

INTRODUCTION

AND AIM OF THE WORK

Ascites per se is considered a troublesome condition that deteriorates the physical and psychological conditions of the patient. Ascites is of different aetiology, complications and management and the approach to the definite aetiology is so important for determination of the suitable method for management. So, the differential diagnosis of ascites has peculiar importance to differentiate between malignant and non-malignant related ascites.

This study is done in order to evaluate the diagnostic value of fibronectin, cholesterol compared to total protein concentration in ascitic fluid as a measure of the differential diagnostic power of those three variables (parameters) in cirrhotics, non-cirrhotic non-malignant and malignant-related ascitic cases in pediatric age group.