

Dedication

To
My family
&

All Sudanese People
With Wish of Happy Future

Acknowledgment

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Table of contents

	Description	Page
	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgment	ii
	Table of Contents	iii
	Abstract	vi
	ملخص البحث	vii
	Abbreviation	viii
	List of tables	ix
	List of figures	x
	Chapter One	
1	Introduction & Literature review	1
1-1	Introduction	1
1-2	The kidney	3
1-2-1	Structure of the kidney	3
1-2-2	Renal function	5
1-2-3	Acute renal failure	10
1-2-3-1	Pathophysiology	10
1-2-3-2	Intrinsic renal function	11
1-2-3-3	Causes	12
1-2-4	Chronic renal failure	13
1-2-4-1	Causes of chronic renal failure	13
1-2-4-2	Treatment of chronic renal failure	14
1-2-4-3	Maintenance dialysis and transplantation	14
1-3	Maintenance dialysis	15
1-3-1	Maintenance haemodialysis	15
1-3-2	Maintenance peritoneal dialysis	15
1-4	Renal transplantation	16
1-4-1	Types of allograft rejection	16
1-4-1-1	Hyperacute rejection	17
1-4-1-2	Accelerated acute rejection	17
1-4-1-3	Acute rejection	17

	Description	Page
1-4-1-4	Chronic rejection	17
1-5	Immunosuppressive medication and protocols	18
1-5-1	Cyclosporine	18
1-5-1-1	Mechanism of action	18
1-5-1-2	Formulations and pharmacokinetic	18
1-5-1-3	Drug level monitoring	19
1-5-1-4	Side effects	19
1-5-2	Azathioprine	20
1-5-2-1	Mode of action	20
1-5-2-2	Side effects	20
1-5-3	Prednisone	21
1-5-3-1	Mechanism of action	21
1-5-3-2	Complication	21
1-5-4	Causes of death after renal transplantation	22
1-6	Cholesterol	24
1-6-1	Synthesis of cholesterol	24
1-6-2	Regulation of cholesterol synthesis	24
1-6-3	Lipid and cardiovascular diseases	25
1-6-4	Predominant hypercholesterolemia	26
1-6-5	Causes of hypercholesterolemia	26
1-6-5-1	Secondary hypercholesterolemia	27
1-6-5-2	Primary hypercholesterolemia	27
1-6-6	Causes of hypocholesterolemia	27
1-7	Objectives of the study	27
	Chapter two	
2	Materials and methods	28
2-1	Materials	28
2-1-1	Patients	28
2-1-2	Sample collection and processing	28
2-2	Determination of serum cholesterol	28

	Description	Page
2-2-1	Principle	29
2-3	Determination of whole blood cyclosporine	31
2-3-1	Summary and explanation of test	31
2-3-2	Sample collection and preparation for testing analysis	32
2-3-3	Cyclosporine monoclonal whole blood procedure	32
2-4	Analysis of data	34
	Chapter Three	
3	Results	35
	Chapter Four	
4	Discussion	50
	Chapter Five	
5	conclusion and Recommendations	54
	Appendix	
	Appendix -1 References	56
	Appendix -2 Questionnaire	59

Abstracts

A prospective study conducted during the period . July 2004 to April 2005 , 65 people was examined for serum cholesterol level (45 Renal transplant recipients patients versus, 25 control group)

The renal transplant recipients all of them under follow up at Dr. Salma center for kidney dialysis and transplant.

A sample of blood from each was taken , the specimens were analyzed for serum cholesterol and whole blood cyclosporine concentration for study group , while only serum cholesterol level for control group , The results obtained shows that there was significant difference between the serum cholesterol in study group and control group .

(204 ± 38.21 to 155.4 ± 15.68 , $p < .000$)

The study group divided into three sub groups according to duration post renal transplantation (subgroup (A), < 12 months) ,(subgroup (B) 12 - 24 months) , (subgroup (C) >25 months). Statistically significant negative correlation was seen between duration after renal transplantation and serum cholesterol level

To study the correlation between the cyclosporine concentration and serum cholesterol level patients group divided into three subgroups according to cyclosporine concentration (subgroup (L) <150 ng/ml) subgroup (M) 150 - 225 ng/ml), (subgroup(H)>226 ng/ml) . The results obtained and statistically shows no significant correlation between cyclosporine concentration and serum cholesterol level .

The finding of this study shows that serum cholesterol is maximal in the first year post renal transplantation (subgroup(A)) and decreased gradually through the duration post renal transplantation , but still higher than that in control group .

A person with serum cholesterol level (240 mg/dl and above) has more than twice the risk of heart disease than the others below (240 mg/dl). In this study 17.5% of patients have serum cholesterol ≥ 240 mg/dl , and 82.5% below 240mg/dl .

النتائج والمناقشة

أجريت هذه الدراسة التوقعية خلال الفترة من يوليو 2004 وحتى أبريل 2005 و تم تحليل مستوى الكوليسترول في الدم لعدد (65) شخص منهم (40) مريض أجريت لهم عملية زراعة كلى م قابل (25) شخص سليم الصحة و ذلك للمقارنة

جميع المرضى الذين أجري عليهم البحث يتم متابعتهم و الإشراف عليهم بمركز د. سلمى لغسيل و زراعة الكلى

تم اخذ عينات دم من كل مجموعة . و تم تحليل مستوى الكوليسترول في الدم و مستوى ع قار الساكولوسبورين فى الدم لمجموعة المرضى في حين تم تحليل مستوى الكوليسترول في الدم للمجموعة السليمة للمقارنة . و قد تم تحليل جميع هذه النتائج إحصائيا .

