

**Jaundice**

**Normal**

## Causes of Jaundice

- **Conditions like yellow fever, tuberculosis, malaria**
- **Glucose deficiency**
- **Various drugs**
- **Liver problems**
- **Malformations of bile duct**
- **Pregnancy.**

# TYPES OF JAUNDICE

TYPE	PRE HEPATIC	HEPATIC	POST HEPATIC
Urine color	normal	dark	dark
Stool color	normal	normal	acholic
Pruritus	no	No	yes

# **Causes of Jaundice**

**Cancer**

(pancreas or  
gall bladder  
carcinoma)

**Congenital  
disease**

( disease  
since birth )

**Hepatitis**

(infection  
in the  
liver)

**Pancreatitis**

(inflammation  
in pancreas)

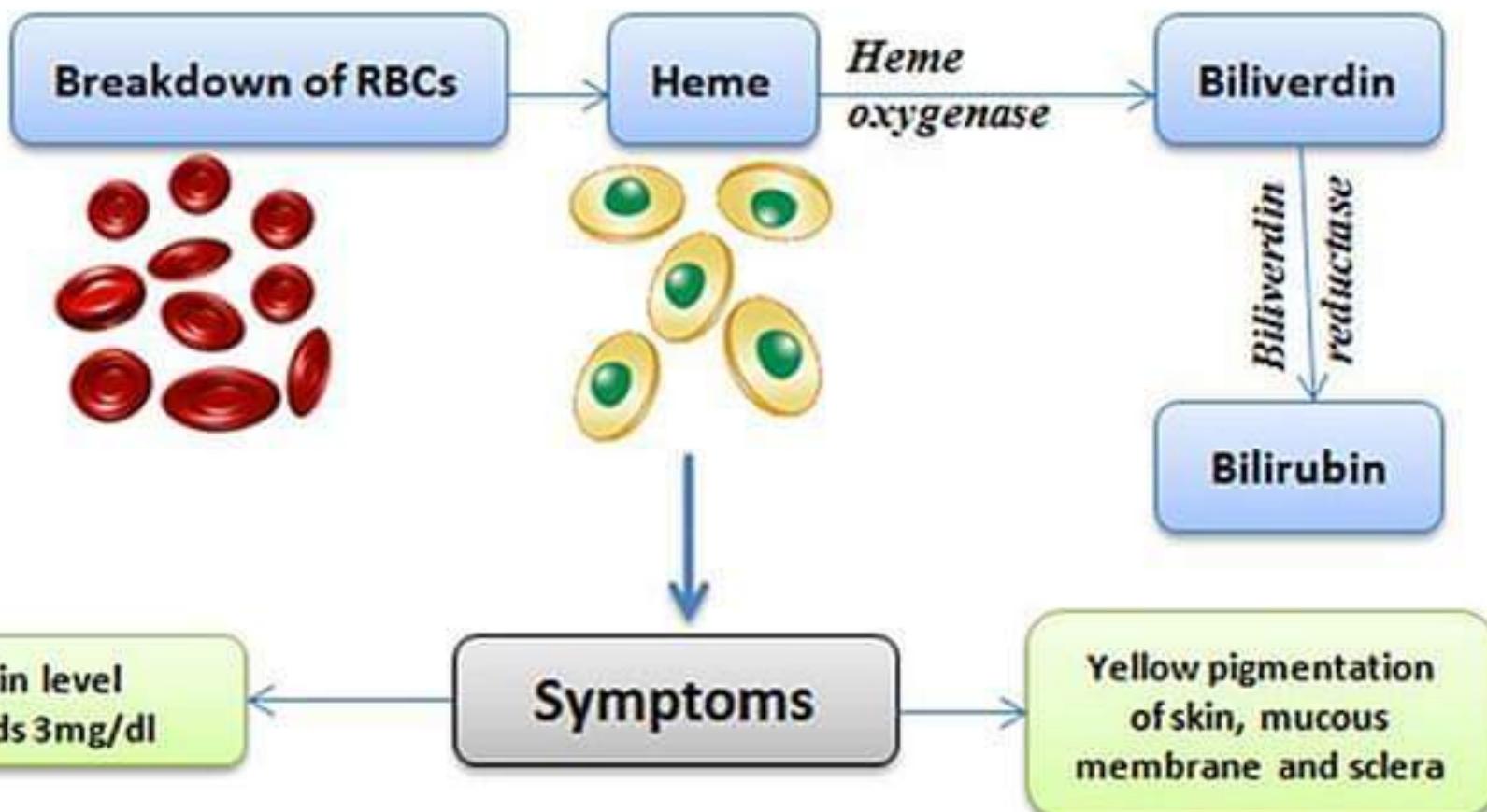
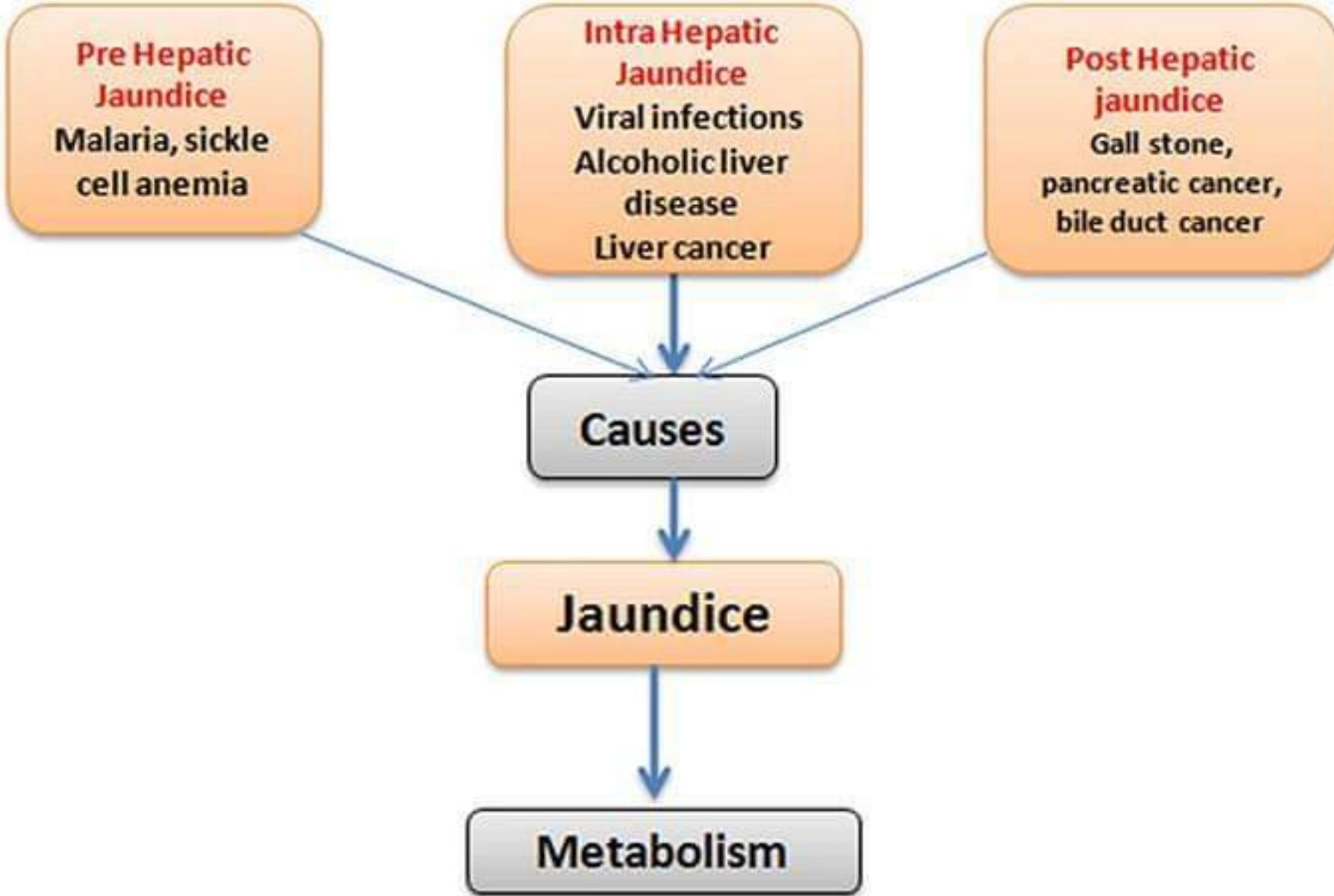
**Alcoholic  
liver  
disease**

