

## *Results*

Results of this study are illustrated by the following tables and figures:

**Table (4): Demographic data of the studied cases .**

Group	No.	Gender		Gestational age (wk)	Weight (g)	APGAR 1 min	APGAR 5 min
		F	M				
<b>Patients with RDS</b>	17	10	7	32 (29-37)	1350 (900-2900)	5 (4-6)	7 (5-7)
<b>Control full term</b>	20	12	8	39.50 (37-41)	3300 (2800-3850)	9 (8-10)	10 (9-10)
<b>Control Preterm</b>	20	11	9	32 (29-36)	2100 (950-3050)	8 (7-10)	9.5 (9-10)

Data are shown as media (minimum – maximum)

This table showed decrease in gestational age, weight and APGAR score in patients and preterm control groups more than in the full term group.

**Table (5) : Clinical and laboratory parameters of the studied patients.**

	<b>Patients with RDS n = 17</b>
Gestational age (wk)	31 ± 1.968
Weight (g)	1402.94 ± 531.64
APGAR 1 <sup>st</sup> min	4.72 ± 0.8
APGAR 5 <sup>th</sup> min	6.34 ± 0.6
Hemoglobin (Hb) in g/dl	12.75 ± 1.79
Total leucocytic count ×1000	14.3± 3.83707
Platelets ×1000	287.176 ± 107.39951
PH	7.16 ± 3.34
PCO <sub>2</sub> in mmHg	50.46 ± 2.43
Base excess	2.91 ± 1.65
Protein Z before recovery (ng/ml)	0.50294 ± 0.39665
Protein Z after recovery (ng/ml)	1.59412 ± 0.59421

Data are shown as mean ± standard deviation.

This table showed the clinical and laboratory parameters of the patients group during their illness along with protein Z level before and after recovery.

**Table (6) : Control full term & control preterm groups parameters.**

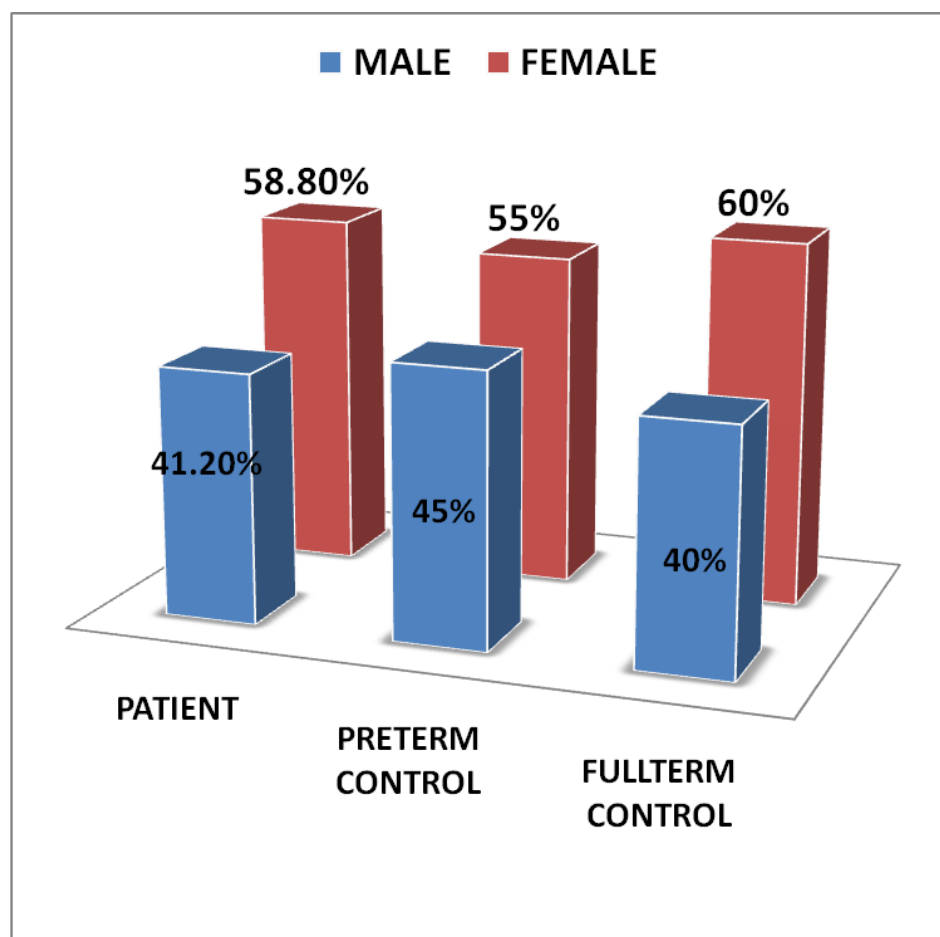
	<b>Control full term</b>	<b>Control Preterm</b>
<b>Gestational age (wk)</b>	39.1± 1.16529	31.95± 2.35025
<b>Weight (g)</b>	3247.5± 321.78572	1925± 580.9475
<b>APGAR 1<sup>st</sup> min</b>	8.92 ± 0.7	8.33± 0.67
<b>APGAR 5<sup>th</sup> min</b>	9.7 ± 0.3	9.31 ± 0.5
<b>Protein Z (ng/ml)</b>	1.1575± 0.56691	0.765± 0.46823

This table showed decrease in control preterm group regarding gestational age, weight, APGAR score and protein Z more than in control full terms.

