

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ تَعَالَى (وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِّنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الإسراء الآية (85)

DEDICATION

Every challenging work need self-efforts as well as guidance of older especially those who were very close to our heart.

My humble effort I dedicate To ; The greatest love in my life, the woman whom I loved and give me the strength, well and support all the time.....dearest mother

To my father.

To my brother.

To my teachers.

To my friends.

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ABSTRACT

Helicobacter pylori (*H.pylori*) infection is responsible for several gastric disease especially major ulcers in the stomach and small intestine, acknowledged to contribute to the majority of gastric carcinoma cases worldwide. This study was conducted at Tasabih Medical Complex in Khartoum State Sudan during the period from March to October 2019, aimed to detect *H.pylori* among southern Sudan refugees. A total of 200 Patients of southern Sudan refugees, were involved in this study, Blood and stool sample were collected and tested by deferent methods using Immunochromatography test for the detection of (Antigen and Antibody), Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA) IgG and IgM and urea breath test (UBT). The data was analyzed by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Out of 200 samples were collected from Southern Sudan refugees their age ranged from 1-80years old, with mean of (36.9 ±16.9 SD). Out of 200 sample 107(53.5%),123(61.5%),102(51%), 116(58%) and105(52.2%) samples were found positive for *Helicobacter pylori* using UBT,ICT antigen, ICT antibody, ELISA IgG and ELISA IgM respectively. The present study revealed that there was no statistically significant association between the frequency of *H. pylori* infection and age and gender by using UBT (*p value* =0.4 and 0.13) respectively. Comparing the infection in newly coming refugees and old resident refugees, it was found that newly coming positively infected were 81/120(67.5%) while old were 26/80 (32.5%) by UBT (*p value* =0.00). It was found that refugees who are drink service water 41(80.5%) are more susceptible to infection by *H.pylori* than other sources by using UBT (*p value* =0.00). Compaired between three methods which found that UBT is more sensitive and specific than other methods.

المستخلص

عدوى الملوية البوابية هي المسؤولة عن العديد من أمراض المعدة وخاصة القرحة الرئيسية في المعدة والأمعاء الدقيقة و ايضا مسؤله عالميا عن سرطان الامعاء بصوره كبيره .

تمت هذه الدراسة في مجمع تسابيح الطبي بولاية الخرطوم. بين مارس وأكتوبر 2019 في اللاجئيين من جنوب السودان.

تم اختبار 200 عينه من كل الجنسين في اللاجئيين من جنوب السودان. وتم جمع و اختبار عينة الدم والبراز بطرق مختلفة باستخدام اختبار التصوير المناعي (الجسم الغريب والجسم المضاد) ، وجهاز كشف الاجسام المضاده بواسطه الانزيم المرتبط و عن طريق استخدام اختبار التنفس اليوريا. تحليل النتائج بواسطه برنامج التحليل الإحصائي (اس بي اس اس).

من اصل 200 عينه وجد ان 107 (53.5%)، 123 (61.5%)، 102 (51%)، 116 (58%) و 105 (52.5%) عينه ايجابية الفحص لعدوي الملوية البوابية عن طريق استخدام اختبار التنفس اليوريا، اختبار التصوير المناعي (الجسم المضاد والجسم الغريب) و اختبار التصوير المناعي (الجسم المضاد والجسم الغريب) علي التوالي.

مدي عمر اللاجئيين من جنوب السودان من 1-80 سنه والمتوسط (36.9 و الانحراف المعياري ± 16.9). ليست هنالك اهمية احصائية بين إنتشار الملوية البوابية والعمر و الجنس معا عن طريق استخدام التنفس اليوريا (القيمه الاحتماليه = 0.4 و = 0.13) علي التوالي.

مقارنة بين اللاجئيين الجدد و اللاجئيين القدماء وجد ان ايجابية الملوية البوابية عند اللاجئيين الجدد 81/120 (67.5%) و ايجابية الملوية البوابية عند اللاجئيين القدماء 26/80 (43.5%) عن طريق استخدام اختبار التنفس اليوريا(القيمه الاحتماليه = 0.00).

وجد ان اللاجئيين الذين يشربون المياه الغيرصالحة للشرب 41 (80.5%) اكثر عرضة للإصابة ب عدوى الملوية البوابية من باقي المصادر عن طريق استخدام اختبار التنفس اليوريا (القيمه الاحتماليه = 0.00). استخدام اختبار التنفس اليوريا اكثر حساسيه و خصوصيه من الطرق الاخرى.

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List of Abbreviations

Co ₂	Carbon Dioxide
ELISA	Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay
ICT	Immunochromatagraphy Test
NSADs	Non steroid inflammatory drugs
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PPI	Proton Pump Inhibitor
rRNA	Ribionucleic acid
RUT	Rapid urease test
SAT	Stool Antigen test
SPSS	Statistical package for social sciences
UBT	Urea breath test