شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HANAA ALY

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جامعة عين شمس

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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

HANAA ALY

Prevalence of Liver Injury, gastrointestinal Tract Symptoms, and H. Pylori Infection in Patients of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Thesis

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List of Abbreviations

ACE2	Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2
ACS	Acute Coronary Syndrome
AKI	Acute kidney injury
ALT	Alanine aminotransferase
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
AT2	Angiotensin II Type 2
BID	Bis in die which in Latin means twice (two times) a day.
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CHF	Congestive heart failure
CK-MB	Creatine kinase MB isoenzyme
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CoV 2	Coronavirus 2
COVID 19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
CRP	C-reactive protein
CT	Computed tomography
cTnI	Cardiac troponin I
D-dimer	Domain Dimer
ECG	Electrocardiogram
FDA	Food and Drug Administration

GGT	Gamma-glutamyltransferase
GI	Gastrointestinal
GIS	Gastrointestinal Symptom
GIT	Gastrointestinal tract
H. Pylori	Helicobacter pylori
HBV	Hepatitis B virus
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
IBD	Inflammatory bowel disease
ICUs	Intensive care units
MERS	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
MI	Myocardial infarction
NHS	National Health Service
NSTEMI	Non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
RT	Respiratory tract
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
S-protein	Spike protein
ST	Segment elevation
STEMI	ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction
WHO	World Health Organization

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Introduction

The outbreak of coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) started in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019 ***(Jin et al., 2020)***. Then, the disease was spread around the world.

SARS-CoV2 is one of the beta-coronavirus genus, which also includes the SARS-CoV and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV). It consists of a single-stranded RNA virus that genetically strongly resembles the bata coronaviruses ***(Zhou et al., 2020)***. Consequently, the disease caused by this novel virus was named COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) by the World Health Organization ***(Rokkas, 2020)***.

Gastrointestinal tract infection by SARS-CoV-2 had confirmed, since SARS-CoV-2 RNA was first detected in a stool specimen of the first reported COVID-19 patient in the U.S. ***(Holshue et al., 2020)***.

Indeed, many studies that examined the threats of COVID-19 on the health of the people. These threats have significant impacts on the liver ***(Wang et al., 2020)***, GIT ***(Xiao et al. 2020)***.

The prevalence of GIT symptoms in Diarrhea, nausea/vomiting, and abdominal pain in COVID-19 patients are 9.1%, 5.2%, and 3.5%, respectively ***(Wang et al., 2020)***.

Diarrhea is the most common GIS (Gastrointestinal Symptom) in coronavirus infections. Moreover, nausea and vomiting are not necessarily caused by SARS-COV-2 infection and may be the result of other causes ***(Wang et al., 2020)***. So, H. Pylori infection was investigated in this study.

Most of the emerging COVID-19 literature has focused on severe or critically ill patients, although over 80% of patients have mild disease. Thus, it is important to describe the clinical characteristics of low severity patients to provide information for early clinical identification of COVID-19. This will also be significant to ensure effectiveness for the rapid self-quarantine for people with symptoms who are not sick enough to warrant hospitalization ***(Han et al., 2020)***.

Aim of the Work

This study aims to estimate the rate of GI symptoms, liver enzyme levels outside reference ranges, and fecal tests for H. Pylori antigen among patients with the suspected or proven COVID-19.