

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

Acknowledgment

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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.

الخلاصة

اجريت هذه الدراسة في المستشفيات والمراكز الصحية في ولاية الخرطوم. هدفت الدراسة لتقصي مدي انتشار طفيليات الكوكسيديا وسط مرضي متلازمة نقص المناعة المكتسبة.

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

تم التعرف علي طفيليات الكوكسيديا باستخدام صبغة ZN والكروموتروب وتقنية تركيز الفورمالين الكحولي واستعمال المسحة الرطبة.

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

اظهرت الدراسة ان نسبة الاصابة ب C. parvum وسط مرضي متلازمة نقص المناعة المكتسب (13.5%) كانت اكبر من نسبة الاصابة ب ا. belli في نفس المرضي.

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

اظهر التقصي حساسية عالية (100%) عند استعمال صبغتي ZN و الكروموتروب بينما حساسية اقل قد رصدت مع تقنية تركيز الفورمالين الكحولي والمسحة الرطبة (40%, 10%) علي التوالي.

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