

سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



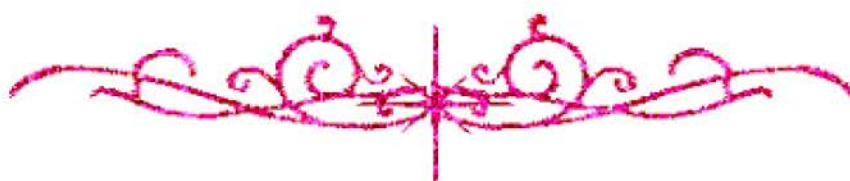
سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



Role of Apheresis in Different Hematological and Autoimmune Disorders

Thesis

**Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of M.D. Degree in
Laboratory Hematology**

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

{ قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك

أنت العليم الحكيم }

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة آية (٢٢)

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Introduction

Transfusion medicine has a broad-based constituency and includes blood collection facilities, hospital-based transfusion services, research laboratories, and commercial sector. Recent evolution of laboratories in specialized areas such as hematopoietic progenitor cell and therapeutic apheresis, transplantation biology, and cord blood cryo-preservation illustrates the advantages of centralized resources under the supervision of transfusion medicine (*Goodnough, 1999*). A hemapheresis unit is an absolute necessity for a medium-sized hospital even if only therapeutic procedures are carried out (*Valbonesi et al., 1993*).

The goals of blood center apheresis programs are to provide the best quality products and services to the donors and patients (*Kuriyan and Opalka, 1995*). Component collection was the primary application of apheresis equipment to cover the new demands placed on the blood banks. But soon it was realized that these machines could also be used therapeutically to treat patients with certain diseases (*Culotta, 1989*).

Recent advances with the development of selective apheresis methods have given extracorporeal therapeutic procedures a new perspective (*Toepfer et al., 1999*). So it is now an increasingly important procedure in the treatment of a variety of conditions (*Sadler et al., 1999*). Therapeutic hemapheresis procedures have been used to treat a large number of

hematological conditions, e.g. hyperleukocytic leukemia, thrombocythemia, sickle cell anemia, disorders associated with pathologic proteins in plasma, etc (*Nusbacher, 1995*) as well as in antibody mediated illnesses (*Waniewski and Prikrylova, 1989*). However, the majority of publications, in this field, are case reports and the controlled studies are few (*Walker et al., 1993*).

Aim of work:

The aim of this study is to evaluate the role of apheresis in different hematological and autoimmune disorders regarding efficiency and side effects of the technique used.

Review of Literature

Chapter 1