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Cord Blood Ischemia-Modified Albumin Levels in Preterm Infants with Intrauterine Growth Restriction

Thesis
Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of
Master Degree in Pediatrics

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning

AC	. Abdominal circumference
ACB	. Albumin- cobalt binding
ACS	. Acute coronary syndrome
AGA	. Appropriate for gestational age
AREDF	. Absent or reversed end diastolic flow
ASR	. Albumin synthesis rate
AT	. Anti thrombin
AUC	. Area under the curve
AV	. Atreio-ventricular
BMI	. Body mass index
BPD	. Bi- parietal diameter
BUN	. Blood urea nitrogen
CAD	. Coronary artery disease
CBC	. Complete blood count
CMV	. Cytomegalovirus
DM	. Diabetes mellitus
EFW	. Estimated fetal weight
ELISA	. Enzyme- linked immune sorbent assay
FDA	. Food and Drug administration
FGR	. Fetal growth restriction
FL	. Femeur length
GH	. Growth hormone
GIT	. Gastro-intestinal tract
HC	. Head circumference

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Meaning
HIE	Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy
HIV	Human immune deficiency virus
IMA	Ischemia modified albumin
IQR	Inter-quartile range
IUGR	Intra uterine growth restriction
LBW	Low birth weight
LMP	Last menstrual period
MCA	Middle cerebral artery
NEC	Necrotizing enterocolitis
NPV	Negative predictive value
OD	Optical density
OFC	Occipto-frontal circumference
PE	Preeclampsia
PI	Ponderal index
PLTs	Platelets
PPV	Positive predictive value
RBCs	Red blood cells
RF	Radio- frequency
ROC	Receiver opening characteristic curve
SGA	Small for gestational age
SLE	Systemic lupus erythromatosus
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
WBCs	White blood cells
WHO	World health organization

INTRODUCTION

Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is the term used to describe a fetus that has not reached its growth potential because of genetic or environmental factors. It is defined as an estimated birth weight <10th percentile for gestational age. The origin may be fetal, placental, or maternal, with significant overlap among these entities. These infants are at increased risk for significant morbidity and mortality compared with infants with normal in utero growth (*Mandy*, 2018).

IUGR is most commonly caused by placental insufficiency and babies affected by IUGR are likely to show signs of placental disease (*Henriksen & Clausen*, 2002), and/or poor placental function with the placenta failing to make the adaptive changes required to maximise fetal growth (*Sandovici et al.*, 2012).

Preterm birth may be caused by multiple factors including inflammation and maternal stress, however, placental ischemia and other forms of placental dysfunction commonly contribute. In fact, gestational length itself is known to be at least partially regulated by factors secreted by the placenta (Goldenberg et al., 2008).

Ischemia modified albumin is a novel marker of ischemia generated due to hypooxygenation and increased hydroxyl free radicals in low pH. The molecule has been licenced for clinical use as an early marker for acute coronary syndrome in cardiology (*Oran & Oran*, 2017). Since the presence of ischemia might have serious and sometimes devastating effects in perinatology, various researches have evaluated its value in different clinical perinatal and neonatal conditions (*Yarci et al.*, 2017).

AIM OF WORK

This study aims to determine the possible association between cord blood ischemia-modified albumin (IMA) levels and intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) in preterm infants with or without complicated gestations.