One infant who presented at day 71 of life was identified to have biliary atresia, one infant had a urinary tract infection, and one infant had a positive reducing sugar and confirmed to be lactose intolerant. Four patients had ABO incompatibility but were otherwise well.

**Conclusion**

In our study, we found only one baby with conjugated hyperbilirubinaemia who presented late. The remainder of the babies investigated for prolonged jaundice were benign. Majority of the infants (72%) were breastfed, which is a well-recognised cause for prolonged jaundice. As such, the authors propose that in well babies with pigmented stools, performing the prolonged jaundice screen at 21 rather than 14 days could reduce the burden of carrying out unnecessary tests without causing significant detriment to these patients.

**PS-059 WITHDRAWN**