

Unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemias

= indirect positive diazo reaction

1. Neonatal jaundice

Neonatal

- Physiological neonatal jaundice
- Jaundice in pyloric stenosis
- Jaundice in intestinal obstruction
- Blood group incompatibility
- Hereditary haemolytic anaemias
- Breast-milk jaundice

Connatal-hereditary

- Lucey-Driscoll syndrome
- Zellweger's syndrome (s. p. 242)
- Infantile Refsum's disease (s. p. 242)
- Hereditary haemolytic anaemia
- Dyserythropoiesis

2. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

- Type I
- Type II (= Arias syndrome)

3. Gilbert-Meulengracht syndrome

Conjugated (partly combined) hyperbilirubinaemias

= direct positive diazo reaction

1. Dubin-Johnson syndrome

2. Rotor syndrome

Conjugated (partly combined) hyperbilirubinaemias with elevation of biliary acids (*see chapter 13*)

1. Recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis in pregnancy

2. Recurrent intrahepatic cholestasis

- Benign forms
 - *Summerskill-Tygstrup* type
 - *Aagenaes* type
- Progressive form
 - *Byler's syndrome* (*Clayton-Juberg type*)

3. Idiopathic connatal or neonatal hepatitis