### Abstract

Introduction
Jaundice is one of the most common conditions needing medical attention in newborn babies. Jaundice refers to yellow coloration of the skin and the sclera and is caused by a raised level of bilirubin in the circulation, a condition known as hyperbilirubinaemia. Childbirth situation is one of the epidemiological factors that may relate to neonatal jaundice. This study was designed and performed to investigate contribution of childbirth situation and physiologic jaundice in Tabriz, Iran.

Methods
This descriptive study was carried out amongst all mothers hospitalized due to physiological neonatal jaundice in Children's Medical Centre. All relative information was extracted from archive. A total of 278 cases were studied. Data were analyzed by using SPSS and applying One-way ANOVA and T-tests.

Results
The frequency of mothers admitted for labour revealed that 55.4 percent of participants had a caesarean section while 44.6 percent had experienced vaginal delivery. There was a significant correlation between childbirth situation and neonatal jaundice as the mean level of bilirubin in two groups with 95% confidence level was different (P-value = 0.049). Furthermore, the results showed that 78.8 percent of infants admitted were full term and the level of bilirubin was statistically different between full and premature babies (P-value = 0.016).

Conclusion
Findings of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between childbirth style and neonatal jaundice, further research is recommended for exact and scientific judgment.

**Neonatal jaundice, Childbirth situation, Tabriz Children's Medical Centre**

**Presentation: Poster**