

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

**قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ
الْحَكِيمُ }**

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية 32

Dedication

To my father
who work hardly for us.

To my mother
who taught me
every thing in this life

To my husband who truly supported me

To my beloved brothers and sister...

To the people whom I love, respect and appreciate ...

I dedicate this research...

Ghada Ahmed

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All praise and thanks to “Allah “the Almighty, who blessed me with the courage for preparation and completion of this study.

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Abstract

A preliminary study was conducted during the period of March 2007 to March 2008 to detect *S. paratyphi C* directly in blood. Forty seven blood specimens were collected from patients suffering from enteric fever in Khartoum State.

DNA of each specimen was extracted using phenol chloroform method. *S. paratyphi C* was detected by the aid of real time PCR using Quantica thermocycler. Only 1 (2.1%) of specimens was found positive and the rest 46 (97.9%) were negative.

The study concluded that the real time PCR facilitates detection of *S. paratyphi C* without bacteriological culture and identification.

أجريت هذه الدراسة الأولية في الفترة من مارس 2007م إلى مارس 2008م للكشف عن السالمونيلا نظير التاييفية ج في عينات الدم. لذلك تم أخذ عينات دم من المرضى الذين يعانون من حمى التيفوئيد في ولاية الخرطوم.

تم استخلاص الحمض النووي من عينات الدم باستخدام طريقه الفينول كلوروفورم واستخدمت تقنية البلمرة المتسلسلة الزمنية وبمساعدة جهاز الـ Quantica thermocycler للكشف عن سالمونيلا الباراتفية وظهرت النتائج عن وجود عينة واحدة (2.1%) موجبة و بقية النتائج الستة واربعون عينة (97.9%) سالبة.

خلصت الدراسة الى ان تقنية البلمرة الزمنية المتسلسلة تسهل اكتشاف بكتيريا السالمونيلا الباراتفية بدون تقنيات الاستزراع البكتيري.

Table of Contents

Preface	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgment	III
English Abstract	IV
Arabic Abstract	V
List of Contents	VI- VII
List of Tables	VIII
List of Figures	IX
Chapter One: Introduction and Literature Review	
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Literature Review	2
1.2.1. The genus Salmonella	2
1.2.2. Historical background	2
1.2.3. Description	2
1.2.4. Antigens	2
1.2.4.1. O antigens	2
1.2.4.2. H antigen	3
1.2.4.3. Vi antigen	3
1.2. 5. Physiology	4
1.2.6. Toxins Production	5
1.2.6.1. Enterotoxin	5
1.2.6.2. Cytotoxin	5
1.2.6.3. Endotoxin	5
1.2.7. Host range and pathogenicity	5
1.2.8. Paratyphoid fever	6
1.2.9. Diagnosis	7
1.2.9.1. Laboratory diagnosis	7
1.2.9.1.1. Blood culture	7
1.2.9.1.2. Serological test	8
1.2.9.1.2.1 Widal test	8
1.2.9.1.3. Molecular methods	8
1.2.9.1.3.1. Polymerase Chain Reaction	8
1.2.9.1.3.2.. Primer Construction	9
1.2.9.1.3.3. Advantage of PCR	9
1.2.9.1.3.4. Applications	9
1.2.9.1.3.5. Real-Time PCR	9
1.2.10. Treatment:	10
1.2.11. A review of previous study on Salmonellae	10
1.3. Objectives	12
Chapter Two: Material and Methods	
2. Material & Methods	13
2.1. Site of Study	13
2.2. The Subjects	13
2.3. Age Group	13

2.4. Sample Size	13
2.5. Experimental Work	13
2.5.1. Collection of specimens	13
2.5.2. Extraction of DNA	13
2.5.3. Procedure of extraction	14
2.5.4. DNA amplification and analysis	15
2.5.4.1. Equipments and reagents	15
2.5.4.2. Master Mix preparation	15
2.5.4.3. Plate preparation	15
2.5.4.4. Amplification condition	16
Chapter Three: Results	
3. Results	17
Chapter Four: Discussion	
4. Discussion	21
Chapter Five: References	
References	23
Appendices	27

List of Tables

Table 1. Distribution of specimens according to Hospitals	17
Table 2. Distribution of specimens according to gender	17
Table 3. Distribution of specimen according to age group	18

List of Figures

Figure 1: Showing preparation of the microtiter plate.	15
Figure 2: A diagram showing the result sheet	18
Figure 3: Plate layout	19
Figure 4: Shows None template control (reagents control)	20
Figure 5: Shows one positive result	20