

# Dedication

To my parents...

To my wife...

To my brothers & sisters...

To every who suffers from  
schistosomiasis

In darfour

# Acknowledgements

Praise be to Allah firstly. Then my  
gratitude to my supervisor: **Dr Asafi**  
**M Abd Allah**

Thanks for all staff members of the  
department of ultrasound in Al dian  
Hospital and every one who helped me  
in preparing the study.

# ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in Al DIEAN hospital and clinic centers from August 2010 to July 2011 in 80 patients with schistosomiasis.

The study well demonstrate that the medical diagnostic ultrasound is consider to be the easy,fast,safe,with highly, value and accuracy to answer most clinical problems of intra and extra hepatic findings in schistosomiasis , and clearing how far its danger hence prevent the delay of patient care.

It was found that the Schistosoma haematobium is the higher incidence than the other types of schistosomiasis

1- It was found that the u.Bladder wall thickening is the higher incidence of extra hepatic findings of schistosomiasis (68, 85%)

2- It was found that the incidence of schistosomiasis is higher in age group (16-20) years in Al diean(28, 35%) out of 80 cases.

3- It was found that the incidence of schistosomiasis is higher in male (57, 71.25%) than female.

4- It was found that the incidence of schistosomiasis is higher in Al Diean students (30, 37.5%).

## مستخلص البحث

أجريت هذه الدراسة في منطقة الضعين (جنوب دارفور) في الفترة من أغسطس 2010م إلى يوليو 2011م علي ثمانين مريض بالبلهارسيا.

1. وقد أوضحت الدراسة أن الموجات فوقالصوتية تمتاز بالسرعه والدقه والسهولة في تشخيص مرض البلهارسيا. وذلك بتوضيح الإثار المصاحبة للإصابة داخل وخارج الكبد ومن ثم إتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لعلاج المصابين ووضع الخطط اللازمة للوقاية.
2. وقد أوضحت الدراسة أن معدلات الإصابة بالبلهارسيا البولية كبير بحيث يفوق معدلات الإصابة بالأنواع الأخرى من البلهارسيا.
3. وقد أوضحت الدارسة أيضا أن زيادة سمك جدار المثانة البولية وخشونته من أكبر الآثار المترتبة علي الإصابة بالبلهارسيا بنسبة (85%).
4. وقد أوضحت الدراسة أن الفئة العمرية (16—20) سنة الأكثر تأثرا بالإصابة وتمثل (35%) من جملة الحالات المدروسة والبالغ 80 حالة.
5. وقد أوضحت الدراسة أن معدل الإصابة في الذكور أكبر من الإناث بنسبة (71.25%).
6. /وقد أوضحت الدراسة أن معدل الإصابات لدي طلاب المدارس تفوق الفئات الأخرى بنسبة (37.5%).

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