

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة







بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل





# **A Study of Clinical Trends and Prevalance of Malaria in Abbasia Fever Hospital over a Period of Two Years(2016-2017)**

*Thesis*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# قَالَ

لَسْبَحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا  
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## *List of Abbreviations*

Abb.	Full term
AIDS .....	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ALT .....	Alanine aminotransferase
AST .....	Aspartate aminotransferase
CM .....	Cerebral malaria
DNA.....	Deoxyribonucleic acid
EBLs .....	Erythrocyte-binding-like proteins
EDTA.....	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
GDP .....	Gross Domestic Product
GPI.....	Glycosyl phosphatidy linositol
HIV .....	Human immunodeficiency virus
HPA .....	UK Health Protection Agency
IL .....	Interleukin
INR .....	International normalized ratio
IRS.....	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITNs.....	Insecticide-treated nets
MoHP .....	Ministry of Health and Population
NCM .....	Non-CM causes
PCR .....	Polymerase chain reaction
PfEMP1 .....	P falciparum histidine-rich protein 1
PfHRP2.....	P falciparum histidine-rich protein 2
PT .....	Prothrombin time
RBC .....	Red blood cells
RBM .....	Roll Back Malaria
RDT .....	Rapid Diagnostic Test
RHs .....	Reticulocyte-binding protein homologues
RRT.....	Renal replacement therapy
U/S .....	Ultrasonography
WHO .....	World Health Organization

## INTRODUCTION

**M**alaria caused by infection with protozoan parasites of the *Plasmodium* species (*Caraballo and King, 2014*). *Plasmodium falciparum* is widespread in Africa while *P. vivax* prevails over *P. falciparum* in South America, although *P. malarie* may occurs in all malarious countries its prevalence is generally low, *P. ovale* is spread in tropical Africa and *P. knowlesi* (rarely causes disease in humans) occurs only in forested areas of South East Asia (*Beatrice et al., 2010*).

Malaria is typically found in tropical and subtropical climates where the parasite can live. According to the latest World Malaria Report, 2017, there were 216 million cases of malaria in 2016 comparing to 211 million cases in 2015, while the numbers of deaths stood at 455,000 the same number in 2015. Africa had the high share by 90% of malaria cases in the world (*WHO, 2017*).

In Egypt, there has been no cases of locally transmitted malaria since June 14, 2014 between late May to mid June, 19 locally-acquired *P. Vivax* malaria cases were identified in one village in Aswan (*Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014*). But there are many imported cases that came from malarious areas and admitted to Abbasia fever hospital.

Malaria is transmitted via the bite of a female anopheles mosquito occurs mainly between dusk and dawn, other comparatively rare mechanisms for transmission include

congenitally acquired disease, blood transfusion, sharing of contaminated needles, organ transplantation and nosocomial transmission (*Gruell et al., 2017*).

The symptoms of malaria usually begin 10 to 15 days after the bite of the mosquito (*WHO, 2015*) which typically include paroxysm of fever, shaking chills and sweats (every 48h or 72hours depending on species) associated with headache, vomiting and malaise (*Tylor et al., 2012*).

The complications are usually caused by *P.falciparum* which may manifest by cerebral malaria which exhibit neurological symptoms including abnormal posturing, nystagmus, opisthotonus, seizures, or coma (*Bartoloni and Zammarchi, 2012*). Other complications of malaria include metabolic acidosis, non-cardiogenic pulmonary oedema, severe anemia, acute respiratory distress syndrome and renal failure (*Tylor et al., 2012*).

These complications occur mainly in risk groups for malaria including pregnant and lactating woman, infants, children under 5 years of age and patient HIV/AIDS as well as non immune migrants (*WHO, 2015*).

Malaria is typically diagnosed by microscopic examination of blood using blood films and antigen based rapid test (RDT) (*Abba et al., 2011*) methods that use the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to detect the parasite DNA have been developed but not widely used due to their cost (*Nadjm and Behrens, 2012*).



## **AIM OF THE WORK**

**T**o study the prevalence, Clinical characteristics, risk factors and laboratory characteristics, type of medical treatment and pattern of response of malaria in patients that attended to Abbasia Fever Hospital over a period of two years(2016,2017).