

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





MONA MAGHRABY



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

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تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



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The Effect of Ketogenic Diet on Fungal Infection

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in **Pediatrics**

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Tist of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
A .D	A. macantana
A_1R	A1 receptors Arachidonic acid
	Acetyl-CoA and Aceto-acetate
	Antiepileptic drug
	Adult Epilepsy Diet Center
	Antigen presenting cells
	Bidirectional BHB dehydrogenase
	Beta-hydroxy-Butarate
	Body mass index
	Complete blood count
	Carnitine palmitoyltransferase
	Docosahexanoic acid
	Dihydrorhodamine
	Glucose transporter type 1
	Reduced glutathione
	High density lipoprotein
	3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA
	Hypochlorous acid
<i>HS</i>	Highly significant
Ht	Height
<i>KD</i>	Ketogenic Diet
<i>KDs</i>	Ketogenic diets
LCAD	Long-chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency
<i>LCT</i>	Long chain triglycerides
<i>LGIT</i>	Low Glycemic Index Treatment
<i>MAD</i>	Modified Atkins Diet
MCAD	Medium-chain acyl dehydrogenase
	deficiency
<i>MPO</i>	Myeloperoxidase
	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
<i>NBT</i>	Nitroblue tetrazolium test
<i>NE</i>	Norepinephrine
	Neuropeptide-Y

Tist of Abbreviations cont...

Abb.	Full term
<i>NS</i>	Non significant
<i>PDH</i>	Pyruvate dehydrogenase
<i>PDHC</i>	Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
<i>PFK</i>	Phospho- fructokinase.
<i>PUFAs</i>	Polyunsaturated fatty acids
<i>ROS</i>	Reactive oxygen species
<i>S</i>	Significant
SCAD	Short-chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency
<i>SD</i>	Standard deviation
<i>SPSS</i>	Statistical package for Social Science
TCA	Tricarboxylic acid
<i>UCPs</i>	Uncoupling proteins
<i>VNS</i>	Vagus nerve stimulation
Wt	Weight

Introduction

etogenic diet (KD) is a diet designed to treat patients with refractory epilepsy, regardless of the etiology. It depends on a very high fat content (90%) as well as a low carbohydrate (2%) and adequate protein (8%) content (*Allen et al.*, 2013).

In addition, having low carbohydrate content in the diet causes reduction of blood glucose levels (*Westman et al.*, 2008). This combination will force cells to rely on lipid oxidation and mitochondrial respiration rather than glycolysis for energy metabolism (*Allen et al.*, 2013).

The exact antiepileptic mechanism of KD is unclear. However, it is suggested that the reduction of glucose consumption modulates the activities of neurotransmitters by increasing the inhibitory and/or decreased excitatory neurotransmitters like GABA and glutamate (*De Lima et al.*, 2014).

Also, the modulation of biogenic monoamine levels was proposed as a plausible mechanism for explaining the anticonvulsant effects of the KD (*Martillotti et al.*, 2006).

Neutrophils are important component of humans` innate phagocytic defense which usually arrive first at sites of infection and/or inflammation (Klebanoff and Clark, 1978).

They have a special role in defending the body against fungal infection. Within neutrophils, the heme protein myeloperoxidase mediates the production of hypochlorous acid, which is a potent microbicidal compound that is inhibited by acetoacetate. Candida albicans, survives in the presence of acetoacetate (Saeed and Castle, 1998).

From this we can conclude that acetoacetate inhibits neutrophil microbicidal activity and thus it might increase susceptibility to infections.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

- 1- To estimate the phagocytic index and correlate it to the level of ketosis in the studied patients.
- 2- To assess the effect of ketosis induced by ketogenic diet on neutrophils as regards their number and function.