

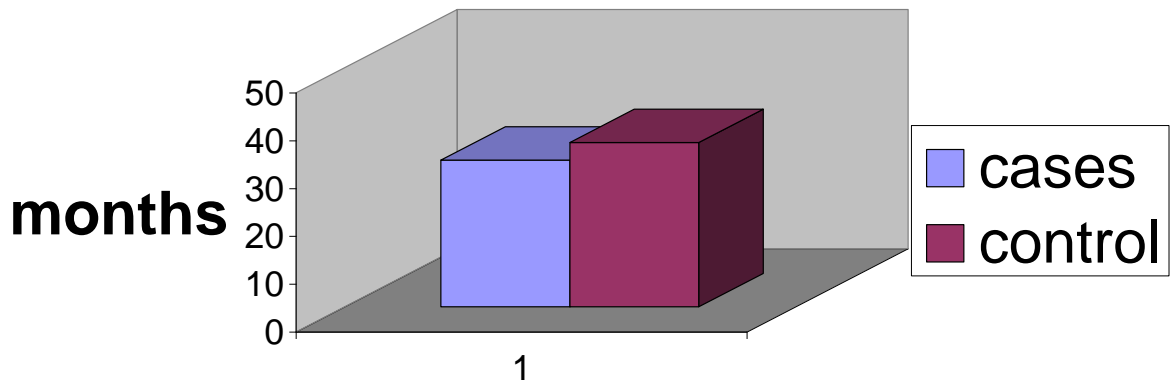
Table: (1): Means of age \pm SD standard deviations among the study groups

Age (m) Study group	Mean \pm SD	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	30.7 \pm 43.4	0.53	> 0.05 (NS)
- Control (n = 16)	34.4 \pm 9.3		

➤ NS= Non significant.

➤ This table shows insignificant difference between cases and controls as regard age.

Figure (1): Means of age:



Results

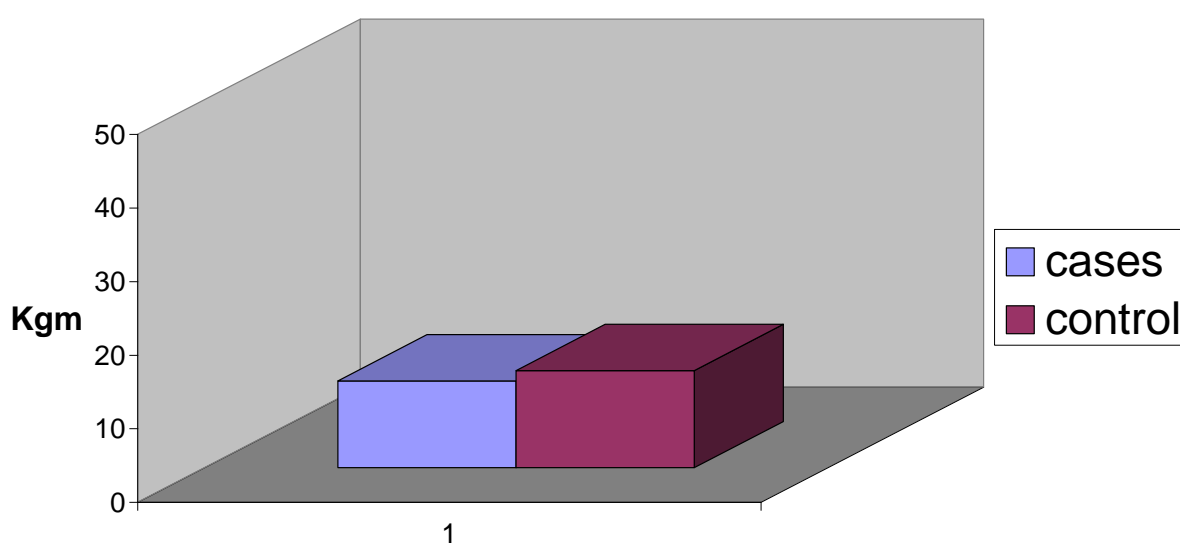
Table: (2) Means of weight \pm SD among study groups

Wt (kg) Study group	$\bar{X} \pm SD$	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	11.8 \pm 10.8	0.8	> 0.05 (NS)
- Control (n = 16)	13.2 \pm 1.4		

➤ NS= Non significant.

➤ This table shows insignificant difference between cases and controls as regard weight.

Figure (2): Means of weight:



Results

Table (3): Means of height \pm SD among study groups

Ht (cm) Study group	$\bar{X} \pm SD$	t	P
- Cases(n = 44)	85.6 \pm 25.9	2.24	< 0.05 (S)
- Control (n = 16)	94.6 \pm 3.8		

➤ S= significant.

➤ This table shows significant difference between cases and controls as regard height.

Figure (3): Means of height:

