

Dedication

To my Father

To my Mother

Who gave me a hand to lighten the way for me..

To my Teachers

To my friends

Who helped me in my life and gave me the confidence to continue..

And to whom I feel about them with beautiful emotion..

To all of them I dedicated this project as sign of thanks..

Appreciation respect and love....

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ABSTRACT

This study was done to detect seroprevalence of syphilis among Ethiopian residents in Khartoum. Hundred blood samples were collected from Ethiopian individuals with different ages (15-45) and in both sex, the study was carried in the period from April to November 2014.

All samples were tested by using screening method ,Immuno Chromatography Test (ICT) and then confirmed by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

It was found that eight (8%) of the Ethiopian residents in Khartoum positive to syphilis. The positive samples by Immuno Chromatography Test was identical to that confirmed by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay.

Antibodies were higher detected in age group of 15-25 years 3(37.5%), and 26-35 4(%50) respectively.

Twenty one (21%) of the tested patients were HIV infected, six (75%) of them were found syphilis positive, while the other two (25%) syphilis positive were non-HIV infected.

Our findings suggest that routine screening for syphilis is necessary to prevent both citizens and foreign.

ملخص الاطروحة

فى هذه الدراسة تم جمع مائه عينه من دم الاثيوبيين المقيمين بولاية الخرطوم بغرض معرفة الانتشار المصلى لمرض الزهري بينهم. قد تم ذلك فى فئات عمرية تتراوح بين 15 الى 45 عاما, فى كلا الجنسين فى الفترة من أبريل وحتى نوفمبر 2014.

جميع هذه العينات تم اختبارها بطريقة الفحص المناعي السريع وطريقة فحص الانزيم المناعى المرتبط بغرض التأكد .

8% اظهروا نتائج ايجابية للاجسام المضاده لمسبب مرض الزهري . كما وجد أن العينات الموجبه أظهرت تطابق فى كلتا الطريقتين.

كما وجد أن الاجسام المضاده لمسبب الزهري فى الفئات العمرية 15-25 كانت 37.5% و 26-35 كانت 50% على التوالي تظهر نسبة أعلى اكثر من الفئات العمرية الأخرى .

كما وجد أن واحد وعشرون مريضا كانوا مصابين بفيروس عوز المناعه , ستة منهم أعطوا نتائج ايجابية لمرض الزهري بينما المصابين الآخرين بالزهري لم يكونوا حاملين لفيروس عوز المناعه.

وهذا يؤكد أن النتائج التى توصلنا اليها تشير الى ضرورة الفحص الروتينى لمرض الزهري وذلك لمنع خطورة المرض بالنسبة للمواطنين والاجانب.

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