DEDICATION
TO THE GREATEST PERSONS IN MY LIFE
MY MOTHER AND MY FATHER
FOR THEIR LOVE AND SUPPORT
Acknowledgment

First of all my thanks to ALLAH.

I wish to express my thanks and gratitude to my supervisor **Dr. Mohammad Baha Eldin Ahmed** for his close supervision, assistance and continuous support during this work. Without his help, this work could not have been accomplished.

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Abstract

This study was conducted in different hospitals and health centers in Khartoum state. The study aimed to investigate the prevalence of coccidian parasites among HIV/AIDS patients.

The results showed that out of 52 HIV/AIDS patients examined, 10 (19.23%) were found to harbor coccidian parasites. The intestinal coccidian parasites were detected by the modified Zeil-Neelsen stain, Chromotrope stain, formal-ether technique and direct wet smear technique.

The study demonstrated that the prevalence rate of intestinal coccidian in females (21.1%) was slightly higher than in males (18.2%).

The results showed that the rate of C. parvum (13.5%) in HIV/AIDS patients was higher than rate of I. belli (5.8%) in the same patients.

The study revealed that the prevalence of C. parvum among females (15.8%) was slightly higher than in males (12.1%) and the rate of I. belli was slightly higher in males (6.1%) than in females (5.3%).

The investigation revealed very high sensitivity (100%) for the ZN stain and chromotrope stain, while very low sensitivities (40% and 10%) for the formal-ether and wet smear respectively.
المقدمة

اجريت هذه الدراسة في المستشفيات والمراكز الصحية في ولاية الخرطوم. هدفت الدراسة لتقصي مدى انتشار طفيليات الكوكسديا وسط مرضى متلازمة نقص المناعة المكتسبة.

اظهرت الدراسة اصابة عشرة مرضى من اصل 52 تم فحصهم بطفيليات الكوكسديا وقد مثلوا نسبة اصابة 19.23%.

تم التعرف على طفيليات الكوكسديا باستخدام صبغة ZN والكروموتروب وتقنية تركيز الفورمالين الكحولي واستعمال المسحة الرطبة.

اظهرت الدراسة ان نسبة الاصابة بالكوكسديا المعوية في الاناث كانت 21.1% وهي اعلى بنسبة بسيطة عن اصابة الذكور 18.2%.

اظهرت الدراسة ان نسبة الاصابة B. parvum وسط مرضى متلازمة C. parvum كانت اكبر من نسبة الاصابة B. belli في نفس المرضى.

اظهرت الدراسة ان نسبة الاصابة B. parvum كانت اكبر في الاناث (15.8%) عنها في الذكور (12.1%) بينما الاصابة B. belli كانت اكبر بنسبة بسيطة في الذكور (6.1%) عنها في الاناث (5.3%).

اظهر التخصص حساسية عالية (100%) عند استعمال صبغتي ZN والكروموتروب بينما حساسية اقل قد رصدت مع تقنية تركيز الفورمالين الكحولي والمسحة الرطبة (40%, 10%) على التوالي.
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