

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the present study may have several future clinical implications:

- Further studies are needed to study the role of the oncogenic miR 17~92 cluster in the progression of chronic HCV infection to HCC.
- Clinical trials are required to assess the value of plasma levels of *MIR17HG* protein as a potential biomarker for HCV-related liver disease and as a non-invasive predictor of the severity of liver fibrosis.
- The effect of anti-viral therapy in modulating the miR 17~92 cluster in relation to the improvement in HCV-induced liver pathology needs to be evaluated.
- Future studies are required to assess the effects of the miR 17~92 cluster inhibitors on hepatic inflammation, steatosis and fibrosis in patients with chronic HCV infection.
- The use of PTEN mimics could be a promising therapeutic target for limiting inflammation, fibrosis and steatosis in HCV-related liver disease.

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المخلص العربي

كتلة الحمض النووي الريبوزي الصغير ١٧~٩٢ وهدفه مماثل فوسفاتيز وتنسين (بيتين) في العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدي سي

مقدمة البحث:

تعتبر الإصابة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدي "سي" من أهم أسباب حدوث الإلتهاب الكبدي المزمن والتليف الكبدي وسرطان الكبد. وعلى الرغم من ان العوامل التي تسهم في استمرار الفيروس وتقدم مراحل الإصابة لم يتم بعد تحديدها فقد وجد أن الإصابة بالفيروس تؤدي الى حدوث تغييرات في عدة مئات من الجينات، وهذا يؤثر على قدرة الجسم على التخلص من الفيروس وتقدم المرض.

الأحماض النووية الريبوزية "أ ن ر" الصغيرة هي عائلة من الأحماض النووية الريبوزية التي لا تكون بروتينات وتتراوح بين حوالي ٢١-٢٤ نيوكليوتيدات في الطول، وتلعب دورا رئيسيا في تنظيم التعبير الجيني في مرحلة ما بعد النسخ مما يؤدي إلى تثبيط الجينات، وقد تبين أن "أ ن ر" الصغيرة موجودة ليس فقط في الأنسجة ولكن أيضا تفرز من الخلايا ويمكنها الوصول إلى الدم، وبالتالي يمكن استخدامها كمؤشرات حيوية للكشف عن المرض. وعادة تتكون "أ ن ر" الصغيرة بشكل فردي وفي بعض الأحيان تتكون ككتلة مكونة من مجموعة من "أ ن ر" الصغيرة الفردية التي تنشئ من نفس النسخة الجينية.

تتكون كتلة "أ ن ر" الصغير ١٧~٩٢ من ستة من "أ ن ر" الصغيرة الفردية. ويلقب جين هذه الكتلة باسم "الجين المضيف" "أ ن ر" الصغير-١٧. ومن المثير للاهتمام أن هذا الجين يستطيع نسخ بروتين مكون من ٧٠ حمض أميني يوصف بأنه "بروتين الجين المضيف" "أ ن ر" الصغير-١٧ ويمكنه الوصول إلى الدم مثل "أ ن ر" الصغيرة. وتعمل كتلة "أ ن ر" الصغير ١٧~٩٢ كمنظم رئيسي لمجموعة واسعة من العمليات البيولوجية بما في ذلك تكاثر الخلايا والتمثيل الغذائي والاستجابة المناعية، والاستجابات الإلتهابية، وتكون الأوعية الدموية. كما وجد أن هذه الكتلة تنشط بصورة غير مباشرة العامل النووي كبا "بي" وهو أحد العوامل المسببة للإلتهابات. وتعمل كتلة "أ ن ر" الصغير ١٧~٩٢ على تثبيط العديد من الجينات منها مماثل فوسفاتيز وتنسين "بيتين". وقد وجد أن نقص "بيتين" في خلايا الكبد يؤدي الى التدهن الكبدي وتليف الكبد.

الهدف من البحث:

الهدف من هذا البحث هو تقييم مستوي بروتين الجين المضيف "أ ن ر" الصغير-١٧ في البلازما واطهار "بيتين" في الكبد في مرضى العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدي "سي" وعلاقتهاما بالتدهن والإلتهاب والتليف الكبدي.

حالات البحث:

اشتملت الدراسة علي ٣٠ من مرضي العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدي "سي" الذين لم يسبق علاجهم، بعد منهم ١٨ مريضا مصابا بالإلتهاب الكبدي "سي" المزمن و ١٢ مريضا لديهم تليف بالكبد. وجميع المرضى لديهم اجسام مضادة للفيروس والحمض النووي للفيروس في الدم وتغييرات بأنسجة الكبد نتيجة العدوى المزمنة بالفيروس. كما اشتملت الدراسة على ١٥ من الأشخاص الأصحاء كعينة ضابطة. وقد استثنى من البحث المرضى المصابين بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدي "بي" ومرض الكبد الناتج عن تناول الكحوليات أو الإصابة بالبهارسيا، أو غيرها من الاسباب المعروفة لأمراض الكبد المزمنة. كما تم استبعاد المرضى المصابين بارتفاع درجة الحرارة، أو الإلتهابات حادة، أو أورام سرطانية، أو أمراض قلبية أو صدرية أو كلوية أو أمراض مزمنة أخرى مثل مرض السكري أو أمراض النسيج الضام أو الذين تلقوا علاجاً للإلتهاب الكبدي "سي" المزمن.

