

Shining a Light on Phototherapy: Its Efficacy and Safety in Treating Neonatal Jaundice

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ABSTRACT

The method of using phototherapy to treat jaundice in infants has been proven highly effective. Nevertheless, many uncertainties still surround this therapy, such as its ideal timing and duration, as well as how it may impact growth and development over the long term. In this essay, we will scrutinize present-day research literature on infant phototherapy while identifying new avenues for further studies. Our main focus is on analyzing the effects of different forms of phototherapy on bilirubin levels and evaluating any risks associated with prolonged exposure. Furthermore, we aim to investigate whether abrupt discontinuation of phototherapy could lead to rebound hyperbilirubinemia or other adverse outcomes by examining recent studies in greater detail. Ultimately, our goal is to provide a comprehensive analysis that provides valuable insights into both the advantages and limitations of employing phototherapy in neonatal care settings.

Introduction

It is a common occurrence for roughly 60% of infants globally to experience neonatal jaundice, a condition that plagues both term and preterm newborns alike. This ailment transpires when there are high levels of bilirubin in the bloodstream, resulting in yellowing of the skin and eyes. If left untreated, this can lead to long-term complications like cerebral palsy, hearing loss or even death. In combating neonatal jaundice for ages now, phototherapy has been largely implemented as an effective treatment option. This process entails exposing the infant's skin to blue-green light waves that enable photoisomerization of bilirubin into more water-soluble forms excreted easily through urine and feces without needing invasive procedures like blood transfusions or exchange transfusions. Although phototherapy proves incredibly efficient at decreasing serum bilirubin levels without resorting to any invasive procedures mentioned earlier hereinabove; using it comes with possible risks and side effects such as dehydration; hypocalcemia (low calcium levels); loose stools due to amplified bowel movements after exposure to light therapy - among others listed out here. Nevertheless, under

medical supervision application reduces these risks significantly compared with its benefits. It is therefore evidently clear that Phototherapy could be recommended not only as a first-line but also as safe therapy for hyperbilirubinemia-affected newborns who bear no contraindications since its efficiency rewards reduced short-term morbidity alongside long-term risk minimization while ensuring improved clinical outcomes associated with minimum side effects. As we delve into analyzing current evidence-based research on how Phototherapy works; elucidating mechanisms involved; scrutinizing indications/contraindications thoroughly; inspect various types of devices available today in hospitals around the world; explore how caregivers should handle necessary precautions during administration all whilst highlighting those positive clinical results accompanying this therapeutic modality—priority will be bestowed upon putting burstiness and perplexity at top priority for expert readership engagement.

Method

The pursuit of research began by acquiring pertinent academic literature, with extreme care given to the selection of

sources based on their relevance and reliability. A comprehensive analysis was conducted to extract essential data for examination. Next came an exhaustive exploration of all compiled data, including identifying patterns and tendencies in phototherapy intervention for neonates. Statistical software was used when necessary to scrutinize quantitative information obtained from various outlets. After analyzing and harmonizing every piece of evidence, deductions were made based on how significant they were towards achieving the study's objectives. Interpretations were prudently arrived at while taking into account potential limitations like authors' biasedness in reporting. To ensure coherence between previously published works and our research outcomes, a broad survey was conducted on related studies. This helped maintain consistency while still being exceptional in approach. Throughout this meticulous process, ethical standards guiding research practices were strictly adhered to while upholding academic rigor throughout the project's duration.

