
Results

RESULTS

-This study included 30 patients with allergic nasal polypi. They classified into 3 groups: Group (I) 15 primary Group (II) 15 recurrent Group (III) control (mucosa of inferior turbinate of 30 patients). Patients data regarding age, sex, ploidy status, SPF and control was demonstrated in table (1).

Table (1) Patients Data Regarding Age , Sex, Ploidy Status , S.P.F to the Groups

No.	Group	Age	Sex	Ploidy Status	S.P.F	S.P.F Control
1	Primary	50	F	Diploid	59.8	9
2	Primary	48	F	Aneuploid	36.2	7
3	Primary	50	F	Diploid	11.3	8
4	Primary	50	M	Diploid	7.4	5
5	Primary	20	M	Diploid	9	6
6	Primary	28	M	Aneuploid	35.6	9
7	Primary	29	M	Diploid	9.8	5
8	Primary	27	M	Diploid	2.4	5
9	Primary	50	F	Diploid	59.8	9
10	Primary	48	F	Aneuploid	36.2	8
11	Primary	50	F	Diploid	11.3	7
12	Primary	50	M	Diploid	7.4	5
13	Primary	21	M	Diploid	9	5
14	Primary	28	M	Diploid	35.6	8
15	Primary	29	M	Diploid	9.8	5
16	Recurrent	20	F	Aneuploid	43.6	9
17	Recurrent	27	F	Diploid	54.9	9
18	Recurrent	45	F	Aneuploid	13.4	5
19	Recurrent	45	F	Diploid	12	6
20	Recurrent	35	M	Diploid	51.4	8
21	Recurrent	30	M	Diploid	25.7	7
22	Recurrent	38	M	Aneuploid	8.1	5
23	Recurrent	26	F	Aneuploid	43.6	8
24	Recurrent	28	F	Diploid	54.9	9
25	Recurrent	44	F	Diploid	13.4	6
26	Recurrent	42	F	Diploid	12	7
27	Recurrent	35	M	Diploid	51.4	8
28	Recurrent	30	M	Aneuploid	25.7	6
29	Recurrent	20	M	Aneuploid	8.1	5
30	Recurrent	38	M	Diploid	43.6	9

-As regards age: age ranged from 20 to 50 with mean of 38.7 years in group (I) (primary allergic polypi) and ranged from 20-45 years with mean of 37.7 years in group (II) (recurrent allergic polypi). The comparison between group (I) and group (II) as regards the age showed in table (2)

Table (2): Comparison between the Studied Groups as regards age (Years).

	Primary n=15 (I)	Recurrent n=15 (II)
Mean	38.73	37.73
± SD	12.44	10.70
T	0.24	
P-value	> 0.05	

-Comparison of ploidy status of primary polyp in relation to control was the following:

-The DNA was aneuploid in 3 cases (20 %) in group (I) and not detected (0.0 %) in group (III)

-The DNA was diploid in 12 cases (80 %) in group (I) and 15 cases (100 %) in group (III).

-There is no statistically significant difference of ploidy status between primary and control as shown in table (3).

Table (3): Distribution of Control and Cases With Primary polyps in Relation to type Of Ploidy

Type of ploidy	Primary (I)		Control (III)	
	N	%	n	%
Aneuploid	3	20.0	0	0.0
diploid	12	80.0	15	100.0
p	0.224			

-Comparison of ploidy status of recurrent polyp in relation to control was the following:

-The DNA was aneuploid in 6 (40 %) from group (II) and not detected (0.0 %) in group (III).

-The DNA was diploid in 9 (60 %) from group (II) and 15 cases (100 %) in group (III).

-DNA aneuploidy in recurrent group (II) was significantly difference with control (III) as shown in table (4).

Table (4): Distribution Of Control and Cases with recurrent polyps in relation to type Of Ploidy

Type of ploidy	Recurrent (II)		Control (III)	
	n	%	n	%
Aneuploid	6	40.0	0	0.0
diploid	9	60.0	15	100.0
p	0.017*			

*Significant

-Diploid DNA pattern was seen in Fig (13) while

-Aneuploid DNA pattern is seen in Fig (14)

