Liver: Palpable 2 to 3 cm below right costal margin Spleen: Tip palpable at end of first week of age Kidneys: Palpable 1 to 2 cm above umbilicus Umbilical cord: Bluish white at birth with two arteries and one vein Femoral pulses: Equal bilaterally	Diastasis recti: Midline gap between recti muscles Wharton jelly: Unusually thick umbilical cord	distention Localized bulging Distended veins Absent bowel sounds Enlarged liver and spleen Ascites Visible peristaltic waves Scaphoid or concave abdomen Moist umbilical cord Presence of only one artery in umbilical cord Urine, stool, or pus leaking from umbilical cord or cord insertion site Periumbilical erythema Palpable bladder distention after scanty voiding Absent femoral pulses Cord bleeding or hematoma Omphalocele or gastroschisis: Protrusion of abdominal contents through abdominal wall or cord
Labia and clitoris usually edematous Urethral meatus behind clitoris Vernix caseosa between labia Urination within 24 hours	Pseudomenstruation: Blood-tinged or mucoid discharge Hymenal tag	Enlarged clitoris with urethral meatus at tip Fused labia Absence of vaginal opening Meconium from vaginal opening No urination within 24 hours Mass in labia Ambiguous genitalia Bladder exstrophy
Male Genitalia Urethral opening at tip of glans penis Testes palpable in each scrotum Scrotum usually large, edematous, pendulous, and covered with rugae; usually deeply pigmented in dark-skinned ethnic groups	Urethral opening covered by prepuce Inability to retract foreskin  Epithelial pearls: Small, firm, white lesions at tip of prepuce Erection or priapism  Testes palpable in inguinal canal Scrotum small	Hypospadias: Urethral opening on ventral surface of penis Epispadias: Urethral opening on dorsal surface of penis Chordee: Ventral curvature of penis Testes not palpable