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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات نم ترد بالاصل

STUDY OF NM23 - H1 G N PROTEIN IMMUNOREACTIVITY IN LARYNGEAL CARCINOMA

B7E'S

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment For
M.D. Degree of Otolaryngology

By

SOBHY ABOU EL-FOTOUH EBRAHEM
M.B.B.Ch., M.Sc.

Under Supervision of

PROF. DR. MAHMOUD EL-MALLAH

Head of Otorhinolaryngology Department
Benha Faculty of Medicine
Zagazig University

PROF. DR. HOSSAM ABD EL-HAY

Prof. Of Otorhinolaryngology
Benha Faculty of Medicine
Zagazig University

PROF. DR. SAAD EISSA

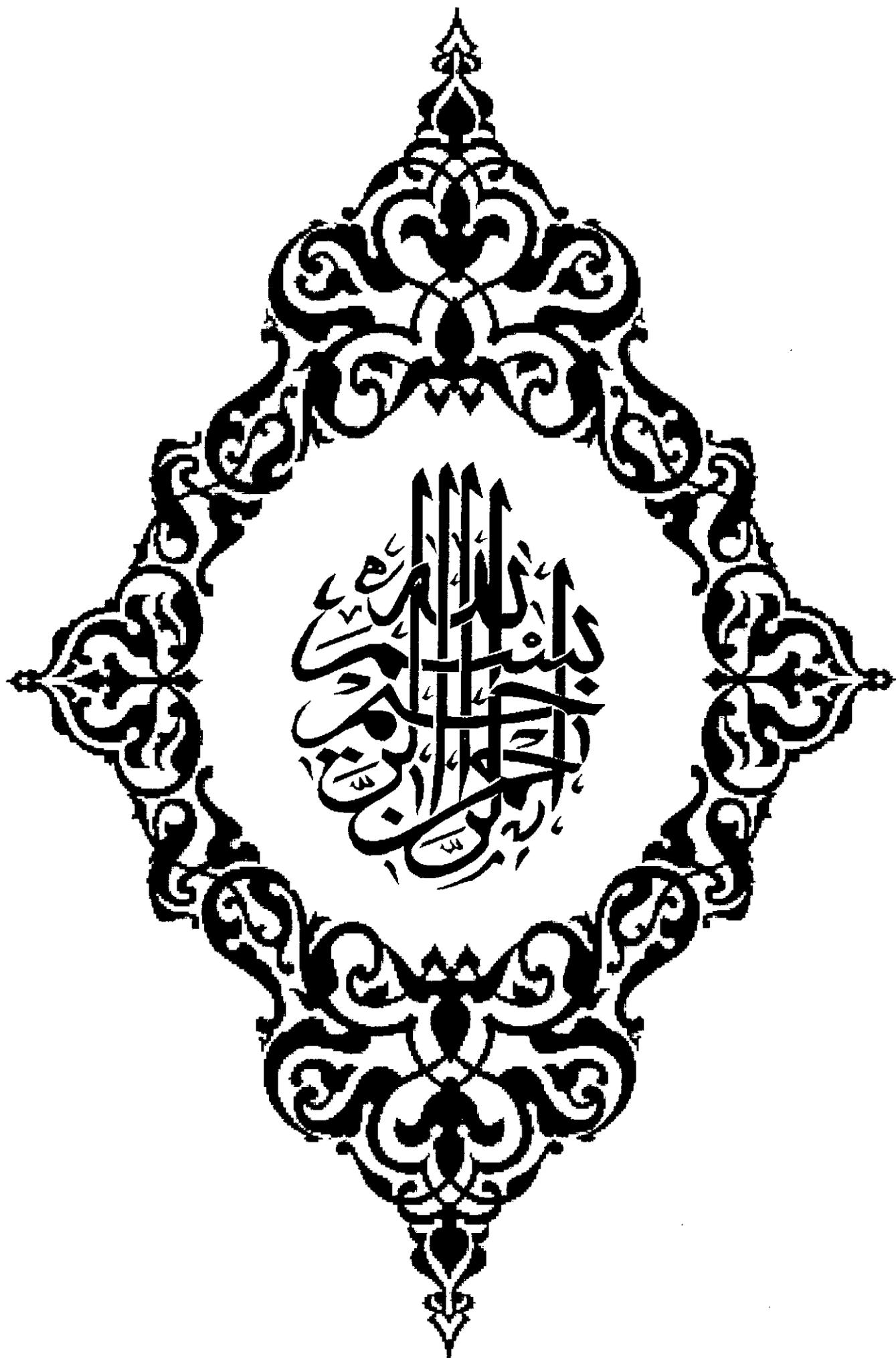
Prof. Of Pathology
National Cancer Institute
Cairo University

DR. MOHAMED ALI EL-SAYED

Lecture of Otorhinolaryngology
Benha Faculty of Medicine
Zagazig University

*Benha Faculty of Medicine
Zagazig University*

2000



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Prof. Dr. MAHMOUD EL-MALLAH**, Head of ENT department, Benha Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, he provided me invaluable advice and continuous encouragement.

I'm also greatly indebted to **Prof. Dr. HOSSAM ABD EL-HAY**, Prof. of ENT Benha Faculty of Medicine, for his kind participation in the supervision of this study.

My cordial thanks and gratitude to **Prof. Dr. SAAD EISSA**, Professor of Pathology in the National Cancer Institute. Cairo University. I had privileged to benefit from his extensive knowledge and sound judgement. It a pleasure to acknowledge his kind advice and outstanding services.

Finally I'm truly appreciative of the help given to me by **Dr. MOHAMMED ALI**, Lecturer of E.N.T., Benha Faculty of Medicine. I'm greatly indebted to him for his endless help sincere cooperation and kind assistance.

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**INTRODUCTION
AND AIM OF THE WORK**

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx, an aggressive malignant neoplasm is relatively frequent in certain countries (*Tuyn et al., 1988*).

Malignant transformation of laryngeal mucosa is a progressive process in which several premalignant lesions may precede the development of invasive carcinoma and may be found distant from the primary tumours (*Grissman, 1986*).

The development of human cancer has been shown to involve sequential activation of cellular oncogenes or inactivation of antioncogenes (*Feoron and Vogelstein, 1990*).

Cellular oncogenes are mutated forms of normal cellular genes that provide clear indication of the genetic target that suffer alteration at the hand of mutagenic carcinogenesis (*Weinberg, 1989*).

There is increasing evidence to suggest that certain genes may be involved in suppressing metastatic or aggressive tumour behaviour (*Bevilacqua et al., 1989*).

The nm23 H1 gene is one gene that has been shown to possess metastatic suppressing activity. Its expression appears to inversly correlate with metastatic potential in a number of human cancers (*Steege et al., 1988*).

In laryngeal carcinoma the reduction of expression of the nm23 H1 product is associated with reduced patient survival and disease free period (*Lee et al., 1996*).

A significant difference in the immunohistochemical expression of nm23-H1 protein was demonstrated between laryngeal carcinoma which shows reduced expression and non neoplastic polyp which shows strong expression. However no significant difference in expression was found between laryngeal carcinoma that had metastatic disease and those that did not (*Lee et al., 1996*).