

الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

يُؤْتِي الْحِكْمَةَ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا وَمَا يَذَّكَّرُ إِلَّا أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ

صدق الله العظيم

البقرة: آية 269

Dedication

Happily, I would like to dedicate this simple attempt to:

My parents

Who learn me the first alphabetic

Spring of charity

To my mother

Spring of love

To my sister

To my teachers whom educate me letters

To my friends

Acknowledgement

My great full thanks to ALLAH who gave me health and power to finish this work.

I would like to thanks my supervisor Dr. Yousif Fadllalla for this stimulating suggestion, help , knowledge, experience and encouragement helped me in all time of study.

My teachers in Shendi University .

My friends Mohammed Abd Allah Elhusien, Abd elhi Kamal, Mohamed Khidier and all friends help me to complete my research.

I would to express my deeply thanks to all persons contributed with me and help me to complete this piece of work.

Abstract

The aim of study was to evaluate the prevalence of *H.pylori* among typhoid patients at Shendi teaching hospital. The study was conducted during the period from July 2014 to August 2014.

Serum samples collected and preserved at -20°C. By using ELISA technique the seroprevalence of anti- *Helicobacter pylori* IgG was determined in sera of 72 case subjects out of them there were 64 (88.8%) positive. Twenty control subject were used, 10 (50%) of them were positive to presence of anti *H. pylori* IgG. The subjects were grouped according to age and gender.

The study concluded that there was significant association between *H.pylori* and typhoid fever affected by age with no statistical difference in prevalence between smokers and non smoker also between coffee drinkers and non drinkers. The hypothesis for this association was that *H.pylori* may influence gastric acid secretion by urease enzyme and consequently increase susceptibility to *Salmonella* infection.

ملخص البحث

كان الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو تقييم انتشار الجرثومة الحلزونية البوابية في مرضي الحمي التيفية بمستشفى شندي التعليمي. اجريت الدراسة في الفترة من يوليو 2014 حتي اغسطس 2014 .

تم جمع العينات المصلية في 20°C وحفظت في حتي فحصت للكشف عن الانتشار المصلي لمستضد الجرثومة الحلزونية البوابية . بواسطة تقنية الاليزا تم الكشف عن وجود مستضد الجرثومة الحلزونية البوابية في مصل 72 من الاشخاص تحت الدراسة و 20 من الاشخاص لضبط الدراسة , 88.8% من الاشخاص تحت الدراسة (64 من 72) و 50% من الاشخاص لضبط الدراسة (10 من 20) كانت نتائجهم ايجابية للفحص.

خلاصة الدراسة ان هنالك ترافق ما بين الجرثومة الحلزونية البوابية والحمي التيفية كما ان الانتشار المصلي لها يتأثر بعامل العمر كما انه احصائيا لم يوجد فرق بين الانتشار المصلي لها في المدخنين وغير المدخنين او شارب القهوة ومن لا يشربونها.

الفرضية التي وضعت لتفسير هذا الترافق انه قد تؤثر البكتريا الحلزونية البوابية علي الافرازات المعدية الحمضية بواسطة انزيم اليورياز مما يتبعه زيادة القابلية للاصابة بالسالمونيلا.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviate	Meaning
μm	Micrometer
CO_2	carbon dioxide
pH	Positive hydrogen ion concentration
NaNO_2	Sodium nitrite
Mg/dl	Milligram per deciliter
g/dl	Gram per deciliter
A_w	Water activity