

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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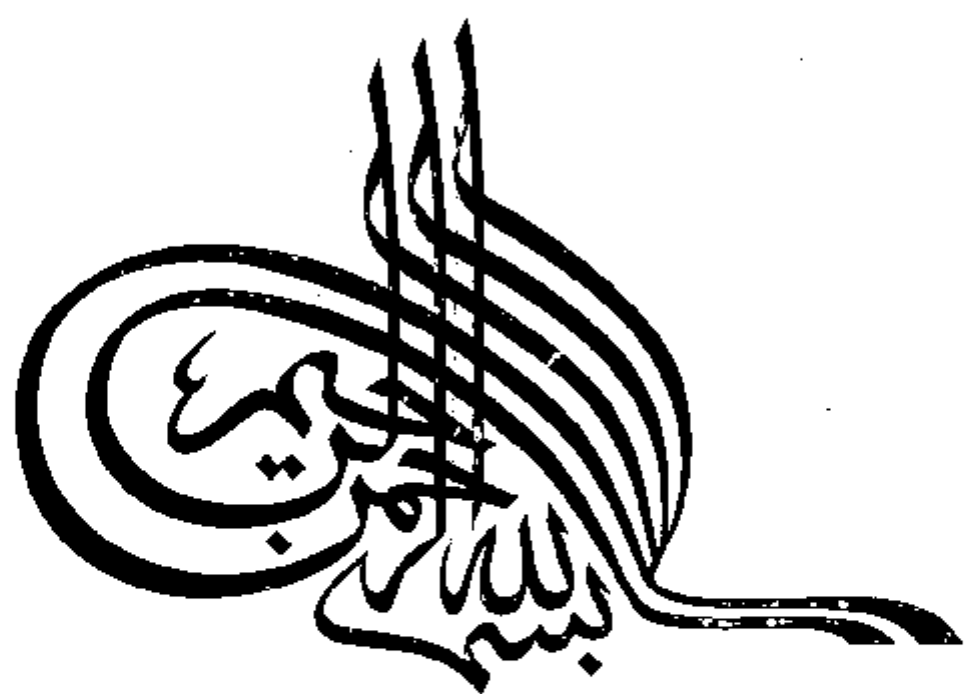


بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



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سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا
إنك أنت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

B17399

PROPERTIES OF SPONTANEOUS GROWTH
HORMONE SECRETORY BURSTS IN PREPUBERTAL
CHILDREN WITH THALASSEMIA MAJOR

180

Thesis

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Protocol

Arabic Summary

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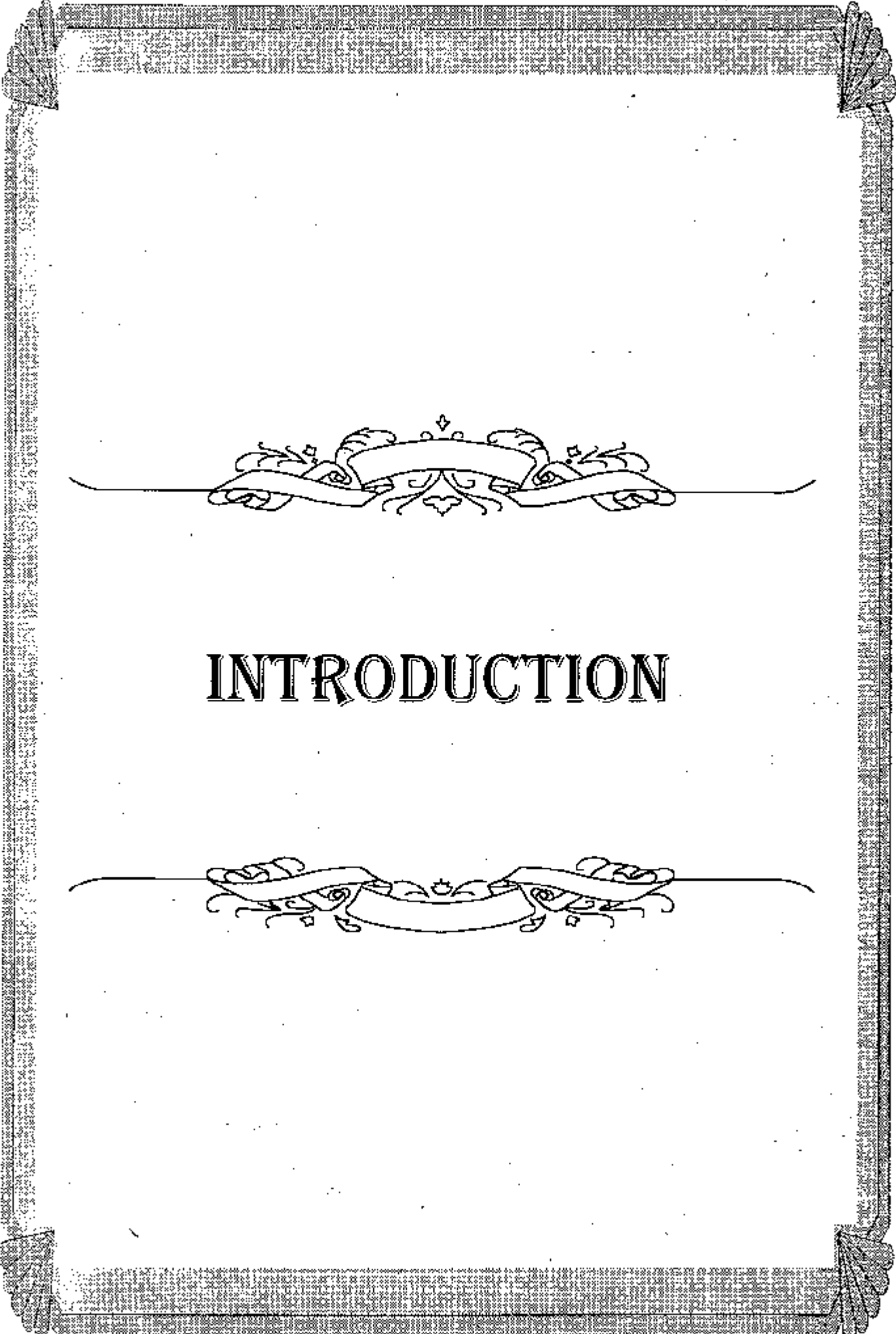
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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Normal Growth and Pubertal Development and Their Endocrine Control

A description of the endocrine control of growth requires a model which embodies the different phases of growth which have important biological connotations and significant changes that occur at crucial points in a child's development. Important clinical clues to the aetiology of a growth problem in an individual child can easily be lost from the rather static approach suggested by descriptive models.

The human growth curve comprises at least three distinct functions and our understanding of the hormonal regulation of growth concurs with this. Analytic descriptions of the curve include three components of the model and the hormones most likely to be involved in the expression of each component:⁽¹⁾

1. **The infancy component:** is the rapid, but rapidly decelerating, growth of the first 2-3 years of life described by an exponential function representing factors important in foetal growth. It appears to be largely nutritionally determined. Long-term effects on growth are seen following over or under-nutrition at this stage of life. The endocrine control of growth in utero is