Desiccation
To My Family
Acknowledgment

First of all thanks for Allah our creator for endless benefits.

Then I would like to appreciate and express my deepest feeling to all those who encourage and direct me fulfillment of this task.

I conserve a special appreciation and acknowledgment to supervisor Dr. Abdallah Abd Alkareem Osman for his continuous follow up and advice.
Also thanks to Mr. Abu Algasim Altrafy in Khartoum Teaching Hospital.

ملخص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في السودان لتحديد وجود المستضدات ونسب الأنماط الظاهرية لنوعين من فصائل الدم وهي Kell-1,2 و ABO في أحد المجموعات العرقية في السودان (قبيلة البطاحين).

تم أخذ 100 عينة دم وريدي من متطوعين أصحاء وذلك طبقاً لخصائص محددة بإستخدام كرت إستبيان. تم فحص العينات بإستخدام محاليل المصل التقليدية لتحديد مستضدات ABO بينما استخدمت تقنية Gel ID لتحديد المستضدات kell.

استخدم برنامج التحليل الإحصائي بواسطة جهاز الحاسوب لتحليل البيانات وكانت النتائج المتحصل عليها كالآتي:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>فصيلة الدم</th>
<th>النسبة المئوية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kell -2</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kell -1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

كل من K-1 و K-1 أظهرت نسبة وجود عالية عند أصحاب الفصيلة O (77%) بينما أظهرت نسبة وجود معدومة عند أصحاب الفصيلة AB (0%).
Abstract

This descriptive study was conducted in Sudan to determine the presence of kell-1, kell-2 and ABO antigens and phenotypes frequencies among Albataheen ethnic group.

The study was carried out on 100 blood samples from apparently healthy volunteers according certain criteria and interview using a questionnaire form. Each sample was tested using conventional antisera for ABO typing and ID Gel technology for kell detection SPSS computer program was used for data analysis results obtained showed the following frequencies of ABO and kell phenotype.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Group</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood group O</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood group A</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood group B</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood group AB</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kell-2 Antigua</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kell-1 Antigua</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both kell-1 and kell-2 demonstrated their highest positivity O blood (77%) and least in the AB blood group (0.0%).
## Contents

**Chapter One**

1-Introduction 1-3

**Chapter Two**

2- literature review 4-47
2-1 Basic Science 4
2-1-1 Biosynthesis of blood group 4
2-1-2 Polymorphism in blood group 4
2-1-3 Population Genetics 5
2-1-4 Equilibrium frequency of genes in population 5
2-1-5 Genotype frequencies 6
2-1-6 Gene frequencies 6
2-1-7 Probability 6
2-2 Basic Science review 7
2-2-1 The immune response 7
2-2-2 The cellular aspects of immune response 8-9
2-3 Blood group antibodies 9
2-3-1 Naturally occurring and immune antibodies 9
2-3-2 Cold and warm antibodies 9-10
2-3-3 IgM and IgG 10
2-3-4 clinical significance of red all antibodies 10
2-4 Complications of blood transfusion 11-13
2-4-1 Immunological complication 11
2-4-2 Haemolytic transfusion reaction 11
2-4-3 Immediate Haemolytic transfusion reaction 11
2-4-4 Delayed Haemolytic transfusion reaction 13
2-5 Haemolytic disease of the new born 14
2-6 ABO system 15-33
2-6-1 ABO serology and biosynthesis 15
2-6-2 ABO molecular Genetics 18
2-6-3 H antigen and H-deficiency phenotype 19-20
2-6-4 Rare ABO Valiant 22
2-6-5 other ABO phenotypes 22
2-6-5-1 The deficient secretor (Oh) 22
2-6-5-2 The Oh phenotype 23
2-6-6 Antibodies of the ABO system 23
2-6-7 Genetics and inheritance 23
2-7 Kell blood group system 34
2-7-1 Kell Antigen 34
2-7-2 Kell Antibodies 35
2-7-3 Nomenclature of kell 36
2-7-4 inheritance 36-37
Chapter Three
3-1 Objectives of the study 48
3-2 Rationale 49
3-3 Hypothesis 50

Chapter Four
4- Methodology 51-45
4-1 Study design 51
4-1-1 study population 51
4-1-2 study area 51
4-1-3 Sample 51
4-1-4 Blood collection 51
4-1-5 Principle of ABO grouping 52
4-1-6 Materials and reagents 52
4-1-7 Procedure 52
4-1-8 Results interpretation 53
4-2 Reagent and Material of ID 53
4-2-1 Preparation of blood sample 53
4-2-2 Procedure 53
4-2-3 Gel technology principle 54
4-2-4 interpretation of Gel result 54

Chapter five
5- Results 55-58

Chapter Six
6- Discussion 59-60
6-1 Recommendation 61
Conclusion 62

Chapter Seven
References 63-67
List of Figures

Fig. No (1) precursor to ABO antigens 21
Fig. No (2) comparison of ABO Gene frequency for four different ethnic population 33
Fig. No (3) The ABO phenotypes frequencies in Britain in 1948 33
Fig. No (4) Frequency of ABO phenotype among Albataheen population 56
Fig. No (5) kell phenotype vs ABO blood group in Albataheen population 57
Fig. No (6) The frequency of Kell phenotype in Albataheen population 58
List of Tables

Table No (1) ABO Blood group system 17
Table No (2) phenotypes and possible Genotype in the ABO blood group system 24
Table No (3) ABO phenotype of different racial / ethnic groups 29
Table No (4) Nomenclatures of Kell Blood group System 38
Table No (5) Antigens of the kell blood group system 39
Table No (6) positively analysis of kell-2 in the Pakistani and the English populations 40
Table No (7) Comparative Positivity analysis of Kell-2 in different racial/ ethnic groups 40
Table No (8) Kell phenotype vs ABO blood Group system in Pakistani population 41
Table No (9) Distribution of ABO over all the world 41
Table No (10) Frequency of ABO blood group in Albataheen population 56
Table No (11) kell phenotype vs ABO blood group system in Albataheen population 57
Table No (12) The frequency of Kell phenotype in Albataheen population 58
List of Maps

Map No (1) Distribution of the A type blood alleles in native populations of the world 30
Map No (2) Distribution of the B type blood alleles in native populations of the world 31
Map No (3) Distribution of the O type blood alleles in native populations of the world 32