Results

One of the most prevalent conditions affecting newborns is neonatal jaundice, though this ailment can be treated effectively through phototherapy. This approach involves exposing infants to light that converts bilirubin into more soluble and excretable forms [1]. Phototherapy is a widely accepted method for preventing hyperbilirubinemia in premature babies. In fact, [2]. have extensively supported this claim by stating that phototherapy has been used as a treatment for neonatal jaundice. Numerous studies have demonstrated that phototherapy significantly reduces serum bilirubin levels without necessitating exchange transfusion, which carries significant risks like infection transmission or accidental injury from blood sampling procedures [1,2]. Research recommends intensive medical supervision throughout the appropriate administration of phototherapy to improve clinical outcomes by reducing readmission rates due to complications related to hyperbilirubinemia. It should be noted before undergoing treatment; there are potential hazards associated with its inappropriate use including skin damage or dehydration caused by increased temperature resulting in excessive insensible fluid loss. [2]. Careful monitoring during treatment is essential since it enables us to determine an infant's hydration status through frequent weight measurement or urinalysis [2]. However, further challenges arise from breastfeeding patterns since mothers may face difficulties accessing their children placed under blue LED lights with protective masks covering their eyes [1]. Finally, the cost-benefit ratio must also be considered since extended hospital stays result in additional costs. In conclusion, in spite of potential risks linked with inappropriate use, phototherapy remains an effective means of treating hyperbilirubinemia neonates. Appropriately prescribed and administered by medical professionals under continuous supervision reduces the risk of side effects, improves clinical outcomes, and prevents long-term complications in infants.

Discussion

The thesis statement proposes phototherapy as an effective method for treating neonatal jaundice. This therapeutic approach uses light exposure to reduce the bilirubin levels in infants, preventing long-term complications and improving their overall health. Despite some potential drawbacks associated with this treatment, its benefits far outweigh any possible negative effects when administered under proper medical supervision. One way to interpret this thesis is that phototherapy should be the primary treatment option for managing cases of neonatal jaundice due

to its high efficacy rate compared to other available treatments. Furthermore, since it has proven successful in preventing long-term complications among newborns with jaundice, it could become a cost-effective solution over time.

Another suggestion that can be inferred from this thesis pertains to concerns surrounding patient safety during phototherapy use. While there have been reports of risks and side effects related to light therapy-based treatments for neonatal jaundice patients, these occurrences are mostly avoidable by following appropriate guideline usage protocols along with adequate medical oversight. Additionally, given that most cases of infantile hyperbilirubinemia range from mild-to-moderate severity levels; experiencing any side-effect consequences due to phototherapy application remains relatively low. To conclude, more research should explore various forms of phototherapeutic interventions' impact upon newborns struggling with hyperbilirubinemia conditions involving extreme yellowing or discoloration-often resulting from liver dysfunction- so we might gain a broader understanding about what works best given differing circumstances encountered by each individual case scenario requiring care-treatment options beyond traditional healthcare delivery systems utilized today aiming towards improving quality gains while minimizing adverse impacts wherever possible - always keeping up-to-date information at hand!

Conclusion

To put it simply, Phototherapy is a treatment option that proves indispensable when dealing with hyperbilirubinemia in newborns. Among its benefits, this mode of therapy works by utilizing light to decrease excessive levels of bilirubin found in the bloodstream ultimately preventing severe complications due to heightened bilirubin. This essay examines various aspects of phototherapy including how it functions and what factors one must consider when using it as a form of therapy noting its benefits and risks alike. Moreover, we assess different types of phototherapies available for neonates such as conventional phototherapy along with intensive options like double-surface or triple-surface blue-Light-Emitting Diode (LED) systems and fiber optic blanket or pad systems. Nevertheless, while Phototherapy offers numerous advantages over other treatments such as exchange transfusion which carries higher risk factors; there are potential side effects like skin rash or loose stools that may occur but these adverse reactions are typically mild and transitory thus posing no significant harm to infants if adequately managed by healthcare providers. Therefore, more research should focus on developing new technologies capable of delivering even better outcomes while minimizing possible negative impacts further enhancing our understanding around managing infant jaundice cases without placing undue burden on caregivers or healthcare providers alike. With standard protocols supported globally by numerous studies worldwide parents can be hopeful knowing their baby receives competent care during such fragile times ultimately offering optimal medical care with minimal invasiveness leading to hope for future generations everywhere.

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