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# Haemostatic measurements in egyptian neonates

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Normal haemostasis depends on interaction of platelets with subendothelial tissue and on blood coagulation factors which can form fibrin to prevent excessive haemorrhage. The newborn period is characterized by transient inhibition of platelet function and low levels of measured components of the coagulation mechanism. Bleeding tendency is a common cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality and to avoid this, it is mandatory to reach early diagnosis and prompt treatment. The aim of our study was to evaluate some haemostatic system components in Egyptian system components in Egyptian free fullterm, small for gestational age and premature babies to reach early diagnosis and management and consequently reduce morbidity and morbidity and mortality. The study included sixty apparently healthy neonates of mothers with apparently healthy neonates of mothers with apparently normal pregnancies and deliveries. The remainder twenty neonates were premature babies with gestational ages below 37 weeks.