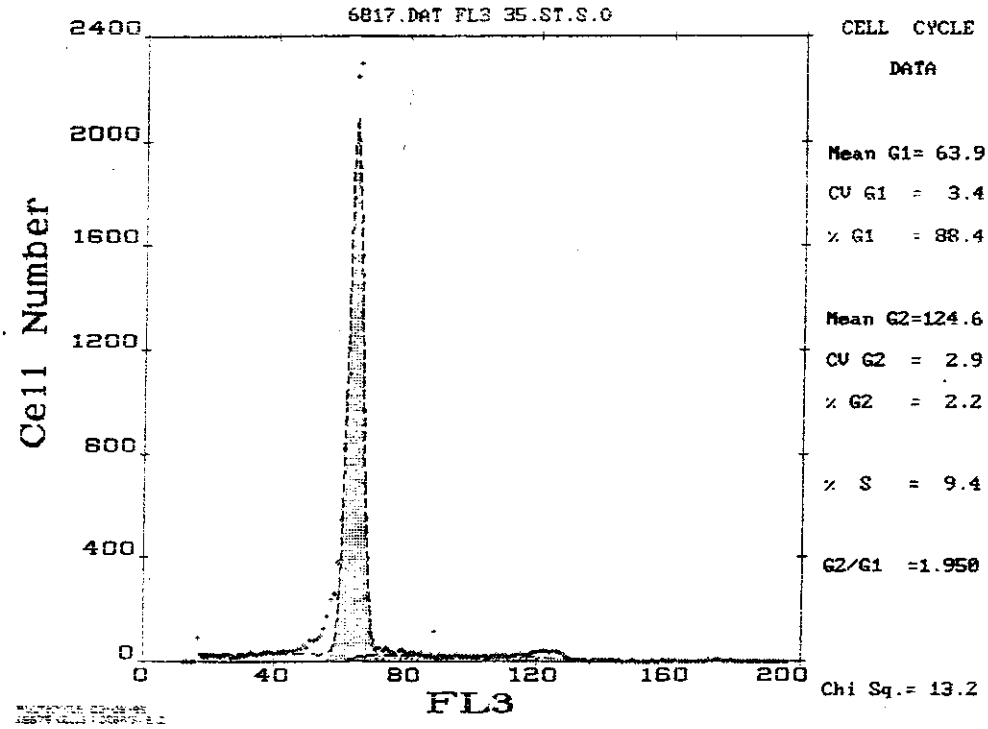

Figure (13) Diploid DNA pattern

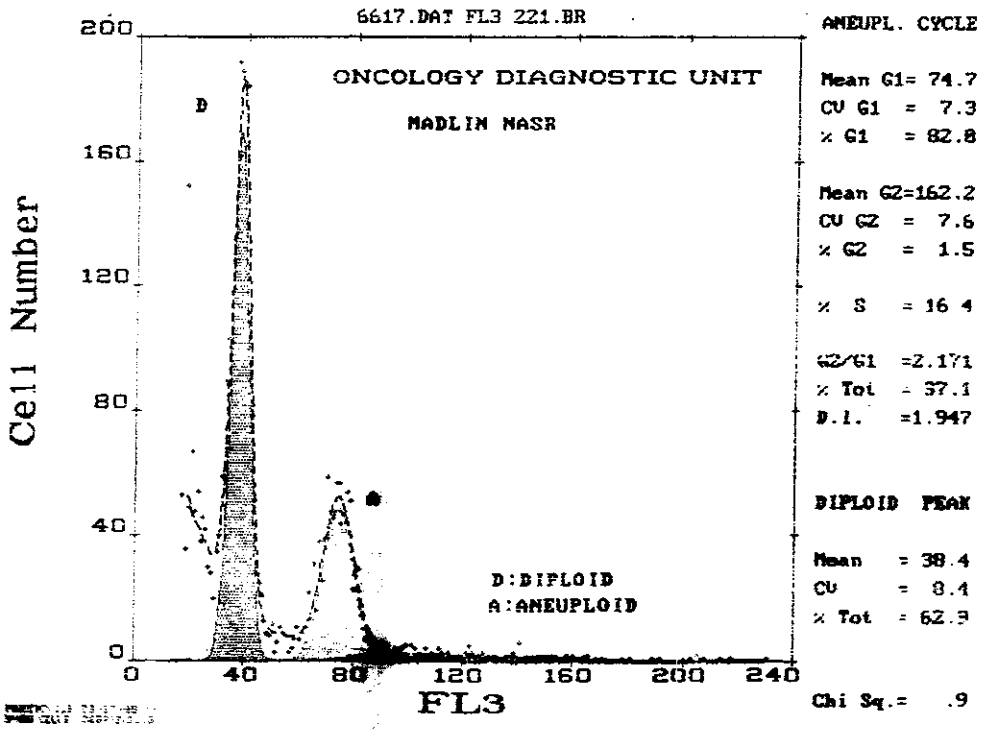

Figure (14) Aneuploid DNA pattern

-The mean and standard deviation of S-P.F. (s-phase fraction) in (I) (primary polyps) were 22.71 and 19.45 respectively while the mean standard deviation of S-P.F. of (II) (recurrent polyps) were 30.79 and 18.70 respectively and in group (III) (control) was 6.73 and 1.67 respectively.

-The percentage of S-phase fraction was significantly higher in cell populations obtained from nasal polyps (whether primary or recurrent) than from nasal mucosa (control) as show in table (5) and Fig. (15).

Table (5): Mean And Standard Deviation Of SPF In Relation To Type Of Polyp

Variables	SPF		Statistical analysis	P
	Mean	S.D		
Type of polyp:				
(I) (Primary)	22.71	19.45	F = 9.223#	0.0005*
(II) (Recurrent)	30.79	18.70		
(III) (Control)	6.73	1.67		

*** Significant**

Scheffe test: control significantly different form primary and recurrent

Figures (15): Mean value of SPE in relation to type of polyp