

جامعه العن<u>يا</u> كلية الطب البشرى قسم الأمراض الصدرية



Minia University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of chest diseases

Department of chest diseases Faculty of Medicine, Minia University Research Plan (2021-2025)

Department of chest diseases is the leader in the study and management of chest diseases. Our department performed many research studies over the past years on different topics with valuable output results that gave a proper idea on prevalence, causes, diagnosis and treatment of many chest diseases which subsequently played an important role in updated management of these diseases.

Our research field in pulmonology department is aiming at updated studies of chest diseases.

رؤية ورسالة القسم

<u>لرؤية</u>

التميز في الدور التعليمي والبحثي في مجال الأمراض الصدرية ليواكب المستوى المحلي والدولي والتميز في الدور التعليمي والبحثمي ة

الرسالة

• يلتزم قسم الأمراض الصدرية بإعداد طلاب متميزين لمرحلتي البكالوريوس والدراسات العليا في مجال الأمراض الصدرية قادرين علي المنافسة المحلية في هذا المجال والعمل الجماعي واستخدام التقنيات الحديثة بما يساهم في تحقيق معايير الجودة وتقديم حلول مبتكرة لمشكلات الامراض الصدرية بالمجتمع.

فريق اعداد الخطة:

ا. د. هاله عبد الحميد استاذ ورئيس القسم
ا. د. عزه فرج التونى استاذ
د. أحمد حسين أحمد مدرس
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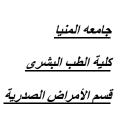


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خامسا: آلية اعداد الخطة البحثية:

- 1- الاطلاع على الخطة البحثية السابقة.
- 2- الاطلاع على الخطة البحثية للجامعة.
- 3- استبيان اعضاء هيئة التدريس في الخطة البحثية ومقترحاتهم.
- 4- عرض مقترح الخطة علي اعضاء القسم لابداء أرائهم ومقترحاتهم.
 - 5- اعتماد الخطة البحثية بمجلس القسم.
- The research plan of our department for post graduate studies include the following projects:
 - 1- Interventional bronchoscopy, cryotherapy and stenting
 - 2- Medical thoracoscopic interventional modalities
 - 3- Target cell therapy in lung cancer .
 - 4- Updates in Immunotherapy and allergy
 - 5- New management protocols of sleep disordered breathing.
 - 6- COVID 19 current researches and long COVID
 - 7- Updates in pulmonary hypertension.
 - 8- Role of stem cell in management of cystic fibrosis.
 - 9- New markers in COPD exacerbations.
 - 10-Extra corporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)







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Lung cancer

• Introduction:

Lung cancer is a major health problem which is most common cause of cancer-related death in men and second most common in women after breast cancer the The most common age at diagnosis is 70 years. Many New therapies are under trial most of which based of target cell therapy.

• Objectives:

- 1- Study and Identification of the most common lung cancer in Egypt and their prevalence.
- 2- Study of targeted therapies for lung cancer as tumors showing characters tic biomrkers of abnormalities in EGFR, ALK, ROS-1, NTRK, MET, RET and BRAF V600.
- 3- Study of new methods of screening and diagnosis of lung cancer
- 4- Study effectiveness of different treatment options of immunotherapy.

• Materials and Methods:

- 1-Different clinical cases including different histopathological variants.
- 2-Different methods will be performed.

Expected results:

- 1- Identification of the effectiveness of target therapy in lung cancer .
- 2- Identification of the updated methods for Diagnosis and treatment.



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Interventional bronchoscopy

The role of bronchoscopy in the evaluation and treatment of respiratory disease has evolved dramatically over the last decade. Originally a tool for examining and sampling the central endobronchial tree, it has broadened considerably to include techniques that now enable the treatment of an increasing number of conditions.: technical aspects, diagnostic procedures, and therapeutic interventions.

• Objectives:

Central obstructing tumours can be debulked using either electrocautery, argonplasma photocoagulation, laserablation or Cryotherapy.

• Materials and Methods:

Cryotherapy with repeated freeze—thaw cycles can be used but requires a follow-up bronchoscopy to clear up necrotic tissue.

Endosonography and particularly EBUS-TBNA,

Airway stenting

Argon plasma therapy

Medical thoracoscopic interventional modalities <u>Pulmonary hypertension</u>

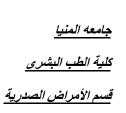
Introduction:

Pulmonary hypertension: mean pulmonary artery pressure is greater than 25 mm Hg at rest or greater than 30 mm Hg during exercise measure by RHC.

• Objectives:

- 1-Study the prevalence of pulmonary hypertension among Egyptian patients and high risk groups.
- 2-Identification of the most common groups







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- 3-Study of different methods of screening and diagnosis of pulmonary hypertension .
- 4-Study effectiveness of different treatment options .
- 5-Study role of vasoreactivity testing by RHC.
- 6-Study a new trial to vasodilators in COPD patients with severe PH . 7-

Achieving a proper Screening strategy for prevention of pulmonary arterial hypertension .

• Materials and Methods:

- 1-Different clinical cases including each group patients.
- 2-Different clinical methods will be perfored.

A report about the previous research plan (2015-2020)

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