سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

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قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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سامية محمد مصطفى

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

STUDIES OF TUMOUR MARKERS IN BLOOD AND TISSUE OF COLORECTAL CARCINOMA

THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment
for the degree of M.D.
(General Surgery)

By
Mahmoud Galal Abdel Ghaffar
M.B.B.Ch; M.S. General Surgery
Faculty of Medicine - Assiut University

Supervised by
Prof. Dr. Mohamed A. El-Sebaity
Professor of General Surgery
and Head of Departments of Surgery

Prof. Dr. Farouk A. Mourad
Professor of General Surgery

Prof. Dr. Osama Bakr Sadik
Professor of Clinical Pathology

Dr. Nemat Alla Abdel Fattah
Assistant Professor of Pathology

Faculty of Medicine - Assiut University

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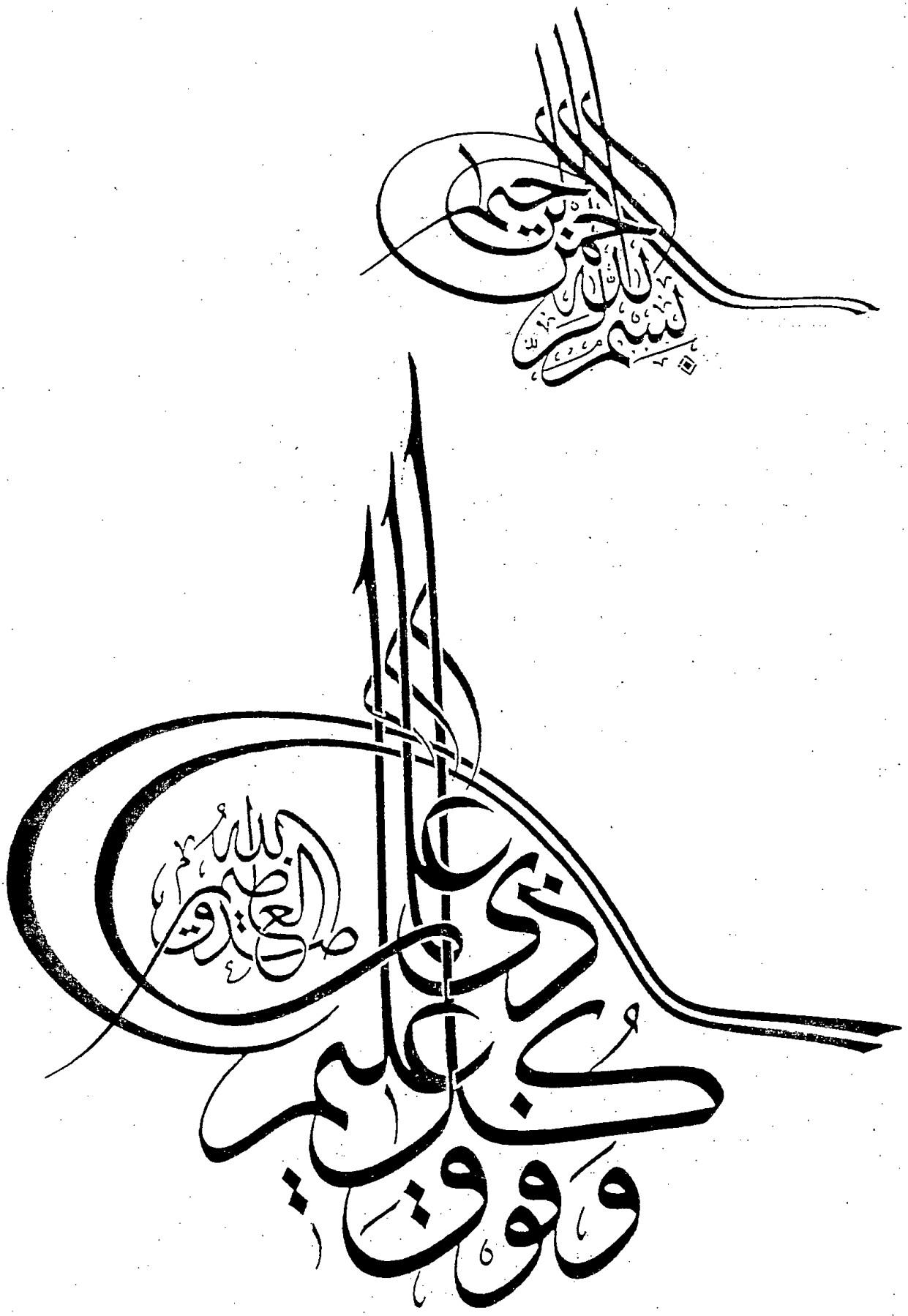

(سورة يوسف ، آية ٧٦ ك)

TO MY FATHER

TO MY FATHER IN LAW

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFP: Alpha feto protein

CEA: Carcinoembryonic antigen

LDH: Lactate dehydrogenase

AP: Alkaline phosphatase

GR: Glutathione reductase

SGOT: Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase

SGPT: Serum glutamic pyruvate transaminase

PBS: Phosphate buffered solution

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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Colo-rectal carcinoma looks quite common in comparison to the cancer of other organs in our locality and it is definitely responsible for a percentage of cancer deaths in general.

The reports of clinico- pathological studies of colorectal cancer are so frequent in different areas all over the world. During the last few decades the biochemical study have been established, and the determination of tumour marker become one from the other investigatory schedule which may be of great help in early diagnosis, prognosis, or addition of the tumour marker to other investigation may strengthen the diagnosis.

Tumour markers are substances make by tumours, or are at least closely associated with the presence of tumours, that can aid in the diagnosis of cancer and in the assessment of tumour burden.

Measurement of tumour markers has important implication for the diagnosis and management of cancer and also for basic understanding of the biology of human tumours.

A variety of substance may be useful as tumour markers. Some are normally present in the tissues of the fetus and then either disappear or are greatly reduced in amount by the end of gestation or shortly after birth. These have been termed oncofetal antigens or embryonic antigens. Other tumour markers may be normally produced by the placenta. Some tumour markers may be characteristic of cancers of a particular tissue or organ and some may be present in some normal adult tissues, but may be functionally or quantitatively altered in tumours or may be released in higher concentrations into the circulation of cancer patients.

Antigens of oncogenic viruses, or at least antigens cross-reactive with viral proteins, may also be detectable in some human tumours. Most tumour markers are characterized only by their immunologic properties, but some have functional activities or are variants of normal functional products. These include hormones, enzymes and metal-binding and secretory proteins.

In addition to detection of tumour markers by their antigenic specificities, assays have been developed recently for the general detection of circulating antigen-antibody complexes, and a considerable number of cancer patients have