

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الآية

قال تعالى:

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۚ لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ ۗ رَبَّنَا
لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا ۚ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إَصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ
عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا ۚ رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ ۗ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا
وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا ۚ أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية (286)

Dedication

To my family

To my sweet daughter and son (Mohammed & Slwa) ...

To all my teachers....

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Abstract

This is a case control study which was carried out in Khartoum state in Antalya medical center ,in period from may 2015 to September 2015 to assess the effect of Helicobacter infection in the amount of iron in the serum of patients .50 diagnosed seropositive H.pylori infection patients were selected and 20 healthy individuals were selected as control group (male 28%to 72% female) and the age is between 15-70 years old 72% of patients take a treatment and 28% did not take a treatment .4 ml of venous blood was drawn from each patients , placed in plane container , then centrifuge to get serum to estimate s. iron by cobas c111 the result were analyzed by use SPSS vesion15.0 were averaged \pm SD and p.value are obtained .

The result show no significant difference in S.iron among H.pylori patients compare to normal control group ($p=.0310$). The study indicated there was no effect of H.pylori infection on serum iron.

مستخلص الدراسة

هذه دراسته وصفية تحليلية اجريت في ولايه الخرطوم في مركز انطاليا الطبي في الفترة من مايو 2015 الي سبتمبر 2015 لقياس نسبة الحديد في دم المصابين ببكتريا المعده لتقييم تأثير تلك البكتريا علي كميته الحديد في دم المصابين . تم اختيار 50 شخص مشخصين كمرضي و20 اصحاء كمجموعه ضبط وكان نسبة الذكور 28% ونسبه الاناث 72% وكانت اعمار المرضى المشاركين تتراوح بين 15 الي 70 سنه وكان عدد منهم أخذ علاج بكتريا المعده بنسبه 72% والذين تم تشخيصهم لأول مره كانوا بنسبه 28%. تم اخذ 4 مليلتر من الدم الوريدي من كل مريض وتم وضعه في حاويه لاحتوي علي مانع تجلط وتم فصله بجهاز الطرد المركزي لاستخلاص المصل الدموي لقياس كميته الحديد بجهاز Cobas C111

وتم تحليل النتائج بواسطه برنامج الحزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعيه اصداره 15 وتم حساب المتوسط وكانت النتائج كالآتي: ليس هناك اختلاف في كميته الحديد عند المصابين ببكتريا المعده مقارنة بالاصحاء ($p=0.0310$) ووضحت الدراسة ان ليس هناك تأثير لبكتريا المعده علي كميته الحديد في الدم .