

Dedication

For

All the love I found in yours

I will be forever thankful mama & dad

For

All those who help me up & never let me fall

For

All those who suffered from absence of
assistance

For

Memory of Hana and Ahmed

I dedicate this study....

Acknowledgment

This research took me almost a year, by that time; I have met with a great people whose contribute in many ways to come out with this project. It is a pleasure to convey my gratitude to them.

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Abstract

Urine cytology is useful in the diagnosis of urinary tract infections, some cancers, and other diseases. Those benefits are useful for renal transplant patients due to infections and cancers as a result of prolonged immunosuppressant. This study carried out in December 2009 to July 2010 at Dr. Salma center for kidney disease and Sudanese association for renal transplant. The study aimed to demonstrate the cytomorphological changes in the urine of renal transplant patients. Cytological changes were investigated among 182 patients aged between 13-71 years. Full voided urine samples were collected. The smears were prepared, fixed and stained with Papanicolaou stain, then examined and evaluated. The following was found; 123(67.6%) without pathological abnormality, 45(24.7%) bacterial infections, 2(1.1%) candida infections, 2(1.1%) actinomyces infection, 3(1.6%) BK polyoma virus infection, 2(1.1%) both BK polyoma virus and HPV infection, 2(1.1%) human papilloma virus (HPV) infection, 1(0.5%) HPV and Candida infection, 1(0.5%) HPV infection and dyskaryosis and 1(0.5%) dyskaryosis. The result agree with other research, in that renal transplant patients more susceptible for infectious disease, infection with HPV and BKV is related to sex (0.001) and the patients receive Tacrolimus more susceptible to get BK infection(P.value=0.006). From all the study conclude that the bacterial infections are the most common finding, Renal transplant patients with high risk for Bk polyoma virus and Human papilloma virus. Study suggests systemic cytological screening for patients which is useful in early detection of disease.

التهابات المسالك البولية

علم الخلايا البولي مفيد في تشخيص التهابات المسالك البولية ، وبعض أنواع السرطان ، وأمراض أخرى. هذه الفوائد هي مفيدة لمرضى زارعي الكلى نتيجة للإصابة بالسرطان و الالتهابات نتيجة لتثبيط المناعة لفترات طويلة. أجريت هذه الدراسة في ديسمبر 2009 إلى يوليو 2010 في مركز د.سلمى لامراض الكلى والجمعية السودانية لزراعي الكلى. هدف الدراسة هو إظهار التغيرات الخلوية في البول لدى زراعي الكلى. تم جمع 182 عينة من البول الكامل للمرضى الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 13-71 سنة. ، المسحه جهزت و صبغة بصبغة بابانيكولا , اظهر تشخيص مسحات البول الاتى ؛ 123 (67.6 %) لا يوجد تغيرات مرضية , 45 (24.7 %) التهابات البكتيرية , 2 (1.1 %) التهابات المبيضات , 2 (1.1 %) التهابات الباكترية شبيهة الفطريات , 3 (1.6 %) التهاب ال بى كى , 2 (1.1 %) التهاب فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري و ال بى كى , 2 (1.1 %) فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري , 1 (0.5 %) التهاب فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري والمبيضات , 1 (0.5 %) التهاب فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري وفرط التقرن , 1 (0.5 %) لديهم فرط التقرن . تتفق هذه الدراسة مع البحوث الأخرى ، في أن مرضى زارعي الكلى أكثر عرضة للأمراض المعدية , وان الاصابه بفيروس الورم الحليمي و فيروس البي كى له علاقه بجنس المريض

وان الادويه المثبطه للمناعه (التاكلوريموس) لها تاثير في الاصابه بفيروس البي كى خلصت هذه الدراسه الى ان معظم التغيرات نتيجة لاصابات بكتيرية و أن مرضى زارعي الكلى أكثر عرضه

للاصابة بالتهابات فيروس الورم الحليمي البشري و ال بي كى. الدراسة تشير إلى الفحص الخلوي
النظامية للمرضى مفيد لاكتشاف الامراض المبكر

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