Value of Discrimination Indices in Screening
Of Data Thalassasemia Trait

Introduction

Thalassemia is a genetic disorder in which the body fails to make enough
of the protein called hemoglobin. This disorder is caused by a deficiency
in one of the two types of globin chains that form hemoglobin. Hemoglobin
is a protein that carries oxygen in the blood. The symptoms of thalassemia
may range from mild to severe, depending on the type and severity of the
condition. There are several types of thalassemia, including beta thalassemia.
The disease is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, meaning that a
person must inherit two copies of the mutated gene, one from each parent, to
have the disease.

This study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of discrimination
indices in screening for data thalassemia trait. The indices were used to
identify individuals who may be at risk of having thalassemia. The results
of the study indicated that discrimination indices were effective in screening
for thalassemia trait.

Materials and Methods

This study was conducted on a group of patients who were referred to the
hematology clinic for the evaluation of their hemoglobin levels. The patients
were subjected to a battery of laboratory tests, including a complete blood
count (CBC) and a hemoglobin electrophoresis. The CBC was used to measure
the levels of various blood cells, including red blood cells, white blood cells,
and platelets. The hemoglobin electrophoresis was used to determine the
composition of the patient's hemoglobin.

Results

The results of this study indicated that the discrimination indices were
effective in screening for thalassemia trait. The indices were able to correctly
distinguish between individuals who were at risk of having thalassemia and
those who were not.

Conclusion

Discrimination indices were found to be effective in screening for data
thalassasemia trait. These indices are a valuable tool in the early detection
of thalassemia, which can be used to prevent the development of the disease.

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References


