The Prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Among Symptomatic Cases In the Red Sea State

By:

Eltigani Elgili Ibrahim Fadl-Elmoula

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Under Supervision of:
Dr. Shamsoun Khamis Kafi

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Dedication

To my Grand Family
Parents,

Brothers,

Wife

and children
with love and
appreciation
Acknowledgement

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Dr. Shamsoun Khamis Kafi Head Dept. of Virology, Faculty of Medical Laboratory Science, Al-Ribbat University for his continuous supervision and guidance. My gratitude also extend to Dr. Alsunni Hamad Alneel, State Coordinator of Sudan National Tuberculosis program (SNTB) in the Red Sea State, Director of Port Sudan Chest Hospital, for his invaluable advises which made this work a reality.

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Declaration

This work was carried out at six TB diagnostic centers in the Red Sea State, under supervision of Dr. Shamsoun Khamis Kafi and guidance of Dr. Elsunni Hamad Alneel Ahmed, General Director of Portsudan Chest Hospital, State Coordinator of Sudan National Tuberculosis Program (SNTB) in the Red Sea State,
Abstract

This study was carried out to assess the prevalence of pulmonary TB among suspected symptomatic cases (over 15 years old) at the Red Sea State. The study was conducted during (March - June 2004).

A total of 200 suspected symptomatic cases were selected randomly. Three consecutive samples of (sputum) were collected from each patient, and stained by Ziehl – Neelsen (ZN) stain method, and then examined for Acid Fast bacilli (AFB).

The study showed that the infection rate of pulmonary TB was 21% among the studied groups.

The study also showed that mucoid and bloody sputum types gave better result in diagnosis of pulmonary TB using ZN-method.

Males were found to be more affected than females. The study showed that sex plays no significance role in acquiring pulmonary TB. The most commonly affected age groups were (15 – 25) years and (25 – 35) years. Statistically age was found to play insignificant role in acquiring pulmonary TB. The infection rate among Beni Amir 21%, Hadendoua 17, Refugees 33%.

The study also showed that tribe has significant role in acquiring pulmonary TB.

According to occupation the study found that labours, housewives and students were the most affected groups as follow: labours 29%, house wife 12.5%, students 24%. Statistically occupation was found to have significant role in acquiring pulmonary TB.

The study also explained how contact played an important role in acquiring pulmonary TB, for instance the study showed that in every 5 positive contact there was at least 2 new positive cases of P. TB.
Statistically contact has significant role in acquiring pulmonary TB.

The study also showed that an vaccinated cases were less affected than non vaccinated cases. The infection rate among vaccinated cases 5.6% while an vaccinated cases were 19.3%. Among 42 positive cases of pulmonary TB, 33 cases were urban, while 9 cases were rural residence.

The study also showed that residence (urban - rural) plays an important role in acquiring pulmonary TB.
ملخص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في ستة مراكز تشخيصية للتدرن الرئوي بولاية البحر الأحمر وذلك بغرض معرفة مدى انتشار التدرن الرئوي وسط الأشخاص المشتبه في أصابتهم بالمرض. استهدفت الدراسة مائتي شخص مشتبه فيه بمرض التدرن الرئوي في ولاية البحر الأحمر.

خلصت الدراسة إلى أن نسبة الصابة بالتدرن الرئوي في ولاية البحر الأحمر 21%.

الدراسة أظهرت أن عينة التسجيل (Sputum) التي تحتوي على مخاط أو دم هي العينة المثلى للتشخيص السليم وأن احتمال وجود عصوات التدرن الرئوي في العينات الفئوية غالبًا ما يعطي تشخيصًا غير حقيقيًا للمرض.

أيضًا خلصت الدراسة إلى أن السنة المنتجة من الجنسين (ذكر وأنثى) وأن غالبية المرضى كانت أعمارهم ما بين (15-25) و (35-45) عامًا. خلصت الدراسة إلى أن طريقة ومكان السكن (ريف أو مدني) يلعب دورًا كبيرًا في نسبة الإصابة بالمرض.

أيضًا خلصت الدراسة إلى أن معظم حالات التدرن الرئوي كانت وسط طبقة العمال والطلاب ورفيق المنازل. كما خلصت الدراسة إلى وجود تباين كبير في نسبة الإصابة وسط مجموعات القبائل التي تقطن الولية كما أكدت الدراسة بأن وجود أشخاص مصابين بالدرن الرئوي داخل الأسرة الواحدة يلعب دورًا كبيرًا في انتقاله لأشخاص آخرين.

كما أكدت الدراسة أهمية التطعيم في تقليل احتمال الإصابة.
# Table of contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedication</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Abstract</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Abstract</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of contents</td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of figures</td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Chapter one

1- Introduction
1-1 Statement of the Problem
1-2 Justifications
1-3 General Objectives
1-3-1 Specific Objectives

## Chapter Two

Literature Review
2-1 History of TB
2-2 Genus mycobacteria
2-1-1 The most medical important mycobacteria
2-1-2 M. Tuberculosis
2-2 Tuberculosis
2-2-1 Etiology And pathogenesis
2-2-2 Routes of infection (Transmission)
2-2-3 Pathology
2-2-4 Symptoms and signs
2-2-5 Epidemiology
2-2-5-1 Prevalence of smear positive cases
2-2-5-2 Prevalence surveys
2-2-5-3 Epidemiologic features
2-2-5-4 Tuberculin skin test
2-2-6 Complication of tuberculosis
2-2-7 BCG Vaccination
2-3 Laboratory Diagnosis
2-3-1 Sputum microscoby:-
2-3-2 Acid-fast stain
2-4 Treatment
2-4-1 Regimens
2-5 Prevention of tuberculosis
2-5-1 National tuberculosis programme (NTP)

## Chapter Three

Material
3-1 Preparation of reagents
Chapter (Four)

Results
(4-1): The infection rate of pulmonary tuberculosis
(4-2): The relationship between sputum type and result of pulmonary tuberculosis
(4-3): The effect of sex in contracting pulmonary tuberculosis
(4-4): The effect of age in contracting pulmonary tuberculosis
(4-5): The relationship between residence and result of pulmonary TB
4-6: Relationship between tribe and result of pulmonary TB.
4-7: The effect of occupation in contracting pulmonary TB
4-8: Relationship between vaccination and result of pulmonary TB
4-9: Effect of contact with patients in contracting pulmonary TB

Chapter Five

Discussion
Conclusion
Recommendations
References
Questionnaire Form
Laboratory Form
## List of figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fig. (1) Geographic position of the Red Sea State and the sites selected for the study</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig(2) The infection rate of pulmonary tuberculosis</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (3) The relationship between sputum type and result of pulmonary tuberculosis</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (4) The effect of sex in contracting pulmonary tuberculosis</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (5) The effect of age in contracting pulmonary tuberculosis</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (6) The relationship between residence and result of pulmonary TB</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (7) Relationship between tribe and result of pulmonary TB</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (8) relation between occupation and result in contracting pulmonary TB</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig(9) Relationship between vaccination and result of pulmonary TB</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig(10) Effect of contact in contracting pulmonary TB</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Tables

Tables  
Table (1) The relationship between sputum type and result of pulmonary tuberculosis  
Table (2) The effect of sex in contracting pulmonary tuberculosis.  
Table (3) Age distribution of the studied groups  
Table (4) Distribution of cases according to residence  
Table (5) Tribal distribution of the studied population  
Table (6) Occupation of the studied population  
Table (7) Relationship between vaccination and result of pulmonary TB  
Table (8) Effect of contact in contracting pulmonary TB