

Thesis Title

Factors Associated with Neonatal Jaundice  
at Ramathibodi Hospital 1988

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#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this Historical Prospective Study was to study factors associated with neonatal jaundice. Data were collected from summary labour records and individual patients records at Ramathibodi Hospital between January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988 of the 7,644 live births neonatal jaundice occurred in 638 cases. Percentage, Chi-Square test, Phi - Coefficient, Cramer's V Coefficient, and Relative Risk were used for statistical analysis. Ante - natal complication, complication during delivery, type of delivery, the use of oxytocin, gestational age, birth weight, and sex of infant were found to be significantly associated with neonatal jaundice. Relative risk factors to neonatal jaundice ranked from high to low were instrumental delivery, gestational age (<37 wks), birth weight (<2,500 gms), ante - natal complication, complication during delivery, the use of oxytocin, and male sex. Apgar Score at 5 minutes on the other hand was found not to be associated

statistically with neonatal jaundice. In patients who were administered oxytocin infusion ante - natal complication, complication during delivery, instrumental delivery, gestational age ( $< 37$  wks), and birth weight ( $< 2,500$  gms) were found to have an association with neonatal jaundice. In this group of patient the relative risk factors to neonatal jaundice ranked from high to low were gestational age ( $< 37$  wks), birth weight ( $< 2,500$  gms), ante - natal complication, instrumental delivery, and complication during delivery. Male sex, however was found not to be associated statistically with neonatal jaundice.

In patients who were not administered oxytocin infusion during labour complication during delivery, gestational age ( $< 37$  wks), birth weight ( $< 2,500$  gms) and male sex were associated with neonatal jaundice. Relative risk factors on neonatal jaundice ranked from high to low were birth weight ( $< 2,500$  gms), gestational age ( $< 37$  wks), complication during delivery and male sex. Ante - natal complication and type of delivery were however not associated with neonatal jaundice. In order to reduce neonatal jaundice in gestational age ( $< 37$  wks), birth weight ( $< 2,500$  gms), vacuum extraction, the use of oxytocin in mother with ante - natal complication, mother with complication during delivery should be observed carefully so that early diagnosis can be made and appropriate management given.