# الآيــة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

(ميكما ميلعا حبن أ خان الا ما الا ما ملد المابس المالة)

صدق الله العظيم

#### **DEDICATION**

To my parents and brothers for their lifelong love and encouragement

.....

To my friends and all people that I love, who supported me, believed in me and stood beside my academic aspiration.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

At the beginning I thank the God for helping me in doing and completing this work.

I am grateful to my Supervisor Professor Dr. Amel Omer Bakhiet Department of Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine Sudan, University of Science and Technology who helped me with her time, patience and knowledge.

I am grateful to Dr. Moneira Abd allah Mansour, Department of Histopathology and Cytology, College of Medical Laboratory Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology

Special thanks and acknowledgment to: Nada Salih Salih and to my colleagues.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This is a descriptive retrospective study carried out in Radiation and Isotope Center-Khartoum, Sudan, during the period of February 2012 to July 2012.

The study aimed to detect the association of Epstein- Barr virus expression and ER, PR, and HER2 receptors among Sudanese females with Breast Cancer. The age of the studied group ranged from 20 to 80 years.

Fifty formalin fixed paraffin wax embedded tissue blocks were selected from women patients with breast cancer these consisted of 43 with invasive ductal carcinoma, 1 with invasive papillary carcinoma, 2 with mucinous carcinoma, 2 with ductal carcinoma in situ and 2 with medullary carcinoma. Tissue sections were stained using immunohistochemistry methods for detection of EBV marker. SPSS computer program was used to analyze the obtained data and results.

The results showed that the majority of breast cancer patients have invasive ductal carcinoma (86%) ranging from 31-40 years of age. The majority of cases were high grade (56%).

64% showed positive expression for ER, 49% for PR, 54% for Her-2 and 34% for EBV among breast cancer types.

As well as 28% were positive for EBV among the age group ranging from 31-50, 34% of tumor grade, 18% of ER, 14% of PR and 22% were positive for both EBV and Her-2 while 12% were EBV positive Her-2 Negative.

On the basis of these findings the study concluded that; the expression of EBV were statistically significant among Sudanese women with breast cancer (P value = 0.04) and age (P value=0.02).

No association between the ER, PR, HER2 markers and EBV expression as results indicated.

#### ملخص الاطروحه

هذه دراسة وصفيه استعادية أجريت في مركز الاشعه والطب النووى، الخرطوم، السودان، خلال الفترة من فبراير 2012 الى يوليو 2012.

هدفت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن العلاقة بين فيروس ابشتاين بار ومستقبلات - 80 الله 80 عاماً. 2 لدى الإناث السودانيات المصابات بسرطان الثدي و اللآتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 20 إلى 80 عاماً. وقد تم اختيار خمسين عينة مقطع نسيجي من أنسجة الثدي المصابة بالسرطان و المحفوطة في الفورمالين و مثبتة يشمغ البارفين و تحتوي هذه العينات علي 43 عينة من سرطان الأقنية الغازية invasive papillary carcinoma من سرطان حليمي الغازية، 1 من سرطان موسينية 1 من سرطان حليمي الغازية، 2 من سرطان الأقنية في الموقع 2 من سرطان موسينية في الموقع medullary carcinoma . 2 من سرطان النخاع medullary carcinoma .

تم صبغ المقاطع النسيجية باستخدام طريقة الكيمياء النسيجية المناعية للكشف عن علامة الفيروس

وأظهر النتيجه أن الغالبية العظمى من المصابات بسرطان الثدي لديهن سرطان الأقنية الغازية (86%) و تتراوح أعمارهن ما بين 31-40 سنة من العمر. وكانت غالبية الحالات من الدرجة العالية (56%).

64% اظهرت ايجابيه لهرمون الاستروجين ، 49% لهرمون البروجسترون، 22% لهير 2 و 34% لفيروس ابشتاين بار بين أنواع سرطان الثدي.

وكذلك كانت 28٪ ايجابيه لفيروس ابشتاين بارا بين الفئات العمرية التي تتراوح 31 بين-34،50% من درجة الورم ،18% لهرمون الاستروجين، 14% لهرمون البروجسترون ،22% كانت ايجابيه لفيروس الابشتاين بار و الهير- 2 ، في حين كانت 12% ايجابيه لفيروس ابشتاين و سلبيه للهير- 2.

على أساس هذه النتائج ، خلصت الدراسة إلى أن الارتباط بين سرطان الثدي عند الإناث السودانيات وفيروس ابشتاين بار ذو دلالة احصائية. والى وجود ارتباط ذو دلالة احصائية بين العمر ووجود الفيروس وعدم وجود ارتباط بين المستقبلات والفيروس.

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