



# NEONATAL VITAL SIGNS

1. Respirations: 30- 60 Count for 60 sec (irregular)
2. Pulse: 110 - 160 (Count apical, 60 sec.)
3. Temperature: 97.7-98.6 axillary

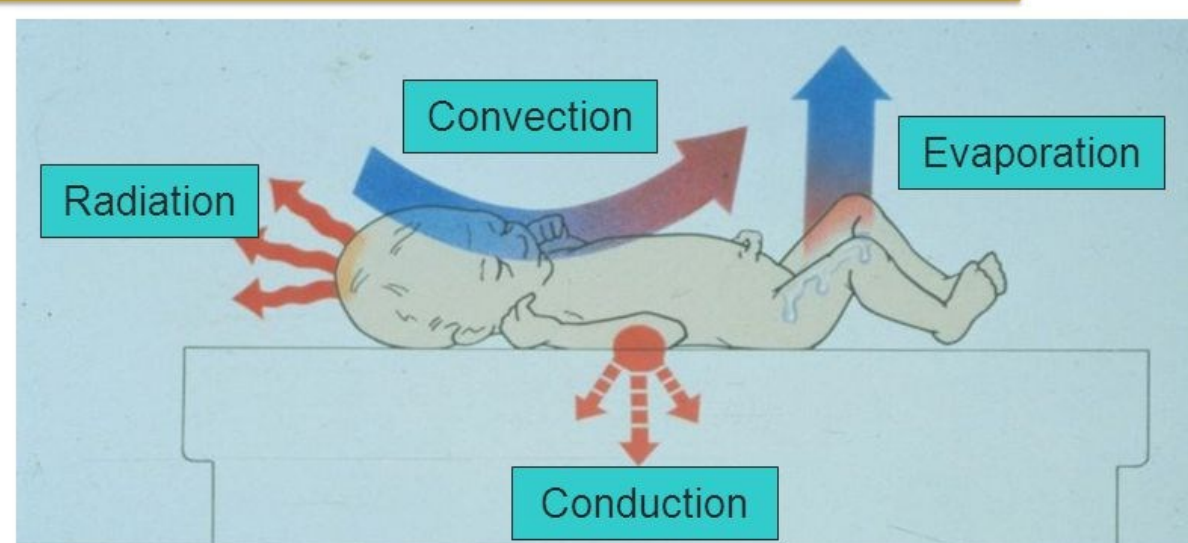


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## CARE OF THE NEWBORN (PAGE 226-233)

Thermoregulation  
Hypoglycemia  
Respiratory Distress

### Mechanisms of heat loss



**Four ways a newborn may lose heat to the environment**

Teaching Aids: ENC

NT- 5

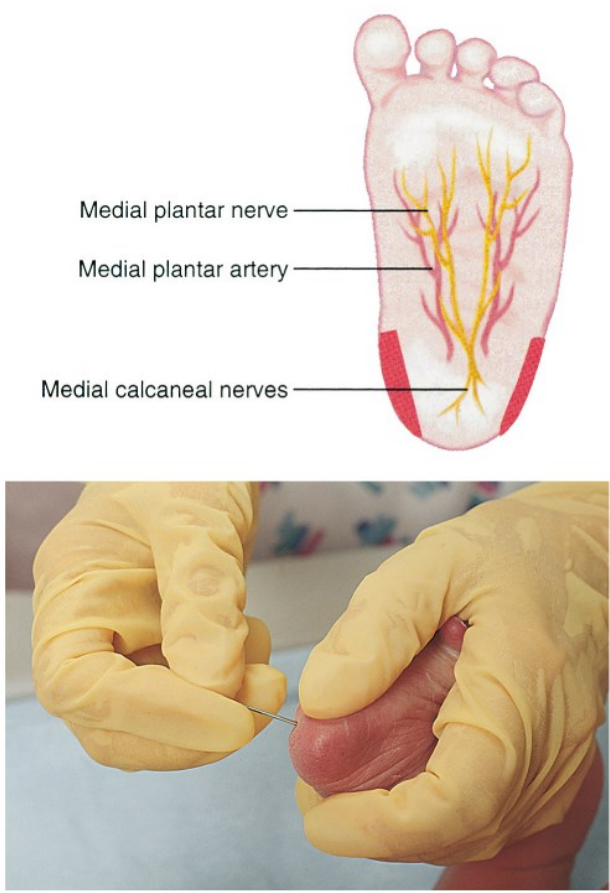
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CARE OF THE NEWBORN  
(PAGE 226-233)

