

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research



**Screening of Malaria Parasite in Blood Donors to the
Blood Bank of Khartoum North Teaching
Hospital**

مسح وجود طفيل الملاريا لدى المتبرعين بالدم بينك الدم بمستشفى
الخرطوم بحرى التعليمى

**A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
master degree of medical laboratories sciences
(parasitology and medical entomology)**

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قال تعالى:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة - الآية (32)

Dedication

To my beloved and blessed parents who did
everything for me .

To my dear brother and my sister

To my teachers and my colleagues

To The people whom I love , respect and appreciate

Acknowledgment

First of all I would like to thank my god who gave me the power and patience to reach the success.

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Abstract

This study was conducted in Khartoum North Teaching Hospital to detect malaria parasite in blood donated before being transfused to the recipients. All the donors were males.

Blood from 200 donors was examined for the presence of malaria parasites .

Out of the 200 donated blood , 4 were found positive for malaria parasite. using thick and thin blood film. This constituted 2% of the blood examined .

Applying I. C. T for 100 blood samples from the same group revealed the presence of malaria parasite in 2 cases constituting a prevalence rate of 2%.

The prevalence among the 20 – 30 age group was 3/140 (2.14 %) , while among the 31 – 40 years age group , it was 1/ 60 (1.67%).

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في مستشفى الخرطوم بحري التعليمي بغرض فحص طفيل الملاريا لدى المتبرعين بالدم قبل نقله إلى المستقبلين. كل المتبرعين كانوا ذكور حيث أخذت 200 عينة دم من المتبرعين.

فحص العينات أوضح وجود 4 عينات موجبة لطفيل الملاريا وذلك بإستعمال طريقة المسح (سميك ورقيق) وتمثل هذه النسبة نسبة إصابة تقدر بـ 2% من العينات المفحوصة.

عند فحص العينات بطريقة الفحص المناعي السريع (100 عينة) تم تشخيص 2 عينة موجبة لطفيل الملاريا وهي تمثل نسبة إصابة 2%.

كانت نسبة الإصابة وسط المجموعة العمرية من 20 - 30 سنة 140/3 بنسبة (2.14 %) بينما الإصابة كانت 60/1 بنسبة (1.67 %) وسط الفئة العمرية من 31 - 40 سنة .

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