

الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

{أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا خَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِمَّا عَمِلَتْ أَيْدِينَا أَنْعَامًا فَهُمْ لَهَا مَالِكُونَ (71) وَذَلَّلْنَاهَا لَهُمْ فَمِنْهَا رَكُوبُهُمْ وَمِنْهَا يَأْكُلُونَ (72) وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَمَشَارِبُ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ (73) }.

صدق الله العظيم

سورة يس الآية (71 - 73)

Dedication

To

My loving family my mother and my father ... nothing of what I do can give you what you deserve.

My brothers and sisters ... those who always giving hope and trust.

My dear uncle who stood tall along the way.

To

My new family my husband ... for his an endless support.

I dedicate this work

Acknowledgment

First of all ... thanks to ALMIGHTY ALLAH the all majesty for the completion of this work easily .

My heartfelt thanks and respect to **Prof. Yuosif Fadlalla Hamed Elnil** for his kindness and support.

Also I would like to express my thanks to Alkamleen Center staff and Microbiology Laboratory staff for their efforts.

Thanks a lot ...

ABSTRACT

This was descriptive cross-sectional study conducted to determine prevalence of human acute brucellosis among females (15-55 years) in Alkamleen area, in Gazeria state, Sudan. In the period from March to July 2015.

A total of one hundred and fifty females (n=150) were included in the study. The diagnosis of acute brucellosis was based on slide agglutination test as screening test and confirmed all positive samples by Indirect Enzyme Linked Immunoassorbent Assay for IgM.

Out of the blood samples, students were 55 (36.6%), Veterinarians 8 (5.3%), housewives 70 (46.6%), livestock breeders 17 (11.3%) Hundred out of 150 (66.6%) showed positive agglutination in screening test, *B.melitensis* was found to be major cause of brucellosis

All the veterinarians were free from anti-Brucella antibodies in screening test while the live stock breeders showed 7

(41.18%) positive in screening. The students showed 34 (61.8%) positive and the housewives showed 59 (84.3%) positive

Out of 150 cases, 77(51.3%) was asymptomatic, where 73(48.6%) showed symptomatic cases. From all symptomatic cases 52 (71.2%) showed positive agglutination and from asymptomatic cases 48 (62.3%) showed positive agglutination. In all symptomatic and asymptomatic cases two samples one for each showed positive reaction when ELISA was used.

By indirect ELISA specific for IgM showed two positives, one of them was from housewives category at middle age group (29-41 year) and the other was from livestock breeders at young age group (15-28 year).housewife was symptomatic, where livestock breeder was asymptomatic.

مستخلص الأطروحة

هذه دراسة وصفية مقطعية أجريت لتحديد مدى انتشار عدوى البروسيلة الحادة بين الاناث ما بين عمر (15-55 سنة) في منطقة الكاملين ولاية الجزيرة بالسودان. في الفترة من مارس وحتى يوليو 2015.

شملت هذه الدراسة (150) من النساء تم تشخيص عدوى البروسيلا الحادة اعتمادا على اختبار التجلط بالشريحة كاختبار مسحي و أكدت كل العينات الموجبة بواسطة اختبار الانزيم المناعي المرتبط المخصص للجسم المضاد صنف M .

أخذت عينات الدم من 55 طالبة (%36.6، 8 بيطريات (5.3%)، 70 ربات منازل (%46.6) 17 مربيات مواشي- (11.3%) . 100 عينة من 150 (66.6%) أظهرت التجلط الايجابي في اختبار المسح .

كل البيطريات خاليات تماما من المرض و الأجسام المضادة له في اختبار المسح بينما مربيات المواشي اظهرن 7 عينات إيجابية في المسح . الطالبات اظهرن 34 عينة إيجابية و ربات المنازل أظهرن 59 عينة إيجابية.

من 150 حالة 77 (%51.3) كانت دون أعراض بينما 73 (%48.6) أظهرت أعراض. من كل الحالات ذات الأعراض 52 (% 71.2) أظهرت تجلط ايجابي ومن الحالات دون العرضية 48 (%62.3) أظهرت تجلط ايجابي.

من كل الحالات العرضية والغير عرضية أظهرت نتيجة ايجابية باستخدام الإنزيم المناعي المرتبط.

في الإختبار التأكيدي الإنزيم المناعي المرتبط الغير مباشر الخاص بالجسم المضاد صنف M اظهرت عيقتان ايجابيتان إحداهما من ربات المنازل و الأخرى من مربيات المواشي- أحدهما كانت من ربات المنازل نوات الأعراض متوسطات الأعمار 29-41 سنة والأخرى من مربيات المواشي دون اعراض نوات الأعمار الصغيرة 15-28 سنة.

Table of contents

Title	Page no.
الآية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgment	III
Abstract	IV
Arabic abstract	V
Table of contents	VI
List of tables	VIII
List of figures	IX

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview	2
1.2 Rationale	4
1.3 Objectives	5
1.3.1 Main objectives	5
1.3.2 Specific objectives	5

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 History	7
2.2 Distribution of disease in Sudan	9

2.3 Rote of Transsimulationt	9
2.4 Immunity to brucellosis	10
2.5 Antigenic type	11
2.6. Clinical spectrum of brucellosis	11
2.7 Diagnosis	14
2.8 <i>Brucella</i> Typing Procedure	21
2.11 Treatment	24
2.12 Animal vaccine	25

CHAPTER THREE

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study Design	27
3.2 Study area and duration	27
3.3 Study population and sample size	27
3.4 Ethical consideration	27
3.5 Specimens collection	27
3.6 Laboratory methods	27
3.5.1 Slide agglutination test	28
3.6.1.1 principle	28
3.6.1.2 Procedure	28
3.5.2 Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay	28
3.5.2.1. The principle	28
3.5.2.2. Procedure	29
3.6 Data analysis	30

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

Results	32
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CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION References Appendices

5.1 Discussion	40
5.2 Conclusion	41

5.3 Recommendations	41
References	42
Appendices	46

List of tables

Table no.	Page no.
Table (1) The occupation of screened sample	32
Table 2 frequency of patients negative and positive sample tested by Slide agglutination test	33
Table 3 frequency of patients negative and positive sample tested by ELISA test	33
Table4. Distribution of brucellosis among occupations	34

Table 4 Distribution of brucellosis using ELISA according to the occupations	35
Table 5 Distribution of brucellosis among age groups using ELISA	36
Table 6. The distribution of brucellosis among symptomatic and --asymptomatic	36
Table 7: frequency of <i>B.abortus</i>	37
Table 8: frequency of <i>B.melitensis</i>	37

List of figures

