

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قرآن كريم

قال تعالى:

فَإِنْ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (5) إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (6)

سورة الشرح الآيات 5-6

Dedication

To My Father and Mother

My Sister and Brother

To my Husband

To the all Family

*With you I started learning the first
principles of life*

Acknowledgment

I would like firstly to thank Allah for giving me knowledge, patience and support to complete this task, I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Dr. Khalid Mohammed Alhassan , for his guidance, help and support, who has taught me histopathology in my earliest year of studying and guide us in the way of better future.

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study was carried out in Khartoum North, Rebat university and Omdurman Military hospitals, during the period from February 2011 to March 2012 . The study was aimed to study the cytomorphological pattern of peritoneal fluid using cytological technique.

.Seventy cytological smears were collected from patients with Ascetic their ages ranged between 10 to 85 years with mean age (45) years .Smears were prepared ,fixed and stained using Papanicolaou stain and Diff,s Quick stain then examined under the light microscope .

The cellularity of smears were 35(50%)smears were cellular and 35(50%)smears were a cellular .

Out of 35 cellular smears, cell pattern distributed as follow mesothelial cells 5 (14.2 %), malignant cells were found in 4(11.4) smears, among which 2(5.7%) smears were females and 2(5.7%)smears were male. However most of the cellular smears showed dense inflammatory infiltrate, which were detected in 30(42.8%) of the study subjects.

The majority of the inflammatory cells infiltrate were lymphocytes constituting 20 (57.1%), followed by neutrophils , finally plasma cells 2 (5.7%) .

The study conclude that cytological changes were detected in ascetic fluid by cytological stains. Papanicolaou method is clearly superior and the most important for demonstration of the nuclear details, and particularly the presence of nuclear grooves, but achieving more accurate result requires use of both papanicolauou and diff's quick stains.

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية في مستشفيات الرباط الجامعي و بحري التعليمي و العسكري ام درمان في الفترة من فبراير 2011م حتى مارس 2012م. هدفت هذه الدراسة لدراسة النمط الخلوي في السائل البروتوني باستخدام التقنيات الخلوية.

تم اخذ 70 عينة من اشخاص مصابين بالاستسقاء تراوحت اعمارهم بين 10 سنوات الى 85 سنة ومتوسط اعمارهم (45) سنة, تم تحضير مسحة من العينات وتثبيتها وصبغها بصبغة بابانيكولا وصبغة ديف كويك ثم تحليلها بواسطة المجهر الضوئي

وجدت الدراسة ان 35(50%) من العينات خلوية و 35(50%) لخلوية . من مجموع 35 عينة خلوية كان نمطها موزع كالاتي الخلايا السرطانية وجدت في 4 (11.4%) عينات منهم عينتان من الأنثى وعينتان من الذكور.

أظهرت هذه الدراسة أن معظم الحالات المرضية كانت حالات التهابية حيث اشتمل ظهور الحالات الالتهابية في 30 عينة من مجموع جميع العينات. كان معظمها الخلايا اللمفاوية 20(57.1)، تليها الخلايا المتعادلة 5(14.3) واخيرا الخلايا البلازمية 2(5.7).

خلصت الدراسة الى انه يمكن تحديد التغيرات الخلوية لدى مرضى الاستسقاء باستخدام الاصباغ الخلوية و أن صبغة بابا نيكولا تعطي نتائج ممتازة في توضيح تفاصيل الخلية وخاصة النواة ويمكن ان نتحصل على نتائج ممتازة وتوضح تفاصيل المسحات عندما نستخدم صبغة بابانيكولا وديف كويك مقترنتين.

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