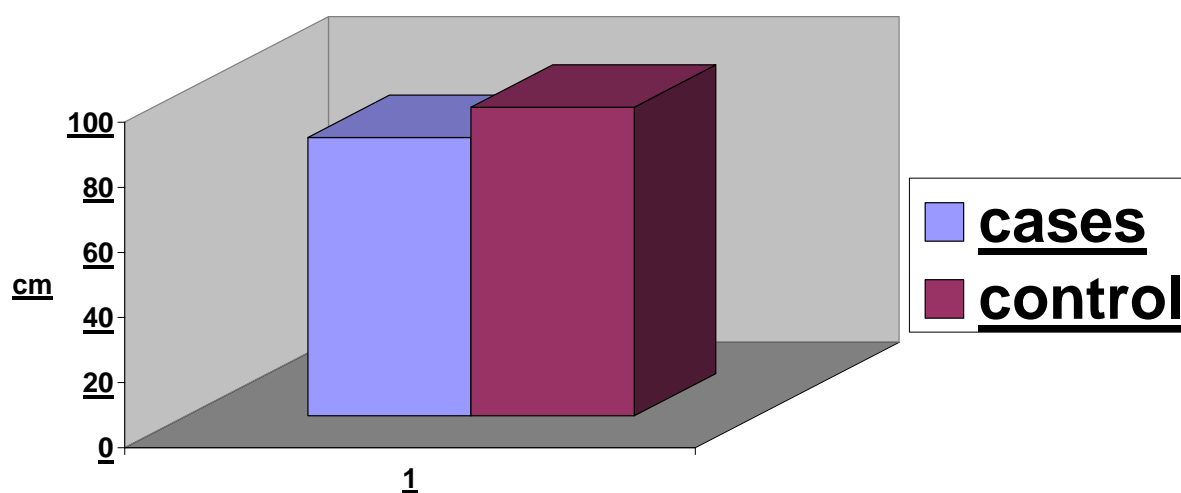


Table (4): Means of hemoglobin \pm SD among study groups

HB (gm) Study group	$\bar{X} \pm SD$	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	9.7 \pm 1.7	5.85	< 0.001 (HS)
- Control (n = 16)	11.9 \pm 1.1		

➤ HS = highly significant.

➤ This table shows highly significant difference between cases and controls as regard hemoglobin.

Figure (4): Means of hemoglobin%:

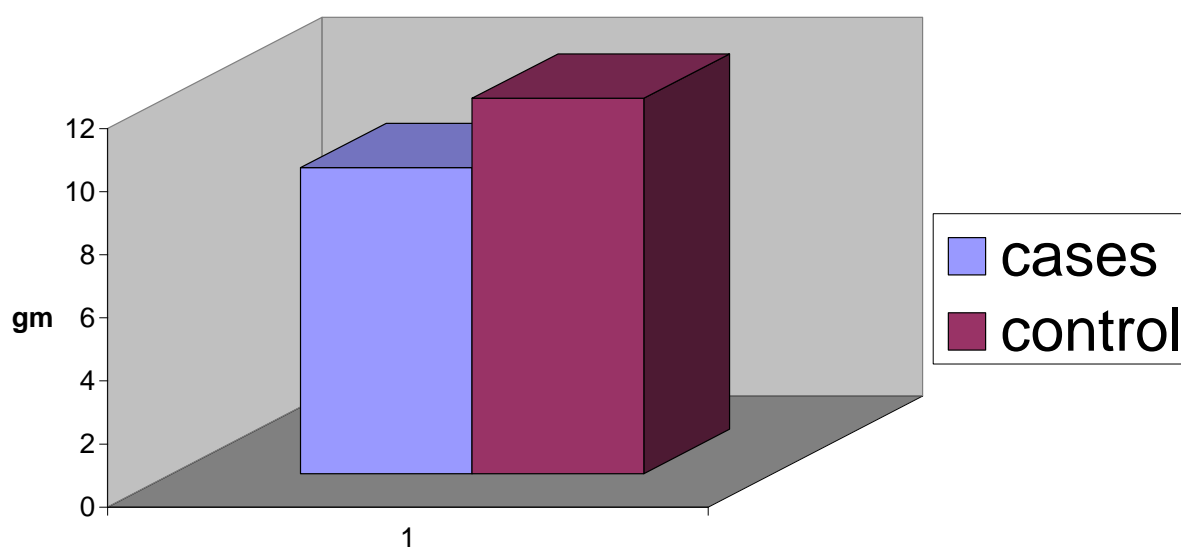


Table (5): Means of urea \pm SD among study groups

Urea Study group	X \pm SD (mg/dl)	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	26.3 \pm 8.4	1.09	> 0.05 (NS)
- Control (n = 16)	24.6 \pm 3.6		

➤ NS= Non significant.

➤ This table shows insignificant difference between cases and controls as regard urea.

Figure (5): Means of blood urea:

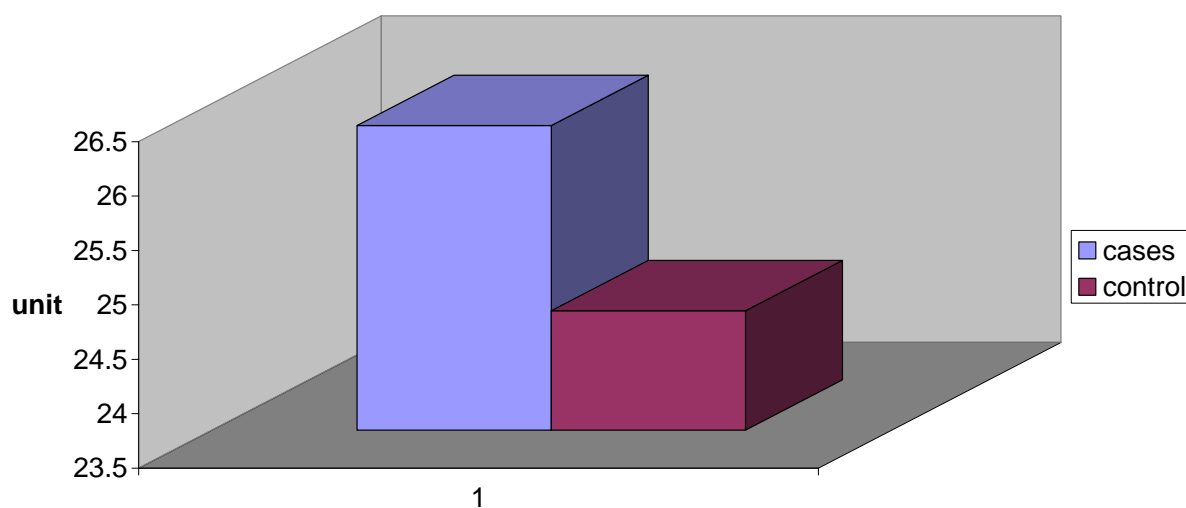


Table (6): Means of creatinine \pm SD among study groups

Creatinine Study group	X \pmSD (mg/dl)	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	0.8 \pm 0.3	3.87	< 0.001 (HS)
- Control (n = 16)	0.6 \pm 0.1		

- HS= Highly Significant.
- This table shows highly significant difference between cases and controls as regard creatinine although both parameters values are normal.

