بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم رَبِّ أَوْرِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَى وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ (النمل-(19 صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

To
My fatherwho worked hardly for us.
То
My motherwho taught me how I could be human
То
My wife, daughters and son
To
My beloved brothers and sisters
To
The people, whom I love, respect and appreciate.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full name
TCC	Transitional Cell Carcinoma
SCC	Squamous Cell Carcinoma
AgNORs	Argyrophilic Nucleolar Organizer Regions
COX2	Cyclooxygenase-2
RICK	Radioisotope Center Khartoum
UTI	Urinary Tract Infections
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
BC	Bladder cancer
SCI	Spinal Cord Injured
MIBG	Meta Iodine Benzyl Guanidine
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
MALT	Mucosa Associated Lymphoid Tissue
NMIBC	Non Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer
TNM	Tumor Node Metastases
WHO	World Health Organization
PUNLMP	Papillary Urothelial Neoplasms of Low malignant
	Potential
TUR	Trans Urothelial Resection
IVU	Intra Venous Urography
CT	Computed Tomography
US	Ultra Sonography
CIS	Carcinoma -in -situ
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
NCI	National Cancer Institute
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology
ACS	American Cancer Society
NCCN	National Comprehensive Cancer Network
IHC	Immunohistochemistry
RCC	Renal Cell Carcinoma
PGS	Prostaglandin Synthase
PGHS	Prostaglandin –H-Synthase
ER	Endoplasmic Reticulum
IPRH	Illinois Program for Research in the Humanities

NFAT	Nuclear Factor of Activated T- cell
PEA3	Polyoma Virus Enhancer Activator-3
VEGF	Vascular endothelial growth factor
PDGF	Platelet Derived Growth Factor
BFGF	Basic fibroblast growth factor
TGFβ	Transforming growth factor beta
NHL	National Health Laboratory
DPX	Dextrin plasticizer xylene

Abstract

This is a descriptive retrospective study carried out in Khartoum state-Sudan during the period between November 2008 to May 2011. The study aimed at histological and immunohistochemical assessment of the bladder cancers and its association with urinary *schistosomiasis* among Sudanese patients. Samples from 194 patients were included (87 with SCC, 68 with TCC and 39 with benign bladder cystitis). Their ages ranging from 34 to 91 years with the mean ages of 58.06 for SCC, 69.49, 75.26 for TCC and cystitis respectively. The male female ratio was 1.6:1. The great majority of patients were from Central Sudan constituting 101 of whom 49 bladder SCCs, 31 TCCs and 21 with bladder cystitis.

For each specimen 4 histopathological procedures were performed; AgNORs (histochemical), ki67, COX2 and iNOS (immunohistochemical).

COX2 and iNOS were significantly higher in SCC and TCC compared to cystitis group (p.value = 0.000), 82/87 (94.3%) of bladder SCC were stained positive for COX2, and 39/68(57.4%) of TCC similarly stained positive, while 18/39(46.2%) of bladder cystitis expressed COX2 but all with low intensity.

74/87(85.1%) of SCC stained positive for iNOS; the marker was expressed among 22/68 (32.2%) of TCC, and for cystitis group only 17/39(43.6%) were positive but all with low intensity (P. value was 0.000).

Significant increase in mean of cells stained positive for the COX2 and iNOS markers from cystitis group to TCC to SCC was observed (p.value = 0.000)

With regard to COX2 and iNOS immunoreactivity in schistosomal and non schistosomal associated bladder pathology; significant effect of schistosomal ova presence to both markers was observed as all schistosomiasis associated SCC (28 out of 28) samples were immunopositive for COX2, five out of 59 of non schistosomal associated SCCs were negative for COX2. Nine out of ten of

schistosomal associated TCC expressed COX2, compared to 30 out of 58 non schistosomal TCC positive for the marker. Ten out of 12 of schistosomal associated cystitis were positive for COX2 while only eight out of 27 of non schistosomal cystitis were positive for COX2 marker.

iNOS was expressed in all schistosomal associated SCCs but only in 46 out of 59 of non schistosomal type. For TCC; six out of ten of schistosomal type was positive compared to only 14 out of 58 of non schistosomal samples. Similar effect was observed in cystitis group; all schistosomal type has expressed the marker but only seven out of 29 of non schistosomal were positive for iNOS.

COX2 and iNOS markers were co expressed in 83.9% of SCC, 22.1% TCC and in 28.2% of cystitis samples.

Significant decline in means of AgNORs dots from SCC to TCC to bladder cystitis was observed, the study revealed significant difference between means of AgNORs among different bladder pathology (mean difference between SCC and TCC was 1.001, p.value = 0.000), between SCC and cystitis mean difference was 2.224, p.value = 0.000) and between TCC and cystitis was 1.223, p.value = 0.001). The means of AgNORs dots increase from cystitis to TCC to SCC samples.

Significant difference in Ki67 proliferative marker expression was observed between bladder tumors and cystitis group; 155/155 (100%) of bladder tumors were positive with different intensity compared to 31/39(79.5%) of benign bladder cystitis were stained positive and all cystitis samples stained with low intensity.

