

The treatment of jaundice in newborns depends on its underlying cause and the severity of the condition. Intravenous Immunoglobulin (IVIG): In cases of blood type incompatibility or severe jaundice, IVIG may be administered. Increased Feeding: For breastfeeding jaundice or breast milk jaundice, increasing the frequency of feeding can help flush out excess bilirubin from the baby's body. IVIG contains antibodies that help reduce the breakdown of red blood cells, thus lowering bilirubin levels. Exchange Transfusion: In extreme cases of jaundice, where bilirubin levels are dangerously high and phototherapy is ineffective, an exchange transfusion may be performed. This involves slowly replacing the baby's blood with compatible donor blood to lower bilirubin levels. Ensuring the baby is well-hydrated is crucial for a speedy recovery. Here are some common treatment options: Phototherapy: Phototherapy is the most common treatment for jaundice in newborns. The baby is exposed to special blue-green lights, which help convert bilirubin into a form that can be easily eliminated by the body. This treatment is non-invasive and does not cause any pain to the baby.