

Results

RESULTS

Table (14): Sex distribution among study group.

Total patient number	100
Males	59
Females	41

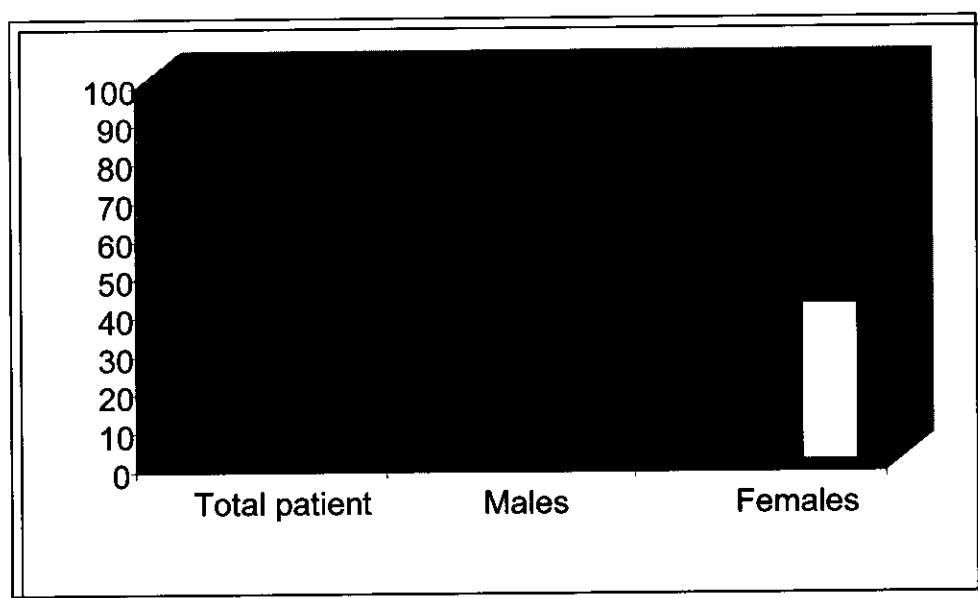


Figure (10): Sex distribution among study group

Table (15): number of positive RADT and positive β hemolytic culture.

Total patient tested number	100
Positive rapid test number	34
Negative rapid test number	66
positive B hemolysis culture number	43
Negative B hemolysis culture number	57

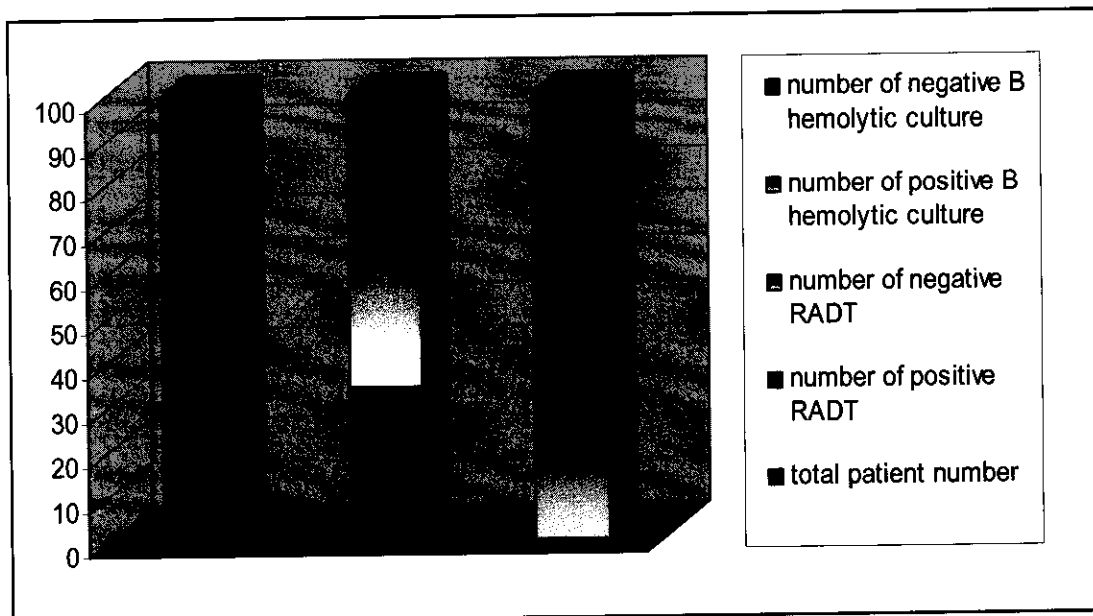


Figure (11): Number of positive RADT and positive β hemolytic culture.

By rapid test 34 patients were positive while 66 patients were negative and by cultures 43 were positive β hemolysis composed of: 33 of 34 positive rapid test and another more 10 culture.

