

N432 Focus Sheet 5 2020—Newborn, RKC Ch 17, 18, 23,24; ATI Ch 23-27 ; Newborn Assessment Power Point; breastfeeding power point; Newborn reflexes u-tube video; Alexander street video on Newborn assessment.

RKC 17 & 18; ATI Ch 23

1. What does APGAR stand for?
2. When are APGAR scores assigned?
3. What is a “normal” APGAR score versus a score that requires an intervention?
4. Describe the Initial assessment of a newborn immediately after birth?
5. What are the normal expected ranges for a newborn for each of the following

weight	
Length (crown of head to to heel of foot)	
Head circumference (occipital to frontal)	
Chest circumference (nipple line)	
Temperature	
Pulse	
Respiration	
Blood Pressure	

6. What does the New Ballard Scale (gestational age assessment) assess? (There is a PPT in the Resources with a link to at U-tube video on the New Ballard Scale and an Alexander Street video on Newborn Assessment)
7. Define AGA, SGA, LGA, IUGR, term, preterm or premature, post term or postdate, postmature.
8. Review and summarize each component of the physical exam (Also see power point slides) (There is a PPT in the Resources with a link to at U-tube video on the newborn reflexes)

Posture:

Skin:

Milia

Telangiectatic nevi

Nevus flammeus

Erythema toxicum

Head:

Caput succedaneum

Cephalohematoma

Eyes:

Ears:

Nose:

Mouth:

Neck:

Chest:

Abdomen:

Anogenital"

Extremities:

Spine:

Reflexes:

Sucking & rooting reflex

Palmar grasp

Plantar grasp

Moro reflex

Tonic neck reflex (fencer position)

Babinski reflex

Stepping

Senses:

Vision

Hearing

Touch

Taste

Smell

Habitation

9. How is a newborn's blood type determined?

10. What are the normal Expected laboratory values for a newborn?

HGB	
Platelets	
Hct	
Glucose	
RBC count	
Bilirubin 24 hr 48 hr 3-5 days	
Leukocytes	

11. What are the 3 primary complications noted with newborns? What are the nursing interventions for each of these complications?

RKC Ch 18; ATI Ch 24

1. Summarize the physical assessment of a newborn
2. When and how is the Neonatal screening (sometimes called metabolic screening) done?
What is the importance of this test?
Describe the collection sample procedure.
3. What are the signs of respiratory distress in the newborn?
4. Summarize the interventions for stabilization and resuscitation of airway.
5. Apply the nursing process to thermoregulation components and list appropriate nursing interventions

6. What would you teach parents regarding:

Bathing

Diaper changes

Feeding

Newborn Sleep

Elimination

Infection control

Umbilical cord care

7. Medications to know:

Medication	Indications (why is this needed for THIS patient?)	Nursing Implications (what are you watching for?)	Dose
Erythromycin			
Vitamin K (Aquamephyton)			
Hepatitis B			

8. Why is it important to monitor newborns for cold stress?

What signs and symptoms are noted with this?

What treatment is used?

9. Why is it important to monitor newborns for hypoglycemia?

What are the signs and symptoms?

What is the treatment?

ATI Ch 25 ;Breastfeeding powerpoint

1. Describe the key nutritional needs of the newborn.

2. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, how often should newborns breastfeed?

What infant specific benefits have been found with breastfeeding?

3. List 4 interventions to promote successful breastfeeding.

4. Breastmilk can be stored in each of the following for how long?

_____ hr at room temperature

_____ days refrigerated in sterile bottles

_____ months in frozen sterile containers in the freezer compartment of a refrigerator

_____ months in a deep freezer

5. How often should bottle-fed babies be feeding?

6. What should be assessed when determining proper nutrition for the newborn?

7. What cues are exhibited by a newborn to show feeding readiness?

8. What techniques can you teach parents in order to wake a sleepy baby to feed?

9. What techniques can you teach parents comforting a fussy baby?

9. What is failure to thrive?

ATI Ch 26

Since the majority of OB is about education/teaching, you are responsible for all information in this chapter, as you will use it clinically and during theory/exam.

1. Write up 5 things you would include in the discharge teaching for the newborn.

RKC Ch 23 & 24; ATI Ch 27

1. Describe what the neonate going through substance withdraw would look like.
2. How can infants be tested for maternal drug use and what nursing care should be implemented for infants who are withdrawing?
3. What medications are often used to help with withdrawal symptoms?
4. Hypoglycemia in the newborn is defined as:
5. What does a hypoglycemic infant look like?
How would they be treated?
6. RDS is a result of surfactant deficiency in the lungs causing poor gas exchange and ventilatory failure. What is surfactant?
What complications arise from RDS?
7. What risk factors are included in the assessment for RDS?
8. What does an RDS infant look like?
9. Describe the order of interventions during the immediate period after the infant is born. presentation and care of the newborn.
10. SGA vs LGA, compare and contrast.

	SGA	LGA
Risk factors:		

Findings		
Care considerations		

11. Discuss the variations between physiologic and pathologic jaundice.

What tests are done to determine the severity of the jaundice (high bilirubin level)?

How are elevated bilirubin levels in newborns treated?
12. What assessments and nursing interventions are done for an infant who is under a bilirubin ultraviolet light or on a bilirubin blanket?
13. Congenital anomalies: Describe patent ductus arteriosus, Tetralogy of Fallot, and Down Syndrome.