**Table (7) :** Comparison between both sexes in patients with RDS as regards gestational age, weight, APGAR score , hemoglobin, platelets count, total leucocytic count , pH, PCO<sub>2</sub>, base excess and protein Z before and after recovery.

	Males n = 7	Females n = 10	t value	(P)
<b>Gestational age (wk)</b>	<b>31.5 ± 5.04</b>	<b>31.37 ± 4.356</b>	<b>- 0.056</b>	<b>0.952</b>
<b>Weight (gm)</b>	<b>1498.5 ± 636.4</b>	<b>1375± 482.0385</b>	<b>0.568</b>	<b>0.740</b>
<b>APGAR 1</b>	<b>4.76 ± 0.88</b>	<b>4.7 ± 0.774</b>	<b>- 0.148</b>	<b>0.962</b>
<b>APGAR 5</b>	<b>6.3± 0.519</b>	<b>6.37 ± 0.696</b>	<b>- 0.225</b>	<b>0.740</b>
<b>Hemoglobin (gm/dl)</b>	<b>11.47 ± 4.91</b>	<b>13.58 ± 1.73</b>	<b>- 1.427</b>	<b>0.225</b>
<b>Platelets×1000</b>	<b>273.92 ± 75.11</b>	<b>296.11 ± 124.75</b>	<b>-0.418</b>	<b>0.673</b>
<b>TLC×1000</b>	<b>14.22 ± 3.95</b>	<b>15.68 ± 4.52</b>	<b>- 0.688</b>	<b>0.740</b>
<b>PH</b>	<b>7.17± 2.08</b>	<b>7.16 ± 2.06</b>	<b>0.665</b>	<b>0.516</b>
<b>PCO<sub>2</sub> mmHg</b>	<b>49.86 ± 2.29</b>	<b>50.88 ± 2.54</b>	<b>- 0.847</b>	<b>0.411</b>
<b>Base excess</b>	<b>2.22 ± 1.55</b>	<b>3.39 ± 0.97</b>	<b>- 1.922</b>	<b>0.133</b>
<b>Protein Z before recovery ng/ml</b>	<b>0.529 ± 0.581</b>	<b>0.646 ± 0.312</b>	<b>-0.539</b>	<b>0.161</b>
<b>Protein Z after recovery ng/ml</b>	<b>1.51 ± 0.577</b>	<b>1.693 ± 0.644</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>0.536</b>

This table revealed no significant difference between males and females as regards the descriptive data, CBC, blood gases and protein Z ( $p > 0.05$ ).



**Fig. 16. Male to female ratio in the studied groups.**

This figure showed increase in the female ratio in all the studied groups.

**Table (8) : Comparison between Patients & control preterm as regards gestational age , weight, APGAR1, APGAR 5 and protein Z .**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Patients</b>	<b>Control Preterm</b>	<b>t value</b>	<b>(P)</b>
<b>Gestational age</b>	<b>31.43 ± 2.01</b>	<b>32.3 ± 2.41</b>	<b>-1.1686</b>	<b>0.442</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>1394.46 ± 617.96</b>	<b>1901.9± 702.41</b>	<b>-2.3129</b>	<b>0.013</b>
<b>APGAR 1</b>	<b>4.72 ± 0.8</b>	<b>8.33± 0.67</b>	<b>-14.943</b>	<b>000</b>
<b>APGAR 5</b>	<b>6.34 ± 0.6</b>	<b>9.31 ± 0.5</b>	<b>-16.429</b>	<b>000</b>
<b>Protein Z before</b>	<b>0.50294 ± 0.39665</b>	<b>0.765± 0.46823</b>	<b>- 1.748</b>	<b>0.62</b>

This table revealed significant decrease in weight, APGAR1, APGAR 5, in patient group compared to control preterm .Also, no significant difference in gestational age or protein Z was obtained between these two groups .