Figure (6): Means of creatinine:

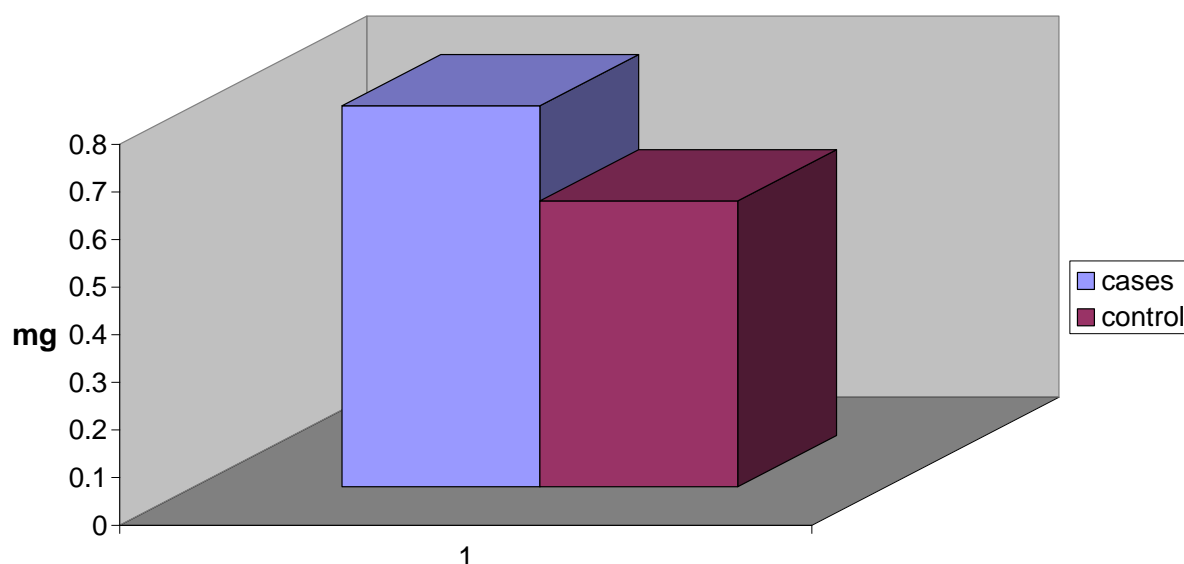


Table (7): Means of creatinine clearance \pm SD among study groups

Creatinine clearance Study group	X \pm SD (ml/min/1.73 m²)	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	61.8 \pm 31.9	4.39	< 0.001 (HS)
- Control (n = 16)	88.9 \pm 15.4		

- HS= Highly Significant.
- This table shows highly significant difference between cases and controls as regard creatinine clearance.

Figure (7): Means of creatinine clearance:

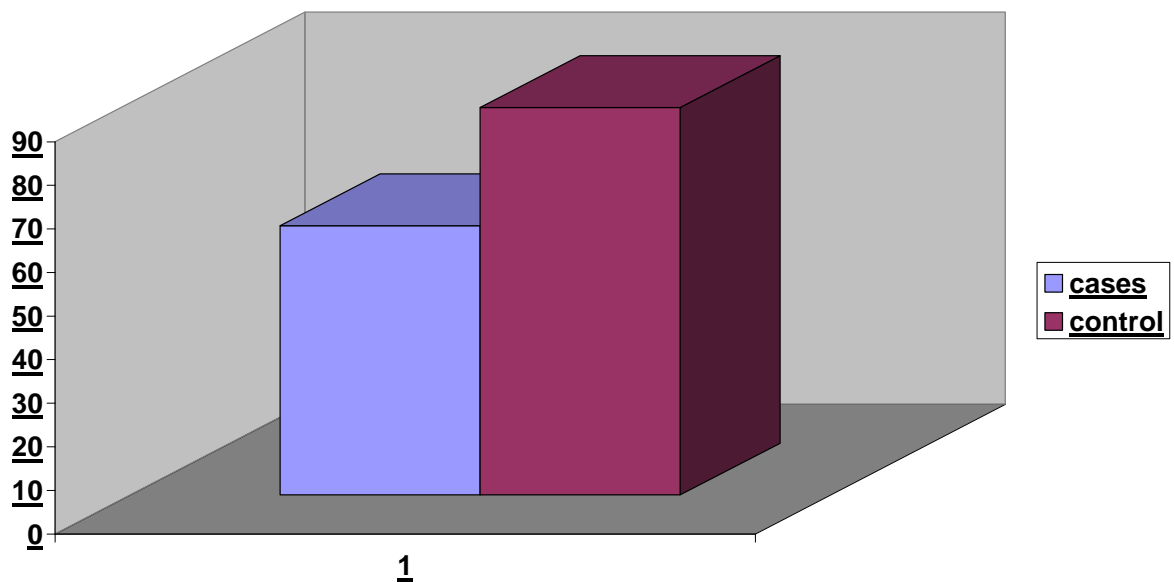


Table (8): Means of cystatin C \pm SD among study groups

Cystatin C Study groups	X \pmSD (mg/dl)	t	P
- Cases (n = 44)	0.88 \pm 0. 64	2.79	< 0.01 (S)
- Control (n = 16)	0.6 \pm 0.12		

➤ S = significant.

