Dedication

I would like to convey my deep gratitude and appreciation to my beloved parent, for their help and encouragement especially to the spirit of my dear mother who passed away before receiving the fruit of this effort. They always encouraging me exert more efforts and to continue my study and develop my career, to both of them I devote this handable work.

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Abstract

This is a descriptive study conducted in El Nou Hospital (Screening Center for Cervical Cancer) during the period from December 2009 to August 2010. The study aimed to find out if there is any relation between HPV16 and 18 in cervical cancer and oral epithelial cells infection. HPV was investigated among 50 women of whom, 40 were patients with cervical lesions and 10 were clinically healthy (as control group). For each study subject, two specimens were taken (cervical cells and oral cells). The DNA was extracted from tissue samples then polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) was applied to investigate the HPV. In this study, among 40 patients with cervical lesions, HPV was identified in sixteen (40%) of study subjects. Of the eight (20%) positive with HPV subtype 16, six (15%) were identified with HPV subtype 18, and two (5%) were detected with both HPV subtypes 16 and 18. All of the clinically healthy cases were found negative.

However, in specimen from oral cavity only one (2.5%) case was found positive for HPV subtype 16.

HPV plays a critical role in the development of cervical cancer, in the Sudan. No clear relation between cervical and oral HPV infection. The study recommended screening more patients who suffer from cervical cancer using more advanced molecular techniques to confirm the role of the HPV in developing of cervical SCC in Sudan.
ملخص الطرح

هذه دراسة وصفية أجريت بمستشفى النور (مركز الكشف المبكر لسرطان عنق الرحم) في الفترة من ديسمبر 2009 - أغسطس 2010. هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة العلاقة بين فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري من النوع 16-18 في سرطان عنق الرحم والخلايا الطاحنة في الرحم. فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري تم التحقق منه في 50 مريضة (40 مريضة مصابه بآفة الرحم و10 أصحاء) (مجمعه ضبط) لهذه الدراسة اخذت عينتين (مسح من عنق الرحم) وتم تجوييف الفم.

الحمض النووي البريوزي تم استخلاصه من غنات النسيج ثم طبق تفاعل البلمرة التسلسلي للتحقق من فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري. خلال 40 مريضة نبأه الرحم. فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري تم التعرف عليه لدى 16 (40%) في هذه الدراسة. 8 (20%) تم تشخيصهم بفيروس الورم الحليمي البشري من النوع 16, 6 (15) من فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري النوع 18, و 2 (5%) من فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري النوعين 16, 18. كل العينات التي اخذت من الأصحاء وجدت سالبة. أما الفم من بين الذين شملتهم الدراسة 1 (2%) تم التحقق من فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري من النوع 16.

فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري يلعب دور فعال في تطور سرطان عنق الرحم. ليست هناك علاقة واضحة بين اصابات فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري في الرحم والفم. هذه الدراسة توصي بتزايد المسح الذريين للمرضى الذين يعانون من سرطان الرحم واستخدام انواع متقدمة من الفحص الجزيئي للتأكد من فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري في تطور سرطان عنق الرحم في السودان.
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