Table 1 Epidemiological, clinical and laboratory variables of the studied children with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency in Baghdad and Mosul

Variable	Baghdad study[a] (n = 156)		Mosul study[b] (n = 88)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Sex				
Male	97	62.2	68	77.3
Female	59	37.8	20	22.7
Male:female (ratio)	1.6:1		3.4:1	
Clinical history				
Positive past history of neonatal jaundice	18	11.5	13	14.8
Positive family history of G6PD deficiency	30	19.2	12	13.6
Recurrent attacks of haemolysis	17	10.9	8	9.1
Onset of haemolysis				
Few hours	10	6.4	4	4.5
1–3 days	108	69.2	67	76.1
4–7 days	38	24.4	17	19.3
Clinical presentation				
Dark colour urine	156	100.0	88	100.0
Pallor	156	100.0	88	100.0
Jaundice	129	82.7	69	78.4
Hepatosplenomegaly	88	56.4	55	62.5
Fever	59	37.8	39	44.3
Abdominal pain	33	21.1	14	15.9
Haematological tests				
Haemoglobin (g/dL)				
< 5	42	26.9	29	32.9
5–7	82	52.6	39	44.3
7–9	32	20.5	20	22.7
Reticulocyte count (%)	4.5–19.6		3.0–25.0	
White blood cell count (/L)	$4.9–25.0 \times 10^9$		$3.9–40.0 \times 10^9$	
Biochemical tests				
Total serum bilirubin (mainly indirect) (mg/ dL)	2.6–13.8		1.2–28.2	
Blood urea (mg/dL)	35–47		Normal	
Serum creatinine (mg/dL)	0.7–1.1		Normal	
Outcome				
Recovery (days)	2–4		2–3	
Mortality rate (%)	0		0	

Sources: [a]Present study; [b][6].