Dedication
To
My fatherwho
worked hard for us.
To
My motherwho
taught me
How I could be human
To
My beloved brothers and sister
To
The people, whom I love, respect and
appreciate

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Allah for giving me the knowledge and support to complete this research.

With great deal of respect I would like to thank Dr- Hussain Gadelkarim my supervisor for his patient guidance and support and his valuable advice through the preparation of this work. A great debt to Abdullah hasp alnaby.

To the member of histology and cytology departments lab research for Sudan university of science and technology especially Mr. Abo al kasem.

Finally I would like to thank to my friends for their encouragements and support during the preparation of this thesis.

Collective and individual acknowledgements to (Alribat hospital) and Ebn senaa and Salma hospital. Particulary Miss. Alaa, Miss. Eiman, Mr. Mohammed. Also deep thanks go to (al Selah hospital) particularly Dr. Abd el hadi. Many thanks to my friends (Wad Alamine, Mohammed Ahmad, Faries, Mohand, Abd alhafeze, Yaser, Tagwa Alhadi, Asma, Sana, Ebthaj, Nedab, Asha and Esraa)

Many deep thanks to individuals in my collage in particular Mr. Abo al kasem, Mr Sharf, miss. Nafesa. Many thanks go to them for working together in such environment.

Abstract

This is analytical case-control study carried out in Khartoum state during the period from December 2009 to March 2010, the study aimed at determing the best fixative agent for the urine samples. Specimens were taken from cigarettes smokers for identification of cellular changes by using Papanicolaou method. Three hundred urine smears were collected randomly from men. Of whom150 were continually exposed to cigarette smoking for more than 10 years and 10 cigarettes per day, and the remaining 150 were taken from apparently healthy individuals (non tobacco users).

The cytological assessment among study group revealed the following findings: fixation with 95% ethyl alcohol found that, the mean of nucleus stain was 3.4800 and 3.6333 for cytoplasm stain. In cytoRich fixative the mean of nucleus stain was 5.9433 and for cytoplasm stain was 5.9533. Esposti's fixative was the higher value for mean with 6.4433 for nucleus stain and 6.4067 for cytoplasm stain. In regard to the cytological changes, acute inflammatory changes were detected in (38) of smokers, and (6) of non-tobacco users, and this was found to be statistically highly significant (P. <0.0001).

In conclusion of this study, the Esposti's fixative is a good fixative and cytoRich fixative was moderate fixative and 95% ethyl alcohol was poor fixative for the urine cells. Also the study found relation between smoking and acute inflammatory cells in urine.

أجريت هذه الدراسة التحليلية الجزئية في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة من شهر ديسمبر إلى شهر مارس للعام 2010، هدفت الدراسة لتحديد المثبت الأحسن لعينات البول عند مدخني السجاير وتحديد النمط الخلوي للبول عند مدخني السجاير بإستخدام صبغة بابا نيكولا

و قد جمعت ثلاثمائة من عينات البول عشوائيا من الرجال. 150 مدخنين بشرط أن يكونوا مدخنين لمدة 10 سنوات على الله قل و 10 سيجارات في اليوم، و 150 المتبقية من الأفراد الأصحاء (غير المدخنين).

وأظهرت الدراسة و التقييم الخلوي على أن متوسط مثبت 95 ٪ ايثايل الكحول عبارة عن 3.4800 لصبغة النواة، و 3.6333 بالنسبة لصبغة السيتوبلازم .وأما مثبت السايتوريتش فإن قيمة المتوسط بالنسبة لصبغة النواة هي 5.9433 وصبغة السيتوبلازم فقد حددت بقيمة 5.9533 .و بالنسبة لمثبت الإيبوستس فقد كان المتوسط ذات قيمة مميزة لشكل ونمط الخلايا إذ وجد بقيمة 6.4433 لشكل . وصبغة النواة ، وفي صبغة السيتوبلازم فقد كان بقيمة 6.4067

ومن نهج الدراسة أثبت أن التدخين عامل مؤثر للإتهابات الحادة، حيث وضحت الدراسة على وجود 38 حالة التهابية من المدخنين، و 6 حالات من الغير مدخنين. والتي كانت ذات دلالة إحصائية عالية (0.0001).

وختاما لهذه الدراسة ، مثبت الإيبوستس هو المثبت الأفضل لشكل ونمط الخلايا لصبغة النواة والسيتوبلازم لعينات البول.وأما بالنسبة لمثبت السايتوريتش فهو مثبت متوسط القيمة لظهور شكل ونمط الخلايا بالصورة المتوسطه . وأخيرا فقد أظهرت الدراسة على أن مثبت 95% ايثايل الكحول هو . . أضعف مثبت لخلايا البول .

