Summary

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma(NPC) is a rare tumor in much of the world .It is endemic in southern China. Its prognosis is still poor although many advances in its clinical study . In this work the cell cycle regulation in relation to evasion of apoptosis ,as an important determinant of tumor behavior ,was evaluated in nasopharyngeal carcinoma ,as a new aspect of interest in cancer research.

The present work evolved 33 cases with NPC , in addition ,six control cases of apperantly normal epithelail covering were studied
The mean age of cancer patients were 48.27 years and 20% were aged between 45-55 years . the incidence were more in male with male to female ratio were 1.5: 1.

Malignant tumors were graded into 2 well differentiated tumors , 13 cases were moderately differentiated and 18 cases were poorly differentiated tumors .
TNM staging were applied for each case .it was classified into 9 cases belong to Stage I , 9 cases belong to Stage II, 4 cases belong to Stage III and 11 cases belong to Stage IV

In this retrospective study survivin expression as antiapoptotic and proliferative marker correlated with different clinicopathological variants such as age ,sex , grade, T stage , lymph node metastasis, distant metastasis , stage of the tumor and 3 year disease free survival .

In this study, morphometric analysis was carried out by means of Olympus soft imaging system to measure the nuclear area and nuclear minimum and maximum diameters. Both diameters were used to calculate the mean nuclear elongation factor on routine H&E sections.

In this retrospective study morphometric parameters (MNA , MMND and Mmnd) were detected and correlated with different clinicopathological variants such as age ,sex , grade, T stage , lymph node metastasis, distant metastasis , stage of the tumor and 3 year disease free survival