Study of plasma adiponectin level as apredictor for different variants of type 2 egyptian diabetics

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This study was carried out on 80 diarrheic children of different ages who are divided into two groups:1- Immunocompromised group:Including 40 Immunocompromised diarrheic children.2- Immunocompetent group:Including 40 Immunocompetent diarrheic children.Stool samples were collected from these diarrheic children and Cryptosporidium parvum was examined in these stool samples by the following:1) Macroscopic examination.2) Microscopic examination including:a- Direct smear.b- Concentration method using Sheather's sugar cover slip floatation method.c- Preparation of fixed smears.d- Staining of the smears by modified Ziehl-Nelsen stain3) ELLSA technique for coproantigen detection.Based on the results of the present study, it can be concluded that:1- Cryptosporidium spp is an important cause of diarrhea in children under six years of age especially the immunocompromised children.2- Cryptosporidium infection is insignificantly more prevalent in males than females.3- Abdominal pain and loss of weight are the main presenting symptoms among all Cryptosporidium infected cases after diarrhea.4- The highest rate of infection was detected among patients with diarrhea of 5 -