

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْآفَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّى
يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَكْفِ بِرَبِّكَ أَنَّهُ عَلَى
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة فصلت الآية (53)

Dedication

To my lovely parents

To my lovely wife and my sweetly

daughters Sejoud & Malaz

They are always been the candles of my

life

My teachers, friends and colleagues

With my love

Abuzar

Acknowledgment

Primarily my thanks should be to Allah, the almighty most gracious and most merciful, who granted me the serenity, means of strength and patience to accomplish this work.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisor **Dr. Malik Hassan Ibrahim Elfadni** for his valuable help and guidance during this study, I'm also grateful to his keen interest, patience assistance and invaluable advice.

My appreciation is extended to all the medical staff in Heglig hospital and staff of National Health Laboratory department of haematology.

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Abstract

This study was analytical, descriptive and cross-sectional conducted to determine the sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait frequency among Eastern Heglig area in patients referred to Heglig hospital in Southern Kordofan state in the period between November 2008 to February 2009.

One hundred (100) patients were informed about the study and agreement for participation was obtained. A venous blood of 2.5 ml was collected in EDTA containers and investigated for sickle cell disease and sickle cell trait, a complete blood count (CBC), sickling test and haemoglobin electrophoresis were carried out.

Fully automated hematological analyzer (Sysmex Kx 21N), Electrophoresis tank and power pack were used for analysis and statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) computer program version 13 was used for data processing.

The mean age of the sickle cell disease patients was (17.2 years). The results showed that percentage of sickle cell trait and sickle cell disease were (40) and (10) respectively.

Hemoglobin level, total erythrocyte and packed cell volume of the sickle cell disease patients were (6.67g/dl), ($2.4 \times 10^6/\text{Cumm}$) and (20.7%), respectively.

There were no significant differences in sickle cell disease and normal individuals in mean cell haemoglobin concentration (32.2g/dl), mean cell volume (86.68fl) and mean cell hemoglobin (27.98 pg) ($p < 0.399$, $p < 0.203$ and $p < 0.189$ respectively,

The total leukocytes ($15.1 \times 10^3 / \text{Cumm}$) $p < 0.000$) and platelets count ($452.5 \times 10^3 / \text{Cumm}$) $p < 0.005$) were significantly elevated in sickle cell disease when compared with normal individuals.

In conclusion, sickle cell anaemia is highly frequent in the studied area, which is most likely due to the consanguineous marriages.

المقدمة

هذه دراسة مقطعية وصفية وتحليلية. تم إجراؤها لتحديد تردد مرض فقر الدم المنجلي وحاملي خله الكريه المنجليه في قبيله المسيريه المترددين علي مستشفى هجليج من منطقه شرق هجليج في الفترة ما بين نوفمبر 2008 إلي مارس 2009.

تم إعلام مائة (100) مشارك بأهداف البحث وأخذت موافقتهم, ثم أخذت مائة عينة دم , 2.5 مل من كل مشارك في حاويات تحتوي علي مانع التجلط (ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid (EDTA)). تم إجراء اختبارات تعداد الدم الكامل, اختبار التمنجل و الرحلان الكهربائي للهمغلوبين. تم استخدام جهاز (Sysmex) ر قم (Kx 21N) يعمل أوتوماتيكيا, جهاز الرحلان الكهربائي للهمغلوبين و برنامج الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية نسخة ر قم 13 للتحليل الإحصائي.

و قد أظهرت النتائج الإحصائية أن متوسط أعمار مرضي فقر الدم المنجلي (17.2 سنة). ونسب تردد مرضي فقر الدم المنجلي وحاملي المرض 10 % , 40% علي التوالي.

وُجد أن مستوي الهمغلوبين, مجموع تعداد خلايا الدم الحمراء وحجم الخلية المحشوة لمرضي فقر الدم المنجلي (6.67 جم/100 مل), (2.4×10^6 مل³) و (20.7%) علي التوالي.

كما لم تُوجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية في متوسط تركيز الهمغلوبين للخلية (32.2 جم/100 مل $p < 0.399$, متوسط حجم الخلية 86.68 فيمتوليتير $p < 0.203$) ومتوسط همغلوبين الخلية ($p < 0.189$).

(27.98) بيكوجرام).

وُجدت زيادة ذات دلالة إحصائية في مجموع تعداد خلايا الدم البيضاء ($p < 0.000$ 15.1 X 10^3 مل³) وتعداد الصفائح الدموية ($p < 0.005$ 452.5 X 10^3 مل³) مقارنةً بأفراد أصحاء.

وُجد أن تردد فقر الدم المنجلي وحاملي مرض فقر الدم المنجلي عالي في المنطقة التي تمت دراستها, وهذه الخلاصة مردها لزواج الأقارب المنتشر في تلك المنطقة.

