بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

لَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلَنَا بِالْبَبِّنَاتِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْمِيزَانَ لِيَقُومَ النَّاسُ بِالْقِسْطِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا الْحَدِيدَ فِيهِ بَأْسٌ شَدِيدٌ وَمَنَافِعُ لِلنَّاسِ وَلِيَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَنْصُرُهُ وَرُسُلَهُ بِالْغَيْبِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الحديد الآية 25

Dedication

To the heart of my life, father and

mother

To my kids

To my wife

To my brother and sisters

To my colleagues

I dedicate this work

Acknowledgment

I am grateful to a large number of individuals who have contributed in many ways towards completion of this work.

First and foremost, I offer my tributes and gratitude to my supervisor **Dr. Tariq Elfatih Elmisbah** for initiating the project and for his kind supervision.

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هذه دراسة وصفية تحليلية اجريت في مدينة حلفا الجديدة في الفترة من ديسمبر 2008 الي فبراير 2009 لتحديد وجود فقر الدم الناتج عن نقص الحديد في مائة شخص 77 من الذكور و 23 من الاناث. تم اختيار المرضي بعد التاكد من اصابتهم بالبلهارسيا المعوية عن طريق فحص البراز وتحديد شدة الاصابة باستخدام تقنية كاتو كاتز.

تم اخذ خمسة ملميتر من الدم الوريدي من كل مريض, تم وضع 2.5 ملميترمن الدم في حاوية تحتوي علي مانع التجلط (EDTA) لعمل صورة الدم الكاملة باستخدام جهاز عد الدم (Mythic 18) و 2.5 الباقية في حاوية خالية من مانع التجلط لاستخلاص المصل الدموي لقياس تركيز الحديد و الفريتين. وتم استخدام برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية نسخة رقم 13 للتحليل الإحصائي. كانت النتائج على النحو التالى:

اما بالنسبة للاناث فكانت كالاتي : خضاب الدم 12 جرام/100مل ، الدم المكدس 37%، متوسط حجم الخلية 74/فيمتوليتر، العد الكلي لكريات الدم الحمراء 5×10^{10} ليتر ، متوسط خضاب الدم في الخلايا لمكدسة 13جرام/100مل ، العد الكلي في الخلايا لمكدسة 13جرام/100مل ، العد الكلي لكريات الدم البيضاء 100×100 ليتر، العد الكلي للصفائح الدموية 140×100 ليتر، متوسط تركيز الحديد 46 مايكروجرام/ليتر.

اوضحت الدراسة ان هناك انخفاض في معظم القياسات عند المرضى عندما قورنت بمجموعة الضبط كما ان هناك علاقة عكسية معنوية بين شدة الاصابة بمرض البلهارسيا المعوية وكل القياسات ما عدا العد الكلي لكريات الدم الحمراء والبيضاء مما يدل على وجود انيميا نقص الحديد عند المصابين.

Abstract

This descriptive analytic study was carried out in Halfa Aljadeeda town in the period from December 2008 to February 2009 to assess anemia in one hundred *Schistosoma mansoni* infected patients. These patients were selected after detection of *Schistosoma mansoni* eggs in their stool using wet preparation technique. Density of parasitemia was calculated using Kato Katz technique. 5 ml venous blood was drawn from each patient, 2.5 ml placed in EDTA container the remaining poured into plain container from which serum was separated. Anticoagulated blood was used for CBC which was performed using Mythic 18 cell counter, the results were obtained and the mean of each parameter was calculated. They were as followed: Hb:13 g/dl, PCV:40%, MCV:78 fl, RBC:5.2X 10¹²/L, MCH: 25pg, MCHC: 31g/dl, TLC: 7.4x10⁹/L, Total Platelet count:245x10⁹/L, serum iron: 58µg/dl and serum ferritin: 153 µg/l in male group, and Hb: 12g/dl, PCV: 37%, MCV: 74 fl, TRBC: 5x10¹²/L, MCH: 23 fl, MCHC: 31g/dl, TLC: 6.7x10⁹, total platelet count: 240x10⁹/L, serum iron: 46µg/dl and serum ferritin: 143µg/l for female group. The study concluded that there was a reduction in most parameters when compared to control group. There was a significant reverse association between density of parasitemia in all parameters except TLC and TRBC. Decreased blood indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) and serum iron and serum ferritin indicated iron deficiency.

Abbreviations

CBC Complete Blood Count

Cm Centimetre

DNA Deoxy ribo Nucleic acid

DW Distilled Water

EDTA Ethylene Diamine Tetra- Acetic Acid

fL Femtolitre

G6PD Glucose 6- Phosphate Dehydrogenase

MCV Mean Cell VolumeMCH Mean Cell Haemoglobin

MCHC Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration

mg Milligrammmol Millimolenm NanometerPg Picogram

TLC Total Leukocyte CountTRBC Total Red Blood Cell CountWBC White Blood Cell CountWHO World Health Organization

UK United Kingdom

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