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# Assessment of renal function in newborns with meconalium-stained amniotic fluid

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The kidney plays an important role in the maintenance of body homeostasis and excretion of metabolic products. This occurs by filtration in the tubules with the net result of urine excretion. Neonatal renal function is distinctly different from adult renal function. During embryonic and early fetal life, the development of renal function is performed mainly by the placental membranes. The fetus gradually evolves and homeostatic needs are adequately fulfilled by the kidneys, however, marked differences exist between the kidney of the newborn and those of older children and adults. Perinatal hypoxia remains a poorly recognized cause of renal failure. The clinical presentation of renal failure in neonates is often subtle so it is often recognized only at postmortem examination. A.R.R in asphyxiated neonates definitely contributes to the poor outcome in terms of higher mortality rate. Prevention. Early recognition and prompt and adequate management of asphyxia are all important in minimizing incidence of renal failure and improvement of their outcome. Recently, R.B.p. has gained interest as a marker of renal tubular function. In primary disease of proximal renal tubules the urinary excretion of R.B.P is markedly increased in urine.