

Dedication

My dedication to
My parents the source of light my life
My brothers the source of my power
My wife & daughters of my life

Acknowledgment

Grateful and good thank fullness to Allah, Acknowledgement to who shared completely to carry out this work, to my supervisor Dr. Mohammed Siddig deputy dean of Medical Laboratory Science (SUST). Great thanks to Dr. Hassan siddig Head department of histopathology, Dr. Moneira Abdallah, Mr. Abdallah Hasab Elenabi, Mr.Abu AL- gassim and Mr. Sharaf Eldin for their constant help and advice. All thanks to the staff of histopathology and cytology department of the College of Medical Laboratory science.

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Abstract

This is a descriptive study(case -control) conducted in Sana'a city in Yemen, during the period from March to August 2011.This study aimed to study the cytomorphological pattern of buccal mucosa among al qat chewers using cytological methods. The samples were collected from 200 individuals divided as follows: 100 individuals were al qat chewers as a case group and 100 individuals were healthy and non al qat chewers as a control group. Their ages ranged between 20 to 68 years and they are all males.

Buccal smears were prepared fixed and stained by using papanicolaou stain and examined under light microscope.

The cytological assessment among study group revealed the following findings: 15(7.5%) dyskaryosis of the case, hence no dyskaryosis was detected among control. 26(13%) inflammatory cells were detected in 18(9%) of case and in 8(4%) in control. These findings indicating that al qat chewer is a risk factor for oral cytological changes and this was found statistically significant (P. value < 0.05).

The study found a significant relation between cytological changes in buccal mucosa and duration and intensity of al qat chewing (P. value < 0.05).

This study concluded that al qat chewing causing cytological changes in buccal mucosa, these changes depend on the duration and intensity of al qat chewing.

اجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية فى مدينه صنعاء (اليمن) فى الفتره مابين مارس الى اغسطس 2011. هدفت الدراسة الى دراسه النمط الشكلى الخلوى للطبقه المخاطيه للفم للاشخاص الماضغين للقات, وذلك باستخدام تقنيه علم الخلايا

تم جمع العينات من 200 فرد تم تقسيمهما على النحو التالى, 100 فرد مستخدمين القات كفئه مستهدفه للدراسه و 100 الاخرين اصحاء وغيرمستخدمين للقات كفئه ضابطه. تراوحت اعمارهم مابين 20 الى 68 عاما وهم جميعا ذكور. تم جمع وتثبيت مسحات خلايا جدار الفم وصبغها بصبغه البابانيكولا وفحصها تحت المجهر الضوئى. اظهر التقيم الخلوي للمجموعه تحت الدراسه وكانت النتائج ايجابيه كالاتى: 15(7.5%) حالات سوء خلوى ضمن الفئه المستهدفه ولم تظهر ضمن الفئه الضابطه. وجدت الخلايا الالتهابيه فى 26(13%) كانت 18(4%) ضمن الفئه المستهدفه و 8(4%) ضمن الفئه الضابطه. هذه النتائج تؤكد ان القات من العوامل المسببه للتغيرات الخلويه للفم احصائيه ($P. value < 0.05$). وكانت النتائج ذات دلالة توصلت الدراسه الى وجود علاقه بين التغيرات الخلويه للفم ومدى وكثافه مضغ القات ($P. Value < 0.05$).

خلصت الدراسة الى ان مضغ القات يؤدى الى التغيرات الخلويه للفم, وهذه التغيرات تعتمد على مدته وكثافه مضغ القات

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