# الاستهلال

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قال تعالى:

وَمَا يَسْتَوِي الْبَحْرَانِ هَـذَا عَذْبٌ فُرَاتٌ سَائِغٌ شَرَابُهُ وَهَـذَا مِلْحٌ أَجَاجٌ وَمِن كُلِّ تَأْكُلُونَ لَحْمًا طَرِيًّا وَتَسْتَخْرِجُونَ حِلْيَةً تَلْبَسُونَهَا وَتَرْى الْفُلْكَ فِيهِ مَوَاخِرَ لِتَبْتَغُوا مِن فَصْلِهِ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾

صدق الله العظيم سورة فاطر الآية 12

# Dedication

To my parents

To my brothers and sister

Khalid

#### Acknowledgment

First and foremost I should greatly thank the Almighty Allah for giving me the strength, patience, and confidence to finish this work.

I would like to express may deep thanks and appreciation to my supervisor Prof. . Mohamed tag eldin Ibrahim for his great help, support and guidance.

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My sincere appreciation to my friends, colleagues and for everyone who contributed to complete this work.

With sincere appreciation

Khalid

#### **Abstract**

This study was carried out in Elmurada market for fishes (Omdurman locality) during the period January to April 2017. todetermine the total bacteria counts and detection of salmonella in the river Nile fish wastes. On total 60 Samples were taken from three (organs 45{skin15, gill 15, and intestine15}) of Nile fish (Heterotisniloticus, tilapia nilotica, Gymnarchusniloticus, Synodontisschall, Hydrocynusvittatus).and from (workers15 {hands 3, utensils 3, cutting board 3, wipe 3, and table surfaces 3)). The results clearly showed that there are no significant different between the bacterial counts in all samples also salmonella occurrence in all fish spp and workers, the highest percentageof salmonella were in Heterotisniloticus and Gymnarchusniloticus while the lowest percentage of salmonella were in Hydrocynusvittatusfishes. In workers the highest percentage of salmonella was in utensils, wipes, table surfaces), while the lowest percentage was in hands and cutting boards). Finally To control of salmonella, two methods were carried out in this study to know the effect and evaluate the efficacy of the physical and chemical methods. Results of physical method showed that disappearance cells of salmonellaon high temperature (90 °C), In Chemical method, Salmonella cells absence after immersed in NACL salt.

#### ملخص الدراسة

أجريت الدراسه في الفترة مابين يناير الى ابريل 2017 بغرض التعرف على العدد الكلى للباكترياوالكشف عن وجود السالمونيلا في بعض اسماك نهر النيل ومخلفاتها بسوق المورده في محلية امدرمان,حيث تم اخذ 60 عينه كانتمن (الجلد 15,الزاعنف15 ,والاحشاء15)) . لاسماك النوق,البلطي,القرقور,الوير,والكاس. كما تم ايضا اخذ عينات من (العمال الذين يقومون بعملية تخليص الاسماك من المخلفات تضمنت 15 عينه فكانت من (الايادي 3,السكاكين 3 ,المناشف 3 , خشبة النقطيع 3 , واسطح الطاولات 3 )) . هدفت الدراسه ايضا معرفة اثر وتقييم كفاءة المعامله الحراريه والكيميائيه في التحكم والسيطره على وجود السالمونيلاوبعد الفحص والتحقيق اظهرت النتائج البحثيهعدم وجود فروقات معنويه بين الاعداد الكلية للباكتريا في كل العينات المأخوذه. كما كانظهور السالمونيلا في كل العينات التي المأخوذه. كما كانظهور السالمونيلا في كل العينات التي المائونيلا في كل العينات التي المائونيلا في كل العينات المؤينيلا المناشف واسطح الطاولات )هي الاعلى من كل العينات التي الجريت في هذه كل العينات التي الجريت في هذه حيث وجود السالمونيلا بينما (الايادي وخشبة النقطيع) هي الادني. اما نتائج المعاملات التي اجريت في هذه الدراسه للسيطره و التحكم على السالمونيلا فكانت النتيجه ايضا عدم ظهور السالمونيلا المغموره في درجة حرارة 90 درجه مئويه. اماالمعامله الكيمائيه فكانت النتيجه ايضا عدم ظهور السالمونيلا المغموره في ملح كلوريد الصوديوم مما يدلل على القدرة الضعيفه لخلايا السالمونيلا في تحمل تركيز الملح.

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