

Dedication

*This thesis dedicated to all members
of my beloved family*

...To

All those who offer the
humanity their lives.

Acknowledgement

Special thanks to members of Radiation and Isotopes Center Khartoum (RICK), and the head department and chief technician of the laboratory department in the center for providing all of their laboratory facilities during this study and the Ibn Sina hospital who gave me the patience and power to finish this work.

I'm greatly indebted to my teacher and supervisor **Dr. Mohammed Mohammed Osman** for his invaluable assistance, guidance, until this research came to its full accomplishment. I'm also thanking full to all staff members of the Department of Sudan University.

The best wishes to all those who helped me or had the will to help.

My special great fullness with love to my family father, mother, Brothers and sisters

My greatest thank are also extended to my friends for their unlimited and continuous encouragement.

البيانات

أجريت هذه الدراسة خلال الفترة من مايو 2005 وحتى يناير 2006 بغرض معرفة نوع اليرقان الناتج من المرضي السودانيين البالغين المصابين بالسرطان وذلك بقياس بعض وظائف الكبد والفيروس الكبدي الوبائي.

يشمل مجتمع الدراسة المرضي المصابين بالسرطان و قد ظهر لديهم يرقان والذين تم حضورهم إلي المركز القومي للعلاج بالأشعة والطب النووي بالخرطوم وكذلك بمستشفى بن سينا و قد تم أخذ 50 عينة لمرضي مصابين بأنواع مختلفة من السرطان وتحتوي علي الأنواع الآتية سرطان المرئي حوالي 1%، سرطان المعدة حوالي 1%، سرطان الثدي حوالي 1%، سرطان المستقيم 1%، سرطان الرحم حوالي 1% و سرطان الفذة الليمفاوية من نوع الهودكن حوالي 2%، سرطان الحويصلة الصفراء حوالي 6%، سرطان الدم الأبيض حوالي 9%، سرطان البنكرياس حوالي 10%، السرطان الذي انتشر إلى الكبد حوالي 14%، وكذلك تم اخذ 50 عينة أشخاص أصحاء عبارة عن عينات قياسية.

و قد تم قياس كل من البروتين الكلي في البلازما بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 14.2 جرام/100مل، الزلالي بتركيز ذات وسط حساب 7.0 جرام/100مل، الـ قلوبيلين بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 7.1 جرام/100مل، اليرقان الكلي في الدم بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 9.7 مجرام/100مل، اليرقان المباشر بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 5.7 مجرام/100مل، اليرقان غير المباشر بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 4.1 مجرام/100مل، كل من أنزيمات الكبد الالكلالين فوسفاتيز بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 325.6 وحدة/التر، والترانس امينيز البايروفيد بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 100.0 وحدة/التر، الترانس امينيز الاستيت بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 70.2 وحدة/التر، الـ قاما جلوتاميد بتركيز ذات وسط حسابي 60.3 وحدة/التر، والفيروس الكبدي بنوعيه ألبى والسبي . لمعرفة سبب اليرقان الناتج نتيجة للإصابة الأولية للورم أم لانتشاره بالحسم أم لنقل دم يحتوي علي فيروس أم نتيجة لمضاعفات العلاج بنوعية الكيماوي و الاشعائي.

ABSTRACT

This is a prospective study conducted during the period May 2005 to January 2006 to determine type of jaundice in adult Sudanese patients with cancer by estimating the liver function and serological of hepatitis B&C Virus.

The population studied include patient with different types of cancer, and having jaundice who had attended the Radiation and isotope center Khartoum (RICK) also from Ibn sina hospital.

Samples from 50 patients from different types of cancer including oesophagus comprised 1%, stomach cancer comprised 1%, breast comprised 1%, rectum comprised 1%, cervix comprised 1%, non Hodgkin's lymphoma comprised 2%, lymphoma comprised 1%, gallbladder comprised 6%, leukemia comprised 9%, pancreas comprised 10%, the primary hepatocellular carcinoma comprised 6%, and metastasis to liver comprised 14%, and, from 50 apparently healthy individuals as control had taken, then the total plasma protein concentration mean 14.2g/dl, albumin concentration mean 7.0g/dl, globulin concentration mean 7.0g/dl, total bilirubin concentration mean 9.7mg/dl , direct bilirubin concentration mean 5.7mg/dl, indirect bilirubin concentration mean 4.1mg/dl, enzyme ALP concentration mean 325.6u/l, GPT concentration mean 100.1u/l , GOT concentration mean 70.2u/l, γ -GT concentration mean 60.3u/l, and surgical hepatitis B&C virus were estimated in order

determine the cause of jaundice is it due to the primary tumor, metastasis or blood transfusion or due to complication of treatment either chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

Abbreviations

CUPS	Carcinoma of Unknown Primary Site
NCI	National Cancer Institute
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HCC	Hepatocellular Carcinoma
ALP	Alkaline Phosphatase
AST	Aspartate Transaminase
GOT	Glutamate oxaloacetate Transaminase
ALT	Alanine Transaminase
GPT	Glutamate pyruvate Transaminase
γ -GT	Gamma Glutamate Transferase
GBC	Gallbladder cancer
Ca	Cancer
RICK	Radiation and Isotopes Center Khartoum

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