

Dedication

To my mother, father and brother, the mean of learning how the life can go as better as it must be.

To some one very special in my life, who is giving me an extra touch of joy to every thing that I do.

To my best friend who did as possible as he can to give support and care.

To my supervisor for her help and support.

Acknowledgement

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Special thanks to staff of bashaer hospital for their constant care, valuable advice and assistance.

Abstract

This study was done during the period from October 2009 to m2010, march in Khartoum state (bashaer hospital). It was conducted to determine the incidence of: Hepatitis(B & C) viruses, which can transmit through the blood to infect the liver leading to liver dysfunction.

Human immune deficiency virus that can transmit through the blood to infect the immune system leading to failure of the immune system.

Syphilis also can transmit through the blood leading to lesions & secretion in reproductive system (vaginal & urethra).

Hundred donors were selected according to certain criteria and Interviewed using questionnaire form.

Venous blood samples were collected from them and analyzed in central blood bank of Khartoum using ELISA technique.

Statistical package of social science (SPSS) computer program was used for data entry and analysis.

The result obtained showed that:

The percentage of hepatitis B virus was 14%.

The percentage of hepatitis C virus was 1%.

The percentage of syphilis was 2%.

The lowest frequency was show in HIV (0%).

الخلاصة

اجري هذا البحث في الفترة من شهر اكتوبر سنة 2009 حتى مارس سنة 2010 في ولاية الخرطوم بمستشفى بشائر التعليمي وهو لتحديد نسبة المتبرعين المصابين ب:

- فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ب-ج) وهو يمكن ان ينتقل عن طريق الدم ويصيب الكبد مما

يؤدي الي فقدان الكبد الي وظيفتها.

- فيروس نقص المناعة المكتسبة الذي يصيب الجهاز المناعي للشخص المصاب مما يؤدي الي

فشل الجهاز المناعي في التصدي للأمراض.

- الزهري وهو يمكن ان ينتقل عن طريق الدم ويسبب تقرحات وافرازات مهبلية.

وتم اختيار مائه متبرع لائق للتبرع بالدم وتم اخضاعهم الى استبيان , ومن ثم تم اخذ العينات

من الدم الوريدي للفحص المعملّي والتحليل في المركز القومي للتبرع بالدم (استاك).

وتم ادخال وتحليل كل المعلومات المضمنة في الاستبيان ونتائج تحليل الدم بنظام الحزمة

الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعيّة (SPSS) بواسطة جهاز الحاسوب.

و قد اظهرت النتائج المتحصل عليها ان النسبة المئوية للمصابين ب :

فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ب) هي 14%.

فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ج) هي 1%.

الزهري هي 2%.

فيروس نقص المناعة المكتسبة يمثل اقل نسبة من بين الامراض المذكورة عن طريق الدم 0%.

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List of Abbreviations

Granulocyte colony stimulating factor.....	G-CSF
Fresh-frozen plasma.....	FFP
Antibody.....	Ab
Antigen.....	Ag
Citrate-phosphate dextrose-adenine.....	CPD-A
Adenosine tri-phosphate.....	ATP
Citrate phosphate dextrose-adenosine.....	CPD-AI
Saline-adenine-glucose-mannitol.....	SAGM
Citrate phosphate dextrose.....	CPD
Diphosphoglycerate.....	DPG
Hepatitis C virus.....	HCV
Hepatitis B virus.....	HBV
Hepatitis B surface antigen.....	HBsAg
Human immunodeficiency virus.....	HIV
Ribonucleic acid.....	RNA
Hemolytic disease of newborn.....	HDN
Transfusion transmitted disease.....	TTD
Human T-cell lymphotropic virus.....	HTLV
Immunoglobulin alpha.....	IgA
Immunoglobulin mue.....	IgM
Immunoglobulin Gama.....	IgG
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.....	AIDS
Lymph adenopathy –associated virus.....	LAV
Enzyme link immunosorbant assay.....	ELISA
Polymerase chain reaction.....	PCR
Treponema pallidum.....	TP
Optical density.....	OD
Statistical package of social science.....	SPSS
Deoxyribonucleic acid.....	DNA
Central nervous system.....	CNS
Treponema pallidum.....	TP
Hemoglobin.....	Hb
College for technological sciences.....	CTS