Epidemiological Study Investigating the Main Biochemical Profile Related

[1]Department Biochemistry and Molecular biology, Faculty of Medicine, Azzaytuna University
[2]Faculty of Pharmacy, Alasmarya Islamic University, Libya
[3]Faculty of Medicine, Alasmarya Islamic University, Libya
[4]Faculty of Medicine, Azzaytuna University, Libya
[5]

Conclusions and Recommendations

e study found correlations between body weight, blood groups, haemoglobin and hematocrit with total bilirubin level. Diagnosis, treatment prevention of neonatal jaundice should be considered as the main policy in all health care settings of the country. erefore, identi cation of factors a ecting the incidence of jaundice can be e ective in preventing susceptible predisposing factors in newborns and high-risk mothers. erefore, we recommend that this study is expanded to include other Libyan cities and increase the sample size.

References

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