

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

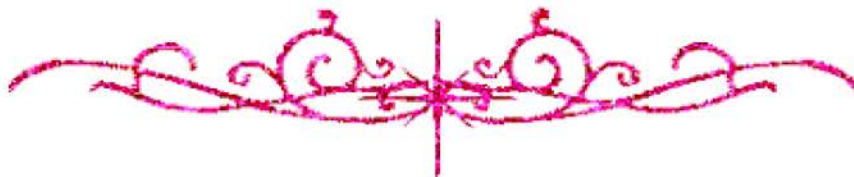
قسم

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



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



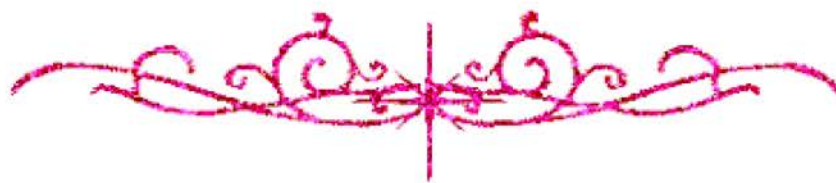


بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



CLINICAL, ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC
AND E.C.G. CHANGES IN OFFSPRINGS
OF
PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL
HYPERTENSION

B 1711V

THESIS

Submitted for partial fulfillment of M.Sc of General
Medicine

By

Mostafa Mohamed Gab Alla El-Najjar
M.B.B. Ch. Menoufiya University

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Galal Mohamed Amer
Prof. of Medicine, Head of General and
Special Medicine Dep.
Menoufiya University

Dr. Sanaa Sayed Gazzareen
Assit. Prof. of General Medicine
Menoufiya University

Faculty of Medicine
Menoufiya University
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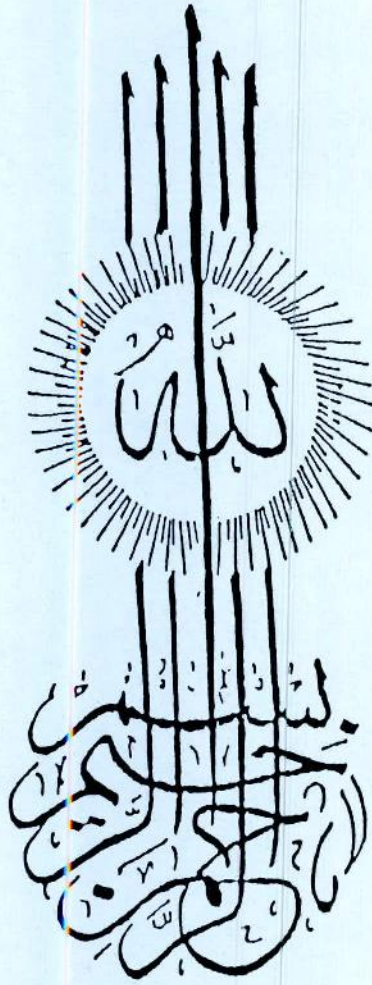
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Prof. Dr. Galal Mohamed Amer
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Dr. Sanaa Sayed Gazzareen
Assit. Prof. of General Medicine
Menoufiya University

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سبحانك

لأعلم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

- صدق الله العظيم -

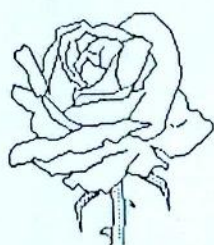
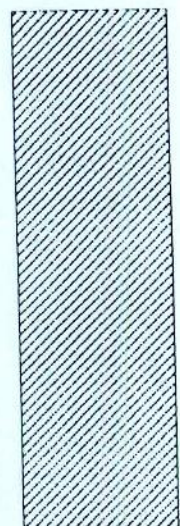
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مركز معالجة الوثائق للكمبيوتر والطباعة

