

**INTERLEUKIN 1 β in HUMAN COLOSTRUM
in
RELATION to NEONATAL JAUNDICE**

Protocol 0 of Thesis

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in Pediatrics

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية (32)

Dedication

To

My Mother

My Father

My Husband

My Sisters & Brothers

My Lovely Daughter & Son

**And my all friends whose favors are
beyond description, asking them to
forgive me**

Acknowledgement

First of all, thanks to Allah, the Most Gracious, Most Merciful, for any success in achieving any work in my life, and for guiding me through and giving me the strength to complete this work the way it is.

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List of Abbreviations

AA	arachidonic acid
ASBT	apical sodium- dependent bile acid transporters
APR	acute phase reactant
BMJ	breast milk jaundice
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CRP	c-reactive protein
CTL	cytotoxic T lymphocyte
COX2	cyclo-oxygenase 2
CNS	central nervous system
CS	cesarean section
DHA	docosahexaenoic acid
DC	denteritic cell
DPD	2,5 dichloro phenyl diazonium
EPA	eicosa-pentaenic acid
EP	epinephrine
EGF	epidermal growth factor
FA	fatty acid
FHF	fulminant hepatic failure
G6PD	glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase enzyme
GA	gestational age
IDDM	insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

IL-1β	interleukin beta
IL1RA	interleukin-1 receptor antagonist
ICE	interleukin -1 converting enzyme
Ig	immunoglobulin
LCH	langerhans cell histiocytosis
LPUFAs	long chain poly-unsaturated fatty acids
MS	multiple sclerosis
MHC	major histocompatibility complex
NFKB	nuclear factor kappa B
NPY	neuropeptide y
NJ	neonatal jaundice
NE	norepinephrine
PGE2	prostaglandine E2
RBCs	red blood cells
TGF β	transforming growth factor β
TcB	trans-cutaneous bilirubinometer
TSB	total serum bilirubin
TNF	tumour necrotic factor
Th2	T helper 2 lymphocyte
UDPGT	uridine diphosphate – glucuronyl transferase
Ws	weeks
Wt	weight

List of tables

No.	Title	Page
Review:		
1.	Some cytokines and their activities	18
2.	Laboratory evaluation of jaundiced infant 35 or more ws of gestation	48
3.	Bilirubin /Albumin ratio above which exchange transfusion should be considered	58
4.	Guidelines for exchange transfusion in neonates with haemolytic disease	58
Results:		
1.	Descriptive data for all study groups	69
2.	Descriptive data for non-jaundiced group	71
3.	Descriptive data for jaundiced group	72
4.	IL1 β correlation to other variables in jaundiced group	73
5.	IL1 β correlation to other variables in non jaundiced group	73
6.	Correlations of the variables among all studied cases and controls	74
7.	Correlation of parity to other variables	74

8.	Correlation of IL1 β to other variables in all study groups	75
9.	Correlation of neonatal wt to other variables	75
10.	Correlation of neonatal GA to other variables	75
11.	Correlation of apgar score at 1min. to other variables	76
12.	Correlation of apgar score at 5min. to other variables	76
13.	Correlation of neonatal TSB to other variables	77
14.	Comparison between both study groups regarding different quantitative variables	86

List of Figures

No.	Title	Page
Review:		
1.	Risk designation of term and near term infant based on their hour specific bilirubin values	45
2.	Classification of jaundice due to mainly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia	47
3.	Schematic approach to diagnosis of neonatal jaundice	52
4.	Algorithm for the management of jaundice in the newborn nurse	54
5.	Guidelines for phototherapy of 35 weeks of gestation newborn	59
Results:		
1.	Male to female ratio in all study groups	70
2.	Scatter diagram showing relation between IL1 β and mother age	77
3.	Scatter diagram showing relation between IL1 β and TSB	78
4.	Scatter diagram showing relation between IL1 β and mother age in non-jaundice group	79

5.	Scatter diagram showing relation between IL1 β and GA in non-jaundiced group.....	79
6.	Scatter diagram showing relation between IL1 β and mother age in jaundice group	80
7.	Scatter diagram showing relation between IL1 β and apgar score at 1min. in jaundiced group	81
8.	Scatter diagram showing relation between mother age and TSB	82
9.	scatter diagram showing a positive correlation between neonatal GA and neonatal TSB	83
10.	Scatter diagram showing relation between apgar score at 1 and 5 min.	84
11.	Scatter diagram showing relation between apgar score at 1min and at 5min	85
12.	Comparison between two study groups regarding level of IL 1 β in breast milk	87
13.	Comparison of neonatal TSB level between both groups	88
14.	Comparison of apgar score at 1min between both groups	88

List of Contents

No.	Title	Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Aim of the work	4
Review of literature		
3.	Breast Milk	5
4.	Neonatal jaundice	32
5.	Subjects and methods	61
6.	Results	69
7.	Discussion	89
8.	Summary and Conclusion	101
9.	Recommendations	104
10.	References	105
11.	Appendix	132
12.	Arabic Summary	

Introduction

Breast—fed infants have higher bilirubin levels than formula-fed infants. The jaundice of breast—fed infants is commonly of undetermined etiology. Suggested mechanisms for these findings include insufficient milk transfer to the neonate inhibition of hepatic excretion of bilirubin, and increased intestinal absorption of bilirubin (**Bertini et al., 2001**).

Inhibition of hepatic excretion of bilirubin could explain the jaundice associated with human milk consumption, and early studies suggested that exposure to acquired cholestatic injury such as drugs, hormones, proinflammatory cytokines, or biliary obstruction or destruction results in an altered expression and function of hepatic uptake and excretory systems, changes that may maintain and contribute to cholestasis and jaundice. In particular, increased production of IL8 and IL10 has been reported in patients with biliary obstruction and jaundice (**Trauner et al., 2005**).

Moreover the cholestatic effect of cytokines (IL1 β , IL6) is believed to result from the repression of genes that normally mediated the hepatic uptake, metabolism, and biliary excretion of bile salts and various nonbile salt organic anions such as bilirubin. In addition IL1 α , IL6, and tumor necrosis factor were found to decrease the glucuronidation activities dose dependently (**Bolder et al.,1997**).

Intestinal absorption is a key step in the enterohepatic circulation of bilirubin because bilirubin is more easily absorbed from intestine than are bilirubin glucuronides. Increased intestinal absorption of bilirubin, facilitated by breast milk rich in β -glucuronidase or via some other mechanisms such as delayed passage of meconium, the establishment of a population of intestinal bacteria that converts bilirubin glucuronides to various urobilinoids and therefore reduces the availability of bilirubin for intestinal absorption, and casein hydrolysates that inhibit β -glucuronidase in the intestine currently appear to be another likely mechanism that explain neonatal jaundice associated with breast-feeding (**Gourley,1998**).

Several studies have shown that enterocytes can constitutively express pro-inflammatory cytokines, and this response is up-regulated by inflammatory stimuli such as endotoxin and IL1 β . Although cytokines are known to play a critical role both in the function of hepatic uptake and excretory systems and in the enterohepatic circulation, little is known concerning their concentrations and associations within breast milk of mothers feeding, neonates with neonatal jaundice (**Gourley,2002**).