شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم اللّه الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

Validity of Pleural Sliding Sign in Patients on Controlled Mechanical Ventilation

Thesis
Submitted for Partial Fulfillment for
Master Degree in Chest Diseases

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“I can do all things through Him who strengthens me.”
(Ph. 4:13)

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MHz	Megahertz
Hz	Hertz
KHz	Kilohertz
CT	Computed tomography
MRI	Magnetic resonance Imaging
CXR	Chest X-ray
B-Mode	Brightness Mode
M-Mode	Motion Mode
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
PEEP	Positive End Expiratory Pressure
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
Kg	Kilogram
ml	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
cm	Centimeter
min	Minute
I:E	Inspiration: Expiration
SD	Standard Deviation
No.	Number
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PJP	Pneumocystis Pneumonia
ILD	Interstitial Lung Disease
IPF	Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis
CVC	Central venous catheter

UK	United Kingdom
AP	Anteroposterior

Preface

Chest ultrasonography is useful in the evaluation of a variety of peripheral parenchymal, pleural, and chest wall diseases. **(Koh et al., 2002)**

Diseases of the pleura and pleural space are common and represent a significant contribution to the work load of pulmonologists. Pleural involvements are common and many respiratory diseases including inflammatory, infectious, occupational, and neoplastic pathological entities may occur. Etiological diagnosis imposes a vast and sometimes difficult exploration. **(Duysinx et al., 2008)**

Transthoracic ultrasound is the best modality for detecting pleural effusions and the presence of septations. **(Fournier ,1997)**

Ultrasound has been proved to be of a great value for the evaluation of a variety of chest diseases, particularly when the pleural cavity is involved. Pleural effusion, pleural thickening, pleural tumors, consolidations, tumor extension into the pleura and even the chest wall and pneumothorax can be detected easily and accurately with chest ultrasound. The advantages of low-cost, bedside availability and no radiation exposure have made ultrasound an indispensable diagnostic tool in modern pulmonary medicine. **(Tsai and Yang, 2003)**

There are a lot of clinical indications for chest ultrasound but the most common are pneumothorax and pleural effusion detection and assessment. Transthoracic ultrasound can diagnose inoperable pleural metastases, allow safe pleural fluid tapping, exclude significant pleural pathologies that are not