➤ This table shows significant difference between cases and controls as regard cystatin C.

Figure (8): Means of cystatin C:

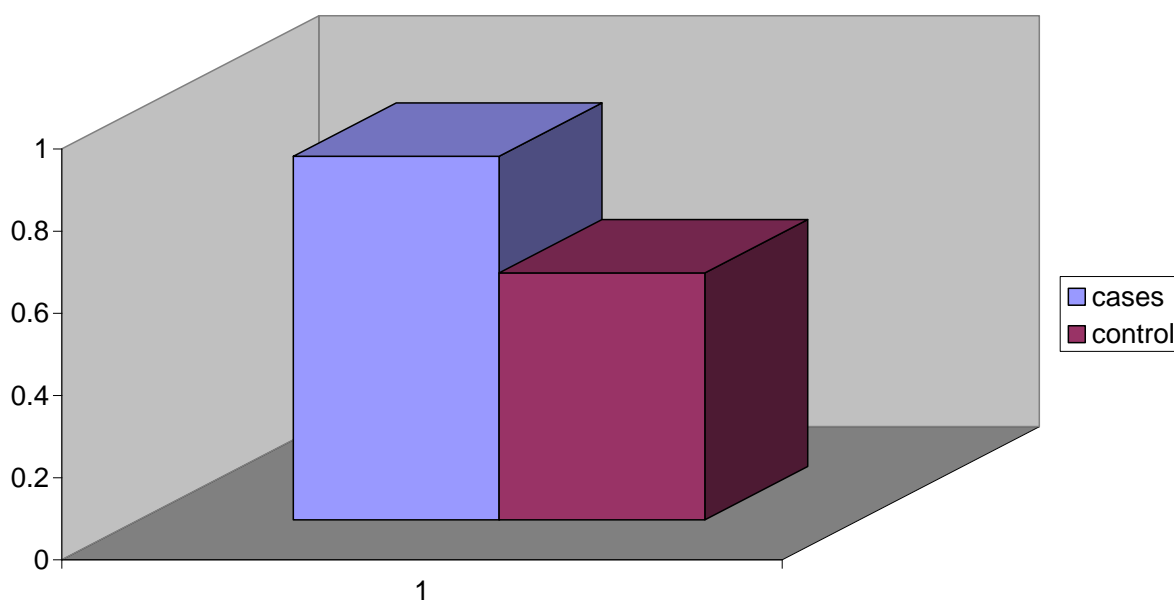


Table (9): Means of beta 2-microglobulin \pm SD among study groups

Beta 2 microglobulin Study group	X \pm SD (mg/dl)	t	P
- <i>Cases</i> (n = 44)	4.8 \pm 2.8	3.55	< 0.01 (S)
- <i>Control</i> (n = 16)	3.1 \pm 0.9		

➤ S= significant.

➤ This table shows significant difference between cases and controls as regard beta 2-microglobulin.

Figure (9): Means of beta 2-microglobulin:

