COMMON PROBLEMS IN NEONATAL CARE

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HIGH - RISK NEWBORNS

- 1. Risk factors
- 2. Classification
 - A. Prematurity
 - B. SGA / IUGR
 - C. LGA
 - D. Post term

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NEWBORN MATURITY RATING and CLASSIFICATION

ESTIMATION OF GESTATIONAL AGE BY MATURITY RATING

Symbols: X - 1st Exam 0 - 2nd Exam

Side 1

	0	1.	2	3	4	5
Posture	∞	≪	≪ <	岭	€ 1	
Square Window (Wrist)	90	60°	A5°	jh 30°	l °	
Arm Rocoll	180		100°-180°	90° 100°	₹90	
Poplitool Angle	023	8	8	8	مل	od
	180	160	130	110	90	<90
Scart Sign	8	8'	8	8	000	
Hool to Ear	020	1	03	4	4	

PHYSICAL MATURITY

	0	1	2	3	4	5
SKIN	griddingus reditions parent	smooth pink, visible veris	superficial peeting A/or rash, lew veins	cracking pale sies, sare vens	parctiment deep cracking, no versels	teache cracks wrink)
LANUIGO	(Nan)t	abundant	thinning	baid areas	mostly:	
PLANTAR CHEASES		taint red marks	anterior transverse crease only	creases ani 2/3	creases cover entra sole	
BREAST	barely percept	fial arrosa no bud.	supplied areola, 1-2 over bud	raised arecta. G-4 mm bust	full - areola. 5-10 mm bud	
EAR	porta flat. stays folded	si-curved pinna.soft with slow recoil	well-curv pinns soft but ready recoil	formed & firm with initiarit recoil	thick cartilage, ear sof	
Mele	scrotum empty: no rugan		testes descend- ing few rugae	tostes sown. good rugae	testes pendukus deep nigae	
GENITALS Famala	prominent citoris & issis minosia		majora 4 minora escury prominent	majora large minora small	citions & minoral completely covered	

Gestation by Date	wks	
		am
Birth Date	Hour	pm
APGAR	1 min	5 mir

MATURITY RATING

Score	Wks
5	26
10	28
15	30
20	32
25	34
30	36
35	38
40	40
45	42
50	44

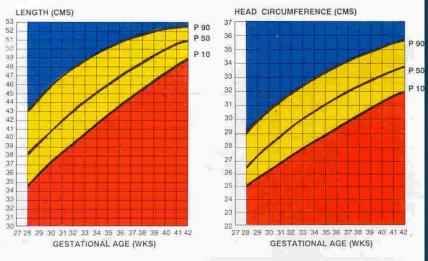
SCORING SECTION

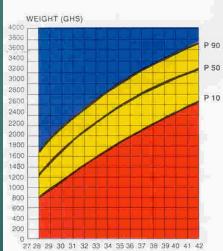
	1st Exam =X	2nd Exam=0
Estimating Gest Age by Maturity Rating	Weeks	Weeks
Time of Exam	Dateam Hourpm	Dateam
Age at Exam	Hours	Hours
Signature of Examiner	M.D.	M.D

NEONATAL UNIT SRINAGARIND HOSPITAL, KKU.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWBORNS-BASED ON MATURITY AND INTRAUTERINE GROWTH

Symbols; X-1st Exam 0-2nd Exam





GESTATIONAL AGE (WKS)



Adapted from Taksaphan S., Pengsaa K., et al : Intrauterine growth of Northeastern Thai Infant.





Case



HYPOGLYCEMIA

- ► Glucose level rapidly fall to low point in the first 1-2 hrs
- Depends on the infant's gestational age and risk factors
- Absence of overt symptoms at low glucose level does not rule out CNS injury
- ► No single value which brain injury definitely occurs

HYPOGLYCEMIA

Etiology

1. Increased utilization of glucose: hyperinsulinism

- **▶ IDM**
- Erythroblastosis
- ► Islet cell hyperplasia
- Beckwith weidemann syndrome
- ► Insulin -producing tumor

- Maternal tocolytic therapy
- Maternal chlorpropamide therapy
- Malpositioned UAC
- Abrupt cessation of high glucose infusion
- ► After exchange transfusion

Etiology (cont.)

