Introduction

Hyperbilirubinemia is a common and ,in most instances, a beningn condition in the newborn. Nevertheless sever and untreated form of indirect hyperbilirubinemia is highly associated with toxic damage of nervous system ***(Barbara et al., 2004)***.

Phototherapy is one of the routine methods for management in the world. It is an appropriate and relatively safe method in reducing indirect bilirubin level in newborns. This is specially true when serum bilirubin levels has not reached the level to induce kernicterus. ***(Barbara et al., 2004).***

Phototherapy leads to complication including: skin rash, diarrhea, rise in body temperature, dehydration, damage to DNA , trauma to the eye, nasal obstruction secondary to eye occlusion and bronze baby syndrome.***(Kishan et al.,1998).***

One of the adverse effects of phototherapy in the newborns is induction of hypocalcaemia. Phototherapy induced hypocalcaemia has been reported in several studies***.(Sethi et al.,1998).***