

**Delayed Cord Clamping: Quality Improvement**

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The medical field is constantly changing in its education and development to better the nurses and the safety of their patients. Quality improvement is crucial for medical professionals to accomplish the preferred outcome. Nurses must have a solid skill set in health, knowledge, flowcharts, and data (QSEN Institute, 2020). The umbilical cord is still connected to the placenta when babies are born. The article expands on the benefits of delayed clamping that may help healthcare professionals make a proficient decision regarding the timing of this action (Shao et al., 2021). It gives a quantitative study about the lab values of neonates after waiting to cut the cord. Equipping nurses and nursing students with the proper education will help enhance the patient's health. The nurse can learn more about the benefits by comparing lab values to a baby without delayed cord clamping. Nurses need to have a positive attitude in wanting to try new skills. Their confidence in further studies will help quality improvement by allowing change to happen for the better.

### **Article Summary**

For full-term neonates about to be born, delayed clamping is highly advocated for being highly beneficial to the baby. A study recruited 796 pregnant mothers to have them delay the cord clamping to see the study results. The results favored delayed cord clamping compared to the cord cut shortly after birth (Shao et al., 2021). By delaying cutting the cord just by thirty seconds, it boosted transcutaneous bilirubin on the day of delivery (Shao et al., 2021). If quality improvement continues to increase, the overall quality of care will continue to grow.

## **Introduction**

The article explains why postponing clamping the cord is highly recommended. It supplies the readers with factual statistics with the conclusion of the study. The report is a quantitative study on the benefits of delayed cord cutting. It proves that there are different lab values between neonates who delayed the cord clamping and those who did not (Shao et al., 2021). This affects nursing for the nurses directly involved in this field since nurses need to know what is best for their patients. This article is related to quality improvement because it gives the medical field facts and knowledge about new values that can help better the patient's health.

## **Overview**

The nurses will clamp the umbilical cord when it is time. Understanding when the cord should be clamped can affect the baby's health. The nurses need the correct knowledge to understand why delayed cord clamping benefits their patients most. The article had specific numbers about cord clamping that can change how the health care system cares for a newborn. The report gives better hematological status comprising hemoglobin, iron, and hematocrit levels (Shao et al., 2021). This knowledge of lab values will push healthcare to continue these studies. The QSEN recognizes that skill is part of quality improvement (QSEN Institute, 2020). The skill of reading lab values will increase quality improvement by understanding the significance of such lab values compared to others. Hundreds of mothers willingly participated in the survey with the attitude of hope about improving their babies' quality improvement (Shao et al., 2021). These mothers led the study to understand the benefits of delayed cord clamping better.

## **Quality Improvement**

The research article supports delayed cord clamping. It demonstrates that delaying the cutting can help decrease the use of photosynthesis for neonates (Shao et al., 2021). This type of research will be done in settings where a mother will deliver her baby. This research could be used to benefit mothers giving birth in the hospital or even at home. Studies must be done to help improve the time the cord is cut, and education must be distributed throughout the healthcare system. Spreading the information will be part of the pre-implantation stage. The intra-implementation is applying the knowledge about the timing of the cut. Studies must be done to help improve the time the cord is cut, and education must be distributed throughout the healthcare system. Spreading the information will be part of the pre-implantation stage. The post-implementation is collecting the data and lab values to compare other times and sending those findings to healthcare systems. The effects of the delayed cord clamping can better the health of the patients, which will gain more patients and better financial status for the hospital after a nurse gives her patients the utmost care, which will provide the nurse and the patient the highest satisfaction knowing that the best consideration was delivered and received. The patient's safety will increase due to a change in health the chances of better lab values can be given. The security of the nurse will rise due to the increased improvement of care to the neonate and protects the nurse's job.

## **Application to Nursing**

Delayed cord clamping, specifically in cesarean deliveries, poses the issue of when to cut the cord as the mother is on the operating table. Research is available about the pros and cons of delayed cord clamping in cesarean births. Education is imperative to help healthcare better

understand the risks and benefits of delayed cord clamping for mothers having a cesarean birth, as many mothers have this type of birth compared to vaginally. Extensive research still needs to be completed for delayed cord clamping for each type of birth. Having up-to-date research and information is critical for our patient's safety.

### **Practice**

The research article mentioned in this paper has data about delayed cord clamping in cesarean births. A thirty-second delay in cord clamping in cesarean births improved the hematological status of term neonates. However, a sixty-second cord-cutting did not further the benefits (Shao et al., 2021). For a mother about to have a cesarean birth, the explanation of the benefits of delayed cord clamping can be heard and decided upon by the mother if that is what she wants for herself and her baby. It is a simple, safe, and effective procedure that should be recommended by any mother about to deliver.

### **Education**

Inadequate knowledge of delayed cord clamping is from the healthcare trying to be in a rush once the baby makes an appearance. Certain hospitals now have new guidelines in place specifically for delayed cord clamping. Before cutting, the nurse must undergo rigorous education about the female body and neonate. In nursing school, the nurses will undertake classes that deal with birth and pediatrics. The nurses will graduate with an Associate or Bachelor of Science in nursing. The nurse can continue her education and take extra classes in OB/Peds by getting a certificate that shows her advanced education in this area of study ("Obstetrics and Gynecology Nurse Career Guide," 2022). The nurse with extensive knowledge can attain critical thinking skills and recognize the benefits of delayed cord clamping.

## **Research**

The article gives us a few lab values and statics about delayed cord clamping. There are many unanswered questions about the concerns of delayed cord-cutting if there are consequences. Before we do any further research, we must always make sure the mother's and the baby's safety is the top priority. We know significant differences between vaginal and cesarean birth (Shao et al., 2021). Future research may include the exact timing of the cut and how many seconds it takes to reach the full potential of the advantages. An examination should be completed to examine the lab values in both types of births.

## **Conclusion**

Refining quality improvement in healthcare s involves a foundation of skills to accomplish change, communicate effectively within and across the healthcare field, create usable information, and recognize and implement appropriate hospital changes. Quality improvement can significantly support the safety of staff and patients by collecting new data and then using that information to better the environment (QSEN Institute, 2020). Knowing quality improvement will help recognize and establish better patient care by understanding that each patient has specific needs (QSEN Institute, 2020). The nurses will create a foundation of clinical skills and the skill to attain new studies to further their education. Attitudes can determine how significant quality improvement will be in healthcare. A nurse must own the want to provide the utmost care for co-workers, patients, and themselves (QSEN Institute, 2020). How is delayed cord clamping significantly in quality improvement? There was a way identified to improve the health of a neonate. Research has been done using clinical skills, and the article covered the

safety of all parties involved, including the mother and baby (Shao et al., 2021). Quality improvement will provide the best research outcome using knowledge, skill, and a positive attitude. Continuing education and research like this article are vital in healthcare because it constantly evolves to give the patient more advantages (Shao et al., 2021).

## References

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