



## STUDY OF MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER IN ELOBEID CITY, NORTH KORDOFAN STATE, SUDAN

**Halima Brima Gama Tigaidi<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Public & Environmental Health,  
University of Kordofan,  
Sudan

**Mohammed Ismail Humaida<sup>1,2\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Public & Environmental Health,  
University of Kordofan, Sudan  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health,  
College of Public Health & Health  
Informatics,  
University of Hail,  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Najm Eldinn Elsser Elhassan<sup>2,3</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health,  
College of Public Health & Health  
Informatics,  
University of Hail,  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
<sup>3</sup>Department of Environmental Health,  
College of Public and Environmental Health,  
University of Bahri,  
Sudan.

**Mohamed Ali Alzain<sup>2,4</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health,  
College of Public Health & Health  
Informatics,  
University of Hail,  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
<sup>4</sup>Department of Community Medicine,  
Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences,  
University of Dongola,  
Sudan

**Ahmed Subahi Ahmed Kassar<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Public & Environmental Health,  
University of Kordofan,  
Sudan  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health,  
College of Public Health & Health Informatics,  
University of Hail,  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Kamal Elbssir Mohammed Ali<sup>2,5</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health,  
College of Public Health & Health Informatics,  
University of Hail,  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
<sup>5</sup>Department of Epidemiology,  
Faculty of Public Health,  
Alzaiem Alazhari University,  
Sudan

### ABSTRACT

*This study conducted in El-Obied City, North Kordofan State to study microbiological quality of drinking water. The study comprised of 54 samples of water selected from houses, animal carts (karo), tankers, gerbas and main source of water which includes bara basin and El-khazan (surface water) in El-Obied. The sample divided over these sources following a process of stratified sampling combined with simple random samples with probability proportional to size of sample over the selected blocks where selection was at random in each stage. Bacteriological testing of water was done using standard bacteriological procedures. Two Samples of water were collected from the main sources of water in the City for Bacteriological, analysis and 52 samples collected from blocks. The data were analyzed by SPSS & Microsoft Excel Software. The study showed that the 31 samples of Drinking water contained fecal E.coli distributed as 12 samples from houses, 6 Samples from tankers and Gerbas and 13 samples from animal carts (Karo), while 23 Samples of water were without pollution.*

*The study showed that two samples taken from main sources of water supply were free from bacteriological contamination.*

**KEYWORDS:** Drinking Water, Bacteriological Parameters, E. Coli





