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Acta Medica Iranica

2009;47(4): 108-112

Determination of effect of low dose Vs moderate dose of clofibrate on the decreasing in serum bilirubin level in the term healthy neonate

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Abstract:

Objective: This study was performed to determine the effect of low doses (25 mg/Kg) vs. moderate doses (50 mg/Kg) of clofibrate in treatment of non-hemolytic hyperbilirubin—emia in healthy term neonates. Material & Methods: A clinical randomized controlled trial was performed in three groups of healthy term neonates. One group was treated with a single low dose of clofibrate (25 mg/Kg) while another group received a single moderate dose (50mg/kg) both orally plus phototherapy; the results were compared with those of a control group that received only phototherapy. Findings: The mean total serum bilirubin (TSB) levels of 12th and 24th hours were significantly lower in the two clofibrate-treated groups as compared with the control group (P=0.002 and P=0.003, respectively). There was no statistically significant difference between the mean of TSB levels in the two clofibrate-treated groups. Treatment with clofibrate also resulted in a shorter duration of jaundice and a decreased use of phototherapy (P=0.01). No side effects were observed. Conclusion: The present study demonstrated that there was no significant difference between a low (25mg/Kg) and moderate (50mg/Kg) doses of clofibrate in reducing TSB levels and also decreased need of phototherapy in healthy breastfed term newborns with marked hyperbilirubin—emia (TSB>16 mg/dL).

Keywords:

Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia

TUMS ID: 3489

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