resistance
HPLC.....	High-performance liquid chromatography
IDF.....	International Diabetes Federation
IGFs.....	Insulin-like growth factors
IGT.....	Impaired glucose tolerance
IL	Interleukin
IPFP.....	Infrapatellar fat pad
IR	Immediate Release

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
IRS.....	Insulin receptor substrate
K-L.....	Kellgren and Lawrence
KOA.....	Knee OA
LAR.....	Leptin/adiponectin ratio
LDL.....	Low-density lipoprotein
LKB4	Leukotrienes
MA	Methylprednisolone Acetate
MCP-1.....	Monocyte chemoattractant protein 1
MetS	Metabolic syndrome
MMP	Matrix metalloproteinases
MRC.....	Mitochondrial electron transport chain
MRI.....	Magnetic Reasonant Imaging
MT	Meniscal tear
MTP	Metatarsophalangeal
NAFLD	Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
NAMPT	Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase
NCEP	National Cholesterol Education Program
ncRNA	Non-coding RNA
NF κ B	Nuclear factor kappa B
NGF	Nerve growth factor
NHANES.....	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
NO	Nitric oxide
NOS2.....	Nitric oxide synthase
NPY	Neuropeptide Y
NSAIDs	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
OA.....	Osteoarthritis
OxLDL.....	Oxidized LDL

List of Abbreviations Cont...

Abb.	Full term
PGE2	Prostaglandin E2
PKC	Protein Kinase C
PMN	Polymorphonuclear
PON-1	Paraoxonase-1
PRP	Platelet rich plasma
PUFAs	Polyunsaturated fatty acids
RAS	Renin-angiotensin system
RF	Rheumatoid Factor
ROS	Reactive oxygen species
SFA	Saturated fatty acids
SGLT2	Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2
T2DM	Type 2 diabetes mellitus
TA	Triamcinolone Acetate
TGF β	Transforming growth factor- β
TGs	Triglycerides
TH	Triamcinolone Hexacetonide
TNF	Tumor Necrosis Factor
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor alpha
US	Ultrasound
VEGF	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor
VLDL	Very-low-density lipoprotein
WBC	White Blood Cell
WC	Waist circumference
WHO	World Health Organization
WOMAC	Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index

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INTRODUCTION

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a chronic, debilitating joint disease characterized by degenerative changes in the bones, cartilage, menisci, ligaments, and synovial tissues and is therefore considered a disease of the whole joint (*Wick et al., 2014*).

Metabolic syndrome is defined as presence of any three components out of five, i.e., high waist circumference (in males ≥ 94 cm, in females ≥ 80 cm), Raised triglycerides: ≥ 150 mg/dl (1.7 mmol/l) or history of specific treatment for this lipid abnormality, low HDL (< 40 mg/dl (1.03 mmol/l) in males and < 50 mg/dl (1.29 mmol/l) in females or lipid-lowering medication), hypertension ($\geq 130/85$ mmHg or treatment for hypertension), Raised Fasting plasma glucose: (≥ 100 mg/dl or previously diagnosed type 2 DM (*Alberti et al., 2009*).

Knee is the largest synovial joint in humans; it is composed by osseous structures (distal femur, proximal tibia, and patella), cartilage (meniscus and hyaline cartilage), ligaments and a synovial membrane. The latter is in charge of the production of the synovial fluid, which provides lubrication and nutrients to the avascular cartilage (*Sharma et al., 2017*).

Metabolic syndrome may affect the occurrence of OA through low-grade inflammation, by altering the microvasculature of subchondral bone, or by causing neuromuscular impairment (*Richards et al., 2016*).

Metabolites characteristics including energy metabolism and lipid and carbohydrate metabolism in the OA patients' synovial tissue cultures were significantly decreased compared with those with little or no evidence of the disease (**Zhang *et al.*, 2015**).

Recent epidemiological and clinical data have highlighted that a metabolic syndrome (MetS) rather than obesity itself has the greatest impact on the initiation and severity of OA (**Haugen *et al.*, 2011**).

Beyond the role of common pathogenic mechanisms for metabolic diseases and osteoarthritis (i.e., low-grade inflammation and oxidative stress), metabolic diseases have a direct systemic effect on joints. In addition to the impact of weight, obesity-associated inflammation is associated with osteoarthritis severity and may modulate osteoarthritis progression (**Courties *et al.*, 2017**).

In OA, the synovial fluid has been found to contain multiple inflammatory mediators including plasma proteins (C-reactive protein, proposed as a marker for development and progression of OA), prostaglandins (PGE₂), leukotrienes (LKB₄), cytokines (TNF, IL1 β , IL6, IL15, IL17, IL18, IL21), growth factors (TGF β , FGFs, VEGF, NGF), nitric oxide, and complement components (**Robinson *et al.*, 2016**).

The role of inflammation is not well-understood and there is an ongoing debate to determine if the inflammatory reaction triggers the OA changes, or instead, the inflammation is secondary to the OA changes (*Ayhan et al., 2014*).