قال الله تعالى :

وَقُلِ اعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ إِلى عالِمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِما كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة التوبة الآية 105

Dedication

- *To my parents*
- *To my wife & my daughter*
- *To my family*
- *To my teachers*
- *To my friends*

Acknowledgement

First and foremost I would like to thank Allah for his help and guidance throughout of my life.

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Republic of Yemen- Hadramout Governorate in the period between October 2008 to April 2009. aimed to study the effects of smoking on respiratory tract cytology among smokers in Hadramout Governorate.

75 sputum samples were taken from smokers differ in duration of smoking and number of cigarettes per day with age ranged from 22- 68 years, also other 75 sputum samples were taken from non smokers as control group.

Smear was prepared from each sample, fixed in 95% ethyl alcohol then stained with Papanicolaou stain and examine under the microscope.

The study showed that there were an inflammatory cells (neutrophils) in 41 cases of study group (54.7%), but there were no statistical significant between these cells and duration of smoking and number of cigarettes per day.

Also 54.7% of study group were reported to have metaplastic changes, 13.3% were showing dyskaryotic changes, this result was statistically significant with regard to duration of smoking and number of cigarettes per day.

However, the control group were showing some cytological changes that were less severe than the study group, and this difference was statistically significant .

The study suggested that the smoking may be suspected as an important risk factor causing cytological changes in the respiratory tract, so smokers should undergo continuous screening.

On the basis of this study, cytomorphological assessment of sputum is essential for diagnosis of respiratory tract diseases

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسه بالجمهورية اليمنية- محافظة حضرموت في الفـترة مـن أكتوبر 2008م إلى أبريل 2009م, بهدف دراسة تاثيرات التدخين على خلايـا الجهاز التنفسي للمدخنين, وقد تـم أخـذ 75 عينـة بلـع (بلغـم) مـن أشـخاص مدخنين لفترات مختلفة وبكميات مختلفة من عدد حبات السيجارة في اليــوم الواحد حيث تراوحت أعمارهم بين 22 إلى 68 سـنة, و75 عينـة أخـرى مـن أشخاص غير مدخنين كفئة ضابطة.

تم عمل مسحة من كل عينة وتثبيتها بـالكحول الإثيلـي 95% وصـبغها بصـبغة بابانيكولا.

أظهرت الدراسة وجود خلايا إلتهابية في 41 حالة من الفئة المستهدفة بنسبة 54.7% مع عـدم وجـود علاقـة ذات دلالـة إحصـائية بيـن هـذه الخلايـا وعـدد سنوات التدخين وحبات السيجارة المدخنة في اليوم الواحد.

كما أظهرت الدراسة أيضا وجود خلايـا متحولـة فـي 41 حالـة بنسـبة 54.7% وخلايا متعسرة النمو في 10 حالات بنسبة 13.3% وكان لوجـود هـذه الخلايـا دلالة إحصائية مع مدة التدخين وعدد حبات السيجارة المدخنة في اليوم.

كذلك أظهرت نتائج الفئة الضابطة وجود بعض التغيرات الخلوية ولكن بنســب بسيطة جدا مقارنة بالفئة المستهدفة وذات دلالة إحصائية.

إتضح من خلال هذه الدراسة أن التدخين من أكثر العوامل خطـرا علـى خلايـا الجهاز التنفسي, لذلك من الأفضل أن يخضع متعاطوه لفحص دوري من وقت لآخر.

وعلى ضوء هذه الدراسة فإن تقييم النمط الخلـوي فـي عينـات البلـع لـه دور فعال في تشخيص الحالات المرضية المصاحبة.

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