**Table (9): Comparison between control full terms & control preterms as regards gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5 and protein Z .**

Variable	Control full term	Control preterm	t value	(P)
Gestational age	38.67± 1.078	32.3 ± 2.41	- 10.79	0.00
Weight	3281.86± 315.48	1901.9± 702.41	- 8.014	0.00
APGAR 1	8.92 ± 0.7	8.33± 0.67	- 2.723	0.017
APGAR 5	9.7 ± 0.3	9.31 ± 0.5	- 2.991	0.030
Protein Z	1.1575± 0.56691	0.765± 0.46823	- 2.279	0.020

This table revealed high significant decrease in gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5 and protein Z in control preterms compared to control full term .

**Table (10) : Correlations of protein Z with gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5 in control full term group.**

Variable		GA	WT	APG1	APG5
Protein Z	R	0.091	0.320	-0.183	-0.131
	P	0.704	0.169	0.440	0.581

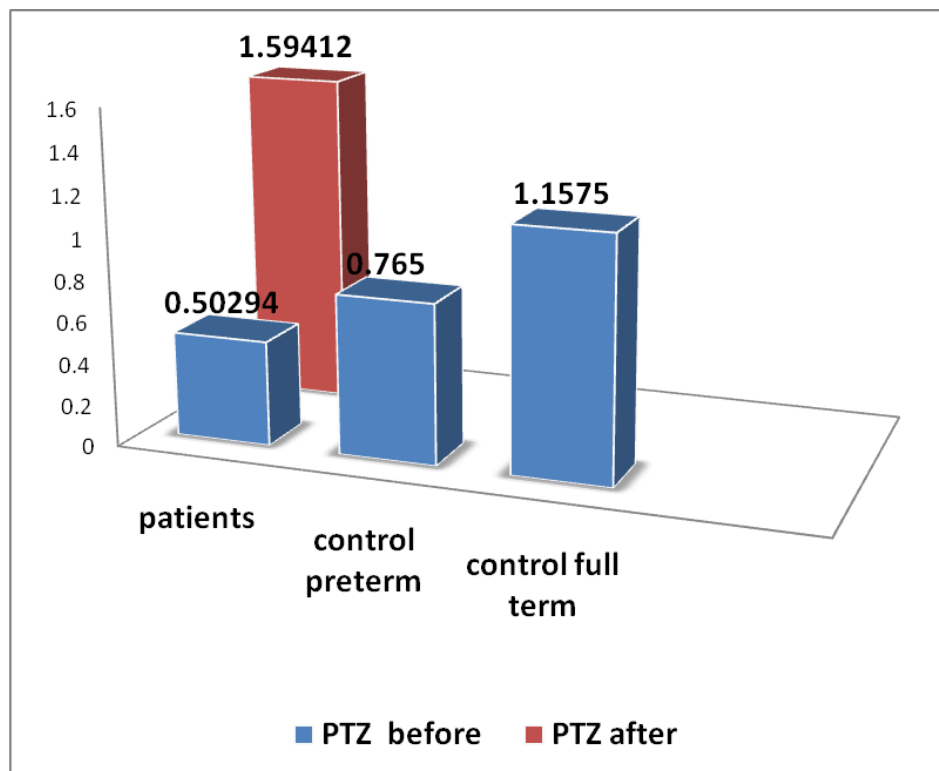
This table shows no significant correlations between protein Z in the control full terms group and between gestational age, weight, APGAR 1 and APGAR 5.

**Table (12) : Correlations of protein Z with gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5 in control preterms group.**

Variable		GA	WT	APG1	APG5
Protein Z	R	0.011	0.155	-0.245	0.017
	P	0.963	0.513	0.297	0.942

This table shows no significant correlation between protein Z and gestational age, weight, APGAR 1 and APGAR 5.





**Fig. 17. Mean Protein Z levels (ng/ml) in each group included in the study.**

This figure showed increase in protein Z levels in patients group after their recovery .

**Table (12) : Comparison between patients on CPAP to patients on IMV as regards gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5, hemoglobin %, platelets count, total leucocytic count pH, PCO<sub>2</sub>, base excess and protein Z before and after recovery.**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>CPAP n = 10</b>	<b>IMV n = 7</b>	<b>t value</b>	<b>(P)</b>
<b>Gestational age</b>	<b>30.98 ± 1.04</b>	<b>32 ± 2.98</b>	<b>- 1.009</b>	<b>.887</b>
<b>Weight</b>	<b>1223.52 ± 442</b>	<b>1321 ± 779.11</b>	<b>0.3297</b>	<b>.669</b>
<b>APGAR 1</b>	<b>4.9± 0.921</b>	<b>4.65 ± 0.51</b>	<b>0.6479</b>	<b>.417</b>
<b>APGAR 5</b>	<b>6.47± 0.68</b>	<b>6.16± 0.48</b>	<b>1.0347</b>	<b>.270</b>
<b>Hb %</b>	<b>11.96 ± 3.94</b>	<b>13.79 ± 2.47</b>	<b>1.0831</b>	<b>.296</b>
<b>TLC</b>	<b>15.18 ± 4.05</b>	<b>15.02 ± 4.81</b>	<b>0.0743</b>	<b>.962</b>
<b>PLAT</b>	<b>288.15 ± 109.36</b>	<b>286.27 ± 106.81</b>	<b>0.0352</b>	<b>.972</b>
<b>PH</b>	<b>7.174 ± 2.807</b>	<b>7.178 ± 4.239</b>	<b>- .233</b>	<b>.819</b>
<b>PCO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>50.29 ± 7.73</b>	<b>50.69 ± 3.23</b>	<b>0.1283</b>	<b>.746</b>
<b>BE</b>	<b>3.3 ± 1.53</b>	<b>2.35 ± 1.75</b>	<b>1.1888</b>	<b>.230</b>
<b>Protein Z before</b>	<b>0.578± 0.346</b>	<b>0.626 ± 0.56</b>	<b>0.2193</b>	<b>.962</b>
<b>Protein Z after</b>	<b>1.626 ± 0.627</b>	<b>1.646 ± 0.632</b>	<b>0.0645</b>	<b>.813</b>

