

نَحْنُ لِلّٰهِ عَبْدٌ وَّالرَّحْمٰنُ عَبْدُهُ وَالرَّحِيمُ عَبْدُهُ

قال الله تعالى :

﴿ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي فَهُوَ يَهْدِنِي ﴾ ٧٨ ﴿ وَالَّذِي هُوَ يُطْعِمُنِي وَيَسْقِيْنِي ﴾ ٧٩ ﴿ وَإِذَا مَرَضْتُ فَهُوَ يَشْفِيْنِي ﴾ ٨٠ ﴿ وَالَّذِي يُمِيتُنِي ثُمَّ يَحْيِيْنِي ﴾ ٨١ ﴿ وَالَّذِي أَطْمَعُ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ لِي خَطِيئَتِي يَوْمَ الدِّينِ ﴾ ٨٢ ﴿ رَبِّ هَبْ لِي حُكْمًا وَالْحِقْنِي بِالصَّالِحِينَ ﴾ ٨٣ ﴿ وَاجْعَلْ لِي سَانَدِقٍ فِي الْآخِرِينَ ﴾ ٨٤ ﴿ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنْ وَرَثَةِ جَنَّةِ النَّعِيمِ ﴾ ٨٥ ﴿

سورة الشعراع: آية من (٧٨-٨٥)

Dedication

For my Dear Mother

For my Dear Father

For my Brothers, Sisters and Friends

For my Supervisor

Prof. Yousif Fadlalla Hamed Elnil

I Dedicate This Little Work.

Acknowledgements

thanks Allah for helping me to finish this
research successfully

I am also grateful thanks to my supervisor

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Abstract

Ear infection has a worldwide prevalence and it is more common problem for both children and adults especially in developing countries. This study was cross sectional study conducted during the period from August to October in 2015 in Khartoum Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) Hospital in Khartoum State to determine the frequency and etiology of ear infection.

A total of 100 ear swabs were collected from patients suffering of ear infection, and investigated by conventional microbiological techniques

The mean age of the study population was 25 ± 18 years (age range, 1-75years), and most of them were females 60 (60%) while 40 (40%) were males. A single organism was isolated from 80 patients (80%), more than one organisms were isolated from 16 patients (16%), while no organism isolated from the rest 4 patients (4%).

The predominant bacterial isolates were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 35(31%), followed by *Staphylococcus aureus* 27(23.9%), *Proteus spp* 13(11.5%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 13(11.5%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 3(2.7%), *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* 2 (1.8%), *Escherichia coli* 2(1.8%) and *Citrobacter frundii* 2(1.8%)

The fungal isolate was *Aspergillus niger* 9(8%), followed by *Aspergillus flavus* 4(3.5%) and *Candida albicans* 3(2.7%).

Of the six antibiotics that are commonly use and available as eardrops or oral antimicrobial at Khartoum ENT Hospital, 45(46.4%) of bacterial isolates was resistant to Amoxayclav, followed by 17(17.5%) Gentamicin, 11(11.3%) Ciprofloxacin and 9(9.3%) Chloramphenicol, while all fungal isolates was sensitive to Clotrimazole and Naftifine hydrochloride.

ملخص الأطروحة

عدوى الأذن واسعة الإنتشار في جميع أنحاء العالم، و هو المشكلة الأكثر شيوعاً بالنسبة للأطفال والكبار وخاصة في البلدان النامية. وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة خلال الفترة من أغسطس إلى أكتوبر ٢٠١٥ في مستشفى الخرطوم للأذن والأذن والحنجرة في ولاية الخرطوم لتحديد وتيرة وسبل مسببات التهاب الأذن.

تم جمع ١٠٠ مسحة أذن من المرضى الذين يعانون من التهاب الأذن، والتحقيق فيها بالتقنيات الميكروبويولوجية التقليدية ومجتمع الدراسة كان للفئة العمرية من سنة إلى ٧٥ سنة مع متوسط ٣٨ عاماً، ومعظمهم من الإناث ٦٠ (٦٠٪)، في حين كان ٤٠ (٤٠٪) من الذكور. تم عزل كائن واحد من ٨٠ (٨٠٪) مريض ، تم عزل أكثر من كائن واحد من ١٦ (١٦٪) مريض ، بينما لم يتم عزل أي كائن من بقية المرضى ٤ (٤٪).

