بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

﴿ وَفِي الْأَرْضِ آيَاتٌ لِّلْمُوقِنِينَ وَفِي أَنفُسِكُمْ أَفَلَا تُبْصِرُونَ﴾

(سورةالذاريات، الآية 20-21)

Dedication

To my parents, brothers and Sisters
To my beloved husband
To all relatives of mine
With Ever lasting love

Acknowledgment

First of all, infinite thanks and gratefulness should be extended to Allah who granted me health, courage and patience to complete this work.

I am always indebted to my supervisor, Dr. Humodi A. Saeed who had been a true guide to me during this study. I will always be gratefull for his amazing patience, expert guidance, constructive critism and care bestowed throughout the course of this study.

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Abstract

This study was carried out during the period from May 2007- March 2008 to detect the presence of *Edwardsiella tarda* in patients with diarrheal disease. Forty six stool specimens were collected from patients attended Omdurman Teaching Hospital, Bashair Teaching Hospital and Jafar Ibn ouf Pediatrics' Hospitals. Bacterial DNA was extracted from each stool specimen using phenol –chloroform technique.

Quantica thermcycler was used to detect *Edwardsiella tarda*. The result revealed that only 2 (4.3%) specimens were positive and 44 (95.7%) were negative. The study concluded that the real time PCR technique facilitates detection of *E. tarda* pathogens.

أجريت هذه الدراسة في الفترة ما بين مايو 2007 إلى مارس 2008 لتحديد وجود بكتريا (الإدواردیسیلا البطیئة) في عينات براز مرضى الإسهالات المعوية . تم جمع ستة واربعين عينة من هؤلاء المرضى من مستشفى أمدرمان التعليمي ، بشاير و جعفر ابن عوف للأطفال . تم استخلاص الحمض النووي للبكتريا من عينات البراز باستخدام الفنول كلورفورم ثم إستخدمت تقنية تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمنى للتعرف على بكتريا (الإدواردیسیلا البطیئة). أظهرت النتائج وجود 2 (4.3%) عينة إيجابية و 44 (95.7%) عينة سلبية. خلصت الدراسة إلى أن تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمنى تسهل الكشف عن الإدواردیسیلا البطیئة.

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