عناوين مشاريع التخرج وملخصاتها لطلبة المرحله الخامسه باشراف الاستاذ المساعد دكتوره زينب مجيد للعام الدراسي 2018-2019/ فرع العلوم المختبريه السريريه

1. **Immune checkpoints therapy: A path to enhance cancer immunity دلال عارف وديع**

Abstract

Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body.

The first half of this review concisely describes the main types of cancer (carcinomas, sarcomas, leukemia and lymphomas), the epidemiology and risk factors for cancer, and the role of immune system (innate and adaptive) in tumor immunity.

The second half of the review discusses the types of immune checkpoint molecules (stimulatory and inhibitory checkpoint molecules) and how do they work, the inhibition of these immune checkpoint molecules (anti-CTLA-4 and PD/PDL-1) as anti-tumor therapy (monoclonal antibodies), and the side effects associated with the use of these monoclonal antibody for treatment of many types of cancers.

1. **Pregnancy and Autoimmune Diseases منى عيسى ابراهيم**

Abstract

Autoimmune disorders are characterized by tissue damage, caused by self-reactivity of different effectors mechanisms of the immune system, namely antibodies and T cells. Their occurrence may be associated with genetics and/or environmental predisposition and to some extent, have implications for fertility and obstetrics. The relationship between autoimmunity and reproduction is bidirectional. This review only addresses the impact of pregnancy on autoimmune diseases and not the influence of autoimmunity on pregnancy development. Th17/ Th1-type cells are aggressive and pathogenic in many autoimmune disorders and inflammatory diseases. The immunology of pregnancy underlines the role of Th2-type cytokines to maintain the tolerance of the mother towards the fetal semi-allograft. Non-specific factors, including hormonal changes, favor a switch to Th2-type cytokine profile. In pregnancy Th2, Th17/Th2 and Treg cells accumulate in the deciduas but may also be present in the mother's circulation and can regulate autoimmune responses influencing the progression of autoimmune diseases.

1. **Drug induced Systemic Lupus Erythromatosus حمزه وليد محمد**

Abstract

 Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is the multisystem autoimmune disorder with a broad spectrum of clinical presentations encompassing almost all organs and tissues ranging from mild joint and skin involvement to life-threatening renal, Hematologic, or central nervous system involvement. the extreme heterogeneity of the disease has led some investigators to propose that SLE represents a syndrome rather than a single disease. There is a peak age of onset among young women between the late teens and early 40’s and a female to male ratio of 9:1. Ethnic groups such as those with African or Asian ancestry are more at risk of developing the disorder and it may be more severe compared to Caucasian patients.