

NEWBORN BABY ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Introduction	
1. Wash your hands and don PPE if appropriate	
2. Introduce yourself to the patient including your name and role	
3. Confirm the patient's name and date of birth	
4. Briefly explain what the examination will involve using patient-friendly language	
5. Gain consent to proceed with the examination	
6. Adequately expose the child for the assessment	
7. Encourage the parent(s) to ask questions during the check and to participate where appropriate	
History	
8. Take a brief history of the pregnancy and the delivery (e.g. mechanism of delivery, complications)	
Weight	
9. Measure the infant's weight and plot on a weight chart	
General inspection	
10. Inspect the infant for clinical signs suggestive of pathology (e.g. pallor, cyanosis, jaundice)	
Tone	
11. Assess tone by gently moving the newborn's limbs passively and observing the newborn when they're picked up	
Head	
12. Measure the infant's head circumference and record it in the baby's notes	
13. Inspect the shape of the head and note any abnormalities	
14. Palpate the anterior fontanelle: note if it feels flat (normal), sunken or bulging	
Skin	
15. Inspect the skin for colour abnormalities (e.g. pallor, jaundice), bruising/lacerations and birthmarks	
Face	
16. Inspect the face for dysmorphic features, asymmetry, trauma and nasal abnormalities	
Eyes	
17. Inspect the eyes for abnormalities (position, shape, erythema, discharge)	
18. Assess the fundal reflex in each eye	
Ears	
19. Inspect the pinna: note any asymmetry, skin tags, pits or the presence of accessory auricles	
Mouth and palate	
20. Look for clefts of the hard or soft palate and inspect the tongue for ankyloglossia	
Neck and clavicles	
21. Inspect the neck for abnormalities (shortened length, lumps, clavicular fracture)	
Upper limbs	
22. Inspect the upper limbs for abnormalities (e.g. asymmetry, missing fingers, single palmar crease)	
23. Palpate and compare the brachial pulse in each upper limb	

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Chest	
24. Inspect the chest for abnormalities and assess the infant's respiratory rate and work of breathing	
25. Auscultate the lungs	
26. Auscultate the heart	
27. Assess pulse oximetry	
Abdomen	
28. Inspect the abdomen for abnormalities (e.g. hernias, cord stump infection)	
29. Palpate the abdomen to assess for organomegaly	
Genitalia	
30. Inspect the genitalia and note any abnormalities (position of the urethral meatus, testicular swelling, absent testicle, fused labia)	
Lower limbs	
31. Inspect the lower limbs for abnormalities (e.g. asymmetry, oedema, ankle deformities, missing digits)	
32. Assess tone in both lower limbs	
33. Assess movement in both lower limbs	
34. Assess the range of knee joint movement	
35. Palpate and compare femoral pulses	
36. Perform Barlow's test	
37. Perform Ortolani's test	
Back and spine	
38. Inspect the back and spine for abnormalities (e.g. scoliosis, hair tufts, naevi, sacral pits)	
Anus	
39. Inspect the anus for patency	
Reflexes	
40. Assess a selection of newborn reflexes (e.g. palmar grasp, rooting, Moro reflexes)	
To complete the examination...	
41. Explain to the parent(s) that the examination is now finished and offer to dress the baby	
42. Share the results of the assessment with the parents, explaining the reason for any referrals you feel are required	
43. Check if the parents have any further questions	
44. Thank the parents for their time	
45. Dispose of PPE appropriately and wash your hands	
46. Summarise your findings	
47. Document your findings and suggest further investigations/referrals	