يسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّجِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

فَأَمَّا الزَّرَبُ فَتَبَيَّنَهُ عَيْنَاهُ وَأَمَّا مَا يُنْفَعُ النَّاسَ فَيَمْكُتُ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَذَلِكَ يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الرعد الآية 17
Dedication

...To the soul of my father
Who worked hardly for us
To my dear mother
To my brothers & my sisters
To whom I love
Acknowledgment

First of all I would like to thank Allah almighty in his Holiness and Gracefulness for giving me the opportunity to further carry my studies and thus my career.

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Abstract

This study was carried out during the period from May 2007- March 2008 to detect the presence of *Citrobacter diversus* in patients suffering from urinary tract infection. Forty six samples were collected from patients attended Khartoum Teaching Hospital Bhri Teaching Hospital and National Health Laboratory. Bacterial DNA was extracted from each urine specimen using phenol chloroform technique. Real-time PCR technique was adopted to detect presence of C.diversus. The result revealed that only three (6.5%) specimens were positive for *C.diversus* and 43 (93.5%) were Negative. The study concluded that the Real-time Polymerase chain reaction technique facilitates detection of bacterial pathogens without bacteriological culture.
تم تنفيذ هذه دراسة في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة بين مايو 2007م إلى مارس 2008م لتحديد وجود بكتيريا (الليمونية المتباينة) في عينات البول مرضى التهاب المجاري البولية.

تم تجميع ست وأربعون عينة من هؤلاء المرضى من مستشفي الخرطوم التعليمي، مستشفى بحرى التعليمي والمعمل القومى للبحوث (استاك).

تم استخلاص الحمض النووي للبكتيريا من عينات البول باستخدام تقنية الفينول كلوروفورم وقود استخدم تقنية تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمني للكشف عن بكتيريا (الليمونية المتباينة) وأظهرت النتائج وجود ثلاثة عينات إيجابية (6.5%) و43 (9.35%) عينة سلبية.

خلصت الدراسة إلى أن تقنية تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمني تسهل الكشف عن البكتيريا الممرضة بدون اللجوء لتقنيات الاستزراع المخبرى.
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