

الآية

قال تعالى:

وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الإسراء، آية (١٥)

صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

To Our

Mothers and fathers

Sisters and brothers

Teachers and friends

We dedicate this work with love

Acknowledgments

Firstly my great thanks to Allah for guiding me to the straightway in my life.

We are greatly indebted to our supervisor Alwathig Yahia for his for this help and supervision in this work.

We wish to thank the Faculty of Medical laboratory science especially Dr: Hisham Abd Alhamid for their support and encouragement over the period in which we conduct the study.

Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus is a major health problem that results in significant morbidity and mortality from diverse complications. This study is a cross sectional study conducted in Atbara teaching hospital aimed to determine the (HbA1c) level among Diabetes Mellitus patients in Atbara locality. A total of (209) subject were enrolled in this study, (176) subjects were DM type 2 patients and (33) type 1 DM groups for comparison, the patients type 2 and 1 groups were selected according to inclusion criteria using standard questionnaire in Atbara teaching hospital. Venous blood (2.5)ml was collected into EDTA containers the level of(HbA1c) was measured using I Chroma™ analyzer, The statistical analysis was performed by SPSS. The result showed that mean (SD) of uncontrolled (HbA1c) for patients type2 and type 1 were (9.8) and (12.7) respectively .The result showed that mean (SD) of treatment for patients oral and insulin anti diabetes were (9.18) and (9.7) respectively. There was relationship between uncontrolled of (HbA1c) level type 2 with OAD of the disease r^2 (0. 62). and there was relationship between uncontrolled of (HbA1c) level type2 with long duration of the disease r^2 (0.003),. This study concluded that (HbA1c) level was higher among uncontrolled diabetes mellitus patients type 2 than control, and proportionally increased with duration and type of treatment increased and that prevalence of this study of uncontrolled DM patients was 73.7% .

مستخلص البحث

مرض السكري هو مشكلة صحية رئيسية تتكرر في المراضة والوفيات الكبيرة الناتجة عن المضاعفات المتنوعة . هذه الدراسة عبارة عن دراسة مقطعية مستعرضة في مستشفى عطبرة التعليمي تهدف الي تحديد مستوي (HbA1c) بين مرضي داء السكري في محلية عطبرة . تم تسجيل ما مجموعه ٢٠٩ مادة في هذه الدراسة ١٧٦ خضعو لمرضي من النوع الثاني و٣٣ من النوع الاول لمقارنة نوع المرضي ١ و٢ تم اختيار مجموعات وفقا لمعايير الاشتمال باستخدام استبيان قياسي في مستشفى عطبرة التعليمي . تم جمع الدم ٢,٥ مل في حاويات EDTA تم قياس مستوي HbA1c باستخدام ChromaTM analyzer ، تم اجراء التحليل الاحصائي بواسطة SPSS واطهرت النتيجة ان يعني (SD) من غير المنضبط HbA1c لمرضي النوع الثاني والنوع الاول ٩,٨ و١٢,٥ علي التوالي اظهرت النتيجة ان متوسط (SD) للعلاج للمرضي بالفم والانسولين لمرضي السكري كانو ٩,١٨ و٩,٧ علي التوالي كانت هناك علاقة بين غير متحكم فيها من نوع HbA1c من النوع الثاني مع OAD من المرضي ٠,٦٢ وكان هناك علاقة بين غير المنضبط من النوع ٢ مع المدة الطويلة من المرض ص(٠,٠٠٣) هذه الدراسة التي قاربت ان مستوي (HbA1c) كان اعلي بين مرضي السكري غير المنضبط من النوع الثاني من المرض المنضبط وبشكل متناسب في الفترة الطويلة ونوع العلاج زاد وان معدل انتشار هذه الدراسة لمرضي السكري غير المتحكم به كان ٧٣,٧%.

List of Contents

No	Content	Page No
	الآية	I
	Dedication	II
	Acknowledgement	III
	Abstract(English)	IV
	Abstract(Arabic)	V
	Lists of Contents	VI
	List of Tables	VIII
	List of Figures	IX
	List of Abbreviations	X
Chapter One		
Introduction and literature review		
1.1	Diabetes mellitus	1
1.1.1	Types of diabetics mellitus	1
1.1.1.2	Type 1 of diabetics mellitus	1
1.1.1.3	Type 2 of diabetics mellitus	2
1.1.1.4	Other specific type	3
1.2	Obesity	3
1.3	Risk factor	4
1.4	Pathology	4
1.5	Management	4
1.6	Complication	4
1.7	Uncontrolled diabetes	4
1.8	Literature review	5
1.8.1	Prevalence of uncontrolled diabetes	5
1.8.2	Risk factor of literature review	6
1.9	Rational(justification)	8
1.10	Objective	8
1.10.1	General objective	8
1.10.2	Specific objective	8
Chapter two		
Materials and Methods		
2.1	Materials	9
2.1.1	Consumables	9
2.1.2	Instrument	9
2.1.2.1	Principle of ichroma™	9
2.2	Methodology	11

2.2.1	Study Design	11
2.2.2	Study Area	11
2.2.3	Study Period	11
2.2.4	Study population	11
2.2.5	Ethical consideration	11
2.2.6	Sample Size	11
2.2.7	Criteria of selection	11
2.2.7.1	Inclusion criteria	11
2.2.7.2	Exclusion criteria	11
2.2.8	Data Collection	12
2.2.9	Blood sample collection and preparation	12
2.2.10	Test procedure	13
2.2.11	Components of ichroma™	13
2.2.11.1	Component and reagent	14
2.2.12	Interpretation of test result	14
2.2.13	Data Analysis	14

**Chapter three
Results**

3.1	Results	15
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**Chapter Four
Discussion, Conclusion, Recommendation**

4.1	Discussion	25
4.2	Conclusion	28
4.3	Recommendation	28
	Reference	29
	Appendix	32

List of Tables

Table No	Subject	Page No
Table2.1	Show the consumable	9
Table3.1	Show the distribution of participant base at age	15
Table3.2	Show the mean of control type 1 DM.	18
Table3.3	Show the mean of uncontrolled type 1 DM.	19
Table3.4	Show the mean of control type 2 DM	20
Table3.5	Show the mean of uncontrolled type 2 DM	20
Table3.6	Show that distribution of participant according to HbA1c	22
Table3.7	Show the relationship between un controlled type 2 DM and long duration	23
Table3.8	Show the relationship between uncontrolled type 2 DM and OAD	24
Table3.9	Show the relationship between uncontrolled type 2 DM and insulin	24

List of Figures

Figure No	Subject	Page No
Figure(2.1)	Show the figure of ichroma TM .	10
Figure(3.1)	Show the distribution of participant according to age .	16
Figure(3.2)	Show the distribution of participant base at gender.	17
Figure(3.3)	Show the distribution of participant base at type of disease.	21
Figure(3.4)	Show the distribution of participant base of HbA1c.	22
Figure(3.5)	Show the distribution of participant according to duration of disease.	23
Figure(3.6)	show the distribution of participant according to type of treatment.	24

List of Abbreviation

OAD	Oral Anti-Diabetes
TNF	Tumor Necrosis Factor
T1DM	Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus
T2DM	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
IL-6	Inter-Leukin6
HbA1c	Glycoslated Hemoglobin