بتمالترالحكالحمي

قال تعالى :

(وَالَّذِينَ إِذَا فَعَلُوا فَاحِشَةً أَوْ ظَلَمُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ ذَكَرُوا اللَّهَ فَاسْتَغْفَرُوا لِلْدُنُوبِهِمْ وَمَـنْ يَغْفِـرُ اللَّانُوبَ إِلَّا اللَّـهُ وَلَـمْ يُعْلَمُونَ (135) أُولَئِكَ جَزَاؤُهُـمْ يُعْلَمُونَ (135) أُولَئِكَ جَزَاؤُهُـمْ مَغْفِـرَةٌ مِـنْ تَحْتِهَـا الْأَنْهَـارُ مَغْفِـرَةٌ مِـنْ تَحْتِهَـا الْأَنْهَـارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا وَنِعْمَ أَجْرُ الْعَامِلِينَ (136))

صدق الله العظيم سورة آل عمران الآية (135- 136)

DEDICATION

То Му

PARENTS

TEACHERS

BROTHERS AND

SISTERS

FRIENDs

COLLEAGUES

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted during the period from April to August 2013 to determine the seroprevalence of human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) among renal transplant recipients . at East Nile Model Hospital

A total of 120 patients were included in this study. One hundred (n=100) subjects were renal transplant recipients attending the clinics of East Nile Model Hospital for clinics care, the remaining twenty (n=20) subject were apparently healthy, non of the renal transplant recipients with no history of renal transplant included as control group. The ages of all .the patients ranged from 20-60 years

Personal and clinical data were collected by questionnaire after a verbal consent, serum samples were collected, tested for CMV IgG and IgM using enzyme-linked immunosorbent .(assay (ELISA

Out of the 100 renal transplant recipients tested 90\100 (90%) and out of control group tested 19\20 (95%) were positive for CMV IgG. While Out of the 100 renal transplant recipients tested only 2\100 (2%) and out of the control group tested 1\20(5%) were positive for CMV IgM. The age, and distribution among male and female were significantly associated (p< 0.05) with CMV IgG\IgM seropositivity. While the educational level were not significantly (p> 0.05)

.associated with CMV infection

The results revealed that the IgG and IgM of HCMV increased with ages. Also the results showed that the incidence of CMV .((IgG, IgM) was significantly increased in males (P < 0.05

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة لتحديد الانتشار المصلي لفيروس مضخم الخلايا بين متلقي الكلي بمستشفي شرق النيل النموذجي. شملت الدراسة مائة وعشرون شخص (120). (100) منهم كانوا أشخاص يأتون لعيادات مستشفي شرق النيل النموذجي للرعاية الطبية وباقي العدد عشرون (20) كانوا أشخاص سليمين ظاهرياً لم يجري لهم عملية نقل كلي من قبل أدرجوا في الدراسة كمجموعة ضابطة للاختبار. أعمار كل الأشخاص الذين اختبروا كانت تتراوح ما بين 20 إلى 60 سنة.

تم جمع المعلومات الشخصية والطبية عن طريق الاستبيان بعد موافقتهم الشفوية ومن ثم أخذت العينات وفحصت لمعرفة احتوائها علي أجسام مضادة من النمط IgG والنمط IgM لفيروس مضخم الخلايا باستخدام اختبار الإليزا.

من مجموع 100 من متلقي الكلي 90\100 (90%) و 19\20\95) من مجموعة الأشخاص الضابطين للاختبار غير متلقي الكلي كانت لديهم أجسام مضادة من النمط IgG، بينما من مجموع 100 من متلقي الكلي 2\100 (5%) من مجموعة الأشخاص الضابطين للاختبار غير متلقي الكلي كانت لديهم أجسام مضادة من النمط IgM لفيروس مضخم الخلايا.

كانت هنالك علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية (القيمة الاحتمالية اقل من 0.05) بين كل نوع وعمر متلقي الكلي من جهة ومعدل ايجابية الأجسام المضادة من النمط العلايا من الجهة الأخرى.

وجد في هذه الدراسة أن المستوي التعليمي ليست لها علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية (القيمة الاحتمالية اكبر من 0.05) بالإصابة بفيروس مضخم الخلايا.

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		ABBREVIATIONS	
	AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	
	CMV	Cytomegalovirus	
	CID	Cytomegalic Inclusion Diseas	se
	COV	Cut-off value	
	CPE	Cytopathic effect	
	EPV	Epstein-Barr virus	
	EIA	Enzyme Immunoassay	
	ELISA Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay		<u>-</u>
	HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy	
	HCMV	Human cytomegalovirus	
	HFFF HHV-5 HHV-6	Human fetal foreskin fibroblast Human herpesvirus 5 Human herpesvirus 6	
	11114-0	ı	

HHV-7

Human herpesvirus 7

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

HSV Herpes simplex virus

PCR Polymerase chain reaction

pp65 Phosphoprotein 65

RF Rheumatoid factor

SET Stem cell transplantation

SOT Solid-organ transplantation

SLE Systemic Lupus Erythromatous

Statistical Package of Social

SPSS Sciences

TLRs Toll-like receptors

TMB Tetramethylbenzidine