

A STATE OF THE ART REVIEW ON JAUNDICE DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Jaundice is a difficult disease to treat. Jaundice is began by an increase in bilirubin levels in the core body temperature. Jaundice is characterized by yellow of the skins, mucous membranes, including skin. The different varieties of jaundice include pre-hepatic jaundice (produced by red blood cell hemolysis), hepatic jaundice, as well as post-hepatic jaundice. Various kinds of jaundice have either developed or congenital causes. A higher plasma bilirubin levels may induce psychosis, lethargy, convulsions, coma, or even death, as might GI bleeding, diarrhea, anemia, edema, and weight loss. A high bilirubin level may aid in the analysis of jaundice. The amount of bilirubin, ultrasonography, as well as other radiologicals methods may be used to differentiate between the various types of jaundice. The best approaches to treat jaundice are to drink plenty of water and eat a low-fat diet. Phototherapy is the most effectives treatment for pre hepatic as well as newborn physiologically jaundice. Immunoglobulin infusions are also used to treat pre-hepatic jaundice. Hepatic jaundice is treated with diet, steroids, and immunosuppressants. Decompression and surgery are used to treat post-hepatic jaundice.

KEYWORDS:*Hemolysis, Hepatobiliary, Hyperbilirubinemia, Jaundice, Obstructions.*

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