

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Dedication

To my parents

**To my
wife**

**To
my Family**

Hamad

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank gratefully and sincerely Dr. Mohammed Abdelrahim Abdallah associate professor of Biochemistry College of medical laboratory sciences for his guidance, understanding and constructive advice and help.

Gratitude and gratefulness are also forwarded to Dr. Abdelgadir Ali Almugaddam for his keen help.

I also thank and appreciate Dr. Husam Alden Suleiman for his help, support and advice.

I would like to express my thanks to my family for their encouragement and support.

Hamad

ABSTRACT

The kidney function was monitored in 70 hypertensive Sudanese patients from Khartoum state in order to assess the impact of hypertension in function of kidney in those patients. Other 30 none hypertensive individuals were also participated in this study to serve as control. Patients and controls were matched in age and sex in which the average age of patients was 52 years.

Five ml of blood are taken left to clot, then centrifuged to obtain serum which used for estimation of Electrolytes Na+ & K+ by flamephotometer, while Creatinine by Jaffe reaction and Albumin by bromocresol green method by means of colorimeter and clear urine analyzed for protein excretion by sulphosalicylic acid method.

The findings obtained from this study revealed that the majority of the hypertensive patients are elderly, over 52 years and most of them presented with many clinical complications of cardiovascular diseases and coronary events. The study also showed that family history of hypertension was present among close relative of the study group.

Measuring electrolytes Na+ & K+ in the serum of the hypertensive patients of this study showed highly significant increase level of Na+ compared to control ($P<0.05$), while K+ level showed no statistical difference between patients and controls values ($P>0.05$). On the other hand Creatinine and Albumin showed highly significant elevation in patients over

control values ($P>0.05$). This result may suggest that hypertensive patients participated in this study at high risk to develop kidney disease and its complications.

A result which may suggests that hypertension is an individual risk factor leading to kidney disease.

ملخص البحث

رصدت وظائف الكلى لدى مرضى ارتفاع ضغط الدم الشريانى لدى (70) من السودانيين في ولاية الخرطوم من أجل تقييم أثر ارتفاع ضغط الدم في وظيفة الكلى فـ هـؤلاء المرضى وشارك أيضا غيرهم من الأفراد الذين لا يعانون من ارتفاع ضغط الدم (30) في هذه الدراسة لتكون مجموعة مقارنة ضابطة.

روعيت في عينات المرضى ضوابط السن والجنس حيث كان المتوسط العمري (52) عاما. الشوارد (الإيونات) مثل الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم ، والكرياتينين ، وكذلك زلال وبروتين البول تم قياسها باستخدام الأساليب التقليدية للفحص المعملي.

وكشفت النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من هذه الدراسة أن الغالبية العظمى من مرضى ارتفاع ضغط الدم هم من كبار السن ، في المتوسط 52 عاما ، ومعظمهم يعاني من اعراض سرسرية اخرى كضيق الشرايين التاجية. وأظهرت الدراسة أيضا أن التاريخ العائلي له اثر في الدراسة حيث عانى بعض اقارب العينة من ارتفاع في الضغط الشريانى.

شكل قياس الشوارد مثل الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم في المصل لدى مرضى ارتفاع

ضغط الدم في هذه الدراسة مستوى عالياً أكثر من مجموعة المقارنة الضابطة (30 شخص لا يعانون من ارتفاع ضغط الدم) في حين أظهر مستوى البوتاسيوم فرقاً طفيفاً ولكنه هام أيضاً . من ناحية أخرى أظهر الكرياتينين والزلال ارتفاع كبير للغاية في المرضى أكثر من عينة المقارنة . نخلص من هذا على أن ارتفاع ضغط الدم الشرياني يؤثر تأثيراً مباشراً على وظائف الكلى وبصورة منفصلة عن العوامل الأخرى على أنه عامل اختطار بمفرده أو مصحوباً بالعوامل الأخرى

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