Bowel & Urinary Function  
Security  
Vital Signs  
Measurements (p.285)  
Umbilical Cord Care



Oral Answers





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Children's

**HYPERINSULINISM**

Charity





**Signs and Symptoms of Hypoglycaemia in Babies**

**\*\* Lethargy**

**\*\* Poor Feeding**

**\*\* Fast Heart rate**

**\*\* Jitteriness**

**\*\* Irregular Body Temperature**

**\*\* Apnoea**

**\*\* Weak / High Pitched Cry**

**\*\* Restlessness /Irritability**

**\*\* Floppiness / Poor Body Tone**

**\*\* Seizures / Eye Rolling**

**\*\* Pale / Bluish colour to skin**

**\*\* Hypoglycaemia with clinical signs is a medical emergency.**

**\*\* Early detection / treatment of Hyperinsulinism prevents long term neurological damage.**

**#ThinkHyperinsulinism**

**@CHCharityUK**

**www.hyperinsulinism.co.uk**

Signs  
Screening



- Bonding and Attachment
- Providing and Teaching Routine Care

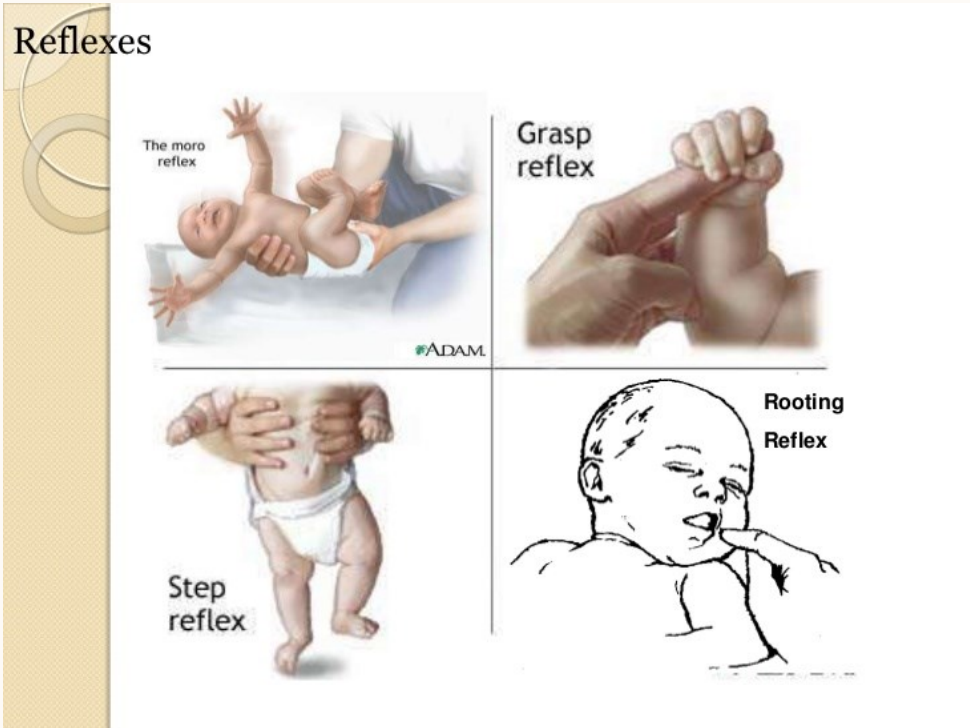
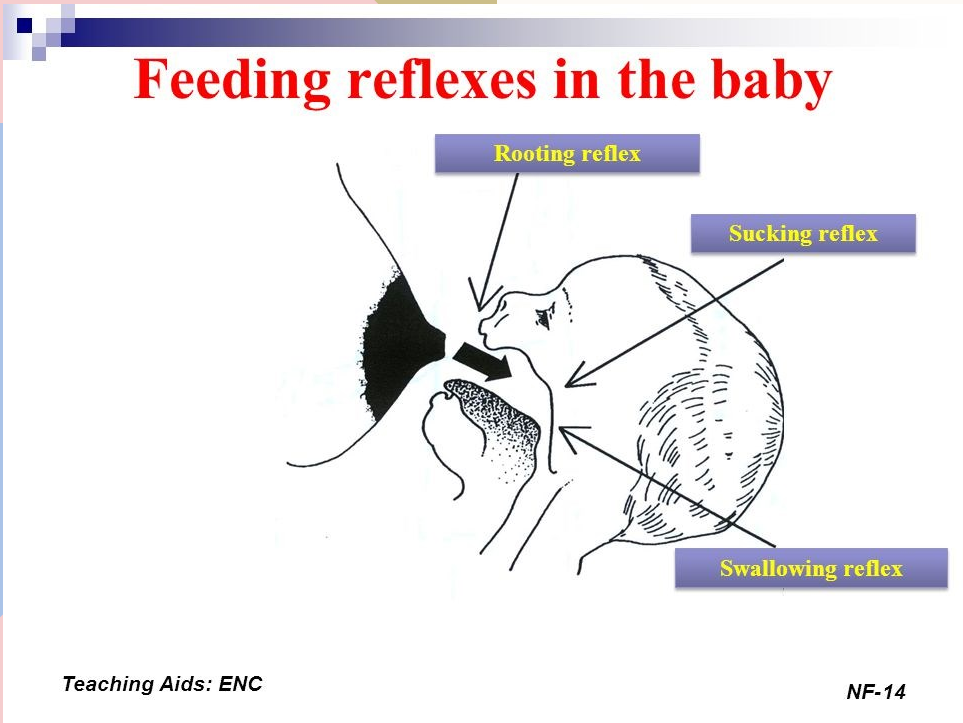


