

Slide 1:

In this webinar, we shall discuss the investigations that are required in a preterm neonate with jaundice needing treatment

In addition to a full clinical examination, carry out all of the following tests in babies with significant jaundice requiring treatment:

- Total serum bilirubin for baseline level and to assess response to treatment. In general, TSB can be repeated every 12-24 hrs. As opposed to this, a baby with a setting for hemolysis such as Rh or ABO isoimmunisation would require TSB measurement repeat bilirubin estimation every 6-8 hours during initial 24 to 48 hours or so.

Slide 2:

In addition, the neonate should be investigated for

- blood packed cell volume (PCV) or hemoglobin
- blood group (mother and baby)
- DCT (Coombs' test), if mother is O or Rh negative.
- Reticulocyte count and peripheral blood smear for evidence of hemolysis