

الآية

قال تعالى:

(وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا)

سورة طه الآية (114)

Dedication

TO:

My Mother and my Father

My Husband

Sons Ahmed and Eyad

My Teachers

My Friends

Acknowledgments

First of all thanks Allah for give me the power and willing to complete this study. The words are unable to express my deep gratitude and sincere thanks to my supervisor Professor Babiker Ahmed Mohamed for his guidance close supervision, continuous follow up and his invaluable advice, and comments. I am indebted for his interest, Thanks sent to my teachers in College of medical laboratory sciences for their assistance and support. I express my sincere gratitude and thanks to my family for their love and support. Thanks also sent to all staff in hematology department for their assistance.

Abstract

This is across sectional study, conducted in Khartoum state during the period from August to October 2015 to compare between PT (prothrombin time) and PTT(activated partial thromboplastin time) that obtained from the same sample by using same semi-automated devices (STAGO) in different lab ,each devices had a different quality control sample test, device (1) preformed commercial control ,device (2)preformed pool plasma , of one Hundred (100) Sudanese patients were informed about the study and agreed for participation as case and were entered in the tow study . Three ml venous blood was collected in Tri sodium citrate anticoagulant container. All blood samples were run in calibrated and close control two Same semi-automated devices(STAGO) which are found in two different laboratory, it used to measure PT and PTT and the results were analyzed by one T- test of the SPSS computer programmer. The means were found as following: PT (22.76 seconds), PTT (40.23 seconds).This study was concluded that: There was no significant difference ($P = 0.783$) in mean of PT (prothrombin time)in device (1) from device (2) and also There was no significant difference ($P = 0.498$) in mean of PTT (activated partial thromboplastin time)in device (1) from device (2).

مستخلص البحث

يحتوي هذا البحث على دراسة مقطعية أجريت في محلية الخرطوم خلال الفترة من أغسطس حتى أكتوبر 2015 للمقارنة بين زمن التجلط البروثرومبين و تنشيط زمن التجلط والتي تم الحصول عليها من نفس العينة باستخدام الأجهزة شبه الآلية نفسها في معملين مختلفين, من مائة عينة (100) من المرضى السودانيين الذين كانوا على علم بالدراسة والموافقة على المشاركة باعتبارها عينه من البحث و تم إدخالها في الدراسة ,وقد تم السحب ثلاثة مل من الدم الوريدي من كل عينه ثم جمعها في حاويه تخثرثلاثي الصوديوم سترات . تم تشغيل جميع عينات الدم في معايرة و مراقبة وثيقة في الأجهزة شبه الآلية(ستاغو) والتي توجد في معملين مختلفين وهي كانت تستخدم ل قياس زمن التجلط البروثرومبين و تنشيط زمن التجلط ,أدخلت عينه ضبط جوده صناعي في الجهاز الاول 1 وعينه ضبط جوده محضره من عده بلازما في الجهاز الثاني2 وذلك لمعرفة الاختلاف في القرائتين .و تم تحليل النتائج وفقا " لأختبار (التحليل البسيط) من مبرمج كمبيوتر التحليل الاحصائي.(أس بي أس أس) وكانت النتائج على النحو التالي: زمن التجلط البروثرومبين : (22.76) (ثانية) و تنشيط زمن التجلط: (40.23) (ثانيه)

واستنتجت من هذه الدراسة بما يلي: لم يكن هناك فرق كبير في المتوسط تنشيط زمن التجلط في قراءه الجهاز الاول منه في الجهاز الثاني ($p= 0.783$), وكذلك لم يكن هناك فرق في زمن التجلط البروثروميين في قراءه الجهاز الاول منه في الجهاز الثاني ($p=0.498$) في المتوسط . ادا لا يوجد فرق كبير بين قراءه نوعين من عينات ضبط الجوده لنفس العينه في نفس الظروف ونفس جهاز التحليل .

Abbreviations

APC	Activated Protein C
APL	Anti phospholipid Antibodies
APTT	Activated partial thromboplastin time
AT III	Antithrombin III
DIC	Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
FDP	Fibrinogen Degradated Product
GP	Glycoprotein
hsCRP	High sensitive C- Reactive protein
LA	Lupus anticoagulant
PT	Prothrombin time
t-PA	Tissue Plasminogen Activators
VwF	Von Willebrand factor

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