Introduction Transcutaneous (TcB) and serum bilirubin (SBR) levels are often monitored during the neonatal period in order to decide if a newborn requires phototherapy. Other details, however, are required to assess the infant’s risk factors and threshold of treatment. Gestational age, ABO/Rh incompatibility and Direct Coombs test (DCT) are important amongst other risk factors to guide our management.

Aim To improve clarity and safety when recording TcB and SBR results by creating a one-page document encompassing all necessary pieces of information.

Method Our trial bilirubin monitoring document consisted of 3 sections. The first section is a standard Phototherapy nomogram followed by a section for details such as name, chart number, gestational age, date of birth, time of birth, DCT status and other risk factors. The third section consists of a table with columns for date, time of blood sample, age in hours, TcB, SBR, risk line, risk Zone and plan. Moreover, we included 8 rows for continual monitoring.

Discussion Prior to implementation of this new document, all of these details were scattered throughout the chart making it difficult for another doctor to ascertain the information when it comes to interpreting a new bilirubin result for a particular newborn. Survey response was in favour of using our new document, due to its clarity, ease of use, enhanced safety and continuity of care. We plan to consider adding the suggested changes and finalising this document as a quality improvement initiative.