



قال تعالى:

سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْأَفَاقِ وَفِي)
أَنفُسِهِمْ حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ
الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَكُفِ بِرَبِّكَ أَنَّهُ عَلَىٰ
(كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ) 53)

سورة فصلت الآية 53

Dedication

To my father, my first teacher.

To my great beloved mother.

**To my sisters and brothers and all members
of my family.**

To my friends.

To all my teachers I dedicated this study.

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Abbreviations

1- Hb	Hemoglobin
2-RBCS	Red Blood Cells
3-WBCS	White Blood Cells
4- PLTS	Platelets
5-PCV	Packed Cell Volume Assessment
6-MCV	Mean Cell Volume
7-MCH	Mean Cell Hemoglobin
8-MCHC	Mean Cell Hemoglobin Concentration
9-NN	Normocytic, Normochromic
10- MH	Microcytic Hypochromic
11-RDW	Red Cell Distribution Width
12-RCMI	Red Cell Morphology Index
13-SCD(SS)	Sickle Cell Disease
14-SCT(AS)	Sickle Cell Trait
15-HBF	Fetal hemoglobin
16-HPFH	Hereditary persistence of fetal Hemoglobin
17-CBC	Complete Blood Count
18-EDTA	Ethylenediamine tetra-Acetic Acid
19-HPLC	High performance liquid chromatography
20-PCR	Poly merase chain reaction
21-DNA	Deoxy Ribo Nucliec Acid

Abstract

This is a descriptive, cross -sectional ,analytical study has been carried out in Algadrif hospital (Algadarif state) from December 2008 to January 2009. The study aimed to detect the ethnic and geographical distribution of sickle cell anemia in patients referring to Algadarif hospital . Hundred blood samples were collected into EDTA blood containers (2-5 ml) from different SCD patients.All samples were investigated by mythic 18 for CBC and also investigated for Hb type by using of Hb electrophoresis. Data were analyzed using statistical package program for social sciences (SPSS).

The study showed that the frequency of SCD was found in Hosa tribe with frequency of 57% Followed by Falata, Burno, Four, Masalet , Tama and Messeria with frequency of 18%,9%,7%,5%,3%,1%respectively .

Geographic distribution showed that the highest frequency of sickle cell disease was faund in tribes originated from outside Sudan (Hosa , Falata ,Tama, Burno) with percentage of 87 % &the lowest was in tribes originated from Kurdufan state (Messeria) with frequency of (1%) .

Also the study showed that no case was recorded from tribes of North , South and East of Sudan. The result showed that the percentage distribution of patients according to Hb type was 53% for AS and 47% for SS.

The results showed that the means of Hb ,RBC,WBC,PLT,HCT,MCV,MCH MCHC in patients of SCD(Sickle Cell Disease) (SS) were :

$7.8\text{g/dl}, 2.9 \times 10^6 \mu\text{l}, 16.7 \times 10^3 \mu\text{l}, 469 \times 10^3 \mu\text{l}, 21.7\%, 81.4\text{MM}^3, 24.7/\text{Pg},$

30.8,respectively and in SCT (Sickle Cell Trait)(AS) were:

$11.7\text{g/dl}, 4.1 \times 10^6 \mu\text{l}, 7.3 \times 10^3 \mu\text{l}, 268 \times 10^3 \mu\text{l}, 34.3\%$

$82.9 \times \text{MM}^3, 27.2/\text{pg}, 31.9$.respectively.

Also the study showed that normocytic normochromic RBCS were predominant in peripheral blood of SCD (Sickle Cell Disease)with frequency of 66% followed by microcytic hypochromic RBCS with frequency 33% and macrocytic RBCS with frequency of 1%.

مستخلص البحث

هذه دراسة وصفية تحليلية اجريت في مستشفى القضارف التعليمي بولاية القضارف وكان الهدف من الدراسة معرفة التوزيع العرقي والجغرافي لمرض الانيميا المنجلية في مختلف المرضى المترددين على المستشفى. خلال الفترة شهر من ديسمبر 2008 وحتى شهر فبراير 2009م.

تم جمع 100 عينة من الدم الوريدي في وعاء دم سعة 2.5 مل في ماء تجلط (EDTA) من مختلف مرضى الانيميا المنجلية المترددين على مستشفى القضارف. تم فحص جميع العينات لمعرفة (CBC) الصورة الكاملة للدم باستخدام جهاز الـ MytHi 18 °C وأيضاً جهاز فصل الخضاب الكهربائي الـ Electrophoresi 5 لمعرفة نوع الهموغلوبين لمرض الانيميا في مختلف القبائل. تم تحليل البيانات بإستخدام برنامج تحليل الحزم الاحصائي (SPSS). أظهرت النتائج المتحصلة في الدراسة أن قبيلة الهوسا هي أكثر القبائل إصابة بمرض الانيميا المنجلية بنسبة 57% وكانت نسبة قبائل الفلاتة والفور والمساليت والبرنو والتامة هي 18%, 7%, 5%, 9%, 3% على التوالي وأقل القبائل إصابة هي المسيرية بنسبة 1%. عند التوزيع الجغرافي للقبائل يتضح أن أكبر نسبة لمرض الانيميا المنجلية لدى القبائل الوافدة من خارج السودان بنسبة 87% وأقل نسبة لدى القبائل المستوطنة في ولاية كردفان بنسبة 1% وكما أوضحت الدراسة أن أغلبية القبائل من غرب السودان وعدم وجود قبائل من شمال وجنوب وشرق السودان وعند التحليل يتضح أن نسبة المرضى المصايبين بمرض الانيميا المنجلية (SS) بنسبة 47% ومن ثم نسبة حاملي المرض (AS) تبعاً لنوع خضاب الدم هي بنسبة 53%. وعند إجراء التحاليل يتضح أن متوسط خضاب الدم وكريات الدم الحمراء وكريات الدم البيضاء والصفائح الدمية عند SS هو:

التوالي
 $7.89g/dl$, $469 \times 10^3 \mu l$, $16.7 \times 10^3 \mu l$, $2.9 \times 10^6 \mu l$

اوضحت الدراسة ان متوسط الهيموتكريت و متوسط حجم الخلية و متوسط تركيز الهيموغلوبين و متوسط الهيموغلوبين في الخلية عند 55 هو:

علي التوالي $30.8, 24.7/pg, 81.4MM^3$, 21.7%

ومتوسط خضاب وكريات الدم الحمراء وكريات الدم البيضاء والصفائح الدموية عند AS علي التوالي هو :

$10^6\mu l, 7.3 \times 10^6\mu l, 4.1 \times 10^6\mu l, 11.7g/dl \times 268$

بينما متوسط الهيموتكريت و متوسط حجم الخلية و متوسط تركيز الهيموغلوبين و متوسط الهيموغلوبين في الخلية عند AS علي التوالي هو :

$31.9, 27.2/pg, 82.9MM^3, 34.3\%$

كما اتضح ان نوع كريات الدم الحمراء من نوع طبيعى الحجم وطبيعى اللون بنسبة 66% يليها صغير الحجم قليل اللون بنسبة 33% وكبيرة الحجم بنسبة 1%.

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