

# Newly Born



## History

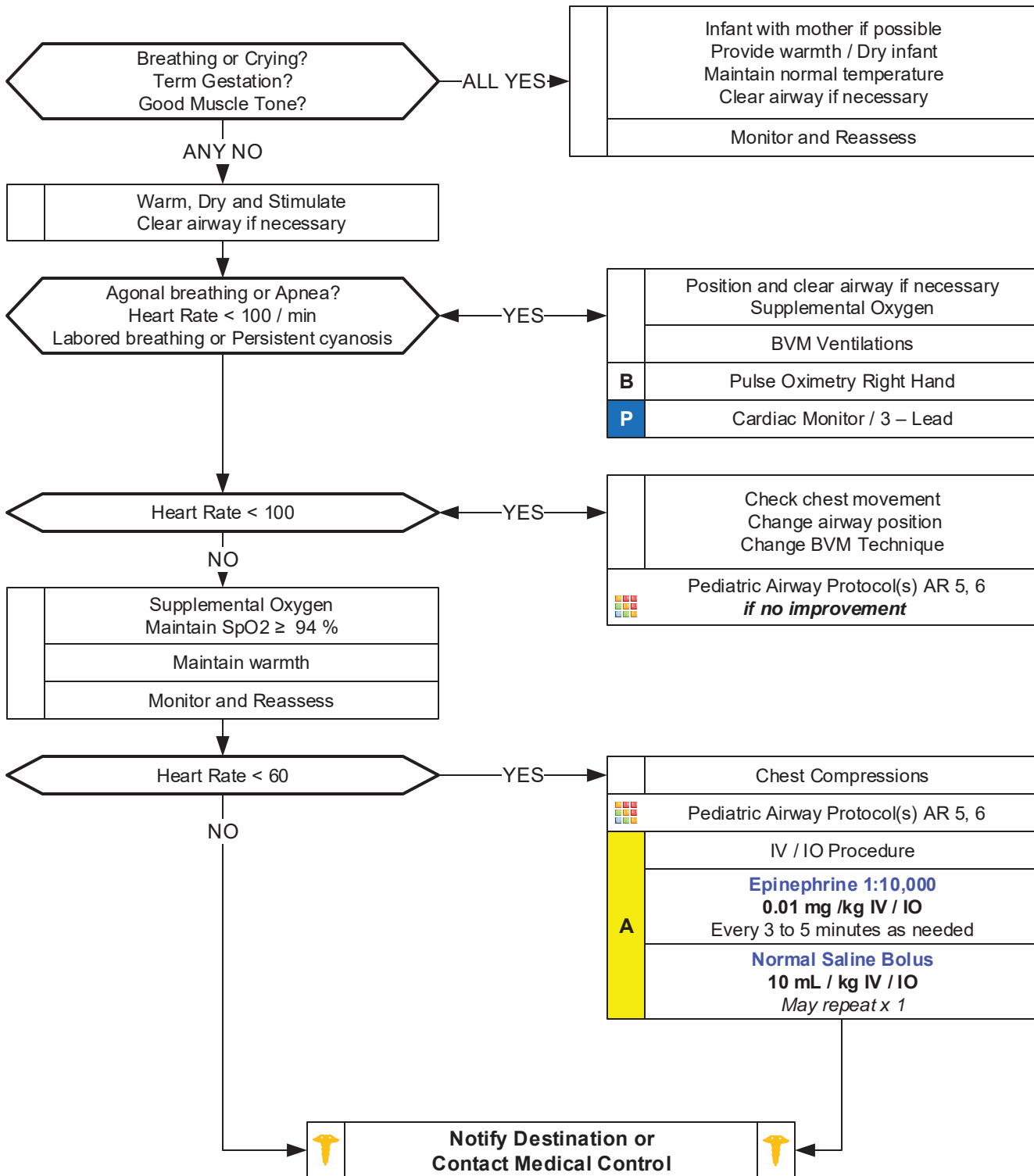
- Due date and gestational age
- Multiple gestation (twins etc.)
- Meconium / Delivery difficulties
- Congenital disease
- Medications (maternal)
- Maternal risk factors such as substance abuse or smoking

## Signs and Symptoms

- Respiratory distress
- Peripheral cyanosis or mottling (normal)
- Central cyanosis (abnormal)
- Altered level of responsiveness
- Bradycardia

## Differential

- Airway failure
  - Secretions
  - Respiratory drive
- Infection
- Maternal medication effect
- Hypovolemia, Hypoglycemia, Hypothermia
- Congenital heart disease



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For direct endotracheal suctioning utilize the meconium aspirator.

If delivery occurs, consider the safety of the infant and mother when making transport decisions.

## Pearls

- **Recommended Exam: Mental Status, Skin, HEENT, Neck, Chest, Heart, Abdomen, Extremities, Neuro**
- **Document 1 and 5 minute Apgars in PCR**
- **Most newborns requiring resuscitation respond to ventilations / BVM, compressions, and/or epinephrine. If infant not responding consider hypovolemia, pneumothorax, and/or hypoglycemia (< 40 mg/dL).**
- Term gestation, strong cry / breathing and with good muscle tone generally will need no resuscitation. Routine suctioning is no longer recommended.
- Most important vital signs in the newly born are respirations / respiratory effort and heart rate.
- Maintain warmth of infant following delivery; cap, plastic wrap, thermal mattress, radiant heat.
- **Meconium staining:**
  - Infant born through meconium staining who is not vigorous: Positive pressure ventilation is recommended, direct endotracheal suctioning is no longer recommended.
- **Expected Pulse Oximetry readings immediately following birth:**

1 minute	60 – 65%
2 minutes	65 – 70%
3 minutes	70 – 75%
4 minutes	75 – 80%
5 minutes	80 – 85%
10 minutes	85 – 95%
- Heart rate is critical during the first few moments of life and is best assessed by 3-lead ECG.
- Pulse oximetry should be applied to the right upper arm, wrist, or palm.
- CPR in infants is 120 compressions/minute with a 3:1 compression to ventilation ratio. 2-thumbs encircling chest and supporting the back is recommended. Limit interruptions of chest compressions.
- Maternal sedation or narcotics will sedate infant (Naloxone NO LONGER recommended-supportive care only).
- D10 = D50 diluted (1 ml of D50 with 4 ml of Normal Saline)