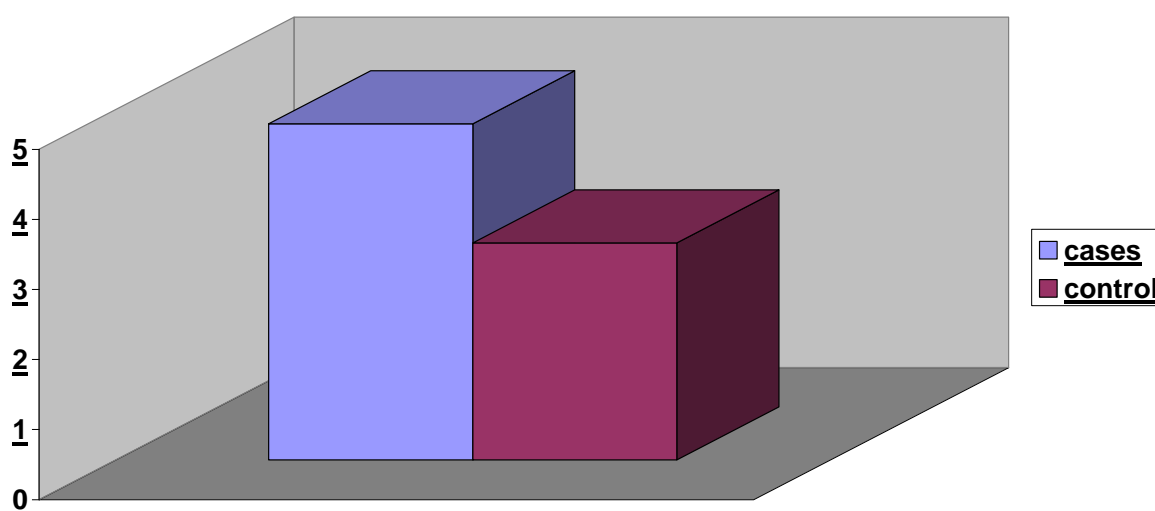


Table (10): Correlation coefficient "r" between cystatin C and renal functions

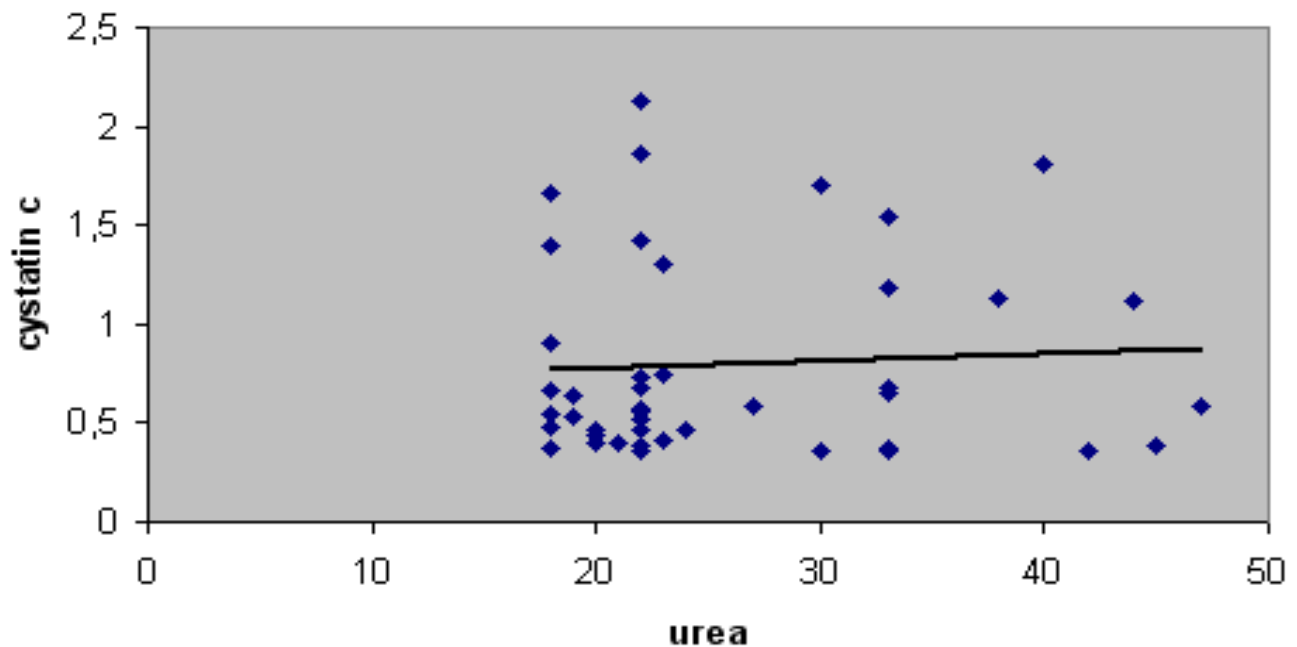
Cystatine C Renal function	" r "	P
Urea	0.084	>0.05 (NS)
Creatinine	0.189	>0.05 (NS)
Creatinine clearance	-0.326	<0.05 (S)
Beta 2-microglobulin	0.634	<0.001 (HS)

This table shows:

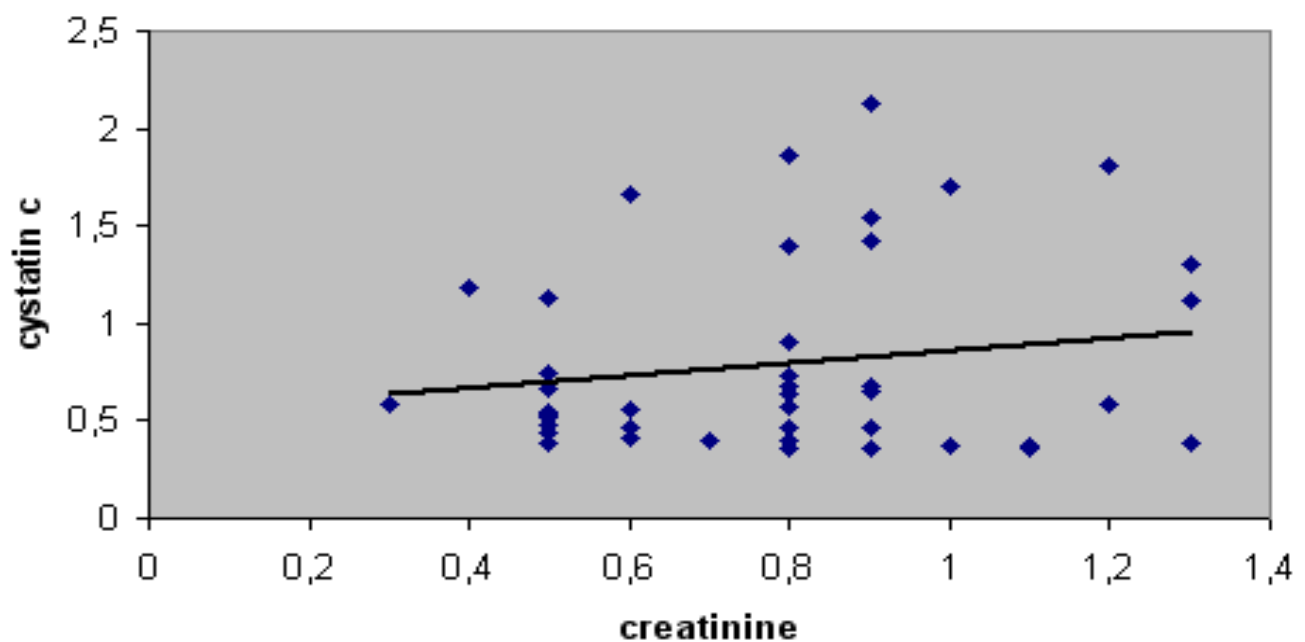
- Insignificant correlation between cystatin C with urea or creatinine.
- Negative significant correlation between cystatin C with creatinine clearance.
- Highly significant correlation between cystatin C with beta 2-microglobulin.

