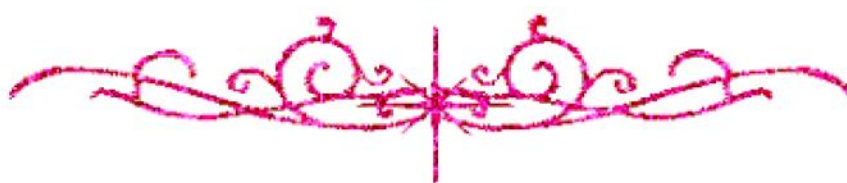


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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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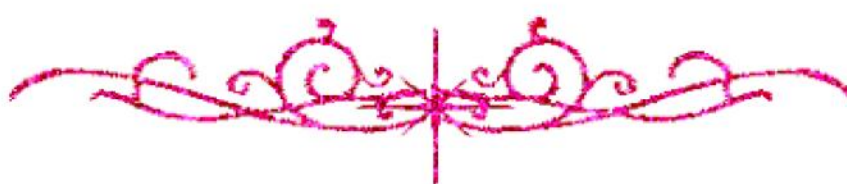
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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





hossam maghraby



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# 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



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# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





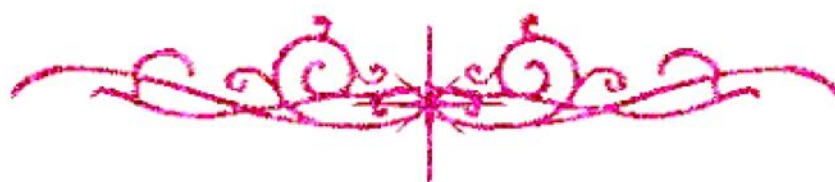
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



**بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل**



**ANTICARDIOLIPIN ANTIBODIES IN CHILDREN WITH  
HEPATIC VASCULAR THROMBOSIS : PORTAL VEIN  
THROMBOSIS OR VENO-OCCLUSIVE DISEASE.**

**Thesis**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment  
for the Master Degree (Pediatrics)**

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## List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
Table 1	The distribution of the patients of portal vein thrombosis and veno-occlusive disease and the controls.	61
Table 2	The six distribution of the patients of portal vein thrombosis and veno-occlusive disease and the controls.	62
Table 3	The presenting symptoms encountered in the cases of portal vein thrombosis.	62
Table 4	The relevant past history encountered in the cases of portal vein thrombosis.	64
Table 5	The relevant family history of the cases of portal vein thrombosis and veno-occlusive disease.	64
Table 6	Comparison between patients of portal vein thrombosis and veno-occlusive disease and controls regarding to Hb, RBCs, WBCs, platelets, serum bilirubin, AST, ALT, total proteins, serum albumin and prothrombin time.	65

Table 7	The findings detected by ultrasound for the cases of portal vein thrombosis.	66
Table 8	The endoscopic findings encountered in the cases of portal vein thrombosis.	68
Table 9	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard deviation ( $\pm$ SD) of IgG and IgM for patients of portal vein thrombosis and veno-occlusive disease and controls.	71
Table 10	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard deviation ( $\pm$ SD) of IgM, IgG, Hb, RBCs, WBCs, platelets, serum bilirubin, AST, ALT, total proteins, serum albumin and prothrombin time for patients complain of portal vein thrombosis and others complain of veno-occlusive disease.	73



## List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
Figure 1	Presenting symptoms of cases of portal vein thrombosis.	63
Figure 2	Ultrasound findings of cases of portal vein thrombosis.	67
Figure 3	Frequency of oesophageal varices of cases of portal vein thrombosis.	69
Figure 4	Frequency of fundal varices encountered in studied cases of portal vein thrombosis.	70
Figure 5	Frequency of congestive gastropathy encountered in studied cases of portal vein thrombosis.	70

## Abbreviations

aCLa	Anticardiolipin antibodies.
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
ALT	Alanine transaminase.
ANCA	Antineutrophilic cytoplasmic antibodies.
APAs	Antiphospholipid antibodies.
APL	Antiphospholipid.
AST	Aspartate transaminase.
AT III	Anti – thrombin III.
aPTT	Activated partial thromboplastin time.
Ct	Computerized tomography.
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy.
d RVVT	The dilute Russell's viper venom time.
E Coli	Escherichia coli.
EBV	Epstein – Barr virus.

Fn	Fibronectin.
HC-II	Heparin cofactor II.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus.
KCT	Kaolin clotting time.
LA	Lupus anticoagulant.
PAPS	Primary antiphospholipid syndrome.
PNP	Platelet neutralization procedure.
R B Cs	Red blood cell count.
SLE	Systemic lupus erythematosus.
VDRL	Venereal disease research laboratories.
vWF	Von willebrand factor.
WBCs	White blood cell count.
%	Percent.



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## Introduction

Portal hypertension in children differs in many aspects from adults. An important cause in children is obscure obstruction to the portal vein or splenic vein some where along its course between the hilum of the spleen and the porta hepatis (prehepatic portal hypertension (*safouh et al,1991*))

There are many explanation as to the cause of portal vein thrombosis. Yet it remains that in 50% of cases, no etiological factor can be found (*laishram et al, 1993*).

Hepatic veins occlusion disease seen in Egyptian children is characterized not by fibrotic narrowing and obliteration of central and sublobular veins in classical veno-occlusive disease but by thrombotic occlusion of the largest hepatic veins and their caval orifices and by thrombosis of hepatic segment of the inferior vena cava together with some involvement of smaller hepatic veins (*Safouh et al,1995*). Antiphospholipid antibody related thrombosis seems to constitute a significant proportion of childhood thrombosis. About one third of children suffering event have circulating antiphospholipid antibodies (*Ravelli and Martini 1997*).

Additional work has suggested that patients with antiphospholipid antibodies associated thrombosis are at a markedly increased risk for recurrent thrombotic diseases and several investigators have suggested that such patients should receive high-intensity anticoagulant therapy for an indefinite period of time for prophylaxis of recurrent thrombotic events.

Although direct evidence for a pathogenic role of antiphospholipid antibodies in the development of thrombosis is still lacking, recent studies

suggest that it is causative rather than co. incidental (*Martini and Ravelli, 1997*).

*Kadayifci et al. (1995)*, stated that abnormal elevation of anticardiolipin antibodies may be responsible for the tendency to portal thrombosis in cirrhotic patients.

#### **Aim of the work**

To investigate children with portal vein thrombosis and veno-occlusive disease for the presence of circulating antiphospholipid antibodies.



## **Review of Literature**