سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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سامية محمد مصطفى

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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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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(2005)

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صدق الله العظيم

(الرحمن الآية 4/1)

Dedication

To

The Soul of My Father

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- First and foremost thanks to ALLAH.

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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 Rasistance.
TEE	: Trans-oesophageal Echocardiography.
TTE	: Trans-thoracic Echocardiography.
VT	: Ventricular Tachycardia.

Introduction and Aim of work

Introduction

Rheumatic fever represents a socio-economic proplem 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