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| عنوان الرسالة | **Assessment for Osteoporotic Women in Mosul City** |
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## Abstract

**Hyperbilirubinemia is one of the most common problems encountered in neonatal infants in first week after birth. Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia is the most common reason for hospital readmission in this period of life.**

**A descriptive study was conducted on 440 neonates attending the Al-Khansaa Teaching Hospital and Ibin-Sena Teaching Hospital in neonatal intensive care units. The study aimed to identify the prevalence of hyperbilirubinemia among neonates and to determine the associated risk factors for hyperbilirubinemia in Mosul city, trough out 28th December 2009 to the end of 28th April 2010.**

**The present study revealed that the (35%) of neonates with hyperbilirubinemia , male neonates were 102 neonates (66% ), while 52 neonates (34%) were female, the mean birth weight was (2.674) kg., the mean peak bilirubin level was ( 13.67) mg/dL, (84%) were born vaginally, while (16%) were products of Caesarian sections. (88%) had been exclusively breast feeding, while (6%) were under artificial feeding (bottle) and cases (6%) on mixed feeding. Rh incompatibility (5%), while (28%) with ABO incompatibility, the supportive feeding (sugar water) was 73% of neonates, Jaundiced neonates with appearance of jaundice in first three days of life had highly than those with appearance of jaundice after third day of life and was 95% with poor feeding.**

**The study concluded that hyperbilirubinemia is one of the most common problems encountered by the neonatal infants in Mosul city, the male gender showed more effected than female for the development of hyperbilirubinemia, neonates of mothers with low educational level are more effected by hyperbilirubinemia than good education, positive family history of jaundice in sibling had higher significant risk for hyperbilirubinemia than those with negative history, poor feeding had significant risk for hyperbilirubinemia than jaundiced neonates with good feeding, maternal age > 25 years had a significant relationship between mother age and neonates with hyperbilirubinemia.**

**Finally, the researcher recommended that screening for hyperbilirubinemia in 1st three days of life by nurses , evaluation of risk factors before discharge, provide parents with information about treatment and complication, education and training the nursing staff about hyperbilirubinemia and encouraging the women and men to have pre-marital test for Rh factor.**