



قال تعالى:

سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْآفَاقِ وَفِي
أَنفُسِهِمْ حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ
الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَكْفِ 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.

Acknowledgment

Firstly I would like to express my thank and gratitude to my supervisor **Dr. Tarig El-Fatih El-Misbah** for his kind supervision, endless help, who kept providing me with the necessary observations through out 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 Hupochromic
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 Algardrif hospital (Algardarif 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 Algardarif 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 found 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 :

7.8g/dl, $2.9 \times 10^6 \mu l$, $16.7 \times 10^3 \mu l$, $469 \times 10^3 \mu l$,21.7%,81.4MM³,24.7/Pg,

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

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

$82.9 \times MM^3$, 27.2/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 مانع تجلط (EDTA) من مختلف مرضي الأنيميا المنجلية المترددين على مستشفى القضارف. تم فحص جميع العينات لمعرفة (CBC) الصورة الكاملة للدم باستخدام جهاز الـ Mythi c 18 وأيضاً جهاز فصل الخضاب الكهربائي الـ Electrophoresis لمعرفة نوع الهيموغلوبين لمرض الأنيميا في مختلف القبائل. تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج نظام تحليل الحزم الاحصائي (SPSS). أظهرت النتائج المتحصلة في الدراسة أن قبيلة الهوسا هي أكثر القبائل إصابة بمرض الأنيميا المنجلية بنسبة 57% وكانت نسبة قبائل الفلاتة والفور والمساليات والبرنو والتامة هي 18%، 7%، 5%، 9%، 3% علي التوالي وأقل القبائل إصابة هي المسيرية بنسبة 1%. عند التوزيع الجغرافي للقبائل إتضح أن أكبر نسبة لمرض الأنيميا المنجلية لدي القبائل الوافدة من خارج السودان بنسبة 87% وأقل نسبة لدي 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 إتضح أن نسبة المرضي المصابين بمرض الانيميا المنجلية (SS) بنسبة 47% ومن ثم نسبة حاملي المرض (AS) تبعاً لنوع خضاب الدم هي بنسبة 53%. وعند إجراء التحاليل إتضح أن متوسط خضاب الدم وكريات الدم الحمراء وكريات الدم البيضاء والصفائح الدموية عند SS هو:

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

اوضحت الدراسة ان متوسط الهيموتكريت ومتوسط حجم الخلية ومتوسط تركيز الهيموقلوبين ومتوسط الهيموقلوبين في الخلية عند SS 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 :

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

بينما متوسط الهيموتكريت ومتوسط حجم الخلية ومتوسط تركيز الهيموقلوبين ومتوسط الهيموقلوبين 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 طبيعي الحجم وطبيعي اللون بنسبة 66% يليها صغير الحجم قليل اللون بنسبة 33% وكبيرة الحجم بنسبة 1%.

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