Bilirubin assessment in Neonates of Every Skin Tone

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Why?...



NHS Race & Health Observatory report 2023 highlights:

- Newborn investigations limited and not fit-for purpose in Black, Asian and ethnic minority babies.
- Concerns around detection of jaundice in different skin tones.
- Minimal preliminary studies wide variation in results, inconclusive.
- Family experiences that "things were being missed".

<u>National Neonatal Research database from 2012 – 2019 cited:</u>

• 50% of babies with kernicterus were from Black, South Asian and Other ethnic groups, despite representing only 25% of the population (Baskaran et al 2023)

NICE Jaundice update 2023:

- Recommendation: "Be aware that hyperbilirubinemia may be harder to see visually in darker skin"
- **Inconclusive evidence** on impact of skin tone on **diagnostic accuracy** of approaches to detect jaundice.
- **Limited evidence** suggesting a trend towards TCB overestimation of bilirubin in babies with darker skin.

What?...



Main questions:

- 1. Is jaundice detected later in babies who have darker skin tone?
- 2. Do transcutaneous bilirubin measurements correlate well with serum bilirubin measurements in babies of all skin tones?



How?...

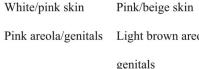


- Initial scoping survey to understand local variations in systems for detection of jaundice – Local leads, circulating today.
 - Collection of local jaundice / TCB guidelines included.
- PPI throughout planning period.
- Followed by multi-centre study collecting data on the first TCB / SBR measurement in babies of different skin tones.
 - Using validated neonatal skin tone tool (Maya-Enero et al 2020).

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Fig. 1 Neonatal skin color scale Color 1 (light)







Color 2

Light brown areola/



Color 3

(medium-dark)

Brown areola/

genitals





Color 4

(dark)

