

## الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ وَيَهْدِيَكُمْ سُنْنَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ

وَيُتُوبَ عَلَيْكُمْ ۚ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النساء الآية 26

## **Dedication**

To my father and mother,

Brother,

Sister,

Friends and all whom

I love and respect

## **Acknowledgment**

Firstly, thanks are due to AIMIGHTLY ALLAH for giving me the knowledge, health and patience to complete this research.

I would like to express my thanks and gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Ahmed Abdelrahim Gameel, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Khartoum University for his help was and guidance. His valuable advice and his patience in reading and correcting the thesis are greatly appreciated.

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## **Abstract**

This study was carried out in WD hammed village River Nil State Sudan to assess the effect of smoking cigarettes on oral mucosal.

The studies have carried out during the period from May to December 2012, the study included 100male cigarette smokers and 50 non smoker the average of ages was 50 years.

The samples were collected from bucal mucosa, and stained by two methods Pap stain and Diff quick.

Epithelial dyskaryosis was detected in four (4%) of the 100 studied subjects, it also shows that an Infection detect in nineteen (19%) of the smoker in the different age group, show heavy neutrophils infiltration in the buccal smear indicated infection. Only two individual in control group (51-70years old) had relatively mild neutrophils infiltration. Dyskaryosis was seen in buccal smear of four older smokers (51-70years) who smoked more than 31years. Three of those smoked 16-20 cigarettes daily .

Smoking may be regarded as a risk factor developing oral epithelial dyskariotic, therefore it is better to users of cigarettes subject to periodic inspection.

Oral Exfoliative cytology is reliable, simple and non invasive procedure that can be implemented for comprehensive oral screening program.

Pap stain was preferred to diff quick because it stains nuclei very clearly.

Further studies covering large sample size is recommended.

## ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في ولاية نهر النيل في السودان لتقييم تأثير تدخين السجائر على الغشاء المخاطي الفموي .

وقد أجريت الدراسة خلال الفترة من مايو الي أكتوبر 2012م حيث شملت 100 شخص من مدخني السجائر و 50 شخص غير مدخن متوسط اعمارهم 50 عاما, تم جمع العينات من بطانة الفم وتم صبغها بطرقتي البابا نيكولا و الديف كويك

اظهرت الدراسة ان اربعة اشخاص (4%) جميعهم مدخنين لديهم ظاهره شاذة النواه, كما اظهرت ان تسعة عشر شخص (19%) من المدخنين لديهم حالات التهابيه وشخصين من غير المدخنين لديهم حالات التهابيه خفيفه اعمارهم 71 و 50 عاما.

وان ظاهره شذوذ النواه تظهر في الاشخاص الذين أعمارهم بين 50-71 عاما وفترة تدخينهم اكثر من 30 عاما ويدخنون بين 16-20 سجاره يوميا.

كما خلصت الدراسة إلى إن دراسة الخلايا المتساقطة سهلة وبسيطة وذات قيمة في تحديد الحالات الالتهابية والتغيرات الخلوية الأخرى وهذا من شأنه أن يساعد في تنفيذ برامج تثقيف المدخنين ,وان طريقه البانيكولا افضل من الدف كويك لانها تظهر النواه واضحه جدا.

توصي الدراسة بإجراء المزيد من الدراسات في هذا الموضوع بصورة أوسع وأكثر شمولية .

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## **List of Abbreviation**

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>Co</b>    | <b>Carbon Monoxide</b>                    |
| <b>HCN</b>   | <b>Hydrogen Cyanide</b>                   |
| <b>TSNAs</b> | <b>Tobacco-Specific Nitrosamines</b>      |
| <b>T.B</b>   | <b>Tuberculosis</b>                       |
| <b>AIDS</b>  | <b>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</b> |
| <b>HPV</b>   | <b>Human papilloma virus</b>              |
| <b>CMV</b>   | <b>Cytomegalovirus</b>                    |
| <b>EBV</b>   | <b>Epstein Barr virus</b>                 |
| <b>EGFR</b>  | <b>Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor</b>   |
| <b>PAHs</b>  | <b>Phenolpolyaromatinc Hydrocarbons</b>   |