

الآية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

وَالَّذِي هُوَ يُطْعِمُنِي وَيَسْقِينِ (79) وَإِذَا مَرِضْتُ
(فَهُوَ يَشْفِينِ) 80

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الشعراء الآيات 79-80

Dedication

To my nuclear and extended
family who
supported me in the difficult
moments

To every one who helped and
supported me during my
academic life.

Acknowledgement

(Who doesn't thank people, doesn't thank God)

I do appreciate all efforts done by family to achieve this success.

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My supervisors Dr: **Ahmed Abud Albadie Mohamed who** co-operatively motivated me to achieve this work and give me his support

Thanks extended to the staff of Abu Anja chest Hospital, who assisted me in collection & convincement of patients to participate in this study

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Abstract

Mycobacterium tuberculosis and pathogenic fungi represent a serious threat to the life and health and are responsible for the deaths, can affect health and Immunocompromised individuals

The study was aimed to detect of fungi and mycobacterium tuberculosis among patients referred to Abu Anja chest hospital. In the period between september2008-July 2009. Early morning exported sputum samples from 200 patients were collected and examined microscopically for MTB and fungal element

Out the total number of patient under study 60 (30%) were found to be positive for Acid Fast bacilli (Mycobacterium TB) and 35(17.5%) for fungal infection and 18 (16.9%) for both TB and fungal infection. Candida infection was been found with in high frequency than other type of fungal infection 23(65.7%).

The percentage of T.B and fungal infection was high in the age group 66-75 and 76-85 (57.1/42.8 and 50/75).

We concluded that males were found to have higher incidence of fungal infection and T.B compared to females. There is no significant association between age and both fungal and pulmonary T.B infection. There is a significant association between T.B and fungal infection documented.

GMS was found to be the best stain to be used for demonstration of fungi in sputum.

خلاصة البحث

الأصابة بالبكتريه الدرنيه المتفطره و الفطريات من أكثر الأمراض يوغيا التي تصيب الأصحاء والأشخاص ضعفاء المذاعه و قد تؤدي أحيانا إلى الوفاه .

أجريت هذه الدراسة في من مستشفى أبو عنجه التعليمي بأمدرمان في الفتره مابين ديسمبر 2008 وحتى يوليو 2009 .

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على الفطريات والبكتريا الدرنية المتفطرة المسببه لمرض الدرن الموجوده في المسحه المخاطيه ، و قد تم جمع العينات من مائتي شخص ، و قد تحصلت الدراسة على (30%) 60 من المرضى الإيجابيين للبكتريا الدرنية المتفطرة و (17.5%) 35 الإيجابيين للفطريات و (9.16%) 18 لكلاهما معا. و قد تزايدت الأصابة لدى الفئة العمرية مابين 66-75 (50/75 and 42.8/57.1 76-85 and) وكان فطر المبيضات البيض (كاندده البكان) أكثر تواجدا في العينات السابقة عن غيره من الانواع الاخرى من الفطريات .

و قد أثبتت الدراسة عدم وجود علاقه ذات دلالة إحصائية بين العمر و الأصابة لكلا من الفطريات والدرن ، ولكن هنالك علاقه بين الأصابة بالفطريات والدرن ؛ ولوحظ أزدیاد الأصابة لدى الرجال أكثر من النساء .

ونجد أن صبغة الجارکوت هكسامين سلفر هي من أفضل الأصباغ لصبغ الفطريات مقارنة بالأصباغ الأخرى المستخدمه في البحث.

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