

Correlation of hemoglobin (Hb) level and anthropometric measurements of Neonates at birth born at Sinza hospital, Dar es Salaam

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Abstract:

Background: Little is known about the prevalence of Hb level for full term at birth in many developing countries despite the fact that it may impair child growth and development. Screening for Hb level is not among routine laboratory test done at birth and before the neonate is discharged from the hospital. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between Hb level and anthropometric measurements Methods: This was a cross sectional study. Data collection was done from last week of November 2016 to the first week of March 2017. Simple random sampling technique was used to obtain all neonates defined by set criteria. Demographic characteristics, anthropometric measurements Results: During the study period a total of 4,102 singleton deliveries occurred of which 3,225 out of them were eligible to participate in the study. Out of the eligible neonates' enrolment into the study was done consecutively until the sample size of 300 was attained. Male neonates accounted 151(16.5g/dl % Conclusion: The findings of this study found a high prevalence rate of low Hb level Recommendation: This study calls for routine check-up of Hb level in all neonates at birth and perform a comprehensive assessment for those who will have low Hb level. It also calls for a large study to be carried out to determine other risk factors contributing to the low Hb level seen in this study among the full-term neonates at birth