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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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**THE CHANGING PATTERN OF INCIDENCE OF
VARIOUS HISTOLOGIC TYPES OF BLADDER
CANCER IN EGYPT DURING THE LAST DECADE**

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of
MD degree in Urology

By

Maged Atef Ghaly
M.B., B.Ch, M.Sc. Urology

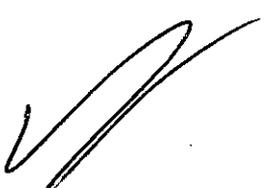
Supervised by

Prof.Dr. Khaled Mohamed Fawzy
Professor of Urology
Faculty of Medicine-Cairo University

Prof.Dr. Elia Anis Ishak
Professor of Pathology
Faculty of Medicine-Cairo University

Prof.Dr. Alaa El-Din Wafik Meshref
Professor of Urology
Faculty of Medicine-Cairo University

Cairo University
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للرسالة المذكورة أعلاه على النحو التالي :-
١. د. خالد هـ. فوزى
 ٢. د. أحمد سامي بدير
 ٣. د. محمد عزت
- عن المشرفين
ممتحن داخلي
ممتحن خارجي

بعد فحص الرسالة بواسطة كل عضو مفردا وكتابة تقارير مفردة لكل منهم انعقدت اللجنة
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التي توصل إليها وكذلك الأسس العلمية التي قام عليها البحث .
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الممتحن الخارجي

الممتحن الداخلي

توقيعات أعضاء اللجنة :-

المشرف الممتحن

محمد عزت

محمد سامي بدير

د. خالد هـ. فوزى

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on 2085 cases of bladder cancer, in Urology and Pathology departments–Faculty of Medicine- Cairo University, between 1990-2002. It has been clearly concluded that, there is an actual change in the pattern of incidence in various histo-pathologic types of bladder cancer in Egypt during the last decade, where squamous cell carcinoma is decreasing, while transitional cell type is strikingly rising. The frequency of bilharzial eggs is on decline. The mean age is rising, and bladder cancer tends to be of higher grade than before. These results need further investigations.

Key words:

Squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, bilharzial eggs.

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List of Abbreviations

Adenoca	Adenocarcinoma
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BTA test	Bladder tumor antigen (tumor marker)
CIS	Carcinoma in situ
CT	Computed tomography
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
EGF	Epidermal Growth Factor
GST M1	Glutathione S-transferase (enzyme)
HA test	Hyaluronic acid hyaluronidase (tumor marker)
HPV	Human papilloma virus
ISUP	International Society of Urologic Pathology
LN	Lymph node
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
NAT2	N-Acetyl transferase 2 (enzyme)
NMP-22	Nuclear matrix protein-22 (tumor marker)
Rb	Retinoblastoma (gene)
SCC	Squamous cell carcinoma
S. haematobium	Schistosoma haematobium
TCC	Transitional cell carcinoma
TUR	Transurethral resection
TURT	Transurethral resection of tumor
UICC	Union International Contre le Cancer
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction & Aim of Work

Introduction and Aim of work

In Egypt, bladder cancer constitutes a much higher percentage among all cancers than that reported in western countries. While bladder cancer formed only 4% of all cancers in western series (Boring et al, 1995), the incidence of bladder cancer ranged from 28.7 to 33.7% of all cancers, at the National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, in the period between 1970 and 1980 (Ibrahim & Elsebai, 1983).

The highest incidence of bladder cancer associated with bilharziasis comes from Egypt (El-Bolkainy, 2000). Bilharzial-related bladder cancer represents a distinct clinico-pathologic entity that is different from that reported in western countries. The high frequency of squamous cell carcinoma is one of the main distinctive features. So, it was not surprisingly that, while transitional cell carcinomas constitute approximately 90% of all bladder cancers in western series, the majority of bladder cancers, from earlier Egyptian series, were of squamous cell carcinoma, accounting for more than 75% of cases in some series (El-Bolkainy et al, 1981).

However, by observing the pattern of various histo-pathologic types of bladder cancer in our country during the last years, it seems that there is a change in that pattern which may simulate that seen in western countries.