

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate studies

Complete Blood Count In Sudanese Breast Cancer Female Patients attending Radiation Therapy and Isotope Center of Khartoum (RICK(at Khartoum state

تعداد الدم الكامل لمريضات سرطان الثدى السودانيات في مركز

العلاج بالذرة والاشعاع النووي بولاية الخرطوم

A thesis Submitted for Partial fulfillment of The Degree of MS.C in Hematology & Immunohematology

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-:الآية

:قال الله تعالى نَرْفَعُ دَرَجاتٍ مَنْ نَشِاءُ وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ

(صدق الله العظيم)

{سورة يوسف الآية 76}

Dedication

To my parents who encourage me to this study.

To my teachers, Brothers and sister

To all whom I love and respect I dedicate this work.

Acknowledgment

First of all I thank Allah for giving me the strength and patience to perform this work. I would like to express my deepest gratitude and respect to Dr. KHALDA MIRGANI for her supervision, time, patience, effort, critical comments, invaluable a device, and discussion concerning my research study.

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Abstract

This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted during the period from January 2010 to March 2010 in Radio isotopes center at Khartoum state (RICK), the study aims to determine complete blood count and reticulocyte count among 100 sudanese breast cancer female patients, as test group, and apparently healthy volunteer, as control group. The patients with an age range between 26 --78 year, with average value of 52 ± 2 years, and the control group with age range between 27-55 year, with average of 41 ± 2 .

72% of patients had been diagnosed with Invasive ductal carcinoma)IDC(,6% were Infiltrative Lobular Carcinoma)ILC(, 6% were muscular carcinoma,3% were Lymphatic Sarcoma) LS(, 3%were Adenocarcinoma)AC(, 2% were fibrocystic carcinoma)FC),2%were inflammatory carcinoma)IC(,2%were mammory cell carcinoma)MCC(,2%were Papillary carcinoma)PC(,2% were Invasive Medolory carcinoma)IMC).

There were 44% of patients in grade 11, 27% in grade 111, and 22% in grade 1V.

Complete blood count was estimated by sysmex using cell pack for dilution Astromatolyzer for RBCs lyses.

The results showed that all female patients had a history of breast cancer for about three month or more, also the results indicated that there were 30% of patients had a family history and 20% of them had a history of oral contraceptive use. 30% of patients were treated with mastectomy, 30% with chemotherapy and 40% with mastectomy, radiotherapy with chemotherapy.

Accordingly the average value of CBC in female patients, HB, PCV, MCV, MCH, MCHC, PLTs were significantly decreased, whereas TWBCs and Reticulocyte count were in the limit of

control values .In the test group, mean of Hb and PLTs were positively correlated with the dose frequency of chemotherapy, while the means of WBCs was not correlated with it, The mean of Hb, WBCs PLTs were decreased in patients who had a total mastectomy than who didn't had.

Also the mean of Hb, was highly decreased in patients who had been treated with mastectomy, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, while the mean of PLTs count was mildly decreased, put the mean of WBCs count was not affected by these group of treatments.

Also the study showed that there were about 63% of patients suffering from anemia 36% had a normocytic hypochromic anemia and the other 27% had a microcytic hypochromic anemia.

In this study the main cause of anemia in breast cancer was the intensive dose of chemotherapy.

ملخص الأطروحة

اجریت هذه الدراسة الوصفیة خلال الفترة من فبرایر 2010 حتی مارس 2010 فی مرکز العلاج بالذرة والاشعاع النووی بالخرطوم ,واشترك فی هذه الدراسة مجموعة من 100أمراة مصابة بسرطان الثدی, وتراوحت أعمارهن فیما بین 26----78 عاما, بینما كان متوسط أعمارهن 52 ± 2 عاما. وقد تم تشخیص 72% من الحالات بأنها مصابة بسرطان قنوات الثدی, 6% من الحالات بأنها مصابة بالسرطان الارتشاحی للغدد,و 3% من الحالات بسرطان الغدد مصابة بالسرطان الارتشاحی للغدد,و 3% من الحالات بسرطان الغدد اللیمفاویة ,و 3% من الحالات تتمثل فی السرطان الخد تتمثل فی السرطان الخدم الالتهابی ,و 2% من الحالات تتمثل فی السرطان الذاکرة,و الالتهابی ,و 2% من الحالات تتمثل فی السرطان الذاکرة,و الالتهابی ,و 2% من الحالات تتمثل فی السرطان النادرة لسرطان الدادی ا

كما اختير فى هذه الدراسة عدد من 20 أمرأة معافاة(كمجموعة ضابطة) ويتراوح متوسط اعمارهن فيما بين 27---55عاما,متوسط اعمارهن فيما بين 41<u>+</u>2.6. وأخزت عينات الدم من كل النساء فى المجموعتين لقياس تعداد الدم الكامل وطلائع الخلايا الحمراء . بينما تبين ان 30% من الحالات لهن تاريخ مرضى فى العائلة,و 20% من الحالات ممن كن . يستخدمن موانع الحمل عن طريق الفم

تم جمع 2.5مل من الدم من المرضى والمجموعة الضابطة , وقد تبين ان هنالك انخفاض جوهري وزو دلالة احصائية فى متوسطات الهيموغلوبين والصفيحات الدموية و الكرات الحمراء ومعاملها

وايضا تبين من الدراسة انه لا يوجد اختلاف جوهري وزو دلالة احصائية فى متوسط التعداد الكلى للدم الابيض وطلائع الخلايا الحمراء بالنسبة لمريضات .سرطان الثدى مقارنة بالمجموعة الضابطة

وقد أشارت الدراسة الى أن 63% من الحالات يعانين من الانيميا بمتوسط هيموغلوبين 11.4جرام /ديسلتر,36% منهن يعانين من الانيميا طبيعية الكرات طبيعية الصباغ, و 27% يعانين من الانيميا صغيرة الكرات . ناقصة الصباغ وتبين من هذه الدراسة أن السبب الرئيسى للأنيميا فى مرضى .سرطان الثدى هى الجرعات العالية من العلاج الكيميائى