

جمهورية العراق وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي جامعة ديالي كلية العلوم



دراسة بكتريولوجية مناعية جزيئية لمرضى فقر دم ألبحر الأبيض ألمتوسط ألخاضعين لعملية استئصال الطحال في مركز امراض الدم في ديالي

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية العلوم-جامعة ديالى وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في علوم الحياة

من قبل الطالبة اسماء يحيى ارزوقي

بكلوريوس في علوم الحياة-كلية العلوم-جامعة بغداد ١٩٩٧ دبلوم عالي تحليلات مرضية-كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية-الجامعة التقنية الوسطى

باشراف

أ.د. محمد عبد الدايم صالح

م.د. مثنى عبد القادر المهداوي . ٢٠٢م

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Introduction

Thalassemia or Mediterranean anemia comes from the Greek word "Thalassa" meaning sea and "Emia" meaning blood. Thalassemia was described for the first time in 1925 by a physician called Prof. Cooley Thomas who studied an Italian child with severe anemia, early childhood death and huge abdominal organs (splenomegaly). First genetic evidence is determined by Caminopetros in 1938 and Neel in 1950 that alluded to a homozygous state of recessive trait. Thalassemia is a genetic blood disorder inherited from the parent with unusual production of hemoglobin which may or may not have any symptoms. If both the parents are carriers of thalassemia, then there is high chance that the offspring will develop severe thalassemia condition. However, if one of the parents is a carrier, even the offspring becomes carrier but is asymptomatic (Tari *et al.*, 2018).

The severity of thalassemia depends on the kind of thalassemia. Other symptoms apart from anemia include fatigue, pale skin, enlarged spleen, dark urine and skeletal disorders. A hemoglobin molecule consists of 4 globin polypeptide chains (2α and 2β) with a molecular weight of 64,500 Dalton, each harboring a hem molecule that binds with oxygen. The quantitative balance among the globin chains and their structural stability are important for the hemoglobin molecules and red blood cells (RBCs). When the genes encoding the globin chains (HBA for α -globin and HBB for β -globin) have defects leading to the changes in the quantity or structure of globin, hemolytic anemia occurs. Normal adult hemoglobin is expressed as A, A2 and F (fetal) (Lee *et al.*, 2019;Upendraa *et al.*, 2019).

Alpha-thalassemia is due to deletions within the alpha-globin gene cluster leading to loss of function of one or both alpha-globin genes in each locus leading to excess beta globin chains. α thalassemia generally presents as a milder form of the disease due to the fact that there are four α -globin genes,

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requiring multiple mutations to result in a clinical impact. Beta thalassemia is the result of deficient or absent synthesis of beta globin chains leading to excess alpha chains. β -thalassemia is the most important among the thalassemia syndromes because they are so common and usually produce severe anemia in their homozygous and compound heterozygous states. β -thalassemia has become a worldwide clinical problem due to an increasing immigrant population. Each of them including several types, thalassemia major is more extensive and patient needs to blood transfusion, but thalassemia minor is slight.

The most important problem in this patient include iron overload, many of problems are created by iron overload and its destructive role in patients with thalassemia. There are three main reasons behind this phenomenon, firstly ineffective erythropoiesis, secondly frequently blood transfusions and lastly increasing the intestinal iron absorption. The first and second reasons can be due to excessive destruction of red blood cells and the latter reason due to chronic anemia. The transferrin protein is a carrier of iron in the body, as a result, free iron accumulates in the blood and body tissues produce potentially harmful compounds in the body tissue. Blood transfusions lead to iron overload exerting a negative effect on the functional integrity of the immune system in multi-transfused patients with thalassemia (Musallam *et al.*, 2012; Ayyash and Sirdah, 2018).

There are large numbers of immune abnormalities in thalassemia, including defective function of polymorphnuclear neutrophils and monocyte. Anemia can cause a child's growth delay. Puberty also may be delayed in children with thalassemia, heart diseases, such as congestive heart failure and abnormal heart rhythms (Chonat and Quinn, 2017).