**Gall  
stones in  
the gall  
bladder**

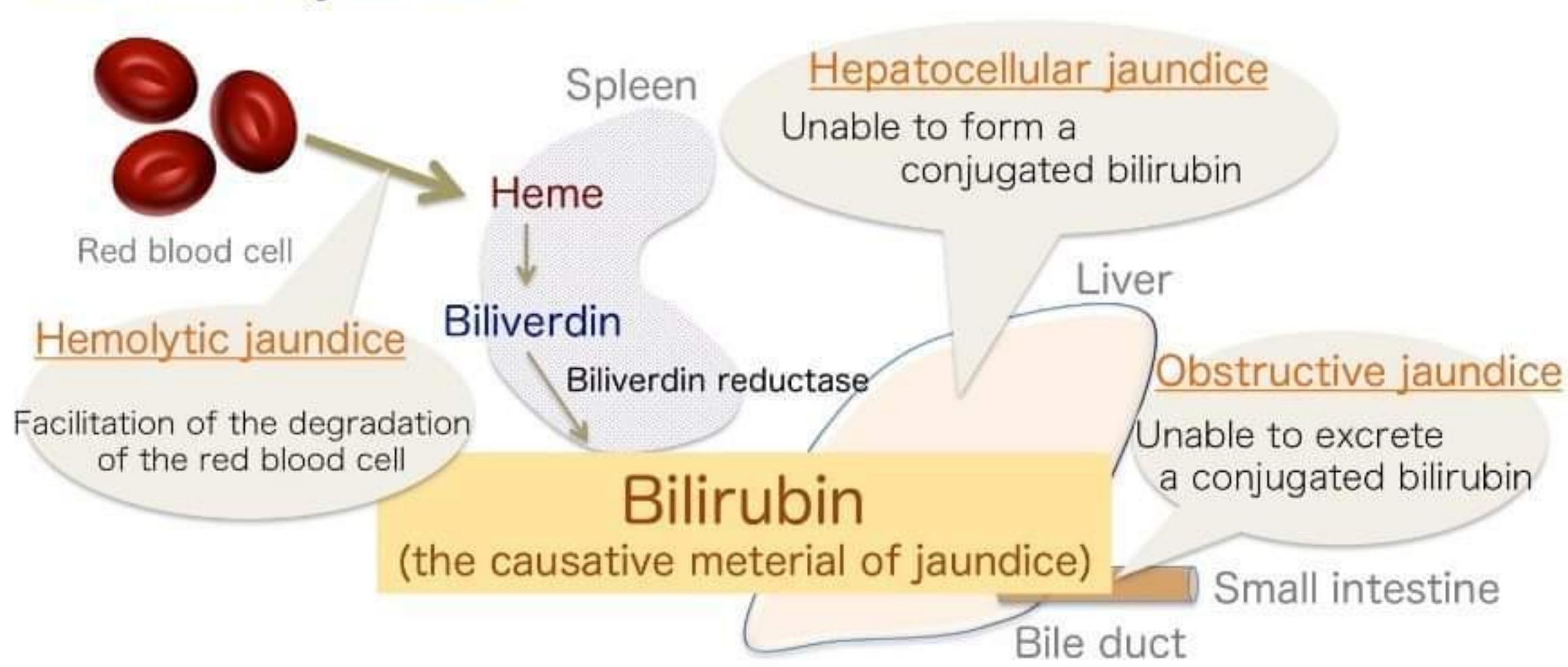
**Liver  
cirrhosis**

# Intrahepatic causes of cholestatic jaundice

- 1) Viral Hepatitis
  - A. Fibrosing cholestatic hepatitis – Hep. B & C
  - B. Hep.A, EBV, CMV
- 2) Alcoholic Hepatitis
- 3) Drug toxicity
  - A. Pure cholestasis- Anabolic & contraceptive steroids
  - B. Cholestatic hepatitis- chlorpromazine, erythromycin, Amoxiclav
  - C. Chronic cholestasis- chlorpromazine & prochlorperazine
- 4) Primary Biliary cirrhosis
- 5) Primary Sclerosing cholangitis
- 6) Vanishing Bile duct Syndrome
  - A. Chronic rejection of liver transplant
  - B. Sarcoidosis
  - C. Drugs
- 7) Non hepatobiliary Sepsis
- 8) Benign post-operative cholestasis
- 9) Para neoplastic Syndrome
- 10) Veno-occlusive disease
- 11) GVHD
- 12) Inherited
  - A. Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis
  - B. Benign recurrent cholestasis
- 13) Cholestasis of pregnancy
- 14) Total Parenteral Nutrition
- 15) Infiltrative diseases
  - A. TB
  - B. Lymphoma
  - C. Amyloidosis
- 16) Infections
  - A. Malaria
  - B. Leptospirosis



# Cause of jaundice



## Classification of neonatal jaundice

### Physiologic jaundice

- Appears after 24 hours
- Maximum intensity by 4th-5th day in term & 7th day in preterm
- TSB levels within normal centiles for age in hours based on normogram.
- Clinically not detectable after 14 days
- Disappears without any treatment.

### Pathologic jaundice

- Appears within 24 hours of age
- Increase of bilirubin  $> 5 \text{ mg/dl/day}$  or at a rate of  $> 0.2 \text{ mg/dl/hr}$
- Serum bilirubin  $> 95 \text{ percentile for age in hours based on normogram}$ .
- Jaundice persisting after 14 days in fullterm babies.
- Stool clay / white colored and urine staining clothes yellow
- Direct bilirubin  $> 2 \text{ mg/dl}$  or  $> 20\% \text{ of TSB}$ .