Introduction

Jaundice is the most common condition that requires medical attention in newborns **(Thor WR Hansen.,2007).**

Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia is defined as a total serum bilirubin level above 5 mg per dL (86 µmol per L) and it is a frequently encountered problem. Although up to 60% of term newborns have clinical jaundice in the first week of life **(Pediatrics 1994) & (Behrman RE et al.,2000).**

Few term newborns with hyperbilirubinemia have serious underlying pathology. More recent recommendations support the use of less intensive therapy in healthy term newborns with jaundice. **(Am Fam Physician., 2002).**

Observations showed that cytokine production might be up regulated or reduced after exposure to UV radiation in vitro or in vivo **(Kock A et al., 1990),(Kirnbauer R et al.,1991) & (Pelton BK et al.,1992) .**

These observations may reflect that T cells are highly sensitive to UV radiation compared to keratinocytes and both cell types secrete cytokines **(Teunissen MB et al., 1993).**

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