**BILIRUBIN**: The orange-yellow pigment of bile, formed principally by the breakdown of hemoglobin in red blood cells.

**BLOOD GROUP INCOMPATIBILITY**: Jaundice associated with blood (ABO or Rh) incompatibilities.

**BREAST MILK JAUNDICE**: Jaundice occurring in 1% to 2% of breast fed babies caused by substances produced in the mother’s breast milk.

**CLIA**: The HCFA (Health Care Financing Administration) regulates all laboratory testing (except research) performed on humans in the U.S. through the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). In total CLIA covers approximately 171,000 laboratory entities.

**DERMIS**: The layer of the skin just below the epidermis, consisting of papillary and reticular layers and containing blood and lymphatic vessels, nerves and nerve endings, glands and hair follicles.

**EHR**: An electronic health record (EHR) is an evolving concept defined as a systematic collection of electronic health information about individual patients or populations.[1] It is a record in digital format that is theoretically capable of being shared across different health care settings.

**EPIDERMIS**: The superficial avascular layers of the skin made up of an outer dead, cornified part and a deeper living cellular part.

**HL7**: Health Level Seven is one of several ANSI-accredited Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs) operating in the healthcare arena. Most SDOs produce standards (sometimes called specifications or protocols) for a particular healthcare domain such as pharmacy, medical devices, imaging or insurance (claims processing) transactions.

**HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA**: greater than normal amounts of the bile pigment bilirubin in the blood often characterized by jaundice.

**ICTERUS**: Yellowish discoloration of the whites of the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes caused by deposition of bile salts in these tissues. It occurs as a symptom of various diseases, such as hepatitis, that affect the processing of bile. Also called jaundice.

**JAUNDICE**: Yellowish discoloration of the whites of the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes caused by deposition of bile salts in these tissues. It occurs as a symptom of various diseases, such as hepatitis, that affect the processing of bile. Also called icterus.

**KERNICTERUS**: an abnormal toxic accumulation of bilirubin in central nervous system tissues.

**NOMOGRAM**: a graphic representation that consists of several lines marked off to scale and arranged in such a way that by using a straightedge to connect known values on two lines an unknown value can be read at the point of intersection with another line

**PHYSIOLOGICAL JAUNDICE**: Jaundice occurring in more than 50% of newborns, caused by the immaturity of the baby's liver and the inability to metabolize bilirubin faster than it is produced

**RCT**: Randomized Controlled Trial

**TcB**: Transcutaneous bilirubin

**TRANSCUTANEOUS**: pertaining to a procedure that is performed through the skin

**TSB**: Total serum bilirubin

**SUBCUTANEOUS**: Beneath the skin.