- 2. Decreased production/stores
 - Prematurity
 - **► IUGR**
 - Inadequate caloric intake

Etiology (cont.)

- 3. Increased utilization and /or decreased production or other causes
- Perinatal stress
- Exchange transfusion
- Defects in carbohydrate amino acid metabolism

- Endocrine deficiency
- Polycythemia
- Maternal therapy with propranolol

HYPOGLYCEMIA

Diagnosis

Symptoms, nonspecific

- Lethargy, apathy, limpness
- Apnea
- Cyanosis
- Weak or high pitched cry
- Poor feeding, vomiting
- ► Tremors, jitteriness, irritability
- Seizure, coma

Diagnosis (cont.)

- Confirmatory laboratory glucose
- Serial blood glucose level should be routinely measured in infants who have risk factors
- Rare causes of hypoglycemia should be considered if persistent hypoglycemia or need large glucose infusions over 1 week

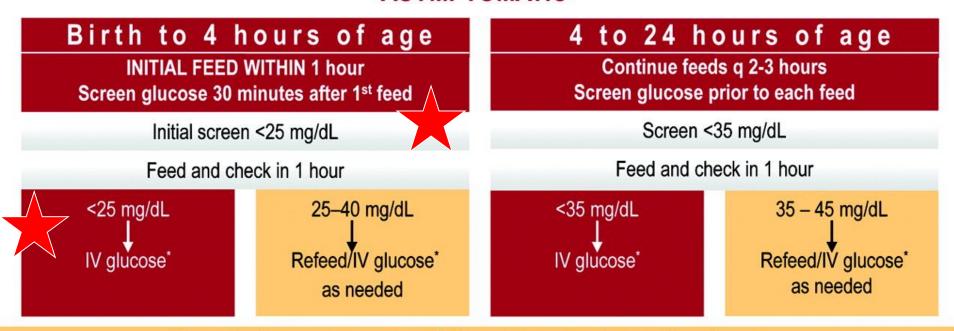
Screening and Management of Postnatal Glucose Homeostasis in Late Preterm and Term SGA, IDM/LGA Infants

[(LPT) Infants 34 – 366/7 weeks and SGA (screen 0-24 hrs); IDM and LGA ≥34 weeks (screen 0-12 hrs)]

Symptomatic and <40 mg/dL → IV glucose



ASYMPTOMATIC



Target glucose screen ≥45 mg/dL prior to routine feeds

Symptoms of hypoglycemia include: Irritability, tremors, jitteriness, exaggerated Moro reflex, high-pitched cry, seizures, lethargy, floppiness, cyanosis, apnea, poor feeding.

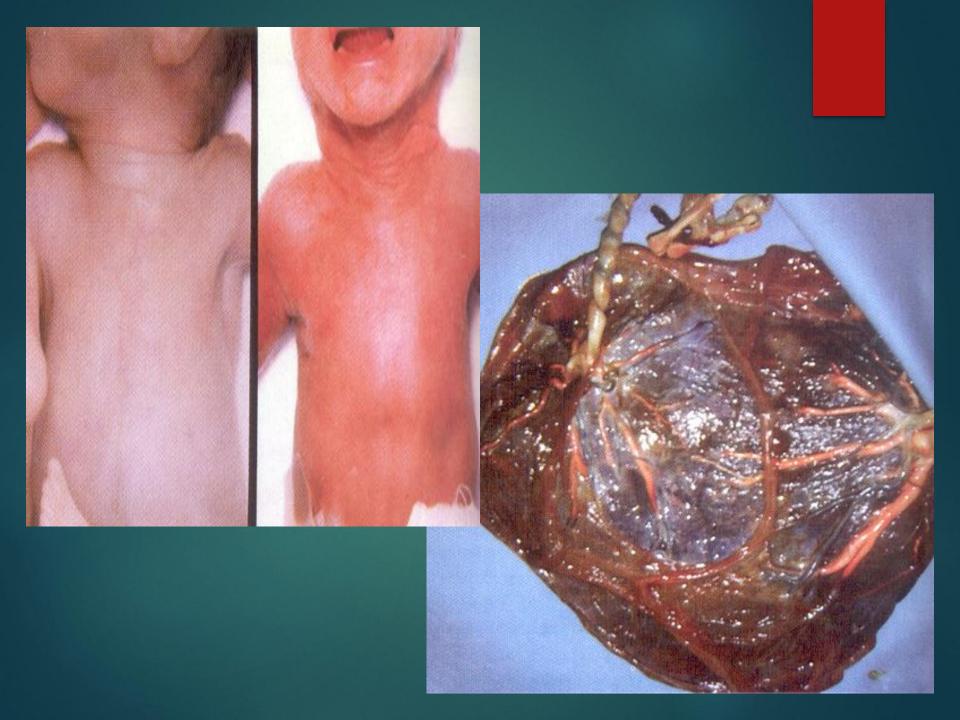
^{*} Glucose dose = 200 mg/kg (dextrose 10% at 2 mL/kg) and/or IV infusion at 5–8 mg/kg per min (80–100 mL/kg per d). Achieve plasma glucose level of 40-50 mg/dL.

