

Normal Laboratory Values

These printables are references for normal lab values. You will see a listed link below each table or graph with the original source. Always consult with your doctor about laboratory results.

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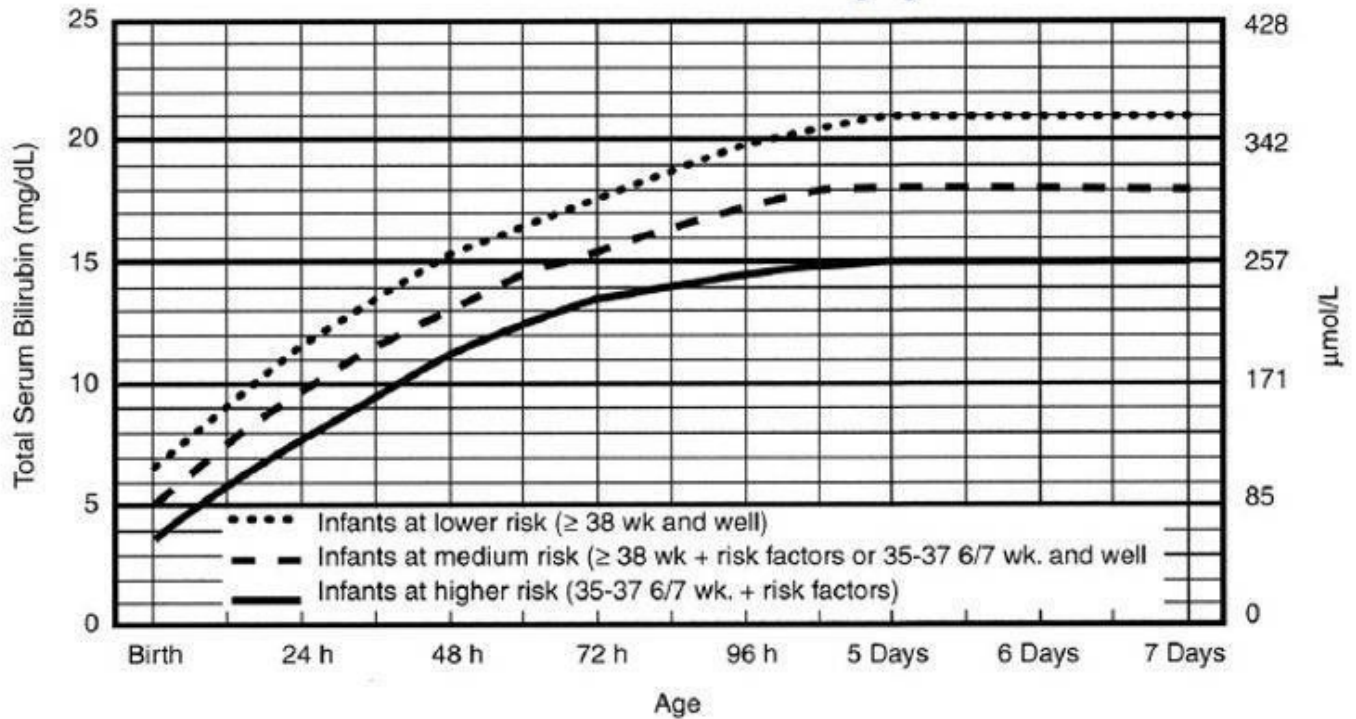
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Phototherapy



