

Running Head: INFANT JAUNDICE

In the given presentation, the brief discussion about infant jaundice has been done. Jaundice is a serious complication which is very common in neonatal and is characterized by high levels of bilirubin in the blood of infants. It is a pigment which is produced during the breakdown of red blood cells in the body. After disintegration of RBCs, bilirubin is processed in the liver and excreted by stool of babies. The inappropriate functioning of liver could lead to the buildup of bilirubin in the blood of infants. The various symptoms of jaundice in neonatal are discoloration of skin, turning into yellow color, yellowing of eyes, increased sleep, refusal of feeding by the babies. The causes which lead to the occurrence of disease are excess production of bilirubin in the body, any viral or bacterial infection, internal bleeding due to bruising during birth, enzyme deficiency and many others. The main risk factors associated for the disease are premature birth, contusion, blood type mismatch and lack of proper breastfeeding. The available treatments for treating jaundice are phototherapy, blood transfusion, intravenous immunoglobulin administration, medicinal therapy and breastfeeding.