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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



**Immediate effect of Mitral Balloon
Valvotomy on Pulmonary
Hypertension and LV. Volume, and
Systolic Function in Severe Mitral Stenosis**

**Thesis
Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of.
Master Degree in Cardiology.**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿الرحمن﴾ (1) علم القصة (2)

خلق الإنسان (3) علم

﴿يس﴾ (4)

صَافِيَا لِلَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ

(الرحمن الآية 4/1)

Dedication
To
The Soul of My Father

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List of abbreviations

AF	: Atrial Fibrillation.
ASD	: Atrial Septal Defect.
AV	: Atrio-ventricular.
CVA	: Cerebro-Vascular Accidents.
EF	: Ejection Fraction.
LA	: Left Atrium.
LVEDD	: Left Ventricular End-diastolic Diameter.
LVESD	: Left Ventricular End-systolic Diameter.
MS	: Mitral Stenosis.
MVA	: Mitral Valve Area.
PAP	: Pulmonary Artery.
PASP	: Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure.
PBMV	: Percutaneous Balloon Mitral Valvotomy.
PG	: Pressure Gradient.
PT ½	: Pressure half time.
PVR	: Pulmonary Vascular Resistance.
TEE	: Trans-oesophageal Echocardiography.
TTE	: Trans-thoracic Echocardiography.
VT	: Ventricular Tachycardia.

*Introduction and
Aim of work*

Introduction

Rheumatic fever represents a socio-economic problem in Egypt.

Although Mitral Stenosis can be congenital in origin, virtually all cases are the result of rheumatic valve disease (**Reyes et al 1999**).

Severe mitral stenosis is almost always associated with pulmonary hypertension, that may significantly influence symptomatology and prognosis (**Geargeson et al, 1990**).

The relation between the degree of pulmonary artery and pulmonary venous hypertension in severe mitral stenosis varies greatly and significantly influences the clinical findings and prognosis (**Fawzy et al., 1996**).

Currie et al. in 1995 showed a close relation between right-ventricular systolic pressure at catheterization and by Doppler in patients with pulmonary hypertension due to variable causes.

Aproximatly 20% of all patients with severe mitral stenosis show depressed left ventricular pump function (**Currie et al., 1995**).

Several investigators reported no improvement of left ventricular volume or ejection fraction (EF) after immediate percutaneous mitral balloon valvotomy or mitral valve replacement while others reported the immediate effect of