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# CHAPTER 12: THE TERM NEWBORN

Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics

- Nervous System: Reflexes (2:13)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_JVINnp7NZ0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_JVINnp7NZ0)

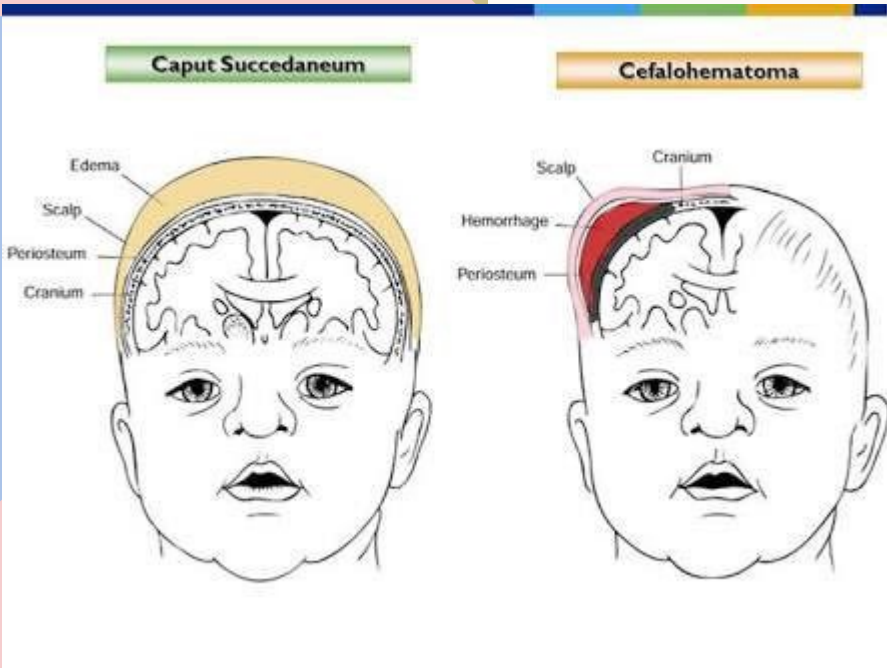


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# CHAPTER 12: THE TERM NEWBORN

## Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics

- Head
  - Caput succedaneum
  - Cephalohematoma
  - Fontanelles



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### CEPHALHEMATOMA / CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM

**Cephalhematoma:** Collection of blood between surface of a cranial bone and the periosteum membrane. Does not cross suture lines.

