

Dedication

I dedicate this research to

My husband elhashimi and my kids
ahmed

And shahd

My mother eman and father alhag

My sisters and all my friend

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.

My gratitude is also extended to **Mr. Ali Alamin, Mr. Amgad Mr. Ahmad Galander,** and **Miss Tayseer** in the department of parasitology, faculty of medical laboratory Science, Sudan university for their help throughout the study.

I am also indebted to everyone who taught me and to all those who stood behind me and gave me kind, personal, close and distant support.

Abstract

The present study was carried out at Al-ribat University Hospital where serum samples were taken from 50 pregnant and 50 non pregnant women, 15-45 years old. The sera were examined for anti- *Toxoplasma* antibodies by the latex agglutination and ELISA tests. The overall rate of IgM determined by ELISA was 3% , 25% IgG and 26% by latex agglutination test .

The results showed that the highest prevalence was reported among the 41-45 years age group 50% when using latex agglutination test, 100% among the 36-40 years age group when using the ELISA IgG and 6.6% among the 31-35 age group when using ELISA IgM test.

Drinking milk was found to be of no significance in the transmission cycle. however, different rates were reported among those who consumed different types of meat.

Insignificant differences were reported between different trimesters in pregnant women.

Contacts with cats have been shown to be of great importance in the transmission cycle.

There was no correlation between the history of abortions and the occurrence of toxoplasmosis.

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمستشفى الرباط الجامعى حيث جمعت عينات
مصل من ٥٠ من النساء الحوامل و ٥٠ من النساء غير الحوامل

تراوحت أعمار النساء قيد الدراسة ما بين ١٥ - ٤٥ سنة . وذلك لتشخيص
الاصابة بداء القطط .

تم اختبار هذه العينات لمعرفة الأجسام المضادة لطفيل المقوسات
المعوية باختبار التلازن والاليزا .

كانت النسبة للأجسام المضادة الخاصة بالطفيل ٣ % بالاليزا للأجسام
و ٢٥ % بالاليزا للأجسام المضادة من الفصيلة IgM المضادة من الفصيلة
٦. % باختبار التلازن ٢, IgG .

أوضحت النتائج ان أعلى معدل لانتشار الطفيل قد تم تسجيله فى النساء
فى الفئة العمرية ٤١-٤٥ سنة ، حيث بلغت ٥٠ % باختبار التلازن .
و ٦.٦ % IgG ١٠٠ % فى الفئة العمرية ٣٦-٤٠ سنة باختبار الاليزا
IgM . للفئة العمرية ٣١-٣٥ سنة باختبار الاليزا .

أوضحت الدراسة ان تناول الحليب ليس له دور فى دورة انتقال الطفيل ،
بينما وجدت نسب متفاوتة عند الذين يتناولون انواعا مختلفة من اللحوم

لم تسجل الدراسة فروقات معنوية واضحة فى الاصابة بالطفيل وارتباطها
بمراحل الحمل المختلفة .

كذلك اوضحت الدراسة ان التعامل مع القطط له اهمية قصوى فى دورة
انتقال الطفيل . كما لم توجد علاقة واضحة بين حدوث الاجهاض والاصابة
بداء القطط

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