This means one patient his rapid test was positive but his culture was negative in group c (means false positive for strep A infection).

Table (16): Catalase test positive and negative patients.

Total patient tested by catalase test	10
Patient with positive catalase (staph)	4
Patient with negative catalase (streptococci)	6

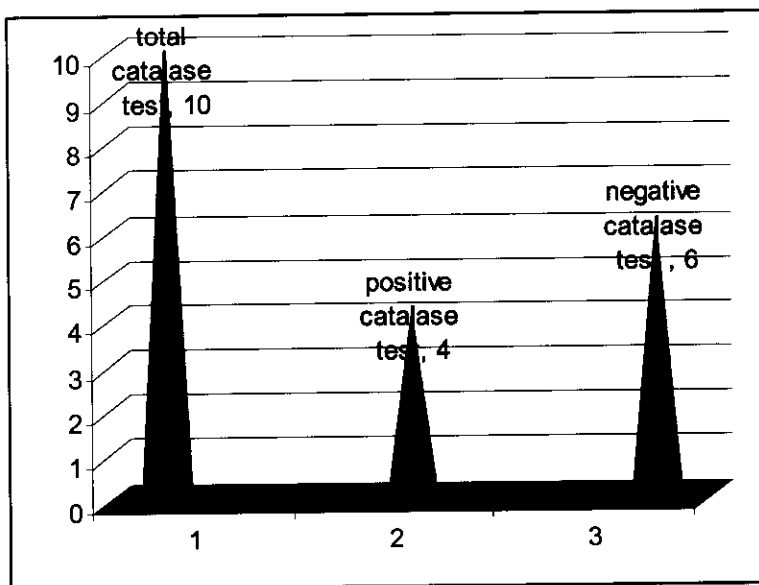


Figure (12): Catalase test positive and negative patients.

For identification of this 10 culture with β hemolysis we did both catalase test and bacitracin sensitivity test.

For this 10 culture results were:

catalase test positive were 4 means **staph**.

Catalase test negative were 6 means **streptococci**.

Table (17): Bacitracin test sensitive and not sensitive patients.

Total patient tested by bacitracin test	6
Patient with bacitracin test sensitive (strep A)	4
Patient with bacitracin test not sensitive (other strep groups)	2

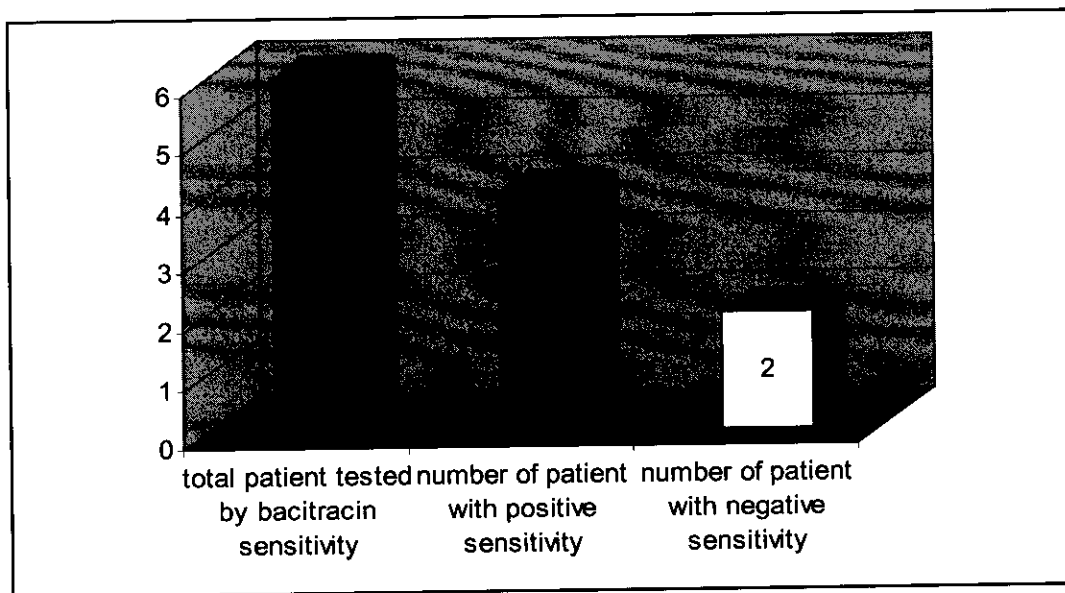


Figure (13): Bacitracin test sensitive and not sensitive patients.

This test done for 6 cultures with catalase negative
In 4 cultures there were inhibitions of growth of colonies around bacitracin disc means strep A infection but in the other 2 cultures there were no inhibition of growth of colonies around bacitracin disc means not strep A but other strep group.