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A Study of Awareness about Albino and Thalassemia Affected Families Resident in Tuman Leghari District Dera Ghazi Khan

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Abstract

The challenges of hereditary diseases trouble in the population calls for the progress of anticipation programs. But the implementations of different means require the information about types and prevalence of hereditary diseases and family system in population. These goals can be achieved through perceptive of the determinants of human population and genetic structure that is mainly determined by the different marriage lines. This study focuses on awareness about genetic diseases in the general population of Tuman Leghari resident in district DG Khan, Punjab, Pakistan because of its exclusive geographical position and population arrangement. During data collection, 406 families were approached indiscriminately to study the effects of inbreeding. Ethnically the highest positive response was found in Saraiki (other than Baloch) 47.30% than Leghari (32.26%) or Khosa (20.44%). The Saraiki other than Baloch, Khosa and Leghari families were 47.30%, 32.26%, and 20.44% respectively. In case of data on number of children in Leghari, Khosa and Saraiki other than Baloch in thalassemia were highly significant in chi test. Awareness about albino, thalassemia and behavior of parents, relatives, society toward Thalassemics were found statistically significant.

Keywords: Hereditary disorders; Albino; Thalassemia

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Introduction

Hereditary disorders

Hereditary disorder is a kind of human sickness which is brought by the genes present on the chromosomes or variations in the genes from the norm. Such disorder can be transferred in many generations by many ways. This abnormality is brought on basically by deletion or addition of the DNA sequence in single gene [1-3]. A single gene disorder is the consequence of a single transformed allele. Single gene disorder can be gone on to resulting generations in a few ways. Genomic engraving and uniparental disomy, notwithstanding, may influence legacy designs [4,5].

Aims of the proposed study

1. To locate and identify families with hereditary disorders.
2. Counseling of the families affected with genetic disorders.

Material and Methods

Study area

In the present study we mean to evaluate inbreeding in thalassemia influenced families resident in Tuman Leghari District DG Khan located in south of the Punjab, Pakistan. 406 families were met for information accumulation (Table 1). Ethnicity implies a group of that individual fit in with as a result of shared qualities, including hereditary and geological inceptions, social conventions,

Table 1: Data summary on basis of tribes in Tuman Leghari Dera Ghazi Khan.

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Leghari	131	32.26
Khosa	83	20.44
Saraiki Other than Baloch	192	47
Total	406	

Table 2: Awareness about albino and Thalassemia.

Genetic	Treatable	Not treatable	Medicinal effect	Curse	Superstitious	Ignore
290 (71.43%)	37 (9.11%)	27 (6.65%)	10 (2.46%)	08 (1.97%)	04 (0.99%)	30 (7.39%)

Table 3: Behavior of the Parents, Relatives and Society.

Behaviour Type	Parents	Relatives	Society
Good	218 (53.69%)	191 (47.04%)	187 (46.06%)
Bad	43 (10.59%)	71 (17.49%)	72 (17.73%)
Ignore	120 (29.56%)	123 (30.29%)	127 (31.28%)
Mercy	25 (6.16%)	21 (5.17%)	20 (4.93%)
Total	406	406	406

and dialects. So, population is isolated into three fundamental ethnic groups i.e. Leghari, Khosa, Saraiki other than Baloch.

Statistical analysis

Every one of the information was broke down by utilizing chi-square test as a part of a measurable programming bundle Mini Tab 17 rendition. The standard techniques and images portrayed by Hamamy and Bittles [6,7] were utilized for drawing family.

Results

Awareness about thalassemia and conduct of parents, relatives, society toward albino people and thalassemic were discovered factually huge (Table 2 and 3).

Discussion

In this study, a questionnaire was distributed to distinguish different types of marriages, for examples, particularly the inbreeding marriages and to evaluate its effect on the population of Tuman Leghari resident of DG Khan District of Punjab Province. Awareness about the hereditary disorders were requested in the study from every individual from family demonstrates the ailments were considered firmly associate to the deadly hereditary qualities allowed from solid inbreeding among families with rate of 71.43% when contrasted with treatable (9.11%), not treatable (6.65%), Medicinal impact (2.46%), curse (1.97%), superstitious (0.99%) and overlook (7.39%). Conduct of the folks, relative and society were additionally addressed from families which communicated a higher rate of good conduct with the tormented youngsters 53.69, 47.04 and 46.06 individually.

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