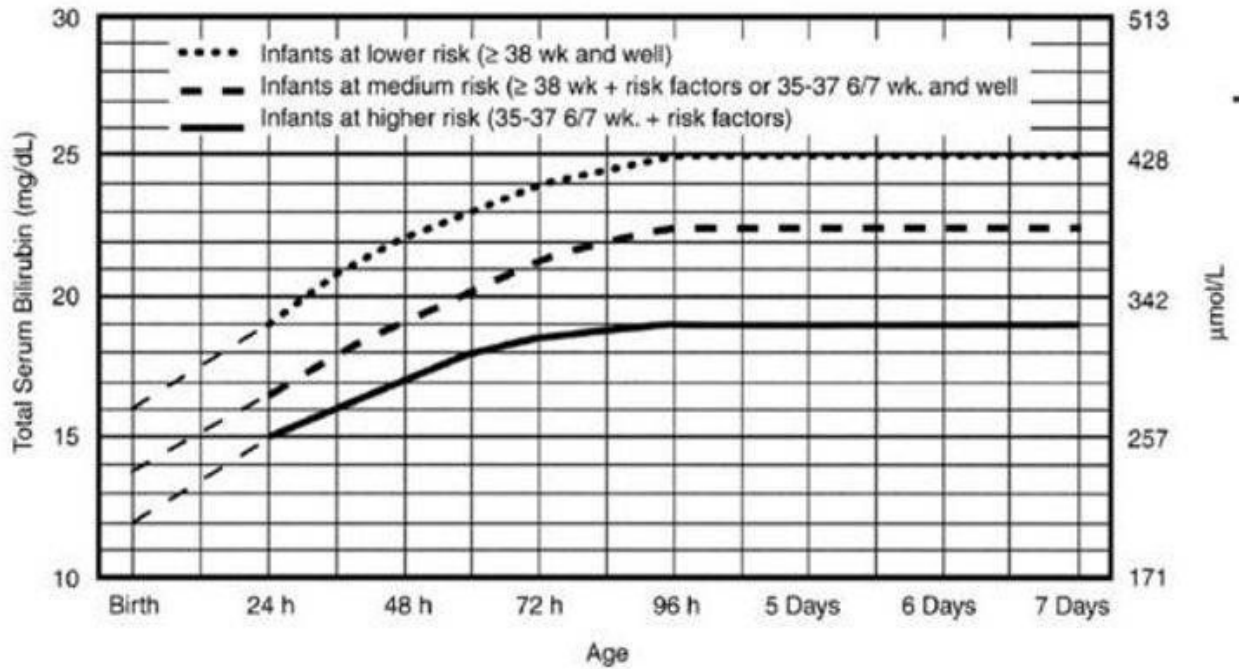
- Use total bilirubin. Do not subtract direct reacting or conjugated bilirubin.
- Risk factors = isoimmune hemolytic disease, G6PD deficiency, asphyxia, significant lethargy, temperature instability, sepsis, acidosis, or albumin < 3.0g/dL (if measured)
- For well infants 35-37 6/7 wk can adjust TSB levels for intervention around the medium risk line. It is an option to intervene at lower TSB levels for infants closer to 35 wks and at higher TSB levels for those closer to 37 6/7 wk.
- It is an option to provide conventional phototherapy in hospital or at home at TSB levels 2-3 mg/dL (35-50mmol/L) below those shown but home phototherapy should not be used in any infant with risk factors.

Management of Hyperbilirubinemia in the Newborn Infant 35 or More Weeks of Gestation

Pediatrics Jul 2004, 114 (1) 297-316; DOI: 10.1542/peds.114.1.297 Retrieved from

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/114/1/297>

Exchange Transfusion



- The dashed lines for the first 24 hours indicate uncertainty due to a wide range of clinical circumstances and a range of responses to phototherapy.
- Immediate exchange transfusion is recommended if infant shows signs of acute bilirubin encephalopathy (hypertonia, arching, retrocollis, opisthotonos, fever, high pitched cry) or if TSB is ≥ 25 mg/dL (85 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) above these lines.
- Risk factors - isoimmune hemolytic disease, G6PD deficiency, asphyxia, significant lethargy, temperature instability, sepsis, acidosis.
- Measure serum albumin and calculate B/A ratio (See legend)
- Use total bilirubin. Do not subtract direct reacting or conjugated bilirubin
- If infant is well and 35-37 6/7 wk (median risk) can individualize TSB levels for exchange based on actual gestational age.

