

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :-

((رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ

وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ))

صدق الله العظيم

النمل: الآية (19)

Dedication

To my mother and father

To my husband

Acknowledgment

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful

first and foremost, Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah for the strengths and his utmost gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor prof. **Dr. Hussain Jad Alkarim** for all sincere advices, ideas, guidance and support during this thesis. I wish to thank my co-supervisor Associate prof. **Dr. Mohammed Siddig Abdulaziz** for his guides and support which helped to make this research possible. This research could not have been achieved without the assistance and support I received.

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Rania Saad, January 2015

Abstract

This retrospective perspective study was conducted in Radiation and Isotope Center Khartoum (RICK), during the period from June 2012 to December 2014. This study aimed to detect immunoeexpression of keratin(CK) and epithelial membrane antigen(EMA) among Sudanese patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma and detection of Cytomegalovirus(CMV), Epstein Barr Virus(EBV) and Herpes Simplex Virus(HSV).

patients ages ranged between 17 to 88 years with a mean age of 50 years. Most patients were older than the age of 50 years representing 77 (51.3%) and the remaining 73(48.7%) were younger than 50 years. 97(64.7%) of study subjects were males. While, 53 (35.3%) of study subjects were females. All samples were stained with hematoxylin and eosin to confirm histopathological diagnosis, immunohistochemistry (avidin biotin) for detection of CK and EMA Cytokeratin tumor marker .

Molecular technique (PCR) for detection of EBV, CMV, and HSV. The relationship between CK and EMA and these viruses were shown as follows. CK expression was demonstrated in 150 samples, 144/150(96%) were CK positive and the remaining 6/150(4%) were CK negative (internal control). CK and EBV correlation was identified in 92/144(64%). CK and CMV correlation was identified in 53/144(37%). CK and HSV correlation was identified in 18/144(12.5%) for immune-expression of EMP2 and molecular identification of herpes viruses (EBV=92, CMV=53 and HSV=18) correlations. loss of EMP2 (negative) was identified in 10/92 and the remaining 82/92 were positive. 53 positive CMV loss of EMP2 (negative) was identified in 10/53 and the remaining 43/53 were positive.

Out of the 18 positive HSV loss of EMP2 (negative) was identified in 4/18 (22.2%) and the remaining 14/18(77.8%) were positive. Furthermore, 26 EMA negative were found HSV negative, consequently, EMA expression was demonstrated by immunohistochemistry using EMA antibodies.

EBV, CMV and HSV were identified by polymerase chain Reaction (PCR) and the results were showed s follow : loss of EMA (negative) was identified in 10.9%, 18.9%, and22.2%, of EBV, CMV and HSV, respectively.

This study concluded that : In NPC, there is significant correlation between loss of expression of EMA and human herpes viruses (EBV, CMV and HSV). The study found that there is strong correlation between Herpes viruses EBV and CMV and cytokeratin expression in NPC but not HSV. Knowledge of the exact interaction between cytokeratins and these viruses may stimulate new ideas that help in prognosis, treatment and overall management of patients with NPC. There was a high loss of EMA in NPC, which is corresponding to high NPC types. Loss of CK expression is relatively linked to high NPC types. Further studies to highlight the biological interrelation between theses markers and NPC is deemed necessary.

However, and to the best of our knowledge no study have investigated the exact interaction (s) between EMA and Herpes viruses. So this study is a stimulation for further research in this area.

The study recommended more surveys for the work of communities of patients using more immunohistchemistry with more markers to study the relationship with nasopharyngeal carcinoma in most advanced molecular techniques to confirm the role of the this special stains and technique in the development of nasopharyngeal cancer in the Sudan.

ملخص الأطروحة

اجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية التقدمية في المركز القومي للعلاج بالاشعه والطب النووي بالخرطوم في الفترة من يونيو 2012 حتى ديسمبر 2014. هدفت هذه الدراسة منالكشف المناعي بالكيراتينومستضد الانسجة الطلائية لدى المرضى السودانيين المصابين بسرطان الانف البلعومي وعلاقته بفيروسات (ابشتاينبار، والفيروس المضخم للانسجة والهيربسسيمبليكس). تراوحت أعمارهم بين 17 و 88 سنة . 64.7% من المرضى كانوا ذكورا و 35.3% كانوا إناثا. وكانت متوسط اعمارهم 50 سنه . تم صبغ جميع العينات بطريقة كيمياء الانسجه المناعيه وطريقه الاحياء الجزئية. (تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل).

وجدت الدراسة ان السايٹوكيراتينكانت نتيجته في 150 عينه على النحو التالي 144\150 كانت نتيجتها ايجابيه اما البقيه 6\150 كانت سالبه (كضابط داخلي). حيث وجد 92\144 حالة ايجابيه من الابشتاينبار و 52\144 سالبه. اما الفيروس المضخم للخلايا وجدت 35\144 ومع الهيربس كانت 18\144.

ولقد كانت علاقة صبغة الكيمياء المناعية (مستضد الانسجة الطلائية) مع الفيروسات الثلاث على النحو التالي :

(اي بي في=92، وسي ام في=53، انش اس في=18) كانت نسبة الابشتاين فايرس 10\92 سالبة و 82\92 موجبه. اما الفيروس المضخم للخلايا 10\53 سالبة و 43\53 موجبة. والهيربس 4\18 سالبه و 14\18 موجبة ، حيث يستخدم مستضد انتجين الانسجة الطلائية للكشف بطريقة كيمياء مناعة الانسجة.

