

Essentials of Newborn Care



Essentials of Newborn Care



PROGRAM CONTENT

Part One: Normal Newborn Care



- Preparing for Delivery
- Initial Assessment of the Newborn
 - The 'ABCs' of Newborn Breathing
 - Apgar Scoring
 - Assessing Vital Signs
 - Umbilical Cord Care and Cord Clamping
 - Newborn Identification
 - Eye Prophylaxis
 - Vitamin K Needs Assessment
 - Routine Assessment of Blood Glucose
 - Hepatitis B Virus Vaccine
- Promoting Maternal-Newborn Attachment
- Gestational Development Estimation
 - Dubowitz Scoring System
 - New Ballard Maturation Score
 - Gestational Age Assessment
- Physical Assessment
- Newborn Feeding
 - Breastfeeding and Breastfeeding Benefits
 - Contraindications of Breastfeeding
 - Lactogenesis
 - Breastfeeding Positioning
 - Latch- On
 - Education for the Parents
 - Pumping and Breast Milk Storage
 - Formula Feeding
- Continued Newborn Care
 - Repeat Vital Signs Assessment
 - Weight Assessment
 - Elimination
 - Color
 - Umbilical Cord Care
- Newborn Safety and Care Education for the Parents
- Circumcision
- Newborn Screening
 - Critical Congenital Heart Defect (CCHD) Screening
 - Blood Testing
 - Hearing Screening
- Discharge Planning and Teaching
 - Bathing Techniques
 - Cord Care
 - Feeding
 - Infant Safety
 - Circumcision Care
 - Jaundice
 - Identification Check
 - Follow-up Care

Part Two: Newborn Complications

- High-Risk Newborn Risk Factors
- Newborn Classification
- Preterm Newborn
- Full-Term Newborn
- Postterm Newborn
- Respiratory Complications
- Transient Tachypnea of the Newborn
- Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension
- Meconium Aspiration Syndrome
- Congenital Cardiac Complications and Defects
- Hypoglycemia of the Newborn
- Jaundice in the Newborn
- Bilirubin Metabolism
- Conjugated and Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia
- Newborns of Mothers with a History of Drug Abuse
- Withdrawal Symptoms and Assessment
- Examining the Opiate-Exposed Newborn
- Interventions
- Infection/Sepsis in the Newborn
- Epidemiology
- Etiologic Agents
- Early-Onset and Late-Onset Sepsis

Part Three: Transition from Intrauterine to Extrauterine Life



- Respiratory System
- Circulatory system
- Glucose Metabolism
- Thermoregulation

Essentials of Newborn Care



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Learning Objectives


- Describe the responsibilities of the nurse assigned to care for the newborn at the time of delivery.
- Identify normal bonding behaviors displayed by the mother to her newborn.
- Describe the process for determining a newborn's gestational age based on the findings using the New Ballard Maturation Score.
- Compare and contrast the small-for-gestational-age newborn to the large-for-gestational-age newborn.
- Identify normal findings for each component of the newborn physical assessment.
- Identify the three stages of lactogenesis.
- List the risk factors for delayed onset of lactogenesis.
- Identify the signs of adequate intake in the breastfeeding newborn.
- Describe each recommended component of newborn screening as outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Identify the key points that should be taught and discussed with the newborn's parents during discharge planning.
- Discuss characteristics and complications seen in the preterm and postterm newborn.
- Discuss signs and symptoms of a newborn experiencing respiratory complications.
- Describe nursing interventions for the newborn experiencing respiratory complications.
- Identify common neonatal cardiac disorders.
- List risk factors for neonatal hypoglycemia.
- Differentiate between physiologic jaundice and hyperbilirubinemia in the newborn.
- Describe effects of maternal drug abuse on the newborn.
- Identify signs and symptoms of infection/sepsis in the newborn.
- Describe the intrauterine physiology of the fetal respiratory and cardiovascular systems.
- Identify the transitional process of the neonatal respiratory, cardiovascular, glucose metabolism, and thermoregulatory systems.
- Describe the impact of maternal and intrapartum complications on the neonate's successful transition to extrauterine life.
- List common problems seen during the neonatal transition to extrauterine life.

