لعوند بالله من للشيطان الرجيم

بسم الله للرحمن للرحيم

وَذَا النُّونِ إِذ ذَّهَبَ مُغَاضِبًا فَظَنَّ)
أَن لَّن نَقْدِرَ عَلَيْهِ فَنَادَى فِي
النُّلُمُاتِ أَن لاَّ إِلهَ إِلاَّ أَنتَ شُبْحَانكَ
الظُّلُمَاتِ أَن لاَّ إِلهَ إِلاَّ أَنتَ شُبْحَانكَ
(إِنِي كُنتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِين

صدق للله العظيم

سوره الانبياء - الآيام

DEDICATION

To my father who taught me love to learn
To my mother who took my hand through harsh roads
To all my family whom support make me succeed
To my colleagues who shared my journey with love
To my sunshine who bright my way with all love and
Encouragement my sincere lovely aunt "Saida"

Acknowledgment

I give my infinite thanks to my supervisor Dr Abu Algasim Abass Awad Alkareem for being such a wonderful supervisor.

Special appreciations extended to the gentle staff of research Laboratory in Sudan University for their help in this study.

Abstract

Eumycetoma is a chronic granulomatous fungal disease which is mainly caused by *Madurella mycetomatis* and treated by ketoconazole .This quasi experimental study aimed to assess the effect of long term ketoconazole therapy CD1a expression as label for epidermal dendritic cells in eumycetoma lesions.

The study carried out in Soba University hospital, Sudan from January to September 2015. Sixty formalin fixed - paraffin embedded blocks (FFPB) were selected from *Madurella mycetomatis* eumycetoma patients, (30 of them were selected before ketoconazole therapy), then the remaining 30 blocks after ketoconazole therapy. FFPB were cut and stained with CD1a immunohistochemical method (new indirect method) for detection of Cd1a in epidermal dendritic cells then the expression was quantified and compared.

Patients age range between 18 and 69 year, 22 (73.3%) patients were less than 40 years and 8 (26.7 %) patients were more than 40 years.

In this study, males were 24 (80%) of the participants, and females were 6 (20%) of the participants with ratio 4:1.

About mycetoma locations, 30 (100%) patients developed mycetoma in their feet.

After quantification, pre treatment sections showed positive results with mean 62.33 ± 33.446 , on the other hand the post treatment sections showed positive results with mean 17.63 ± 20.184 . Based on these findings there is significant statistical

association between treatment with KCZ and numerical reduction in CD1a expression (P.value = 0.000.)

The study concludes that KCZ causes CD1a deficiency and this is compiling with need for more studies with larger sample size.

مستلخص للدراسه

تعرف المايستوما علي انها ورم فطري حبيبي تسببه المادوريللا مايستوماتس ويعالج بعقار الكيتوكونازول . كان هدف الدراسة تقييم تاثير الاستخدام المستمر لعقار الكيتوكونازول علي معدل ظهور الصبغه المناعيه لسي دي 1 اي كعلامه للخلايا الجذعيه.

اجريت هذه الدراسة شبه التجريبية في مستشفي سوبا الجامعي - السودان في الفترة مابين شهر يناير الي سبتمبر 2015. تتضمن الدراسة 60 قالب لمرضي المايستوما 30 قبل و 30 بعد الخضوع لعلاج الكيتوكونازول. تم قطع القوالب وصبغ الشرايح مناعيا بالسي دي 1 اي ومن . ثم حصر ظهور الصبغه ومقارنتها قبل وبعد العلاج كعلامة للخلايا الجذعية

. في هذه الدراسه ، وجد ان هناك 24 (80%) هم من الذكور وان 6(20%) هن من الاناث

.(%ووجد ان عدد المصابين باقدمهم كانوا 30(100)

ولقد اظهرت العينات التي اخذت من المرضي قبل استخدام عقار الكيتوكونازول ال سي دي 1 اي الجابيا بوسط حسابي 62.33 وانحراف معياري 33.446 ؛بينما اظهرت العينات مابعد العلاج

وسط حسابي 17.63 وانحراف معياري 20.184. ماادي الي ظهور فرق معنوي في العينات قبل . وبعد الخضوع لعلاج الكيتوكونازول

خلصت هذه الدراسة الي ان عقار الكيتوكونازول يتسبب بنقص ظهور ال سي دي 1 اي كما . ننصح بضرورة اجراء دراسات اخري باستخدام حجم عينات كبير

Abbreviation

CD: Cluster of differentiation.

dDC: Dermal dendritic cells.

EUM: Eumycetoma

Hpfs: High power fields

KCZ: Ketoconazole.

IL-1: Interleukin-1

IL-8: Interleukin-8

L C: Langerhans cells

LIST OF CONTENTS:

الايه	I
Dedication	
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract English	IV
Abstract Arabic	V
Abbreviations	VI
List of contents	VII
List of tables	IX

	List of figures	X	
Chapter one			
1	Introduction	1	
1-2	Objectives	1	
Chapter two			
2	Literature review	4	
2-1	Scientific back ground	4	
2-2	The etiology of eumycetoma	4	
2-3	epidemiology	4	
2-4	Route of infection	4	
2-5	Risk factors	5	
2-6	Incubation period	6	
2-7	Clinical triad	6	
2-8	Diagnosis	7	
2-9	treatment	10	
3	Materials and methods	10	
3-1	Materials	10	
3-2	Study design	10	

3-3	Study population		
3-4	Selection criteria		
3-5	Study samples		
3-6	Study area	12	
3-7	Sample processing	13	
3-8	Immunohistochemical staining	13	
3-9	Ethical consideration	13	
3-10	Result interpretation	13	
3-11	Data analysis	13	
Chapter four			
4	Results	14	
Chapter five			
5	Discussion	19	
Chapter six			
6	Conclusion and recommendation	21	
	References	22	

List of tables:

Table(4-1)	Distribution of age among the study sample.	15
Table(4-2)	Distribution of gender among the study sample.	16
Table(4-3)	Distribution of infection's site among the study sample.	17
Table(4-4)	Distribution of CD1a among the study sample.	18

List of micro figures:

Microfigure 1	pre treatment eumycetoma .Shows membranous and cytoplasmic expression of CD1a	32
Microfigure 2	post treatment eumycetoma .Shows negative expression of CD1a,	33