DI DECATION

To my

Mother

Father

Wife

Son Mohammed

Daughter Reiham

Our colleagues at department of physics University of Kassala

I didecate this work

Suleiman

Acknowledgements

Firstly thanks go to Allah before and after Who enabled me to complete this work. I would like to express my deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ali El-Tahair Sharaf El-Din, for supervisor constructive criticism, help and guidance, who kindly accepted to be the reviewer of the thesis. His encouragement and support were of great help for me.

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Abstract

In this thesis the element minerals in the human hair and fingernails (350 samples) from inhabitants of Kassala State ,eastern Sudan were assessed by performing X-Ray Fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF) analysis. The objective of the study was to determine the element composition of the human hair and fingernails substance and to provide data for the longterm losses of nutrients by this routine. The elements investigation in the samples are:Fe,Zn,Cu,Mn,Bi,Pb,Ni,Ti,Zr,Co,V and Cr,it is found that mean concentration of Zr are equal in all study area, Co high concentration in Kassala ,Aroma,Shamal eldelta and Telkok,V high concentration in Refi Kassala ,Shamal eldelta and Hameshkoreb,Cu high concentration in Kassala ,Aroma andShamal eldelta ,Fe high concentration in Aroma, Telkok and Wadelhelaw, Mn high concentration in Kassala, Aroma, Shamal eldelta and Hameshkoreb, Bi are equal in all study area ,Pb high concentration in Kassala ,Telkok andShamal eldelta ,Ni high concentration in Aroma ,Shamal eldelta and Wadelhelaw,Cr high concentration in Kassala ,Hameshkoreb and Wadelhelaw,Ti high concentration in Kassala ,Refi Kassala andShamal eldelta The elelments Pb,Bi and Cr found in the samples indicating pollutions in the area of study may be came from water or nutrient. The trace elements Fe,Zn,Cu and Mn the mean concentrations of which change from one area to another, in view of spectroscopic analysis of hair and nails, reflect the nutritional practices that explain the spread of anemia in some respective area, this means the results difer from one area to another . This study may be considered as a part of national project indicating malnutrition map expected to over other areas of Sudan and where othor spectroscopy techniques may be used.

المستخلص:

في هذه الأطروحه تم فحص 350عينة من الشعر و الأظافر لقطاع من سكان ولاية كسلا-شرق السودان لمعرفة مكوناتها من العناصر واستخدمت في هذه الدراسة مطيافية أشعة إكس المتفلورة. الهدف من هذه الدراسة معرفة درجة التركيز في مكونات هذه العينات من العناصر الضرورية للتغذية لدرء مخاطر الأمراض، لان شعر وأظافرا لإنسان تمثل العامل الرئيسي في تعامل الإنسان مع البيئة و هي تكشف عن المكونات الغذائية لجسمه بصورة معقولة ويمكن أخذهما بسهوله ولاتؤثر على الإنسان استخدمت في هذه الدراسة بعض المعايير الإحصائية العناصر التي تم فحصها في كل من الشعر و الأظافر هي الحديد المنجنيز ،الخارصين،النحاس الكوبالت،النيكل،التيتانيوم ، الكروم، البزمث ،الزوركيم ، الفانديوم ،الرصاص والتنجستن وجدأن متوسط تركيز الزوك يم متساوي في جميع مناطق الدراسة في كل العينات،الكوبالت أعلى في كل من كسلا،أروما،شمال الدلتا وتلكوك،الفانديوم أعلى في كل من ريفي كسلا،شمال الدلتا وهمشكوريب،الخارصين أعلى في كل من كسلا ،ودالحليو ،تلكوك وهمشكوريب ،النحاس أعلى في كل من كسلا، شمال الدلتا و أروما ، الحديد أعلى في كل من أروما ود الحليو وتلكوك المنجنيز أعلى في كل من كسلاءأروما،ودالحليو،شمال الدلتا وهمشكوريب،البزمث يكاد يكون متساوياً في جميع المحليات،الرصاص أعلى في كل من كسلا ،تلكوك وشمال الدلتا،النيكل أعلى في كل من أروما، شمال الدلتا وود الحليو، الكروم أعلى في كل من كسلا، همشكوريب وودالحليو أما التيتانيوم أعلى في كل من كسلا، ريفي كسلا و شمال الدلتا.

وجود الكروم،الرصاص و البزمث يعني أن هنالك تلوث ناتج أما من الماء أو الغذاء، أما عناصر التغذية الحديد،النحاس،المنجنيز والخارصين يختلف متوسط تركيز كل منها من منطقة إلي أخري ممايعني أن مناطق الدراسة غير متكافئة في العناصر الضرورية للتغذية مما يؤدي لظهور بعض أمراض سوء التغذية في الولاية.

هذه الدراسة تعتبر كمشروع يمكن أن تعمم تجربته علي مناطق أخري في السودان باستخدام تقانات مختلفة.

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List of Abbreviations

AAS Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

AES Atomic Emission Spectroscopy

ICP-MS Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy

IRS Infra Red Spectroscopy

LIBS Laser-Induced Break down Spectroscopy

NMR Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

SEM Scanning Electron Microscopes

TEM Transition Electron Microscopes

STS Scanning Tunneling Spectroscopy

SIMS Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry

AES Auger Electron Spectroscopy

XPS X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy

ISS Ion Scattering Spectroscopy

EPRS Electrons Paramagnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

FTIRS Fourier Transform InfraRed Spectroscopy

FIAS Flow Injection Analysis Spectroscopy

ED -XRF Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence

WD-XRF Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence

TXRF Total Reflection X-Ray Fluorescence