INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK

Aflatoxins are mycotoxins produced by certain strains of Aspergillus flavus and related fungi and are common contaminants of wide variety of food in tropical countries.

(Coulter et al., 1985).

The world distribution and seasonal fluctuations of mycotoxin contamination of food are remarkably similar to the geographical distribution and seasonal prevalence of kwashiorkor (*Coulter et al., 1983).*

Aflatoxins were detected more often and in higher concentrations in sudanese children with kwashiorkor than in other malnourished and control groups (*Hendrickse et al., 1982).*

The aetiology and pathogenesis of kwashiorkor remains obescure. Clinical and epidemiological studies are in progress to determin whether aflatoxins play a role in the pathogenesis of kwashiorkor (*Cauter et al., 1983).*

It remains to be determined whether the children with kwashiorkor had a greater exposure to aflatoxins or had impaired ability to transport or excrete them (*Trawell 1982).*

The aim of this work is to measure level of Aflatoxins and their metabolites in b1. and urine in children with kwashiorkor in Benha.