

# Uneventful Course and Outcome of Pregnancy in a Case of Dubin-Johnson Syndrome

From the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, St. Mary's Hospital, North Adelaide

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Dubin-Johnson syndrome is a rare, chronic, hepatic condition. It is a rare and chronic illness with a male preponderance. It presents with jaundice, abdominal discomfort, fatigue and dark coloured stools but some patients have no symptoms.

A 26-year-old primigravida was admitted to hospital with a 28-week pregnancy. She had a long history of jaundice and dark stools. Her symptoms were typical of Dubin-Johnson syndrome. She had a normal pregnancy and delivery. The pregnancy was unremarkable. She had a normal pregnancy and delivery. The pregnancy was unremarkable. She had a normal pregnancy and delivery. The pregnancy was unremarkable.

On admission the haemoglobin was 10.5 g/l, white blood cells 10,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, with normal differential, which had risen to 12,000/mm<sup>3</sup> at 36 weeks.

At 36 weeks the haemoglobin was 11.5 g/l, white blood cells 10,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, with normal differential. At 37 weeks the haemoglobin was 11.5 g/l, white blood cells 10,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, with normal differential. At 38 weeks the haemoglobin was 11.5 g/l, white blood cells 10,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, with normal differential. At 39 weeks the haemoglobin was 11.5 g/l, white blood cells 10,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, with normal differential.

Delivery to a full-term infant occurred at 39 weeks of pregnancy in Dublin-Johnson syndrome. The infant is healthy. The mother is healthy. The pregnancy was unremarkable. The pregnancy was unremarkable. The pregnancy was unremarkable. The pregnancy was unremarkable.