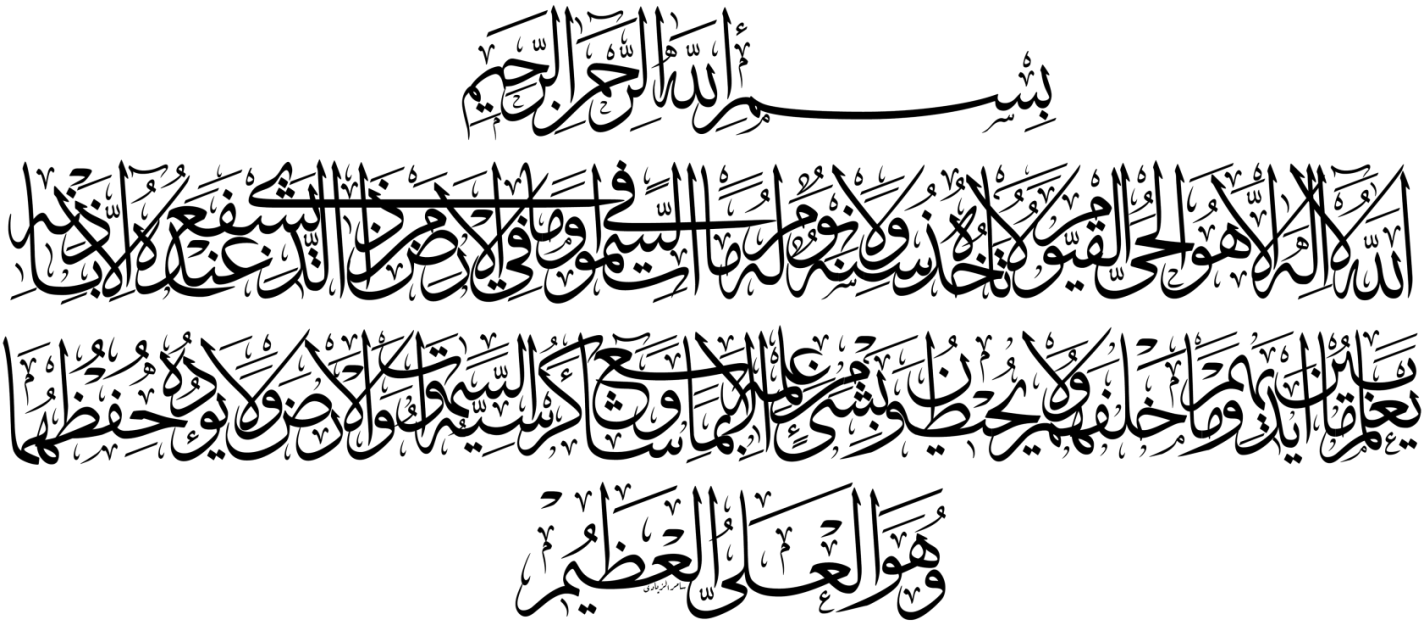
الآية



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Dedication

To our lovely parents

Who haven’t spared me any time and efforts to encourage us, help us and with their fruitful advice, I pray to Allah to enable us to repay them for their kind act

To our brothers and sisters

who always hope to see us the best in collage

T o all our teachers

the beacons of the way, who enlighten it and who stands with us step by step

To all our colleagues and friends

who are too numerous to mention by name, who advised, supported and encouraged us

With respect and appreciation

Acknowledgment

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Abstract

This cross sectional study was conducted in Abu-Naama area in Sinnar State during the period of November 2013 to February 2014. The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiological and clinical correlation of malaria- intestinal helminthes co-infection.

One hundred subjects were included in this study (age between 2 months and 70 years old), males were 44% while females were 56%. One hundred stool and one hundred blood samples were taken from subjects. Parasitological data were obtained and recorded. The hundred stool samples were examined to detect intestinal helminthes eggs by using wet preparation and formal ether concentration technique (FECT). Out of 100 stool specimens, 7 (7%), 15 (15%) were founded positive respectively. FECT was also used to determine intensity, out of 15 positive samples, 3(20%) samples were presented as few infections, 2 (13%) as moderate, while 10 (67%) stool samples were presented as severe infections.

Malaria infection was determined by detection of *Plasmoduim* spp in stained thick and thin blood films, seventy three (73%) of the study subjects were found to be harboring *P.falciparum* parasite.

When results were analyzed, the study indicates that there is no correlation between malaria and intestinal helminthes infection.

مستخلص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة المستعرضة في منطقة أبو نعامة، ولاية سنار خلال الفترة من نوفمبر 2013 وحتى فبراير 2014.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد العلاقة الوبائية و الإكلينيكية للإصابة المشتركة بالملاريا والديدان المعوية.

تضمنت الدراسة 100 شخص (أعمارهم بين شهرين إلى 70 عاماً). كانت نسبة الذكور% 44 و نسبة الإناث %56. أخذت 100 عينة براز و 100 عينة دم من الأشخاص الخاضعين لهذه الدراسة، تم الحصول على البيانات الطفيلية و تسجيلها، تم فحص عينات البراز للكشف عن بيوض الديدان المعوية باستخدام التحضير الرطب و تقنية الترسيب.

من 100 عينة براز 7 (7%) كانت إيجابية بطريقة التحضير الرطب، و15 (15%) كانت إيجابية بطريقة الترسيب، تم أيضاً استخدام طريقة الترسيب لتحديد شدة الإصابة، من بين 15 عينة إيجابية، 3(20 %) أظهرت إصابات خفيفة، 2 (13%) أظهرت إصابات متوسطة، بينما 10 (67%) من العينات الايجابية أظهرت إصابات شديدة.

تم الكشف عن إصابات الملاريا عن طريق المسحة المصبوغة الثقيلة و الخفيفة، 73 (73%) أظهرت نتائج إيجابية.

وعند تحليل النتائج أظهرت الدراسة أنه لا توجد علاقة وبائية و إكلينيكية للإصابة المشتركة بالملاريا والديدان المعوية.

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