Management

- 1. Well infants at risk
 - Feeding in first hr, if <25 mg/kg re-feeding >if <25:IV
- 2. Symptomatic infants who cannot tolerate oral feeding, failed oral feedings
 - Glucose 200 mg/kg IV over 1 min maintain with GIR 5-8 mg/kg/min
 - If GIR >12 mg /kg/min: persistent hypoglycemia
- Before administering hydrocortisone, obtain blood sample for insulin and cortisol levels

Case





POLYCYTHEMIA

DEFINITIONS

- Venous haematocrit >65%
- Capillary haematocrit 5-20% higher than venous haematocrit
- Increase viscosity
- Decrease blood flow
- Decrease oxygen transport

POLYCYTHEMIA

CAUSES

A. PLACENTAL RED CELL TRANSFUSION

Delayed cord clamping

Holding the baby below the mother

Twin - to - twin transfusion

CAUSES OF POLYCYTHEMIA (CONT.)

B. PLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY

SGA infants

Maternal hypertension, chronic hypoxia

Post-mature infants

Pregnancy at high altitude

Maternal smoking

CAUSES OF POLYCYTHEMIA (CONT.)

C. OTHER CONDITIONS

IDM

Some LGA infants

Infants with CAH, Trisomy 21, 13, 18

Dehydration of infant

POLYCYTHEMIA CLINICAL FINDINGS

- Most infants asymptomatic
- CNS
- Cardiorespiratory
- Renal
- Other: thrombocytopenia, jaundice, hypoglycemia, NEC, DIC



POLYCYTHEMIA

Management

A. Symptomatic infants

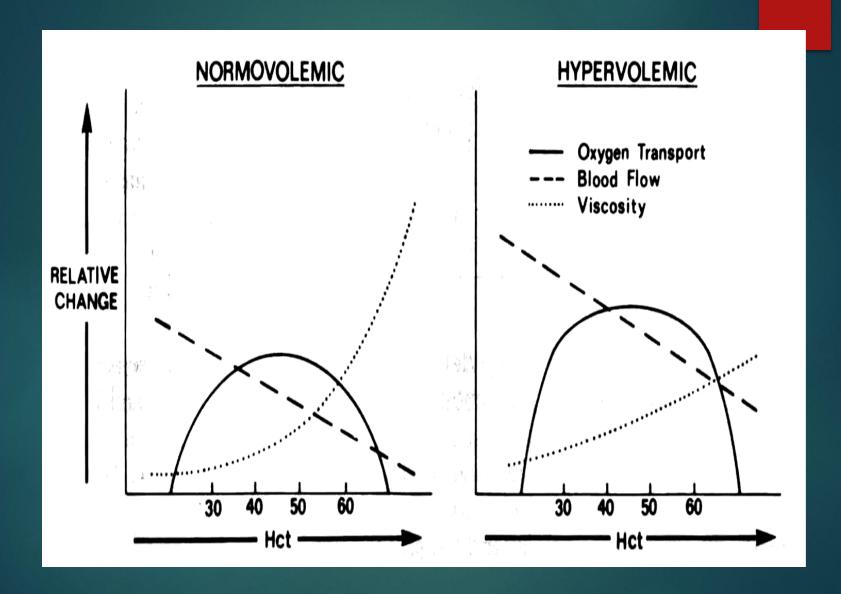
Venous Hct > 65%: partial exchange transfusion

