

Care Of The Newborn

- Admission Care Of The Newborn
 - Supporting Thermoregulation
 - Temp 96.8 to 97.7.
 - Hypoglycemia – infants uses glucose to generate heat.
 - Resp Distress – higher metabolic rate.
 - Observe for heat loss.
 - Avoid cold surfaces.
 - Stay away from drafts.

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- Bowel and Urinary Function
 - May not void for 24 hrs.
 - May void as they are being delivered.
 - Watch first void – urinary tract opened.
 - 75% pass meconium in first 24 hrs.
 - Need to pass prior to D/C to see if patent.

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- Identifying the Infant
 - Wristbands on infant and Mom match.
 - Picture of infant and family.
 - Clamp on ankle.

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- Skin
 - Milia – white pimples which will disappear on arms. No treatment.
 - Vernix – cheeselike substances for protection.
 - Languo – fine hair.

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- Genitalia
 - May see some vaginal bleeding due to cessations of female sex hormones being transferred in utero from mother to baby.

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- Vital Signs
 - Resp Rate
 - Assess while baby is quiet.
 - Taken for 1 full min.
 - Shallow and irreg.
 - If starts to cry, place pacifier to suck on.

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- Heart Rate
 - Apical
 - Use small ped head to avoid other sounds.
 - Listen for 1 min.
 - Rate 110 to 160.

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- Temp
 - First temp is rectally to check for obstruction.
 - No more than 0.5 inch into buttocks.
 - Axillary taken afterwards.

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- BP
 - Systolic – 65 to 95.
 - Diastolic – 30 to 60

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- Weighing and Measuring
 - Weight
 - When delivered.
 - Converted to grams for gestational age.
 - Will lose wt 2 -3 days after birth – nothing will be done.
 - Measurements
 - Length
 - Taken from head of infant to feet.

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- Head Circumference
 - Fullest part just above eyebrows.
- Chest Circumference
 - Measured at nipple line.

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- Umbilical Care
 - Plastic clamp placed as close to skin as possible and rest of cord is cut off.
 - Assessing for
 - 2 arteries
 - 1 vein
 - AVA – artery, vein, artery.
 - Arteries = come slightly to surface.
 - Veins – flat and cylinder shaped and do not come to surface.

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- Umbilical Care
 - Triple dye – prevent infection and dry cord.
 - Diaper – fanfold under cord to prevent rubbing cord.
 - Cord will eventually fall off.
 - No tub baths until cord falls off.
 - Takes about 10 to 14 days.
 - Observe – redness or bleeding.
 - No foul smelling.
 - If bleeding in first 24 hrs – clamp is too loose.

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- Hypoglycemia
 - Glucose 40mg in a termed indicates hypoglycemia.
 - Done immed in nursery.
 - If low, will do venous sample.
 - Will be fed formula or breast milk.

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- Hypoglycemia

- Risks

- Preterm or post term
 - Diabetic Moms
 - Large gestational age
 - Small gestational age

- Signs

- Jittery, poor muscle tone, sweating, resp difficulty,
 - Poor sucking, high pitch cry, lethargy, and seizures.

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- Screening Tests
 - PKU – phenylketonuria
 - Mandatory
 - If disorder found, placed on formula in first 12 months to reduce disability.
 - Done on day of discharge.
 - Checking for mental retardation.

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- Skin Care
 - Wash blood and amniotic fluid.
 - Try not to remove all vernix – acts as a protective agent.
 - Always wear gloves.

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- Security
 - Employees
 - ID bands and security clamp on foot.
 - Mom should know nurse caring for her baby.
 - Never leave the baby alone when in room with her.
 - Babies should not be placed by door.

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- Bonding
 - Strong emotional tie between infant and Mom after birth. Begins during pregnancy.
- Attachment
 - Affectionate tie that occurs over time.
 - Each parent should hold and touch infant.
 - Any difficulty with bonding, is reported.
- Nursing Care
 - Observe eye contact, affection, and interest.
 - Learn immed sounds of infant and their needs.

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- Daily Care
 - Routine Assessment – involve parents in care.
 - Elimination – checking on number on vds and BM's
 - Feedings –breast – how long on each side.
Latching on.
 - Bottle – how many oz. discard unused formula.
 - Skin Assessment - jaundice
 - Clothing – diaper, receiving blanket, undershirt, and cap.