PHOTOTHERAPY

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Out lines

- Definition of Phototherapy .
- Prevalence
- Mechanism of Phototherapy
- Types & causes
- Investigations
- Nursing Care for Infant Receiving Phototherapy.
- Minor Side Effects of Phototherapy



Objectives

- 1. Define phototherapy
- 2. Explain the prevalence
- **3. Understand the mechanism of phototherapy.**
- 4. Listout types & causes
- 5. Explain the investigations
- 6. Apply the nursing care for infant's receiving phototherapy

The side effects of phototherapy *"HEAL US TO HEAL OTHERS*

Definition of Phototherapy

Application of fluorescent light to the infant's exposed skin.





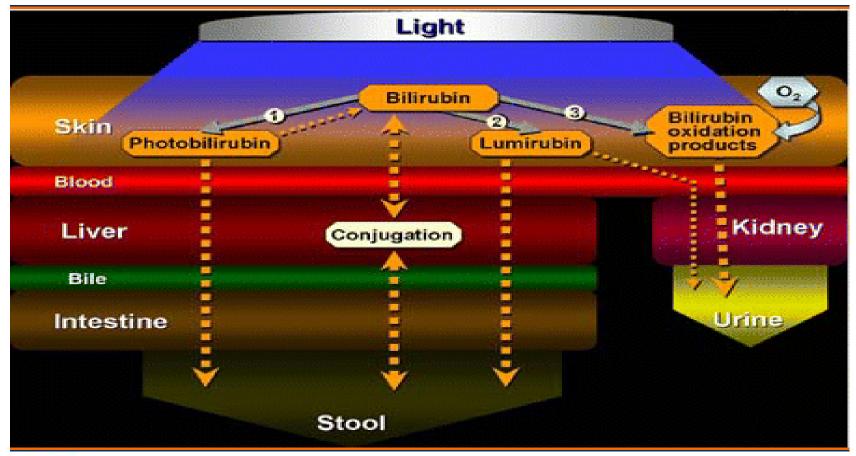
Prevalence of neonatal jaundice

65% of term newborns develop clinical • jaundice in first week

80% of preterm infants •



MECHANISM OF WORKING





PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS

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LIGHT \rightarrow BILIRUBIN ABSORBS
     PHOTON
     \rightarrow 'EXCITED' BILIRUBIN
                PHOTO-OXIDATION
  STRUCTURAL ISOMEZARATION
(LUMIRUBIN)
                  CONFIGURATIONAL
                    ISOMERIZATION
                (4E,15Z,4Z,15E AND 4E,15E
                        PHOTOISOMERES)
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PHOTO-OXIDATION

SINCE CREMER'S REPORT(1958), IT HAS • BEEN ASSUMED THAT PHOTO-OXIDATION IS THE MECHANISM FOR ↑ BILIRUBIN EXCRETION

1984, ISOMERE FORMATION FOUND TO • **BE THE MAJOR MECHNISM**

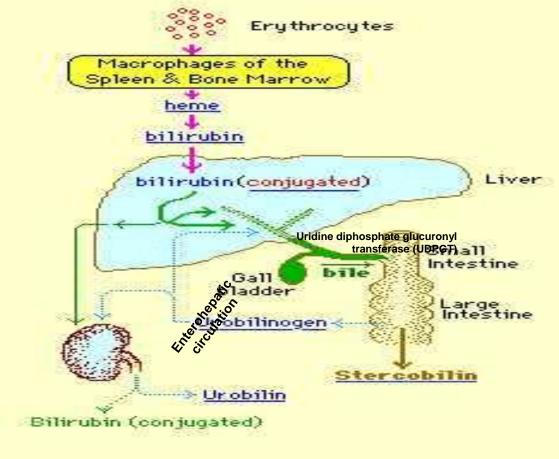


RATE OF FORMATION & ELIMINATION OF BILIRUBIN

- **RATE OF FORMATION:4Z,15E ISOMERES > LUMIRUBIN > PHOTO-OXIDATION PRODUCTS**
 - **RATE OF EXCRETION:LUMRUBIN > 4Z,15E > PHOTOOXIDATION PRODUCTS**
 - LUMIRUBIN APPEARS TO BE THE MAJOR FORM OF ELIMIATION



Bilirubin metabolism





Types of neonatal jaundice

Bilirubin exists in two main forms in serum

- Unconjugated bilirubin reversibly bound to .1 albumin
- **Conjugated** bilirubin readily excretable via the .2 renal and biliary systems





Causes of neonatal jaundice

Best classified by <u>age</u> of onset and <u>duration</u>:

Early: within 24 hrs of life .1

Intermediate: 2 days to 2 weeks .2

Late: persists for >2 weeks .3



Causes of neonatal jaundice

Early	Intermediate	Late/prolonged
 Haemolytic causes: Rh isoimmunisation ABO incompatibility G6PD deficiency Congenital infection 	 Physiological jaundice Breast milk jaundice (inadequate intake) Sepsis Haemolysis Crigler-Najjar syndrome (glucuronyl transferase absent/reduced) Polycythaemia, bruising 	 Conjugated (dark urine, pale stools): Bile duct obstruction Biliary atresia Neonatal hepatitis Unconjugated: Physiological Breast milk jaundice Infection Hypothyroidism



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incompatibility – G6PD deficiency	 Crigler-Najjar syndrome (glucuronyl transferase absent/reduced) 	 Unconjugated: Physiological Breast milk jaundice Infection
Congenital infection	 Polycythaemia, bruising 	 Hypothyroidism

Investigations for early jaundice

- Serum bilirubin level
 - FBC and film
 - Blood group •
- Maternal blood group
 - Direct coombs test •
- Consider G6PD level •





When to start phototherapy?



Kramer's rule				
one	Jaundice	Serum indirect bilirubin (µmol 1) Average		
1	Limited to head and neck	100		
2 .	Over upper trunk	150		
3	Over lower trunk, thighs	200		
4	Over arms, legs, below knee	250		
5	Hands, feet	>250		



Phototherapy



Biliblanket

Phototherapy lights



Nursing Care for Infant Receiving Phototherapy.

- **1-** Assure effective of phototherapy
- 2- provide eye protection .





Nursing Care for Infant Receiving Phototherapy Cont'

- 3. Proper covering and shielding of gonad .
- 4. Assess skin exposure .
- 5. Proper position .





Nursing Care for Infant Receiving Phototherapy Cont'

- 6. Assess and adjust thermoregulation device.
- 7. Promoting elimination and skin integrity.
- 8. Hydration.







Nursing Care for Infant Receiving Phototherapy Cont'

Promoting infant parent interaction.
 Monitoring bilirubin level.





Minor side effect of phototherapy

- 1. Bronze baby syndrome.
- 2. Loss, greenish stool.
- 3. Transient skin rashes.
- 4. Hyperthermia.
- 5. Increasing metabolic rate.
- 6. Dehydration .
- 7. Electrolyte disturbance .



SUMMARY

- **PHOTOTHERAPY- EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR NEONATAL JAUNDICE**
 - MECHNISM-IS WELL DEFINED •
 - ACUTE EFFECTS ARE KNOWN AND MANAGEBLE
 - NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE OUTCOMES IN TERM INFANTS
 - SOME LINGERING CONCERNS IN LBW INFANTS-NEED FURTHER INVESTIGATION









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENSION





Shhhhhhhhh .. I want sleep