Figure (10): Correlation between cystatin C and renal functions:

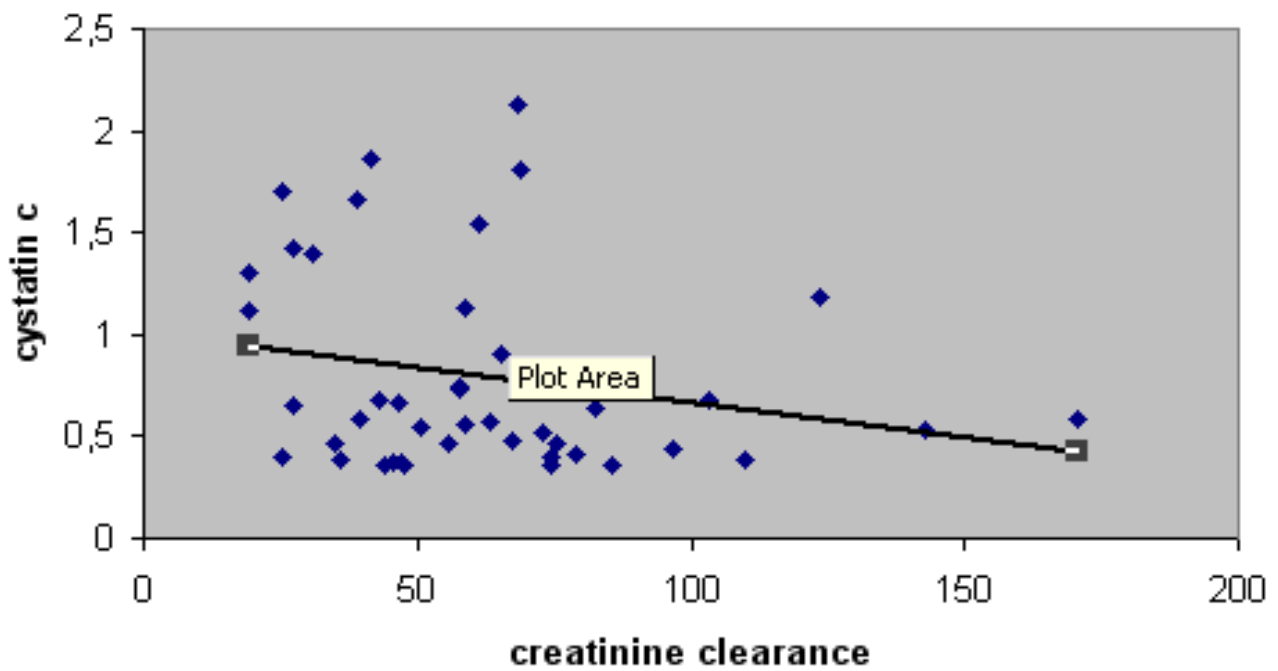
A: Correlation between cystatin C and urea



B:-Correlation between cystatin C and creatinine



C:-Correlation between cystatin C and creatinine clearance



D:-Correlation between cystatin C and beta 2-microglobulin

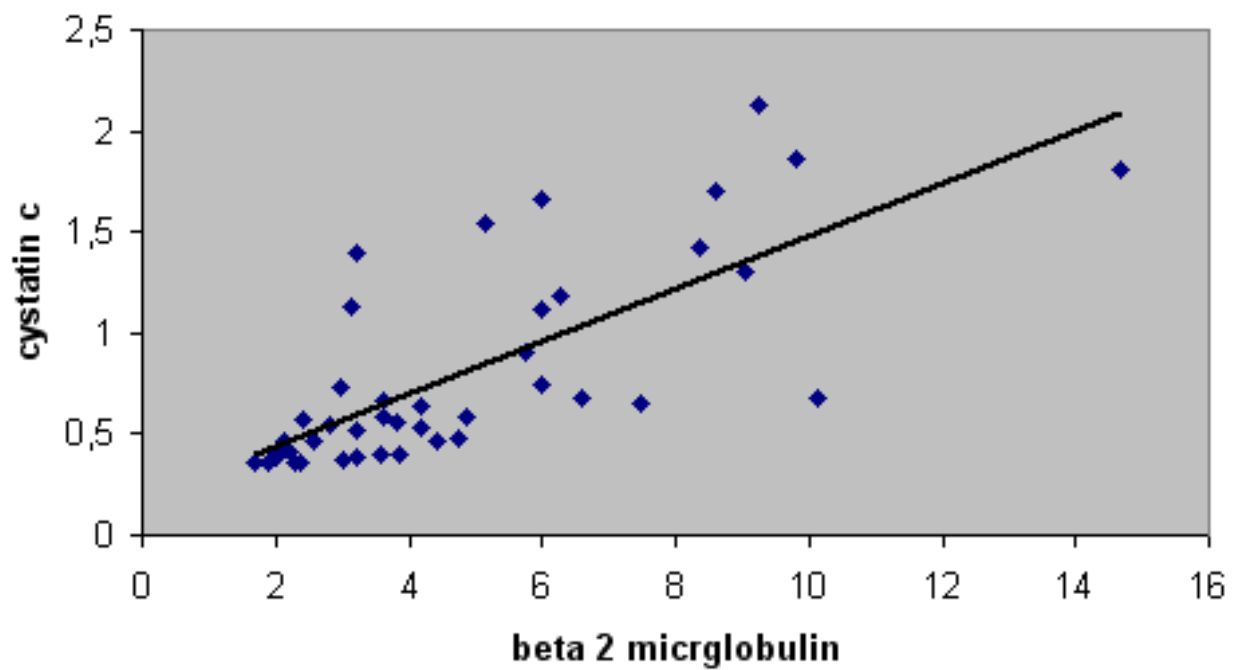


Table (11): Correlation coefficient "r" between Beta 2-microglobulin and renal functions

