

الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ
سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي
الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ
يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا
يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ
كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ
{حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ} 255

صدق الله العظيم

سورة

(البقرة الآية 255)

Dedication

To

My late MOM

To

*My fatherWho introduced me to the joy of
reading from birth, enabling such study to take
place today*

To

My beloved brother and sisters

To

The people, whom I love, respect and appreciate.

Acknowledgement

All praise and thanks to Allah the Almighty, who blessed me with the courage for preparation and completion of this study. My thanks and appreciation to Dr. **Eshragah Ahmed Farag allah** for persevering with me as my supervisor through out the time and her unlimited advice and support. I must acknowledge as well my colleagues in Fidle hospital laboratory for their contribution in samples processing. Also I need to express my grateful to my colleagues in histopathology department college of graduate studies at sudan university for their greater help in my practice. I want to extend deep thanks to my colleagues in histopathology department faculty of medical laboratory sciences of Alzaem Alazhari University for emotional support. All thanks extended to all volunteers who donated their samples , that help me a lot to finalizes my work. Finally I would like to thank every one who has helped me to make this study come out. and thanks to my colleagues and friends for encouragement and help especially, **Dr. Hassan Esiddige**

It is a pleasure to express my respect sincere thanks and gratitude to all test subjects for agreement to participate in this study.

Abstract

This is prespective case study was carried out in Khartoum state during the period from March to August 2011. The main aim of this study was to detect Cytomorphological features of urine in asymptomatic renal transplanted patients, to identify the types of inflammatory cells to detect presence of inflammatory cells, viral changes, presence of fungal spores or hyphee, to correlate cytomorpholgical changes with duration of transplantation and immunosuppressant drug dose. using conventional cytological stain Papanicolaou. In this study specimens of urine were collected from 109 asymptomatic individuals with renal transplantation. Voided urine were collected and processed by the conventional method for urine cytology and stained by Papanicolaou then examined microscopically. Examination of cytological smears shows no evidence of cytological atypia. Inflammatory cells were detected in 67 (61.46%) of cases. Different infections were detected, 5(4.5%) of bacterial infection were detected. Furthermore

Fungi were found in 17(15.6%) of cases. and only one case was detected viral inclusion (0.9%) and 33(30.27%) were negatives .

As the result There is relationship between Cytomorphological changes, duration of transplantation and dose of immunosuppressive drugs. the changes are few in long duration with P value 0.08 , low dose with P value 0.047 and little evidence this cytological change more in female than male .

These findings suggest that urine cytology is helpful diagnostic tool for screening and monitoring infections and atypia that affect renal transplanted patients.

الخلاصة

هذه دراسة حالة أجريت في مركز جراحة القلب وزراعة الكلى بمستشفى أحمد قاسم خلال الفترة من مارس الى أغسطس 2011. كان الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة الكشف عن الملامح الظاهرية لخلايا البول لدى زارعي الكلى الذين لايشكون من أى عرض والعدوى البكتيرية والفطرية والتغير الخلوى المصاحب للفيروس والعلاقة بين الملامح الظاهرية ومدة الزراعة والجرعة المثبطة للمناعة. باستخدام الصبغة التقليدية للخلايا (البابانيكولا). في هذه الدراسة تم جمع عينات البول من 109 زارع للكلية وتم حفظها في مثبت ونقلها ومعالجتها بواسطة جهاز الطرد المركزي الخاص بالخلايا ومن ثم صبغها بالاصباغ سالفة الذكر ومن ثم تشخيصها بواسطة المجهر. فحص المسحة الخلوية لم تظهر وجود اي ورم. تم الكشف عن خلايا التهابية في 67 (61.46 %). وقد تم الكشف عن الإصابات المختلفة ،

والكشف عن 5 (4.5 %) من حالات العدوى البكتيرية. و فطريات في 17 (15.4 %) من الحالات. و تم الكشف عن حالة واحدة فيها تغير الخلوى المصاحب للفيروس (0.9) و 33 (30.27) من النتائج لم تظهر أى تغيير.

نتيجة الدراسة خلصت ان ثمة علاقة بين التغيرات الظاهرية لخلايا البول ، ومدة الزراعة ، وجرعة الادوية المثبطة للمناعة , والنوع من ذكر وانشى . ووجد ان التغيرات الظاهرية لخلايا البول تتناسب تناسب عكسى مع مدة الزراعة . وطردي مع الجرعة المثبطة للمناعة واكثر فى الاناث من الذكور . هذه الحقائق تشير الى ان خلايا البول هو أداة تشخيصية مفيدة للالتهابات المصاحبة للبكتيريا والفطريات والتي تؤثر على النمط الظاهري لخلايا .مرضى زارعى الكلى.

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