

«iron storage disease» – () () - M. Troisier (1865 .) 1889 . F.D. Reclinghausen « » () G.H. Sheldon 1935 . 1976 . Simon 6- HFE- 1996 . Feder HFE. HFE -

[2]. (neonatal hemochromatosis (NH), neonatal iron storage disease) 1957 21- 100 [1,3]. ?

-) [3,4]. () [3,6]. ?

[3,5].

80-90%

[2].

F. Whittington (2006)

Ro/SS-A La/SS-B
CMV-

21.

7-100 100
1000 100 () 1%

50-100 5 5-25 23% 35%

()

[1].

60%
[5].

a (-) .

(

, **1998**).

1. HFE- C282Y; C282Y/ H63D.
2. HFE-
3. - .
4. .
5. (,).

(43,8%), - , 50%

, [8]. , 25-90% . 37,5%

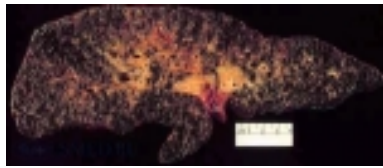
, 1520-4200 .

21 2 (), - [3,5].

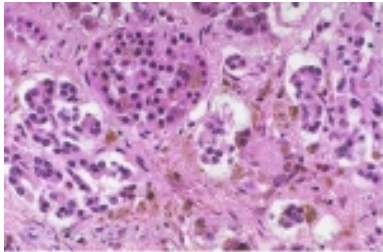
, 40% - ; -4-3-o , 5- e a- syndrome»; (18, «amion infection 21); (, patent ductus venosus, (Rh-); ABO- ; hypocalvaria - ; [3].

(142 /) (67-159%), (0,7-1,7 /). C- 20%; 63%

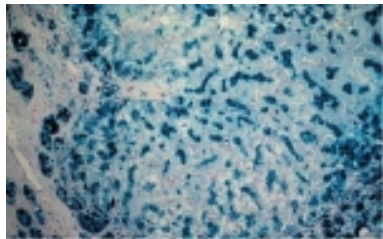
() (82-560 /) 26 / . () (40-683 /). (60-341 /) [7]. 87,5% ; 25-60% - [9, 10].



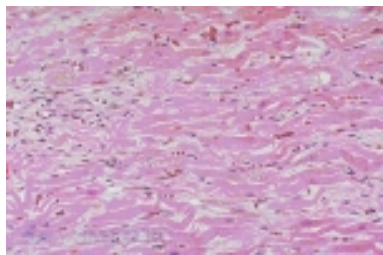
1 -



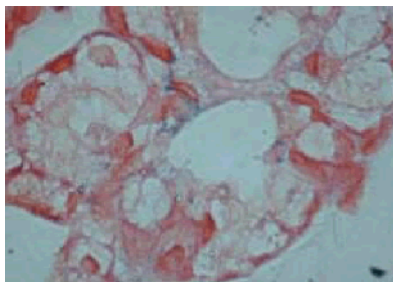
2 -



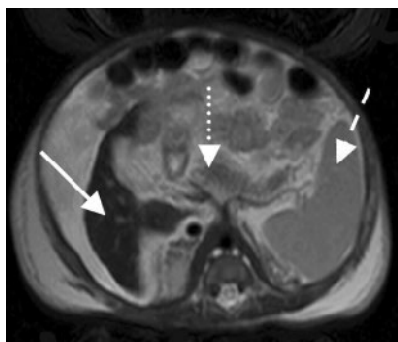
3 - ():
,
()



4 - :
()



5 - ()



6 - -
(),
,
().
()

25%

- 1) ;
- 2) ;
- 3) ;
- 4) ;
- 5) .

[7]:

- / (- ,
 -);
 - (142 /);
 (),
 (-)

; - ,

N- E (20 /), (30-40 /),
 (3 /) [9].

(80%

(). 2005)
 () .

- 69,2%. 5 60% 1 75%, 2 [6, 7, 10].

[6,8].

(I " 7 , - , III ; II , II 2 -
 16). 12

36-40- I - 130/80 . . 37 31-

); 12, 23 (-
 32-33 : -

«++»). TORCH - (

40 : I
 - 5 , II - 30 , III - 5 .

3550 , - 53 , 35 ,
 - 34 . - 9-10 , 2
 16 : ,
 , . - . ?
 ,) 2 (,
 ; :
 - ; - .
 - , , , ,
 . 3 , .
 . 4 (8) ,
 3750 . 3 ,
 (100) . 3750
 18 : ,
 (« » 12 ,
). ,
 , - 15-20 , S₂ - 25%.
 « » . 5 10
 : ?
 : - .
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 1. : .
 2. :
 : - , , , .

SUMMARY

THE CLINICAL CASE OF NEONATAL HAEMOCHROMATOSIS IN NEWBORN

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The medical case of neonatal haemochromatosis (NH) is described in the article.

NH is a rare syndrome in which congenital cirrhosis or fulminant hepatitis in early infancy is associated with marked iron deposition in the liver and extrahepatic tissues. Neonatal hemochromatosis is not associated with genetic defects of known genes associated with iron metabolism. There is strong indication that maternal antibodies participate in fetal liver injury. NH is the most frequent reason of hepatic insufficiency and indication for transplantation of liver at newborns. Intravenous introduction of high doses of immunoglobulin to the expectant mothers which have a risk to bring a baby with NH is antenatal treatment of NH.

Key words: *newborn, haemochromatosis, iron.*

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