

**Sudan University of Science and Technology**  
**College of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research.**

**Cervical Screening for Cytological Changes among Sudanese Women  
Attending to Gynecology and Obstetric Clinic in Turkey's Hospital**

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اجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية التراجعية في المركز القومي للعلاج بالاشعه والطب النووي بالخرطوم في الفترة من يونيو 2010 حتى اغسطس 2011. هدفت هذه الدراسة للتدقق من فيروس ايبشتين بار لدى المرضى المصابين بسرطان البلعوم الانفي الذين راجعوا المركز القومي للعلاج بالاشعه والطب النووي بالخرطوم. فيروس ايبشتين بار تم التدقق منه في 100 مريض . تراوحت أعمارهم بين 14 و 77 سنة . 56% من المرضى كانوا ذكورا و 44% كانوا إناثا. ولقد تم صبغ جميع العينات بطرق الالفدين بيوتين لكيماة مناعة الانسجة والميكافيلي والبريودك اسيد شيف للتدقق من وجود الفيروس ومقارنة النتائج لظهار نسبة الفيرس لدى المرضى بسرطان البلعوم الانفي . كانت نسبة وجود الفيروس 34% , 48% , 69% عند صبغه بصبغه البريودك اسيد شيف و الميكافيلي والالفدين بيوتين على التوالي. وجدت الدراسة ان طريقه الكشف عن فيروس ابشتن بار بطريقه الالفدين بيوتين اكثر فاعلية م قارنه بالطرق الاخرى. وذلك لانها اكثر حساسية وخصوصية للكشف عن فيروس ايبشتين بار فايروس. ولقد وجد ان هذا النوع من السرطان تكون نسبته لدى الذكور اكبر منها في الاناث.

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

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

## **Abstract**

This is a retrospective descriptive study was conducted in Radiation and Isotope Center Khartoum (RICK), during the period from June 2010 to July 2011. This study aimed to identify the virus Epstein Bar virus in patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma who attended the RICK. Epstein Bar virus was verified in 100 patients between the ages of 14 and 77 years old. 56% of the patients were male and 44% were female. All specimens were stained using avidin biotin for immunohistochemistry, periodic acid Schiff's and Macchiavillos stains to identify EBV and compare the results to detect the percent of EPV among patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma. The percent of the virus was found 34%,48% and 69% by PAS , Macchiavillos and avidin biotin respectively .The study was found avidin biotin more efficient when compared with other methods for detection of Epstein Bar virus because its more Specific and sensitive method.

The study found that this type of cancer has high rate among males than in females. Finally, the published scientific data continues to suggest that infection with Epstein Bar plays an important role in the development of cancer of the nasopharyngeal carcinoma is likely that associated with other risk factors.

The study recommended more surveys for the work of communities of patients using the most advanced molecular techniques to confirm the role of

the Epstein Bar virus in the development of nasopharyngeal cancer in the Sudan.

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