

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

إِنَّا عَرَضْنَا الْأَمَانَةَ عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ  
وَالْجِبَالِ فَأَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَحْمِلْنَهَا وَأَشْفَقْنَ مِنْهَا  
وَحَمَلَهَا الْإِنْسَانُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ ظَلُومًا جَهُولًا

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الأحزاب الآية 72

## **Dedication**

To who taught me how to be an available member in the  
community

My father

To who gives me the love and security

My mother

To my husband and kids

To dear brother and to the sister who was not born by my  
mother      Mayada Mahgoub

## **Acknowledgment**

First of all my thanks were due to ALMIGHTY ALLAH, the beneficent and merciful for giving me the strength and health complete to this work.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Dr. **Wafa Ibrahim Elhag**, and faithfully thanks to my dear friends to those who helped me to complete this research to all my colleagues in Sudan University of Science and Technology.

I dedicate this simple work with my love and best wishes make it possible and visible.

Also I want to thank all the staff members of blood bank Omdurman Teaching Hospital .

## **Abstract**

This is descriptive cross sectional study, which was conducted to detect Frequencies of hepatitis B Surface antigen (HbsAg) and anti Syphilis antibodies (IgG) among blood donors attending Omdorman Teaching Hospital in the period from April to June 2012.

Two hundred and eighty five blood donors were investigated, serum specimens were collected and investigated by 4<sup>th</sup> generation ELISA, all examined donor were males and their ages were in the range from (15-64) years with a mean of 29 years.

Among them hepatitis B virus surface antigen was detected among 29 (10.2%), while Syphilis antibodies were detected among 26(9.1%) and 12 (4%) were positive for both.

Statistical analysis showed significant correlation between the presence of HBsAg and syphilis antibodies (P.value 0.000) among the investigated population.

## النتائج

هذه دراسة وصفية عرضية أجريت لمعرفة نسبة تكرار المستضد السطحي لالتهاب الكبد الوبائي (ب) والأجسام المضادة للزهري وسط المتبرعين بالدم بمستشفى امدرمان التعليمي. في الفترة من أبريل إلى يونيو 2012.

مائتان وخمسة وثمانون متبرعا بالدم تم فحصهم بعد اخذ عينة بلازما باستخدام تقنية الاليزا. كل المتبرعين الذين تم فحصهم من الذكور. اعمارهم في المدي بين 15-64 سنة بوسط حسابي 29 سنة.

بعد اجراء الفحوصات المشار اليها اعلاه وجد ان تكرار مستضد فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي السطحي (ب) منتشر بين 29 (10.2%) والأجسام المضادة للزهري وسط 26 (9.1%) من المتبرعين ووجد ايضا ان 12 (4%) من المتبرعين يحملون الاثنين معا.

التحليل الاحصائي اظهر وجود علاقه قويه بين التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ب) و الأجسام المضادة للزهري بالفيروس (P.value. 0.00).

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