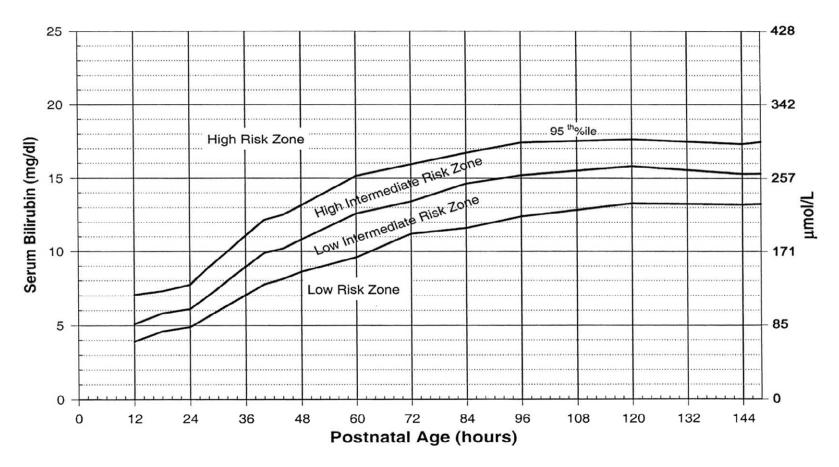
Nomogram for designation of risk in 2840 well newborns at 36 or more weeks' gestational age with birth weight of 2000 g or more or 35 or more weeks' gestational age and birth weight of 2500 g or more based on the hour-specific serum bilirubin values



Subcommittee on Hyperbilirubinemia, Pediatrics 2004;114:297-316

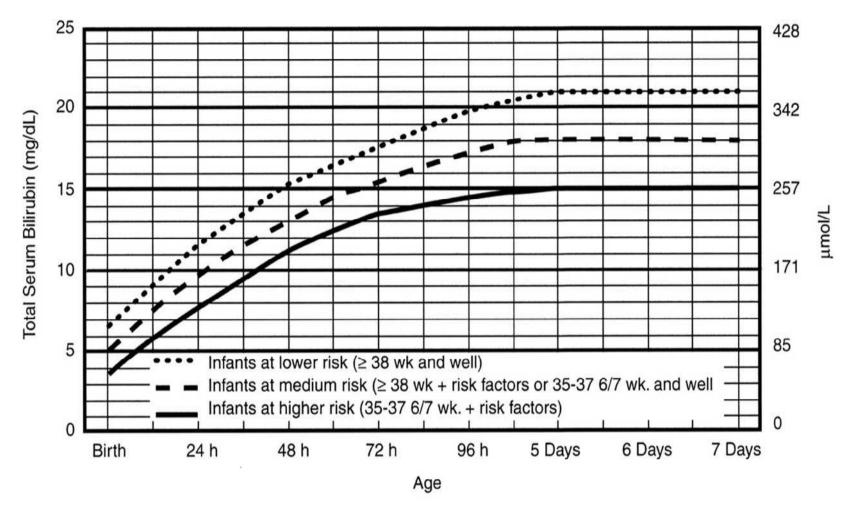


Algorithm for the management of jaundice in the newborn nursery Newborn infant 2 Assess for Yes iaundice every 8-12 hours Discharge and Any risk factors or Is newborn No Has TcB or No follow-up at Is jaundice ready for Go to Box 2 infant <72 hours TSB been physician present? measured? discharge? old? discretion* No Yes 12 Yes 8 Is age < 24 hours or does jaundice by visual Yes Follow up by 48-120 hours of age, assessment or TcB exact timing depends upon age in appear severe enough hours (see recommendation 6.1.2) and to require TSB or TcB? presence of risk factors (see Table 2) Yes 13 Measure TSB or 10 TcB and interpret by age Measure TSB or TcB if in hours not already done, assure No Is follow-up plan for follow-up and/or assured? management* according 16 14 15 to bilirubin level Evaluate TSB level. Is TSB >95th No gestational age & hours Any repeat No Yes percentile f life. Treat if criteria fo Go to Box 5 TSB drawn? (See Figure 2) (See Figures 3,4) 11 Yes 17 Yes Discharge with 18 Is TSB level planned No increasing across Go to Box 15 follow-up* percentile line? 1. Evaluate cause. 2. Treat if criteria (See Figure 2) for treatment met Go to Box 17 (See Figures 3, 4). Yes *Provide information and written guidelines about jaundice to parents of all 3. Repeat TSB in 4 - 24 hours newborns at discharge. Go to Box 18

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Guidelines for phototherapy in hospitalized infants of 35 or more weeks' gestation



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