

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Our results suggest that an increase in LMVD is associated with a more favorable prognosis in patients with endometrial carcinoma. Future studies must demonstrate whether this can also be observed in other forms of human cancer. Possibly, future therapeutic protocols aimed promoting lymphangiogenesis will be of benefit.
2. We speculated that in endometrial cancer, high LMVD promotes migration of dendritic cells to lymphatic organs, resulting in more efficient antigen presentation, resulting in an improved Tcell-mediated immune response against cancer cells. Further studies should address this matter in detail.
3. We also speculated that the newly formed intra or peritumoral lymphatics could be functionless. Tumors may use their blood vasculature for lymphatic drainage bypassing the intratumoral and peritumoral microvessels. Considering that, further studies should concentrate on some molecules involved with the lymphatic vessel function not only its quantitative nature.

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المخلص العربي

المقدمة:

يعد سرطان بطانة الرحم هو النوع الأكثر شيوعاً بين سرطانات الجهاز التناسلي الأنثوي. من العوامل المنذرة لتحديد درجة خطورة سرطان بطانة الرحم هي نوعه النسيجي، مرحلته، وضع العقد الليمفاوية، عمق تغلله بجدار الرحم، حالة مستقبلات هرمون الاستروجين (ER) ومستقبلات هرمون البروجسترون (PR)، وحالة الصيغة الصبغية (DNA) للورم.

تشير الملاحظات السريرية والمرضية لكثير من السرطانات الي أن انتقال الخلايا السرطانية عن طريق الأوعية اللمفاوية هو من احد الطرق الشائعة لانتشار المرض. ولكن من غير الواضح ما إذا كان انتشار السرطان عن طريق الغدد الليمفاوية يحدث نتيجة لتسلل خلية سرطان الي أوعية ليمفاوية موجودة مسبقاً أو تلك التي شكلت حديثاً والتي تنشأ عن تلك الأنسجة الطبيعية المحيطة بها. المعلومات المتوفرة بشأن كثافة الشعيرات الليمفاوية الدقيقة بداخل و حول ورم سرطاني ببطانة الرحم واستخدامها كوسيلة لتحديد درجة خطورته قليلة نتيجة لعدم وجود أجسام مضادة دقيقة لتحديد البطانة اللمفاوية. ولقد أفادت التقارير حديثاً ان (D2-40) يعد من أهم الأجسام المضادة لتحديد البطانة اللمفاوية في الأنسجة الطبيعية والأورام.

الهدف من البحث: تقييم كثافة الشعيرات الليمفاوية الدقيقة بداخل و حول ورم سرطاني (LMVD) ببطانة الرحم والتحقق من ارتباطهما مع العوامل المرضية الكلاسيكية، وخطورة انبثاث العقد الليمفاوية (LN) وعلاقتها بالعلامات المنذرة الأخرى

المرضى وطريقة البحث: أجريت الدراسة الاستطلاعية في مستشفى الشاطبي الجامعي بالإسكندرية على ستين حالة من المرضى الذين يعانون من سرطان بطانة الرحم، تم إخضاع جميع الحالات الواردة في الدراسة إلي انطلاق جراحي كامل، فحص باثولوجي للأنسجة، احتساب كثافة الشعيرات الليمفاوية الدقيقة بداخل و حول الورم السرطاني ببطانة الرحم (LMVD) التي حددها التلطبخ المناعي باستخدام الأجسام المضادة ضد (podoplanin) والتحقق في ارتباطهم بالعوامل الإكلينيكية الكلاسيكية وبالعلامات المنذرة الأخرى للمرض.

التحليل الاحصائي: تم باستخدام برامج الحاسب الالي المتخصصة في اجراء التحليل الاحصائي.

النتائج: بعد عمل التحليل الاحصائي تبين ارتباط انخفاض كثافة (LMVD) مع سوء العوامل الإكلينيكية والمرضية الكلاسيكية والعلامات المنذرة الأخرى مثل التقدم المرحلي للورم، تغلله بجدار الرحم، وصوله لعنق الرحم و المبيضين و الأنبوبتين، زيادة عدد الحالات المتكررة اصابتها بالمرض.

الاستنتاجات والتوصيات: أشارت النتائج إلى أن زيادة (LMVD) ترتبط بانخفاض درجة خطورة سرطان بطانة الرحم.



جامعة الإسكندرية
كلية الطب
قسم التوليد وأمراض النساء

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رسالة مقدمة

لقسم التوليد وأمراض النساء - كلية الطب - جامعة الإسكندرية
ضمن متطلبات درجة

الدكتورة

فى

التوليد وأمراض النساء

من

نهى عيد محمد حسن

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة

ماجستير التوليد وأمراض النساء

مدرس مساعد بقسم التوليد وأمراض النساء

كلية الطب، جامعة الإسكندرية

[٢٠١٥]



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رسالة مقدمة من

نهى عيد محمد حسن

للحصول على درجة

الدكتوراة

فى

التوليد وأمراض النساء

التوقيع

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لجنة المناقشة والحكم على الرسالة

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موافقون

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