Neonatal anemias: about 66 cases

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INTRODUCTION

Neonatal anemia is defined as a hemoglobin level of less than 13g / dl in venous blood. It is a common and serious pathology especially in premature babies. Its etiologies are multiple.

Objective:

Determine the prevalence of neonatal anemia;

Study the etiologies;

Discuss the different therapeutic modalities.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

- Retrospective study
- January 2017 to August 2017
- Sixty-six newborns with neonatal anemia
- Neonatal resuscitation service, MOHAMMED VI University Hospital in Marrakech.

RESULTS

- Forty-one boys, twenty-five girls, sex ratio of 1.64 (Fig.1)
- Prematurity was found in 30.3% of cases.
- The average weight was 2530 grams;
- The reason for consultation: (Fig.2)
- The average hemoglobin level was 9.5 g / dl.
- Etiologies: (Fig.3)
- Management was 54.54% red blood cell transfusion associated with etiologic treatment.

Figure 1: Distribution by sex

Figure 2: The reason for consultation

Figure 3: The etiologies of anemia

DISCUSSION

- Anemia is a relatively common problem in the neonatal period. It identifies many etiologies that can be classified into three major groups:
 - ✓ Blood loss anemias (haemorrhage);
 - ✓ Anemia by destruction of red blood cells (hemolysis);
 - ✓ Anemia by default of production of red blood cells (central anemia).
- Some relatively frequent etiologies can be prevented by the correct management of the pregnant woman:
 - ✓ screening Rh negative mothers, anti-D serum if there is a risk of immunization;
 - ✓ martial treatment of the anemic woman.
- In severe infectious syndromes, the mechanisms of anemia are multiple, associating not only PRCA but also hyperhemolysis due to microbial toxins.
- The clinical diagnosis of neonatal anemia is not always clear: even if the signs are usually suggestive, pallor may be obscured by classical erythroidism of the newborn or by the presence of a starting jaundice, or even by dark ethnic coloring.
- Transfusion is the basis for the treatment of this anemia, however it has well-defined indications.
- In the management of premature infants, other therapeutic measures such as the use of recombinant human erythropoietin and the use of delayed clamping of the cord can be very effective preventive measures.

CONCLUSION

Neonatal anemia can interfere with a child's growth and jeopardize his or her survival if it is not adequately and rigorously managed with a well-conducted etiological investigation.