

[2006] [5575.479] Routine Transcutaneous Bilirubin (TcB) Measurements in the Nursery Predict the Risk of Subsequent Hyperbilirubinemia

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BACKGROUND: Measurements of total serum bilirubin (TSB) prior to discharge can identify infants at risk for the subsequent development of hyperbilirubinemia but there are limited data regarding predischarge TcB measurements.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate predischarge TcB measurements (using population-specific TcB percentiles) as predictors of the risk of subsequent TSB ≥ 17 and ≥ 20 mg/dL.

DESIGN/METHODS: We routinely perform daily TcB measurements (Minolta JM-103) on all infants in our well baby nursery. If the TcB is $> 75^{\text{th}}$ percentile (Bhutani et al, Pediatrics 1999;103:6), a TSB is obtained. Additional TcB/TSB measurements are obtained as clinically indicated. Using TcB measurements in 3,984 infants we established hour-specific percentiles for our well baby population in the first 96 hours. Using these percentiles, we analyzed the predischarge peak TcB and TSB levels in infants who subsequently developed a TSB ≥ 17 and ≥ 20 mg/dL.

RESULTS: Between 1/1/2004 and 8/30/2005, 9,710 infants were discharged from the well baby nursery. 69 (0.71%) infants were readmitted at 111 ± 33.4 hours with TSB ≥ 17 mg/dL. 26 (0.27%) had TSB ≥ 20 mg/dL. 86% were white, 13% Asian, 87% exclusively breast fed and 65% ≤ 38 wk gestation. Using our percentiles, we calculated the denominators for each category assuming that the non-readmitted infants did not develop TSB's ≥ 17 mg/dL. The results are shown in the table. Compared with predischarge TcB $< 50^{\text{th}}$ percentile, infants with a predischarge TcB or TSB between the 75^{th} and 95^{th} percentile or $> 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile are 11.5 and 47.9 times, respectively, more likely to subsequently develop a TSB ≥ 17 mg/dL. 5/4854 infants (0.1%) with a predischarge TcB $< 50^{\text{th}}$ percentile developed a TSB ≥ 17 mg/dL and none developed a TSB ≥ 20 mg/dL.

CONCLUSIONS: Predischarge TcB levels are excellent predictors of the risk, or absence of risk, of subsequent hyperbilirubinemia.

Predischarge TcB Percentiles and Subsequent Hyperbilirubinemia

		Post discharge TSB				RR* for TSB > 17 mg/dL vs <50 th percentile (95% CI)
Percentiles	Total Population	≥ 17 mg/dL		≥ 20 mg/dL		
		n	%	n	%	
< 50	4854	5	.10	0	--	
50-75	2428	18	.74	7	.29	7.2 (2.67-19.37)
76-95	1942	23	1.18	7	.36	11.5 (4.36-30.34)
> 95	466	23	4.94	12	2.58	47.92 (18.16-126.4)
Totals	9710	69		26		

* RR = relative risk

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