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### CHAPTER ONE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a way of living and survival, plans and dreams always become reality if we believe in our god who give us this life. Praise to Allah the Almighty who gave me the patience and power to do this work.

This work is part of dream to not only ears and heal pain but also to return some smiles to those who suffer from a disease that afflicts people in my country, and to all who suffer. It is these people and all other who have brought meaning to my life who have together helped me reach this point, and so I would like to express my hearty grateful thanks and respects to:
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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted during May 2001- March 2002 to evaluate the lipid profile level (Total cholesterol, Triglycerides, LDL low density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL high density lipoprotein cholesterol) in the blood plasma and plasma albumin of children with nephrotic syndrome.

Forty children (<15 years) affected by nephrotic syndrome were selected from four different hospitals in Khartoum state (Soba hospital, Khartoum Children Hospital, Ahmed Gasim Children Hospital and Omdurman Children Hospital) and were compared with 20 healthy children as control group. (The level of plasma lipids, lipoprotein and albumin were measured by colorimetric method).

The mean plasma total cholesterol, (cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL low density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL high density lipoprotein cholesterol) were (269 ± 50), (170 ± 58), (179 ± 47) and (58 ± 20) mg /dl, respectively in the patients group compared to the mean (108 ± 15), (56 ± 19), (37 ± 17), (40 ± 13) mg /dl in the control group (P<0.0001).

This study indicate downward (−ve) the correlation between plasma albumin level and plasma lipids level (total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL low density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL high density lipoprotein cholesterol) in patients group.
ملخص الأطروحه

هذه الدراسة أجريت خلال الفترة من مايو 2001 - مارس 2002 لملاحظة مستوى الدهون (الكولسترول و الجلسرول الثلاثي ) والبروتينات الداهنة ذات ( الكثافة المنخفضة والكثافة العالية ) وقياس مستوى الزلالي في بلازما الدم بالنسبة للأطفال المصابين بمرض المتلازمة الكلبية.

تم اختيار 40 طفل أعمارهم أقل من 14 سنة مصابين بمرض المتلازمة الكلبية في أربعة مستشفيات مختلفة من ولاية الخرطوم وهي مستشفى سوبا الجامعي ومستشفى الخرطوم للأطفال ومستشفى أحمد قاسم بحري للأطفال ومستشفى ام درمان للأطفال، لمقارنتها بمجموعة تحكم مكونة من 20 طفل غير مصابين. تم قياس مستوى الدهون والبروتينات الداهنة والزلالي بطريقة استعمال التحليل اللوني. وكان متوسط الكولسترول والجلسرول الثلاثي والبروتين الداهن ذو الكثافة المنخفضة والبروتين الداهن ذو الكثافة العالية ( 269 انحراف معياري±50 ), (170 انحراف معياري±58 ), (179 انحراف معياري±47 ), (58 انحراف معياري±20 ). أعلى درجة ملحوظة (احتمال احصائي < 0.0001 ) مقارنة مع متوسط (108 انحراف معياري±15 ), (65 انحراف معياري±19 ), (37 انحراف معياري±17 ), (40 انحراف معياري±13) ملجرام / ديسلتر في مجموعة التحكم.
وكذلك قورن تأثير مرض المتلازمة الكلانية على مستوى الزليلي في بلازما الدم ووجد أن هناك تأثير للدهون (الكولستيروال والجليسول الثلاثي والبروتين الدهني ذو الكثافة المنخفضة والبروتين الدهني ذو الكثافة العالية) على مستوى الزليلي في بلازما الدم وهو تأثير عكسي.
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