

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Dedication

To my mother and father

To my brothers and my sisters

To my teachers

To my friends

To all together

I dedicate this work

AHMED

Acknowledgment

First of all, I thank Allah for all the uncountable blessing he gave me.

I would like to thank my supervisor professor **Hamid Suliman Abdalla** for his valuable advice, encouragement and close supervision. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all people in Helt- Ali village.

Thanks extended to my instructors in Sudan University of Science and Technology.

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of urinary schistosomiasis

In Helt- Ali area Gezira State.

Cross-sectional study was carried out during the period between September 2013- November 2013.

A total number of 200 people were included in this study.

144 out of 200 (72%) were children and 56 out of 200 (28%) were adult. Urine samples were taken from all subjects. Twenty eight out of 200 (14%) urine sample were found to be positive for *S. haematobium* when examined by wet preparation. Moreover, out of 200 surveyed populations, 31 (15.5%) had haematuria while (47%) had albuminuria.

When using egg count to detect intensity of infection, 26 (92 %) were showed less than 50 eggs/ 10 ml of urine and 2 (7.1%) showed more than 50 eggs/ 10 ml of urine.

This study indicated that *S. haematobium* prevalent in Helt- Ali area and most of intensity of infection were mild.

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة المستعرضة في منطقة حلة-على ولاية الجزيرة على 200 شخص 144 طفل (72%) 56 كبار (28%) لتحديد معدل انتشار بلهارسيا المجاري البولية.

الدراسة أجريت في الفترة ما بين سبتمبر 2013م إلى نوفمبر 2013م.

أخذت عينات من البول والدم من كل الأشخاص موضوع الدراسة كما تم الحصول علي البيانات الوبائية والطفيلية وتسجيلها.

أيضاً الدراسة أظهرت أن خلال 28 حاله موجبہ كان معدل الانتشار 14% باستخدام طريقة الطرد المركزي بالاضافه لذلك 31 (15.5%) لديهم دم . في البول و 47% لديهم بروتين في البول .

وتم استخدام طريقة الطرد المركزي لحساب البيض في البول لمعرفة حدة الاصابه 26 (92%) $50 <$ بيضه / 10مل و 2 (7.1%) $50 >$ بيضه / 10مل.

هذه الدراسة خلصت إلى أن معدل انتشار بلهارسيا المجاري البولية في منطقة حلة-على متوسطه الحدة

Title	Page No
الأية	
Dedication	
Acknowledgement	
Abstract	
ملخص	
Contents	
List of tables	
Introduction	
Chapter One Literature review	
1.1 Historical background	
1.1.1 <i>Schistosoma haematobium</i>	
1.2 Classification	
1.3 Morphology and Life cycle	

1.4 Transmission	
1.5 Pathology	
1.6 Pathogenesis	
1.7 Urinary pathology	
1.8 Immunity	

1.9 Diagnosis	
1.9.1 Current approach	
1.9.2 Urine diagnosis	
1.9.3 Viability test	
1.9.4 Skin test	
1.9.5 A fluorescent antibody technique (FAT)	
1.10 Epidemiology	
1.11 Treatment of schistosomiasis	
1.12 Prevention and control	
1.13 Schistosomiasis in Sudan	

Rationale	
Objectives	
Chapter two Materials and Methods	
2.1 Study design	
2.2 Study area and population	
2.3 Study variables	
2.4 Sample size	
2.5 Sampling	
2.6 Detection of blood in urine	
2.7 Method of albuminuria	
2.8 Method of eosinophillia	

2.9 Methodology	
2.9.1 Sedimentation by centrifugation	
2.9.2 Ethical consideration	
Chapter Three Results	
3.1 populations Surveyed	
3.2 Over all Prevalence of <i>S. haematobium</i>	
3.3 Estimation of Eggs count in infected people	
3.4 Rate of haematuria in surveyed people	
3.5 Rate of albuminuria in surveyed people	
3.6 Rate of eosinophilia in surveyed people	
Chapter four	
Discussion	
Chapter Five	
5.1 Conclusion	
5.2 Recommendation	
Reference	