



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

﴿سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْآفَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَكْفِ بِرَبِّكَ أَنَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

(سورة فصلت، الآية 53)

## **Dedication**

*To the soul of my lovely father,*  
who work ed hardly for us.

*To my great mother,*  
who taught me:

How I could be human.

To my lovely brothers and sisters for  
their support and kindness ....

To my extended family  
To the people whom I loved, Respect  
and appreciate....

I dedicate this research.

## **Acknowledgement**

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## **Abstract**

This study was carried out in Khartoum state during the period between May 2007\_ March 2008 to detect the presence of *S. typhi* in patients with suspected enteric fever. Forty-seven blood specimens were collected from patient at three hospitals: Khartoum Teaching Hospital, 14 (29%), Omdurman Teaching Hospitals, 28(59%) and Alengath Medical Center 6 (12%). *S.typhi* DNA was extracted directly from each blood specimens using phenol - chloroform technique. Real time PCR technique was adopted to detect presence of *S. typhi*.

The result revealed that only 7 (15%) specimens were positive and 40 (85%) were negative.

The study concluded that the real time PCR technique facilitates detection of *S.typhi* in blood of patients with suspected typhoid fever without bacteriological culture.

## ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في مدينة الخرطوم في الفترة بين مايو 2007 إلى مارس 2008. هدفت هذه الدراسة لتحديد وجود بكتريا (السلمونيلا التيفية) في عينات دم مرضى حمى التيفود. تم تجميع سبعة وأربعون عينة دم من هؤلاء المرضى من ثلاث مستشفيات ' هي مستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي- ' 14 عينة وتمثل (15%)، مستشفى امدرمان التعليمي ' 28 عينة وتمثل ( 59%) ومركز الإنقاذ الطبي ' 6 عينات وتمثل (12%). تم استخلاص الحمض النووي لبكتريا السلمونيلا التيفية من عينات الدم مباشرة باستخدام تقنية الفينول كلوروفورم. وقد استخدم تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمني للكشف عن بكتريا (السلمونيلا التيفية) و أظهرت النتائج وجود سبعة عينات ايجابية وتمثل 15% من مجموع العينات بينما أربعون عينة وتمثل 85% كانت سلبية. خلصت الدراسة إلى إن تقنية تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل الزمني لاكتشاف السلمونيلا التيفية من الدم مباشرة بدون اللجوء لتقنيات الاستزراع المخبري.

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