

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى (فَتَعَالَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُّ^ق وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يُقْضَىٰ
إِلَيْكَ وَحْيُهُ^ط وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (١١٤) سورة طه

صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

To my family:

To my father, mother

To my brother, sisters

To my teachers

And all my friends

Acknowledgement

Thanks for Allah almighty for everything and for giving me strength and support to complete this work . I am very much grateful to my supervisor Dr. Magdi Mansour for his expert supervision and valuable commments, I should thanks ustaz Abdalla Hasab Alnaby for helping me in screening and confirmation of buccal smears cytological results .Also special thanks extend to the patients and staff in Sudanese Kidney transplanted association hospital , for assistant in sample collection . I am very much intended to all staff in research laboratory and Histopathology and Cytology department in University of Sudan ustaz e Soher for providing me with all the material, that I need it in the work. Also I should thank ustaz Babker in medicine faculty in Khartoum University for helping me in slides photography. I am very much intended to my friends Sana Mansour ,Rehab Almahady for their helping me in sample collection . Finally I thanks for every one conterbuted me to success this work.

Contents

Title number	page
Ayah from Holy Quran	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgment	III
Content	IV
List of content	V-VII
List of figures	VIII
List of tables	VIII
List of photograph	IX
Abstract (Arabic)	X
Abstract (English)	XI

Chapter one

1. Introduction Literature review

Tite number	Page
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Scientific back ground	2
1.2.1 Anatomy of oral cavity	2
1.2.2. Histology of oral mucosa	2
1.2.3. Physiology of oral cavity	2
1.2.4. Oral exfoliative cytology	3
1.2.5. Renal transplantation	4
1.2.5.1 Pathophysiology of kidney transplant	4
1.2.5.2 Incidence and types of cancer in renal transplant recipients	4
1.2.5.3 Etiology of post transplant malignancy	5
1.2.5.4 Renal transplantation and Immunosuppressant drugs	5
1.2.5.5 Infection associated with renal transplant	5
1.2.5.5.1 Bacterial infection	6
1.2.5.5.2 Mycotic infection	6
1.2.5.5.3 Viral infection	7
1.2.6 Tumors of oral cavity	8
1.2.6.1 Benign tumors of oral mucosa	8
1.2.6.2 Premalignant and malignant tumors of oral mucosa	8
1.3 Methods of collection and preparation of buccal smear	9

1.3.1 Scraping	9
1.3.2 Staining methods	10
1.3.2.1 Papanicolaou's stain (pap stain)	10
1.4 Literature review	10
1.5 Rationale	13
1.6 Objectives	13
1.6.1 General objective	13
1.6.2 Specific objective	13

Chapter two

2. Materials and methods

Title	page
2.1 Study design	14
2.2 Study areas	14
2.3 Study population and selection criteria	14
2.3 Study population and selection criteria	14
2.4 Ethical consideration	14
2.5 Sample collection and preparation	14
2.6 Staining procedure	15
2.7 Data analysis	15

Chapter three

3. Results

Title	page
3.Results	16

Chapter four

Title	page
4.1 Discussion	26
4.2 Conclusion	28
4.3 Recommendation	29
Refrences	42
Appendix 1	50
Appendix 2	51
Appendix 3	53

List of figure

Title	Page
Figure(1)Show Age groups of distribution among study population	17
Figure(2)Show frequency of sex among study population	18
Figure(3) Type of immunosuppressant drugs taking among study population	19
Figure(4) Frequency of duration groups of transplant among study population	20
Figure (5) Frequency of cytological finding among study population	21

List of tables

Table (1): Association between cytological finding and gender	22
Table (2): Association between Cytological finding and Immunosuppressive drugs.	23
Table (3): Association between Cytological finding and Age Group	24
Table (4): Cytological finding and duration group of renal transplant	25

