



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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Anti IFI16 Antibodies in Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Their Variation with Infliximab Therapy in Comparison to Other Modalities of Treatment

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Internal Medicine*

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2021

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I feel always indebted to Allah, the Most Kind and Most Merciful.

I'd like to express my respectful thanks and profound gratitude to Prof. Dr. Emad Ahmed Awad, Professor of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University for his keen guidance, kind supervision, valuable advice and continuous encouragement, which made possible the completion of this work.

I am also delighted to express my deepest gratitude and thanks to Prof. Dr. Wessam Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed, Professor of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University, for her kind care, continuous supervision, valuable instructions, constant help and great assistance throughout this work.

I am deeply thankful to Dr. Tari Magdy Aziz George, Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Faculty of Medicine - Ain Shams University, for her great help, active participation and guidance.

I would like to express my hearty thanks to all my family for their support till this work was completed.

Last but not least my sincere thanks and appreciation to all patients participated in this study.

Ebtesam Alaa

List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables.....	5
List of Figures	7
List of Abbreviations.....	9
Introduction	- 1 -
Review of Literature	
📖 Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD).....	7
📖 Anti IFI16	54
📖 Anti IFI 16 in relation to IBD	59
Patients and Methods.....	64
Results.....	67
Discussion	96
Conclusion	107
Recommendations	108
Summary	109
References	115
Arabic Summary	--

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Comparison between UC and CD.....	28
Table (2):	Comparison of diagnosis for ulceratative colitis and crohn disease	30
Table (3):	Extraintestinal manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease	32
Table (4):	Drugs for ulcerative colitis and crohn disease	53
Table (5):	Demographic data & GIT symptoms in total study population.....	67
Table (6):	Clinical symptoms & associated manifestation of total study population	68
Table (7):	Laboratory investigations for total study population.....	69
Table (8):	Laboratory disease severity & activity, treatment & Anti IFI 16 IgG titre for total study population.....	70
Table (9):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding demographic data.....	72
Table (10):	Comparison between clinical symptoms & diagnosis in the 3 study groups	75
Table (11):	Comparison between associated clinical manifestations in the 3 study groups	79
Table (12):	Comparison between laboratory investigations in 3 study groups	82
Table (13):	Comparison between severity score for Crohn's, severity for UC & treatment in 3 groups using test value & Post hoc analysis for severity score for Crohn's.....	86

List of Tables *(Cont...)*

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (14):	Comparison between Anti IFI 16 IgG titre in 3 groups using Test value & Post hoc analysis.....	89
Table (15):	Correlation between anti IFI 16 IgG titre & different clinical parameters in group I patients.....	90
Table (16):	Comparison between Anti IFI 16 IgG titre and laboratory data using Mann Whitney test.....	91
Table (17):	Correlation between anti IFI 16 IgG titre & different clinical parameters in group II patients.....	92
Table (18):	Comparison between Anti IFI 16 IgG titre and laboratory data using Mann Whitney test and Kruskal-Wallis test.....	93
Table (19):	Correlation between anti IFI 16 IgG titre & different clinical parameters in group III patients.....	94
Table (20):	Comparison between Anti IFI 16 IgG titre and clinical data using Mann Whitney test and Kruskal-Wallis test.....	95

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	The cross sectional crypt structure of the large intestine and current UC therapeutic strategies	3
Figure (2):	Erythema nodosum in a patient with Crohn's disease showing the typical deep red nodules.....	34
Figure (3):	Pyoderma gangrenosum in a patient with ulcerative colitis, presenting with a deep ulcer with a sterile central necrosis surrounded by purplish-coloured, indistinct borders.	34
Figure (4):	Anterior uveitis in a patient with Crohn's disease.....	35
Figure (5):	Primary sclerosing cholangitis in a patient with ulcerative colitis with typical irregular bile ducts with multifocal strictures in endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.....	36
Figure (6):	Granulomatous hepatitis in a patient with Crohn's disease.....	37
Figure (7):	CT scan of a patient with Crohn's disease and granulomatous bronchitis	39
Figure (8):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding mean weight.	73
Figure (9):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding pulse.....	73
Figure (10):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding pyrexia.	74
Figure (11):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding bowel movement per day.	76

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (12):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding soft stool over 7 days.	77
Figure (13):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding blood in stool.....	77
Figure (14):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding abdominal pain.....	78
Figure (15):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding anti diarrheal drug use.	80
Figure (16):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding abdominal mass.....	80
Figure (17):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding arthralgia/arthritis.....	81
Figure (18):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding HCT.....	83
Figure (19):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding TLC, Hb and K.	84
Figure (20):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding RSR.	84
Figure (21):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding CRP.	85
Figure (22):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding severotu scpre for Crohn's.....	87
Figure (23):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding severity for UC.	88
Figure (24):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding disease activity.	88
Figure (25):	Comparison between 3 studied groups regarding anti IFI 16 IgG titre.	89

