Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research.

Cervical Screening for Cytological Changes among Sudanese Women
Attending to Gynecology and Obstetric Clinic in Turkey‘s Hospital

A thesis submitted in fulfillment of requirement For M.Sc degree in Medical Laboratory Science (Histopathology and cytology)

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Rania.
اجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية التراجعية في المركز القومي للعلاج بالأشعة والطب النووي بالخرطوم في الفترة من يونيو 2010 حتى أغسطس 2011. هدفت هذه الدراسة للتحقيق من فيروس ايبشتين بار لدى المرضى المسابين بسرطان البلعوم الآنيفي الذين راجعوا المركز القومي للعلاج بالأشعة والطب النووي بالخرطوم. فيروس ايبشتين بار تم التحقق منه في 100 مريض. تراوح عمرهم بين 14 و 77 سنة. 56% من المرضى كانوا ذكوراً و 44% كانوا إناثاً. ولقد تم صبغ جميع العينات بطرق الأفدين بيوتين كيمياء مناعة الأنسجة والميكافيلا والبرويوك اسيد شيف للتحقيق من وجود الفيروس ومقارنة النتائج لاظهار نسبة الفيروس لدى المرضى بسرطان البلعوم الآنيفي. كانت نسبة وجود الفيروس 34%, 48% عند صبغه بصبغه البرويوك اسيد شيف والميكافيلا والافدين بيوتين على التوالي. وجدت الدراسة أن طريق الكشف عن فيروس ايبشتين بار بطريقة الأفدين بيوتين أكثر فاعلية مقارنة بالطرق الأخرى، وذلك لأنها أكثر حساسية وخصوصية للكشف عن فيروس ايبشتين بار فايروس. ولقد وجد ان هذا النوع من السرطان تكون بنسبة لدى الذكور أكبر منها في الإناث.

وأخيراً، توضح البيانات العلمية المنشورة بأن استمرارية اقتراح أن الإصابه بفيروس ايبشتين بار تلعب دوراً هاماً في تطور سرطان البلعوم الآنيفي ومن المحتمل أن تكون بعوامل خطورة أخرى.

وقد اوصت الدراسة بعمل مسوحات أكثر لمجتمعات المرضى باستخدام التقنيات الجزئية الأكثر تأكيد دور فيروس ايبشتين بار في تطور سرطان البلعوم الآنيفي في السودان.
Abstract

This is a retrospective descriptive study was conducted in Radiation and Isotope Center Khartoum (RICK), during the period from June 2010 to July 2011. This study aimed to identify the virus Epstein Bar virus in patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma who attended the RICK. Epstein Bar virus was verified in 100 patients between the ages of 14 and 77 years old. 56% of the patients were male and 44% were female. All specimens were stained using avidin biotin for immunohistochemistry, periodic acid Schiff’s and Macchiavillos stains to identify EBV and compare the results to detect the percent of EPV among patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma. The percent of the virus was found 34%, 48% and 69% by PAS, Macchiavillos and avidin biotin respectively. The study was found avidin biotin more efficient when compared with other methods for detection of Epstein Bar virus because its more Specific and sensitive method.

The study found that this type of cancer has high rate among males than in females. Finally, the published scientific data continues to suggest that infection with Epstein Bar plays an important role in the development of cancer of the nasopharyngeal carcinoma is likely that associated with other risk factors.

The study recommended more surveys for the work of communities of patients using the most advanced molecular techniques to confirm the role of
the Epstein Bar virus in the development of nasopharyngeal cancer in the Sudan.
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