

الآية



قال تعالى :

فَبَدَأَ بِأَوْعِيَّتِهِمْ قَبْلَ وِعَاءِ أَخِيهِ ثُمَّ اسْتَخْرَجَهَا مِنْ وِعَاءِ أَخِيهِ كَذَبًا
لِيُفْسِدَ مَا كَانَ لِيَأْخُذَ أَخَاهُ فِي بَيْنِ الْمَلِكِ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ نَرْفَعُ دَرَجَاتٍ مَن
نَّشَاءُ وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ

(الآية (76) سورة يوسف)

Dedication

To our parents, who gave every things to become person whom we
aretoday

To our respectful brothers and sisters whom always love and
support us

To our friends and colleagues for their care, support and advices

Acknowledgements

Firstly, thank to Almighty Allah who gave us the health and power to carry out this research.

Thanks and appreciation to our supervisor, Prof. Humodi Ahmed Saeed, for his constructive guidance and supervision. Our thanks extended to all staff Microbiology Department staff specially Mr. Omer Ibrahim for their technical help.

A lot of thanks to our family and colleagues in the university for their support.

Finally our thanks and appreciation to all patients whom participate in this research, with the best wishes for them to be well and good as soon as possible.

Abstract

This study aimed to isolate and identify *Streptococcus pyogenes* in patients with sore throat. Fifty throat swabs were collected from patients with sore throat attended Ear, Nose and Throat(ENT) hospital in Khartoum in period between January and April 2014. The swabs were cultured on blood agar with bacitracin disc, incubated aerobically with 5-10% carbon dioxide at 37°C overnight. The isolated organisms were identified by their sensitivity to bacitracin disc, Gram's stain and biochemical tests.

26 (52%) swabs were collected from females and 24 (48%) swabs were collected from males. All the 50 throat swabs cultured on blood agar with bacitracin disc, showed significant growth (100%). Only 3 (6%) *Streptococcus pyogenes* were identified from the swabs.

Further research is required to validate the actual percentage of *Streptococcus pyogenes* from patients with sore throat.

مستخلص الأطروحة

هدفت الدراسة الدالغزل والتعرف على المكورات السبحية القيفية من المرضى المصابين التهاب الحلق. 50 مسحة حلقيه جمعت من مرضى بمستشفى الخرطوم للأنف والأذن و الحنجره في الفتره ما بين يناير و ابريل 2014. كل المسحات زرعت في وسط اجار الدم مع قرص الباسيتراسين وحضنت هوائياً في وجود 5-10% غاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون لمدة يوم. تم العزل والتعرف على البكتيريا بواسطة حساسيتها لقرص الباسيتراسين، صبغة جرام والاختبارات الكيموحيوية. 26 (52%) مسحة حلق جمعت من إناث و 24 (48%) جمعت من ذكور. كل العينات المزروعة 50 عينه زرعت (100%) أظهرت نمواً بكتيرياً ملحوظاً. تم العزل والتعرف على مجموع 3 (6%) فقط من بكتيريا المكورات السبحية القيفية.

وجد ان ان المكورات السبحية القيفية تسبب 6% من التهابات الحلق. المزيد من البحوث مطلوبه للحصول على النسبة الحقيقية للمكورات السبحية القيفية عند المرضى المصابين بالتهاب الحلق.

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