B. Asymptomatic infants

Venous Hct > 65-70%: increase fluid intake

Repeat Hct 4-6 hr

Venous Hct > 75%: partial exchange transfusion



POLYCYTHEMIA

PARTIAL EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION

Volume of exchange= (Observed Hct - Desired Hct) X BW X 80

Observed Hct

Desired Hct 50 - 55%

Normal saline

PHYSIOLOGIC ANEMIA OF INFANCY

- Erythropoietin levels
- Short half life of red blood cell
- Hb levels reach nadir at 8-12 weeks, active erythropoiesis

ANEMIA OF PREMATURITY

- a. RBC mass decreased after birth
- b. Hb nadir earlier than in term infant

RBC survival decreased

Relatively more rapid rate of growth

Vitamin E deficiency

c. Nadir Hb in premature is lower than in term infants

ETIOLOGY OF ANEMIA IN THE NEONATE

A. blood loss: ↓or + Hct, ↑or + retic, + bilirubin

Obstetric causes of blood loss

Occult blood loss

Bleeding in the neonatal period

latrogenic causes

DIAGNOSIS

A. History: obstetric

B. Physical examination

Acute blood loss Chronic blood loss Chronic hemolysis

C. Laboratory: CBC, reticulocyte count



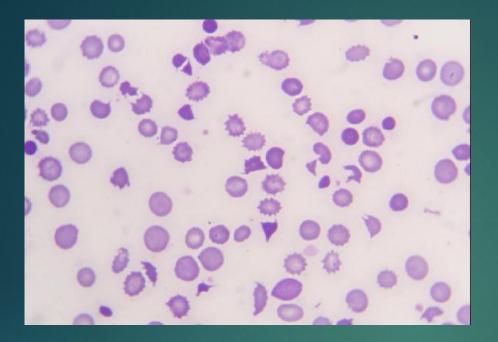
ETIOLOGY OF ANEMIA IN NEONATE (CONT.)

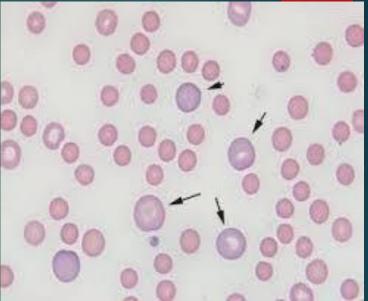
B. Hemolysis: ↓Hct, ↑ retic, ↑ bilirubin

Immune hemolysis

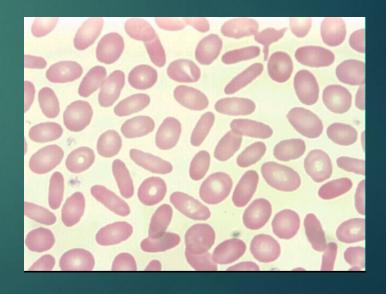
Hereditary RBC disorders

Acquired hemolysis





Peripheral Blood Smear



ETIOLOGY OF ANEMIA IN NEONATE (CONT.)

C. Diminished production: ↓Hct, ↓ retic, ± bilirubin

Diamond - Blackfan syndrome

Congenital leukemia

Infections

Drug - induced RBC suppression

Physiologic or anemia of prematurity

THERAPY

A. TRANSFUSION

B. PROPHYLAXIS: PREMATURE INFANTS

Iron supplement

Vitamin E until the baby is PCA 38-40 week's

Recombinant human erythropoietin

RESPIRATORY DISORDERS

- RDS
- Congenital pneumonia
- TTNB
- MAS
- Pneumothorax
- Apnea

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

Definition

RR > 60/min, cyanosis, retraction, expiratory grunts, flaring of alae nasi

Etiology

- Pulmonary disorders
- Extrapulmonary disorders

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS Pulmonary Disorders

common	less common	uncommon
RDS	pulmonary hemorrhage	congenital lung cysts, tumors
TTNB	diaphragmatic hernia	congenital lobar emphysema
MAS	pulmonary hypoplasia/ agenesis	tracheoesophageal fistula
congenital pneumonia pneumothorax/air		n pulmonary lymphangiectasia tracheal lesions
leak	tracheomalacia pleural effusion/ chylothorax	rib cage anomalies extrinsic masses

