

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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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 BACTERIAL INFECTION AND SERUM INTERLEUKIN 8 (IL-8) IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH HAEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES

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Thesis

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"Clinical Pathology"

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رَبَّنَا لَا تَزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ
لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ

صدق الله العظيم
(آل عمران ٨٨)

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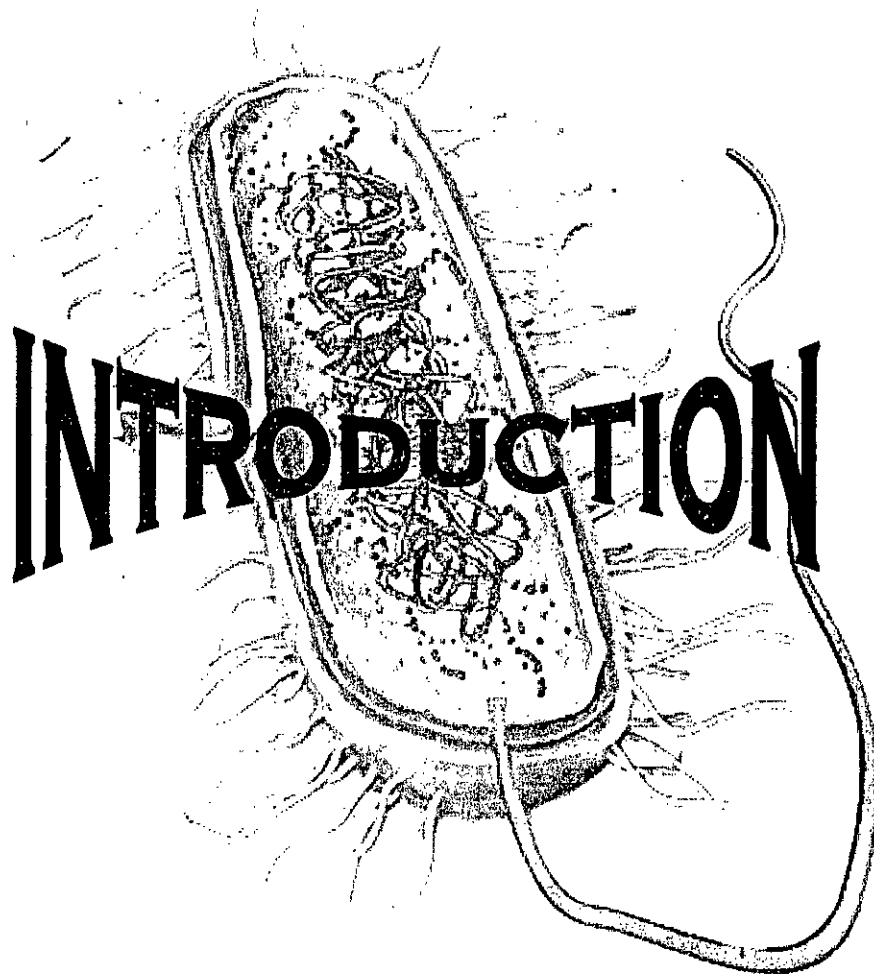
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Abbreviations

Ab	:	Antibodies
ABL	:	Abelson
API	:	Analytical profile Index
BCR	:	Break cluster region
CD	:	Cluster of differentiation
CyIg	:	Cytoplasmic immunoglobulin
E. coli	:	Escherichia coli
E.S.R	:	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
G.N.B.	:	gram negative bacteremia
G.P.B	:	gram positive bacteremia
Ig	:	Immunoglobulin
IL	:	Interleukin
L.D.H.	:	Lactic dehydrogenase enzyme
MHC	:	Major histocompatibility
NK	:	Natural killer
Ph	:	Philadelphia
RTI	:	Respiratory tract infection
SmIg	:	Surface marker immunoglobulin
Staph.	:	Staphylococcus
Strept	:	Streptococcus
Tc	:	T-cytotoxic
Th	:	T-helper cell
TNF	:	Tissue necrosis factor

INTRODUCTION



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INTRODUCTION

Infections are the major cause of morbidity and mortality in acute leukemic patients (*Jagarlamudi, et al., 2000*). Moreover, bacteremia remain a major cause of morbidity in such patients especially those undergoing treatment for cancer (*Pizzo, 1993*). *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia in haematological patients was reported to be prevalent (*Jugo, et al., 2002*).

Gram negative organisms were the major cause of septic shock in haematological oncology patients with positive blood culture, although they were recovered less frequently than Gram positive cocci (*Aledo, et al., 1998*). Septic shock is a major life threatening complication of bacteremia (*Jacobs, et al., 1990*).

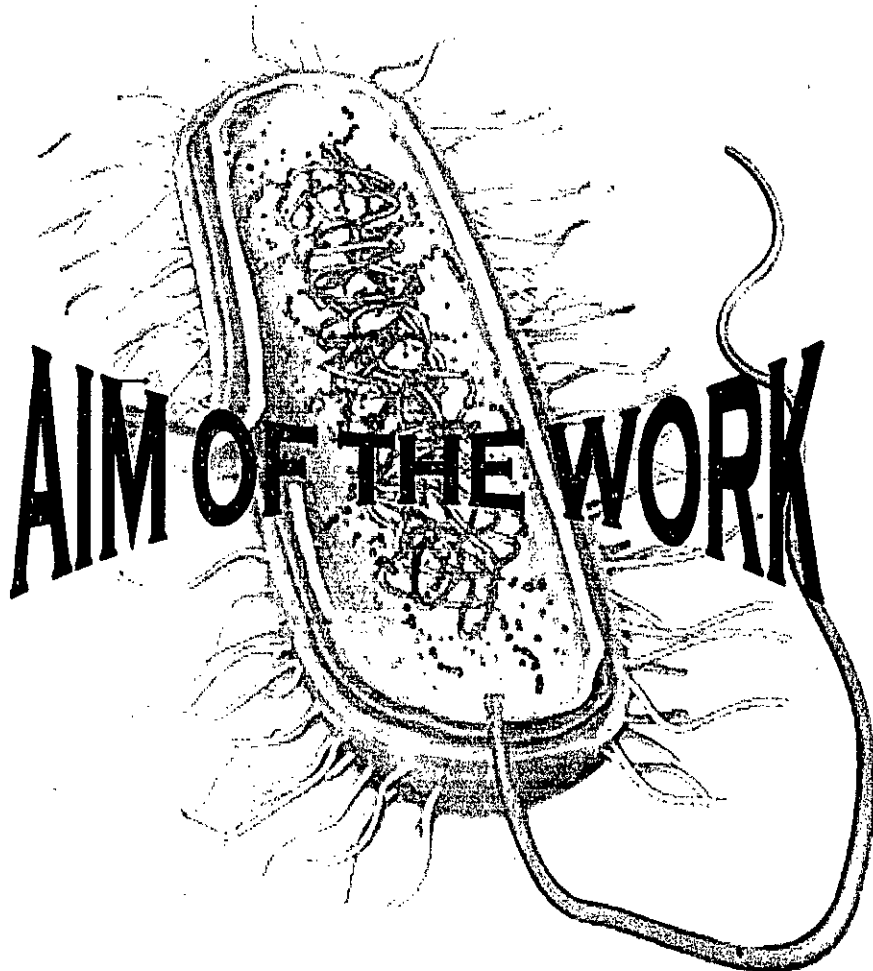
Impaired host defense in haematological neoplasm is reported. Many factors may contribute to decrease resistance including impaired phagocytosis, neutropenia, (*Karle, et al., 1974*), defective production of circulating antibodies and impaired cellular immunity. Moreover, chemotherapy, malnutrition are reported to play a role (*Gentile, et al., 1996*).

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AIM OF THE WORK

Patients with acute leukemia are at high risk for infections. The aim of this study is to identify the type of pathogens that cause infection in patients with haematological malignancy. Moreover, to analyze serum level of interleukin 8 (IL-8) and C-reactive protein to assess the potential value of IL-8 and C-reactive protein for prediction of bacteraemia and infections in such patients.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

