

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

It may be concluded from the study on the dose dependent effect of oxytocin in induced labour on neonatal bilirubin level in blood and the effect of drugs, which all mothers had received three months before delivery, on newborn babies that :-

1. Oxytocin infusion using in labour to expedite delivery was associated significantly with raised levels of plasma bilirubin in neonatal blood. Increased levels of plasma bilirubin may therefore reflect an increased rate of red cell breakdown and an enhancement of hemoglobin catabolism. One cause for such damage may be trauma due to the contraction of uterus under the influence of oxytocin acting directly on the fetal from the onset of labour and the other may be the vasopressin-like action of oxytocin caused activation of electrolyte and water transport across the erythrocyte membrane with consequent osmotic swelling, with result more rapid destruction.
2. This study showed that there was a significant relation between the total dose of oxytocin a administration of mothers and the levels of plasma bilirubin in neonatal

blood. The higher doses of oxytocin administered were reflected by higher level of plasma bilirubin.

3. The retrospective studied about drugs which mothers had received three months before their delivery showed that, the frequently ingested drugs 40.59% were Satibon[®], 33.66% were Fero-B-Cal[®]. The almost drugs in this study were prenatal vitamin which no reported about their effect on bilirubin level in neonatal blood.



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