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS

Extrapulmonary Disorders

cardiovascular	metabolic	neurologic/muscular
hypovolemia anemia polycythemia PPHN cyanotic heart disease congestive heart failure	acidosis hypoglycemia hypothermia hyperthermia	cerebral edema cerebral hemorrhage drugs muscle disorders spinal cord diseases phrenic nerve damage

Case



Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)

Perinatal Risk Factors

A. Factors that affect lung development at birth

- Prematurity
- Maternal diabetes
- Genetic factors

Perinatal Risk Factors (cont.)

- B. Factors that may impair surfactant production, release, or function
 - Perinatal asphyxia
 - Antepartum hemorrhage
 - Second-born twins
 - C/S without labor

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)

Prenatal Prediction

A. Prenatal prediction of lung maturity by tests

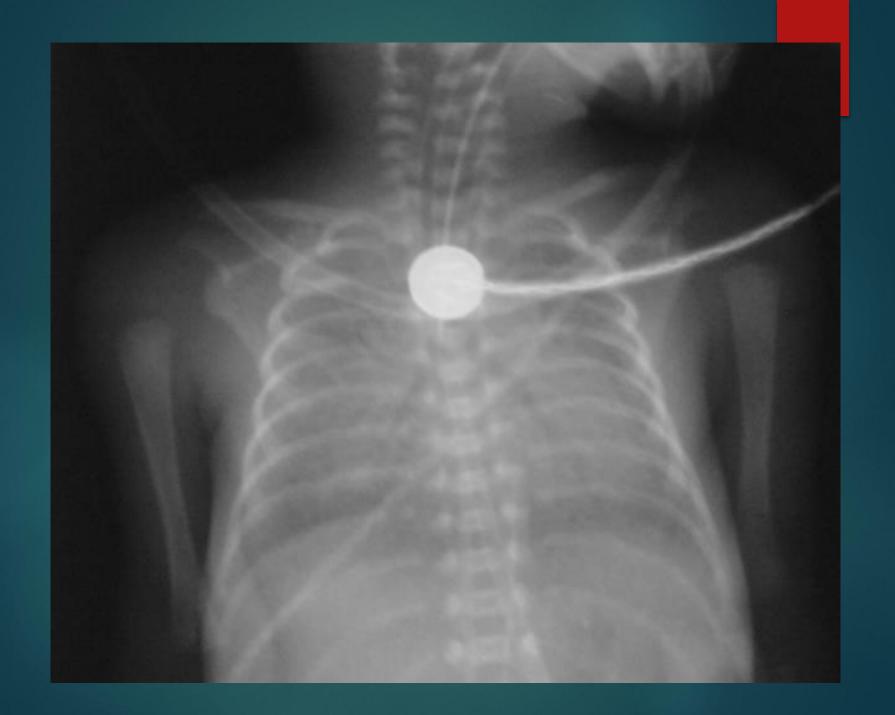
B. Maternal glucocorticoid treatment

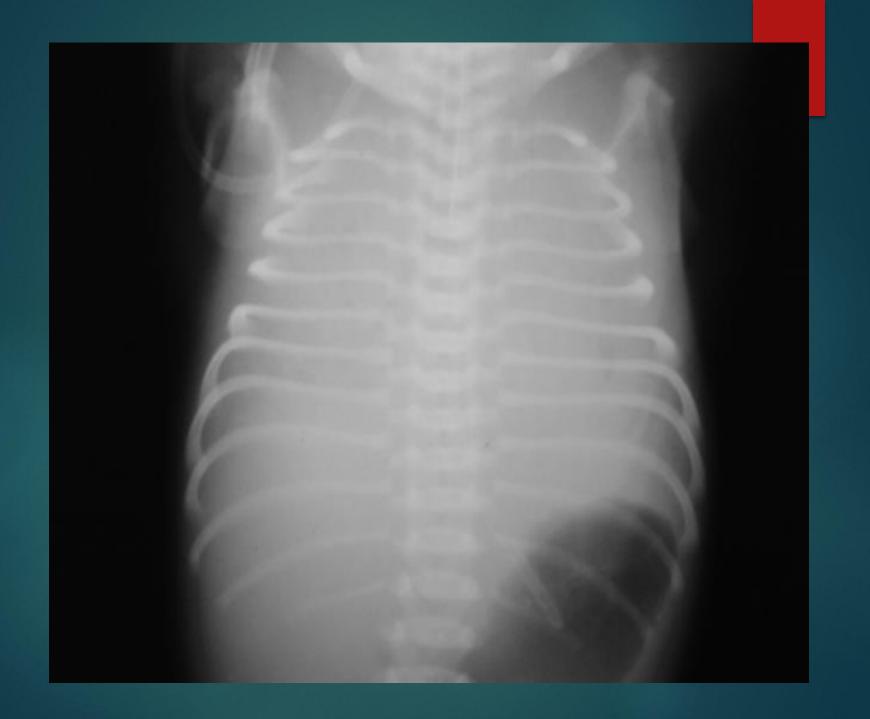
- GA < 34 weeks or lung immaturity
- Betamethasone or dexamethasone
- Lower incidence of RDS, PDA, IVH

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)

Postnatal Diagnosis

