

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الآية

﴿وَعَنَتِ الْوُجُوهُ لِلْحَيِّ الْقَيُّومِ وَقَدْ خَابَ مَنْ حَمَلَ ظُلْمًا﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة طه : الآية (111)

DEDICATION

To my parents, brothers, friends and Sheikh Eakrema Rabea

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks to Almighty ALLAH from the start to the end

And pray for Prophet Mohammed peace be upon him.

My thanks to my supervisor, **Prof. Humodi Ahmed Saeed**, for his constructive guidance and supervision.

Thanks to microbiology department Sudan University of Science and Technology.

A lot of thanks to my colleagues Sufian Kamel.

Last my thanks to all participants those participated in this study.

ABSTRACT

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) is a globally prevalent pathogen and a leading cause of death and morbidity. The objective of this study was to detect HCV among Health Care Workers (HCW) in Khartoum State. The study conducted during period from February to May, 2015.

Ninety HCW were enrolled. The workers including laboratory technicians, physicians and nurses. The samples were collected from Omdurman Teaching Hospital, AL-Naow Teaching Hospital, AL-Dosogi Specialized Hospital, Khartoum Teaching Hospital, Dar-ELelage Hospital and Omdurman Military Hospital. 5 ml venous bloods were collected from each personnel. Serum was obtained by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 5 min. The sera were investigated to detect anti-HCV antibodies by using Enzyme Linked Immune Sorbent Assay (ELISA) technique.

The seroprevalence of HCV was zero in all groups that included in the study; with no significant difference between them. Also result reveals that there is no difference between males and females in infection with HCV.

Further studies with large number of samples and more advanced techniques are needed to validate the result of this study.

المستخلص

فيروس إتهاب الكبد (ج) هو أحد الممرضات العالميه الإنتشار التي تسبب الإمراضيه والموت. والهدف من دراسه الكشف المصلي عن فيروس إتهاب الكبد (ج) لدي عمال الرعايه الصحيه في ولاية الخرطوم, وأجريت دراسه في الفتره من فبراير الي مايو عام 2015م.

تم جمع عدد 90 عينه دم من العمال, وتضمنت كل من تقني المعامل والأطباء والمرضين. وهؤلاء يعملون بمستشفيات النو والسلاح الطبي أمدرمان ودار العلاج ومستشفى الدسوقي ومستشفى أمدرمان التعليمي ومستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي , تم جمع 5 ملتر من الدم ثم فصل منها المصل , وتم الكشف عن الأجسام المضاده للفيروس بإستخدام جهاز إختبار الروز المناعي .

وجد ان مستوي وجود الفيروس كان صفرا لدى كل المجموعات التي أدخلت في البحث ولايوجد إختلاف ذو دلالة إحصائيه في النتائج.

يجب اجراء دراسات مستقبلا للتحقق من هذه النتيجه باستخدام تقنيات أكثر تطورا.

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