

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
(1) Vitamin K content of common foods	9
(2) Dietary intakes and plasma levels of phyloquinone in human-milk-fed versus formula-fed infants aged 0-6 months.	11
(3) Demographic data of the studied infants	22
(4) Comparison between the studied groups according to PT	25
(5) Comparison between the studied groups according to PA	26
(6) a. Mean serum vitamin k level among studied groups	27
b. Mean serum vitamin k level among studied groups	28
(7) Comparison between the studied groups according to maternal demographic data	29
(8) Relation between vitamin K and sex of the infants	33
(9) a. Relation between vitamin K level and maternal vitamin k supplementation during lactation in breast fed infants	34
b. Relation between vitamin K level and maternal vitamin k supplementation during lactation in breast fed infants	35
(10) Relation between sex and PT and PA in breast fed group	35
(11) Relation between sex and PT and PA in formula fed group	37
(12) Relation between maternal vitamin k supplementation during lactation and PT and PA in breast fed infants	39
(13) Correlation between vitamin K and different parameters in each studied group	41
(14) Multiple stepwise linear regression for factors affecting Vitamin K level in breast fed group	41
(15) Multiple stepwise linear regression for factors affecting Vitamin K level in formula fed group	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
(1) Vitamin K epoxide cycle.	6
(2) Intestinal absorption of dietary phylloquinone (K ₁) and menaquinone-	7
(3) Uptake of phylloquinone (K ₁) and Menaquinones by liver and by bone	8
(4) Forms of vitamin K.	10
(5) Dilution series	18
(6) Graphical Representation	19
(7) Sex of the studied infants	23
(8) Age of the studied groups	23
(9) Birth weight of studied infants	24
(10) Gestational age of studied infants	24
(11) Prothrombin time of studied infants	25
(12) Prothrombin activity among studied groups	26
(13) Mean serum vitamin k level among breast fed and formula fed infants	27
(14) Maternal age of the studied mothers among both groups	30
(15) Data of studied mothers	31
(16) Maternal vitamin k supplementation during pregnancy and lactation	32
(17) Relation between sex of studied infants and mean serum vitamin k level	33
(18) Maternal vitamin k supplementation during lactation and mean serum vitamin k level among breast fed group.	34
(19) Relation between sex and prothrombin time among breast fed group	36
(20) Relation between sex and prothrombin activity among breast fed group	36
(21) Relation between sex and prothrombin time among formula fed group	38
(22) Relation between sex and prothrombin activity among formula fed group	38
(23) Maternal vitamin k supplementation during lactation and PT of breast fed infants	40
(24) Maternal vitamin k supplementation during lactation and PA of breast fed infants	40

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	: Adequate Intakes
ARA	: Arachidonic Acid
DHA	: Docosahexaenoic Acid
DIC	: Disseminated Intravascular Coagulopathy
HDN	: Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn
HPLC	: High Performance Liquid Chromatography
MGP	: Matrix Gla Protein
MK	: Menaquinones
NICU	: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
PA	: Prothrombin Activity
PIVKA-II	: Proteins Induced by Vitamin K Absence
PT	: Prothrombin Time
VK	: Vitamin K
VKCFD	: Vitamin K Dependent Coagulation Factor Deficiencies
VKDB	: Vitamin K Deficiency Bleeding
WHO	: World Health Organization