

Jaundice (Hyperbilirubinemia) on the rise

With reported cases of Hyperbilirubinemia (Jaundice) once again on the rise, studies are revealing that predictions of Serum Bilirubin by visual examinations is neither reliable or valid. A recent University of Texas-Houston study showed that visual detection of high Bilirubin levels is less than 40% accurate¹. These results illustrate the need for testing to become a standard procedure for all neonatals.

Results of an independent study of bilirubin testing equipment were recently presented at the 1998 Pediatric Academic Societies' annual meeting. The Reichert UNISTAT[®] Bilirubinometer proved superior in a comparison against other, higher priced chemical analyzers, while best matching the HPLC Gold Standard in accuracy and reliability²!

The new direction in Point-Of-Care technologies is the Non-Invasive Techniques. While the concept of a pain free evaluation is certainly appealing and widely desired, the readings in many cases are significantly less accurate^{3,4}. A „close enough“ approach should never be taken with neonatals.

The Reichert UNISTAT[®] Bilirubinometer is a STAT photometric analyzer for determining total bilirubin concentration in neonatals. It allows the professional to quickly determine if more extensive tests are needed by providing rapid measurement of bilirubin levels within 5 seconds.

For trusted diagnosis with accurate analysis, the Reichert UNISTAT Bilirubinometer provides fast results for total bilirubin measurements.

¹ Accuracy of Clinical Judgement in Neonatal Jaundice (Abstract No. 86)

² Measurement of Serum Bilirubin in Newborn Infants: Common Clinical Laboratory Methods versus High Performance Liquid Chromotography (HPLC) (Abstract No. 1522)

³ Non-Invasive Estimation of Total Serum Bilirubin (Poster Session 79)

⁴ Non-Invasive Estimation of Serum Bilirubin (Poster Session 8)