

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا^ط إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم
سورة البقرة الآية 32

Dedication

To the candle which burns to enlighten the life

My mother Souad Hamad

To the one whom I live for making his dream becomes true

My father

To whom encouraged me

My brothers

Ashraf and Akram

My sisters

Rehab and Randa

My friends

To those who have made it possible my teachers

To any person who supported me till I reach this stage

To every person hopes to see me successful

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Abstract

This study was done in Khartoum State during the period of August 2013 to May 2014 to detect Anti-HCV among schistosomic basic school children.

Urine and stool analysis were collected to detect the eggs of *Schistosoma spp*, blood samples were also collected, to separate sera which stored at – 20 °C until IgG antibodies were detected by ELISA. The results revealed that 80(95.2%) were *Schistosoma haematobium* infected patients, and 4(4.8%) were *Schistosoma mansoni* patients. fewer 4(4.8%) children infected with *S. haematobium* showed anti-HCV antibodies while no Anti-HCV antibodies were detected in children infected with *S. mansoni*. Statistically, there was no significant difference between the *Schistosoma* infection and HCV ($P > 0.05$).

المستخلص

أُجريت هذه الدراسة بولاية الخرطوم في الفترة بين شهر أغسطس 2013 وحتى شهر مايو 2014م للكشف عن وجود أجسام مضادة لفيروس التهاب الكبد C في أطفال المدارس الأساسية المصابين بالبلهارسيا.

جُمعت عينات البول والفسحة للكشف عن وجود بيضة البلهارسيا، وأيضاً جُمعت عينات الدم وتم فصل مصل الدم وحفظت بدرجة حرارة -20 درجة مئوية حتى فُحصت للكشف عن وجود الأجسام المضادة لالتهاب الكبد الفيروسي C بواسطة تقنيه الإليزا. وقد أظهرت النتائج أن 80(95.2%) كانوا مصابين بالبلهارسيا البولية و 4(4.8%) كانوا مصابين بالبلهارسيا المعوية.

4(4.8%) من الأشخاص المصابين بالبلهارسيا البولية كانت لديهم أجسام مضادة لالتهاب الكبد الفيروسي C ولم توجد لدى الأشخاص المصابين بالبلهارسيا المعوية. إحصائياً، لم يكن هنالك أي علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين البلهارسيا والتهاب الكبد الفيروسي ج ($P > 0.05$).

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