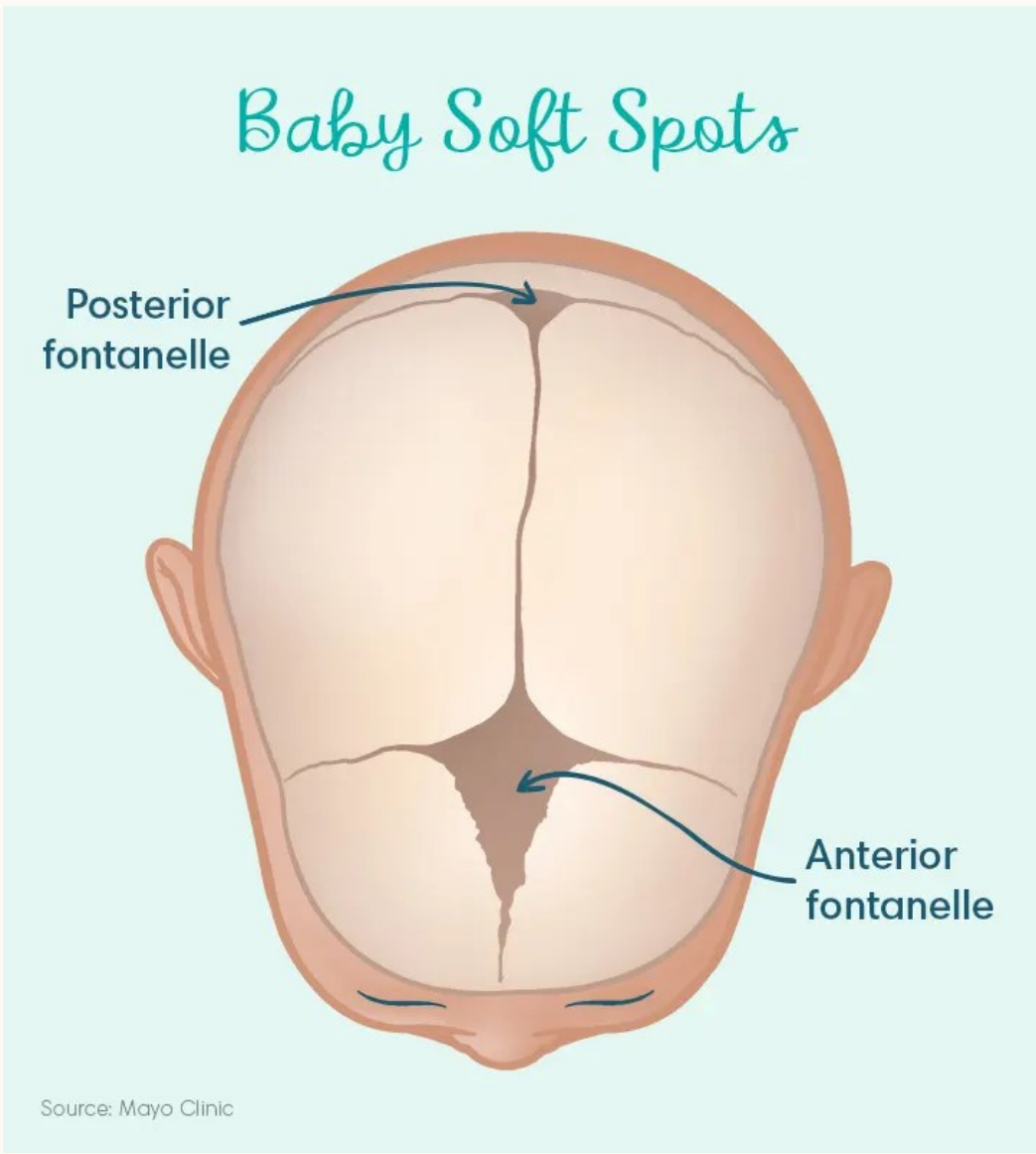
**Caput Succedaneum:** Collection of fluid due to pressure of presenting part against cervix. This crosses suture lines.

From: Delores Graceffa, RN, MS

## CARE OF THE NEWBORN

### Fontanelles

- Bulging fontanelle
  - Crying, coughing or vomiting
  - Increased intracranial pressure: Hydrocephalus, Meningitis/encephalitis, Hypoxic-ischemic injury, Intracranial hemorrhage, Dermoid tumors of the scalp
- Sunken fontanelle
  - Decreased intracranial pressure (dehydration)
- Large fontanelle or delayed closure
  - Congenital hypothyroidism, Trisomy 21, Rickets, Achondroplasia, Increased Intracranial Pressure



Source: Mayo Clinic



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# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

