

### Signs & Symptoms

- Cyanosis (serious sign when generalized)- head, trunk, and extremities.
- Tachypnea (sustained rate >60 breaths/minute after first 4 hours of life)-  
APD, diaphragmatic breathing

### Treatment/Medication

- Artificial surfactant replacement
- Respiratory support and monitoring
- Oxygen Supplementation
- Fluid and metabolic management
- Nutrition to give is TPN

### Pathophysiology

#### RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME

increases the surface tension within the small airways and alveoli, thereby reducing the

patient Teaching

### Nursing

- Positioning
- Nurse needs to assess respiratory function before and during well as during
- Nurse needs to assess suck reflexes before feedings.
- DO NOT FEED if baby is showing signs of respiratory distress.

### Diagnostics/Labs

- Chest X-ray studies

### Priority Nursing Diagnosis

Ineffective Breathing Pattern related to decreased lung expansion secondary to RDS as manifested by apneic episodes and diminished air entry.  
Desired outcome: The patient will be able to maintain effective respiratory pattern: noted to be free from dyspnea and cyanosis, with ABG's and respiratory function within acceptable limits.

D.O.B. 02/10/2023

Gestational Age 36, Adjusted Gestational age 37,

Birthweight 6 lbs. 3.1 oz./ 2180 grams

Current weight 6 lbs. .16 oz./ 2800 grams

APGAR at birth: 6