

Summary and Conclusion

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Our study was carried on 130 infants and were classified into two groups;

First one (group I) included 30 babies with appropriate weight for gestational age (full term) as control and second group (group II) included 100 cases with a birth weight of less than 2.25 kg (preterm) and this group were subclassified into:

- A) 31 cases with a birth weight less than 1.5 kg (31%).
- B) 69 cases with weight more than 1.5 kg (69%).
- C) In these preterm groups were found that 38 cases (38%) had hypertensive mother.

Red cell counts, haemoglobin concentration, haematocrit value, platelets, blood indices, total and differential leucocytic counts were done for each case.

We found that the haemoglobin concentration, blood indices and lymphocytic counts in preterm infants were statistically significant higher than control group and the platelets, total leucocytic, and neutrophils counts were statistically lower than the control group.

On the other hand, monocyte, eosinphils and bazophils counts were not statistically significant difference between preterm and full term as will as HCT and red blood cells had no statistically significant difference except in group IIa,c. R.E.C. counts had statistically lower than control group.

In conclusion we found that there was association between maternal hypertension and neonatal thrombocytopenia, leukopenia and neutropenia.

Also, we found that the haemoglobin concentration was increased with decrease gestational age.