وُجِدَ أنَّ اكْثَرَ البَكْتِيرِيَاتِ شَيُوْعًا الزَّائِفَةُ الْزَّنجِبَارِيَّةُ ٣٥ (٣١٪)، تَلِيهَا الْمَكُورَةُ الْعَنْقُودِيَّةُ الْذَّهْبِيَّةُ ٢٧ (٢٣,٩٪)، الْمَنْقُلَبَةُ ١٣ (١١,٥٪)، الْكَلْبِسِيلَا ١٣ (١١,٥٪)، الْمَكُورَةُ الْعَنْقُودِيَّةُ الْبَشَرُوِيَّةُ ٣ (٢,٧٪)، الْمَكُورَةُ الْعَنْقُودِيَّةُ الرَّمْلِيَّةُ ٢ (١,٨٪)، الْأَشْرِيَكِيَّةُ ٢ (١,٨٪)، السُّتُرُوبَاكْتِرُ ٢ (١,٨٪) وَ كَانَ تَوَاتِرُ الْفَطَارُ الْأَذْنِيُّ الرَّشَاشِيَّاتِ الْنِيَجِرِيَّةِ ٩ (٨٪)، تَلِيهَا الرَّشَاشِيَّةُ الصَّفَرَاءُ ٤ (٣,٥٪)، الْمُبَيَّضَةُ الْبَيْضَاءُ ٣ (٢,٧٪).

من الستة مضادات الحيوية الشائعة الاستخدام والمتوفرة كقطرات للأذن أو مضادات الميكروبات المعطاة عن طريق الفم في مستشفى الخرطوم للأذن والأذن والحنجرة، وُجِدَ أنَّ ٤٥ (٤٦,٤٪) من البكتيريات المعزولة لها مقاومة للمضاد الحيوي الأموكس كلاف، يليه ١٧ (١٧,٥٪) جنتاميسين، ١١ (١١,٣٪) سبيروفلوكساسين و ٩ (٩,٣٪) الكلورامفينيكول ، بينما كل المعزولات الفطرية كانت حساسة للكلوتريمازول و الناقفين هيدروكلوريد .

Table of contents

Title	Page NO
الآية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract	IV
ملخص الاطروحة	V
List of contents	VI
List of tables	X
List of figures	XI
CHAPTER ONE	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1.Introduction	1
1.2. Rationale	4
1.3. Objectives	4
1.3.1. General objective	4
1.3.2. Specific objectives	4
CHAPTER TWO	
LITREATURE REVIEW	
2.1. Anatomy of ear	5
2.2. Ear infection	5
2.2.1. Definition	5
2.2.2. Type of ear infection	6
2.2.2.1. Otitis Media	6
2.2.2.1.1. Type of Otitis Media	7
2.2.2.2. Otitis Externa	8
2.2.2.3. Labyrinthitis	9
2.2.3 Clinical Features	9

2.2.4 Pathogenesis	10
2.2.5 Immunity	11
2.2.6 Predisposing Factors	13
2.2.7 Epidemiology	14
2.2.8 Possible Complications	15
2.2.9 Diagnosis	16
2.2.10 Causative agents	17
2.2.10.1 Bacteria	18
2.2.10.1.1 Gram positive bacteria	18
2.2.10.1.2 Gram negative bacteria	18
2.2.10.2 fungi	20
2.2.10.2.1 <i>Aspergilli species</i>	20
2.2.10.2.1 <i>Aspergilli species</i>	20
2.2.10.2.2 <i>Candida species</i>	20
2.2.11 Treatment	21
2.2.12 Prevention	23
2.3. Background studies	24

