

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله عز وجل:

قُلْ يَا عِبَادِيَ الَّذِينَ أَسْرَفُوا عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِن رَّحْمَةِ

اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا ۚ إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْعَفُوفُ الرَّحِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الزمر الآية 53

Dedication

At the end of this stage of my post graduate studies I would like to dedicate this review

To....

My late Father, the role model

To

My soul mate, mom, who gave and still giving

To

My dearest siblings, all the treasure I have

To

My beloved friends, who are always there

I dedicate this effort

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Last but not least, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity, express a sense of gratitude and love to my friends and my beloved mother for their manual support, strength, and help and for everything.

Abstract

This descriptive hospital base study was carried out in Khartoum state hospitals during the period from March to July 2012. It aimed to study the association between *H.pylori* infection and stomach cancer using PCR technique.

Stomach samples were collected from 30 patients suffering from stomach tumours by surgeon using endoscopes, each sample was divided into two specimens, one specimen was fixed in 10% formalin, prepared in paraffin block and stained with Heamatoxilin and Eosin (H&E) for general morphology and detection of *H.pylori*; another specimen was fixed in 10% normal saline and prepared for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). The age of the patients ranged from 35-75 years. Their mean age was 56.3 ± 11.8 years. Male to female ratio was about 1:1.

Histopathologically, 22 (73.3%) of cases were diagnosed as well differentiated adenocarcinoma, 6 (20.0%) as poorly differentiated adenocarcinomas, while 2 (6.6%) as neuroendocrine tumour.

H.pylori was seen in 9 (30.0%) of sections stained with H&E. While it was detected in 19 (63.3%) of cases when using conventional PCR technique.

The study revered that stomach adenocarcinoma is more frequently encountered than other types and *H.pylori* infection may be associated with stomach adenocarcinoma.

المخلص

اجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية المستشفوية في مستشفيات ولايه الخرطوم في الفتره من مارس- يوليو 2012. هدفت هذه الدراسة الى الكشف عن الجرثومة المعوية في سرطان المعدة باستخدام تقنيه تفاعل تسلسل البلمرة. تم جمع 30 عينه بواسطة الجراحين عن طريق منظار المعدة من مرضى يعانون من اورام المعدة. كل عينة تم فصلها الى عينتين الاولى تم حفظها في 10% فورمالين ومعالجتها في شمع البرافين للتصبيغ بصبغة الهيماتوكسلين والايوسين والاخرى تم حفظها في 10% محلول ملحي متعادل بغرض كشفها بطريقة تفاعل تسلسل البلمرة. تراوحت اعمار المرضى بين 35- 75 سنه و متوسط الاعمار كان 56.3 ± 11.8 . ونسبه الذكور الى الاناث كانت تقريبا (1:1). تم التشخيص النسيجي كالاتي: 22 (73.3%) كانت غديه متباينه بشكل جيد، 6 (20%) كانت غديه سيئه التباين و 2 (6.7%) كانت ورم الغدد الصماء العصبيه. وجدت جرثومة المعدة في 9 (30%) من المقاطع التي صبغت بالهيماتوكسلين والايوسين، بينما 19 (63.3%) تم اكتشافها بتفاعل سلسلة البلمرة. اثبتت النتائج ان سرطان المعدة الغدي هو الاكثر شيوعا بين انواع السرطانات الاخرى، والاصابة بجرثومة المعدة تكاد تكون ذات علاقة بسرطان المعدة الغدي .

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