

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال الله تعالى

فَأَلْوَ سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلِمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ {
} أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية 32

Dedication

Dedicated To

My Parents

My Brother

My Sisters

And to everyone who helped me to complete this research.

With Infinite Love.....

Samahir

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Abstract

This is a descriptive analytical study carried out in Khartoum state in the period of May 2012, to evaluate hemostatic mechanism among Sudanese multigravida pregnant women in third trimester. Fifty multigravida pregnant women in third trimester were selected, and twenty five healthy females non pregnant were selected as control group. Five and half ml of venous blood was drawn from each patient and placed in tri sodium citrate container, then centrifuged to get platelets poor plasma (PPP) and that is to asses prothrombin time (PT), activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), Fibrinogen level and D.dimer. The results were analyzed by SPSS version 11.5 and express as mean values the results obtained from cases that the means of PT (14.1sec), APTT (37.5 sec), Fibrinogen (571mg/dl) and D.dimer (1167ng/ml) respectively. The mean of PT, APTT, Fibrinogen and D.dimer in control group were (12.8sec), (31.3 sec), (205mg/dl) and (291ng/dl) respectively. The results showed significant increase between the mean of cases and controls in prothrombin time PT (P value <0.05), activated partial thromboplastin time APTT (P value <0.05), Fibrinogen (P value <0.05) and D.dimer (P value <0.05). The result show insignificant differences between age groups, month of the third trimesters and number of pregnancies. The results obtained indicated that measurement of prothrombin time (PT), Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), Fibrinogen and D.dimer were necessary when evaluating multigravida pregnant women, whom there was clinical evidence of hemostatic abnormality.

ملخص الدراسة

هذه دراسة وصفية تحليلية أجريت في ولاية الخرطوم في الفترة من مارس 2012 إلى يونيو 2012 لتقييم اختبارات التجلط لدى النساء الحوامل السودانيات ذات الولادات المتعددة، تم اختيار خمسون من النساء الحوامل متعددات الولادات (خمس أو أكثر) كما تمأخذ خمس وعشرون عينة من نساء اصحاء (غير حوامل) كمجموعة ضابطة

تمأخذ 4,5 ملليلتر من الدم الوريدي من كل مريض وتم وضعه في حاوية تحتوي على مانع تجلط ثلاثي سترات الصوديوم واستخلص المصل فقير الصفائح الدموية لقياس زمن البروثرومبين ، زمن الثروموبلاستين الجزيء المنشط ، مستوى الفيبرونوجين و دى دايمرو وتم تحليل النتائج بواسطة برنامج الحزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية اصدارة 11,5 ، تم حساب المتوسط وكانت النتائج كالتالي : متوسط زمن البروثرومبين (14,1 ثانية)، متوسط زمن الثروموبلاستين الجزيء المنشط (37,5 ثانية) ، متوسط مستوى الفيبرونوجين (3573 ملجرام / ديس لتر) ومتوسط دى دايمرو (1167 نانو قرام / مل) وهذا بالنسبة للحوامل متعددة الولادات، بينما كان متوسط زمن البروثرومبين و متوسط زمن الثروموبلاستين الجزيء المنشط في مجموعة الضبط (12,8 ثانية) ، (31,3 ثانية) ومتوسط الفيبرونوجين والدي دايمرو (205 ملجرام / ديس لتر)، (291 نانو قرام / مل) على التوالي ، أظهرت النتائج وجود فروقات ذات دلالات معنوية بين النساء الحوامل متعددي الولادات في متوسط زمن البروثروم بين (القيمة المعنوية أقل من 0,05) ، متوسط زمن الثروموبلاستين المنشط الجزيء (القيمة المعنوية أقل من 0,05) ، متوسط الفيبرونوجين (القيمة المعنوية أقل من 0,05) ومتوسط الدي - دايمرو (القيمة المعنوية أقل من 0,05) مقارنة بعينات المعادلين الطبيعيين من النساء غير الحوامل، ايضاً لم تظفر الدراسة فروقات احصائية بين مجموعات الاعمار (النساء الحوامل (القيمة المعنوية أكبر من 0,05).

أشارت المحددة على ان قياس زمن البروثروم بين و زمن الثروموبلاستين المنشط جزئياً" ومستوى الفيبرونوجين ضرورية لتقدير حدوث الجلطات لدى النساء الحوامل ذات الولادات المتعددة ، كما أظهرت النتائج ان الدي - دايمرو يمكن ان يكون مفيداً كمؤشر لتوسيع حدوث الجلطه ناتج من خلل في عملية التجلط .

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List of Abbreviations

No.	Abbreviations	Words of abbreviations
1	APC	Anti plasminogen complex
2	APTT	Activated partial thromboplastin time
3	AT	Anti thrombin
4	C4Bbp	C4b-binding protein
5	DIC	Disseminated intravascular coagulation.
6	DVTs	Deep venous thrombosis
7	ELT	Euglobulin lysis time
8	ET	Essential thrombocythaemia
9	FBC	Full blood counting
10	FDPs	Fibrin degradation products
11	G1P1	Gravida1 para1
12	HELLP	Hemolysis elevated liver enzyme low platelet
13	HMWK	High molecular weight kininogen

1 4	HRG	Histadine-rich glycoprotein
1 5	INR	International normalization ratio
1 6	ITP	Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
1 7	IVIG	Intravenous immunoglobulin
18	PAI	Plasminogen activator inhibitor
1 9	PAP	Plasmin α 2 anti plasmin
2 0	PET	Pre-eclampsia toxæmia
2 1	PF3	Platelet factor 3
2 2	Ph	Phospholipid
23	PPROM	Preterm premature rupture of membrane
2 4	PS	Protein S
2 5	PT	Prothrombin time
26	PTL	Preterm labor
27	RM	Recurrent miscarriage
2 8	RPL	Recurrent pregnancy loss

29	TAFI	Tissue activated factor inhibitor
30	TAT	Thrombin-anti thrombin III complex
31	TCT	Thrombin clotting time
32	TEM	Thrombo elastometry
33	TF	Tissue factor
34	TFPI	Tissue factor pathway inhibitor
35	tpA	Tissue plasminogen activator
36	TTP	Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
37	TXA2	Thromboxane A2
38	UH	Unfractioned heparin
39	upA	Urokinase plasminogen activator
40	VTE	Venous thromboembolism
41	Vwf	Von willebrand factor
42	α 1-AT	Alpha1 – anti thrombin

4 3	α 2-AP	Alpha2 – anti plasmin
4 4	α 2-MG	Alpha2 - macroglobulin