

الآية

قال تعالى:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (1) خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ (2) اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ (3)

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (4) عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ (5)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة العلق الايات (1 - 5)

Dedication

To my Father

To my Mother

Who lighten the way for me...

To my Husband

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....

Acknowledgment

First thank to ALMIGHTY ALLAH for giving me the power and willing to complete this research. Great thank to my supervisor prof. Yousif Fadlallah Hamed Elnil for keen supervision. My thanks and appreciation to the staff of Microbiology Department who help me in practical part of my study.

Abstract

This study was done to detect the prevalence of syphilis among pregnant women in a Saudi hospital. Hundred blood and urine samples were collected from pregnant women with different ages (15-45), trimester, and presence or absent of miscarriage. The study was carried in the period from January to March 2016.

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

The results revealed that three (3%) of the pregnant women in the Saudi hospital were positive to syphilis. The positive cases to Immuno Chromatography Test were identical to by Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay.

Antibodies were higher detected in age group of 26-35 years 3(100%).

fifteen cases well UTI infected , 5 infected with *E.coli*, 4 with *K.pneumonia*, 4 with *S.saprothiticus* and 2 with *P.mirabius*.

From the 3positive women ,one (33.3%)was UTI infected, and two (66.7%) were non UTI infected.

Our findings suggest that the routine screening for syphilis is necessary to prevent the transmission of the disease to the baby

ملخص الاطروحة

فى هذه الدراسة تم جمع مائه عينه من دم وبول النساء الحوامل فى المستشفى السعودى بغرض معرفه الانتشار المصلى لمرض الزهرى بينهم. قد تم ذلك فى فئات عمرية تتراوح بين 15 الى 45 عاما, فى خلال الفتره من يناير وحتى مارس 2016.

جميع العينات تم اختبارها بطريقه الفحص المناعى السريع وطريقه فحص الانزيم المناعى المرتبط بغرض التأكد.

3% اظهروا نتائج ايجابيه ومنتطابقه عندما تم اختبارها بواسطه الفحص السريع والاليزا. كما وجد ان العينات الموجبه اظهرت تطابق فى كلتا الطريقتين.

كما وجد ان الاجسام المضاده المسبب لمرض الزهرى فى الفئات العمرية 26-36 . كما وجد ان كل النساء الحوامل الحوامل المصابات لديهن تاريخ اجهاد ومعظمهن ف المرحله الثالثه من الحمل.

كما وجد ان خمس عشر من النساء الحوامل لديهن التهابات مجاريه بوليه خمس اى كولاى واربعه بالكلسيلا نيومونى واربعه بالاستاف سابروفتكس وانتين بى البروتيس ميربلس, واحده منهن اعطت نتيجة ايجابيه لمرض الزهرى بينما المصابات الاخريات لم يكن لديهن التهابات مجارى بوليه.

وهذا يؤكد ان النتائج التى توصلنا اليها تشير الى ضروره الفحص الروتينى لمرض الزهرى لمنع نقل المرض للطفل.

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