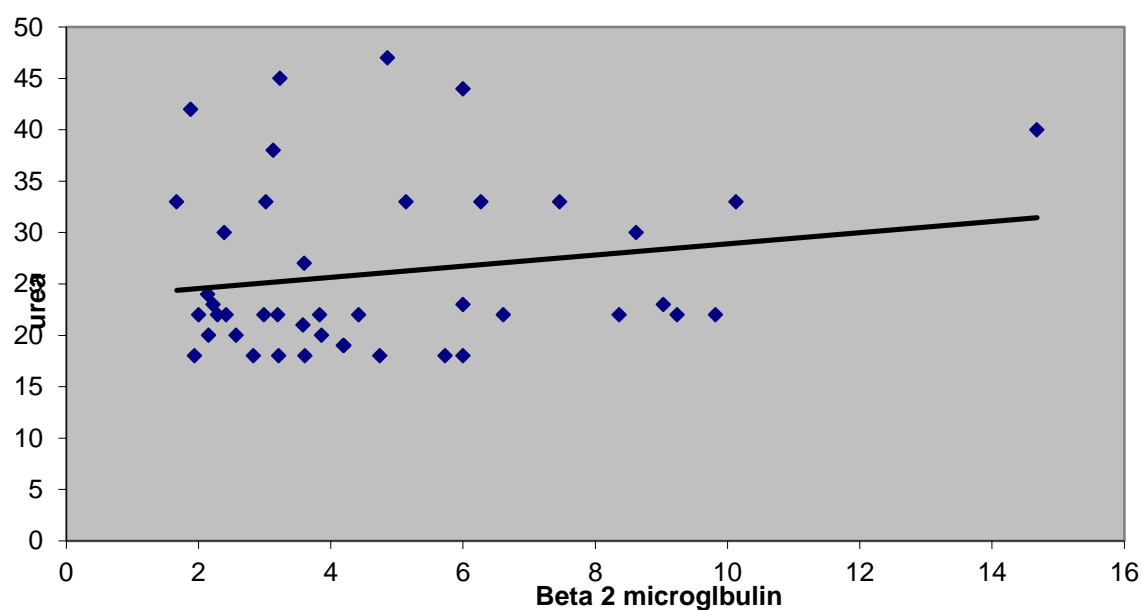
Beta 2-microglobulin Renal function	" r "	P
Urea	0.192	> 0.05 (NS)
Creatinine	0.304	<0.05 (S)
Creatinine clearance	-0.357	< 0.05 (S)

This table shows:

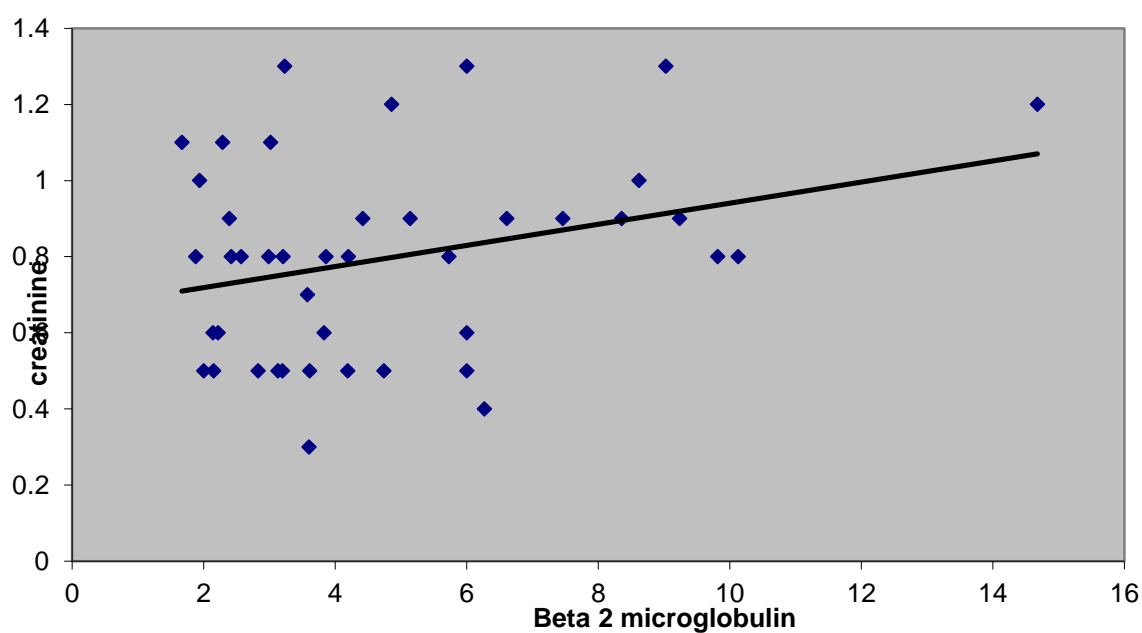
- Insignificant correlation between beta 2-microglobulin with urea.
- Significant correlation between beta 2-microglobulin with creatinine.
- Negative significant correlation between beta 2-microglobulin with creatinine clearance.