The Apgar Score				
Indicator	0 Points	1 Points	2 Points	Total Points
<b>A</b> Appearance (skin color)	Blue (cyanotic) Pale (white) all over	Pink body blue extremities (Acrocyanosis)	Pink body	—
<b>P</b> Pulse	Absent No pulse	< 100 bpm	> 100 bpm	—
<b>G</b> Grimace Reflex Irritability	Floppy No response	Minimal Response when Stimulation	Prompt Response Sneezing, Crying or Pulling Away when stimulated	—
<b>A</b> Activity (Muscle tone)	No Movement Flaccid	Flexed arms and legs	Active motion	—
<b>R</b> Respiration	Absent No breathing	Weak or Slow Irregular	Vigorous Strong Cry	—
Pinkorbluecare.com				0 - 3 4 - 6 7 - 10
				Severely depressed Moderately depressed Excellent condition

## Suctioning the Newborn

- ❑ Suction mouth then nose always in that sequence
- ❑ Infant’s are obligate nasal breathers
- ❑ Want to clear the airway before stimulating them to take a breath
- ❑ Always depress bulb syringe and THEN place into infant’s mouth, then nose



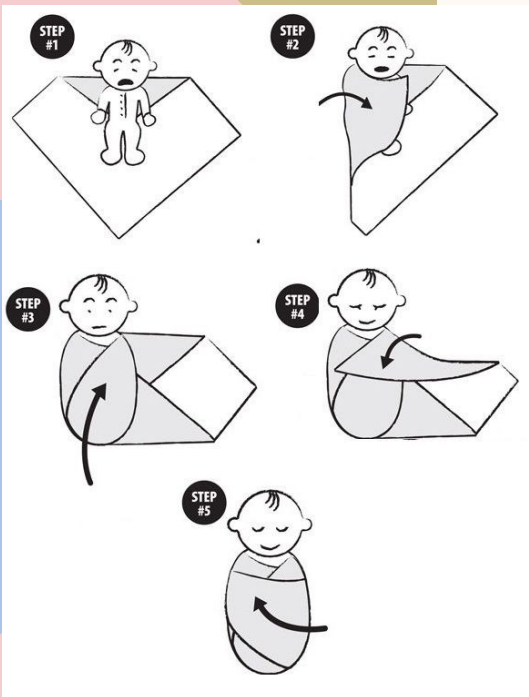
- Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics
- Respiratory System: Bulb Syringe, Apgar



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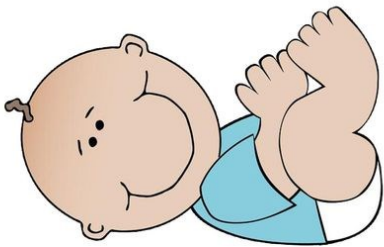
# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

- Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics
- Circulatory System: Warmth, Swaddling, Vital Signs



## Physical Assessment

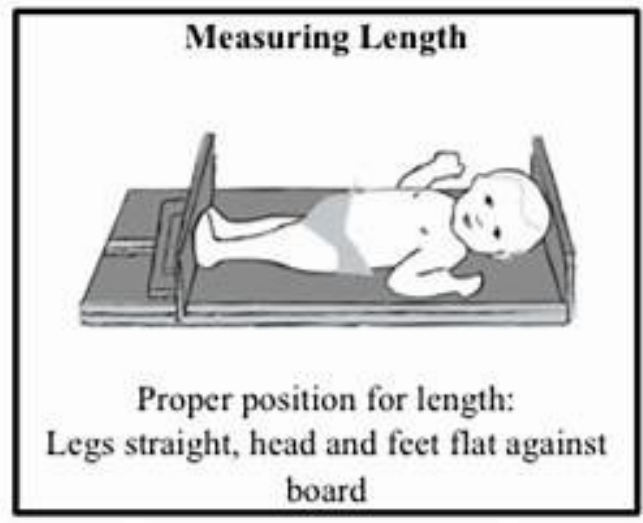
- Infant Vital Signs
  - Infant heart rate and respiratory rates may be irregular
  - Count respiratory rate for 1 minute
  - Heart rate taken by apical pulse for 1 minute



# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

## Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics

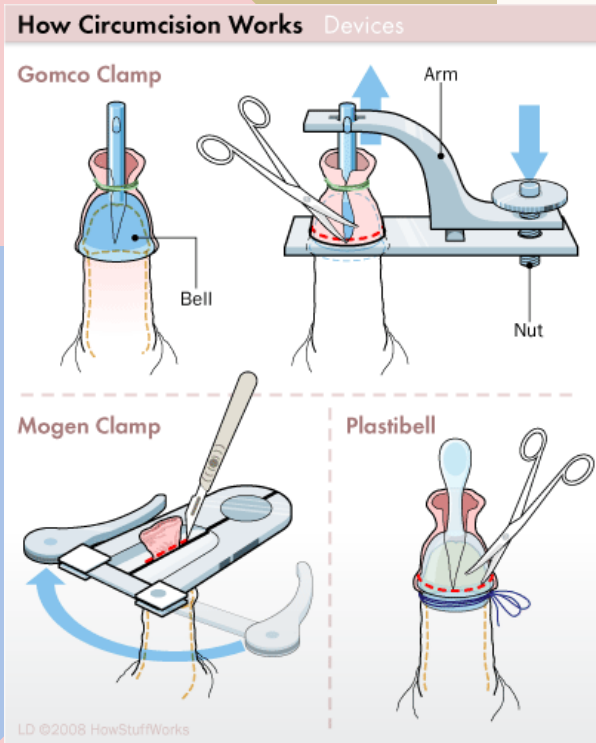
- MS System: Length & Weight



# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

## Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics

- GU: Circumcision (Teaching, Nursing Care)



### Care of the Circumcised Penis

- Keep area clean; change diaper
- Wash area with warm water; avoid alcohol containing wipes
- Do not remove yellow crust from the penis
- Apply diaper loosely to prevent pressure
- Report redness and bleeding or drainage
- Observe for at least six wet diapers per day



# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

## Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics

- Integumentary (Skin): Lanugo, Vernix caseosa, Mongolian spots, acrocyanosis, physiologic jaundice



## Central Cyanosis vs Acrocyanosis



## Physiological Jaundice

- Appears after 24 hours
- Total bilirubin rises by less than 5 mg/dl per day
- Maximum intensity by 4th-5th day in term & 7th day in preterm
- Serum level less than 15 mg / dl
- Clinically not detectable after 14 days

## Pathological jaundice

- Appears age Appears within 24 hours of age
- Increase of bilirubin > 5 mg / dl / day
- Serum bilirubin > 15 mg / dl
- Jaundice days jaundice persisting after 14 days
- Stool clay / white colored and urine staining yellow staining clothes
- Direct bilirubin > 2 mg / dl

# BATHING

- Vital signs must be stable
- Wear gloves
- Start with eyes, then face – water only, no soap on face
- Bathe cleanest to least clean
- Wash, rinse, and dry each body part separately keeping the rest of the body covered for warmth
- Wash head last





# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

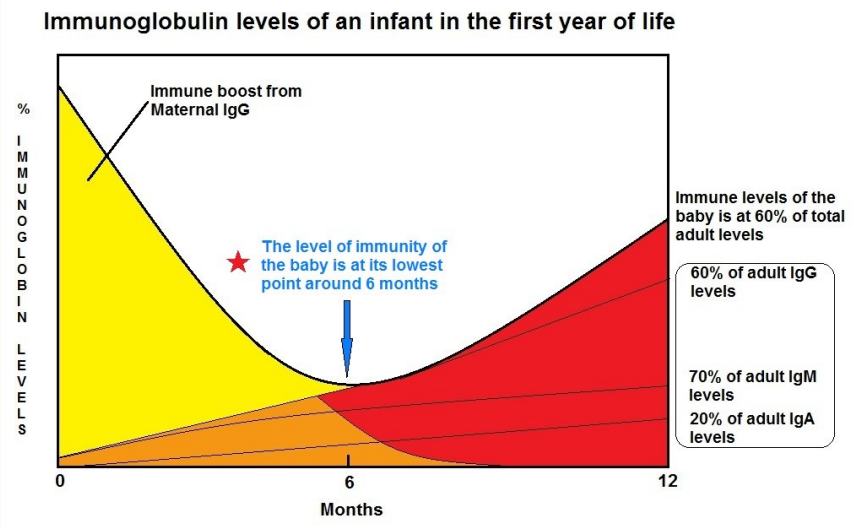
## Care of Newborn: Physical Characteristics

- GI System: Stools



# CARE OF THE NEWBORN

## Prevent Infection





# Discharge Planning & Teaching

Safety & Security  
What to Report  
Basic Care  
Immunizations

