

Dedication

To my parents whom taught me How I
could be human

My husband Who support me
well

&

My daughter Who suffer for
me

...My friends

&

...Colleagues

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank ALLAH almighty for giving me the knowledge and support to complete this research. Also I would like to express my thank and deep gratitude to my supervisor : DR. Magdi mansour .A. Salah.. Assistant professor head department of histopathology & cytology faculty of medical laboratory science. For his patient .guidance and support and his valuable advice through the preparation of this work

It is pleasure to acknowledge the help I have received from D.Hallom Abd ALLAH Othman , consultant of obstetrics and gynecology, faculty of medicine , university of .kordofan for her collection of samples and her well support

Thanks is extend to mister Abd ALLAH Hasp El naby to the member of histology and cytology departments lab research for Sudan university of science for providing .me with his experience through his comments and suggestions

Finally I would like to thank all my family & friends for their encouragements and .support during the preparation of this theses

Abstract

This descriptive study carried out in Elobied teaching hospital North Kordofan state, during the period from December 2009 –December2010 the study assessed the cytological pattern among women suffer from vaginal discharge using cytological method (papnicolaou techniques).100 cervical smears were collected from women their age range from 20-50 years. The cytological smear reveled the following finding .normal (physiological discharge) was found in 51%of study subjects. Abnormal cytological finding were detected among (49%) of study population. . 34% of microorganisms was monilia, 10% bacterial infection and 3%HPVand 2% dyskaryosis .White discharge was observed among 65%of study group , 31%of white discharge were found normal . (50%) of women were presented with non offensive discharge and negative cytological finding. On the other hand the 39% of leads complain from of offensive discharge this group found association with different causes.(7%)of pregnant women infected with bacterial in infection.(60%)of study population used contraceptive 21%associated with monilia. both smear accompanied with polymorph nuclear – leucocytes infiltration . Cytological assessment of cervical smears essential for diagnosis of female genital tract inflammation .pre

malignant and malignant condition Recommended the use of cytology to define where it may hide early pre malignant change.

النتائج

أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية في مستشفى الأبيض التعليمي في الفترة من ديسمبر\2009 -ديسمبر\2010 تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة النمط الشكلي الخلوي عند النساء الأتي بعانين من الإفرازات المهبلية باستخدام الطرق الخلوية (طريقة البابينيكولو).

في هذه الدراسة تم جمع مائه من مسحات عنق الرحم وكانت الأعمار تتراوح من 20-50 سنة.

أظهرت هذه الدراسة البيانات الآتية :

الإفرازات المهبلية نتيجة عوامل فسيولوجية وجدت في 51 عينة بينما الحالات المرضية وجدت في 49 عينة من مجموع العينات، وبذلك تتضمن 34 عينة من فطر المبيضات و 10 عينة من البكتيريا و 3 عيناته من فيروس HPV وعينتان من التغيرات قبل السرطانية.

و قد أوضحت هذه الدراسة أن الإفرازات البيضاء اللون وجدت في 65 عينة، بينما كانت 31 عينة منها إفرازات طبيعية، والصفراء اللون نتيجة لعوامل مرضية وجدت في 34 عينة .

الإفرازات الطبيعية غير نفاذات الرائحة وجدت في 50 عينة ، النفاذات الرائحة نتيجة لحالات مرضية. و قد أوضحت الدراسة 7عينات من النساء الحوامل التهابات بكتيرية كما أوضحت الدراسة أن 60 يستخدم من موانع الحمل، 21من العينات فطر المبيضات.

كما و قد أظهرت هذه الدراسة وجود تغيرات التهابية للخلايا في كل الحالات المصاحبة لفطر المبيضات والبكتريا المهبلية وعلى ضوء هذه الدراسة فإن تقيم مسحة عنق الرحم لها دور فعال في تشخيص الحالات الالتهابية و قبل السرطانية، والسرطانية للجهاز التناسلي للمرأة.

لذا نوصي باستخدام علم الخلايا في التشخيص المبكر للسرطان.

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