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

Estimation of Intestinal Fatty Acid Binding Protein Level as a Marker of Gut Failure in Critically ILL Pediatric Patients

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of
Master Degree in ***Pediatrics***

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Christina Eskander Hermina

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AGI	*Acute gastrointestinal injury*
APACHE II	*Acute Physiology and chronic Health evaluation II*
bLF	*Bovine lactoferrin*
CARS	*Compensatory anti-inflammatory reaction*
CCK1	*Cholecystokinin*
CIPOs	*Chronic intestinal pseudo-obstructions*
CT	*Computed tomography*
ELISA	*Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay*
GI	*Gastrointestinal*
hLF	*Human lactoferrin*
HS	*Highly significant*
IAH	*Intra abdominal hemorage*
IAP	*Intra abdominal pressure*
ICUs	*Intensive care units*
IF	*Intestinal failure*
IF	*Intestinal failure*
I-FABP	*Intestinal fatty acid binding protein*
LF	*Lactoferrin*
LOS	*Length of stay*
l-FABP	*Liver fatty acid-binding protein*

List of Abbreviations cont...

Abb.	Full term
LIFE	*Lausanne Intestinal Failure Estimation*
MODS	*Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome*
MOF	*Multiple organ failure*
MRSA	*Meticillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus*
NMR	*Nuclear magnetic resonance*
NS	*Non significant*
NOMI	*Non occlusive mesenteric infarction*
PELOD	*Pediatric logistic organ dysfunction score*
PICUs	*Paediatric intensive care units*
PMODS	*Pediatric Multiple Organ Dysfunction Score*
PN	*Parenteral nutrition*
PNALD	*Parenteral nutrition associated liver disease*
S	*Significant*
SBS	*Short bowel syndrome*
SIRS	*Systemic inflammatory response syndrome*
SOFA	*Sequential Organ Failure Assessment*
SPROUT	*Sepsis Prevalence, Outcomes, and Therapies*

INTRODUCTION

Sepsis is defined as life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. For clinical operationalization, organ dysfunction can be represented by an increase in the Sequential [Sepsis-related] Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score of 2 points or more, which is associated with an in-hospital mortality greater than 10%. Septic shock should is defined as a subset of sepsis in which particularly profound circulatory, cellular, and metabolic abnormalities are associated with a greater risk of mortality than with sepsis alone. Patients with septic shock can be clinically identified by a vasopressor requirement to maintain a mean arterial pressure of 65 mm Hg or greater and serum lactate level greater than 2 mmol/L (>18 mg/dL) in the absence of hypovolemia. This combination is associated with hospital mortality rates greater than 40% ***(Singer et al., 2016).***

In critically ill patients, the intestine is a vulnerable organ, and gastrointestinal (GI) dysfunction is common. Conversely, GI dysfunction can indicate a critical condition. It has been reported that almost 50% of patients in intensive care units (ICUs) have enterocyte damage at admission. Among critically ill patients, those with GI dysfunction have higher mortality rates than those without GI dysfunction. It is therefore important to monitor the status of the GI tract in critically ill patients ***(Li et al., 2017).***