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PROGRAM PREVIEW

EASY TO NAVIGATE




Current, Comprehensive, Continuing Education Online.



Menu

- ▼ 17097S
 - CNE Statement
 - Introduction
 - Preparing for Delivery
 - ▶ Initial Assessment of the Newb...
 - ▶ Estimation of Gestational Devel...
 - ▶ The Physical Assessment
 - ▶ Feeding of the Newborn
 - Continued Care
 - Newborn Safety
 - Circumcision
 - ▶ Newborn Screening
 - Discharge Planning and Teacing
 - References

17097S: Part 1 - Normal Newborn Care



Essentials of Newborn Care

Part 1: Normal Newborn Care

NEXT >

SIMPLE DESIGN

Introduction

With the clamping of the umbilical cord and the newborn's first breath, extrauterine life begins. This period has specific milestones that the newborn must complete for a successful transition. Fortunately, the majority of newborns complete this transition flawlessly.



"Cutting the Cord"
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Resuscitation Equipment

- ✓ Bulb syringe
- ✓ Oxygen source, flowmeter, tubing, and blender
- ✓ Mechanical suction with tubing and suction catheters
- ✓ Resuscitation bag with the ability to deliver 90% to 100% oxygen and pressure gauge
- ✓ Cushioned, anatomic facemask in the appropriate size for gestation of neonate
- ✓ Pulse oximeter and probe
- ✓ Laryngoscope with blades (size 0 and 1)
- ✓ Endotracheal tubes (sizes 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, and 4.0)
- ✓ Carbon dioxide detector
- ✓ Feeding tube 8 French and 20 mL syringe


ENGAGING CONTENT

ABCs of Neonatal Resuscitation


Click each link below for details, then click Next to continue.


Assess:

- ☐ A (airway)
- ☐ B (breathing)
- ☐ C (circulation)



Breastfeeding Positions



 Cross-cradle Position

By Bruce Blaus (Own work) (CC BY-SA 4.0), via Wikimedia Commons

Back

- ☒ Cradle or Cuddle Position
- ☐ Football Hold
- ☐ Side-Lying Position

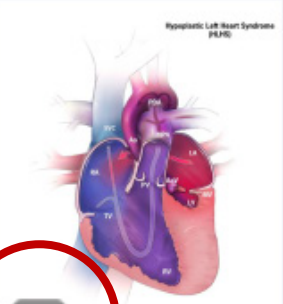
Click each link above for details, then click Next to continue.

ENHANCED VIEWS

Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome

- The left ventricle is too small to carry the entire cardiac output. This results in a single right ventricle.
- Occurs in 5% to 9% of all infants with congenital heart defects.
- Prevalence 0.21/1,000 live births.
- Infant requires prostaglandin infusion to maintain patency of the ductus arteriosus after delivery to ensure blood flow to the body and survival for surgery correction.

(Buzzard, 2010)



Back

By Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) [CC0], via Wikimedia Commons.

Septal Defects

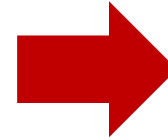
- ☒ Persistent Patency of Ductus Arteriosus
- ☒ Ventricular Septal Defect
- ☒ Atrioventricular Septal Defect