List of photographs

Photo(1)pap buccal smear normal intermediate and superficial cells	30
Photo(2) Pap stain buccal smear group of columnar epithelium cells	31
Photo(3) Pap stain buccal smear multi nucleation and chromatin clumping (mild dyskaryotic intermediate cell)	32
Photo(4) Pap stain buccal smear – large intermediate cell	33
Photo (5)Pap stain buccal smear parakeratosis	34
Photo (6) Pap stain buccal smear Koilocyte	35
Photo(7)Pap stain buccal smear Koilocyte	36
Photo(8) Pap stain buccal smear inflammatory (Polymorphs)(x10)	37
Photo(9)Pap stain buccal smear inflammatory (Polymorphs)(x40)	38
Photo(10)Pap stain buccal smear Actinomyces Israeli infection (x10)	39
Photo(11)Pap stain buccal smear Actinomyces Israeli infection (x40)	40
Photo(12) Pap stain buccal smear Actinomyces Israeli infection	41

Abstract

Introduction: Immunosuppressive drug therapies used to prevent transplant rejection but predisposes the recipient to infections and malignancies. they have effects on various tissues of the body including the cells of oral mucosa.

Objectives: To demonstrate the cytomorphological changes in buccal mucosa among Sudanese renal transplantation recipients.

Materials and methods This is a cross sectional descriptive study conducted at Khartoum state , the cytological samples were collected from renal transplant recipient attending Sudanese Kidney Transplanted Association Hospital in Khartoum state, during the period between May to December 2011. One hundred renal transplant recipients patients approached to participate in this study. Oral scraped samples were smeared on microscopical slide and stained with Papanicolaou stain.

Results: The cytological finding of the patient smears showed that, 35 (35%), 34 (34%), 14 (14%), 10(10%) and 7(7%) as no changes, non specific inflammation changes, fungal infection changes, viral infection changes, and dyskaryotic cells respectively.

Discussion: The statistical analysis showed insignificant association between different variable and cytological changes. This result is supported with studies from different countries.

Conclusion and recommendation: There were morphological alterations in oral epithelial cells in kidney transplant patients. This may be related to the immunosuppressive agents. Further studies are needed to confirm this finding with larger sample size.

الخلاصة

المقدمة: تستخدم العلاجات المثبطة للمناعة لمنع رفض الأعضاء المزروعة ،ولكنها تهيئ المتلقي للعدوى والأورام الخبيثة، ولها تأثيرات علي أنسجة الجسم المختلفة من ضمنها خلايا بطانة الفم.

الأهداف: إظهار التغيرات الخلوية في الخلايا المأخوذة من بطانة الخد لدي زارعي الكلي السودانيين.

الطريقة والمواد: هذه دراسة مقطعية وصفية أجريت في جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، العينات الخلوية جمعت من متلقي زراعة الكلي المتواجدين بمستشفى جمعية زارعي الكلي السودانية في ولاية الخرطوم، خلال الفترة ما بين مايو الي ديسمبر ٢٠١١. شارك في هذه الدراسة ١٠٠ من زارعي الكلي تم جمع العينات الخلوية عن طريق مسحة خلوية مأخوذة من بطانة الخد تم مسحها علي شريحة مجهرية وصبغت بصبغة البابينكولا.

النتائج: اظهر الفحص الخلوي لمسحات المرضى تغيرات مختلفة كانت على النحو الآتي: ٣٥%، ٣٤%، ١٤%، ١٠% و ٧%، خلايا سوية ، تغيرات التهابية غير محددة، تغيرات العدوى الفطرية، تغيرات عدوي فيروسية وخلايا شاذة النواة علي التوالي

المناقشة: التحليل الإحصائي للنتائج اثبت عدم وجود فوارق إحصائية في التغيرات الخلوية عند مقارنتها بالمتغيرات المختلفة للفئات العمرية ومدة نقل الكلى ، تعتبر نتائج الدراسة مماثلة للتقارير الدراسات التي أجريت في بلدان أخرى و مدعمة لها

الخلاصة والتوصيات: خلصت الدراسة إلي أن هنالك تغيرات شكلية في الخلايا الظهارية الفموية لزارعي الكلي المتلقين ويعزى ذلك إلي استخدام الأدوية المثبطة للمناعة . كما أوضحت إلي أن هنالك حاجة لمزيد من الدراسات لتؤكد هذه الموجودات باستخدام حجم عينة كبير.