

INTRODUCTION

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Oski (1975), postulated that oxytocin infusion enhances placento-fetal transfusion with consequent increase of red cell mass in the newborns.

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Johnson et al. (1984), suggested that the neonatal hyper-

bilirubinaemia may reflect the differences in the amount and type of intravenous fluids used during labor.

Hamad et al. (1985), reported a dose dependent effect of oxytocin and the incidence of neonatal jaundice.

D'Souza et al. (1986), reported that infusion of salt free solutions for labor induction or augmentation causes maternal and neonatal hyponatraemia.

Singhi et al. (1985) and others, suggested that the neonatal hyponatraemia may be a factor in the pathogenesis of neonatal jaundice.