

Signs & Symptoms

- tachypnea
- grunting
- ↑ HR
- cyanosis
- wheezing
- abnormal ABGs
- oxygen dependence

Pathophysiology

Thickening of the alveolar walls and the bronchial epithelium. Swelling of the tissues causes edema, the respiratory cilia are paralyzed by the high oxygen concentrations and lose their ability to clear mucus from the airways.

Diagnostics/Labs

ABGs
Chest Xray
Echocardiogram

Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

Treatment/Medication

- Budesonide (Pulmicort) nebulizer solution 0.25mg RT BID
- Pediatric Vitamin W/iron (poly-vi-sol w/iron) liquid 0.5ml q 12 hours

Nursing Implications

- Continuous pulse oximetry
- Oxygen
- assess lung sounds
- vital signs
- Suction nose and mouth PRN
- encourage cont. of breast-feeding

Patient Teaching

- educate parents on strategies to optimize postnatal weight gain
- S/S of respiratory distress
- how to suction nose and mouth as needed
- good handwashing and hygiene

D.O.B. 11/11/22

Gestational Age 28 weeks Adjusted Gestational Age 41 weeks

Birthweight 2 lbs. 1 oz. / 935 grams

Current weight 3 lbs. 2 oz. / 1417 grams

APGAR at birth: 2

Priority Nursing Diagnosis

Impaired gas exchange due to premature lung development