List of Tables

NO	Name of the tables	Page
1-1	Pathophysiological classification of anemia.	5
1-2	Clinical features of sickle Hemoglobinopathies.	18
3-1	The full blood count and the age for the study population group.	40
3-2	The full blood count in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	41
3-3	The full blood count and age in normal group (Hb AA) and sickle cell trait (Hb AS) group.	41
3-4	The full blood count and age in normal group (Hb AA) and sickle cell disease (SS) group.	42

List of Figures

NO	Name of the Figures	Page
1-1	Multifocal origin and spread of the β^S gene.	20
3-1	The gender among the study population.	39
3-2	The hemoglobin AS, SS and AA among the study population group.	40
3-3	The total erythrocytes ($10^6/\mu\text{l}$) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	42
3-4	The hemoglobin (g/dl) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	43
3-5	The packed cell volume (%) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	43
3-6	The mean cell volume (fl) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	44
3-7	The mean cell hemoglobin (pg) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	44
3-8	The mean cell hemoglobin concentration (g/dl) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	45
3-9	The total leukocytes ($10^3/\mu\text{l}$) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	45
3-10	The platelet count ($10^3/\mu\text{l}$) in normal group (Hb AA), sickle cell trait (Hb AS) and sickle cell disease (Hb SS) groups.	46

List of abbreviations

AST	Aspartate transaminase.
CBC	Complete blood count.
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide.
Glu	Glutamic acid.
IL-2	Interleukin-2
ISCS	Irreversibly sickle cell disease.
IEF	Isoelectric focusing.
EDTA	ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid
Fe ⁺⁺	Ferrous iron
HCT	Hematocrit
Hb	Hemoglobin
Hb S	Hemoglobin S
Hb A	Hemoglobin A
Hb A ₂	Hemoglobin A ₂
Hb E	Hemoglobin E
Hb F	Hemoglobin F
HPFH	Hereditary persistence of fetal hemoglobin
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
LCD	Liquid crystals display.
MCV	Mean cell volume
MCH	Mean cell haemoglobin
MCHC	Mean cell hemoglobin concentration
O ₂	Oxygen
PCV	Packed cell volume
PLT	Platelet
PF	Plasmodium falciparum
RBC	Red blood cell.
RDW	Red blood cell distribution width
SCA	Sickle cell anemia.
SCD	Sickle cell disease
SPSS	Statistical package for social sciences
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor-alpha
TWBCs C	Total white blood cells count.
TRBCs C	Total red blood cells count.
Val	Valine
WBC	White blood cell.

List of contents

NO	CONTENTS	Page
	أَدَبَة	I
	Dedication.	II
	Acknowledgment.	III
	Abstract in English.	IV
	Abstract in Arabic.	V
	List of tables.	VI
	List of figures.	VII
	List of abbreviations.	VIII
	List of contents.	IX
CHAPTER ONE		
Introduction and literature review		
1-1	Introduction.	1
1-2	Clinical Features of anemia.	3
1-3	Classifications of anemias	3
1-4	Physiological adaptations in anemia	5
1-5	Normal hemoglobin	7
1-6	Hemoglobinopathies	8
1-7	Nomenclatures	9
1-8	The sickle Hemoglobinopathies	10
1-9	History	11
1-10	Genetics and inheritance of Hemoglobinopathies	13
1-11	Pathophysiology	16
1-12	Clinical features	17
1-13	Prevalence and geographic distribution	18
1-14	Sickle Cell Crises	21
1-15	Other Complications of Sickle Cell Disease	22
1-16	Variant sickle cell syndromes	25
1-17	Other sickling syndromes	27
1-18	Laboratory Testing	28
1-19	Rationale.	30
	Objective.	31
CHAPTER TWO		
Methodology		
2-1	Study design.	32
2-2	Study area.	32
2-3	Study population.	32
2-3-1	sampling.	32
2-3-2	inclusion criteria.	32

2-3-3	exclusion criteria.	32
2-3-4	Sample size.	32
2-4	Tools of data collection.	32
2-5	Data analysis.	32
2-6	Ethical consideration.	33
2-7	Methodology.	33
2-7-1	Method of sample collection.	33
2-7-2	Method of automated analyzer system (Complete haemogram).	34
2-7-3	Method of Preparation and staining of blood films:	35
2-7-4	Sickling Test.	36
2-7-5	Electrophoresis method.	36
CHAPTER THREE		
The results		
3	Results.	39
CHAPTER FOUR		
Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation		
4-1	Discussion.	47
4-2	Conclusion.	51
4-3	Recommendations.	51
CHAPTER FIVE		
References		
References.		53
Appendixes.		57