

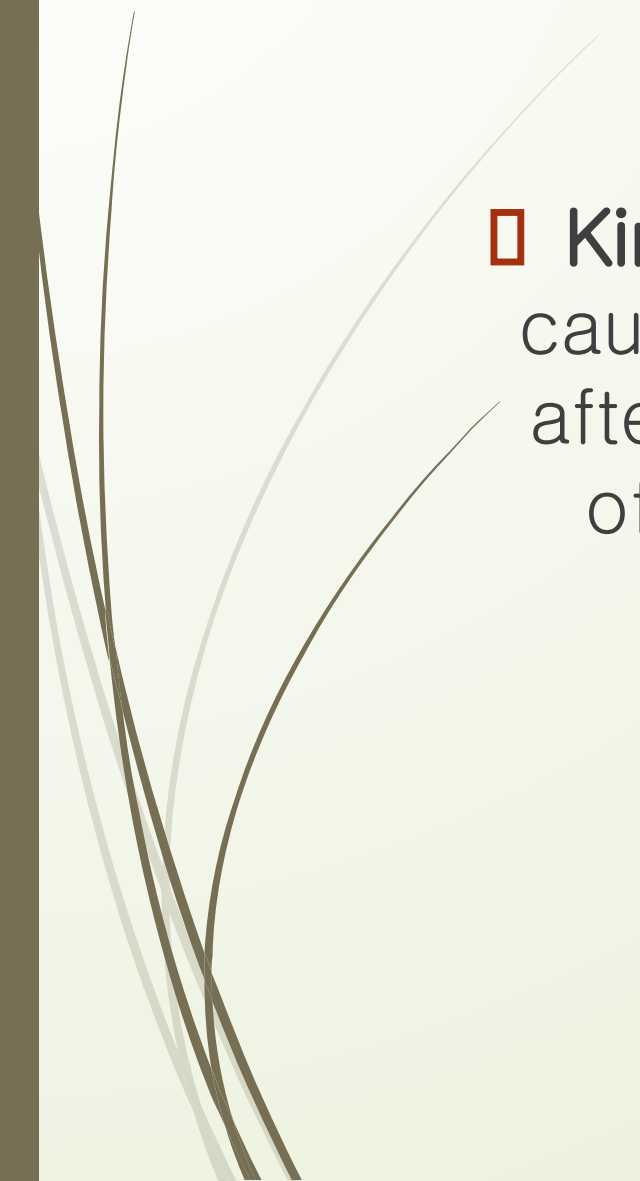







# Jaundice in newborns



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- Jaundice in newborns (Gospela disease) is an increase in the blood level of bilirubin, which accumulated in the tissues and gives the skin, mucous membranes and eyeballs a yellowish tint.





□ **Kinds:** The disease occurs in most babies. It is caused by an increase in the pigment that occurs after the breakdown of red blood cells. The body of the baby does not have time to remove the dye, as a result of this, the body becomes yellowish.







□ There are physiological (transient) and pathological type of the disease. The first form is more common. It appears 3-5 days after birth and lasts for three weeks. In premature babies it may last a little longer. No special care physiological manifestations require. Over time, the body of the child acquires a natural pinkish hue, the indicators in the blood normalize.

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- Gospele's pathological disease is the result of some kind of abnormality. This may be hemolytic disease, sepsis, hepatitis, pathology of the bile ducts. Yellowish tint appears immediately after birth. A child has a high growth of dyeing cells, yellowness of the feet and palms, colorless feces, dark urine. In this case, the patient must undergo a course of therapy.





□ There is also jaundice of breast milk (Aries syndrome). This is a reaction to fatty acids found in breast milk. Such a manifestation has no negative consequences. Doctors recommend refusing breastfeeding for several days to confirm the diagnosis. After that, you should immediately return to breastfeeding.