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Phototherapy

Canada and UK

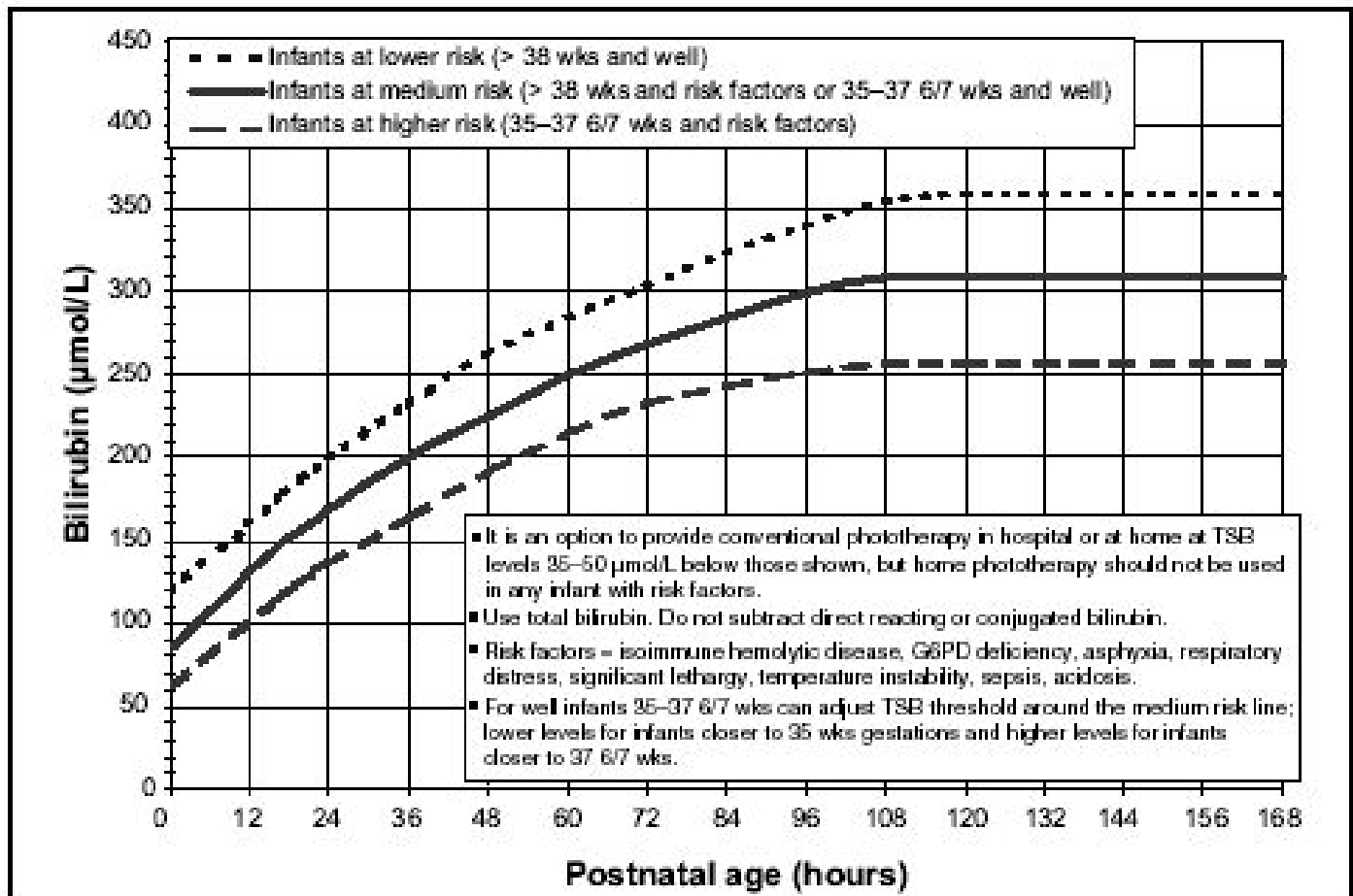


Figure 2) Guidelines for intensive phototherapy in infants of 35 or more weeks' (wk) gestation. These guidelines are based on limited evidence and the levels shown are approximations. Intensive phototherapy should be used when the total serum bilirubin (TSB) concentration exceeds the line indicated for each category. G6PD Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

Guidelines for detection, management and prevention of hyperbilirubinemia in term and late preterm newborn infants

