

# N432 Newborn Worksheet

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**This assignment is due at 2359 CST Tuesday before you are assigned to the nursery.**

**Complete table (40 points) Include in-text citations in APA format. Attach Reference page.**

Area	Normal Findings	Expected Variations
Skin	skin is pink and warm, lanugo is present on the back, neck, shoulders, and forehead (Durham et al., 2023).	Jaundice, they might be pale, lanugo, etc. (Durham et al., 2023).
Head	Molding present. (Durham et al., 2023).	Firm fontanels can be indicative of high intracranial pressure (Durham et al., 2023).
Fontanels	Fontanels are open, soft, and intact. Posterior fontanel is triangle shaped. (Durham et al., 2023).	Dehydration can cause the fontanels to be firm (Durham et al., 2023).
Face	PERLA, eyes are equal and symmetrical, the nose might have bruising from the trauma of birth,	PERLA negative, cyanosis of the lips, dry mucous membranes (Durham et al., 2023).
Eyes	Eyes are equal and symmetrical in size and placement. Able to follow objects that are 12 inches within the visual field (Durham et al., 2023).	Cataracts can be seen, unequal pupil response can mean trauma (Durham et al., 2023).
Nose	Nose may be flattened or bruised related to the birth process; nares should be patent, small amount of mucous is present (Durham et al., 2023).	Respiratory distress can be seen when the nose is flaring, down syndrome is sometimes indicated with a flat nose bridge (Durham et al., 2023).
Mouth	lips, gums, tongue, palate, and mucous membranes are pink, moist, and intact. Reflexes are positive (Durham et al., 2023).	Cyanosis of the mouth can be an indication of hypoxia, dry mucous membranes can be from dehydration (Durham et al., 2023).
Ears	Top of the pinna is aligned with the external canthus of the eye, the infant responds to noise with positive startle signs (Durham et al., 2023).	Hearing loss can be linked to the lack of a startle reflex, kidney problems might lead to skin tags or other lesions (Durham et al., 2023).
Neck	The neck is short with skin folds, positive tonic neck reflex	A lack of tonic nerve neck reflex can be a sign of nerve damage

	<b>may be present (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>(Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Chest</b>	<b>Chest is barrel shaped and symmetrical (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>Funnel chest can be a congenital abnormality (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Breath Sounds</b>	<b>Lung sounds are clear and equal (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>Crackles, wheezes, and grunting can be signs of respiratory distress (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Heart Sounds</b>	<b>Tachycardic. S1 and S2 noted. (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>Chronic murmurs and weak peripheral pulses are signs that something might be wrong (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Abdomen</b>	<b>Round and soft, symmetrical with breathing (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>A mass can be seen if the abdomen is enlarged or asymmetrical (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Bowel Sounds</b>	<b>Hypoactive bowel sounds (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>The child's anus may not be patent which can lead to the child not being able to pass a bowel movement (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Umbilical Cord</b>	<b>The skin around the umbilicus should be free of swelling, discharge, and odor (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>One umbilical vein in the kidney or heart (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Genitals</b>	<b>The scrotum and testes will be swollen, and the vagina should be midline to the body (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>If the child cannot urinate after 24 hours, this may be renal failure, polycystic disease, or a urinary tract infection (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Anus</b>	<b>Patent, bowel movement can go through smoothly (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>If the anus is not open all the way, they will have to perform surgery right away (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Extremities</b>	<b>Bilateral arms and legs are symmetrical to body, ten fingers and ten toes (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>Webbed toes or fingers, reduced range of motion in extremities (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Spine</b>	<b>no holes, spine must be C-shaped (Durham et al., 2023).</b>	<b>Dimpling of the vertebrae may show a neurological problem (Durham et al., 2023).</b>

**For the following questions and tables, include in-text citations in APA format. Attach Reference page.**

1. What safety and security measure are in place at facilitates for newborns? **(5 points)**  
They will have an identification bracelet that matches the mother's bracelet, and they will also have a HUG band around the ankle and if someone tries to take the baby out of the unit an alarm will sound.

2. What are normal ranges for an infant's heart rate and respiratory rate? **(2 points)**

Normal range for heart rate: 110-160 beats per minute

Normal respiratory rate: 30-60 breaths per minute

(Durham et al., 2023).

3. What is the normal range and method for getting an infant's temperature? Why is this? **(2 points)**

Normal range: 97.7 – 99 degrees F or 36.5 – 37.2 degrees C

Axillary temperatures are the preferred method due to being easily accessed.

(Durham et al., 2023).

**Complete Table (10 points)**

Medication	Dosage	Administration Site	Possible side effects	Why is this administered?
Vitamin K	0.5 – 1 mg (Durham et al., 2023).	IM injection	Redness, swelling, and pain at the site of injection (Durham et al., 2023).	Prevent hemorrhagic disease caused by vitamin k deficiency (Durham et al., 2023).
Erythromycin	0.5% in one swab of medication (Durham et al., 2023).	Eyes	Swelling around the eyelid and irritation (Durham et al., 2023).	Prophylaxis to gonorrhea and chlamydia infection (Durham et al., 2023).
Hepatitis B	0.5 mL (Durham et al., 2023).	IM injection	Swelling and redness (Durham et al., 2023).	Recommended for all newborns to prevent transmission of hepatitis b.

**Complete Table (20 points)**

Name of Test	Why is this test ordered?
<b>Blood Glucose</b>	<b>Check the child's blood glucose to see if they are at risk for becoming hypoglycemic after being cut off from the mother (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Blood type and Rh Factor</b>	<b>This test is done to see the child's blood type and to compare the mom and the baby's blood type (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Coombs Test</b>	<b>Rh negative women are given this at 28 weeks pregnant and then checked again after birth of the child (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Bilirubin levels</b>	<b>This test will show if the baby has jaundice developing when outside of the womb (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Newborn Screen</b>	<b>This test can see genetic disorders and they can start treatment for the child earlier (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Hearing Screen</b>	<b>This test is required to be conducted before the mother and the child leave the hospital and this test checks to see if the child is able to hear appropriately (Durham et al., 2023).</b>
<b>Newborn Cardiac Screen</b>	<b>This will show oxygen levels in the child (Durham et al., 2023).</b>

1. Identify 3 educational topics that could be discussed with caregivers of the infant. **(6 points)**
  1. How and when to breastfeed the child
  2. Education on crib sleeping, ex. No blankets or pillows in the crib with the infant
  3. Vaccination education.
  
2. Identify 2 nursing diagnoses that could be identified for a newborn patient. **(10 points)**
  1. Imbalanced nutrition related to prematurity as evidenced by body weight being below the ideal weight range for newborns (Phelps, 2020).
  2. Risk for hypothermia related to C-section as evidenced by patient temperature being below the normal range (Phelps, 2020).

**Attach Reference page:**

Durham, R., Chapman, L., & Miller, C. (2023). *Davis advantage for maternal-newborn nursing: Critical components of nursing care* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). F.A. Davis.

Phelps, L.L. (2023). *Nursing Diagnosis Reference manual*. (12<sup>th</sup> ed.). Wolters Kluwer.