[Hemoglobin (Hb) %, platelets count (plat), total leucocytic count (TLC), Base excess (BE) ]

This table revealed no significant difference between both subgroups in all the previous parameters.

**Table (13) : Comparison of protein Z before and after recovery in patients group with RDS:**

Variable	Before	After	t value	(P)
<b>Protein Z</b>	0.50294 ± 0.39665	1.59412 ± 0.59421	<b>5.7194</b>	<b>0.000</b>

This table revealed significant increase in Protein Z levels in newborns patients who developed RDS after their recovery.

**Table (14) Correlation of protein Z levels after recovery in patients with RDS to its levels in control preterm group.**

Variable	Patients	Control Preterm	t value	(P)
<b>Protein Z</b>	1.59412 ± 0.59421	0.765± 0.46823	<b>4.3391</b>	<b>0.000</b>

This table revealed a significant difference in protein Z levels after recovery in patients with RDS to its levels in control preterms.

**Table (15) : Correlations of protein Z before and after recovery with gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5, hemoglobin %, total leucocytic counts, platelets counts, PH and PCO<sub>2</sub> in patients with RDS.**

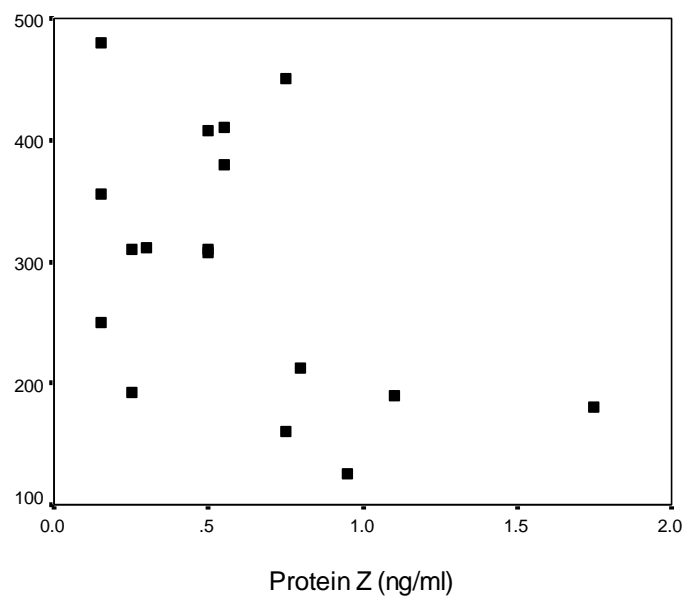
Variable		GA.	Wt.	APG 1	APG 5	Hb	TLC	PLAT	PH	PCO <sub>2</sub>
Protein Z before	R	-.055	.004	-.285	-.307	.503	.029	-.466	-.394	.349
	P	.833	.987	-.267	.231	0.39	.914	0.05	.117	.170
Protein Z after	R	-.130	-.266	.069	.136	.301	.180	-.038	-.314	.252
	P	.618	.302	.792	.602	.241	.886	.886	.220	.329

[gestational age (GA), weight (Wt), APGAR1 (APG1), APGAR5 (APG5), hemoglobin % (Hb %), total leucocytic counts (TLC), platelets counts (PLAT)]

N.B.: Negative results = negative correlation.

Positive results = positive correlation.

This table shows significant negative correlation between protein Z before recovery and platelets count in patients. Yet no significant correlations were found between protein Z before and after recovery and any of these parameters: gestational age, weight, APGAR 1, APGAR 5, TLC, hemoglobin, pH, PCO<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. 18. The correlation between protein Z before recovery and platelets counts in patients group.**

This figure showed negative correlation between protein Z before recovery and platelets count in patients group.