

Sudan University of Science & Technology
College of Graduate Studies

The Prevalence of Fungal Infections in Sudanese Diabetic Patients
in Khartoum State

انتشار العدوى الفطرية فى مرضى السكرى السودانين فى ولاية الخرطوم

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for M.Sc.
Degree of Cytology & Histopathology

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January 2009

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Dedication

To my mother

Who died 8 years ago

Of brain abnormalities

In Omdurman hospital

To my father

Who is far away

in Saudi Arabia

To my sisters

Acknowledgment

With affection and deep appreciation I acknowledge my indebtedness to the friends, family, and colleagues who have been part of this work.

Dr Elwaleed Mohammed Elamin my supervisor his invaluable insights, wise counsel, skillful review of the pages attention to the important details in writing proposal and throughout this thesis and his positive approach to errors.

Ustaz Abdalla Hasab ElNabi for his unlimited help.

My colleagues in Jabir Abu alaiz Diabetics Centre for their unlimited help.

ملخص البحث

ركزت هذه الدراسة على الكشف عن انتشار عدوى الفطريات لدى مرضى السكري باستخدام قصاء عينات البول. لذلك تم أخذ اثنتان وخمسون عينة بول عشوائيا من مرضى تم تشخيصهم بمرض السكري، كما تم أخذ اثنتان وخمسون عينة بول من اناس لا يعانون من مرض السكري. تمت معالجة عينات البول بعمل خمس مسحات من كل عينة ومن ثم تم صبغ المسحات بصبغات الهيمتوكسولين، بابا نيكولا، البريوديك اسيد شيف، القروكوت هيكسامين سيلفر والقريدلى. باستخدام هذه الطرق اثبتت الدراسة ان انتشار عدوى الفطر اكثر فى مرضى السكري (اثنى عشر مريضا) و اقل عند الناس الذين لا يعانون من مرض السكري (اربعة افراد). وجدت الدراسة أيضا أن الصبغات التى استخدمناها توضح الجراثيم الفطرية فى المسحة بكفاءة. وجدت الدراسة ايضا ان انتشار العدوى الفطرية لا يتاثر بنوع مرض السكري ولا يتاثر ايضا بنوع المريض . اضافة الى ذلك اثبتت الدراسة ان مرض السكري وعدوى الفطر لا يؤثران على الخلايا المتسا قطة فى القناة البولية لأن السيٲوبلازم والنواة لم يتغيرا

Abstract

This study emphasized on finding prevalence of fungal infections in diabetic patients urine samples. So for this purpose fifty two urine samples were taken randomly from patients previously diagnosed with diabetes mellitus. In addition fifty two urine specimens were collected from non diabetic people. Urine samples were treated by using five smears from each sample, and then smears were stained with Mayer's Haematoxylin, Papanicolaou, Periodic Acid Schiff (PAS), Grocott's hexamine silver and Gridley staining methods. By using these staining methods the study ensure that prevalence of fungal infection is more common in diabetic patients (twelve patients) and less common in non diabetic (four people). In addition the study found that the staining methods were used demonstrate fungi clearly. In addition the study found that the prevalence of fungal infection does not affect by the type of diabetes even the sex of patients. In addition the study found that the diabetes and fungal infection does not affect the exfoliated cells in urinary tract ,because the cytoplasm and the nucleus does not changed.

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List of Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Definition
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
WHO	World Health Organization
GDM	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
IDDM	Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
NIDDM	Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
PAS	Periodic Acid Schiff's
RBCs	Red Blood Cells
PAP	Papanicolaou
DNA	Deoxy ribose Nucleic Acid
FISH	Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization
KOH	Potassium Hydroxide
CSF	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
IgG	Immunoglobulin Gamma
MAST	Multiple Antigen Stimulating Test
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
TB	Tuberculosis
ALL	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
DPX	Dextrin Polystyrene and Xylene
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science

CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER FOUR

CHAPTER FIVE

CHAPTER SIX