ا لآيـــة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

وَضَرَبَ لَنَا مَثَلًا وَنُسِيَ خَلْقَهُ قَالَ مَنْ يُحْيِي الْعِظَامَ وَهِيَ رَمِيسٌ

صدق الله العظيم سورة يس الآية 78

Dedication

To my Family

To my Friends

To the person whom I love

Acknowledgment

Firstly all thank to ALMIGHTY ALLAH to reconcile me to complete the study.

I am indebted to Prof. YousifFadlalla for great help in supervision and a valuable advice.

I would like to thank all students helping me and understand my research questions.

My thanksalso are extended to all staff of research lab at Sudan University of Science and Technology for providing me good environment for practical work.

Thanks to gad father Mahomed

Finally thank to all those who helped me and not mentioned.

Abstract

This was a descriptive and cross sectional study aimed to determine the frequency of anti *H. pylori* antibodies IgG and IgA using ELISA technique, among students suffering for gastritis in different Universities in Khartoum State from 1 April to 30 June (2015).

Ninety serum samples were collected from participants in the study. Males participants were 47/90(52.3%) while females 43/90(47.7%).

When theninety ICT positive were tested by ELISA, it wasfoundIgG positive was 89/90(98.8%) and IgA positive was 47/90(52.2%) and from both (IgG and IgA) 47/90(52.8) were positive.

From ninety ICT positive only one sample was negative byIgG 1/90(1.2%) and IgA negative was 43/90(47.8%).

From both (IgG and IgA) seropositive there was no significant relationship between (IgG and IgA) seropositive and gender (P.value 818), smoking(P.value .719), drinking coffee (P.value .487), familyP.value .693), and alcohol consumption(P.value .092).

ملخص الدراسة

اجريت هذه الدراسة االوصفية المقطعية الآنية لفحص القلوبينات المناعية IgAو المستخدما فحص الاليزاو أجريت بين الطلاب الذين يعانون من التهاب المعدة في مختلف الجامعات في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة من 1 إبريل إلى 30 يونيو لعام 2015م .

اختيرت 90 من العينات التي أظهرت النتائج إيجابية بفحص الـ (ICT) بهذه الدراسة / الختيرت 90 من الرجال ، 90/43 (47.7) من النساء .

أظهرت 99/89 (88.8) من العينات إيجابية (IgG) ، و 52.2 (52.2 %) أظهرت إيجابية أظهرت (IgG) ، و 52.8 (52.8 %) ألهرت إيجابية لهما الاثنان .

كما أظهرت الدراسة ان 1/90 (1.2%) من العينات اعطت نتيجة سلبية (IgG) و(IgG) (IgG) من العينات اعطت سلبية لل (IgA) .

وأظهرت الدراسة أنه لا توجد علاقة سببية بين الجنسين، التدخين ، شرب القهوة ، الأسرة ، تعاطي الكحول و تواجد الأجسام المضادة للبكتيريا اللولبية البوابة .

Table of Contents

N0	Subject	Page No
	الاية	1
	Dedication	11
	Acknowledgment	111
	Abstract (English)	1V
	Abstract (Arabic)	V
	TableContents	VI - XI
	List of table	XII
	List of figures	XIII
	List of abbreviations	XIV

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1	Back ground	1
1.2	Rationale	2
1.3	Objectives	3
1.3.1	General objectives	3
1.3.2	Specific objectives	3

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Background and history	4
2.2	Scientificclassification	4
2.3	Bacteriology	5
2.4	Microscopy	6
2.5	H. pylori genome	6
2.6	Host rang	6
2.7	Signs and symptoms	6
2.8	Rout of transmission	7
2.9	path physiology	8
2.10	Pathogenesis	8
2.10.1	Peptic ulcer	8
2.10.2	Gastric carcinoma	9
2.10.3	Acute gastritis	10
2.10.4	Chronic gastritis	10
2.11	Diagnosis	11
2.11.1	Invasive tests through endoscopy	11
2.11.1.1	Biopsy and histology	11

2.11.1.2	Culture	11
2.11.1.3	Rapid ureas test	12
2.11.2	Non invasive tests	12
2.11.2.1	Immunochromatography test (ICT)	12
2.11.2.2	Immunoblotting test	12
2.11.2.3	Saliva and urine test for	13
	H.pylori antibody	
2.11.2.4	Stool test for <i>H. pylori</i>	13
2.11.2.5	Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)	13
2.11.2.6	Enzyme linked Immunosorbant Assay	14
2.11.2.7	Breath test	14
2.12	Immunity	15
2.13	Other body site <i>H. pylori</i> may found	15
2.14	Epidemiology	15
2.15	Previous study of <i>H. pylori</i> in Sudan	16
2.16	Treatment	17
2.17	Prevention	18

CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1	Study design	19
3.2	Study area	19
3.3	Study population	19
3.4	Study duration	19
3.5	Ethical consideration	19
3.6	Inclusion criteria	19
3.7	exclusion criteria	19
3.8	Data collection	19
3.9	Sample size	19
3.10	Laboratory methods	20
3.11.1	Immunochromatography method (ICT)	20
3.11.1.1	Principle of the (ICT)	20
3.11.1.2	Storage and stability	20
3.11.1.3	Procedures of the test (ICT)	21
3.11.1.4	Interpretation of the results	21
3.11.2	Enzyme Immunosorbant Assay	22
	(ELISA)	
3.11.2.1	Principle of the ELISA	22
3.11.2.2	Storage and stability	22

3.11.2.3	Procedures of the test(ELISA)	22
3.11.2.4	Reading of the results	23
3.12	Data analysis	24

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS

4	Results	25
4.1	Distribution of <i>H. Pylori</i> in males and females using ICT	25
4.2	Prevalence of IgG antibodies using ELISA	25
4.3	Prevalence of IgA antibodies using ELISA	26
4.4	Prevalence of both IgG, IgA antibodies using ELISA	26
4.5	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and gender	27
4.6	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and family	29
4.7	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and coffee	31
4.8	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and alcohol	33

	consumption	
4.9	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive	35
	(IgG and IgA) and smoking	

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION

5.1	Discussion	37
5.2	Conclusion	39
5.3	Recommendations	39
	References	40 – 46
	Appendix	

LIST of TABLES

1	Distribution of <i>H. Pylori</i> in males and females using ICT	29
2	Prevalence of IgG antibodies using ELISA	29
3	Prevalence of IgA antibodies using ELISA	30
4	Prevalence of both IgG, IgA antibodies using ELISA	30
5	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and gender	31
6	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and family	33
7	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and coffee	35
8	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and alcohol consumption	37
9	The relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and smoking	39

LIST OF FIGURES

1	Distribution of seropositive (IgG and IgA) according to gender	32
2	Relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and family	34
3	Relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and coffee	36
4	Relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and alcohol consumption	38
5	Relation of <i>H. pylori</i> seropositive (IgG and IgA) and smoking	40

LIST of ABBREVIATION

Abbreviation	Complete Word
Ab	Antibody
Ag	Antigen
Cag A	Cytotoxin- Associated Gene A
ELISA	Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbant Assay
H. pylori	Helicobacter pylori
ICT	Immune Chromatography Test
IgA	Immunoglubulin A
IgG	Immunoglubulin G
IgM	Immunoglubulin M
LPS	Lipo polysaccharide
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
TMB	Tetra methyl benzaldehyed