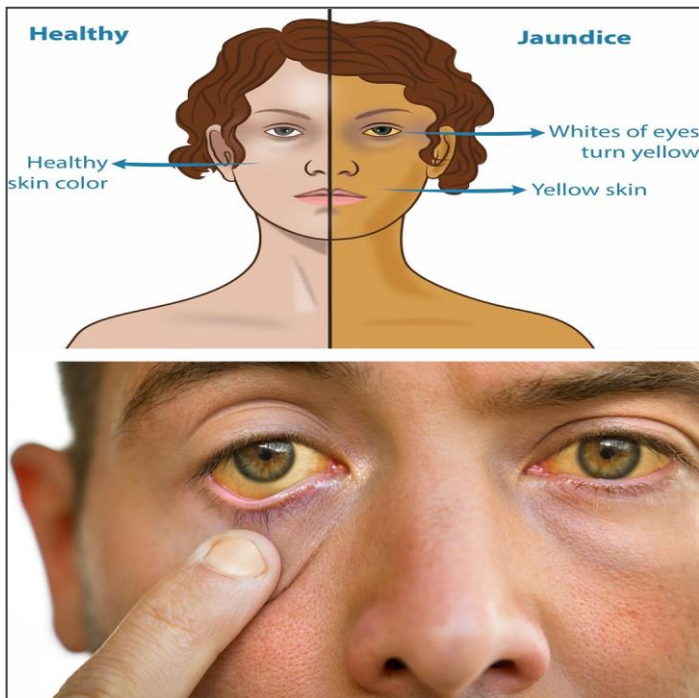


PHB EDUCATION



JAUNDICE (पीलिया, कामला)



Jaundice is a medical condition characterized by a yellowish discoloration of the skin, nails, eyes and mucous membranes due to elevated levels of bilirubin in the blood.

Types of Jaundice:

- 1. Physiological Jaundice:** Normal in newborns, resolves on its own.
- 2. Pathological Jaundice:** Abnormal, requires medical attention.
- 3. Hepatocellular Jaundice:** Due to liver cell damage or disease.
- 4. Obstructive Jaundice:** Due to blockage of bile ducts.
- 5. Hemolytic Jaundice:** Due to excessive breakdown of red blood cells.

Causes:

1. Liver diseases (e.g., hepatitis, cirrhosis)
2. Bile duct obstruction (e.g., gallstones, tumors)
3. Hemolytic anemia
4. Pancreatic cancer
5. Certain medications (e.g., anabolic steroids, certain antibiotics)
6. Infections (e.g., malaria, viral hepatitis)

Symptoms:

1. Yellowish discoloration of skin, nails & Eyes
2. Dark urine
3. Pale or clay-colored stools
4. Fatigue
5. Loss of appetite
6. Nausea and vomiting

Diagnosis:

1. Physical examination
2. Medical history
3. Laboratory tests (e.g., bilirubin levels, liver function tests)
4. Imaging studies (e.g., ultrasound, CT scan)

Treatment:

1. Address underlying cause (e.g., treat liver disease, remove gallstones)
2. Supportive care (e.g., hydration, nutrition)
3. Medications (e.g., ursodeoxycholic acid, cholestyramine)
4. Surgery (e.g., liver transplant, bile duct surgery)

Complications:

1. Liver failure
2. Kidney damage
3. Pancreatitis
4. Septicemia
5. Respiratory failure

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