

## Management of jaundice in adults pdf

Jaundice disease (also known as icterus) is a yellowish discoloration of the skin, conjunctival membranes over the sclera, and other mucous membranes caused by elevated levels of bilirubin exceeds more than 2.5-3mg/dl, it leads to jaundice. Jaundice - Causes: The causes of Jaundice are usually classified based on the dysfunction of the normal metabolism or execration of bilirubin. The disruption in the metabolism of bilirubin can occur at various stages. Jaundice disease Depend upon the stages of dysfunction; the causes of Jaundice are divided into three ways- Pre-Hepatic, Hepatocellular, Post Hepatic. Those are described in the following: 1. Pre-Hepatic: The pathology is occurring outside of the liver. An infection or medical condition destruct the red blood cells sooner than a usual and increased level of bilirubin such asdisease, Hemolytic uremic syndrome, Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (G6PD). 2. Hepatocellular: The problems mainly occur in the liver is damaged, it loses function in the metabolism and/or excretion of bilirubin. Acute or chronic hepatitis commonly viral (Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E) Alcoholic liver disease, Liver cirrhosis, Glandular fever, Paracetamol overdose or toxicity (Drug-induced hepatitis), Crigler- Najjar syndrome, Alcoholic fatty disease, Illegal drug use. 3. Post Hepatic: The problem is located after the conjunction of bilirubin in the liver caused due to obstruction of biliary passage- Gallbladder stones, Cancer in the gallbladder, pancreas, or bill duct, Biliary atresia, Cholangiocarcinoma, Pancreaticis, Parasites (Like liver flukes), Cholestasis of pregnancy. Pancreatic pseudocysts, Mirizzi's syndrome. Sign and Symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of sign and symptoms of Jaundice Disease: The properties of the properties of the symptoms of Jaundice Disease: The properties of the symptoms of Jaundice Disease: The properties of the symptoms of the symptoms of Jaundice Disease: The properties of the symptoms of the symptom mouth and nose, Dark-colored urine, Skin itching, Nausea and vomiting, Pale colored stool, Fever and chills, Stomach pain, Weight loss, Loss of appetite, Diarrhea, Weakness, Confusion, Headache, Swelling of leg and abdomen. Risk factors of Jaundice Disease: There are various types of risk factors for jaundice disease, which are mentioned in the following: Heavy consumption of alcohol, Pancreatitis, Hepatitis (B, C), Liver cirrhosis, Thalassemia, Hereditary spherocytosis. Test and Diagnosis for jaundice; those are mentioned in the following: Liver function test, Complete blood test, Physical examination, Urinalysis, Electrolytes panel, conjugated or unconjugated bilirubin, USG of the hepatobiliary system, CT Scan or MRI, ERCP (Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiography, Liver biopsy. Treatment for Jaundice Disease: The treatment depends upon the underlying cause and how serious it is. If the main cause is diagnosed, treatment can then be directed to a particular condition. Watchful waiting and home rest. For supportive treatment may need various medications such as painkiller, antibiotics, antiviral, steroids, etc. Anti-emetic Medicine for controlling nausea or vomiting. IV fluids in cases of dehydration. Chemotherapy/ radiation therapy. If the cause is genetic such as- sickle cell anemia, a blood transfusion may be needed. If any drugs make toxicity, these must be discontinued. Surgical or various invasive procedures may need to treat Jaundice, such as Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy (Removal of gall bladder stones or bile duck blockage l), Liver transplant, Respectability of neoplastic causes of biliary obstruction. A complication of Jaundice Disease: There are different types of complication for jaundice Disease: Various types of complication, Liver failure, Acute bilirubin encephalopathy, Kernicterus, Kidney failure, Death. Prevention of Jaundice Disease: Various types of complication for jaundice Disease: Various typ prevention ways for jaundice disease are described below: Cessation of alcoholism (alcoholic hepatitis, cirrhosis, and pancreatitis). Maintain a healthy weight and avoid extra buttery food and fast food. Having a healthy and balanced diet. Avoid coffee, tea, hot spices, and red chili. Avoid stress as much as possible. Avoid potentially roadside and contaminated food/water and maintain good hygiene (hepatitis A). Take Vaccines against hepatitis-A). Hepatitis-B). Aware details information about the country and take medications which prevent malaria before traveling to high-risk regions. Avoid illegal behaviors such as intravenous drug use or unprotected intercourse (Hepatitis-B). Avoid medications that can cause hemolysis in susceptible