

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE BLEEDING DIATHESIS IN THE PRETERM AND SMALL FORDATE INFANTS WITH NORMAL FULLIERM NEWBORNS

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THESIS
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(PAEDIATRICS)

By

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# DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to the name of the late Professor Dr. ABD EL-GHANY WESHAHY in recognition of his valuable help and encouragement.

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## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE THESIS

1- ADP Adenosine Diphosphate.

2- ATP Adenosine Triphosphate

3- 5-HT 5-hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin).

4- PF 3 Platelet factor 3

5-FDP fibrinogen degradation products.

6-DIC Disseminated intravascular coagulation.

7-AHF Anti-hemophylic factor.

8-EDTA Ethylene Diamine Tetra, acetic acid.

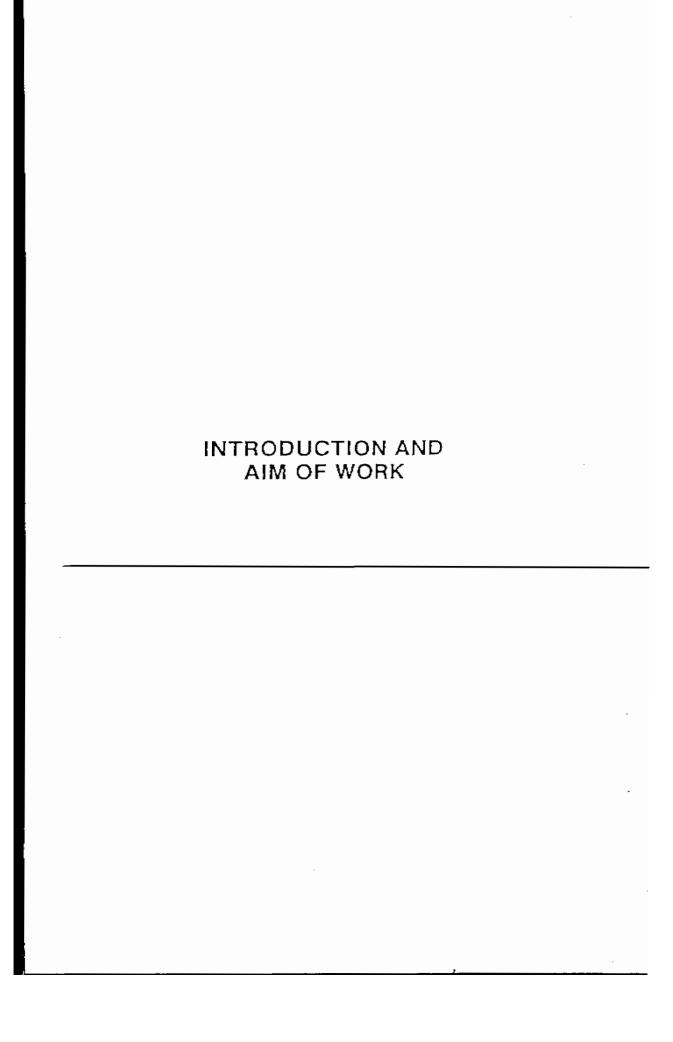
9-PITK Partial thromboplastin time with kaolin.

10-PCI Prothrombin consumption Index.

11-Sec. Second.

12-Min. Minute.

13-M  $\pm$  SD Mean  $\pm$  Standard deviation



### INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Disorders of the coagulation mechanism with their attendant complications - hemorrhage and thrombosis may be observed in as many as 1% of the newborns ( Hathaway, 1970).

Bleeding in the newborn period can be broadly classified into six major categories viz:

- Accentuation of transitory deficiency of coagulation factors.
- Transitory disturbances of the coagulation mechanism that are a result of associated disease processes
   disseminated intravascular coagulation- DIC).
- Inherited, permanent abnormalities of the coagulation mechanism.
- 4. Quantitative or qualitative abnormalities of the platelets.
- 5. Vascular abnormalities.
- Trauma, alone or in association with any of the other factors.

The aim of the present work was to study the bleeding diathesis in the preterm and small-fordate infants and to compare this with that of normal newborns.

Our results will be compared with those of other researches done in this field.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE