

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَى عَبْدِهِ الْكِتَابَ وَكَمْ يَجْعَلُ لَهُ عِوْجًا

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الكهف- الآية ١

Dedication

I dedicate this work to

My mother who loves me unconditionally

My father who raised me to be the person I am

My brothers and sisters

Friends, teachers and colleagues

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the all might god for giving me the faith and strength to
accomplish what I have reached in my life

My sincere thanks to my supervisor Dr. Hassan Elsiddig

To all those who helped me through this study: Manal, Amira, Tahani, Mousa,
Mohsin, Eisa, Amna and Abd elmajeed

Abstract

This is a hospital- based cross sectional study conducted at Khartoum state during the period of March to August- 2012 aimed at determining the cytomorphological pattern in the sputum smears of pulmonary tuberculosis infected Sudanese patients attending Alshaab and Tropical Diseases Teaching Hospitals .

One hundred and fifty patients were included in this study, of which hundred patients (66.7%) were infected with pulmonary *tuberculosis* (+ve Zn stain) considered as study group and fifty patients (33.3%) were free from infection (-ve Zn stain) considered as control group. Fifty three of the patients were male, the remaining forty seven were female. Forty six patients were with age ranged between 33-53 years old.

Asputum sample was collected from each patient, smeared, fixed and stained with MGG stain.

Sixty two of the patients smears showed a features of chronic inflammation(lymphocytes,macrophages along with necrotic material at the background), twenty four showed features of acute inflammation(polymorph nuclear leukocytes) and only four patients appeared with normal cytological finding.Thirty six of control samples appeared with normal cytological features, tenwith acute inflammation and only four were found with chronic inflammatory changes.

No significant relation between cytological pattern and alcohol abusing (P value 0.2).

No relation between gender and cytological pattern (P value 0.6).

The study showed a significant difference in the cytological finding between newly discovered patients and patients under treatment (P. value = 000).

الخلاصة

هذه دراسة مقطعية مستشفوية اجريت فى ولاية الخرطوم فى الفترة من مارس – اغسطس 2012 لمعرفة النمط الخلوي فى تفاف مرضى درن الجهاز التنفسى المترددين على مستشفى الشعب ومستشفى المناطق الحارة.

شملت الدراسة مائة و خمسون مريضا، مائة مريض(66.7%) مصابون بمرض الدرن(موجبى صبغة زد ان) يم اختيارهم مجموعة دراسة، وخمسون مريضا(33.3%) لم يكونوا مصابين بالمرض(سالبى صبغة زد ان) اعتبروا مجموعة ضبط.

ثلاثة وخمسون مريض كانوا ذكور وسبعة واربعون كانوا اناث.

غالبية المرضى ستة واربعون كانوا فى الفئة العمرية 33-53.

جمعت عينة تفاف من كل مريض مسحت على شريحة ثبتت ثم صبغت بصبغة ام جى جى.

اثنان وستون مريضا اظهروا مظاهم مسحاتهم مظاهر التهاب مزمن، واربعة وعشرون مريضا اظهروا التهاب حاد، بينما الاربعة عشر مريضا اظهرت مسحاتهم موجودات خلوية طبيعية.

غالبية مسحات مجموعة الضبط، ستة وثلاثون اظهروا نمط خلوي طبيعى، عشرة التهاب حاد وفقط اربعة وجدوا بظاهر التهاب مزمن.

ليست هنالك علاقة ذات دلالة احصائية بين النمط الخلوي وشرب الكحول(قيمة معنوية=0.2).

ليست هنالك علاقة بين الجنس والنمط الخلوي(قيمة معنوية=0.6).

اظهرت الدراسة فرق ذو دلالة احصائية فى الموجودات الخلوية بين المرضى الذين تم تشخيصهم حديثا والمرضى تحت العلاج .

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