individuals (Such as-those with G6PD deficiency, a condition that leads to red blood cell breakdown after consumption of certain substances). Avoid medications and toxins which can cause hemolysis or directly damage the liver. Nursing Intervention for Jaundice Disease: There are different types of nursing intervention for jaundice disease; those are discussed in the following: Assess s color of skin, sclera of the eye, and mucous membrane of mouth and nose every 8 hours. Check for any sign of complication and notify a physician. Check neurological status 8 hourly to identify complications of bilirubin encephalopathy. Check vital signs every 4 hours. Monitor intake output and check urine and stool color. Administer medication as an order. Control of nausea and vomiting and administer the anti-emetic drug as ordered. Monitor direct and indirect bilirubin to evaluate treatment efficacy. Provide a healthy diet to consult with a dietician. Give mouth care to increase appetite and prevent vomiting and provide a low-fat diet. Encourage the patient to take plenty of fluid at least 6-8 glasses daily. Check weight doily to evaluate weight loss or gain. Administer IV fluid if diarrhea present. Ensure proper rest and keep everything reaches to patient. Keep skin clean and dry to prevent itching. Provide health education to patients and patient parties on how to prevent jaundice. Arrange the vaccination program and administer the v Diagnosis, Treatment, Prevention. Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. 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Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, and Treatments. Yellow Skin (Jaundice: Read About Causes, Symptoms, About Causes, Symptoms, About Causes, Symptoms, About Causes, Symptom Newborns? What is Jaundice Disease in Babies? What is Jaundice Disease in Adults? Jaundice Disease in Adults? Jaundice Disease Symptoms. Mention some Infant Jaundice Disease in Babies? What is Jaundice Disease in Adults? Jaundice Disease in Adults? Jaundice Disease in Babies? What is Jaundice Disease in Adults? Jaundice Disease In Adult Jaundice Symptoms. Mention Jaundice Disease Treatment. Jaundice is a condition in which the eyes and mucous membranes turn yellow because of a high level of bilirubin, a yellow-orange bile pigment. Jaundice has many causes, including hepatitis, gallstones and tumors. In adults, jaundice usually doesn't need to be treated. Adult Jaundice Jaundice is a condition in which the skin, sclera (whites of the eyes) and mucous membranes turn yellow. This yellow color is caused by a high level of bilirubin, a yellow-orange bile pigment. Bile is fluid secreted by the liver. Bilirubin is formed from the breakdown of red blood cells. Jaundice can be caused by a problem in any of the three phases in bilirubin production. Before the production of bilirubin, you may have what's called unconjugated jaundice due to increased levels of bilirubin caused by: Reabsorption of a large hematoma (a collection of clotted or partially clotted blood under the skin). Hemolytic anemias (blood cells are destroyed and removed from the bloodstream before their normal lifespan is over). During production of bilirubin, jaundice can be caused by: Viruses, including Hepatitis A, chronic Hepatitis B and C, and Epstein-Barr virus infectious mononucleosis). Alcohol. Autoimmune disorders. Rare genetic metabolic defects. Medicines, including acetaminophen toxicity, penicillins, oral contraceptives, chlorpromazine (Thorazine®) and estrogenic or anabolic steroids. After bilirubin is produced, jaundice, and the condition may be found accidentally. The severity of symptoms of jaundice? Sometimes, the person may not have symptoms of jaundice, and the condition may be found accidentally. The severity of symptoms depends on the underlying causes and how quickly or slowly the disease develops. If you have a short-term case of jaundice (usually caused by infection), you may have the following symptoms and signs: Fever. Chills. Abdominal pain. Flu-like symptoms. Change in skin color. Dark-colored urine and/or clay-colored stool. If jaundice isn't caused by an infection, you may have symptoms such as weight loss or itchy skin (pruritus). If the jaundice is caused by pancreatic or biliary tract cancers, the most common symptom is abdominal pain. Sometimes, you may have jaundice occurring with liver disease). Acute hepatitis A, B or C. Polyarthralgias (inflammation of the joints). Doctors diagnose jaundice by checking for signs of liver disease such as: Bruising of the skin. Spider angiomas (abnormal collection of blood vessels near the surface of the skin). Palmar erythema (red coloration of the joints). Urinalysis (urine testing) that's positive for bilirubin shows that the patient has conjugated jaundice. The findings of urinalysis should be confirmed by serum testing will include a complete blood count (CBC) and bilirubin levels. Your doctor will also do an exam to determine the size and tenderness of your liver. He or she may use imaging (ultrasonography and computer tomographic (CT) scanning) and liver biopsy (taking a sample of the liver) to further confirm diagnosis. Jaundice usually doesn't require treatment in adults (it's a more severe problem in infants). The causes and complications of jaundice usually doesn't require treatment in adults (it's a more severe problem in infants). The causes and complications of jaundice usually doesn't require treatment in adults (it's a more severe problem in infants). are many causes of jaundice, it's hard to provide specific prevention measures. Some general tips include: Avoid hepatitis infection. Stay within recommended alcohol limits, Maintain a healthy weight. Manage your cholesterol. What is the risk you'll develop jaundice? During the production of bilirubin, middle-aged women and men, in general, are more affected. People who have hepatitis and drink excessive alcohol are also at increased risk. Last reviewed by a Cleveland Clinic medical professional on 07/23/2018. References Get useful, helpful and relevant health + wellness information enews Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Policy Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Policy Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Policy Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Policy Jaundice is due to a build-up of a chemical called bilirubin in the tissues of the body. Bilirubin is a normal body chemical but can build up to abnormally high levels in various diseases. You have millions of red blood cells in your bloodstream. Each blood cells in your bloodstream. Each blood cells in your bloodstream. broken down.) Bilirubin is one of the chemicals that comes from the blood flows through the liver cells slightly alter the structure of the bilirubin is carried around the bloodstream. As the blood flows through the liver cells slightly alter the structure of the bilirubin is carried around the bloodstream. bilirubin. (The bilirubin in the blood before being taken up by liver cells is called unconjugated bilirubin is therefore now part of bile. Bile is a mix of various waste chemicals passed out by the liver cells. (One function of liver cells is to get rid of a range of waste chemicals in the bile.) There is a network of bile ducts in the liver. They join together (like branches of a tree) to form the larger common bile duct. Bile constantly drips down the tiny bile ducts, into the common bile duct and into the first part of the gut (small intestine), known as the duodenum. The gallbladder lies under the liver. It is like a pouch off the common bile duct, which stores bile. The gallbladder squeezes (contracts) when we eat. This empties the stored bile back into the duodenum. The bilirubin is a normal process. It is when abnormal amounts of bilirubin build up in the blood that you become jaundiced. And this can happen for many different reasons. It is useful to divide the causes of jaundice into four general areas: Conditions affecting the liver cells. Conditions affecting the tiny bile ducts within the liver. Conditions affecting the common bile duct outside the liver. Various conditions cause an increased rate of breakdown of red blood cells. As a result, there is more bilirubin made than usual which then circulates in the blood awaiting the liver cells to process it. This increased amount of bilirubin then spills into the tissues of the body to cause jaundice. Conditions that cause an increased rate of breakdown of red blood cells include: Some genetic diseases, such as sickle cell anaemia, that saemia, spherocytosis, and glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Genetic means that the condition is passed on through families through special codes inside cells are unable to take in the bilirubin very well, so bilirubin builds up in the bloodstream. Sometimes there is a problem with the chemicals (enzymes) within the liver cells that process the bilirubin. Sometimes there is a problem in the way the liver cells are just damaged and all processes of the cell do not work well, or there are a reduced number of liver cells that are working. With these problems bilirubin may spill into the bloodstream to cause jaundice. Conditions affection with one of the hepatitis. This means inflammation of the liver. There are many causes, such as: Infections with germs (bacterial infections). Alcoholic hepatitis. Autoimmune hepatitis. Inflammation caused by poisons or as a side-effect of some medicines. Cirrhosis. This is a condition where normal liver tissue is replaced by scar tissue (fibrosis). It tends to progress slowly and often