بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

وَمَا لأَحَدٍ عِنْدَهُ مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ تُجْزَى (19)
إِلا ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِ رَبِّهِ الأَعْلَى (20)
وَلَسَوْفَ يَرْضَى (21

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الليل الآيات 19-21

Dedication

…To Amna,

My mother ……my first teacher.

…To Gaffer,

My father …….my hero.

To my brother, sisters and friends,

To all those unbelievable persons

I’ am trying to say thank you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With sincere thanks and gratitude, I would like to acknowledge my supervisor, Dr.Mohammed Siddig Mohamed Ali. For his motivation, guidance, and patience.

Heartfelt thanks are issued to Dr. Malik Hasan Ibrahim and all members of the hematology department of the Sudan University, for their friendship and help.

I would just like to say, thanks to the director of Amree Al gadida Project Mr. Alsadig Osman and his cru, and the medical director and the workers of Amree Al gadida Hospital who helped me a lot.

I would like to thank my dear friends: Izz aldeen, Osama, Gefara, Moiz, Ozaz, Abd Almhmoud and Sara.

Finally, I would like to thank all donors who participated in this Study for their great co-operation.

ملخص البحث

هذة دراسة وصفية تحليلية أجريت فى قبيلة المناصير السودانية بالولاية الشمالية بقرى المهجرين فى أمرى الجديدة بمحافظة مروى ,القرى (2و3و 4). هدفت الدراسة لتحديد نسب تردد الأليل والشكل الظاهرى لزمر الدم ABO والعامل الريصى Rh factor)) ولتكوين قاعدة بيانات لهذة القبيلة مع بقية القبائل السودانية المختلفة. أخذت الموافقة من الأشخاص الذين سحب منهم الدم وقد تمت احاطتهم بأهداف البحث. تم تجميع مائة عينة من افراد القبيلة بحيث لا توجد بينهم صلة قرابة فى وعاء سعة 2.5 مل يحتوى على مادة (EDTA)مانعة لتجلط الدم. تم فحص جميع العينات لمعرفة الزمر الوظيفية لانتيجينات ال((ABO بطريقة الشريحة و للعامل الريصي باستخدام طريقة حديثة تسمى جل (مانعة النفاذية) وكذلك بطريقة الشريحة ومن ثم تم تحديد الزمر الوظيفيه والشكل الظاهرى لكل عينة . لقد تم تحليل البيانات بواسطة برنامج تحليل الحزم الاحصائيه وتم تحديد التشابة بين القبائل باستخدام قانون جاكرد للتشابة . المعلومات الظاهرية التى تحصلت هى نسبه كل اليل. اظهرت الدراسة ان الزمرة الوظيفية O هي الاكثر ترددا(50%) تليها A(18%) , B (28%) واخيراً AB (4%). كذلك وجد ان الانتجينات D , c , e . هي الانتجينات صاحبه التردد الاعلى حيث كان ترددها هو 91 % , 91% , 98% على التوالي اما الانتجينات E , C . فقد كانت الاقل ترددا حيث كان ترددها هو 52% , 27% .

اوضحت الدراسة وجود تشابة بين هذة القبيلة بعض القبـائل ووجــود اختلاف مع قبائل اخرى.

Abstract

This is descriptive and cross-sectional study which took place in northern state of Sudan in amree algadida villages (Villages 2, 3, 4). The study aimed to determine the frequencies of ABO & Rhesus blood group antigens and phenotypes among Almanaseer tribe. ABO& Rhesus blood group baseline data for this tribe could be established and compare with other Sudanese tribes.

This study was conducted during the period of three months; between April and July, 2007. Following informed consent, a total of one hundred venous blood samples were collected from unrelated individuals into 2.5 mls EDTA containers. The red blood cells were tested for ABO by the slide agglutination techniques & common Rhesus antigens by the Particle gel immune diffusion and 30% of specimens were tested by the slide agglutination techniques. The alleles and frequencies were determined. Results were analyzed by SPSS program and the similarities were determined by using jaccard Rule.

The antigen O was the most common antigen among the study group (50%), followed by B (28%), A (18%), and the least common antigen was AB (4%).

The e, c and the D genes were the commonest alleles detected with frequencies of 98%, 91% and 91% respectively. The C antigen and the E antigen were the least frequent with 52% and 27% frequencies respectively. Similarities between Almanaseer and some Sudanese populations and differences with others were noticed.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

➢CPD-A	Citrate phosphate dextrose – adenine
➢cDNA	Cytoplasmic Deoxyribonucleic acid
➢C	Cytosine
➢DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
➢EDTA	Ethyle diamine tetra acetic acid
➢Fue	Fucose
➢Gal	Galactose
➢HDN	Hemolytic disease of the newborn
➢HBsAg	Hepatitis B surface Antigen
➢HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
➢HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
➢ID	Immuno-diffusion
➢IgG	Immunoglobulin G
➢IgM	Immunoglobulin M
➢IAT	Indirect antiglobulin test
➢ISBT	International society of blood transfusion
➢LISS	Low ionic strength solution
➢mRNA	messenger Ribonucleic Acid
➢PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
➢RBCs	Red blood cells
➢Rh	Rhesus blood group system
➢SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
➢T	Thymine
➢UK	United Kingdom
➢USA	United States of America

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