Ventricular Defects

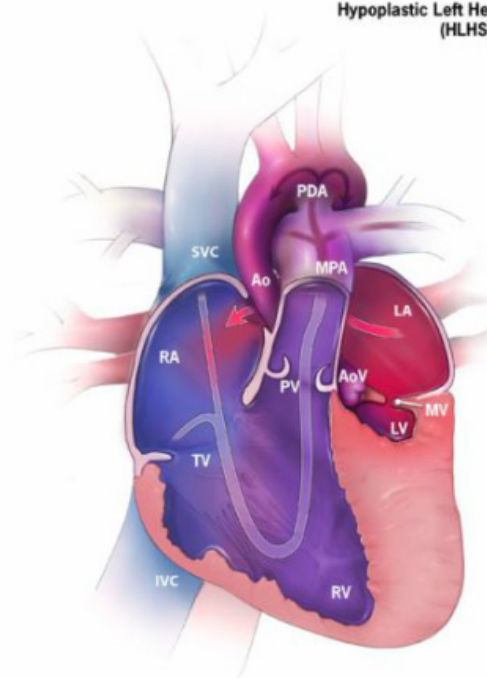
- ☒ Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome
- ☒ Hypoplasia of the Right Ventricle

Defects of Cardiac Outflow Tracks

- ☒ Transposition of the Great Vessels
- ☒ Tetralogy of Fallot



Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome (HLHS)



RA, Right Atrium
RV, Right Ventricle
LA, Left Atrium
LV, Left Ventricle

SVC, Superior Vena Cava
IVC, Inferior Vena Cava
MPA, Main Pulmonary Artery
Ao, Aorta
PDA, Patent Ductus Arteriosus

TV, Tricuspid Valve
MV, Mitral Valve
PV, Pulmonary Valve
AoV, Aortic Valve

Septal Defects

- ☒ Persistent Patency of Ductus Arteriosus
- ☒ Ventricular Septal Defect
- ☒ Atrioventricular Septal Defect

Ventricular Defects

- ☒ Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome
- ☒ Hypoplasia of the Right Ventricle

Defects of Cardiac Outflow Tracks

- ☒ Transposition of the Great Vessels
- ☒ Tetralogy of Fallot

< PREV NEXT >

REVIEW QUESTIONS THROUGHOUT THE LEARNING MODULES

Review Questions

Characteristics of a preterm infant include(s):

- ☐ A. lanugo.
- ☐ B. lower muscle tone.
- ☐ C. thin, smooth shiny skin.
- ☐ D. long finger and toe nails.
- ☐ E. all of the above.
- ☒ F. A, B, and C only.

