
Spatial Analysis Thalassemia in Guilan Province During the last 10 Years

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Thalassemia Beck is a Greek word composed of two words of the thaldassa meaning sea and emia meaning blood. For the first time in 1925, two scientists, Koli and Lay, reported anemia, which was associated with large spleen and bone changes, and was named after thalassemia due to the high prevalence of the disease around the Mediterranean. The disease in various parts of the country may be known as thalassemia major, coli, blood clot. Thalassemia is present in all races, and its prevalence is the same in males and females. In our country, 50% of people with thalassemia are familial marriages. However, thalassemia also occurs in non-familial marriages, so that 50% of thalassemic patients in Iran are the result of non-familial marriages, and only in the past had a history of this disease in their families. The disease is seen throughout the world and in all races, but its prevalence in the Mediterranean (Italy, anhan, Cyprus and Sicily Island), the Middle East (Iran, Turkey and Syria), Asia (India and Pakistan, and the Southeast), extending the southwest of Europe to the Far East, and being seen in vast areas of Central Africa. Scattering The disease is not the same in all parts of our country, the prevalence of thalassemia in Iran varies according to the geographical area. In the margins of the Caspian Sea (Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan provinces), the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea (Bushehr, Hormozgan, Sistan and Baluchestan), Khuzestan, Fars and southern Kerman are more common in other parts of the country. There are currently 2 to 3 million thalassemic carriers and more than 20,000 people with thalassemia major in Iran, and about 800 people are added annually to the population of major thalassemia patients in our country. The method of this research is descriptive and analytical in a library and survey method. The statistical population of patients with thalassemia is Guilan province, which is sampled by Cochran method. During the 5 chapters, the issue has been investigated. The results show that Guilan province has a prevalence

of 10-7% of gene carriers and is different in different provinces in Guilan province, with Lahijan 125 and Langrood 93 and 90 thalassemic thresholds. This ratio In the western cities, there are fewer than 50 people. Therefore, comparing the statistics among different cities shows that in the central and eastern provinces of the province they are more involved with this disease.

Keywords : Dispersion, Thalassemia, Disease, Spatial Analysis, Guilan Province

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