

**Sudan University of Science and Technology**

**College of Graduate Studies**

**Seroprevalence of Toxoplasmosis in Females in Dallwat Hospital**

**in ElGezira State**

**الانتشار المصلي لداء المقوسات القندية في الإناث بمستشفى دلوت**

**بولاية الجزيرة**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of M.Sc in

Parasitology and Medical Entomology

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى :

فَتَبَسَّمَ ضَاحِكًا مِّن قَوْلِهَا وَقَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النمل الآية 19

# Dedication

*I dedicate this research to*

- *My husband Margi*
- *My kids Wafa, Alamin and Ahmed*
- *My mother Fatema*
- *My father Esmail*
- *My brother, my sisters*
- *All my friends*

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## Abstract

The present study was carried out during January to April at Dallwat Hospital where serum samples were taken from 50 pregnant and 50 non pregnant women, 15-45 years old. The sera were examined for anti-*Toxoplasma* antibodies by the latex agglutination and ELISA tests. The overall rate of anti-*Toxoplasma* antibodies determined by ELISA was 37% (IgG), 2% (IgM) and 49% by latex agglutination.

The results showed that the highest prevalence rate was reported among the 26-35 age group (46.9%) when using latex agglutination test, 36.7% among the 26-35 years age group when using the ELISA IgG and 4.1% among the 26-35 age group when using ELISA IgM test.

Drinking milk and consuming meat were found to be of no significance in the transmission cycle.

Insignificant differences were reported between different trimesters in pregnant women.

Contacts with cats have been shown to be of great importance in the transmission cycle.

There was no correlation between the history of abortions and the occurrence of toxoplasmosis.

The present study indicates that prevalence of toxoplasmosis is high in the study area.

## ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة بمستشفى دلوت في الفترة من يناير وحتى أبريل حيث جمعت عينات مصل من 50 من النساء الحوامل و 50 من النساء غير الحوامل . تراوحت أعمار النساء قيد الدراسة ما بين 15 - 45 سنة. وذلك لتشخيص الإصابة بداء القطط .

تم اختبار هذه العينات لمعرفة الأجسام المضادة لداء المقوسات القندية باختبار التلازن والاليزا .

كانت النسبة للأجسام الخاصة بالطفيل 2% بالاليزا للأجسام المضادة من الفصيلة IgM، 37% بالاليزا للأجسام المضادة من الفصيلة IgG و 49% باختبار التلازن .

أوضحت النتائج أن أعلى معدل لانتشار الطفيل قد تم تسجيله في النساء في الفئة العمرية 26 - 35 سنة ، حيث بلغت 36.77% باختبار التلازن . 35.6% في الفئة العمرية 26 - 35 سنة باختبار الاليزا IgG ، 41% للفئة العمرية 26 - 35 سنة باختبار الاليزا IgM .

أوضحت الدراسة أن تناول الحليب وأكل اللحم ليس لهما دور في دورة انتقال الطفيل.

لم تسجل الدراسة فروقات معنوية واضحة في الإصابة بالطفيل وارتباطها بمراحل الحمل المختلفة .

كذلك أوضحت الدراسة أن التعامل مع القطط له أهمية قصوى في دورة انتقال الطفيل . كما لم توجد علاقة واضحة بين حدوث الإجهاض والإصابة بداء القطط.

خلصت الدراسة أن معدل انتشار داء القطط عالي في المنطقة.

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