

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :

وَالضُّحَى (١) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَى (٢) مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَى (٣) وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَى (٤) وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَى (٥) أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَى (٦) وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى (٧) وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَى (٨) فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ (٩) وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ (١٠) وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ (١١)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الضحى

Dedication

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family

To my husband who made my life shining

To my love mother

To my father and to my brothers

I dedicate to my sisters have never left my side and
are very special

I dedicate this work and give special thanks to my
best friend Gowreeia

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Abstract

This is a hospital based descriptive retrospective study conducted in Omdurman Teaching Hospital during the period from January 2015 to July 2016. The study aimed to investigate the comparison between the expression of high molecular weight cytokeratin (HMWCK) in basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of skin.

A total of 38 formalin fixed paraffin blocks previously diagnosed as skin cancer were selected for this study. Sections of three microns were cut and stained using immunohistochemical method (biogenex indirect technique) for HMWCK detection. The data obtained was analyzed using SPSS computer program version 11.5. The patient ages ranged between 4-93 years with mean age of 55 years, most of them above 50 years. Most of the patients were males.

Out of thirty-eight samples with skin cancer, histopathological diagnosis revealed that 27(71.1%) samples were squamous cell carcinoma and the remaining 11(28.9%) samples were basal cell carcinoma.

Positive expression of HMWCK was found in 20(52.6%) samples of squamous cell carcinoma and in 8(21.1%) samples of basal cell carcinoma with insignificant relation between HMWCK expression and types of cancer (P. value 0.932).

The study concluded that HMWCK expression cannot differentiate between squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma of skin.

ملخص البحث

أجريت هذه الدراسة التراجعية الوصفية في مستشفى أمدردمان التعليمي خلال الفترة من يناير 2015 إلى يوليو 2016 بهدف المقارنة بين ظهور السايونوكيراتين ذو الوزن الجزيئي العالي في سرطان الخلايا القاعدية وسرطان الخلايا الحرشفية في الجلد.

جمع 38 قالب محضرة في البرافينو مثبتة بالكحول تم تشخيصها مسبقا سرطان الجلد. تم قطع مقاطع بسمك ثلاثة مايكرون وصبغها بطريقة الكشف النسيجي الكيميائي المناعي (Biogenex) غير المباشرة للكشف عن المعلم السرطاني (HMWCK). وتم تحليل البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها باستخدام برنامج الحزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية إصدار 11,5. وتراوحت أعمار المرضى بين 4_93 سنة مع متوسط عمر 55 عاما، ومعظم أعمار المرضى كانت فوق 50 عاما. معظم المرضى كانوا من الذكور.

ثمانية وثلاثون عينة سرطان جلد منها 27 (71,1%) كانت سرطان الخلايا الحرشفية والباقي 11 (28,9%) كانت سرطان الخلايا القاعدية.

أعطى (HMWCK) عينة ايجابية في 20 (52,6%) عينة سرطان الخلايا الحرشفية وفي 8 (21,1%) عينات سرطان الخلايا القاعدية مع عدم وجود علاقة بين تعبير (HMWCK) وأنواع سرطان الجلد (قيمة P. 0,932). خلصت الدراسة إلى أن تعبير (HMWCK) لا يمكن من التفريق بين سرطان الخلايا الحرشفية وسرطان الخلايا القاعدية في الجلد.

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|---|
| BSC | Basal cell carcinoma |
| DAB | 3,3- diaminobenzidine tetra hydrochloride |
| DNA | Deoxyribonucleic acid |
| DPX | Distyrene plasticizer xylene |
| HMWCK | High molecular wieght cytokeratin |
| HIV | Human immunodeficiency |
| IF | Intermediate filament |
| NMSC | Non melanoma skin cancer |
| PCR | Polymerase chain reaction |
| SCC | Squamous cell carcinoma |
| SPSS | Statistical package for the social sciences |
| UV | Ultra violet |

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