

APGAR Scoring					
	0	1	2		
HR	Absent	<100	>100		
Color	blue, pale	pink body, blue extremities	all pink		
Respiratory Effort	none	Weak cry; hypoventilation	good cry		
Tone	limp	some flexion	active movement		
Reflex Irritability	no response	grimace	cry/cough/sneeze		

Special Circumstances Chart					
Condition	History/Physical	Recommendations			
Blockage of Airway					
Choanal Atresia	Pink when crying, cyanotic when quiet Inability to pass ng tube one or both sides	Oral airway, intubation			
Meconium/ Mucus Blockage	Meconium stained amniotic fluid Poor aeration	Deep suction, intubation PRN if persistent poor ventilation despite suctioning			
Pharyngeal Airway Malformation	Persistent retractions Poor aeration	Prone positioning Posterior nasopharyngeal tube			
Impaired Lung Function					
Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	Asymmetric lung sounds Persistent cyanosis/bradycardia Scaphoid abdomen	CXR Intubation. Avoid positive pressure ventilation/CPAP via the mask Place orogastric tube			
Diminished aeration Poor oxygenation and ventilation		Immediate intubation Needle thoracentesis/paracentesis Chest tube (posterior) Possible volume expansion Fluid analysis (cell count, protein, glucose, pH, triglycerides, Gram stain and culture)			

Special Circumstances Chart					
Condition	History/Physical	Recommendations			
Impaired Lung Function cont.					
Pneumonia/Sepsis	Poor aeration Persistent cyanosis/bradycardia	CXR Antibiotics Intubation as needed Volume resuscitation as needed Pressors as needed			
Pneumothorax	Asymmetric lung sounds Persistent cyanosis/bradycardia	CXR if stable Transillumination Needle thoracentesis Chest tube if recurrent (anterior)			
Impaired Cardiac Function					
Congenital Heart Disease	Persistent cyanosis "Comfortable" tachypnea +/- Murmur	CXR, EKG, 4 ext BP's, pre/post-ductal sats, hyperoxia test Consider volume and prostaglandins (0.01 to 0.1 mcg/kg/min gtt) Echocardiogram, cardiology consult			
Fetal/Maternal Hemorrhage	Pallor Poor response to resuscitation History of delivery	Volume resuscitation Transfusion (STAT O neg. blood)			

Access Use NICUTools.org to determine line length based on BW/length				
Umbilical Arterial Catheter (UAC)	Umbilical Venous Catheter (UVC)			
Indications Hypotension Frequent lab draws (i.e. extreme prematurity, PPHN, sepsis) Length High line (T6-T10) Length / 3 Umbilicus to shoulder + 2 cm + stump, or (BW(kg) X 3) + 9 cm Low line (L3-L5) - rare to use Catheter Size: 3.5F or 5.0F single lumen (2.5F available) Precautions: Monitor feet for discoloration Monitor for RBC in the urine or HTN NO dopamine, platelets or blood products Fluids for UAC: Must contain 0.5 Units Heparin/ml Must run at 1 ml/hr minimum (sometimes OK 0.8 ml/hr) NS, ½ NS, NaAcetate, ½ NaAcetate, ½ NS + ½ NaAcetate (NOT: free water with heparin only) Duration: 7 days (max of 10 days)	Indications: Hypotension requiring pressors TPN or fluids requiring high dextrose (>D12.5) or Calcium Length High Line (at/just above diaphragm on KUB) Length / 5 Umbilicus to diaphragm + cord stump, or [(BW(kg) X 3) + 9cm]/2 + (1-2 cm) Low Line Insert to a point of blood return, radiographically should be below the liver edge: 2-5 cm insertion) Low Line is NOT for prolonged use Catheter Size: 3.5F or 5.0F double lumen Precautions: If the line is dislodged, check a babygram to confirm central placement. Fluids for UVC: At least one carrier fluid must contain 0.5 Units Heparin/ml TPN, Dextrose, etc.			
Miscellaneous: Remove when start feeding. May give trophic feeds (max 10ml/kg/d) with UAC in place	Duration: 7 days (max of 10 to 14 days) Miscellaneous: May feed with UVC in place			