

**AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF POST-GRADUATE
CHILDHOOD STUDIES
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

**BIRTH ASPHYXIA IN THE
FULL-TERM NEWBORN
"AN EVALUATIVE STUDY AT ONE
YEAR OF AGE"**

A THESIS

Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Ph. D. Degree in Childhood Studies
from the Medical Department

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To my *Beloved Family*

I am much thankful to the sincere contribution of *Dr. Medhat Hagag*, Lecturer of Ophthalmology, Military Medical Academy, for his considerable help and close supervision in this work.

I wish also to thank *Dr. Ahmed Youssef*, chairman of Audiology, Air Force hospital for his great help.

I would like to thank deeply with gratitude *Dr. Khaled EL-Sabban*, Lecturer of Nuclear Medicine, Cairo University, for the expert consultation in the field of statistics.

My thanks extend to every member in the radiology department in Maadi Armed Forces hospital for their cooperation.

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Abstract

Asphyxia is the most important perinatal cause of neurologic morbidity in the full term infants. This study was conducted over a period of two years and included 50 full term babies who suffered from birth asphyxia and who fulfill the following criteria: one and/or five minute Apgare score ≤ 6 in association with one or more of the following (1) fetal distress, (2) pH < 7.2 (3) Meconium aspiration. (4) Neonatal resuscitation. We found that major obstetric complication such as prolapsed cord considered to be capable of peroducing serious interference with fetal gas exchange. Also presence of Meconium in amniotic fluid, fetal bradycardia, low 5 minute Apgar Score or low pH were interpreted as indicating asphyxial events. Neurological examination in the early neonatal period is a very useful predictor of neurodevelopmental outcome. As detailed neurologic examination plays a major role in assessment of the severity of cerebral injury in the asphyxiated term infant. The study shows the significant relationship between CT scan of the brain, neonatal EEG and later neurodevelopmental outcome.