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>AhRs</i>	<i>Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptors</i>
<i>AIM2</i>	<i>Absent in Melanoma 2</i>
<i>AMPS</i>	<i>Antimicrobial Peptides</i>
<i>Anti-TNF</i>	<i>Anti-Tumour Necrosis Factor</i>
<i>APC</i>	<i>Antigen Presenting Cells</i>
<i>ASCA</i>	<i>Anti-Saccaromyces Cer- Evisiae</i>
<i>CBC</i>	<i>Complete Blood Count</i>
<i>CD</i>	<i>Crohn Disease</i>
<i>CGD</i>	<i>Chronic Granulomatosis Disease</i>
<i>CLRs</i>	<i>C-Type Lectin Receptors</i>
<i>COP</i>	<i>Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonia</i>
<i>DAMPs</i>	<i>Damage-Associated Molecular Patterns</i>
<i>DCs</i>	<i>Dendritic Cells</i>
<i>Fcgbp</i>	<i>Fc-γ Binding Protein</i>
<i>GI</i>	<i>Gastrointestinal</i>
<i>GWAS</i>	<i>Genome Wide Association Studies</i>
<i>HLA</i>	<i>Human Leucocyte Antigen</i>
<i>HMOS</i>	<i>Human Milk Oligosaccharides</i>
<i>HPB</i>	<i>Hepato- Pancreatobiliary</i>
<i>IBD</i>	<i>Inflammatory Bowel Disease</i>
<i>IDDM</i>	<i>Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus</i>
<i>IELs</i>	<i>Intraepithelial Lymphocytes</i>
<i>IELs</i>	<i>Intraepithelial Lymphocytes</i>
<i>IL-18</i>	<i>Interleukin-18</i>

List of Abbreviations (Cont...)

Abb.	Full term
<i>IL-1β</i>	<i>Interleukin-1β</i>
<i>LD</i>	<i>Linkage Disequilibrium</i>
<i>LP</i>	<i>Lamina Propria</i>
<i>LPS</i>	<i>Lipopolysaccharide</i>
<i>LRR</i>	<i>Leucin Rich Repeats</i>
<i>LTA</i>	<i>Lipoteichoic Acid</i>
<i>M</i>	<i>Microfold</i>
<i>MDP</i>	<i>Muramyle Dipeptide</i>
<i>MHC</i>	<i>Major Histocompatibility Complex</i>
<i>NADPH</i>	<i>Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate</i>
<i>NLR</i>	<i>Containing Receptors</i>
<i>NLRP</i>	<i>NOD-Like Receptor-Pyrin-Containing Proteins</i>
<i>NOD</i>	<i>Nucleotide-Binding Oligomerization Domain</i>
<i>NOD2</i>	<i>Nucleotide-Binding Oligomerization Domain-Containing Protein 2</i>
<i>OAS</i>	<i>Oligoadenylate Synthase</i>
<i>PAMPs</i>	<i>Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns</i>
<i>PRRs</i>	<i>Pattern Recognition Receptors</i>
<i>PSC</i>	<i>Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis</i>
<i>RELMβ</i>	<i>Resistin-Like Molecule β</i>
<i>RIG-1</i>	<i>Retinoic Acid-Inducible Gene 1</i>
<i>SD</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>

List of Abbreviations (*Cont...*)

Abb.	Full term
<i>SNPs</i>	<i>Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms</i>
<i>SPSS</i>	<i>Statistical Package for Special Science</i>
<i>TLRS</i>	<i>Toll-Like Receptors</i>
<i>TLRs</i>	<i>Toll-Like Receptors</i>
<i>TNF</i>	<i>Tumor Necrosis Factor</i>
<i>UC</i>	<i>Ulcerative Colitis</i>
<i>VIP</i>	<i>Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide</i>

INTRODUCTION

The gastrointestinal (GI) tract, found in humans and animals, represents a unique environment extending from the mouth to the anus (*Cheng et al., 2010*). The intestine, a muscular tube of the digestive system stretching from the stomach to the anus, consists of the small and large intestine. It is involved in food digestion as well as in enzyme and hormone production (e.g. cholecystokinin that stimulates the secretion of pancreatic enzymes and bile). It plays an important role in fighting pathogens and in regulating the body's water balance (*Kiela and Ghishan, 2016*) and it has been demonstrated that the gut microflora potentially contributes to proteolysis in the human colon (*Valdes et al., 2018*).

The large intestine, which is involved in the transport of water and electrolytes and the storage of faecal waste in the sigmoid colon and rectum prior to elimination (*Cheng et al., 2010*), is implicated in the processing of indigestible food after most nutrients are absorbed in the small intestine (*Azzouz and Sharma, 2018*). Many disorders affect the colon's ability to work properly.

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) refers to ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn disease (CD); 2 chronic idiopathic inflammatory diseases which differ in pathophysiology, affected parts of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, symptoms, complications, disease course and management. Clinical,