

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :

هَلْ أَتَى عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ حِينٌ مِّنَ الدَّهْرِ لَمْ يَكُنْ شَيْئًا مَّذْكُورًا ﴿١﴾ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَا
الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ أَمْشَاجٍ نَّبْتَلِيهِ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّا هَدَيْنَاهُ السَّبِيلَ
إِمَّا شَاكِرًا وَإِمَّا كَفُورًا ﴿٣﴾ إِنَّا أَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ سَكَابِلَ وَأَغْلَالًا وَسَعِيرًا
﴿٤﴾ إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ يَشْرَبُونَ مِنْ كَأْسٍ كَانَ مِزَاجُهَا كَافُورًا ﴿٥﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الإنسان الآيات 1-5

Dedication

*To my mother Fayza, my father Kamal Eldein, my brothers
Mohammed, Monzer, Alsafa, Modar and to my little sister Rowa*

For their grate support in my journey of life

With respect and love I dedicate this work

To all my teachers at SUST,

College of Medical Laboratory science

& to my colleagues &

Friends El Haj, Waleed, Fisal, Karar, Mohammed

Hopping to cast your admiration and

Pleasure...

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly I thank ALMIGHTY ALLAH for his bless of Life and creation

More great thanks to my supervisor Dr. Yusif Fadlalla for his close supervisions, valuable advices and stimulating suggestion

I would like to express unlimited thanks to Medical staff of Abo Anga Hospital for their help during sample collection

Great thanks to Research Lab staff at SUST for great help to do this work, thanks are also extended to my colleague Salma M. Khalifa for here assistance

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to detect the co-infection of TB patients with HIV in Khartoum state.

The study was carried out in Abo Anga hospital during the period from March to September 2014. Enzyme Linked Immune Sorbent Assay (ELISA) was used to detect antibodies of HIV 1+2 in the TB patients serum. Out of 90 TB patients enrolled in this study, 74 were male (82%) and 16 were female (18%). It was found 13 (14%) were HIV seropositive that out 8 (62%) of them were male and 5 (38%) were female. The most age group affected was 20 to 30 years and the duration of TB treatments showed no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on HIV infection. This study concluded that there is moderate percentage of HIV seropositive among TB patients. Further studies are required for validation.

المستخلص

هدف هذه الدراسة كان الكشف عن العدوى المشتركة بين فيروس نقص المناعة المكتسبة و مرض الدرن .

هذه دراسة تحليله مقطعية عرضيه انيه اجريت في الفتره من مارس الى سبتمبر 2014 في مستشفى ابوعنجه استندت على المرضى من العيادات و استخدم الانزيم المناعى المرتبط لاكتشاف الاجسام المضادة لفيروس نقص المناعة المكتسب 2+1 في مرضى الدرن كان العدد الكلى 90 مريض بالدرن شملتهم هذه الدراسة و تم تصنيفهم حسب الجنس الى 74 ذكور (82%) و 16 إناث (18%) و جد منهم 13(14%) موجبة لفيروس نقص المناعة المكتسبة و حيث كانت المجموعة العمرية الاكثر تأثرا هى من 20-30 سنة , وجد ان لا علاقة بين العدوى بالفيروس و علاج الدرن (القيمة الاحتمالية أكثر من 0.05) خلصت الدراسة الى ان معدل الاصابة بفيروس نقص المناعة المكتسبة عند مرضي السل متوسط الانتشار وان مزيد من الدراسات مطلوبة للتحقق من صحة نتائج هذه الدراسة.

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