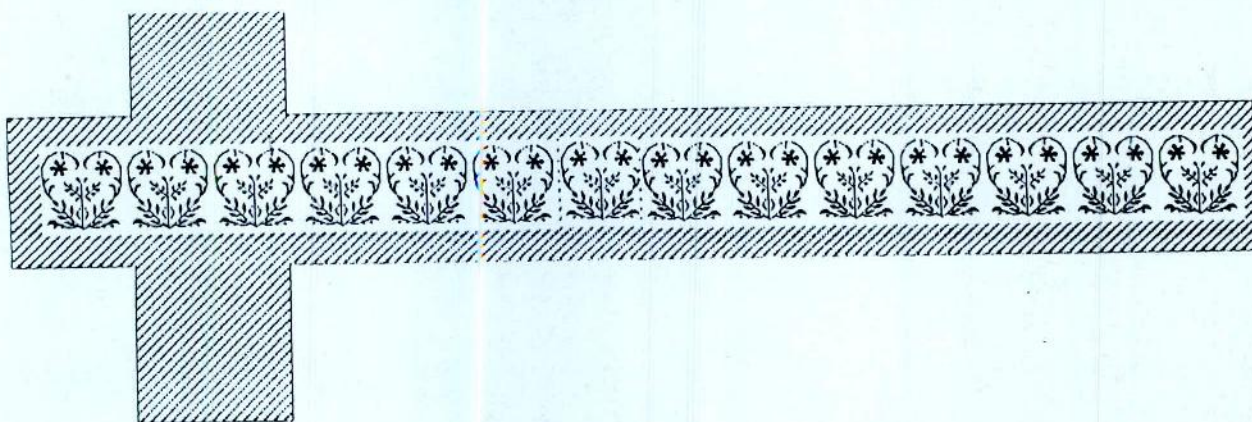
شبين الكوم البر الشرقي شارع سعد زغلول

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To

My Parents



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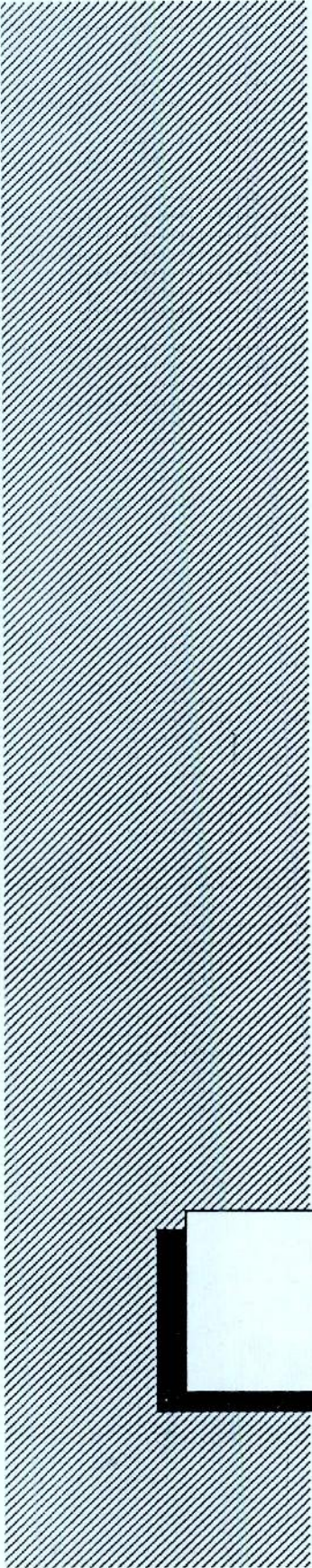
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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Hypertension is a clinical disease with a prevalence sufficiently high in acculturated societies to warrant it being designated a serious public health problem (Horan and Lenfant 1990).

Hypertension is the major risk factor for coronary, cerebral and renal vascular diseases (Kaplan 1992).

There has been much interest in identifying predictors of subsequent high blood pressure and left ventricular hypertrophy in young subjects who are as yet normotensive (Graettinger et al. 1991).

The intent is to identify subjects with a high probability for the development of hypertension before the rise in blood pressure so that appropriate interventions can be implemented as early as possible (Horan and Lenfant 1990).

The presence of a family history of hypertension is a strong predictor of the development of hypertension in normotensive young subjects (Mugar et al. 1988).

The full implication of a family history of hypertension in normotensive young subjects have yet to be fully characterized (Graettinger et al. 1991).