CHAPTER THREE
MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1. Study type	27
3.2. Study design	27
3.3. Study area	27
3.4. Study population and duration	27
3.4.1. Inclusion criteria	27
3.4.2. Exclusion criteria	27
3.5. Sampling	27
3.5.1. Sample technique	27
3.5.2. Sampling size	27
3.6. Study variables	27

3.7. Data collection	28
3.8. Ethical Clearance	28
3.9. Experimental Work	28
3.9.1. Method of collection	28
3.9.2. Macroscopic examination	28
3.9.3. Microscopic examination	28
3.9.3.1. Wet preparation	28
3.9.3.2. Gram's stain	28
3.9.4. Inoculation	29
3.9.5. Laboratory diagnosis of bacteria	29
3.9.5.1. Colonial Morphology	29
3.9.5.2. Indirect Microscopic examination	29
3.9.5.2.1. Gram stains	29
3.9.5.2.2. Wet preparation	29
3.9.5.3. Biochemical tests	29
3.9.5.3.1. Indole test	29
3.9.5.3.2. Ureas tset	30
3.9.5.3.3. Citrate test	30
3.9.5.3.4. Kliglar Iron Agar (KIA)	30
3.9.5.3.5. Oxidase	30
3.9.5.3.6. Catalase test	31
3.9.5.3.7. Deoxyribonuclease (DNase) test	31
3.9.5.3.8. Manitol Salt agar	31
3.9.5.3.9. Coagulase test	31
3.9.6. Laboratory diagnosis of <i>Aspergillus</i> species	32
3.9.6.1. Colonial Morphology	32
3.9.6.2. Needle Mount	32
3.9.7. Laboratory diagnosis of <i>Candida</i> species	32
3.9.7.1. Gram's stain	32

3.9.7.2. Germ tube test (GTT)	32
3.9.7.3. Chrom agar pigmentation test	32
3.9.7.5. Zymogram (Carbohydrate fermentation test)	33
3.9.8. Anti-microbial sensitivity testing	33
3.9.8.1.1. Preparation of inoculums	33
3.9.8.1.2. Seeding of plates	34
3.9.8.1.3. Disc application	34
3.9.8.1.4. Interpretation of the result	34
3.9.8.1.5. Quality Control	34
3.9.8.2. For fungal isolated (Disc diffusion method)	34
3.10. Data analysis	35

CHAPTER THREE
RESULTS

4. Results	36
------------	----

CHAPTER FOUR
DISCUSSION

5.1. Discussion	49
5.2. Conclusion	52
5.3. Recommendations	52

REFERENCES

References	53
------------	----

APPENDICES

Appendices	59
------------	----

List of Tables

Table NO.	Title	Page NO
Table (1)	Number of specimens and Percentage of the growth among age group	40
Table (2)	Distribution of Organism cultured among Otitis Externa	41
Table (3)	Distribution of Organism cultured among Otitis Externa	42
Table (4)	Biochemical tests for Gram +ve cocci	43
Table (5)	Biochemical tests of Gram -ve rods	43
Table (6)	Results of <i>Aspergillus</i> species and <i>Candida albicans</i>	44
Table (7)	Distribution of Organism cultured from ear discharge	45
Table (8)	Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of bacterial pathogens of ear infection	46
Table (9)	Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of fungal isolated	47
Table (10)	Quality control of antibiotics	73

Lis of figures

Figure NO	Title	Page NO
Figure (1)	Anatomy of ear	5
Figure (2)	Percentage of males and females among study group	38
Figure (3)	The type of ear infection and distribution among patient	39
Figure (4)	Antibiotic susceptibility pattern of bacteria	48
Figure (5)	Antifungal susceptibility pattern	48
Figure (6)	Show biochemical tests of <i>Staphylococcus</i>	68
Figure (7)	Show biochemical tests of Gram –ve rods	69
Figure (8)	Show Oxidase test	70
Figure (9)	Show different technique for fungal isolates	71
Figure (10)	Show antimicrobial susceptibility pattern	72