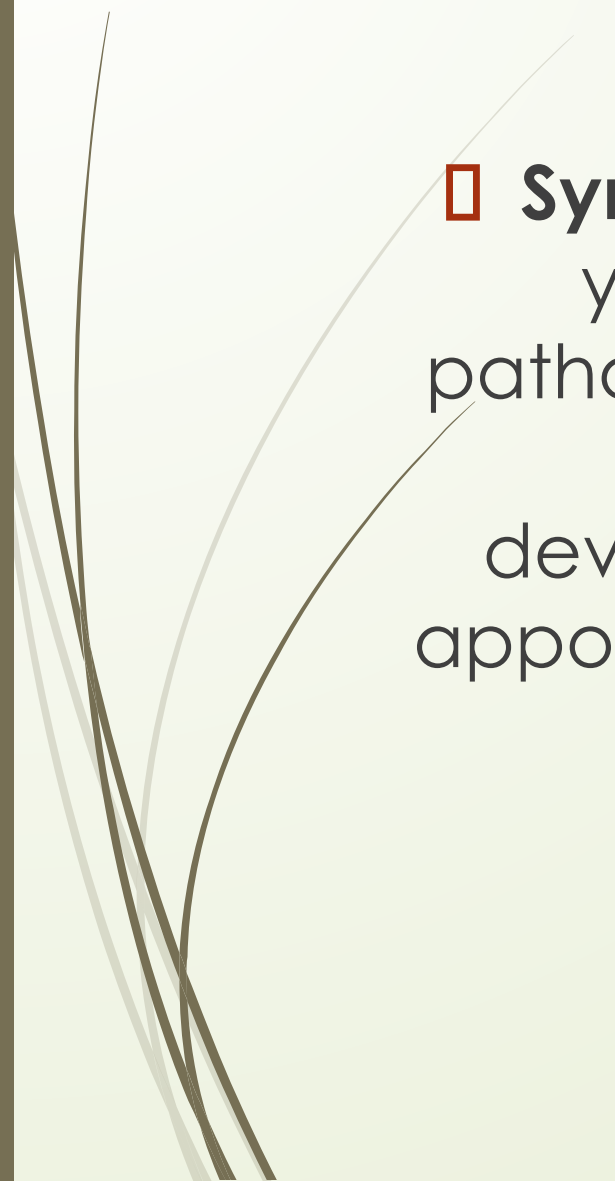

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- Transitional yellowing develops in 60% of full-term and 80% of premature babies. The risk of disease increases if twins are born or the mother has diabetes.

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- **Causes:** The physiological form occurs as a result of natural factors: an excess of red blood cells that live much longer in a child's body than in an adult; the presence of free bilirubin, which the liver does not have time to process; the minimum amount of microflora in the intestine, which is responsible for the excretion of cells with feces and urine.


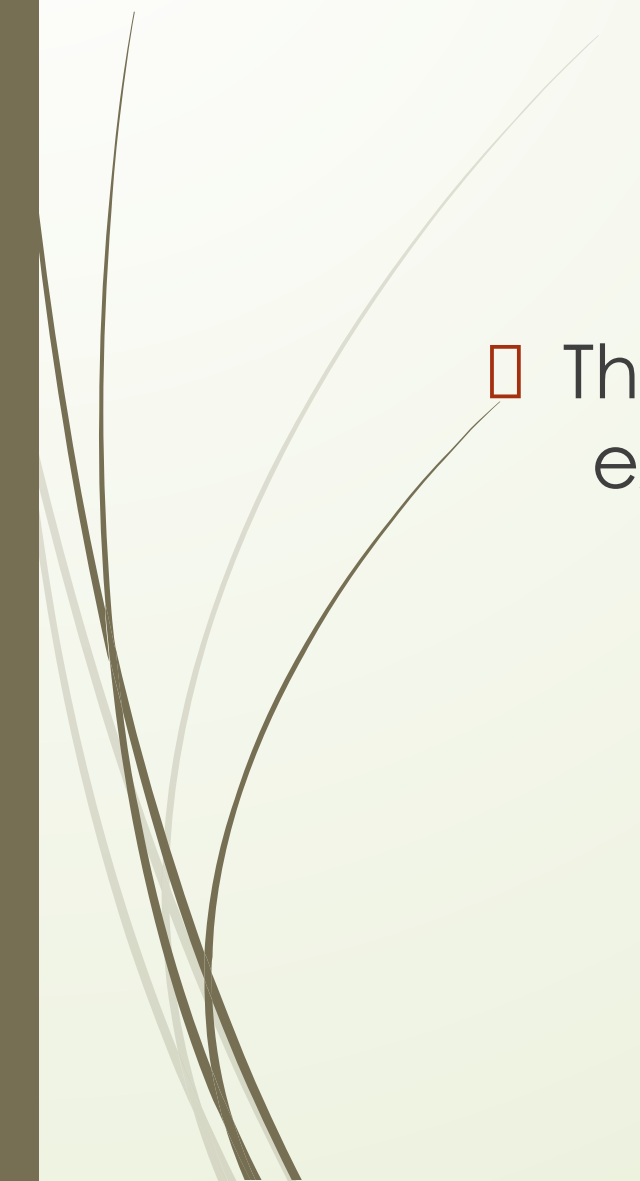








□ **Pathology appears due to:** prematurity and intrauterine growth retardation; drug use during pregnancy; extensive hemorrhage; early introduction of artificial mixtures in the diet.





□ **Symptoms:** The main symptom is staining in yellow color of the face, neck, chest. In pathology, yellowness extends below the navel, affects the palms and feet. In case of deviations, you should immediately make an appointment with a pediatrician or call a doctor at home.

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- The pathological form is characterized by an excited or depressed state of the newborn, colorless stools, dark-colored urine.



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- **Diagnosis:** Assessment of the degree of disease is given on the Cramer scale. Inspection should be carried out in daylight, in artificial light, the result may be distorted. In the laboratory, the level of red blood cells is also examined, the Coombs test is taken.



□ **Treatment:** Treats children who have yellowness associated with pathological abnormalities. The most common method is phototherapy. Light waves contribute to the splitting of the yellow pigment and its removal. Effective phototherapy combined with breastfeeding.



□ In severe cases, this is not enough. After consulting a pediatrician, infusion therapy or blood transfusion is possible. Sometimes the effectiveness of the manipulation depends on careful monitoring and observation of the patient. To achieve results, the baby is transferred to the hospital.

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- **Prevention:** Preventive actions begin before birth. The future mother should lead a healthy lifestyle, eat right, and if possible avoid taking medication. Mandatory condition is considered a regular examination at each stage of pregnancy.
  - After delivery, breastfeeding is preferred. Colostrum helps to exit the original feces and contributes to more rapid removal of dyeing cells.