RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Measure the enzyme (Lp-PLA_2) mass and genotype detection in parallel to activity measurement in the same study.
2. Further studies on larger number of patients and controls are recommended.

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الملخص العربى

مرض الشريان التاجى هو عبارة عن حالة حيث تتكون الويحات داخل الشرايين التاجيه المسئولة عن تروية عضلة القلب بالدم الغنى بالاوكسجين.

امراض الشرايين التاجيه هى اشهر اشكال امراض القلب والاوعية الدموية والسبب الرئيسى لها هو تصلب الشرايين ، تصلب الشرايين هو مرض مزمن للشرايين المتوسطة والكبيرة الحجم والذى يتميز بتكون الويحات.

الفوسفوليباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ والمعروف ايضا بأسم الاسيتيل هيدروليز لعامل تفعيل الصفائح الدموية هو علامة بيلوجية حديثة تفرز من الخلايا الالتهابية المشاركة فى ويحة تصلب الشرايين وبالتالى فهو مخصص للغاية لالتهابات الاوعية الدموية وليس للالتهابات النظامية.

الفوسفوليباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ له تخصص واسع التأثير على الدهون الفوسفاتيه المؤكسده وهذا يوضح التاثير المتخصص للفوسفوليباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢فى التخلص من الدهون الفوسفاتيه المؤكسده من البروتونات الدهنيه مع توليد الفوسفاتيديل كولين المنحل والاحماض الدهنة الحره المؤكسده واللذان يعتبران وسطاء للالتهابات المسئولة عن تصلب الشرايين.

مع ذلك، فإن الدارسة الحالية تهدف الى قياس نشاط إنزيم الفوسفوليباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ فى مرضى يعانون من احتشاء عضلة القلب فى الشعب المصرى ، لقد تم إختيار ٣٠مريضا مصريا من قسم امراض القلب فى المستشفى الرئيسى الجامعى بالاسكندرية يشملون ٦٦,٧%ذكور ، ٣٣,٣%اناث واللذين تتراوح اعمارهم من ٣٥-٦١عاما بمتوسط قدره ٤٨عاما والذين يعانون من احتشاء عضلة القلب وهو ماتاكد بمخطط القلب الكهربائى وارتفاع إنزيمات القلب (كيناز الكرياتين العضلى الدماغى والتروبونين)، لقد تم استبعاد المرضى اللذين يعانون من داء السكرى وأمراض الكبد والكلى والغدة الدرقية للقضاء على اى علاقة بين نشاط الانزيم والامراض الاخرى غير أمراض الشريان التاجي.

كما تم اختيار ٢٠من الافراد الاصحاء ويشملون ٧٠% ذكور، ٣٠% اناث حيث تتراوح اعمارهم من ٣٠-٦١ عاما بمتوسط قدره ٤٤عاما وليس لهم تاريخ من الداء السكرى ، ارتفاع ضغط الدم والادوية كمجموعة تحكم .

تم جمع ٥ ملليلتر من الدم الوريدى من كل فرد عند دخوله المستشفى وتم تفريغه فى انبوب عادى ثم تم تقسيم المصل الى جزئين : الاول تم استخدامه فى قياس المعاملات الكيميائية الاتية (كيناز الكرياتين الكلى – كيناز الكرياتين العضلى الدماغى – التروبونين – نازعه اكتات و ناقله اسبارتاتى) بواسطة محلل كيمائى (تشخيص الرعاية الصحية سيمنز ، الولايات المتحدة الامريكية ما عدا البروتين المتفاعل ج ذو الحساسية المرتفعة تم قياسه بواسطة محلل كيمائى كوباس سى ٣١١.

اما الجزء الثانى من المصل فقد تم حفظه فى درجة حرارة – ٨٠ درجة مئوية لقياس نشاط الانزيم بواسطة محلل كيمائى بيكمان كولتر.

تم جمع ٣ملليلتر من الدم الوريدى لكل فرد بعد صيام ١٢ساعة وتم تفريغها فى انبوب عادى تم استخدام المصل لقياس صورة الدهون (الدهون الثلاثية –الكولستيرول – البروتونات الدهنية منخفضة الكثافة والبروتونات الدهنية عالية الكثافة) والصيام السكر فى الدم بواسطة محلل كيمائى (تشخيص الرعاية الصحية سيمنز، الولايات المتحدة الامريكية).

فى هذه الدراسة وجدنا انه ليس هناك ارتباط احصائي بين المرضى والاصحاء من حيث النوع ، السن والتدخين. ومن ناحية اخرى وجدنا ارتباط احصائي بين المرضى والاصحاء من حيث ارتفاع ضغط الدم.

لقد توصلنا الي وجود زيادة في (الدهون الثلاثية –الكولستيرول -البروتونات الدهنية عالية الكثافة والصيام السكر فى الدم) في المرضي عن الاصحاء مع وجود ارتباط احصائي بين المجموعتين.

فى هذه الدراسة قمنا بقياس العديد من دلالات القلب (كيناز الكرياتين الكلى – كيناز الكرياتين العضلى الدماغى – التروبونين – نازعه اكتات - ناقله اسبارتاتى و البروتين المتفاعل ج ذو الحساسية المرتفعة) ووجدنا زيادة احصائية في المرضي عن الاصحاء.

فى دراستنا وجدنا ان معدل نشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ كان اعلى بين المرضى مقارنة مع الاصحاء وكان مرتبطا مع زيادة معدل حدوث احتشاء عضلة القلب .

لقد تحققنا من عدم وجود ارتباط احصائي بين نشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ والنوع، التدخين او ارتفاع ضغط الدم.

فى هذه الدراسة تحققنا من الارتباط الاحصائي بين نشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ ودلالات متعددة. ووجدنا ارتباط احصائي ايجابي بين نشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ و (الدهون الثلاثية و البروتونات الدهنية منخفضة الكثافة). لقد توصلنا الي عدم وجود ارتباط احصائي بين (السن، الكوليستيرول، كيناز الكرياتين الكلى – كيناز الكرياتين العضلى الدماغى – التروبونين – نازعه اكتات - ناقله اسبارتاتى و البروتين المتفاعل ج ذو الحساسية المرتفعة) ونشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ بين المرضي. كما كان هناك ارتباط احصائي عكسي بين نشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ و البروتونات الدهنية عالية الكثافة بين المرضي.

اخيرا لم نلاحظ اي ارتباط احصائي بين نشاط الانزيم الفوسفولیباز المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى أ٢ واي من الدلالات السابقة بين الاصحاء.

قياس نشاط انزيم الفسفوليباز أ٢ المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى فى مصل مرضى احتشاء عضلة القلب

رسالة علمية

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

الماجستير فى الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية والكيميائية

مقدمة من

ياسمين نبيه إسماعيل زهران

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة – جامعة الإسكندرية

كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية
٢٠١٥

قياس نشاط انزيم الفسفوليباز أ٢ المرتبط بالبروتين الدهنى فى مصل مرضى احتشاء عضلة القلب

مقدمة من

ياسمين نبيه إسماعيل زهران

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة- الإسكندرية

للحصول على درجة

الماجستير فى الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية والكيميائية

لجنة المناقشة والحكم على الرسالة	**موافقون**
أ.د/ وفاء سعد رجب أستاذ الباثولوجيا الكيميائية معهد البحوث الطبية جامعة الإسكندرية	.....
أ.د/ علا عاطف شراكى أستاذ الباثولوجيا الإكلينيكية والكيميائية كلية الطب جامعة الإسكندرية	.....
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