

d. The assessment of behavior and reflexes indicates no particular concerns; the newborn appears to be healthy.

3. No immediate intervention to reduce bilirubin is warranted at this time, although the treatment is a medical decision. Nursing care should focus on alleviating parents' concerns regarding condition of infant, who appears to be healthy, and addressing their concerns about the misinformation on the potential for brain damage (which is a nonexistent problem at this point). Encourage the mother to continue breastfeeding on demand and observe the infant's activity levels, intake, and urinary and stool output. Emphasize that jaundice and hyperbilirubinemia are transient conditions of the newborn. At this point, a follow-up appointment should be scheduled with the primary practitioner in 24 hours to monitor the bilirubin level, address the parents' concerns, and monitor the infant's weight.

4. Yes, the infant's laboratory data and physical assessment data support these conclusions. Additionally, knowledge about physiologic hyperbilirubinemia of the newborn supports these conclusions. Phototherapy does not seem warranted at this time based on the available data.

Chapter 10

Food Allergy Anaphylaxis

1. Evidence: There is sufficient evidence to indicate that Jason is having an anaphylactic reaction to an ingested food (peanuts in this case). Peanuts are the most common food allergen in children in the United States.

2. Assumptions: See [pp. 335-337](#).

a. Clinical manifestations of anaphylaxis include rash, cough, wheezing, abdominal pain, and anaphylaxis