

**3/10 MED LAB TP**

**TRADE PROJECT**

**DETECTION OF TYPHOID FEVER FROM SAMPLES OF  
PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH ENTERIC FEVER**

**STATION: MOI TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL (MTRH)**

**PERIOD: APRIL – AUGUST 2006**

**PRESENTED BY:**

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**TO:**

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## ABSTRACT

The isolation of Salmonella and Salmonella Prototyping A.B.C. from blood and stool specimens of patients presenting symptoms and signs suggesting of anteric fever at Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH), was carried out over a period of 5 months from April – August 2006. The blood sample were used for the initial screening by a rapid slide method (Widal Test). Eventually for determining the Widal titres and the tube agglutination method (Titration). The stool sample were used for the bacteriological confirmatory.

A total of 150 blood samples were tested and gave positive results for the rapid slide test and on processing of stool sample corresponding to the blood, 65% yielded Salmonella typhi, 25 % S. Paratyphic, 10 % S. paratyphi B and none gave positive results for S. paratyphi A. Results of widal titres by tube titration for 150 blood samples shows that 49% had titres  $\leq 1:8$  and 51 % yielded titres  $\geq 1:160$ . moat of the stool culture isolated were from a group of 5 months – 20 years (45%), 21 – 40 years (20%) and 41 and above years gave 35%.

Majority of the cases were also found to come from patients who are below average background who constitutes 60% of bacteriologically proven cases, 27% were from an average background and the remaining 13 % came form patients who are above the average background.

There was no relationship between the gender factor and the infection. Relapsing cases were only 3 (2%) and all were Salmonella typhi serotype infection involving males of age 20-40 years. Out of 150, 26 patients had a history of previous vaccination against the infection and their titre were as high as  $\geq 320$ .