

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

: قال الله تعالى

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

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية 32

Dedication

To the soul of my father Hassan
Abdelmaged Ayed, simple
uneducated man but he knows
a lot, I know how much he will
be happy at this time. I want to
say to him that: sleep well
father, all of your daughters
and sons are well educated just
as you always wish.

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Abstract

This study is concentrated toward internally home displaced persons (IDPs), those who are forced to migrate from their original residence, these migrations had resulted in extremely high rates of mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition .IDPs number in Sudan is more than 3millions, and they live in difficult situations, these situations placed diarrheal disease as one of their major problems. The study was conducted during the period from November 2008 to April 2009 in Dar-alsalam and Jabel awlia camps for IDPs, both located at Khartoum boundaries. Their main residents come from southern of Sudan. The objective of this study was to study the causative bacterial agents of diarrhea among them and to evaluate antimicrobial agents pattern against isolated pathogens.

A total of one hundred diarrheal specimens were collected from both camps, transported in transport media and inoculated into a variety of selective media, the bacteria were identified latter using API 20E, biochemical tests and slide agglutination test as a serotyping method . The results showed that *Escherichia coli* represent 72%, *Shigella* species represented 8% , *Shigella sonnei* alone represented 5% of them and was sensitive to Tetracycline , Gentamicin and Ciprofloxacin while the rest was *Shigella dysentriae* which was sensitive to Ciprofloxacin, Tetracycline, Gentamicin and Cotrimoxazol. *Salmonella paratyphi C* represent only 1% and showed sensitivity to Chloramphenicol, Gentamicin and Ciprofloxacin, *Yersinia enterocolitica* also have 1% and showed sensitivity to Ciprofloxacin , Tetracycline , Gentamicin and Chloramphenicol, while *Campylobacter* species compose 4% and was sensitive to Erythromycin , Ciprofloxacin and tetracycline .

الخلاصة

هذه الدراسة موجهة نحو معسكرات النازحين الداخلية وهم الفئة التي أجبرت على الهجرة من مناطقها ,هذه الهجرات أدت الى حدوث نسبة عالية من الوفيات والامراض وسوء التغذية, أرقام النازحين بالسودان وصلت الى ثلاثة ملايين حتى الان وهم يعيشون فى ظروف صعبة كنقص إمدادات المياه ومشاكل الصرف الصحى, هذه المشاكل بدورها وضعت الأمراض المسببة للأسهالات كواحدة من أبرز مشاكل هذه المعسكرات.

اجريت هذه الدراسة على مدى خمسة اشهر فى اثنين من معسكرات النازحين وهما معسكر دار السلام ومعسكر جبل الأولياء وهما يقعان خارج الخرطوم , معظم سكان هذين المعسكرين اتوا من جنوب السودان كنتيجة للحرب والنزاع المدنى. اهداف هذه الدراسة تلخصت فى تحديد البكتريا المسببة للأسهالات فى هذين المعسكرين وتحديد المضادات الحيوية المناسبة لايها منها . تم فى هذه الدراسة تجميع مئة عينة من مرضى بالاسهالات, ثم نقلت العينات فى وسط ناقل و تم بعد ذلك تزييعها فى اوساط انتقائية API20E مختلفة ومن ثم تم التعرف على البكتريا باستخدام والاختبارات الكيمائية واختبار التراص باستخدام الشريحة كاحد الاختبارات المصلية .اظهرت الدراسة ان الاشريشية القولونية تمثل 72% بينما الشايغلة تمثل 8% النسبة الاعلى فيها للشايغلة سوناي التى مثلت نسبه 5% واطهرت حساسية للتتراسيكلين ,السبروفلكساسين والجنتاميسين بينما الشايغلة الزحارية مثلت نسبة 3% واطهرت حساسية لمضادات التتراسيكلين ,الجنتاميسين ,السبروفلكساسين والكوتراموكسازول بينما مثلت العطيفيات نسبه 4% واطهرت حساسية لمضادات الاريسرومايسين ,السبروفلكساسين والتتراسيكلين وتقاسمت كلا من المعوية القولونية التى اظهرت حساسية للجنتاميسين ,السبروفلكساسين ,التتراسيكلين والكلورامفينكول والسالمونيلا البراتائفية ج نسبة 1% وقد اظهرت الاخيرة حساسية لمضادات السبروفلكساسين . والكلورامفينكول والجنتاميسين .

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