كان هناك ارتفاع ملحوظ في مستوى الكوليسترول للمرضى مقارنة مع المجموعة السليمة و كان الارتفاع في المستوى الوسطى للكوليسترول (204.7 ملجم / 100مل و بانحراف معياري $38.21 \pm$) ألي (155.4 و بانحراف معياري $15.68 \pm$) و باحتمال إحصائي أقل من (0.000)

تم تقسيم المرضى ألي ثلاث مجموعات و ذلك حسب الفترة بعد زراعة الكلى . المجموعة (أ) فترة أقل من 12 شهرا , المجموعة (ب) 12 - 24 شهرا و المجموعة (ج) أكثر من 25 شهرا

إحصائيا هناك ارتباطا عكسي بين فترة ما بعد الزراعة و نسبة مستوى الكوليسترول في الدم

لدراسة العلاقة بين مستوى الساكولوسبورين في الدم و مستوى الكوليسترول في الدم تم تقسيم المرضى ألي ثلاث مجموعات حسب تركيز الساكولوسبورين (المجموعة أ) أقل من 150 نانوجرام / مل (المجموعة ب) 150 - 225 نانوجرام / مل و المجموعة (هـ) أكثر من 226 نانوجرام / مل تم تحليل النتائج إحصائيا لا يوجد فرقا معنويا فى مستوى الكوليسترول فى الدم بالمقارنة مع مستوى الساكولوسبورين فى الدم لدى المرضى .

و على نرى أن نتائج البحث أوضحت أن نسبة الكوليسترول في الدم تصل أعلى مستوى لها خلال السنة الأولى بعد الزراعة و يتم الانخفاض تدريجيا طوال فترة ما بعد الزراعة و لكن بالرغم من ذلك يظل مستوى الكوليسترول مرتفعاً مقارنًا بالمجموعة السليمة

أن نسبة تركيز الكلسترول في الدم عند 240 ملجرام/100مل أو أكثر
تزيد من عامل الإصابة بأمراض القلب مرتين عن الأشخاص الأقل من
240 ملجرام/100مل
وفي هزة الدراسة وجدنا 17.5% من المرضى نسبة الكلسترول في الدم
240 ملجرام/100مل أو أكثر في حين 82.5% نسبة الكلسترول الأقل من
240 ملجرام/100مل

Abbreviation

ESRD	:End Stage Renal Disease
ARF	:Acute Renal Failure
ECF	:Extracellular Fluid
GFR	:Glomerular Filtration Rate
NSAIDs	:Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
ANCA	:Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies
ACE	:Angiotensin – Converting Enzyme
CRF	:Chronic Renal Failure
IPD	:Intermittent Peritoneal Dialysis
CAPD	:Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis
CCPD	:Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis
CVD	:Cardiovascular Disease
FPIA	:Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay
EDTA	:Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetic Acid
CSA	:Cyclosporine A
LDL	: Low Density Lipoprotein
HDL	:High Density Lipoprotein
HMGCoA	:Hydroxy Methyl Gluteryl Co enzyme A

List of Tables

Table	Description	Page
1	Mean Age of renal transplant recipients	37
2	Percentage of sex distribution in renal transplant	38
3	Percentage between duration subgroups(A,B,C)	39
4	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in renal transplant recipients and control group	40
5	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in duration subgroup(A) and (B) post renal transplantation	41
6	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in duration subgroup(A) and (C) post renal transplantation	42
7	Comparison between means of serum cholesterol in male and female renal transplant recipients	43
8	Comparison between means of serum cholesterol in cyclosporine subgroup(L) and (M)	44
9	Comparison between means of serum cholesterol in cyclosporine subgroup(L) and(H)	45

10	Percentage distribution of serum cholesterol concentration into . subgroup (LR) low risk and subgroup(HR) high risk in renal transplant recipients .	48
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List of Figures

Fig	Description	Page
A	Fig(A) Structure of Kidney	4
B	Fig(B)Percentage causes of death post renal transplantation	23
1	Mean Age of renal transplant recipients	37
2	Percentage of sex distribution in renal transplant	38
3	Percentage between duration subgroups(A,B,C)	39
4	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in renal transplant recipients and control group	40
5	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in duration subgroup(A) and (B) post renal transplantation	41
6	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in duration subgroup(A and C) post renal transplantation	42
7	Comparison between means of serum cholesterol in male and female renal transplant recipients	43
8	Comparison between means of serum cholesterol in cyclosporine subgroup(L) and (M)	44
9	Comparison between means of serum cholesterol in cyclosporine subgroup(L) and(H)	45
10	Comparison between the means of serum cholesterol in duration subgroup(A, B, C,)	46
11	Comparison between the means of serum	47

	cholesterol in cyclosporine concentration subgroup(L, M, H, and control group)	
12	Percentage distribution of serum cholesterol concentration into. subgroup (LR) and (HR) in renal transplant recipients .	49