The role of AgNORs and ki-67 in differentiating between schistosomal related bladder tumor and non schistosomal related bladder tumor is still controversial.

Both COX2 and iNOS biomarkers are strongly associated with urinary schistosomal bladder cancer; therefore it might be useful as indicators and discriminatory markers for bladder cancer in general and schistosomal associated one in particular.

On the basis of these findings it is concluded that; all four investigated indicators play significant roles in bladder carcinogenesis, therefore we recommend the consideration of these procedures in the assessment of individuals at risk.

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية الاسترجاعية بولاية الخرطوم - السودان في الفترة بين نوفمبر 2008 وحتى مايو 2011 م ، هدفت الدراسة الى التقييم الكيميائي النسيجي والكيميائي المناعي النسيجي لأورام المثانة البولية وعلاقتها بالبلهارسيا البولية عند المرضى السودانيين

مائة وأربعة وتسعون عينة من المرضى ضمنت فى هذا البحث (سبع وثمانون مـن سرطان الخلايا المتحولـة للمثانة البولية وتسع وثلاثون من التهابات المثانة البولية)

تراوحت أعمارهم بين أربع وثلاثون الى واحد وتسعون سـنة بمتوسـط عمـر 58.06 للأس سي سي، 69.49, 75.26 للتى سي سي و سيستايتس على التوالى

الذكور للاناث بنسبة 1.6:1،أغلب المرضى من منتصف السودان يمثلون 101 منهم 49 اس سي سي ،31 تى سي سي و 21 سيستايتس

لکل عینة، أربع طرق نسیجیة مرضیة طبقت، أي جی أن أو ار(کیمیائی نسیجی) ، کی ای ، سایکلوأوکسجینیز و النایترك أوکسید (کیمیائی مناعی نسیجی)

السايكلوأوكسجينيز و النايترك أوكسيد معنويا أعلى فى الاس سي سي والتى سي سي والتى سي مقارنة بمجموعة السيستايتس (مستوي المعنوية = 0.000)، 82/87 (94.3) من الاس سي سي كانت موجبة الصبغ للسايكلوأوكسجينيز و 39/68 (57.4%) كانت مؤجبة الصبغ و ذ 18/39 من السيستايتس أظهرت السا يكلوأوكسجينيز ولكن جميعها بكثافة ضعيفة

74/87 ((85.1% من الاس سي سي صبغت ايجابيا للنايترك أوكسيد ، الواسم أظهر فى 74/87 (85.1%) من التى سي سي وبالنسبة لمجموعة للسيستايتس فقط 17/39 صبغت ولكن جميعها بكثافة ضعيفة (مستوى المعنوية = 0.000)

لوحظ أنه يوجد تزايد معذوي فى متوسط عدد الخلايا التى صبغت ايجابيا للسايكلوأوكسجينيز والنايترك أوكسيد من التهابات الى سرطان الخلايا المتحولة الى سرطان الخلايا المفلطحة للمثانة (مستوى المعنوية = 0.000)

الكوكس-2 والأي نوز ظهرا ارتباطيا في 9 83. % مـن الاس سـي سـي، 22.1 % من التي سي سي وفي 28.2 % من مجموعة السيستايتس

لوحظ تناقصا معنويا فى متوسط عد الاي جى ان أو ار من الاس سي سي الى التى سي سي الي مجموعة السيستايتس ؛ الدراسة أوضحت أنه يوجد فرق معنوي بين متوسطات الاي جى ان أو ار بين أمراضيات المثانة المختلفة (الفرق فى المتوسط بين الاس سي سي و التى سي سي = 1.001 بقوي معنوية = 0.000 وبين التي وبين الاس سي سي والسيستايتس كان 2.224 بقوي معنوية = 0.000 ، وبين التي سي سي والسيستايتس كان 1.223 بقوي معنوية = 0.000)

لوحظ أنه يوجد فرقا معنويا فى اظهار واسم الانقسام كى أي-67 لوحظ بين أورام المثانة ومجموعة السيستايتس 155/155 من أورام المثانة كان صبغها ايجابيا مقارنة ب 31/39 من مجموعة السيستايتس كانت موجبة ولكن جميعها بكثافة ضعيفة

دور الاي جى ان او ار والكى اى -67 فى التمييز بين أورام والتهابات المثانة المرتبطة بالبلهارسيا وغير المرتبطة مازال تحت البحث

كلا الواسمين الكوكس-2 والاي نوز لهما ارتباط قوي بسرطانات المثانة المرتبطة بالبلهارسيا البولية، لذلك يمكن أن يكون لهما فائدة كمؤشرات وواسمات مميزة لسرطان المثانة عموما وللنوع المرتبط بالبلهارسيا خصوصا

استنادا على هذه الموجودات نستنتج أن: كل المؤشرات الاربع المدروسة تلعب دورا معنودا في تسرطن المثانة الذك نوصى بالنظر في استخدام هذه الطرق لت قييم الأفراد المعرضين للخطر