

Dedication

***To those people who gave me
strength with patient,
faith with hope***

Love

Wisdom

Peace

To the greatest teacher

Father

To the kindest woman

Mother

To the stars on my life

brothers & sisters

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Abstract

This is a case control study conducted in Khartoum state during the period from April 2006 to October 2007. The study aimed to assess the industrial hazard among workers in printing industry (primary aromatic amines), which induce bladder cancer, and detecting the cellular changes associated with, using Pap stain.

150 urine cytological specimens were collected, 100 specimens were collected from printing industry workers which divided into two groups, the first group samples were collected from workers who were in direct contact with printing ink such as printing technicians and the second group samples were collected from workers who were not in direct contact with printing ink including other occupations inside the printing industry, such as book binders, packaging workers, photographers, etc, (cases). And 50 urine specimens were collected from non-printing industries workers (controls). This urine samples processed and microscopically examined. The cytological smears revealed the following findings:

Many superficial squamous cells were found in 24 (24%) specimens, all of them from case group. most of specimens showed dense inflammatory infiltrate and the chronic inflammatory cells detected in 19 (19%) of the case group and in 6 (12%) of control group. 5(5%) of the cases showed acute inflammation, with 0 (0%) of control group. other cells including basal and Para basal cells, umbrella cells detected in 29 (29%) samples all of them from case group.

Cells with dysplastic feature detected in 5 (5%) specimens from the case group with P-value (0.028), no similar finding in control group. The result was only significant at the 5% level for the presence of cells with dysplastic feature among workers in direct contact with printing ink.

اجريت هذه الدراسة في ولاية الخرطوم في الفتره من يونيو 2006- اكتوبر 2007. تهدف الدراسة لتحديد اثر المخاطر الصناعيه (الامينات العطريه الاوليه المكونه لحبر الطباعه) علي عمال شركات الطباعه كمسبب للتحولات السرطانيه في المثانه و تحديد التغيرات في النمط الخلوي (في الجهاز البولي باستخدام طريقة صبغ خلويه (بابا نيكولاو

تم جمع 150 عينه للدراسة، خصصت منها 100 عينه كعينه اختبار و قسمت لمجموعتين، مجموعه للعمال الذين علي احتكاك مباشر بالحبر كفنيي الطباعه واخري للذين ليس لهم احتكاك مباشر بالحبر و تشمل الوظائف الاخري من جمع ، تطبيق، تغليف و تصوير الخ... و خصصت 50 عينه كعينات ضابطه. تمت معالجه العينات و فحصها مجهريا لتحديد التغيرات السرطانيه في النمط الخلوي..

تم تحديد 24 (24%) عينه من عينات الدراسة تحتوي علي العديد من الخلايا الطلائيه الحرشفيه؛ السطحية، و لم يتم تحديد العديد منها في العينات الضابطه . تم تحديد خلايا التهابيه مصحوبه بخلايا لخري في 29(29%) عينه من عينات الدراسة ، 19(19%) منها خلايا التهاب مزمن و 5 (5%) التهاب حاد. تم تحديد 6 (6%) من العينات الضابطه تحتوي علي خلايا التهاب مزمن ولم يتم تحديد اى خلايا التهاب حاد في العينات الضابطه.

تم تحديد تغيرات سرطانيه في 5(5%) حالات في عينة الدراسة (البول) و لم يتم تحديد وجود اى حاله في العينات الضابطه. و هذا يشير الي ان التعرض لحبر الطباعه هو مسبب اساسي للتغيرات السرطانيه في النمط الخلوي للمثانه، و هذه النتائج ذات دلاله احصائيه عند مستوى

الدلال p.value :0.028.

List of abbreviations

4-ADP	4-Aminodiphenyl
DPX	Disterene Plastic Cyzer Xylene
EMAS	Employment Medical Advisory Service
EA50	Eosin Azure 50
FNAC	Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology
OG6	Orange G6
H and E	Haematoxylin and Eosin
Pap stain	Papnicolaou stain
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences

Table of Contents

	page
Dedication	I
Acknowledgment	II
Abstract (English)	III
Abstract (Arabic)	IV
List of abbreviation	V
List of tables	VIII
List of figures	IX
List of microphotograph	X

Chapter I

Introduction	1
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Chapter II

2.1 scientific background	6
2.2 bladder normal anatomy	6
2.2.1 congenital abnormalities	8
2.2.1.1 Urachal lesions	8
2.2.1.2 Exotrophy	9
2.2.1.3 Diverticulosis	9
2.2.2 Lithiasis	10
2.2.3 Endometriosis	10
2.2.4 amyloidoses	10

