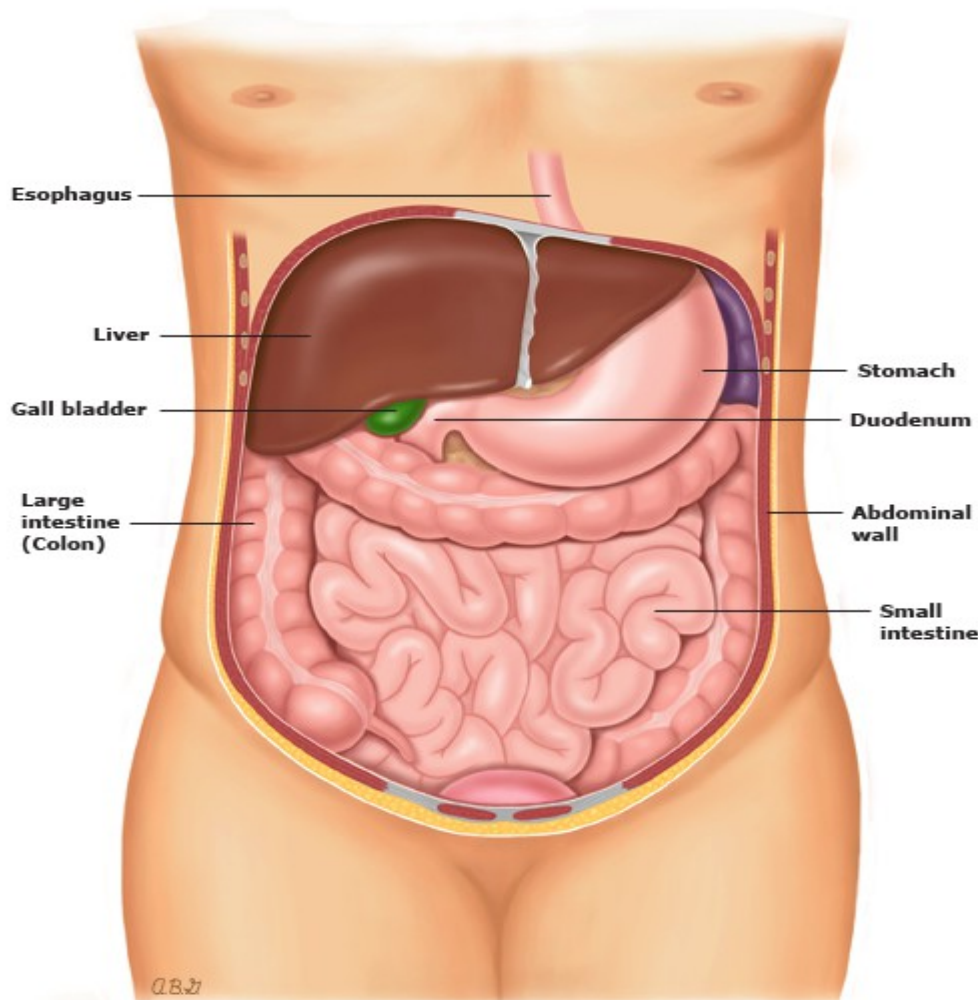


JAUNDICE

What is jaundice? — Jaundice is a condition that causes your skin or the whites of your eyes to turn yellow. It happens when you have too much of a substance called “bilirubin” in your blood.

What causes jaundice? — Jaundice is usually caused by problems with your liver. The liver is a big organ in the upper right side of the belly.



Problems with the gallbladder or pancreas can also cause jaundice. Rarely, problems with the blood can cause jaundice.

Problems with the liver, gallbladder or pancreas can be caused by:

- Small stones that form inside the gallbladder, called gallstones
- Infections
- Heavy alcohol use
- Damage from medicines, herbal supplements, or illegal drugs
- Cancer

You can also get jaundice after surgery, if you have certain blood disorders or if you have a condition called Gilbert's syndrome.

Gilbert's syndrome is a common, harmless condition that can run in families. People with this syndrome sometimes get jaundice when they are under stress, take certain medicines, or have an infection. Women with Gilbert's syndrome might get jaundice around the time of their period.

Is there a test for jaundice? — Yes. Your doctor will give you a blood test to measure the level of bilirubin in your blood. Your doctor might also give you tests to see what's causing your jaundice.

Will I need tests? — Your doctor will decide which tests you should have based on your age, other symptoms, and individual situation.

Tests doctors use to find the cause of jaundice might include:

- Blood tests
- An ultrasound – This test uses sound waves to take pictures of the organs inside your belly.
- A CT scan – This is a special kind of X-ray.
- An ERCP – This test involves putting a flexible tube down your throat and taking X-rays.
- A biopsy – For this test, a doctor takes a small sample of tissue from your liver. Then another doctor will look at the sample under a microscope.

How is jaundice treated? — Treatments depend on what's causing the jaundice. Your doctor might recommend that you:

- Get plenty of rest - Ask your doctor when it is OK to go back to work or school
- Avoid alcohol.
- Avoid certain medicines - Your doctor will talk with you about the medicines you take and tell you which ones to avoid.

If your jaundice was caused by gallstones, you might also need to take medicines or have surgery to remove your gallbladder. Sometimes the gallstones can be removed during an ERCP test.

If you have Gilbert's syndrome, you will not need to do anything extra to treat your jaundice. Gilbert's syndrome does not cause long-term problems on its own.