

Sudan University of Science and Technology

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Seroprevalence of Toxoplasmosis in Females in Dallwat Hospital

in ElGezira State

الانتشار المصلبي لداء المقوسات القدية 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 مِنْ قَوْلِهَا وَقَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ
وَعَلَىٰ وَالْدَّيْ 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*

Acknowledgement

first of all my thanks to Allah.

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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 حتى أبريل حيث جمعت عينات مصل من 50 من النساء الحوامل و 50 من النساء غير الحوامل . تراوحت أعمار النساء قيد الدراسة مابين 15 - 45 سنة. وذلك لتشخيص الإصابة بداء القطط .

تم اختبار هذه العينات لمعرفة الأجسام المضادة لداء المقوسات الفدية 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 . 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 .

Table of Contents

No	Subject	Page No.
	Verses ﴿الآيات﴾	I
	Dedication	II
	Acknowledgement	III
	Abstract (English)	IV
	Abstract (Arabic)	V
	Table of contents	VI
	List of tables	VIII
	List of figures	IX
Chapter one: Introduction and literature review		
1.1	Historical background of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> infection	1
1.2	Classification of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	2
1.3	Life cycle	3
1.3.1	Direct stage (entero epithelial)	3
1.3.2	Indirect stage (extra intestinal)	4
1.4	Pathology and symptomatology of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> infection	7
1.4.1	Infection in human	7
1.4.1.1	Congenital toxoplasmosis	7
1.4.1.2	Acquired adult toxoplasmosis	12
1.4.1.3	Toxoplasmosis as an opportunistic infection	13
1.4.1.4	Ocular toxoplasmosis	14
1.5	Diagnosis of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> in human	15
1.5.1	Direct methods	15
1.5.2	Indirect methods	15
1.5.2.1	Complement fixation test (CF)	16
1.5.2.2	Indirect fluorescent antibody test (IFA)	17
1.5.2.3	Indirect haemagglutination test (IHA)	17
1.5.2.4	Latex slide agglutination	17
1.5.2.5	Immune sorbent agglutination assay	17
1.5.2.6	Enzyme-linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA)	18

1.5.3	The role of IgM and IgG <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> antibodies in the diagnosis of toxoplasmosis	18
1.6	Toxoplasmosis in Sudan	18
	Rationale	21
	objectives	22
Chapter two: Materials and methods		
2.1	Study design	23
2.2	Study area	23
2.3	Study population	23
2.4	Sample size	23
2.5	Ethical consideration	23
2.6	Sample collection	24
2.7	Data collection	24
2.8	Technique	24
2.8.1	Direct agglutination test	24
2.8.1.1	Principles of the test	24
2.8.1.2	Procedure	24
2.8.1.3	Interpretation of the results	25
2.8.2	Enzyme linked immunoassay	25
2.8.2.1	Determination of IgM and IgG and IgGEIA kits	25
2.8.2.1.1	Principles of the test	25
2.8.2.1.2	Components	26
2.8.2.1.3	Assay procedure	26
2.9	Calculation and interpretation of the results	27
2.10	Statistical analysis	27
Chapter three: Results		
	results	28
Chapter four: Discussion		
	Discussion	40
	Chapter five: Conclusions & Recommendations	
	Conclusions	44
	Recommendations	45
	References	46
	Appendix 1 : Questionnaire 2. Component of ELISA kits	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in study group obtained by latex agglutination test .	32
2	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> IgM in the study group obtained by ELISA test .	32
3	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> IgG in the study group obtained by ELISA test .	32
4	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to age group .	34
5	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to the type of milk consumed .	35
6	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to the type of meat consumed .	36
7	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to pregnancy stage .	37
8	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to contact with cats .	38
9	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to previous History of abortion .	39

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
1	Life cycle of <i>Toxoplasmosis gondii</i>	6
2	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in study group obtained by latex agglutination test and ELISA test.	33
3	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to age group .	34
4	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to the type of milk consumed .	35
5	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to the type of meat consumed .	36
6	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to pregnancy stage .	37
7	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to contact with cats .	38
8	The rate of anti- <i>Toxoplasma</i> antibodies in the study group as obtained by ELISA and latex agglutination test according to previous history of abortion .	39