الآية

قال تعالى:

(قُلْ بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِ فَبِدُلِكَ قُلْيَقْرَحُوا هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ)

صدق الله العظيم سورة يونس الايه 58

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents

My brothers and sisters.

Especially

My beloved brother **Ehab**

To All My friends

Acknowledgments

Thanks, first, to ALLAH for helping and blessing me in doing this work. Then I would like to express my deepest thanks and gratitude to my supervisor **Dr.** *Khalid Enan* for his great efforts and help. His patience with me during my work was also remarkable. I am grateful for all that.

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the incidence of Enteroviruses among aseptic meningitis with emphasis on Enterovirus 71 (EV71) in Khartoum, Sudan.

Cerebrospinal fluid specimens were collected from 89aseptic meningitis patients from different Khartoum Hospitals (Mohammed Alamin Hamid Hospital, Soba Teaching Hospital, Omdurman Military Hospital, Alban Gadeed Teaching Hospital and Police Hospital) within February to May 2015.

Among 89 aseptic meningitis patients, 43 (48%) were male and 46 (52%) were female. The patients age between 1 day to 30 years.

The collected specimens were assayed to detect Enteroviruses and EV71 RNA using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) technique.

46 (52%) specimens were found positive for Enteroviruses. Out of 46 specimens, 10 (22%) specimens were found positive for EV71.

In conclusion, the incidence and the existence of Enteroviruses with emphasis on EV71 was conducted. Further study using various diagnostic methods should be considered to determine these viruses on national level.

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسه لتحديد معدل حالات التهاب السحايا الغير ملوث بالفيروسات المعوية مع التركيز على الفيروس المعوي 71 في ولاية الخرطوم، السودان.

تم جمع 89 عينه من السائل النخاعي من مرضى التهاب السحايا الغير ملوث من عده مستشقيات بولاية الخرطوم (مستشفى محمد الأمين حامد و ومستشفى سوبا التعليمي ومستشفى السلاح الطبى ومشتشفى البان جديد التعليمي ومستشفى الشرطه) خلال شهر فبراير إلى مايو. بين 89 مريضا بالتهاب السحايا الغير ملوث، 43 (48٪) من الذكور، 46 (52٪) من الإناث. وكانت تتراوح أعمار هم من يوم واحد إلى 30 عاما.

تم فحص الفيروسات المعويه والفيروس المعوي 71 في العينات المجموعه عن طريق النسخ العكسى في تفاعل البلمرة التسلسلي.

46 (52%) عينة كانت إيجابيه للفيرويات المعوية عموماً، و10(22%) عينات منهم كانت إبجابيه للفيروس المعوي 71.

وفي الختام، وجود إصابات بالفيروسات المعويه وبالأخص الفيروس المعوي 71 قد تم تأكيدها من خلال هذه الدراسه ويحتاج إلى مزيد من الدراسة باستخدام طرق التشخيص المختلفة لتحديد هذه الفيروسات على المستوى العالمي.