

**A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON CLINICAL FEATURES
OF EARLY NEONATAL JAUNDICE IN TERM BABIES
AT RATCHABURI HOSPITAL**



**A THEMATIC PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF CLINICAL TROPICAL
MEDICINE
(TROPICAL PEDIATRICS)
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
2009**

COPYRIGHT OF MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY

**A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON CLINICAL FEATURES OF EARLY
NEONATAL JAUNDICE IN TERM BABIES AT RATCHABURI HOSPITAL**

KHINE LYNN PHYU 5138425 TMCT/M

M.C.T.M. (TROPICAL PEDIATRICS)

**THEMATIC PAPER ADVISORY COMMITTEE: KRIENGSAK LIMKITTIKUL,
DIP. THAI BOARD OF PEDIATRICS, KRISANA PENGSA, DIP. THAI BOARD
OF PEDIATRICS, RAWEEERAT SITCHARUNGS, DIP. THAI BOARD OF
PEDIATRICS, PANIDA PINKAEW, DIP. THAI BOARD OF PEDIATRICS**

ABSTRACT

Neonatal jaundice is the common condition and sometimes it can lead to devastating neurological consequence like kernicterus. To recognize clinical features and to know etiology of term neonatal jaundice, a hospital based retrospective study was conducted by reviewing 117 medical records of neonatal jaundice who were admitted at Ratchaburi Regional Hospital from 1st October 2007 to 30th September 2008. Both the patient's and their mother's profiles, etiology and clinical features of jaundice were extracted. The results showed that female babies were more likely to contract jaundice. The most common etiology was inconclusive jaundice (64.9%) followed by ABO incompatibility (17.9%) and breast feeding jaundice (10.2%). In addition to those, other less common causes were G6PD deficiency, minor blood group incompatibility and cephalhematoma. The onset of the neonatal jaundice usually occurred on the 2nd to the 4th day of life and almost all newborns responded well to phototherapy. Most of interventions were started on the 2nd day of life. Moreover, exchange transfusion was needed in 4 cases. Maximum microbilirubin and unconjugated bilirubin levels were two factors associated with double side phototherapy and/or exchange transfusion.

KEY WORDS: NEONATAL JAUNDICE/ ETIOLOGY/ CLINICAL FEATURE

53 pages.