بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

يرفع الله الذين آمنوا منكم وأَلَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعَلْمَ درجتٌ وَاللَّهُ يَمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ خَيرٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة المجادلة

الأية (11)
Dedication

To the soul of my father

To my dear mother

To my lovely husband

To my daughters (Retal and Gofran)

To my brother and sisters

To all my friends

I dedicate this work
Acknowledgement

The deepest thanks to my God Allah, the lord of the word.

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My thanks are also for the pregnant women for their acceptance to be involved in this study.

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the prevalence rate of Cryptosporidium in pregnant women in Medical Military Hospital-Khartoum State. A cross-sectional study was conducted in the period between May-December 2016. The study was conducted on 150 stool samples collected from all the study subjects. The age ranged between 16-45 years old. The mean age was 26±6 years old.

Stool samples were taken from all subjects included in the study, in addition to the clinical and parasitological data were obtained and recorded. The results showed that prevalence of cryptosporidiosis among pregnant women was 23(15.3%) when using Modified Ziehl-Neelsen (M-ZN) stain for deposit obtained by Formal-ether concentration technique (F.E.C.T) while 1 sample (0.66%) was detected by using stained direct smear. The results demonstrated that the prevalence of infection was higher (10%) in the age group 21-29 years. Also the prevalence rate of Cryptosporidium was high (8.0%) in the third trimester according to different gestational age, while in first and second trimester, the prevalence was 2.7% and 4.6% respectively. The results were showed that prevalence of cryptosporidiosis according to drinking water source was (14.1%) from tap water while from other sources was 33.3%. The difference in rates was found to be statistically insignificant with p value=0.122. The study revealed that the prevalence of cryptosporidiosis according to diarrheal sign was 22.6% with p value=0.039.

The study indicated that the prevalence rate of Cryptosporidium among pregnant women was higher (15.3%).
الخلاصة

هدفت هذه الدراسة لتحديد إنتشار عدوى الكريبتوبوريديم في النساء الحوامل في المستشفى العسكري الطبی-ولاية الخرطوم. الدراسة المستعرضة نفذت في الفترة مابين مايو-ديسمبر 2016. شملت الدراسة 150 عينة براز والتي جمعت من جميع النساء موضوع الدراسة. تراوحت اعمارهم مابين 45-66 سنة. من بين الفتيات تم أخذها من جميع الأشخاص موضوع الدراسة بالإضافة للبيانات السريرية والطفلية تم أخذها وتسجيلها.

أظهرت الدراسة أن إنتشار الكريبتوبوريديم مرتفع(15.3%) باستخدام صبغة Formal-Modified Ziehl-Neelsen (M-ZN) للرأس الذي تم الحصول عليه بتقنية ether concentration technique (F.E.C.T) في حين أن عينة واحدة (0.66%) تم التعرف عليها باستخدام المسحة المباشرة.

أظهرت النتائج أن معدل إنتشار الكريبتوبوريديم مرتفع(10%) في الفئة العمرية 21-29 سنة. كما أن معدل الإنتشار أعلى (8%) في الثالث الثالث من الحمل في حين أنه في الثالث الأول والثاني من الحمل كان (4.6%) (2.7%) على التوالي.

أظهرت النتائج أن إنتشار الكريبتوبوريديم مرتفعًا لمصدر الشرب كان (14.1%) من ماء الصنبور بينما كانت النتيجة (33.3%) من مصادر أخرى. إحصاءيا وجد أن الفرق في المعدلات ضئيل بقيمة معنوية = 0.122. كشفت الدراسة أن إنتشار الكريبتوبوريديم مرتفعًا لعرض الإسهال كان (22.6%) ذو أهمية بقيمة معنوية = 0.039.

خلصت الدراسة أن إنتشار عدوى الكريبتوبوريديم وسط النساء الحوامل كان عالياً بنسبة (15.3%).
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