

Maternal and Other Risk Factors Including Bovine IgG in Developing Infantile Colic

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Abstract

Objective: Infantile colic is one of the most current problems in the first few months of life. It is suggested that organic or psychologic and behavioral factors can predispose to involve this disorder. Here, we have studied the role of some maternal risk factors including bovine IgG levels in breast milk for appearing the colic in young babies.

Material & Methods: This retrospective study was performed on 50 infants as case group and 30 infants aged 3 weeks to 3 months who had normal growth and development as control group for one year in Mashad. Data was analyzed with Pearson Chi-Square and Fisher's exact tests.

Findings: Most colicky infants were male (62% vs 38% female). They were mainly symptomatic at neonatal period. In 64% of cases, it occurred in the first offspring. Infantile colic was more common in babies who delivered normally than by cesarean section and in mothers aged 20-30 years. According to our finding, there was no relationship between bovine IgG in breast milk and infantile colic. It revealed that anxious pregnant women had more colicky babies and paternal smoking seemed to develop colic in young infants.

Conclusion: In order to reduce the occurrence of colic in infants, primigravid mothers aged 20-30 years should have a stressfree environment especially during pregnancy and no smoking exposure in this period.

Key Words: Colic, Infant, Maternal risks, Bovine IgG, Cesarean section

Introduction

Infantile colic is a major complain in some families who have young infants. It occurs in about 20% of newborns and young babies^[1].

It is a self limited condition that abolishes about 3 to 4 months after birth. Its occurrence is with uncomfotibility for babies and as a result for his or her parents. In this study, bovine IgG in breast

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