

The intensity of nuclear immunostaining of the 12 P53 positive cases was Weak in 3(25%) cases, Moderate in 5(41.67%) cases and Strong in 4 (33.33 cases) as shown in (Figures 5 and 6).

There was no significant difference between the age of the patients and P53 over-expression ($P>0.05$). Also there was no significant difference between the P53 over-expression and the three grades of invasive cervical carcinoma ($P>0.05$), however poorly differentiated tumors showed high percentage of P53 over – expression as shown in (Table 3).

Immunohistochemical analysis of P53 over-expression in relation to the histological type of invasive cervical carcinoma revealed that P53 over-expression was detected in 5(16.66%) cases out of the 30 cases of squamous cell carcinoma and 7 (58.3%) cases out of 12 cases of adenocarcinoma. A significant correlation was found between the over-expression of P53 and the histological type. The over-expression of P53 in adenocarcinoma was significantly higher than P53 over-expression in squamous cell carcinoma ($P<0.05$) (Table 4).

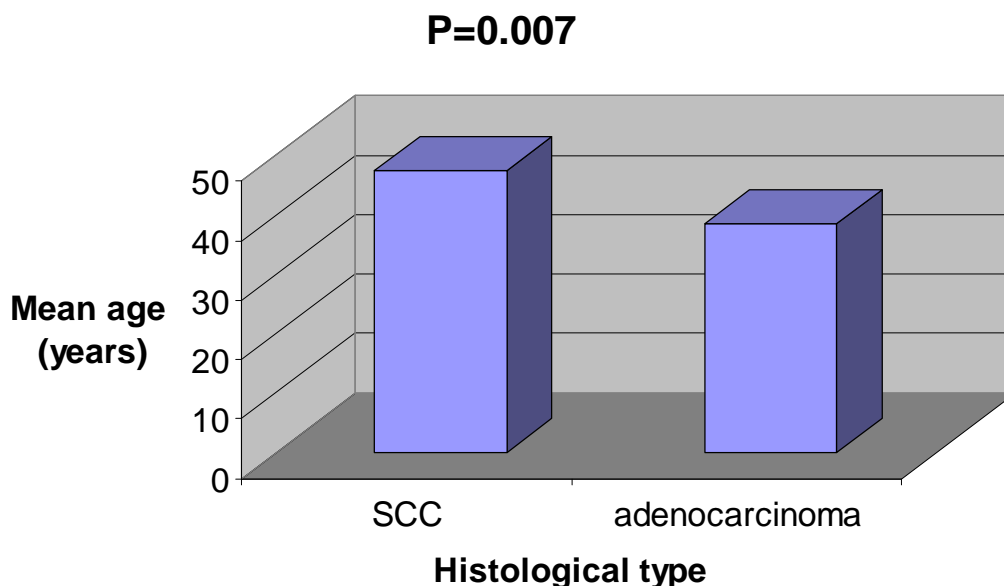


Figure 1: The relation between the age of the patients and the histological type of the invasive cervical carcinoma.

Table 1: Distribution of cases according to the grade of invasive cervical carcinoma.

		Histological Type	
		SCC	Adenocarcinoma
Grade	Well	4	2
	Moderate	17	5
	Poor	9	5
	Total	30	12
	P-value	0.675 (non-significant)	