- Clinical signs shortly after birth
- Tachypnea, retractions, grunting, cyanosis
- CXR low volume lungs with diffuse reticulogranular pattern and air bronchograms





Respiratory Distress Syndrome Management

A. Oxygen

Maintain PaO₂ 50-80 mmHg

B. CPAP

- Prevent atelectasis
- Decrease lung edema
- Preserve functional properties of surfactant
- C. Mechanical ventilation
- D. Surfactant replacement therapy









Management (cont.)

E. Supportive therapy

- Temperature
- Fluid and nutrition monitoring of serum electrolytes and body weight
- Circulation
- Possible infection broad spectrum
 antibiotics for 48 hours > off if negative culture

Respiratory Distress Syndrome

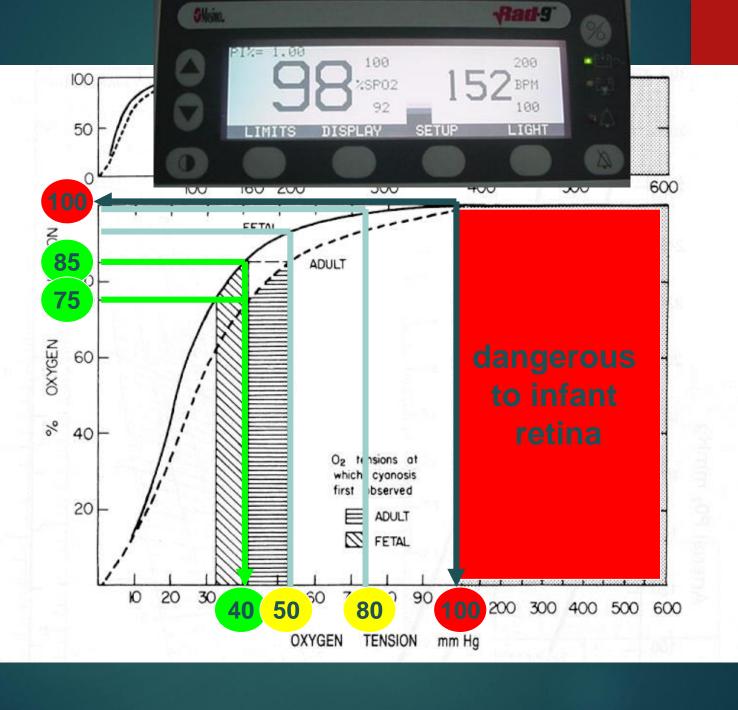
Complications

A. Acute complications

- Air leak
- Infection
- Intracranial hemorrhage
- PDA

B. Long-term complications

- CLD
- ROP
- Neurologic impairment



Case

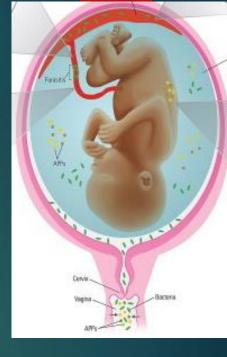


NEONATAL PNEUMONIA

- Intra-amniotic infection
- PROM



- Common pathogens
 - GBS, E.coli, Klebsiella



NEONATAL PNEUMONIA

Risk Factors

- Rupture of membranes > 18 hours
- Maternal intrapartum fever > 38°C
- Chorioamnionitis, triple I
- Preterm
- Maternal GBS carrier

