

Dedication

To..... whom who make my dreams become true, brought
.me up and enlave me with her love

.My Parents

.To.....the one who help and support me
.My Husband

& To.....whom who will be happy to my success
.Encouraged me
.My sisters & brother

.To.....my those whose life is the lit candle of min
.My teachers

To.....my intimate whom I spent fruitful days to meet
.them
.My friends

.

To all of them we dedicate our humble work, with our best
Wishes for student to get success

.

Special dedication to..... All female

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank ALLAH for giving me patience and
.knowledge to do this work

I am deeply grateful and appreciated to my supervisor prof. Amel
omer bakhiet for his helpful, suggestion and close supervisor
.through the study

Thanks are due and extended to staff of Khartoum education
.hospital special to Dr. Hassan Abd Allah

Also my sincere thanks to Mr. Abdallah Hasab El-nabi and
.Dr. Magdi Mansour for his assistance in cytological investigation

I am deeply indebted to collage of medical laboratory science
SUST and thank to histopathology department special Dr. Hassan
Elsiddig Hassan. Dr. Moneira Abd Allah, and, Mr. Sharaf Eldin
.Elradi and Miss Suhair

And finally all my thanks to every one who supported and helped
.me through this study

الخلاصة

تم إجراء هذه الدراسة في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة من فبراير (2011) إلى يوليو (2011). هذا البحث يهدف إلى تقييم مسحه من عنق الرحم بين النساء في ولاية الخرطوم وذلك بإستخدام صبغة بابانيكولاو.

تم أخذ مائة عينة من المرضى الذين حضروا إلى مختلف العيادات المحولة في ولاية الخرطوم (مستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي خاصة محولة فتح الرحمن البشير، مستشفى الصدادة الصيني). وتمت معالجة العينات وفحصها تحت المجهر.

وجدت الخلايا السرطانية في 4(4%)، والسرطان الغدي العنقي 2(2%)، مسببات الإصابة 33(33%) مفصلة كالآتي: (فيروس الورم الحليمي 13(13%)، والمبيضات 6(6%)، المشعره المهبليه 8(8%)، فيروس الورم الحليمي + المبيضات 2(2%)، فيروس الورم الحليمي + المشعره المهبليه 2(2%)، فيروس الورم الحليمي + المبيضات + الشعيات 1(1%).

وخلصت الدراسة إلى زيادة أعداد العوامل المسببه في النساء بولاية الخرطوم خاصة فيروس الورم الحليمي المسبب الرئيسي للسرطان . وسائل منع الحمل لديها علاقة مع الإجهاض، وهناك رابط زيادة معدل الأنجاب وإلتهابات عنق الرحم.

موانع الحمل والتعليم , والأزواج المدخنين لا يبدون أنه يزيد عامل
الخطر.

Abstract

This study was carried out in Khartoum State during a period from February 2011 to July 2011. This research aimed to assess cervical smear among women attending referral clinics in Khartoum State using papanicolaou (Pap) stain.

One hundred samples were taken from patients who attended different referral clinics in Khartoum state; Khartoum Education Hospital special (Fateh El rahman Elbasheer)and China Friend Hospital. The specimens were processed and examined under the microscope for pap stain.

The adenocarcinoma were detected in 4 (4%), CGIN 2(2%) , infectious agents were detected in 33(33%) include {HPV (13), candida (6), TV (8), HPV+candida(2), HPV+TV (2), HPV+candida+Actinomysis .{(1)

The study concluded that high infectious agents account in woman in Khartoum state special HPV which is the main causative agent of cervical cancer.

Contraceptives associated with abortion, also there is association between parity number and infectious agents .

Contraceptives and education and smoking husbands did not appear to be increasing the risk factor of cervical cancer.

Contents

No	Contents	Page
	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgements	II
	Abstract (Arabic)	III
	Abstract (English)	IV
	Content	V
	List of Figures	VII
	List of Tables	VIII
	List of photographs	XI
Chapter ONE Introduction and Literature review		
	Introduction	1
1	Literature review	3
1-2	Anatomy of cervical	3
1-3	Pathological condition of cervical	3
1-3-1	Inflammation cervicitis	3
1-3-2	Cervical dysplasia	4
1-3-3	Cervical cancer	6
1-3-3-1	Type of cervical cancer	6
1-4	Pap Smear	10

Chapter Tow		
2-1	Material	16
2-2	Methodology	16
2-2-1	Study design	16
2-2-2	Study population	16
2-2-3	Study area	16
2-2-4	Sample size	16
2-2-5	Sample collection	16
2-2-6	Sample processing	17
2-2-7	Ethical consideration	17
2-2-8	Assessment of result	17
2-2-9	Statistical Analysis	18
Chapter three		
3	Result	19
Chapter Four		
4	Discussion	39
Conclusion		41
Recommendation		42
References		43
Appendix		47

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
(Fig: (3-1	Distribution of age (in years) among the study group ..((100	20
(Fig: (3-2	patients education level among the study group ..((100	21
(Fig: (3-3	Contraceptives user and types among study group ..((100	22
(Fig: (3-4	.(Parity number among study group (100	23
(Fig: (3-5	.(Number of abortion among the study group (100	24

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
Table (3-1)	Description of cytological results according to .age group among 100 patients	27
Table (3-2)	.Cytological result related to husband smoker	28
Table (3-3)	.Cytological result related to contraceptives	29
Table (3-4)	.Cytological results related to education level	30
Table (3-5)	.Cytological results related to parity number	31
Table (3-6)	Cytological results related to contraceptives .user	32

List of Photograph

NO	Title	Page
Photo (3-1)	Cervical smear of 31 years old with normal cells ((pap. Stain X40	33
Photo (3-2)	Cervical smear of 35 years old with Candida .(infection (pap .stain X40	34
Photo (3-3)	Cervical smear of 40 years old with (HPV) .(Koliocyte cells (pap. Stain X40	35
Photo (3-4)	Cervical smear of 34 years old with inflammatory .(cells (pap. Stain X40	36
Photo (3-5)	cervical smear of 42 years old with .(Adenocarcinoma (pap. Stain X40	37
Photo (3-6)	Cervical smear of 46 years old with CGIN .(pap. Stain X40)	38