Paediatr Child Health 2007;12(Suppl B):1B-12B

Retrieved from <http://www.cps.ca/documents/position/hyperbilirubinemia-newborn>

Exchange Transfusion

Canada and UK

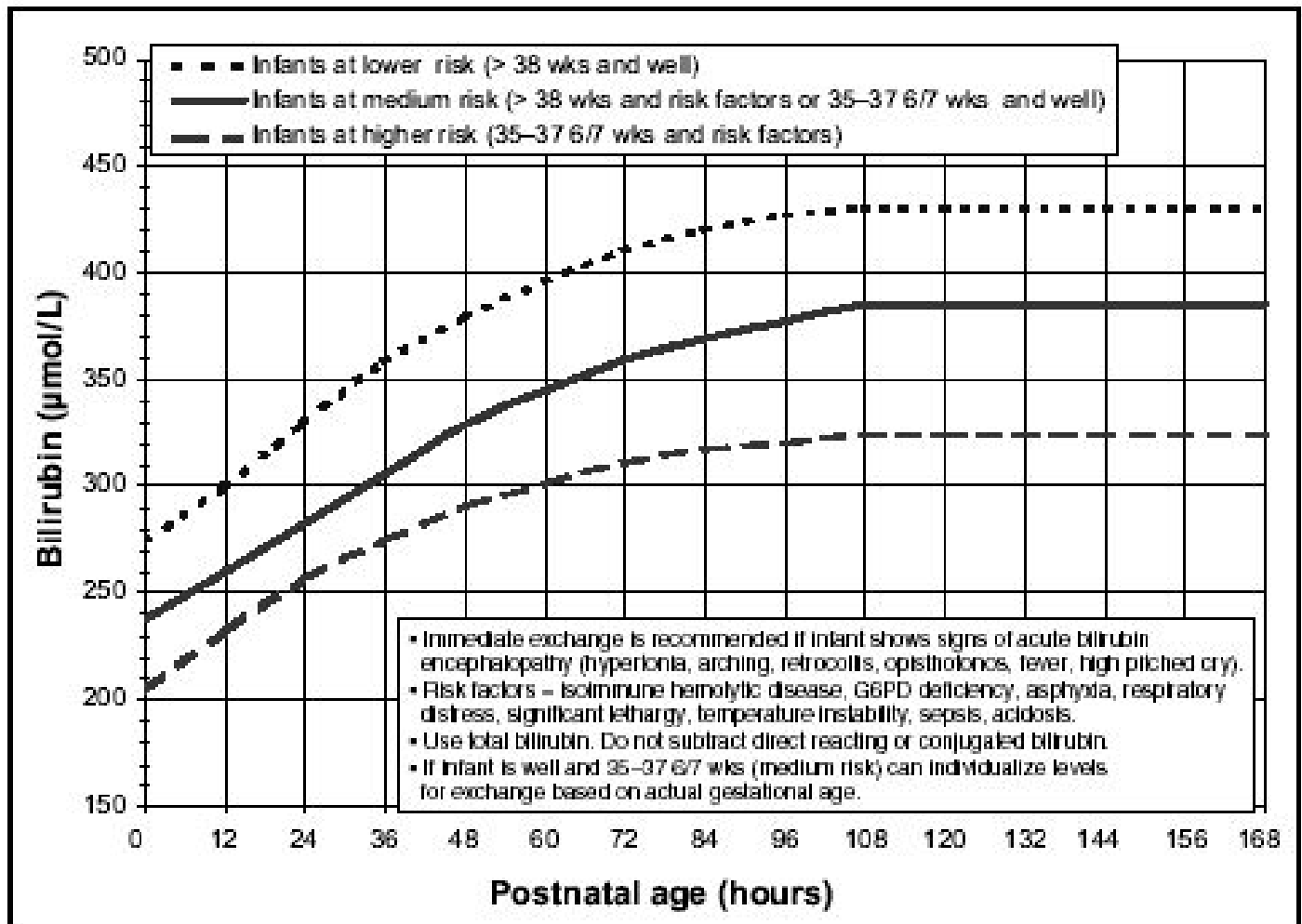


Figure 3) Guidelines for exchange transfusion in infants of 35 or more weeks' (wk) gestation. These guidelines are based on limited evidence and the levels shown are approximations. Exchange transfusions should be used when the total serum bilirubin (TSB) concentration exceeds the line indicated for each category. G6PD Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

Guidelines for detection, management and prevention of hyperbilirubinemia in term and late preterm newborn infants

Paediatr Child Health 2007;12(Suppl B):1B-12B

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Selected Normal Pediatric Laboratory Values - Hemoglobin

Age	Females (g/dL)	Males (g/dL)
Newborn	12.7 - 18.3	14.7 - 18.6
6 months - 2 years	10.4 - 12.4	10.3 - 12.4

Selected Normal Pediatric Lab Values. Retrieved from
<http://wps.prenhall.com/wps/media/objects/354/362846/London%20App.%20B.pdf>

Selected Normal Pediatric Laboratory Values - Hematocrit

Age	Females (g/dL)	Males (g/dL)
Newborn	37.4 - 55.9	43.4 - 56.1
6 months - 2 years	31.2 - 37.2	30.9 - 37.0

Selected Normal Pediatric Lab Values. Retrieved from
<http://wps.prenhall.com/wps/media/objects/354/362846/London%20App.%20B.pdf>

Selected Normal Pediatric Laboratory Values - Ferritin

Age	Females (g/dL)	Males (g/dL)
Newborn	ng/mL	mcg/mL
1 to 5 months	25 - 200	25 - 200
	50 - 200	50 - 200

Ferritin. (2015, August 21). Retrieved from <http://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/ferritin?page=2>

Neutrophil Count

Normal Laboratory Values for Neonates - Term

Values	Cord	1 - 12 hours	12 - 24 hours	3-10 days
Neutro x 10 ⁹ /L	6 - 26	6 - 28	5 - 21	1.5 - 10

Normal Laboratory Values for Neonates - Preterm

Value	Birth	12 hours	24 hours	1 week	2 weeks	1 month
Neutro x 10 ⁹ /L	6 - 26	6 - 28	5 - 21	1.5 - 10	1 - 9.5	1 - 9

Normal Laboratory Values for Neonates. Retrieved from
<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/hospitals-and-health-services/patient-care/perinatal-reproductive/neonatal-e handbook/pathology/normal-laboratory-values>

Reticulocyte Count (Retic)

Newborns have a normal reticulocyte count of 2.5% to 6.5%. In normal babies, this value drops within 2 weeks to 0.5% to 2.0%. In ISO babies, it is normal for the retic to remain higher for longer as the baby combats anemia.

Reticulocyte Count. (2015, February 20). Retrieved from <http://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/reticulocyte-count>

Thrombocyte Count (Platelet Count)

Thrombocytopenia is defined as a platelet count of less than 150 x 10⁹/L. This value is the same regardless of age.

Gersten, T. (2016, February 12). Thrombocytopenia. Retrieved from
<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000586.htm>