Objectives

- Identify the indicators that increase the ability of nurses to clinically infer a diagnosis of neonatal jaundice.
- Outline the study methods used in the described investigation to identify the clinical indicators that best predict the likelihood that a newborn will develop jaundice.
- Summarize the common causes, evaluation for etiology and clinical management of neonatal cholestasis.
- Explain the potential for significant impact on clinical outcomes gained with early recognition and prompt intervention in situations presenting with neonatal conjugated hyperbilirubinemia.
- Describe the presentation, postulated cause and clinical course including related clinical management for the neonatal dyschromia termed bronze baby syndrome.

Content Outline

1. Methods for Determining Clinical Indicators of Neonatal Jaundice as a Nursing Diagnosis
   1.1 Study design including sampling, data collection & analysis
   1.2 Results of Study
   1.3 Discussion including limitations & conclusions

2. Neonatal Cholestasis
   2.1 Overview of cholestatic processes & classification of cholestasis
   2.2 Algorithmic approach to evaluation of neonatal cholestasis
   2.3 Underlying causes of neonatal cholestasis
      2.3.1 Genetic/metabolic
      2.3.2 Syndromic
      2.3.3 Biliary
      2.3.4 Endocrine
      2.3.5 Related to nutrition, cardiovascular or infection
   2.4 General Management & Supportive Care

3. Review of Bronze Baby Syndrome

Reading Material Resources

Module WB1935: Neonatal Jaundice – A Direct Look at Bilirubin is based on the resources listed below. A copy of each resource is included with the module.


Neonatal Cholestasis. Lane E and Murray KF. Pediatric Clinics of North America, (2017), 64, 621-639