بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :

{قَالُواْ سُبْحَانَكَ لاَ عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلاَّ مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ }

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية 32

Dedication

To my lovely mother

To my great father

God's mercy upon

To my family

To my friends

Acknowledgement

I would firstly like to thank Allah for giving me Knowledge, patience and support to complete this work.

Iam deeply indebted to my supervisor Dr. Humodi Ahmed Saeed who deserves the credit for this work. I would like to thank all my friends for their encouragement and support during the preparation of this dissertation.

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Abstract

This study was carried out in the period from May 2007 - March 2008 to detect the presence of *Klebsiella oxytoca* in patients suffering from pneumonia. Forty six sputum specimens were collected from patients attending Albangadid Hospital, .Alshab Hospital, and National Health Laboratory

.Bacterial DNA was extracted from each sputum specimen by phenol chloroform

.Real Time PCR technique was adopted to detect the presence of *Klebsiella oxytoca*

.The result revealed that only three (6.5%) specimens were positive

The study concluded that the Real-time PCR has emerged as a valuable tool for the rapid testing of various biological specimens and body fluids for the presence of

.micro organism

أجريت هذه الدراسة في الفترة ما بين مايو 2007 إلى مارس 2008 لتحديد وجود بكتريا الكلبسيلة الاوكسيتوكسية فى مرضى الالتهاب الرئوى تم جمع ست واربعون عينه قشع من مرضى مستشفى البان جديد التعليمي , مستشفى الشعب التعليمي والمعمل الا قومى الصحى . تم استخلاص الحمض النووي لكل عينة قشع باستخدام طريقة الفينول كلوروفورم ثم استخدمت تقنية تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمنى لتحديد بكتريا الكلبسيلة الاوكسيتوكة. أظهرت النتائج أن (6,5%) من العينات كانت نتيجتها ايجابية . خلصت الدراسة الى ان تقنية تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمنى برز كآدة قيمة للاختبار السريع للعينات البيولوجية المختلفة وسوائل الجسم لوجود الكائن الحى المجهرى .

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