

الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

(قَالَ لَهُ مُوسَىٰ هَلْ أَتَّبِعُكَ عَلَىٰ أَن تُعَلِّمَنِ مِمَّا عُلِّمْتَ رُشْدًا)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الكهف الآية 66

Dedication

To:

My parents

My husband

Soul of my brother Aymen

Brothers , sister and my daughter

Acknowledgment

Firstly thanks were due to **AIMIGHTY ALLAH** for giving me the strength and health to complete this work.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to my supervisor Dr. Yousif Fadlallah Hamad Elnil for his support, encouragement and advice all over this study.

I would also like to thank all the employees at Khartoum Teaching Hospital Blood Bank and the Department of Virology. Also my thanks and appreciations were due to all the teachers at the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research at the Sudan University of Science and Technology.

Finally, all thanks and appreciations were due to all who stood beside me and gave me advice and guidance during my studies and I ask GOD to be good when they think in me.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of syphilis among blood donors in Khartoum Teaching Hospital. A total of 150 blood donors were screened to detect the presence of specific antibodies against *Treponema pallidum* by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) according to standard test kit protocol. All donors are males with ages ranging from 15-60 years with mean (29.4) most of them between 15-30 years.

Nine (6%) of the donors had serological evidence of syphilis (seropositive), eight (5.3%) of the seropositives were married and one (0.7%) was a single and the differences in the prevalence of syphilis between married and single donors are significant ($P < 0.05$). The seroprevalence differs with age and there was significant ($p < 0.05$) higher prevalence was observed among the age group of 31-45 years old.

More research work is required for screening of this disease to determine the magnitude of this disease among blood donors.

الخلاصة

تم اجراء هذه الدراسة هو تحديد مدى انتشار الزهري بين المتبرعين بالدم في مستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي في الفترة ما بين ابريل إلى سبتمبر 2012 .

تم فحص ما مجموعه 150 من المتبرعين بالدم للكشف عن وجود الأجسام المضادة ضد *Treponema pallidum* بواسطة فحص الانزيم المناعي المرتبط (ELISA) وفقا لمعيار بروتوكول الاختبار. جميع المتبرعين هم من الذكور تراوحت أعمارهم ما بين 15 إلى 60 سنة وبمتوسط (29.4) معظمهم بين 15-30 عاما.

وجدت الاجسام المضادة للزهري عند تسعة (6%) من المتبرعين ، ثمانية (5.3%) من التسعة هم من المتزوجين وواحد فقط (0.7%) هو من غير المتزوجين والاختلاف في مدى انتشار الزهري بين المتبرعين المتزوجين وغير المتزوجين ذو دلالة احصائية ($p < 0.05$). اظهرت هذه الدراسة ان انتشار الزهري يختلف مع اختلاف الفئة العمرية، وقد وجد ان اعلى نسبة اصابة بالمرض بين المتبرعين كان بين الفئة العمرية من 31-45 وهذا الاختلاف ذو دلالة إحصائية ($p < 0.05$).

ولهذا يطلب مزيد من البحث للكشف عن هذا المرض لتحديد حجم هذا المرض بين المتبرعين بالدم.

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