الفيروسات الثلاث ابشتاينبار والفيروس المضخم للخلايا والهيربس سيمبلكس يتم الكشف عنهم بطريقة البلمرة المتسلسلة حيث وجدت نسبهم كالتالي 58% ، 36% ، و 10.7% على التوالي .

لقد استنتجت هذه الدراسة انه هناك علاقة قوية بين فيروسي الابشتاين والسايٹوميجالوفايرس مع سرطان الانف البلعومي ، اما الهيربس سيمبلكس ليست له هذه العلاقة .

وعلى حد علمنا لم تطرق اي دراسة الى علاقة الايما ككاشف مناعي للانسجة مع سرطان الانف البلعومي وهذا للتحفيز لمثل هذه البحوث على دراستها في هذا المجال .

وأخيرا، توضح البيانات العلمية المنشورة بان استمرارية الاصابه بفيروس ابشتين بار يلعب دورا هاما في تطور سرطان البلعوم الانفي ومن المحتمل ان تقترن بعوامل خطورة أخرى.

وقد اوصت الدراسة بعمل مسوحات اكثر لمجتمعات المرضى باستخدام التقنيات الجزيئية الاكثر تقدما لتأكيد دور فيروس ابشتين بار في تطور سرطان البلعوم الانفي في السودان.

Table of Contents

Dedication	I
Acknowledgement	II
Table of contents	III
List of figures	V
List of tables	VI
List of photographic	VII
Abstract	VIII
المستخلص	IX
Chapter one Introduction	12
1.1 Introduction	12
1.2 Objectives	16
1.3 Rationale	16
Chapter two LiteratureReview	17
2.1 Scientific background	17
2.2 Histology of Nasopharynx	19
2.2.1 Anterior wall	19
2.2.2 Posterior wall	19
2.2.3 Lateral walls	19
2.3.1 Intermediate or transitional epithelium	20
2.3.2 Pigmentation in the mucosa	21

2.4 Definition of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC)	22
2.5 Epidemiology of NPC	22
2.6 Etiology of NPC	22
2.7 Histopathological Types of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma NPC	23
2.7.1 Undifferentiated Carcinoma	23
2.7.2 Differentiated Nonkeratinizing Carcinoma	24
2.7.3 Keratinizing Squamous Cell Carcinoma	24
2.2.8 Risk factors of nasopharyngeal carcinoma	26
2.8.1 Diet	26
2.8.2 Viruses	27
2.8.3 Inherited risk	28
2.8.4 Chemicals	28
2.8.5 Ear, nose and throat diseases	29
2.8.6 Smoking	29
2.8.7 Salt-cured foods	29
2.8.8 Alcohol	29
2.8.9 Viruses and cancers	29
2.9 Epstein - Barr virus (EBV)	30
2.9.1 The natural history of EBV infection	30
2.9.2 Pathogenesis of EBV	30
2.9.3 Immunity of EBV	31
2.9.4 Oncogenic features of EBV	32
2.9.5 EBV and Cancers	33
2.10 Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	33
2.10.1 Epidemiology	34
2.10.2 Infection in immunocompetent hosts	35
2.11 Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1)	35

2.11.1 Epidemiology	35
2.11.2 Presentation	36
2.11.3 Prognosis	36
2.12 Diagnosis of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	37
2.12.1Molecular biology	37
	39
2.13 Management of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	
Chapter Three Materials and Methods	40
3.1 Study design	40
3.2 Study area	40
3.3 Study population and sample size	40
3.4 Sample Size	40
3.5 Histopathology tissue processing:	42
3.5.1Immunohistochemical tissue processing	42
3.5.2 Tissue sections preparation for polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	43
3.5.3 Data analysis	45
3.5.4 Ethical consideration	45
Chapter four Results	46
Chapter five Discussion ,Conclusion and Recommendation	61
6.1. Conclusion	72
6.2 Recommendations	72
References	73
Appendix	87

List of Figures

Figure No	Title	Page
1	Description of positive immune-expression of CK by presence of EBV, CMV and HSV.	45
2	Description of negative immune-expression of CK by presence of EBV, CMV and HSV.	45
3	Description of loss of EMP2 by human herpes viruses	46
4	Description of the study population by NPC types.	46
5	Description of the study population by NPC histological types	47

List of Tables

Table No	Title	Page
1	Frequency of age group among study population	32
2	Frequency of sex group among study population	
3	Frequency of Location group among study population	
4	Frequency of keratin results	39
5	Frequency of EMA results	39
6	Frequency of EBV results	40
7	Frequency of CMV results	40
8	Frequency of HSV results	41
9	Relationship between CK and Herpes Viruses (EBV, CMV and HSV).	42
10	Relationship between EMA and Herpes Viruses (EBV, CMV and HSV).	43
11	Relationship between NPC types and Immunoexpression of tumor markers (CK& EMA).	44
12	Relationship between NPC types and Age group	45
13	Relationship between age group and EBV results	46

14	Relationship between CMV and age group of study population	47
15	Relationship between HSV results and age group of study population	48

List of Photographic

Photography No	Title	Page
1	H& E stained section of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma , obtained from 54 years old patient(x 40).	44
2	Formalin fixed paraffin wax embedded section of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma immunostained for cytokeratin tumor marker (x 40).	45
3	Formalin fixed paraffin wax embedded section of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma immunostained for EMA tumor marker (x 40).	46
4	Lane 1 modular weight marker (100bp)	47
5	Lane 1 modular weight marker (100bp)	47