**Etiological profile of neonatal hyperbilirubinaemia in the rural area of Rajasthan**

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Jaundice is most common problem faced by neonates in the first few week of life. The aim of the study is to find out the etiology of hyperbilirubinemia in neonates admitted in neonatal intensive care unit and post natal ward in a tertiary care hospital.

**Methods:** This Observational study was conducted in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and Post Natal Ward in NIMS Medical College & Hospital, Shobha Nagar, Jaipur.(Rajasthan),after approval from the hospital ethical committee , over a period of 12 months (May 2013 to April 2014). Study was carried on 250 neonates presenting clinically with neonatal hyperbilirubinemia.

**Results:** The onset of jaundice was seen maximum between live hour 24-72 hours (n=145, 58% cases), followed by live hour 72 hours-14 days (n=80, 32%). At more than 2 weeks there was only 1 case (0.4%). The etiological factors in the causation of jaundice in the decreasing order of frequency were Physiological (28%), ABO incompatibility (24.4%), Rh incompatibility (13.6%), Idiopathic (10.4%), Cephalhematoma (10.4%), Septicemia (6%), IUI (4%), BMJ (2%), G6PD deficiency (0.8%), and Galactosemia (0.4%).As per the gestational age, physiological jaundice was more common in the healthy full term babies. ABO and Rh incompatibility were more common in the preterm babies. Cephalhematoma was more common in full term babies. Moreover cephalhematoma was associated with H/o of induced labour with oxytocin in 3 cases.

**Conclusion:** All newborn babies presenting with neonatal jaundice should be promptly investigated to search for underlying treatable conditions.

**Keywords:** Neonatal jaundice, Kernicterus, Physiological jaundice, ABO incompatibility