

عنوان مقاله:

Clofibrate in the Treatment of the Non-hemolytic Hyperbilirubinemia in Preterm Neonates in Western Iran

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: No studies, to the best of our knowledge, have been conducted on the effect of Clofibrate in reducing hyperbilirubinemia in preterm infants. Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the therapeutic effect of Clofibrate in treating hyperbilirubinemia of preterm neonates. Methods: This clinical trial was performed from April ۴ to December ۲۰, ۲۰۱۹, on neonates in Hamadan in western Iran. The allocation remained concealed to the researcher, neonates' parents, and analyzer during the study. A dose of Clofibrate of ۲۵ mg/kg was given on the first day of hospitalization. The neonates in the placebo group received the oral placebo ۲۵ mg/kg in the same way as the oral Clofibrate. The data were analyzed using SPSS ۱۶ with P-value < ۰.۰۵. Results: No statistically significant difference was observed in the baseline characteristics of the two groups based on the neonate's age and gender, delivery method, and gestational age. The prescription of Clofibrate significantly reduced the duration of hospitalization ($p= ۰.۰۰۲$) and phototherapy ($p= ۰.۰۰۱$). Prescribing a single oral dose of Clofibrate (۲۵ mg/Kg) along with phototherapy in preterm neonates significantly reduced total serum bilirubin levels at ۲۴ and ۴۸ hours after treatment compared with phototherapy alone ($p= ۰.۰۰۱$). However, this association was not significant in admission ($p= ۰.۰۹۵$). Conclusion: The findings of this study showed the effect of Clofibrate in treating hyperbilirubinemia of preterm neonates. In addition, prescribing Clofibrate significantly reduced the duration of hospitalization and phototherapy.

کلمات کلیدی:

Clofibrate, Hyperbilirubinemia, Iran, preterm neonate

