

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل



B1 V1 C.

Evaluation of P53 Tumour Suppressor Gene as a Prognostic Factor in Serum and Urine of bilharzial Bladder Cancer Patients

Thesis

SUBMITTED FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF M.D. DEGREE
IN Internal Medicine

By

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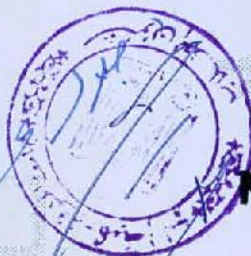
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الشرف
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
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2000



قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم
البقرة ٣٢

إهداء
إلى الأستاذة الفاضلة د. حسناء حجازي

إهداء

إلى الأستاذة الفاضلة

د. حسناء حجازي

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	Adenine (a purine base)
a.a.	Amino acid
APC gene	Adenomatous polyposis coli gene
bp	Base pair
C	Cytosine (a pyrimidine base)
G	Guanine (a purine base)
Kb	Kilobase
LOH	Loss of heterogeneity
P	Short arm of chromosome
q	Long arm of chromosome
Rb gene	Retinoblastoma gene
SCC	Squamous cell carcinoma
SV40 T antigen	Simian virus T antigen
T	Thymine (a pyrimidine base)
TCC	Transitional cell carcinoma
U	Uracil (a pyrimidine base)
VHL	Von Hippel-Lindau
WTI gene	Wilm's tumor gene

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Before all, I should express my deep thanks to **GOD**, without his great blessings I should never accomplish my work.

I am deeply obliged to **Prof. Dr. Galal Mohamed Amer**, Professor and Head of General Medicine Dept., Menoufiya Faculty of Medicine, without his vast experience, knowledge, and continuous meticulous guidance, this work would not have been possible. I stand in great debt for all what he did.

I also feel deeply thankful to **Prof. Dr. Mohamed Reda Hamza**, Professor of Medical Oncology, National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, for his expert guidance, for his illuminating remarks, and for his sympathetic attitude, without his help, this work would have never came to light.

I am also grateful to **Prof. Dr. Hussein Mostafa Khaled**, Professor of Medical Oncology, National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, with his critical mind, brought out the final points of my research and opened new paths of thought which were formerly closed, his contribution is without doubt, great.

I wish also to acknowledge **Prof. Dr. Hassan Abdel-Hady Ahmed**, Professor of General Medicine, Menoufiya Faculty of Medicine for his kind support and encouragement.

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Aim of the work	3
Review of Literature	4
• The genetic basis for carcinogenesis	4
• The p53 tumor suppressor gene	25
• Bladder Cancer	47
• Bilharzial bladder cancer	86
Subjects and Methods	90
Results	103
Discussion	156
→ Summary and Conclusion	165
References	168
Arabic summary	

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In several developing nations in Africa and the Middle East, most prominently in Egypt; bladder cancer is one of the most common types of malignancy in both men and women (El-Bolkainy et al., 1981).

One of the most important etiologic factors of bladder cancer in East Africa and the Middle East is attributed to chronic urinary infection with schistosoma haematobium.

Most schistosomal bladder cancer (SBC) is squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and occurs in the fifth decade of life.

In contrast, non-schistosomal bladder cancer (NSBC) in western countries usually occurs in the seventh decade of life and is largely transitional cell carcinoma (TCC) (Warren et al., 1995).

The molecular pathogenesis of transitional cell bladder cancer occurring in developed nations has been investigated extensively in recent years.

Mutations in the tumour suppressor gene, P53, occur in 30 - 40% of cases (Esrig et al., 1994).

In previous studies, P53 mutations were detected in 33 - 86% of Egyptian bladder tumours, suggesting a role for this tumor suppressor gene in the pathogenesis of this type of bladder cancer (Weintraub et al., 1995).



AIM OF THE WORK