2.2.5 cystitis	11
2.2.5.1 Interstitial (Hunner's) cystitis	11
2.2.5.2 Eosinophilic cystitis	11
2.2.5.3 Polypoid cystitis	11
2.2.5.4 Emphysematous cystitis	12
2.2.6 tuberculosis and BCG-induced granuloma	12
2.2.7 malakoplakia	12
2.2.8 other forms of cystitis	13
2.2.9 metaplastic conditions	13
2.2.9.1 Intestinal (glandular) metaplasia and or cystic	13
2.2.9.2 Mesonephroid (adenomatoid, nephrogenic) metaplasia	14
2.2.9.3 Squamous metaplasia	14
2.2.10 Tumor like conditions	15
2.2.11 benign tumors	16
2.2.12 types of bladder cancer	17
2.2.12.1 Transitional cell carcinoma	17
2.2.12.2 Local spread and metastases	18
2.2.12.3 Carcinoma in situ and dysplasia	18
2.2.12.4 Superficial bladder cancer	19
2.2.12.4.1 Non invasive papillary urothelial carcinoma	19
2.2.12.4.2 Flat urothelial carcinoma in situ	19
2.2.12.4.3 Superficially invasive urothelial carcinoma	19
2.2.12.5 Muscle invasive bladder cancer	19
2.2.13 Other types of bladder cancer	20
2.2.13.1 Squamous cell carcinoma and related tumors	21

2.2.13.2 Adenocarcinoma	21
2.2.13.3 Sarcomatoid carcinoma	22
2.3 Normal cellular component of urinary tract	25
2.3.1 Pathological conditions	26
2.4 Difference between benign cells and cancer cells	28
2.4.1 Cell size	28
2.4.2 Cell shape and configuration	28
2.4.3 The nucleus	29
2.4.4 Nuclear size and DNA content	29
2.4.5 Nuclear shape	29
2.4.6 Nuclear texture- hypochromasia	30
2.4.7 Abnormalities of sex chromosomes in cancer	30
2.4.8 Multinucleation of cancer cells	30
2.5 laboratory tests to diagnose bladder cancer	31
2.5.1 Urinary cytopathology	31
2.5.1.1 Sensitivity and specificity of urinary tract cytology	31
2.5.2 Urine culture	31
2.5.3 Biopsy	32
2.5.4 Bladder tumor marker studies	32
2.5.5 Imaging tests	32

Chapter III

Material and methods	
3.1 Study materials	35

3.2 Method	35
3.2.1 Study design	35
3.2.2 Study population	35
3.2.3 Sample collection and preparation	35
3.2.3.1 Sample collection	35
3.2.3.2 Specimen types	36
3.2.3.3 Processing	37
3.2.4 Data analysis	40

Chapter IV

Result	41
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Chapter V

Discussion	66
Conclusion and recommendation	69
Reference	70
Appendix	

List of tables

	page
Table 1-Frequencies of urine cytological result	43
Table 2- Distribution of study population by age.	44
Table 3- Distribution of study population by geographical areas.	45
Table 4- Distribution of study population by inflammatory cells infiltrate in urine specimens.	46
Table 5- Distribution of study population by cytological a typia in urine specimens.	47
Table 6- Distribution of study population by degree of cytological a typia in urine specimens.	48
Table 7- Distribution of superficial cells with dysplastic feature by age in urine specimens.	49
Table 8- Distribution of superficial cells with dysplastic feature by work duration by year in urine specimens.	50
Table 9- Distribution of many superficial cell by direct contact occupation in urine specimens.	51
Table 10- Distribution of cells with dysplastic feature by direct contact occupation in urine specimens.	51
Table 11- Distribution of superficial cell with other cells by direct contact occupation in urine specimens.	52
Table 12- Distribution of cell with dysplastic feature by fluid consumption in urine specimens.	52

Table 13- Distribution of cell with dyplastic feature by snuff consumption in urine specimens.	53
Table 14- Distribution of cell with dyplastic feature by alcohol consumption in urine specimens.	53
Table 15- Distribution of cell with dyplastic feature by social state in urine specimens.	54
Table 16- Distribution of cell with dyplastic feature by bilharsia infection in urine specimens.	54
Table 17- Distribution of cell with dyplastic feature by smoking in urine specimens.	55

List of figures

	Page
Figure 1- Description of study population by geographical areas.	56
Figure 2- Description of study population by inflammatory cells infiltrate	57
Figure 3- Description of cytological a typia by mean work duration.	58

List of microphotographs

	page
Picture 1- Binucleated umberalla cells.	59
Picture 2- Keratinized superficial squamous cells with mononuclear inflammatory	60
Picture 3- Keratinized and non keratinized superficial squamous cells.	61
Picture 4- Keratinized and non keratinized superficial squamous cells.	62
Picture 5- Binucleated umbrella cells.	63
Picture 6- Multinucleated umbrella cells.	64
Picture 7- Non keratinized dysplastic superficial squamous cells	65