

Care of Normal Newborn

Teaching Aids: NNF

Principles of care at birth

- Establishment of respiration
- Prevention of hypothermia
- Establishment of breastfeeding
- Prevention of infection
- Identification of at risk neonates

Care of normal newborn

- Preparation before delivery
- Immediate care at and after birth
- Essential postnatal care

Contents of clean delivery kit (at home)

- Soap for washing hands; ensure clean and boiled water
- 4 2 to 3 sterilized cord ties
- A new clean blade / boiled at home instrument to cut cord
- Clean sun-dried cloth / sheet, small gauze pads
- A clean plastic envelope / cloth to keep the kit in

'Five cleans' to prevent infection



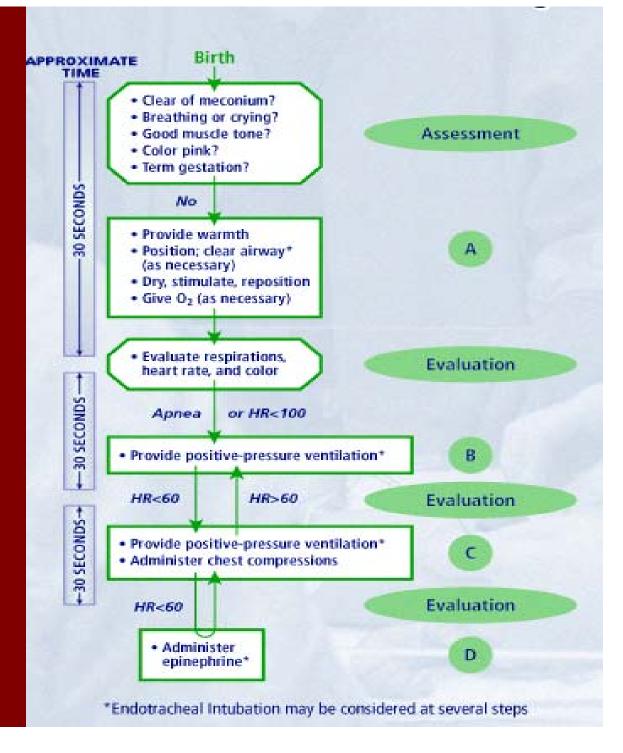
Physical facilities for resuscitation (at hospital)

- Resuscitation corner with warmer
- Contents of resuscitation kit
- Suction catheter 10 Fr, De Lee trap, suction machine
- Resuscitation bag and masks

Physical facilities for resuscitation (at hospital)

- Infant laryngoscope with blades
- Endotracheal tubes (2.5, 3.0, 4.0 mm)
- Medications epinephrine, naloxone, normal saline, sodium bicarbonate
- Plenty of disposables

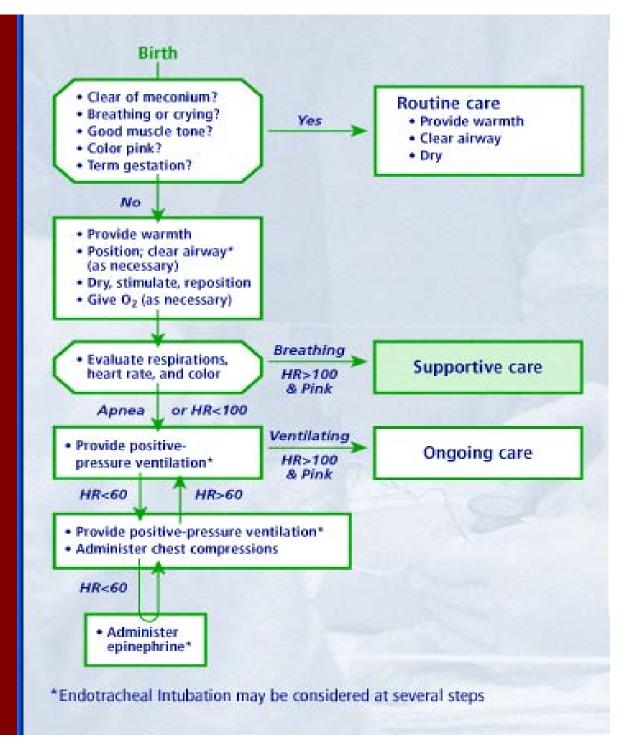
Newer guidelines for neonatal resuscitation



Teaching Aids: NNF

Concept of Routine Care, Supportive care and Ongoing Care

Teaching Aids: NNF





Vigorous baby born at term needing only routine care



Baby with poor tone and color who needs resuscitation

Immediate care after birth

- Prevent hypothermia
- Eye, skin, cord care
- Give injection vitamin K
- Breastfeed within ½ hour of birth
- Search for malformations

Increased risk of malformation

- Single umbilical artery
- Simian crease
- Dysmorphic features
- Asymmetric cry due to absence of Depressor Angularis Oris Muscle
- Excessive drooling of saliva

Quick screening for malformations

- Screen from top to bottom and in midline
- Orifice examination
 - Anal opening
 - Oesophagus patency*
 - Choanal atresia

* SFD baby, polyhydramnios, excessive drooling, single umbilical artery

Essential postnatal care

- Nurse in thermal comfort (warm to touch, pink soles)
- Check umbilicus, skin, eyes
- Good sucking at breast
- Screen for danger signals
- Advice on immunization

Care of umbilical stump

- Inspect 2 to 4 hours after ligation for bleeding
- Do not apply anything, keep cord clean and dry
- Inspect for discharge or infection till healing occurs

Care of the skin

- Dry using soft prewarmed clean cloth
- Bathing soon after birth is not recommended
- Do not make vigorous attempts to remove vernix caseosa
- Inspect for superficial infections

Care of the eyes

- Clean at birth and subsequently daily
- No kajal application
- For sticky eyes use normal saline or appropriate medication
- Nasolacrimal duct blockage, Massaging helps

Summary: care of normal neonates at home

- Protect from cold/ heat
- Keep umbilical stump clean and dry
- Don't apply anything on cord
- No application in eyes
- Exclusive breastfeeding day and night for six months

Weight change pattern in term baby

- May loss up to 5-7% during first 3-5 days
- Regains birth weight by 7-10 days
- Gains 30 g/day during 1st month

Danger signs

- Lethargy
- Hypothermia
- Respiratory distress
 Excessive wt loss
- Cyanosis
- **4** Convulsions
- Abd distension

- Bleeding
- Yellow palms/ sole
- Vomiting
- Diarrhoea

Follow up visit: Objectives

- Assess growth & development
- Early diagnosis and management of illness
- Health education
 - Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months
 - Complementary feeds after 6 months
 - Spacing of family

Immunization

Age	Vaccine	Optional
0-7 days	BCG, OPV, Hep B	
6 Weeks	OPV,DPT, Hep B	Hib
10 Weeks	OPV,DPT, Hep B*	Hib
14 Weeks	OPV, DPT, Hep B	Hib
9 months	Measles	
15 months	MMR	
18 months	OPV, DPT	
School entry(4-5 yrs)	OPV, DT	
10 years	Tetanus toxoid (every 5 years)	

^{*} May omit this dose of hepatitis B vaccine if birth dose is given

Teaching Aids: NNF