does not cause symptoms in its early stages. However, as the function of the liver gradually becomes worse, serious problems can develop and jaundice may occur.Inherited (hereditary) defects in the enzymes that process bilirubin in liver cells. These include Gilbert's syndrome, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, Crigler-Najjar syndrome and Rotor's syndrome to time. The other hereditary defects are rare. If the tiny bile ducts within the liver become damaged or narrowed then the flow of bile (which contains bilirubin) then spills into the bloodstream. Various conditions can affect or damage the bile ducts in this way. For example, primary sclerosing cholangitis and as a side-effect of some medicines. Conditions affecting the common bile duct. If the common bile duct becomes narrowed or blocked (obstructive jaundice or blocked (obstructive jaundice) then bile duct becomes narrowed or blocked (obstructive jaundice). posthepatic jaundice (hepatic is another word for liver). Conditions that can cause this include: Gallstones form in the gallbladder and do not cause any problem. Jaundice is an uncommon complication of gallstones. It occurs if a gallstone comes out of the gallbladder but gets stuck in the common bile duct. Bile then cannot pass into the gut and so seeps into the bloodstream. See the separate leaflet called Pancreatic Cancer for more details. Inflammation of the pancreas, which can block the flow of bile. (pancreatitis). This can cause swelling of the pancreas, which may block the flow of bile. See the separate leaflets called Acute Pancreatitis for more details. Biliary atresia. In this condition, part or all of the bile ducts. The cause is not clear. Cancer of the gallbladder. This may grow to block the common bile duct. The whites of the eyes are often the first tissues that you notice turning yellow when you develop jaundice. If the bilirubin level is only mildly high then this might be the only part of the body where you can detect a yellow colour. With higher levels of bilirubin the skin also becomes yellow. Other symptoms associated with jaundice will depend on the cause but may include one or more of the following: excessive tiredness (fatigue), tummy (abdominal) pain, weight loss, being sick (vomiting), itching, high temperature (fever), pale stools (faeces) and dark urine. If you become jaundiced you should see your doctor. As discussed above, there are various causes. Some are more common than others and some are more serious than others. It is vital to obtain the cause can be a bit of a detective process and is not always easy or straightforward. Your doctor is likely to ask various questions if you become jaundiced. He or she will also examine you. On the basis of this assessment, the possible causes may become clear, as certain symptoms and signs are associated with some causes of jaundice and not with others. However, tests are usually needed to confirm an exact diagnosis: Various blood tests are usually done: These will show whether the raised level of bilirubin is unconjugated or conjugated or conjugated or conjugated or conjugated level of bilirubin is unconjugated or conjugated or conjugated or conjugated or working well. Blood tests can also detect certain viruses or markers of other infections that can affect the liver. Various chemicals in the blood are raised. This can help to narrow down the possible causes of jaundice. An ultrasound scan of the liver, common bile duct and pancreas may identify a cause. In particular, it can often identify the cause of any blockage to the liver may be useful. Taking a sample of the liver biopsy). This is taken to look at under the microscope. Other more complex tests may be needed if the diagnosis is still in doubt. Always get a doctor to see a baby who is jaundiced. It is often not serious but some cases are serious and need further tests and treatment. Jaundice in newborn babies to develop mild jaundice when they are 2-3 days old. It is due to a mild increase in the breakdown of red blood cells combined with a liver that is not quite fully functioning. The liver soon matures and the jaundice begins to disappear towards the end of the first week and has gone by day 10. The baby is well and has no other problems. Other causes The are various other causes of jaundice in newborn babies. Some are due to serious disease of the blood or liver or to other problems. As a rule, the jaundice is present in the first 24 hours after birth or lasts for more than 10 days. See the separate leaflet called Neonatal Jaundice for more information. There is no specific treatment for jaundice in children and adults. Treatment depends on the cause. See individual leaflets on the various diseases that can cause jaundice, including:

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