

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى:

{ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ

صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي فِي دِينِي إِنَّي نُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَإِنِّي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ }

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الأحقاف

الآية 15

DEDICATION

***To the candle which burns to light my life
My Mother***

***To the one who live for making his dreams become
true
My Father***

***To those who have made it possible
My Teachers***

***To those who encourage me and are always
around me
MY Friends***

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on food handlers in Khartoum city.

In this study, 200 stool samples were collected from food handlers (144 males and 56 female).

The stool samples were processed by formal ether concentration technique, saturated sodium chloride floatation technique and saturated sugar floatation technique.

The results revealed that out of the 200 stool samples collected from food handlers in Khartoum city, 20 were found positive for intestinal parasites. This constituted an overall prevalence rate of 10%.

The study revealed that the prevalence of intestinal parasites was 10.4% in males while it was 8.9% in female.

The highest prevalence rate (11.7%) was reported among the 40-49 years age groups, while the lowest prevalence rate (8%) was reported among the less than 20 years age groups.

The prevalence of different parasites was as follows:

Entamoeba histolytica (8%), *Giardia lamblia* (2.5%) and *Entamoeba coli* (1.5%).

The mixed infection of intestinal parasites detected was as follows:

Entamoeba histolytica with *Entameba coli* (1.5%) and *Entamoeba histolytica* with *Giardia lamblia* (0.5%).

Considering formal ether concentration technique as the gold standard, the sensitivity and specificity of the saturated sodium chloride floatation technique were 85% and 100% respectively and the sensitivity and specificity of the saturated sugar floatation technique were 75% and 100% respectively.

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة على متناولي الأغذية في مدينة الخرطوم. في هذه الدراسة تم جمع 200 عينة براز من متناولي الأغذية (144 من الذكور و 56 من الاناث).

تم تجهيز عينات البراز عن طريق التركيز بالايثر الفورمال و الطفو عن طريق محلول ملح الطعام المشبع و محلول السكر المشبع.

وكشفت النتائج أنه من أصل 200 عينات البراز التي جمعت من متناولي الطعام في مدينة الخرطوم، تم العثور على 20 الطفيليات المعوية إيجابية. يشكل هذا معدل الانتشار العام من 10٪. وكشفت الدراسة أن الطفيليات المعوية كانت 10.4٪ في الذكور بينما كانت 8.9٪ في الإناث. وأفادت التقارير أن أعلى معدل انتشار (11.7٪) بين الفئة العمرية بين 40 و 49 عاماً ، في حين تم الإبلاغ عن أقل معدل انتشار (8٪) بين الفئة العمرية أقل من 20 عاماً .

كان انتشار الطفيليات المختلفة على النحو التالي:

المتحولة الحالة للنسيج (8٪) و الجياردية اللمبية (2.5٪) و المتحولة القولونية (1.5٪).

كان انتشار الإصابة المشتركة بالطفيليات على النحو التالي:

المتحولة الحالة للنسيج و المتحولة القولونية (1.5٪) و المتحولة الحالة للنسيج و الجياردية اللمبية (0.5٪).

النظر في الايثر فورمال كمعيار الذهب حساسية وخصوصية تقنية الطفو عن طريق محلول ملح الطعام المشبع 85٪ و 100٪ على التوالي و حساسية و خصوصية تقنية الطفو عن طريق محلول السكر المشبع 75٪ و 100٪ على التوالي.

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