The spleen is one of the primary extramedullary lymphoid organs. Splenic tissue organized into germinal center is the innermost area that contains B-cells and the surrounding marginal zone contains T-cells. The marginal zone is

الملخص

يعد فقر دم البحر الابيض المتوسط اضطراب وراثي في انتاج خضاب الدم ويعاني المرضى المصابون بفقر دم البحر الابيض المتوسط من مضاعفات مختلفة خاصة الذين يخضعون لعملية استئصال الطحال. اجريت هذه الدراسة على عينة من سكان قضاء بعقوبة محافظة ديالى في مركز امراض الدم - مستشفى بعقوبة التعليمي الهدف من الدراسة هو معرفة تأثير استئصال الطحال على مرضى فقر دم البحر الابيض المتوسط ومدى استعدادهم للاصابة بالالتهابات المسالك البولية فضلا عن التغيرات المناعية والجزيئية تم اختيار 7 مريضا بواقع 7 مريضا خاضعين لعملية استئصال الطحال و 7 مريضا غير خاضعين للعملية مقارنة مع مجموعة سيطرة مكونة من لعملية استئصال الطحال و 7 مريضا غير خاضعين للعملية مقارنة مع مجموعة سيطرة مكونة من مصابون بالثلاسيميا الكبرى و 7 شخصا أصحاء وفقا لمعايير الدراسة، كان 7 شخصا أصحاء وفقا لمعايير الدراسة، الاصابة بين زواج الاقارب (7 سنة، وكانت نسبة الإناث إلى الذكور 7 ا وكانت نسبة الاصابة بين زواج الاقارب (7 %) وهي الاعلى مقارنة مع زواج غير الاقارب (7 %).

وشملت الدراسة فحوصات المؤشرات المناعة الخلطية IgG و IgM المتمم IgM و IgM بواسطة استخدام طريقة الانتشار الشعاعي المناعي والمؤشرات المناعية IgM IgM

اظهرت الدراسة وجود التهاب المسالك البولية (UTI) عند مرضى فقر دم البحر الابيض المتوسط وانه اكثر انتشارا عند المرضى الخاضعين لعملية استئصال الطحال٤٧ بالمقارنة مع الغير خاضعين للعملية ١٨٠٠. تم عزل عدة انواع من البكتريا ومنها E.coli وشكلت٨٥٥ وشكلت٨٤ وشكلت الغير خاضعين للعملية ١٨٠٠. تم عزل عدة انواع من البكتريا ومنها Klebsiella pneumonia ، Enterbacter caecloa بنسبة لالعنريا بالاضافة الى Pseudomonas aeruginosa، Proteus mirabilis مجموع وكذلك البكتيرية ومنظم عزلات البكتيريا المسببة للاتهاب اظهرت حساسيتها للمضادات الحيوية العزلات البكتيرية. معظم عزلات البكتيريا المسببة للاتهاب اظهرت حساسيتها للمضادات الحيوية

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surrounded by a periarteriolar lymphoid sheath (PALS) which contains T-cells. Spleen is responsible in part for hemoglobin synthesis around the 10th through 25th week of pregnancy. After birth, the primary function of spleen shifts to filtration, iron metabolism, prevention of infection and red blood cell and platelet storage (Bajwa and Kasi, 2018).

Treatment in such case includes symptomatic treatments which are blood transfusions, chelators therapy and splenectomy whenever needed. The curative treatments are including molecular therapy by targeting of genes involving in HbF expression as well as hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and induction of fetal hemoglobin production by use of immunomodulator agents (Mohanty *et al.*, 2014). decrease of CD4+ cells and increase of CD8+ cells abnormalities may explain the tendency for severe or unusual infections (Ghatreh-Samani *et al.*, 2016;Davis *et al.*, 2018). Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within the promoter region or other regulatory sequences of cytokine genes lead to overall production of cytokines (Reynard *et al.*, 2000). More important than management of thalassemia was prevention strategies through performing scanning test to detect carrier persons and prevent their marriage (Upendraa *et al.*, 2019).

The aims of study include

- ♣ To study the effect of splenectomy on thalassemic patients in susceptibility to infection such as urinary tract infection.
- ♣ To evaluate immunological parameter levels such as C3, C4, IgM, IgG, and TNF-α, IL-8 in splenectomized and non-splenectomized thalassemic patients.
- ♣ To study the effect of increasing iron levels in blood on infection such as urinary tract infection.
- \clubsuit To compare TNFα and IL8 levels in blood as phenotypes with TNF-α and IL-8 gene polymorphisms, as well as presence or absence of mutation and its effect on expression.