. وأيضا أظهرت الدراسة على وجود علا قة طردية بين المدخنين والالتهابات الحادة في مجرى البول

Contents

NO	Subject	Page
	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgement	II
	Abstract (English)	III
	Abstract (Arabic)	IV
	List of contents	V
	List of Tables	IX
	List of microphotographs	X
Chapter (1) Introduction		
1	Introduction	1
Chapter (2) Review of literature		
2-1	Scientific background:	5
2.1.1	Normal histology and cytology of urinary tract	5
2.1.2	Cytology of normal urine	6
2.1.3	Normal urothelial cells	6
2.1.4	Cytological change of urinary tact	7
2 .1.4.1	Inflammatory processes within the urinary tract	7
2 .1.4.1.1	Bacterial infection	7
2 .1.4.1.2	Viral infection	7
2 .1.4.1.3	Metazoan parasite:	8
2 .1.4.2	Non-infective cystitis	8
2 .1.4.3	Metaplasia	9

2 .1.4.3.1	Cystitis glandular	9
2 .1.4.3.2	Squamous metaplasia	9
2 .1.4.3.3	Adenomatous metaplasia (also known nephrogenic adenoma)	9
2 .1.4.4	Dysplasia of urothelium	10
2 .1.4.4.1	Mild dysplasia	11
2 .1.4.4.2	Severe dysplasia	11
2 .1.4.5	Malignant lesions	11
2 .1.4.5.1	Papillary tumors	11
2 .1.4.5.2	Papillary transitional cell carcinoma	12
2 .1.4.5.3	Transitional cell carcinomas	21
2 .1.4.5.4	Adenocarcinoma	12
2 .1.4.5.5	Squamous cell carcinoma of the bladder	13
2.1.5	Bladder cancer	14
2.1.5.1	World health organization classification of bladder tumors	16
2.1.5.1.1	Epithelial tumors	16
2.1.5.1.2	Non epithelial tumors	16
2.1.5.2	Risk factor	16
2.1.5.2.1	Smoking	16
2.1.5.2.1.1	Cigarette smoking	17
2.1.5.2.2	Industrial chemicals	18
2.1.5.2.3	Age	18
2.1.5.2.4	Race	18
2.1.5.2.5	Sex	18
2.1.5.2.6	Chemotherapy and radiation therapy	18

2.1.5.2.7	Chronic bladder inflammation	19
2.1.5.2.8	Personal of family history	19
2.1.5.2.9	Exposure to arsenic	20
2.1.5.2.10	Bladder birth defect	20
2.1.5.3	Diagnosis	20
2.1.5.3.1	Exfoliative cytology	20
2.1.5.2.1	Sampling technique	22
2.1.5.2.1.1	Urine	22
2.1.5.2.1.2	Voided urine	22
2.1.5.2.1.3	Catheterized urine	23
2.1.5.2.1.4	Bladder washes	23
2.1.5.2.1.5	Urethral and renal pelvic brushings and washing	24
2.1.5.2.1.1.1	Fixation	24
2.2	objectives	28
Chapters (3) Materials and methods		
3.1	Study design	29
3.2	Study population	29
3-3	Sample size	29
3- 5	Collection of specimens	29
3-6	Sample processing	29
3-7	Staining procedure	30
3-8	Assessment of results	32
3-9	Ethical considerations	32
3-10	Statistical analysis	32
	Chapter (4) Results	33

Chapter (5) Discussion	46
Chapter (6) Conclusion and Recommendations	49
Chapter (7) References	50
Appendix	56
Questionnaire	57

List of Tables

Page	Title	Table
35	Shows means of nucleus and cytoplasm stain of	1
	urine cells with different fixatives	
36	Shows the quality of nucleus fixation with 95% ethyl	2
	alcohol.	
37	Shows the quality of cytoplasm fixation with 95%	3
	ethyl alcohol	
38	Shows the quality of cytoplasm fixation with	4
	cytoRich fixative.	
39	Shows the quality of nucleus fixation with cytoRich	5
	fixative.	
40	Shows the quality of nucleus fixation with eposites	6
	fixative.	
41	Shows the quality of cytoplasm fixation with	7
	eposites fixative.	
42	Shows relation between smoking and acute	8
	inflammation in Urine.	
43	Shows relation between age and acute	9
	inflammation.	

List of photo microphotographs

Page	Title	Photo
44	Show normal epithelial cells in urine by eposites	1
	fixative.	
44	Show normal epithelial cells in urine by cytoRich	2
	fixative	
45	Show normal epithelial cells in urine by 95% ethyl	3
	alcohol fixative	

45 Show cells acute inflammation effected from smoking 4