



A Review on the Importance of Lymphocytes in Neonatal Encephalopathy

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Neonatal encephalopathy is a disorder characterised by abnormal neurological work often caused by a hypoxic-ischaemic insult. It can present with a range of symptoms including apnoea, bradycardia, hypotension, seizures, hypothermia, metabolic acidosis, and altered reflexes. The clinical presentation may be subtle or overt, and the diagnosis is often made based on a combination of history, physical examination, and laboratory tests. Management involves stabilising the patient's vital signs, addressing any underlying causes, and providing supportive care.

Keywords: Neonatal encephalopathy; Hypoxic-ischaemia; Immune response; Lymphocytes

Introduction

Neonatal encephalopathy (NE) is characterised by the abnormal work of the central nervous framework (CNS) creating prenatally, at birth or immediately post-delivery. The estimated rate of NE is 1–8 per 1000 live births worldwide. Hypoxia-ischaemia (Howdy) is the foremost widely known aetiology, but it is not exclusively responsible

shown to reduce the effector function of NK, CD8+ T cells and CD4+