



قال تعالى:

﴿ مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أَنشَىٰ وَهُوَ
مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهٗ حَيَاةً طَيِّبَةً وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ
بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النحل

الآية (٩٧)

Dedication

*To my honorable parents, and my
beloved brother and sisters, to my
dear teachers and my best friends.*

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First of all, my thanks to ALMIGHTY ALLAH for giving me help and power to do this study.

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ABSTRACT

This is a qualitative, descriptive, cross-sectional, hospital based study. It was conducted among women with recurrent abortion attending Saudi Hospital and Ibrahim Malik Teaching Hospital in Khartoum state, during the period from March to June 2014.

A total of 89 women were included in this study (n=89). Fifty eight (n=58) subjects were women with recurrent abortion attending the emergency unit for spontaneous vaginal bleeding and diagnosed as abortion. The remaining thirty one (n=31) subjects were apparently healthy pregnant women with no history of abortion as control group. The age of all subjects ranged from 20-40 years.

Personal and clinical data were collected by questionnaire after a verbal consent, serum samples were collected, tested for CMV IgM by a capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

The results obtained showed that one (1.7%) out of 58 women with recurrent abortion were CMV IgM positive, 57 (88.3%) were CMV negative. All the control group (31) were negative CMV IgM.

The study showed no association between congenital abnormalities, education level, or occupation and CMV infection ($P > 0.05$).

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة الكمية، الوصفية، المستعرضة، على نساء يعانين من الإجهاض المتكرر في مستشفى السعودي ومستشفى ابراهيم مالك التعليمي بولاية الخرطوم ، خلال الفترة من مارس إلى يونيو 2014.

شملت هذه الدراسة تسع وثمانون امرأة (89). ثمان وخمسون منهن كن يعانين الإجهاض المتكرر جئن إلى وحدة الطوارئ بنزيف مهلي مفاجئ وشخصت حالتهم كإجهاض. البقية كن إحدى وثلاثون (31) امرأة سليماً ظاهرياً لم يسبق لهن الإجهاض أدرجوا كمجموعة ضابطة للإختبار. أعمار كل المشاركات تراوحت بين 20-40 سنة.

تم جمع المعلومات الشخصية والطبية عن طريق الاستبيان بعد موافقتهم الشفوية ومن ثم أخذت العينات وفحصت من وجود القلوبولين المناعي من النوع M لفيروس مضخم الخلايا بواسطة اختبار الـروز المناعي الإنزيمي.

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن واحدة (1.7%) من أصل 58 أعطت نتيجة إيجابية لفيروس مضخم الخلايا وأن 57 (88.3%) أعطوا نتيجة سلبية، والعينات الضابطة (31) كلها أعطت نتيجة سالبة.

هذه الدراسة أظهرت انه لا توجد علاقة بين التشوهات الخلوية، المستوى التعليمي، أو العمل بالإصابة بـفيروس مضخم للخلايا (القيمة الاحتمالية أكبر من 0.05).

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ABBREVIATIONS

Ab	Absorbance
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CID	Cytomegalic inclusion disease
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
COC	Cut off calibrator
COV	Cut off value
CNS	Central nerves value
CPE	Cytopathic effect
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunology
HCMV	Human cytomegalovirus
HCMV-5	Human cytomegalovirus-5
HCMV-6	Human cytomegalovirus-6
HCMV-7	Human cytomegalovirus-7
HSV	Herpes simplex virus
IgG	Immunoglobulin class G
IgM	Immunoglobulin class M
MNC	Mean absorbance of negative control
NC	Negative control
OD	Optical density
PC	Positive control
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction

RNA	Ribonucleic acid
SPSS	Statistical product and service solution
TORCH	Toxoplasma, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes