

Dedication

To my beloved

Parents

My husband Badraldeen

My daughters Tayeba and Fatima and my son Mohamed

Acknowledgement

Thanks and praise is due to Allah.

I would like to show my deep appreciation and gratitude to my supervisor Dr.mohamed Baha Eldin for his sincere help, valuable suggestions and advices throughout the period of study.

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Abstract

This survey was conducted in different hospitals in Omdurman city. The study involved three hundred stool samples collected from 200 patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and another 100 as control, during the period between May and December (2011). The result showed that 112(56%) of irritable bowel syndrome patients were harboring gastrointestinal parasites and 20% of the control as well.

The study revealed that *Giardia lamblia* was seen in 28.5% of the irritable bowel syndrome cases, followed by *Entamoeba histolytica* in 9.2% of cases, *Hymenolepis nana* (7.0%), *Taenia spp* (4%) and *Entamoeba coli* and *Ascaris lumbricoides* (3.5% each).

Lower rates were reported among the control group where *G. lamblia* was seen in 10% of the cases, *E. coli* in 5%, *E. histolytica* in 1%, *H. nana* in 2% and *Taenia spp* in 2% of the cases.

The result demonstrated that the prevalence rate of gastrointestinal parasites among males and females was almost the same (55% and 57% respectively).

On the other hand, the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasites among males and females in the control group was found to be 22% and 18% respectively.

The highest prevalence rates (61.5% and 60%) were reported among the 21-30 and 31-40 years age group respectively, while the lowest rate (22.2%) was reported among the 10-20 years age group for the IBS patients.

For the control group, the highest prevalence rate (23.3%) was reported among the 21-30 years age group, while the lowest prevalence rate (13.3%) was reported among the over 40 years age group. All individuals in the 10-20 years age group were refractory to infection.

It was revealed that infection with *G. lamblia* was the highest (28.5%) in the IBS patients followed by *E. histolytica* in 9.2% of the cases. In the control group, an infection rate of 10% was reported for *G. lamblia*.

خلاصة البحث

تم اجراء هذا البحث فى المستشفيات المختلفة من مدينة امدرمان حيث شملت الدراسة 300 عينة براز جمعت من 200 مريض بالمصران المتهيج (العصبى) ومن 100 آخرين لا تظهر عليهم اعراض المصران العصبى فى خلال الفترة من مايو الى ديسمبر 2011.

اظهرت النتيجة ان 112 (56%) من مرضى المصران العصبى مصابين بالطفيليات المعدية المعوية وكذلك فى 20% من الاشخاص السليمين.

اظهرت الدراسة ان *G. lamblia* ظهرت فى 28.5% من حالات المصران العصبى يليها *E. histolytica* فى 9.2% من الحالات, *H. nana* فى 7% من الحالات , *Taenia* فى 4%, *Ascaris* و *E. coli* فى 3.5% من الحالات لكل.

سجلت معدلات اقل فى الاشخاص السليمين, *G. lamblia* ظهرت فى 10% من الحالات, *E. coli* فى 5%, *E. histolytica* فى 1%, *H. nana* و *Taenia* فى 2% من الحالات.

بينت الدراسة ان معدل الانتشار للطفيليات المعدية المعوية كان تقريبا متساويا فى الايئات والذكور (57% و 55% على التوالى).

فى الجانب الآخر كان معدل الانتشار فى الاشخاص السليمين فى الذكور والاناث (22% و 18% على التوالى).

اعلى معدل انتشار (61.5% و 60%) فى حالة المصابين بالمصران العصبى سجل فى الفئات العمرية 31-21, 30-40 سنة على التوالى بينما اقل معدل (22.2%) فقد تم تسجيله فى الفئة العمرية 10-20 سنة.

فى الاشخاص السليمين تم تسجيل اعلى معدل انتشار (23.3%) فى الفئة العمرية 21-30 سنة بينما اقل معدل انتشار (13.3%) تم تسجيله فى الفئة العمرية اعلى من 40 سنة.

كل الاشخاص فى الفئة العمرية 10-20 سنة كانوا سالبين لعدوى الطفيليات.

اتضح ان الإصابة بطفيل *G. lamblia* كان الاعلى (28.5%) فى حالة المصابين بالمصران العصبى يليه *E. histolytica* (9.2%) من الحالات.

فى حالة الاشخاص السليمين تم تسجيل 10% معدل اصابه ب *G. lamblia*.

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