REFERENCES


2) Aessopos A (2009). Cardiac function and iron chelation in thalassemia major and intermedia: a review of the underlying pathophysiology and approach to chelation management Medit J Hemat Infect Dis www.MJHID.org Advance online publication 18.09.


7) Aessopos a, farmakis d, karagiorga m, voskaridou e, loutradi a, hatziliami a, joussef j, rombos j, loukopoulos D (2001): cardiac involvement in thalassemia intermedia: amulticenter study. Blood 97:3411–3416


subcutaneous desferrioxamine on myocardial iron concentrations and ventricular function in beta-thalassemia. Lancet; 360: 516-20.


42) **Bosi G, Crepaz R, Gamberini MR, Fortini M, Scarcia S, Bonsanate E et al. (2003)**. Left ventricular remodeling and systolic and diastolic function in young adults with b-thalassemia major: a Doppler
References

echocardiographic assessment and correlation with haematological data. Heart;89:762–6


57) **Choudhry VP.(1997).** Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation .Indian Pediatr; 34:505-17.


59) **Cohen AR, Galanello R and Pennell DJ. (2004):** Thalassemia. Hematology (Am Soc Hematol Educ Program); 14-34


71) **Du zd, roguin n, milgram e, saab k, koren a.** (1997). Pulmonary Hypertension in patients with thalassemia major. Am heart ;134:532–537.


74) **El-Beshlawy A (2005):** Highlights on prevention and clinical issue on thalassemia management in Egypt, sixth International Conference, Update in Thalassemia (From prevention to gene therapy, Cairo, Egypt, p 21-22.


138) **Lanzkowsky P.Hemolytic anemia (1989).**. In: Manual of pediatric hematology and oncology .1st Ed .london :Churchill Livingstone;97-152.


References


 References


213) **Refaie FN and Wonke B.(1992).** efficacy and possible adverse effects of iron chelator 1,2 –dimethyl -3-hydroxypyrid -4-one (L1) in thalassemia major .Blood;80:593-6