Figure (11): Correlation between beta 2-microglobulin and renal functions:

A: Correlation between beta 2-microglobulin and urea:



B: Correlation between beta 2-microglobulin and creatinine:



C: Correlation between beta 2-microglobulin and creatinine clearance:

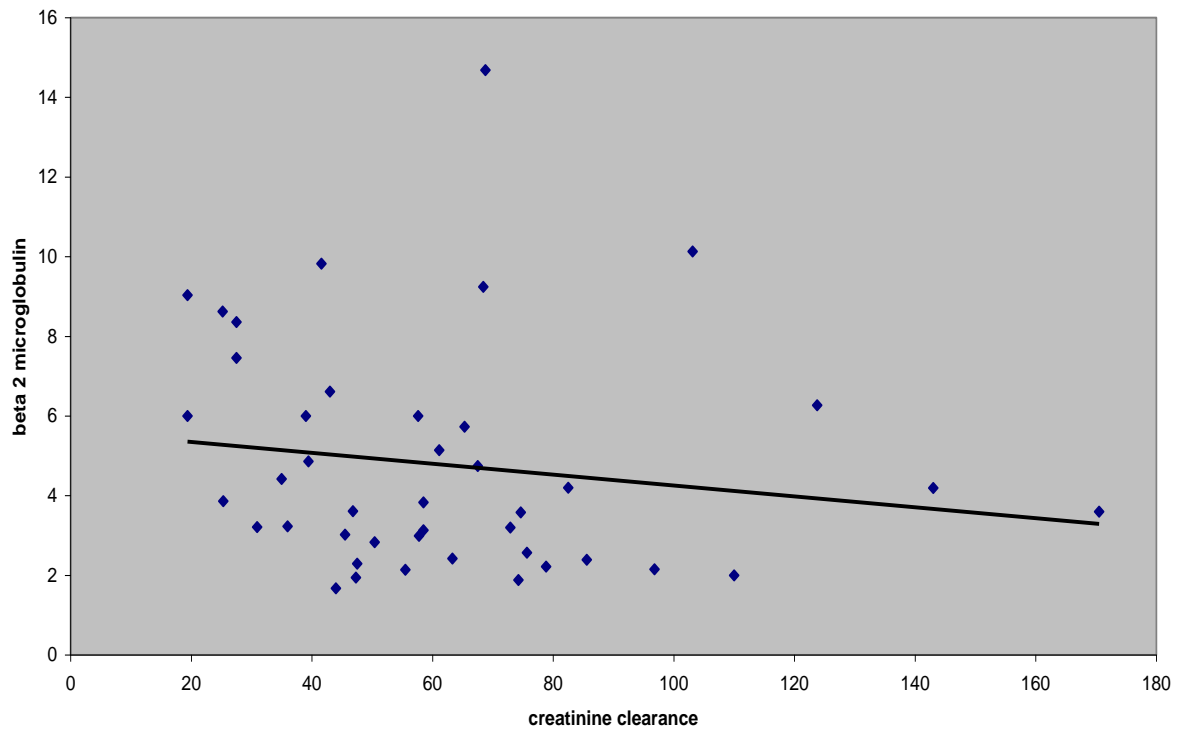


Table (12): Distribution of the study groups according to normality of different markers of kidney injury

Study groups Kidney markers	Abnormal cases		Normal cases	
Creatinine clearance	18 cases	40.9%	26cases	59%
Beta 2-microglobulin	31 cases	70.5%	13cases	9.5%
Cystatin C	21 cases	47.7%	23cases	52.3%

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This table shows that beta 2-microglobulin is the most sensitive marker for changes occur in kidney injury then cystatin C and the last marker is creatinine clearance.

Table (13): Means of creatinine clearance \pm SD according to age of cases

Creatinine clearance Study group	$X \pm SD$	t	P
<1 year	42.2 \pm 16.4	t ₁ = 2.49	<0.005 (S)
>1 year	58.23 \pm 18.9	t ₂ = 4.32	<0.001 (S)
2-5 years	88.9 \pm 35.1	t ₃ = 2.69	<0.001 (S)

This table shows significant difference of creatinine clearance with different ages.

Table (14): Means of cystatin c \pm SD according to age of cases

Cystatin C Study group	X\pmSD	t	P
<1 year	0.7\pm 0.4	t₁ = 2.18	<0.05 (S)
>1 year	1.06 \pm0.5	t₂ = 1.09	>0.05 (NS)
2-5 years	1.06 \pm0.5	t₃ = 0.2	>0.05 (NS)

- This table shows significant difference of cystatin C with age less than 1 year.
- Insignificant difference of cystatin C with age of 1 year or more.

Table (15): Means of beta 2-microglobulin \pm SD according to age of cases

Beta 2-microglobulin Study group	X \pm SD	t	P
<1 year	5.4 \pm 2.4	t ₁ = 1.47	>0.05 (NS)
>1 year	3.9 \pm 2.4	t ₂ = 0.7	>0.05 (NS)
2-5 years	4.6 \pm 3.5	t ₃ = 0.58	>0.05 (NS)

- This table shows insignificant difference of beta 2-microglobulin with different ages.

Table (16): Distribution of the cases according to abnormality between creatinine clearance and cystatin C

Kidney markers	Abnormal Cases		t	p
Creatinine clearance	18 cases	40.9%	12.665	<0.001 (HS)
Cystatin C	21 cases	47.7%		

This table shows that cystatin C better than creatinine clearance.

Table (17): Distribution of the cases according to abnormality between creatinine clearance and beta 2-microglobulin

Kidney markers	Abnormal Cases		t	p
Creatinine clearance	18 cases	40.9%	11.807	<0.001 (HS)
Beta 2-microglobulin	31 cases	70.5%		

This table shows that beta 2-microglobulin better than creatinine clearance.

Table (18): Distribution of the cases according to abnormality between cystatin C and beta 2-microglobulin

Kidney markers	Abnormal Cases		t	P
Cystatin C	21 cases	47.7%	9.053	<0.001 (HS)
Beta 2-microglobulin	31 cases	70.5%		

This table shows that beta 2-microglobulin better than cystatin C.