Dedication

:To my

Beloved and blessed parents who - .did everything for me

Lovely Grand father and Grand - .mother

.Dear brother and sisters -

.Dear members of my family -

Dear friends and colleagues -

_

.Dear brothers in alla-

Wonderful Prof. **Babiker Ahmed**.**Mohammed**

Acknowledgment

Primary my praise and thanks should be to Allah, the almighty moat gracious and most merciful, who grated me the serenity, means of strength and practice to accomplish this work.

I am deeply indebted to my supervisor Prof: **Babiker Ahmed Mohammed** for his valuable help and guidance during this study I am also great to his patience assistance and invaluable device.

My appreciation is extend to all academic staff, technologists and other members of the department of haematology Sudan University of science and technology.

Abstract

This study is adescriptive analytical study, was conducted to determine the incidence and co-infection of Hepatitis (B&C) viruses, human immune deficiency virus, and syphilis transmitted through the blood, among blood donors attending Khartoum teaching hospital throughout the period between May2010 – August 2010

Two hundred blood donors at different age groups were informed about the study, only males were available as donors fit for blood donation expected out come and agreement of participation was obtained, then the questionnaire was used to collect the information about blood donor's age, sex, blood groups and others. Most of blood donors came from Omdurman, most of them were workers in their occupation and had O+ve group.

As well 5 ml of blood were taken from the blood donors of which were taken in plain container, in the blood bank of Khartoum teaching hospital using ELISA technique and were diagnosed to determine the incidence and co-infection of Hepatitis (B&C) viruses, human immune deficiency virus, and syphilis.

Statistical package of social science (SPSS) computer program was used for data entry and analysis in this study the result show that more than 12.5 of blood donors was infected with varius and bacterial infection. The result obtained showed that: among the blood donors the percentage of hepatitis B virus was 7.0%, the percentage of hepatitis C virus was 0.5%, the percentage of syphilis was 5.0%, the percentage of co-infection (HBsAg and Syphilis) was 2.0%. The lowest frequency was shown in HIV (0%).

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هذه دراسه ,وصفية تحليلية, تم اجراؤها لتحديد نسبة حدوث ومصاحبة فيروسات الكبد الوبائي (ب، ج) ، الايدز، الزهري ,والتي تنت قل عن طريق الدم بين المتبرعين بالدم بمستشفي الخرطوم التعليمي في الفترة بين مايو 2010م – اغسطس 2010م .

تم اخطار 200 متبرعاً بالدم في اعمار مختلفة من الزكور فقط لائه قين لعملية التبرع،عن الدراسه واغراضها وبعد ذلك تم اخذ موافقتهم .

بعد ذك جمعت المعلومات من المتبرعين بواسطه الاستبيان عن الجنس , العمر، فصيلة الدم والسكن والمهنه. الغالبية العظمي للمتبرعين تمركزت في مدينة امدرمان وكانوا عمال والفصيلة السائدة بينه م هي ال (O+ve).

ايضا اخذت من كل المتبرعين 5 ملليليتر من الدم في انبوبه اختبار لا تحتوي علي مانع التجلط وذك في بنك الدم بمستشفي الخرطوم التعليمي وباستخدام ال ELISA تم تشخيص وتحديد نسبة حدوث ومصاحبة الامراض المعدية: الكبد الوبائي (ب، ج)، الايدز، الزهري.

وباستخدام نظام الحزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS) والذي ساعد في رصد وتحليل البيانات، قد اظهرت النتائج المتحصل عليها ان اكثر من 12.5% من المتبرعين بالامراض الفيروسية والبكتيرية, و كانت النسبه المئوية للامراض كما يلي:

نسبة حدوث فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ب) هي 7.0% و فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ج) هي 0.5%, الزهري هي 5.0%, والمصاحبة الفيروسية كانت بين فيروس التهاب الكبد الوبائي (ب) والزهري هي 2.0%, فيروس نه قص المناعة المكتسبة يمثل اقل نسبة من بين الامراض المنقولة عن طريق الدم هي 0%.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Item
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ALT	alanine transaminase
ALT	aspartate transaminase
b-DNA	branched DNA
DLBCL	Burkitt's-like lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CNS	<u>central nervous system</u>
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
CAC	computer assisted crossmatch
cccDNA	covalently closed circular DNA
CMV	Cytomegalovirus
CTLs	cytotoxic T lymphocytes
DNA	Deoxy ribo nucleic acid
DAT	direct antiglobulin test
STD	sexual transmitted Disease
DIC	disseminated intravascular coagulation
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EBV	Epstein-Barr virus
FGC	female genital cutting
FTA-ABS	Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody Absorption
FFP	<u>fresh frozen plasma</u>
GRID	Gay-related immune deficiency
HDFN	Hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn. n
HBsAg	hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
HBeAg	hepatitis Envelope antigen
HHV-8	human herpesvirus-8
HIV	<u>human immunodeficiency virus</u>
<u>HIV</u>	.Human immunodeficiency virus
HLA	Human leukocyte antigen
HPV	human <u>papillomavirus</u>
HTLV	<u>Human T-lymphotropic virus</u>
<u>IgG</u>	Immuno globulin gamma
<u>IgM</u>	Immuno globulin moue
IATT	Inter-Agency Task Team
ISBT	International Society of Blood Transfusion
KS	Kaposi's sarcoma
KSHV	Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus

MPGN	membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
MGN	Membranous glomerulonephritis
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission
MAC	Mycobacterium Avium complex
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NANBH	non-A, non-B hepatitis
NAT	Nucleic Acid Testing
OD	optical density
PCP	Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
<u>PCR</u>	Polymerase chain reaction
PEP	post exposure prophylaxis
RPR	Rapid Plasma Reagin
RBCs	<u>red blood cells</u>
RT	Reverse transcriptase
Rh	Rhesus
<u>RNA</u>	Ribo nucleic acid
STI	sexually transmitted infections
SPSS	Statistical package of social science
TMA	transcription mediated amplification
TACO	Transfusion Associated Circulatory Overload
TRALI	<u>Transfusion-associated acute lung injury</u>
<u>GVHD</u>	<u>Transfusion-associated graft-vs-host disease</u>
<u>TPHA</u>	Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay
ТВ	<u>Tuberculosis</u>
<u>VDRL</u>	Venereal Disease Research Laboratory
VHA	Veterans Health Administration
WBCs	white blood cells

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