lead to iron deposition into the heart, liver and lung. Iron induced cardiomyopathy is still major cause of morbidity and mortality. Tissue hypoxia together with high level of free iron radicals which Results in modification of the N terminal of human serum albumin decreasing its binding capacity for metals and resulting in the formation of ischemia-modified human serum albumin (IMA).

Objectives: The aim of the present study is to measure the level of ischemia modified albumin (IMA) as a marker of tissue hypoxia and enhanced oxidative stress in Egyptian patients with β-thalassemia major and correlate it with serum ferritin and echocardiographic findings.

Subject and Methods: The present study included sixty Egyptian with β-thalassemia major patients and sixty age and sex matched healthy individuals as a control group. All studied groups were subjected to a full clinical assessment and were investigated by serum level of ischemia modified albumin (IMA) and echocardiography using conventional M mode echocardiography.

Results: Serum level of IMA was significantly higher in patients than in control (p = 0.000) and cut off value of IMA (between patients and controls) was 38 ng/ml. Level of IMA was positively correlated to serum ferritin (p = 0.000), age of patients (p = 0.036), duration of the disease (p = 0.039). IMA showed positive correlation with cardiac dimensions as LVIDD (P = 0.002) and LVIDS (P = 0.001) while; there was negative correlation with EF (P = 0.003) and FS (P = 0.005). Cut off value of IMA between normal and abnormal values of LVIDD, LVIDS, EF and FS was 190 ng/ml. The patients had significantly higher echocardiographic parameters (IVSD, LVIDD, LVPWDD, IVSS, LVIDS, AOD and LAD) than controls (p = 0.000) and significant lower EF (p = 0.000) and FS (p = 0.008). Pulmonary hypertension (PH) was diagnosed in 41 (68.3%) of patients. Significantly higher levels of PAP were found among splenectomized patients (p = 0.004).

Conclusion: Our findings revealed increased levels of IMA in patients with beta thalassemia major that varies significantly with impaired cardiac systolic dysfunction in those patients. This finding can support the use of IMA as a potential significant marker of oxidative stress in patients with Beta thalassemia major.

A study of fecal microbiota in newly diagnosed Egyptian patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus

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Background: Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM), characterized by Beta-cells destruction and insulin deficiency, is one of the most common autoimmune diseases in childhood that leads to significant burden and mental problems. Gut microbiota, habilitating in human intestinal tract, comprises a total genome that is near 150 times more than the human genome. Recently, it has been proven that gut microbiota plays an important role in regulating metabolic functions and is associated with many diseases such as obesity, insulin resistance, autoimmune diseases, and tumour.

Objectives: is to evaluate the alteration of gut microbiota between children with newly diagnosed T1DM and healthy controls and to determine if gut microbiota could partly explain the etiology of this disease.

Methods: This case control study was carried out on 50 children, 30 newly diagnosed TIDM patients (less than 6 months) recruited from Diabetes clinic, children hospital, Ain Shams University. In addition 20 age, gender, race, mode of delivery, and duration of breastfeeding matched controls were recruited in the study. All participants were subjected to full history, clinical examination, and laboratory measurement of HbA1C, fasting C peptide (in patients), anti insulin and anti islet cell antibody titre and fecal microbiota assessment in stool.

Results: In this study the total number of microbiota is significantly less in patients with diabetes mellitus in contrast with healthy controls, also total number of microbiota was significantly decreased in antibody positive than antibody negative patients. The proportion of Dysgonomonas, Parabacteroides, Clostridiom, Ruminococcus, Bilophila and Trabulsiella were significantly increased in healthy controls in comparison diabetic patients. While proportion of prevotella, Faecalibacterium, Veillonella and Dialister were significantly decreased in healthy controls in comparison to diabetic patients.

Conclusion: The gut microbiota was associated with the development of T1DM by affecting the autoimmunity, and the result suggested a potential therapy for T1DM via modulating the gut microbiota.

Quality of life of Egyptian children with chronic kidney disease

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Background: CKD burdens the children biologically, socially and psychologically and affects the children’s quality of life. Quality of life is a subjective multidimensional experience that involves a summary and evolution of the positive and negative attributes that characterize one’s life. It is a dynamic construct affected by one’s ability to adopt discrepancies between what is expected and what is experienced. Many skills professionals are available to ensure that children with CKD get the best possible care. Community health nurses may specialize in areas such as home care, care management, clinical, school, or corporate nursing, or pharmaceutical scales. Aim of the Study: assess the quality of life among children with chronic kidney disease Subjects and Methods: A descriptive design was conducted in the pediatric nephrology clinic, and the pediatric conservative nephrology clinic at Ain Shams University Children Hospital. A purposive sample of 10 % of total children attending pediatric nephrology clinic were included. An interviewing questionnaire was developed by investigator based on review of literature, and content validated by the supervisor and experts’ opinion. Detailed history of the disease was taken, including duration and complication.

Results: The study showed that less than half of the mother’s children are illiterate and majority was housewives. More than three quarters of the studied children live in home with mean crowded index of 2.21 ± 0.86, had tap water supply, proper sewage disposal and adequate ventilation. Less than quarter of mothers had satisfactory knowledge about meaning and causes of CKD, more than one third knew the signs and symptoms and