الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى :

(اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ *خَلَقَ الْإِنسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ *اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ *الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ* عَلَّمَ الْإِنسَانَ مَا لَمْ يعْلَمْ)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة العلق الآيات 1-5

Dedication

To my parents

To my family; husband and lovely kids

To my sisters

To my teachers & friends

To Sudanese Health and care

I dedicate this work

Acknowledgement

In preparing this study I am grateful to Dr. Mohammed Siddig for his great effort, supervision, support, patience, guidance and valuable advice throughout the study period.

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Abstract

This is a descriptive prospective hospital base study, was conducted in Damazine Military hospital - Blue Nile state, during the period from March to July 2012. Aimed to detect CMV in product of conception (aborted tissue) using histochemical,serology and immunohistochemical methods.

Fifty samples were collected from females suffering of miscarriage for one time or recurrent attending Damazine military hospital, their ages were ranged between16 to 41 year, with mean age 28.5 years. 5o sample (biopsy and serum) ,biopsies were fixed in formalin,prossed in paraffin and cut using routary microtom, two section were prepared from each block. One section was stained using Avidin-Biotin technique for immunohistochemical method to detect CMV antibodies, another section was stained using Heamatoxylene and Eosin for histological method to detect CMV inclusion bodies, serum samples were used for CMV (IgG) using ELISA commercial diagnostic kits (DRG Instruments GmbH. Germany), data were analyzed using SPSS computer program.

Immunohistochemestry result releave 10(20%) sections were positive, while 40(80%) were negative.

Histopathological results showed changes of CMV in 23(46%).While 27(54%) no changes.

CMV IgG antibodies were present in the serum samples of all women tested with ELISA.

This study showed insignificant relation between age, ethnic origin, economic status, education level, occupation, number of parity, blood transfusion, Intra Uterine Fetal Death (IUFD). Congenital malformation and Immunohistochemical result.

The study concluded that The CMV IgG results indicate high frequency of past HCMV infection in all tested groups; Histopathology still represents accurate results of CMV infection.

أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية المستشفوية التقدمية بمستشفي الدمازين العسكري –النيل الازرق في الفتره من مارس حتي يوليو 2012 . هدفت الدراسه لاكتشاف الفيروس المضخم للخلايا في بقايا الحمل (النسيج المجهض) باستخدام صبغة كيمياءالانسجه الكشف المصلي وصبغة كيمياء الانسجه المناعية.

تم جمع 50عينة من النساء اللاتي يعانين من الإجهاض تراوحت أعمارهن بين 16- 41-ومتوسط اعماره 28.5 تم اخذ الخزع النسيجية و عينات المصل,تم تثبيت الخزع النسيجية بالفورملين ومعالجتها بشمع البرافين ثم قطعها بالميكروتوم الدوار.تم تحضير مقطعين من كل قالب,احدي المقطعين تم صبغه بصبغة الهيماتوكسيلين والايوسين لمعرفة التغييرات الشكلية والآخر تم صبغه بصبغة الانسجة المناعية باستخدام تقنية الافديين والبايوتين للكشف عن الاجسام المضاده للفيروس المضخم للخلايا وعينة من الدم للكشف المصلي للكشف عن الاجسام المضاده باستحدام مقايسة الامتصاص المناعي المرتبط بالانزيم (ELIZA). تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام البرنامج الاحصائي المحوسب. SPSS

نتائج كيمياء الانسجة المناعية اظهرت ان 10 20%)) مقطع اعطت نتيجة مناعيةايجابية

للفيروس .بينما 04(80%)اعطت نتيجة سالبة للفيروس.

وكانت نتيجة تشخيص الانسجة المريضة 46% اظهرت تغيرات الفيروس في النسيج بينما 54% لم تظهر هذه التغيرات.

اعطت الاجسام المضادة من النوع IgG نتيجة ايجابية للفيروس المضخم للخلايا في جميع عينات المصل .

اظهرت الدراسة عدم وجود علا قة ذات دلالة احصائية بين العمر , الـ قبيلة , الحالة الا قتصادية ' مستوي التعليم, العمل, نـ قل الدم , موت الجنين داخل الرحم , التشوهات الخلـ قية , عدد الولادات ونتيجـ ة التشـ خيص بكيمياء الانسـ جة المناعية

خلصت الدراسة الي ان هنالك معدلات عاليه للاصابة السابـ قة بـ الفيروس . الكشف عن الفيروس المضخم للخلايا باستخدام تـ قنية الانسجة المريضة مـ ا زال يعطي نتائج دـ قيـ قه لوجود الفيروس.

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List of Abbreviation

CMV	Cytomegalovirus
HCMV	Human Cytomegalovirus
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
TORCH	Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus And Herpes Simplex
ELISA	Enzyme linked Immune Sorbent Assay
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency
SES	Socioeconomic Status
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
LMP	Last Menstrual Period
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IgG	Immunoglobulin G
IgM	Immunoglobulin M
R.T	Room Temperature
P.B.S	Phosphate Buffer Saline
H&E	Hematoxylin and Eosin