

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَتُهُ لَهَمَّتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ أَنْ يُضِلُّوكَ وَمَا يُضِلُّونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَصُرُّونَكَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ عَظِيمًا

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النساء الآية 113

# **Dedication**

**To... Who taught me how to be available  
member in the community ....**

**My father**

**To... who give me the love and security**

**My mother**

**To... my wife**

**To ... my friends**

# **Acknowledgement**

**I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Dr munsor mohammed munsor for the continuous support of my research, and writing of this thesis. For his patience, motivation and enthusiasm. I am also thankful to all teacher in Sudan University who's help me to get this work out. Thanks for all.**

## **Abstract**

This is a descriptive, prospective and analytical study aimed to determine the frequency of ABO, rhesus blood group antigens and phenotypes. Among Alshaigia ethnic group in Khartoum state. This study was conducted during the period of six month (February to august 2013), following informed consent, a total of 100 venous blood samples were collected in 2.5 ml EDTA blood container from un related individuals. The samples were investigated for ABO blood group antigens by direct a slide method, while for the Rhesus blood group antigens the sample were tested by tube method, Du technique was performed for each Rh (D) negative sample. The result obtained from this study shawed that in ABO blood group system the O antigen was the commonest antigen with the frequency of (40%), followed by A antigen (36%), B antigen (20%) and the last common was AB antigen (4%). Blood group antigens the frequency of c antigen was (99%) which was the highest frequency followed by e antigen was (95%), D antigen (92%), C antigen (44%) and E antigen (23%) which was the lowest frequency. In conclusion; marked similarities between tribes could probability point to a common ancestry in very ancient days.

Some changes from this could be seem in another Sudanese tribes could be explain by their wandering nature. There is a great, very lap between the linguistic classification of the

major Sudanese tribes and this genetics based categorization.

Considerable similarities exist between different Sudanese population linguistic similarities between different Sudanese populations that lead to the development of the linguistic classification closely overlap with some genetics markers.

## ملخص الدراسة

هذه الدراسة وصفية تحليلية مقطعية هدفت لدراسة تردد الزمر الوظيفية لفصائل الدم والعامل الريصي , وأجريت هذه الدراسة في قبيلة الشايقة السودانية في ولاية الخرطوم خلال فترة ستة اشهر من شهر فبراير وحتى أغسطس 2012 وبعد أخذ الموافقة وتم جمع 100 عينة دم في وعاء سعة . من أفراد هذه القبيلة EDTA 2.5 مل يحتوي على مادة مانعة للتخثر

بواسطة طريقة ABO تم فحص العينات لمعرفة الزمر الوظيفية لنظام الـ فقد تم استخدام طريقة Rhesus الشريحة المباشرة ولنظام الدم الـ فقد تم (D) الانبوبة المباشرة , اما بالنسبة للعينات سالبة العامل الريصي ان ABO واوضحت نتائج الدراسة لنظام . Du method فحصها بواسطة بنسبة (36%) A هي الاكثر شيوعا بنسبة (40%) تليها O الزمرة الوظيفية . بنسبة (4%) وهي اقل تردد AB بنسبة (20%) ثم B ثم

هي الاكثر C فقد بينت الدراسة ان الزمرة الوظيفية (Rhesus) وفي نظام بنسبة C بنسبة (92%) ثم D بنسبة (95%) ثم e شيوعا بنسبة (99%) تليها . (%) هي الاقل ترددا بنسبة (23) E (44%) بينما الزمرة الوظيفية

تمت مقارنة النتائج المتحصلة لهذه الدراسة مع نتائج بعض القبائل السودانية في نفس الانظمة , فوجد ان هنالك تشابها واضح بين القبائل السودانية وقد يعزي ذلك الي وجود سلف مشترك منذ القدم . هنالك بعض التغيرات التي يمكن ملاحظتها في القبائل السودانية المترحلة ويرجع اختلافها عن مثيلتها . في نفس المجموعة لحركتها من مكان الي اخر

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