

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ  
عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ  
هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ (31) قَالُوا  
سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ  
أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ (32)

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآيات 31-32

## **Dedication**

**To all Sudanese hemophiliac  
patients,**

**To my lovely parents,**

**To my brothers and  
sisters,**

**To every body participated with  
useful efforts,**

## **Acknowledgment**

Praise to Allah the almighty, who gave us health, strength, and patience to conduct this study.

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## **Abstract**

This is a descriptive cross sectional study which was conducted during the period from June to July 2012 aimed to determine some laboratory findings among Sudanese hemophiliacs. A total number of 40 males hemophiliac patients were consecutively recruited. The aim of this study is to assess the Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), Factor VIII and IX assay, Prothrombin time (PT) and Platelets count. The age range is from 3 to 28 years, with the mean of  $15.5 \pm 12.5$ .

Hemophilia A patients were 37/40 (92.5%), while hemophilia B patients were 3/40 (7.5%). The mean value of Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) of included patients was  $115 \pm 55$  seconds, (average 60 – 210 seconds), this was significantly longer than that of controls ( $p=0.0001$ ). Patients with mild hemophilia had FVIII level that ranged from 5-25% were 27% of hemophilia A patients, those with moderate hemophilia had factor VIII level ranged from 1-5% were 73% of hemophilia A patients.

No patient found with severe type of hemophilia. The prothrombin time (PT) of hemophilic patient's samples was  $13.8 \pm 7.1$  seconds, (average 10.9 – 12.0 seconds) compared to  $12.2 \pm 3$  seconds of normal control ( $p=0.09$ ).

The mean platelets count was  $230 \pm 18 \times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$  and range (175 – 280  $\times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$ ).

No HIV tests or other hepatitis viruses screening were done.

## النتائج

اجريت هذه الدراسة المقطعية في الفترة من يونيو الي يوليو 2012 لتحديد بعض الفحوصات المخبرية بين السودانيين المصابين بالناعور. بلغ عدد المشاركين ٤٠ من المرضى. تهدف الدراسة لتحديد عدد الصفائح الدموية، زمن البروثرومبين، زمن الثرومبوين الجزئي المنشط و فحص كمية العوامل الثامن والتاسع. تراوحت أعمار المشاركين في الدراسة ما بين ٣-٢٨ عاما.

مرضى الناعور (أ) كانوا 95.5% (37/40) في حين مرضى الناعور (ب) كانوا 7.5% (3/40).

متوسط عدد الصفائح الدموية كان  $18 \pm 230 \times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$  بمعدل (175 – 280  $\times 10^3 / \mu\text{L}$ ).

متوسط زمن البروثرومبين من عينات مرضى الناعور  $7.1 \pm 13.8$  ثانية بمعدل 10.9 – 12.0 ثانية مقارنة ب  $3 \pm 12.2$  ثانية للعيينة الضابطة ( $p=0.09$ ).

ومتوسط زمن الثرومبوين الجزئي المنشط  $55 \pm 115$  ثانية بمعدل (60 – 210) ثانية) وكان هذا اطول من العينة الضابطة ( $p=0.0001$ ).

مرضى الناعور الذين يتراوح مستوى العامل الثامن لديهم من 5-25% كانوا 27% والذين يتراوح مستوى العامل الثامن عندهم من 1-5% كانوا 73% في هذه الدراسة لم يوجد مريض بنوع الناعور الحاد.

لم يتم اي فحص مسحي لكل من فيروسات نقص المناعة او التهاب الكبد الوبائي .

## List of contents

Subject	Page No
الاية	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgment	III
Abstract(English)	IV
Abstract (Arabic)	V
List of content	VI-VIII
List of tables	IX
List of figures	X
List of abbreviations	X1
<b>Chapter one</b>	
1.Introduction and Literature Review:	1
1.1.Historical background:	1
1.2. Literature Review:	2
1.2.2. Blood coagulation:	2
1.2.3.Coagulation cascade:	3
1.2.4. Hemophilia:	3
1.2.4.1. Hemophilia A	3
1.2.4.2. Factor VIII	3
1.2.4.3. Factor VIII gene	4

1.2.4.4. Factor IX	4
1.2.4.5. Molecular of hemophilia	4
1.2.4.6. Presentation	6
1.2.4.7. Clinical feature	6
1.2.4.8. Complication	7
1.2.5. Carrier detection:	7
1.2.6. Inhibitor in hemophilia:	8
1.2. Rationale	10
1.3. Objectives:	11
<b>Chapter Two</b>	
2.1 Study design	12
2.2 Study area	12
2.3 Study population	12
2.4 Sample size	12
2.4 Sample size	12
2.6 Exclusion criteria	12
2.7 Plan of data collection	12
2.8 Data analysis	12
2.9 Ethical consideration	12
2.10. Methodology	13
<b>Chapter Three</b>	
3. Results	17
<b>Chapter Four</b>	
4.1. Discussion	20
4.2. Conclusion	21
4.3. Recommendations	21

References	22
Appendix	



### List of tables:

Table No	Title	Page NO
<b>Table 3-1:</b>	platelets count among studied hemophiliac patients.	18
<b>Table 3-2:</b>	ProthrombinTime(PT) among hemophiliac patients.	18
<b>Table 3-3:</b>	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) among studied hemophilic patients.	18

## List of figures:

<b>Figure No</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page NO</b>
<b>Fig 3-4</b>	Frequency of hemophilia A and B among studied patients	19
<b>Fig3- 5</b>	Pattern of Hemophilia A among studied patients according to factor VIII level	19

**List of abbreviations:**

APTT	Activated Partial Thromboplastin
PT	Prothrombin Time