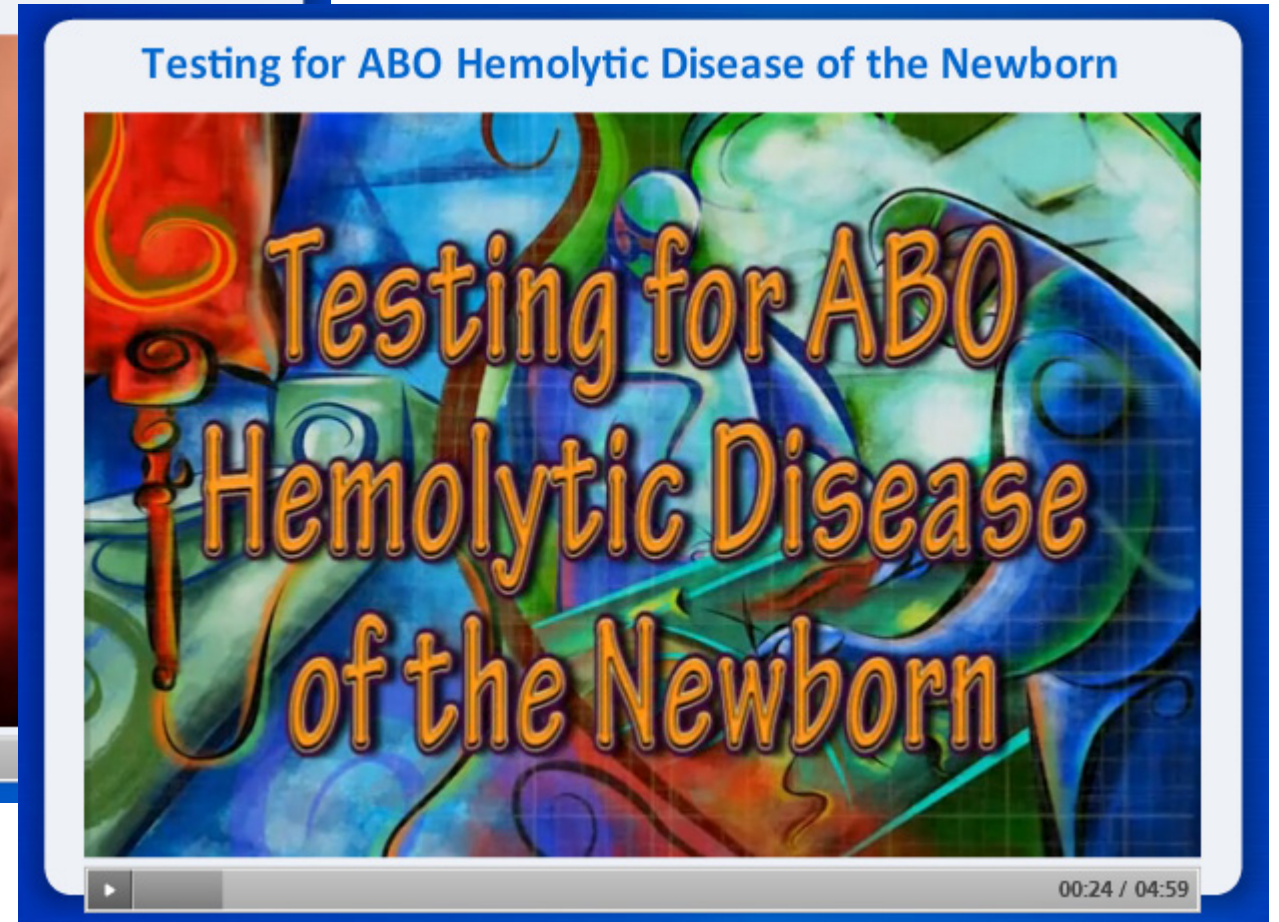
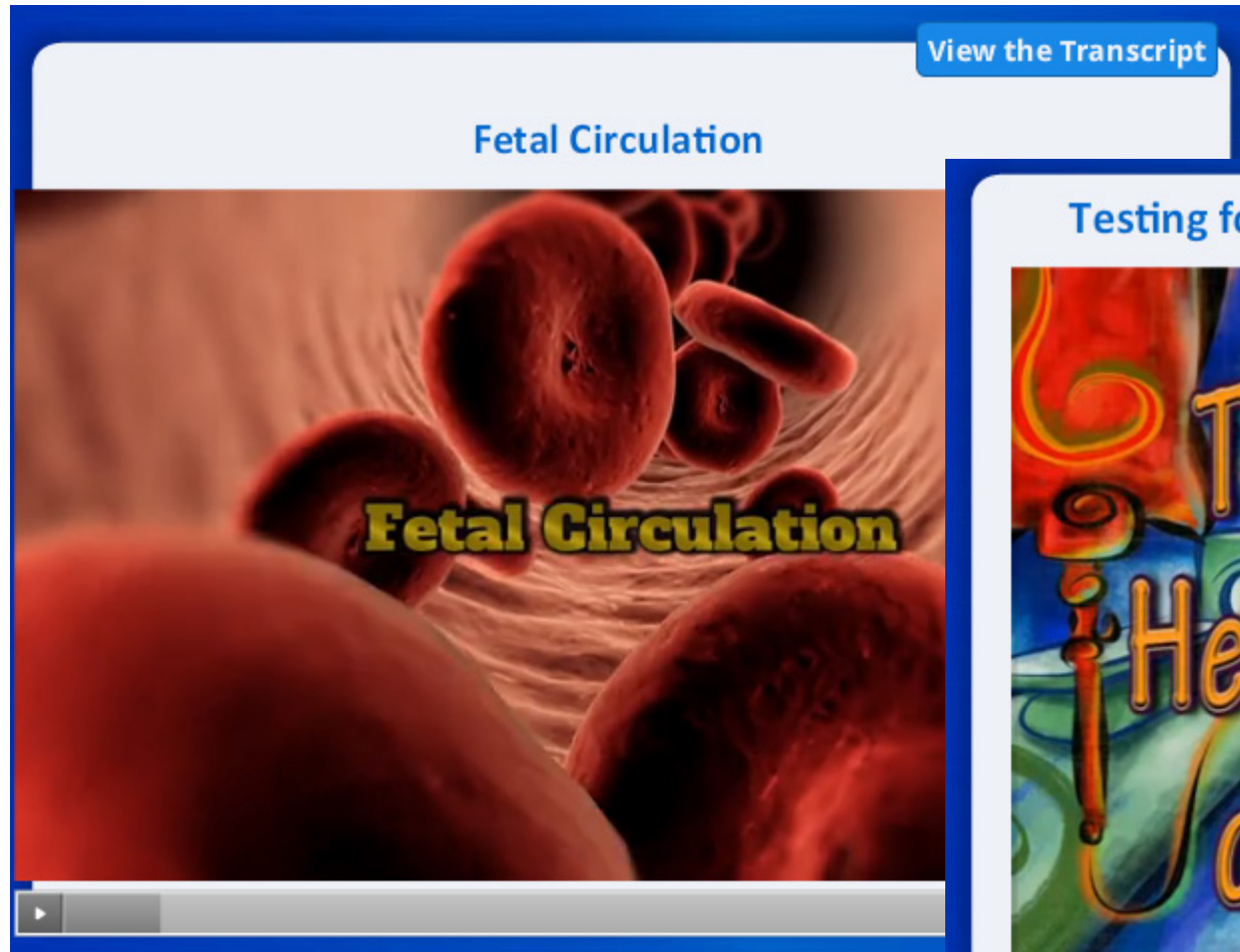
Review Questions

