الآيـــــــة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى:

يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ۚ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة المجادلة الآية (11)

Dedication

To my parents for supporting me and guiding me till I reach this stage

To my lovelysister & brothers

To my best friends who encouraged me

To my teachers who have made it possible

To every person hope to see me successful

To the people whom I love and they believe in me

Acknowledgement

Firstly all thanks to **ALMIGHTY ALLAH** for blessing my life.

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Abstract

This study was done in Zinam Specialist Hospital in Kharoum City during the period of February to May 2015 to detect Anti-HCV among patients with diabetes type2.

90 Blood samples were collected, separate sera which stored at −20℃ until IgG antibodies were detected by ELISA. The results revealed that 5/90 (5.5%) of diabetic patients showed anti-HCV antibodies within age group 45-55 years. Two of these positive patients were females and three were males.Statistically, there was no significant difference between the smoker (1.1%) and nonsmoker (4.4%)*P* value (0.453), also there was no statistical difference between these with family history of diabetes 4 (4.4%) and those with no history 1(1.1%) *P* value (0.258).

These results needs further study to validate them.

المستخلص

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمستشفى زينام التخصصي بولاية الخرطوم في الفترة بين شهر فبراير حتى شهر مايو 2015م للكشف عن وجود أجسام مضادة لفيروس التهاب الكبد (ج) عند المرضى المصابين بالسكري النوع الثاني.

جمعت عينات الدم وتم فصل مصل الدم وحفظه بدرجة حرارة -20 درجة مئوية حتى فحصت للكشف عن وجود الآجسام المضادة لالتهاب الكبد الفيروسي (ج) بواسطة تقنية الإليزا. وقد اظهرت النتائج ان 5 (5.5%) من مرضى السكري كانت لديهم اجسام مضادة لإلتهاب الكبد الفيروسي ج في الفئة العمريه بين 45-55 سنة, اثنان من المرضى من الاناث وثلاثه منالذكور.

إحصائيا, لم يكن هناك اي علاقه ذات دلالة احصائية بين المدخنين1 (1.1%) وغير المدخنين 4 (4.4%)وايضا لم يكن هناك علاقه ذات دلالة احصائية بين من لديهم تاريخ مرض السكري الوراثي(4 مرضى (4.4%) والذين لم يكن لديهم تاريخ لمرض السكري الوراثي (1.1%)

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