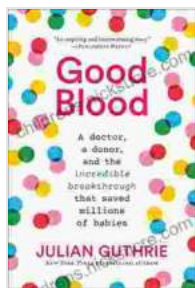


Doctor Donor And The Incredible Breakthrough That Saved Millions Of Babies



The Story of Doctor Donor

Dr. William Liley was a brilliant Australian obstetrician and endocrinologist who made a groundbreaking discovery in the 1960s that would save the lives of millions of babies.



Good Blood: A Doctor, a Donor, and the Incredible Breakthrough that Saved Millions of Babies by Julian Guthrie

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Liley was born in 1929 in Sydney, Australia. He studied medicine at the University of Sydney and graduated in 1952. After completing his residency, he began working as an obstetrician at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney.

In the early 1960s, Liley began to investigate the relationship between maternal diabetes and fetal health. At the time, it was known that mothers with diabetes were at increased risk of having babies with birth defects, but the reasons for this were not fully understood.

Liley hypothesized that the high levels of glucose in the blood of mothers with diabetes were crossing the placenta and reaching the fetus, causing the fetus to grow too large and develop birth defects. To test this hypothesis, Liley began measuring the glucose levels in the blood of mothers with diabetes and their fetuses.

Liley's research showed that his hypothesis was correct. The glucose levels in the blood of mothers with diabetes were significantly higher than the glucose levels in the blood of mothers without diabetes. And the glucose levels in the blood of fetuses of mothers with diabetes were also

significantly higher than the glucose levels in the blood of fetuses of mothers without diabetes.

Liley's research also showed that the high levels of glucose in the blood of fetuses of mothers with diabetes were causing the fetuses to grow too large and develop birth defects. The fetuses were at increased risk of developing macrosomia, which is a condition in which the fetus is born with a birth weight of more than 4,000 grams. Macrosomia can lead to a number of health problems, including respiratory distress syndrome, hypoglycemia, and jaundice.

Liley's research was groundbreaking because it showed that the high levels of glucose in the blood of mothers with diabetes were causing the fetuses to grow too large and develop birth defects. This discovery led to a new understanding of the relationship between maternal diabetes and fetal health, and it paved the way for the development of new treatments to prevent birth defects in babies of mothers with diabetes.

The Discovery of Fetal Macrosomia

Fetal macrosomia is a condition in which the fetus is born with a birth weight of more than 4,000 grams. Macrosomia can lead to a number of health problems, including respiratory distress syndrome, hypoglycemia, and jaundice.

Before Liley's research, it was not known that high levels of glucose in the blood of mothers with diabetes could cause fetal macrosomia. Liley's research showed that the high levels of glucose in the blood of mothers with diabetes were crossing the placenta and reaching the fetus, causing the fetus to grow too large.

Liley's discovery of fetal macrosomia was a groundbreaking because it led to a new understanding of the relationship between maternal diabetes and fetal health. It also paved the way for the development of new treatments to prevent macrosomia in babies of mothers with diabetes.

The Development of New Treatments for Macrosomia

Liley's research on fetal macrosomia led to the development of new treatments to prevent macrosomia in babies of mothers with diabetes.

These treatments include:

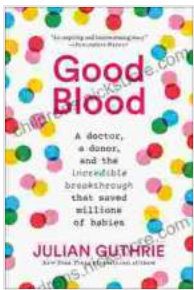
- **Insulin therapy:** Insulin is a hormone that helps the body to use glucose for energy. Insulin therapy can be used to lower the levels of glucose in the blood of mothers with diabetes and prevent macrosomia in their babies.
- **Dietary changes:** Mothers with diabetes can make changes to their diet to help control their blood sugar levels and prevent macrosomia in their babies. These changes include eating a healthy diet that is low in sugar and fat, and exercising regularly.
- **Monitoring fetal growth:** Mothers with diabetes should have regular ultrasounds to monitor the growth of their babies. If the fetus is growing too large, the doctor may recommend delivery before the due date to prevent macrosomia.

These treatments have been effective in reducing the incidence of macrosomia in babies of mothers with diabetes. As a result, the mortality rate for babies of mothers with diabetes has declined significantly.

The Legacy of Doctor Donor

Dr. William Liley was a brilliant scientist who made a groundbreaking discovery that saved the lives of millions of babies. His research on fetal macrosomia led to the development of new treatments that have been effective in reducing the incidence of macrosomia and the mortality rate for babies of mothers with diabetes.

Liley's legacy is one of innovation and compassion. He was a pioneer in the field of maternal-fetal medicine, and his work has had a profound impact on the lives of countless families.

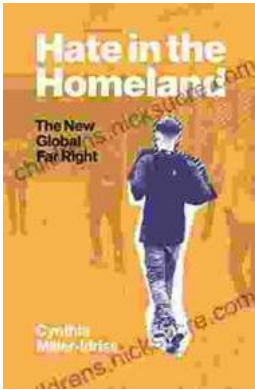


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