

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى :

﴿ اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴾  


صدق الله العظيم  
سورة العلق الآية (1)

# **Dedication**

I dedicate this research to

My magnificent father.....

My beloved mother.....

Who taught me how I could be humanate

My beloved brothers and sisters....

For their support and kindness

My friends and my colleagues.....

The persons whom I love, respect and  
appreciate.....

Every one from whom I learned...

&

To You

## **Acknowledgment**

First of all, thanks for Allah who gave me the power for preparation of this research .

With a great deal of respect I would like to express my special thanks to my supervisor Dr. Mugahid M.Elhasan for his advice, enthusiasm, help and endless guide.

My thanks to Dr. Humodi Ahmed Saeed. Dean College of Medical Laboratory Science, Sudan University of Science and Technology

My deep thanks are extended to Dr. Abdel Bagi El Nagi and Ustaz Asjad M. Mukhtar for their help and encouragement .

This study is honored by the help of Mr. Montaser K. El Seed, Mr. Yonis Taj El Deen, Mr. Ramadan Yosif, Miss. Sohair Ramadan , Miss . Egbal Ali.and Mohamed Mostafa .

Finally, thanks to staff members of Abu-Anga Hospital for their help and support.

## Abstract

This study was carried out in Khartoum state during the period from November 2008 to March 2009, to isolate *S. pneumoniae* in patients with lower respiratory tract infections. One hundred sputum specimens were collected from patients attended to Abu- Anga hospital. Ziehl Neelsen stain was done for all specimens, then the specimens were cultured on Blood agar, Chocolate agar and MacConkey's agar for primary isolation of pathogens. Identification of the isolates were done by colonial morphology ,gram's stain, biochemical tests and API 20 Strep.

Out of the enrolled specimens examined, 33 specimens were showed Acid Fast Bacilli, 12 were *S. pneumoniae*, 2 were *S. faecium*, 4 were *S. oralis*, 3 were *S. salivarius*, 5 were *S. viridans*, 3 were *S. aureus*, 3 were *Lactobacilli*, 2 were *S. pyogenes*, 5 were *S. mitis*, 7 were Unidentified isolates, 3 were *K. pneumoniae*, 2 were *S. sanguinis*, 9 were *aerobic actinomycetes*. 7 were no growth .

The study concluded that *S. pneumoniae* consider as a major cause of lower respiratory tract infection in Khartoum state, hence more attention showed be drown towards this pathogen .

## الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة ما بين نوفمبر 2008 وحتى مارس 2009, وذلك لعزل السبحية الرئوية فى مرضى إلتهاب الجهاز التنفسي الأسفل. جمعت مائة عينة تفاف من مرضى مستشفى ابوعنجة. العينات تم تزريعها في أوساط أجار الدم و أوساط أجار الماكونكي و أوساط أجار الدم الشوكولاتي. التعرف على العزلات تم بواسطة شكل المستعمرات, صبغة جرام, صبغة زيهال نيلسن ,التفاعلات الكيموحيوية وباستخدام اختبار أل .ا.بي.اى.

اظهرت النتائج التعرف علي 33 عزلة من العصيات الم مقاومة للأحماض, 12 عزلة من السبحية الرئوية , عزلتان من المكورة البرازيه 4 عزلات من الع قدية الفموية, 3 عزلات من الع قدية اللعابية, 3 عزلات من الع قديه المخضره, 3 عزلات من المكورة العذ قودية الذهبية, 3 عزلات من عصيات حمض اللاكتك اسد, عزلتان من الع قدية الم قيحه 5 عزلات من الع قدية الهينة, 7 عينات لم يتم التعرف عليهم, 3 عزلات من الكلبسيلة الرئوية, عزلتان من مكوة الحنجرة الع قدية, 9 عزلات من الشعيات و 7 عينات لم تنمو على الاوساط الزراعية.

خلصت هذه الدراسة الى ان السبحية الرئوية تعتبر من اكبر المسببات لمرض التهاب الجهاز التنفسي الاسفل بولاية الخرطوم لذا يجب الاهتمام بطرق تشخيص ومكافحة هذا المايكروب .

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