

## البحث الاول

(1) بحث مشترك غير مستخلص من رسالة:

عنوان البحث باللغة الإنجليزية:

**Discrimination of tuberculous from carcinmatous pleural effusions by biochemical markers: adenosine deaminase and orsomuroid.**

الملخص الإنجليزي:

**Background:** Pleural effusion is an accumulation of fluid in pleural space. It is a sign for many diseases and not a diagnosis, so correct diagnosis remains a major challenge to clinicians.

**Aim of the work:** We are aiming through this study to assess the diagnostic roles of adenosine deaminase (ADA) and orosmuroid (AGP) in tuberculous and malignant pleural effusions.

**Patients and methods:** This study was carried out on 30 patients with exudative pleural effusions (18 patients with tuberculous effusion, and 12 patients with malignant effusion) and 10 patients with transudative pleural effusions (control group) who were admitted to the chest department in Al-Husseini , Bab Al –Sharia university hospitals and Matarya teaching hospital in the period extended from Sept. 2004 to Sept. 2005. Both sera and pleural fluid were examined for ADA and AGP level to find out their diagnostic roles in tuberculous and malignant pleural effusions.

**Results:** There was a significant increase of serum and pleural ADA and AGP in the tuberculous and malignant patients in comparison the control group. ADA was significantly higher in tuberculous than malignant pleural effusions, however AGP was non significantly higher in malignant than tuberculous pleural effusions.

Pleural fluid / serum ADA ratio was  $>2$  in tuberculous but less than 1 in malignant patients. Also, pleural fluid / serum AGP ratio was more than 1 in malignant pleural effusion patients but less than 1 in tuberculous patients.

Pleural fluid ADA level  $> 40$  U/L and pleural fluid / serum ratio  $> 2$  elucidated 97.5% and 98.9% respectively in sensitivity; and 97.4% and 99.1% in specificity for the diagnosis of tuberculous effusions. Pleural fluid AGP and their pleural fluid / serum ratio did not show significant difference between malignant and tuberculous pleural effusions.

Pleural AGP  $> 100$  mg / 100 ml and pleural fluid / serum ratio  $> 1$  showed 54% and 75% respectively in sensitivity; and 29% and 34% in specificity for the diagnosis of malignant pleural effusions.