

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**Sudan University of Science and Technology**  
**College of Graduate Studies**

**Measurement of Prothrombin Time and Activated**  
**Partial Thromboplastin Time of Sudanese**  
**Smokers in Khartoum State**

قياس زمن البروثرومبين والثرومبوبلاستين الجزئي المنشط في المدخنين السودانيين في ولاية  
الخرطوم

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of MSc degree in Medical  
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# الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

{ قُلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مَدَادًا لَّكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي لَنَفَذَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَقْدَ  
كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي وَلَوْ جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِ مَدَدًا }  
صدق الله العظيم

سورة الكهف الآية 109

# Dedication

*To the candle which burns to enlighten the life*

*My mother*

*To the one who I live for making his dream to become true*

*My father*

*To who encouraged me*

*My sisters*

*(Doha, Reel, Leen)*

*My friends*

*To special person who inspired and give me the meaning of the*

*being*

*(Waleed)*

*To those who have made it possible my teachers*

*To any person who support me till I reach this stage*

*To every person hope to see me successful*

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## **Abstract**

This is a case control study, was done in khartoum state in the period from april to september 2014. The aim of this study is to determine some of the haemostatic parameters (Prothrombin Time (PT) and Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT), among Sudanese tobacco smokers to determine the effect of smoking on PT and APTT. One hundred and fifty blood samples were collected, 100 samples as a case group (smokers), and 50 samples as a control group (non-smokers). Platelet Poor Plasma were obtained from the blood samples to measure the PT and APTT using coagulometer.

The result revealed that the mean of PT was  $18.2 \pm 3.2$  seconds among the case group and  $13.1 \pm 1.5$  seconds for the control group was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), while APTT was  $33.4 \pm 3.5$  seconds and  $30.8 \pm 2.1$  seconds for case and control group respectively, was statistically insignificant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Also the result showed that there is no significant differences regarding to PT and APTT when compared with the duration of smoking and the number of cigarette smoked per day. On conclusion there was a significant prolongation of PT among the case group (smokers) and the APTT were not affected.

## المستخلص

هذه الدراسة أجريت لقياس وقت البروثرومبين و الثرومبوبلاستين المنشط الجزئي ، بين مدخني التبغ السونليين لقياس تأثير تدخين عليهما وهي دراسة عرضية، أجريت في ولاية الخرطوم في فترة من ابريل إلى سبتمبر 2014 عينات الدم المجمعة 150، 100 عينة كمجموعة حالة (مدخنون)، و 50 عينة كمجموعة قياسية (غير مدخن). الدم على شكل بلازما صفيحة دم وتقي أسها باستخدام جهاز قياس التجلط.

اظهرت النتائج أن متوسط زمن البروثرومبين  $18.2 \pm 3.2$  ثانية بين مجموعة الحالة و  $13.1 \pm 3.5$  ثانية للمجموعة القياسية التي كانت هامة بشكل إحصائي ( $P > 0.05$ )، بينما كان الثرومبوبلاستين المنشط الجزئي  $33.4 \pm 3.5$  ثانية و  $30.8 \pm 2.1$  ثانية للحالة والمجموعة القياسية على التوالي، الذي كان غير هامه بشكل إحصائي ( $P < 0.05$ ). اظهرت أيضاً النتيجة بأنه ليس هناك اختلافات بخصوص إلى البروثرومبين والثرومبوبلاستين المنشط الجزئي عندما قارنلدة تدخين وعدد مرات التدخين اليومي . في الخاتمة كان هناك إطالة في زمن البروثرومبين بين مجموعة الحالة (مدخنون) قديم الثرومبوبلاستين المنشط الجزئي لم تؤثر عليها.

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## Abbreviation

ADA	Adenosine deaminase
ADP	Adenosine diphosphate
ADP ase	Adenosine diphosphatase
APTT	Activated partial thrompoblastin time
cAMP	Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
CaCl	Calcium /chloride
CD40L	CD40 Ligand
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
FDPs	Fibrinogen degradation products
GP	Glycoprotein
GPI	glycophosphoinositol
HLA	Human leukocyte antigen
HMWK	High molecular weight kininogen
MW	molecular weight
NO	Nitric oxide
O.D	Optical density
PC	Protein C
PG	Prostaglandin
PI3 kinase	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
PLA2	Phospholipase A2
PPP	Platelet poor plasma
PT	Prothromin time
TF	Tissue factor
TFPI	Tissue factor pathway inhibitor
tPA	Tissue plasminogen activator
TXA2	Thromboxane A2
uPA	Urokinase plasminogen activator
vWF	VonWillbrand factor
WHO	World health organization

