

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE CLINICAL
AND LABORATORY MANIFESTATIONS OF
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AND THE
GENETICALLY DETERMINED DEFICIENCY OF
THE SECOND COMPONENT OF THE
COMPLEMENT**

Thesis

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Presented By

Yasser Ezzat Taha
(M.B., B.Ch. & M.Sc., Cairo University)

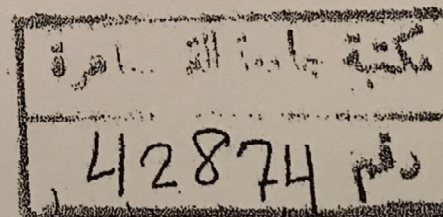
Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Khaled Tahsin El-Hadidi
(Professor of Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Cairo university)

Professor Dr. Azza Ahmed Abou el-Einin
(Professor of Clinical Pathology and Immunology Cairo university)

Dr. Amany Hussein Al-Sawaf
(Lecturer of Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Cairo university)

Faculty of Medicine
Cairo University (2004)



أ. د. خالد تاحسين
أ. د. عزة أحمد أبو العينين

أ. د. أمانى حسين السواف

أ. د. أمانى حسين السواف

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE:

To investigate the known association between clinical and laboratory manifestations of Lupus Erythematosus and the genetically determined deficiency of the second component of the complement amongst Egyptian patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.

METHOD:

Fifty two patients fulfilling the ACR, criteria of Lupus 1982 Erythematosus were included in this study and were investigated as regards their C2 gene whether normal, homozygous or heterozygous in the serum and its association with different clinical manifestations i.e., renal, mucocutaneous lesions, Raynaud's, Sjogren syndrome, vasculitis, pleuro-pericardial and neuropsychiatric manifestations and as well as laboratory investigations including CBC, Coomb's test, ANA, DNA, Anti-Ro and anti La antibodies, C3, C4 .

RESULTS

On comparing the clinical manifestations of the patients with Heterozygous C2 deficiency with those of normal C2 gene

we have found that photosensitivity, malar rash, alopecia, discoid rash, skin manifestations suggesting subacute cutaneous lupus and sicca syndrome showed a significant difference being higher in the Heterozygous C2 deficient patients.

As regards the laboratory results we have found that, Anti-Ro antibodies was significantly higher in the Heterozygous C2 deficient patients.

Finally the Heterozygous C2 deficient patients have a better prognosis having lesser renal and pleuropericardial affection.