**An epidemiological study of neonatal jaundice through 6 months of the year (August/1/2016\_January/31 /2017)in Albatool teaching hospital**

**Abstract**

**Background:**Neonatal jaundice is a condition characterized by yellow discoloration of the skin and sclera of newborn infants. It occurs in approximately 60% of full-term newborn babies and 80% of preterm newborn babies. It is a common disorder worldwide and accounts for 75% of hospital readmissions in the first week of life.

**Patient and  Method The study was caried out as cross sectional study, during the period from 1/August/ 2016 to 31/ january /2017,in albatool teaching hospital ,including 200 neonates having jaundice, 112 of them males and 88 females,**

total serum bilirubin was used to detect jaundice in newborns.

**Results:**

Fourty three of cases in august( 21.5%),23 in september (11.5%),57 in october(28.5%),34 in november(17%),21 in desember(10.5%) and 22 cases in january(11%) .

Three cases develope jaundice in the first day of life ,2 neonates were developing jaundice in the second day of birth 18 neonates were developing jaundice in the third day 20 neonates were developing jaundice in 4th day of birth .35 neonates were developing jaundice in 5th day of birth , and 122 neonate were developing jaundice when their age more than 5 days .

From 200 cases 104 neonates their weight <3 kg 2of them <1kg, 102 their

weigh (1-1.9)kg,and 96 neonates their weight >3 kg

most of our jaundiced neonates were first child 74 neonates of the total 200 case which is 37%,the second child 19%,the third child 15% ,the fourth 11.5%,the fifth 8.5%,the sixth 5.5%.

**Discussion :** Some months can act as an independent etiological factor of NH, as in this study total serum bilirubin (TSB) was higher in newborns born in august ,september and october as compared to those born in november, desember and january .

The prevalence of hyperbilirubinemia in male neonates is Most of our jaundiced neonates were first child,This shows the importance of educating young mothers about hyperbilirubinemia and also educating mothers about proper breastfeeding techniques before hospital discharge.

The prevalence of neonatal jaundice in preterm infants more than in term infants.

Significant bilirubinaemia occurred significantly more in the outborn than in the inborn subjects.

**Conclusions.**In summary, gender and months influences on neonatal illnesses and outcomes remains a topic of debate and investigation and Most of jaundiced neonates were first child,.