Urinary secretory iga in malnourished children with chronic diarrhea

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Secretory 19A, is contributing to the local protection of themucosal surfaces against infection with various microorganisms.The aim of this work was to estimate IgA level in urine andserum of infants and children complaining malnutrition and malnutritionwith chronic diarrhea and to compare results to the healthy wellnourihed children. The study was conducted on 50 infants and children(28 boys and 22 girls) their ages ranged from 8-36 monthes. They werecatigorized into 3 groups, The first group consisted of 20 malnourishedchildren with chronic diarrhea The second group was 20 malnourishedchildren without diarrhea and lastly 10 healthy normally nourishedchildren who represented the third and control group. The workadmited at Benha Faculty of Medicine HospitalAll cases were subjected to complete history taking, firl] clinicalexamination and laboratery investigations inclUding complete urine andstool analysis, urinary creatinine and secretory IgA out put andconcentration estimation and serum IgA concentration estimation.Provided that the reults of stool analysis of the control h'TOUpwerenormal and that of urine analysis of all cases were free. The results ofstool analysis in group I showed protOzoal and parasitic infestation in55% of cases and for group II 35% affection. The majority of caseswere affected with Giardiasis also Amaebiasis, Hymenolepis Nana ,Ascariasis> Ancylestomiasis and oxyuris were found .Urinary creatinine out put in 6 hours showed no significantdifference between any 2 groups of our 3 studied groups.As regards unnary SlgA out put its mean was about 4.7 timeshigher in malnourished children with chronic diarrhea (group I) than inmalnourished children without diarrhea (group II) with highlysignificant difference (P