

# Dedication

This work is dedicated to:

My parents whom taught me  
How I could be human

My sisters Whom  
support me well

&

My brothers Whom  
suffer for me

My  
supervisor

My  
friends...

&

Colleagues...

With my love ...

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# Abstract

This cross-sectional study was carried out in residential areas on the banks of the White Nile in Khartoum state during August and September 2010. Four hundred and twelve urine samples were collected randomly from participants (336 males & 76 females) whose ages ranged between 8-22 years.

The participants were categorized according to age as follows, (8-10), (11-13), (14-16) and (20-22). The urine samples were examined using centrifugation concentration technique to determine the prevalence of *S.haematobium* among the school children, the study was also used to correlate disease prevalence with different factors, such as, sex, age, source of water supply and socio economic status. The prevalence of urinary Schistosomiasis was found to be (19.2%) with 79 positive samples out of 412. Of whom (19.6%) were males while (17.1%) were females.

Statistical analysis showed significant correlation between disease prevalence and some factors, such as: sex, age, educational level, source of water supply and swimming activity.

It was concluded that the distribution of *S.haematobium* in these areas reflects the presence of intermediate host of the parasite and the existence of an important public health problem in Khartoum state.

It was also recommended that infection with *Schistosoma mansoni* should be looked for.

## الملخص

اجريت هذه الدراسة العرضية في الأماكن السكنية على شواطئ النيل . الأبيض في ولاية الخرطوم أثناء اغسطس وسبتمبر 2010

عينة بول جمعت عشوائياً من المشاركين ( 336 ذكور و 76 إناث ) 412 الأشخاص تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين 8- 22 سنة , تم تقسيم أعمار المشاركين : إلى فئات عمرية على النحو التالي

( 10 - ) , ( 11- 13 ) , ( 14 - 16 ) , ( 17 - 19 ) و ( 20-22 8 )

اختبرت عينات البول بإستعمال إختبار الطرد المركزي , لتحديد إنتشار البلهارسيا البولية في اطفال المدارس , ايضاً استعملت الدراسة لربط إنتشار المرض بالعوامل المختلفة مثل الجنس , العمر , مصدر الماء والحالة الإجتماعية والمستوى التعليمي ونشاط السباحة

الانتشار العام لمرض البلهارسيا البولية كانت نسبته 19.2 % بعدد 79 عينة . ايجابية من 412 عينة . من هؤلاء % 19.6 ذكور 17.1 % إناث

اثبت التحليل الاحصائي علاقة وثيقة بين انتشار المرض وبعض العوامل مثل . الجنس , العمر , المستوى التعليمي , مصدر الماء ونشاط السباحة

استنتج بأن انتشار البلهارسيا البولية في هذه الاماكن يعكس , وجود العامل . الوسيط للطفيل ووجود مشكلة صحية في ولاية الخرطوم