Supportive care interventions for neonates demonstrating withdrawal symptoms include:

- ☐ A. minimal handling.
- ☐ B. swaddling.
- ☐ C. decreasing environmental noise and stimulation.
- ☐ D. using pacifier.
- ☒ E. all of the above.
- ☐ F. B and C only.

Check My Answer

VIDEO INTEGRATION



VISUAL AIDES

Respiratory System

Fetal Lung Dev

Four Weeks'
Gestation

[Click here for details](#)

At Term

[Click here for details](#)

Click each button above
then click Next to continue

Classification of Sepsis

Early-Onset Sepsis

Defined as
days of age
definition to
72 hours of

Late-Onset Sepsis

Onset of sy
seven days
greater than
equal to se

Types of phototherapy:

- Phototherapy lamps.
- Fiber optic blankets.

Phototherapy lamps



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Fiber optic blanket



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POST TEST FOR PARTS 1-3 TO TEST AND REINFORCE LEARNER KNOWLEDGE



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Part 1: Normal Newborn C Post Test

12. Breastfeeding benefits for the infant include:

- ☐ A. reduced risk for otitis media.
- ☐ B. reduced risk for sudden infant death syndrome.
- ☐ C. it helps build the infant's immune system.
- ☐ D. all of the above.
- ☐ E. A and C only.

Check My Answer

CLINICAL CASE INCORPORATION

A baby boy is delivered spontaneously at 36 weeks gestation following a 30-hour labor with Apgar scores of 9 at one and five minutes, respectively. Prior to labor, there is a spontaneous rupture of membranes and amniotic fluid. The baby's mother had a positive group B streptococcus (GBS) culture during her pregnancy and received intravenous antibiotics throughout her labor. The mother also is a primipara who has been in good control throughout the pregnancy.

The following four questions are related to this clinical case.

1. The newborn described in the clinical case would be considered a:

- ☐ A. full-term newborn.
- ☒ B. late preterm newborn.
- ☐ C. postterm newborn.

Check My Answer

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3.75 R_x

upon successful completion of the program



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