خطة البحث و طرق الفحص:

- اشتمت خطة البحث و طرق الفحص علي تقييم كل المرضى و الاشخاص الاصحاء كالاتى:
- الفحص الاكلينيكي الشامل مع التركيز علي مدة الإصابة الظاهرية بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدى "سى" و الأسباب المحتملة للأصابة و الأعراض و المظاهر الاكلينيكية لمرض الكبد المزمن و حجم الكبد و الطحال.
 - الفحص باستخدام الموجات فوق الصوتية لفحص نمط صدئ الكبد و تشخيص التليف الكبدى و استسقاء البطن و تضخم الطحال.
 - الفحوصات المعملية و خاصة عد الدم الكامل و اختبارات وظائف الكبد [مستوى انزيمات الكبد (انزيم ناقل أمين الاسبارتات و انزيم ناقل أمين الالانين و انزيم ناقل جاما جلوتاميل) و الالبومين و الصفراء في مصل الدم و وقت البروثرومين].
 - قياس مستوى الحمض النووي لفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدى "سى" فى مصل الدم باستخدام التفاعل التسلسلى بأنزيم البوليميريز.
 - قياس مستوى بروتين الجين المضيف "أ ن ر" الصغير-١٧ فى بلازما الدم باستخدام طريقة الإنزيم المرتبط بالإمتصاص المناعى (إيليزا).
 - اخذ عينات من الكبد من مرضى العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدى "سى" و عمل الفحص الهستوباثولوجى للأنسجة لتحديد درجة النشاط الهستولوجى و مرحلة التليف الكبدى حسب تقسيم ميتافير و كذلك تحديد درجة التدهن الكبدى.
 - وقد تم صبغ عينات الكبد من المرضى باستخدام الصبغة المناعية الهستولوجية الكيميائية بواسطة الأجسام المضادة نحو "بيتن" و العامل النووي كابا "بى" و قد تم تقسيم درجة الصبغة المناعية كالآنى: "صفر" = عدم وجود صبغة بالخلايا، "١" = ضعيف الصبغة، "٢" = متوسط الصبغة، "٣" = شديد الصبغة.

نتائج البحث:

- أظهر التحليل الاحصائى للبيانات التى تم الحصول عليها من دراسه الحالية النتائج التالية :
- الأعراض التى عانى منها المرضى كالتالى: ألم بالجانب الأيمن الأعلى من البطن فى ١٦ (٥٣,٣٪) من المرضى بينما لم يعاني أيا من المرضى من اليرقان أو الاستسقاء أو نزيف سابق من الجهاز الهضمى.
 - أظهر الفحص بالموجات فوق الصوتية للمرضى وجود تضخم بالكبد فى ٦ (٢٠٪) من المرضى، بينما كان حجم الكبد طبيعى فى ١٨ (٦٠٪) من المرضى و منكمشاً فى ٦ (٢٠٪) من المرضى. و وجد لمعان بالكبد فى ٦ (٢٠٪) من المرضى، بينما كانت درجة لمعان الكبد طبيعىة فى ١٤ (٤٦,٧٪) من المرضى و وجد تليف بالكبد فى ١٠ (٣٣,٣٪) من المرضى. و كان هناك تضخم بالطحال فى ١٢ (٤٠٪) من المرضى الذين كانوا جميعا يعانون من التليف الكبدى.
 - أظهر متوسط مستوى انزيمات الكبد بمصل الدم و وقت البروثرومين زيادة ذات دلالة احصائية فى المرضى بالمقارنة بالأشخاص الأصحاء فى حين لم يظهر اختلافاً ذو دلالة احصائية فى تركيز الالبومين و الصفراء فى مصل الدم بين المجموعتين .
 - تراوح مستوى الحمض النووي للفيروس فى مصل الدم فى مرضى العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدى "سى" بين $10 \times 5 - 7400,02$ وحدة عالمية/مليالتر بمتوسط $1333,52 \pm 1752,40 \times 10$ وحدة عالمية/مليالتر.
 - وجدت زيادة ذات دلالة احصائية فى مستوى بروتين الجين المضيف "أ ن ر" الصغير-١٧ فى بلازما الدم فى مرضى العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدى "سى" بالمقارنة بالأشخاص الأصحاء. كما وجدت زيادة ذات

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وتنسين (بيتن) فى العدوى المزمنة بفيروس الإلتهاب الكبدى سى

رسالة علمية

مقدمة لكلية الطب – جامعة الإسكندرية
إيفاءً جزئياً لشروط الحصول على درجة

الماجستير فى الأمراض الباطنة

مقدمة من

سالى إسماعيل محمد الدميري

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة

جامعة الإسكندرية

كلية الطب

جامعة الإسكندرية

٢٠١٥

كتلة الحمض النووي الريبوزى الصغير ١٧~٩٢ وهدفه مماثل فوسفاتيز
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مقدمة من

سالى إسماعيل محمد الدميري
بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة
كلية الطب – جامعة الإسكندرية

للحصول على درجة
الماجستير فى الأمراض الباطنة

موافقون

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لجنة المناقشة والحكم على الرسالة

الاستاذ الدكتور/ أحمد محمد الجوهري
أستاذ الأمراض الباطنة
وحدة امراض الكبد والمرارة
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الاستاذ الدكتور/ محسن سلامة محمد
أستاذ طب الكبد
معهد الكبد القومي
جامعة المنوفية

التاريخ : ٣١ / ٣ / ٢٠١٥

السادة المشرفون

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أستاذ الأمراض الباطنة
وحدة أمراض الكبد و المرارة
كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية

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استاذ الكيمياء الحيوية الطبية
كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية

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الدكتورة / نيفين محمد فريد الديب
أستاذ مساعد الباثولوجيا
كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية

المشرف المشارك

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الدكتور/ ايهاب مصطفى حسونة
مدرس الأمراض الباطنة
وحدة أمراض الكبد و المرارة
كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية