



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Evaluation of the Diagnostic and Prognostic Potential of Circulating miR-34a in Neonatal Sepsis

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

لَسْبَدَانِكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics
ANC	Absolute neutrophil count
ASCAs	Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibodies
ASD	Autism spectrum disorder
AUC	Area under the curve
BPD	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
CBC	Complete blood count
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CFLD	Cystic fibrosis-associated liver disease
CoNS	Coagulase- negative Staphylococcus
CPS	Canadian Pediatric Society
CRP	C- Reactive protein
CSF	Cerebrospinal fluid
CVD	Cardiovascular diseases
ELBW	Extremely low birth weight
EONS	Early-onset neonatal sepsis
ES	Ewing's sarcoma
GBS	Group B streptococcal
HALI	Hyperoxia-induced lung injury
hs-CRP	High Sensitivity-CRP
HSS	Hematological Sepsis scoring system
HSS.....	Hematological sepsis scoring system
IAP	Intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis
IgG	Immunoglobulin G
IL-6	Interleukin-6
IPA	Intra-partum antibiotic
IQR	Interquartile range
LBP	Lipopolysaccharide Binding Protein
LBW	Low birth weight
LET-7.....	larger elegant non coding transcript RNA
LIN-14	Like insulin growth factor gene 14
LONS	Late-onset neonatal sepsis
LP	Lumbar puncture

List of Abbreviations *cont...*

Abb.	Full term
MALDI-TOF	Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry
miRNAs	MicroRNAs
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
NICUs	Neonatal intensive care units
NNT	Number needed to treat
NO	Oxide nitric
NRCMs	Neonatal rat cardiomyocytes
NS	Non-significant
NSS.....	Neonatal sepsis scoring system
OS	Osteosarcoma
PAF	Platelet activating factor
PAH	Pulmonary arterial hypertension
PCT	Procalcitonin
qRT-PCR	Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction
RB	Retinoblastoma
RISC	RNA-induced silencing complex
RMS	Rhabdomyosarcoma
SAA	Serum Amyloid A
SD	Standard deviation
SIRS	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome
SPSS	Statistical package for Social Science
T1D	Type 1 diabetes
TNF- α	Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha
TSB	Total serum bilirubin
US	United States
UTR	Untranslated region
VLBW	Very low birth weight
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant enterococcus

INTRODUCTION

Neonatal sepsis is a complex syndrome which characterized by systemic inflammatory response. The high mortality rate of neonatal sepsis is contributed to late diagnosis and improper management (*Dhas et al., 2018*).

Although, bacterial culture remains the gold standard diagnostic test in sepsis; at least 48 hours was required to provide a result in addition to high false negative results. In contrast, the biological biomarkers such as ILs (interleukins), procalcitonin and C-reactive protein (CRP) had high sensitivity but poor specificity (*Dhas et al., 2018*).

Researchers starts to link genetic variations with sepsis pathogenesis, to search for their clinical utility as diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic markers (*Guennewig et al., 2014*).

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are non-coding short RNAs that are involved in all vital biological cell processes including: cell growth, development, differentiation and apoptosis. They exerts their function via post-transcriptional gene regulation (*Guennewig et al., 2014*).

Several miRNAs have been implicated in the regulation of different stages of host immune response. Recent studies demonstrated that miR-155 regulates the proliferation of T-helper lymphocyte, miR-146a is significantly implicated in the

downregulation of Interleukin-1 and miR-181b regulates vascular endothelial inflammation (*Yu et al., 2016*).

The analysis of miRNAs expression in whole blood from patients with sepsis showed a significant overexpression of miR-34a, and it had higher expression in neonatal monocytes than in adults ones (*Jiang et al., 2012*).

In vivo experimental studies demonstrates that miR-34a directly controls T cell function through activating nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B), and acts as negative regulator for Tumor Necrosis Factor- α (TNF- α) and Interleukin-6 (IL-6) (*Xu et al., 2018*).

Although the functions of miR-34a has been not yet been validated in neonatal immune cells, these miR-34a could participate in shaping the neonatal immune response or development, deserving further investigations (*Xu et al., 2018*).