NEONATAL PNEUMONIA

Management

- Empirical therapy: ampicillin and gentamicin
- Blood culture-negative pneumonia: 10 days

Case

ทารกเพศชาย อายุครรภ์ 37 สัปดาห์ น้ำหนักแรกเกิด 3,200 กรัม คลอดโดยวิธี C/S เนื่องจาก previous C/S, Apgar scores 8, 9 ที่ 1, 5 นาที ทารกหายใจเร็ว 1 ชั่วโมงหลังคลอด BT 36.7°C, HR 165/min, RR 80/min



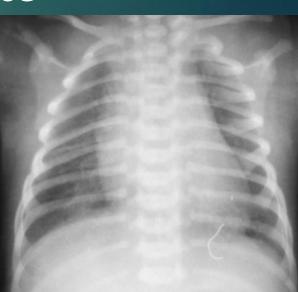
- Delayed clearance of lung fluid
- Common, mild, self-limited disorder
- Usually affecting near-term or term infants
- Characterized by tachypnea with mild retractions and mild cyanosis

Risk Factors

- ▶ Premature
- Precipitous birth
- Operative delivery without labor
- ► Male sex
- Excessive maternal sedation, maternal fluids

Radiographic Findings

- ▶ Mild to moderate cardiomegaly
- Prominent perihilar streaking
- Increased lung volume
- ► Fluid in minor fissure, pleural space
- ► Usually resolve within 48-72 hrs



Management

- A. Oxygenation
- **B.** Feeding

RR < 60/min - oral feeding

RR 60-80/min - orogastric tube feeding or IV

C. Diuretics

not effective

Case

ทารกเพศชาย อายุครรภ์ 41 สัปดาห์ น้ำหนักแรกเกิด 3,100 กรัม คลอดโดย C/S เนื่องจาก fetal distress with MSAF หลังคลอดทารก non vigorous ช่วยหายใจด้วยแรงดันบวก 30 วินาที Apgar scores 5, 7 ที่ 1 และ 5 นาที ทารกมีอาการหายใจลำบากหลังคลอดได้รับการใส่ท่อช่วยหายใจ



MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME

CAUSE

Acute or chronic hypoxia

Passage of meconium in utero

Rarely occur prior to 37 weeks' gestation

MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME

DIAGNOSIS

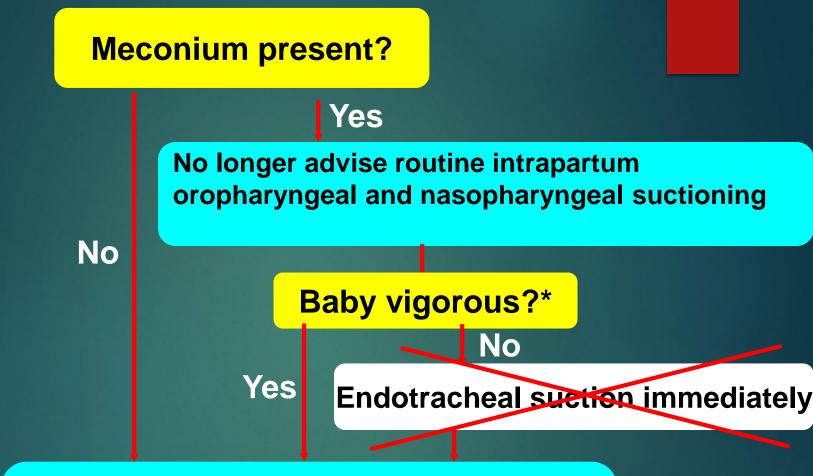
History of meconium stained amniotic fluid

Meconium in trachea by direct suction

Respiratory distress

Abnormal chest X-ray

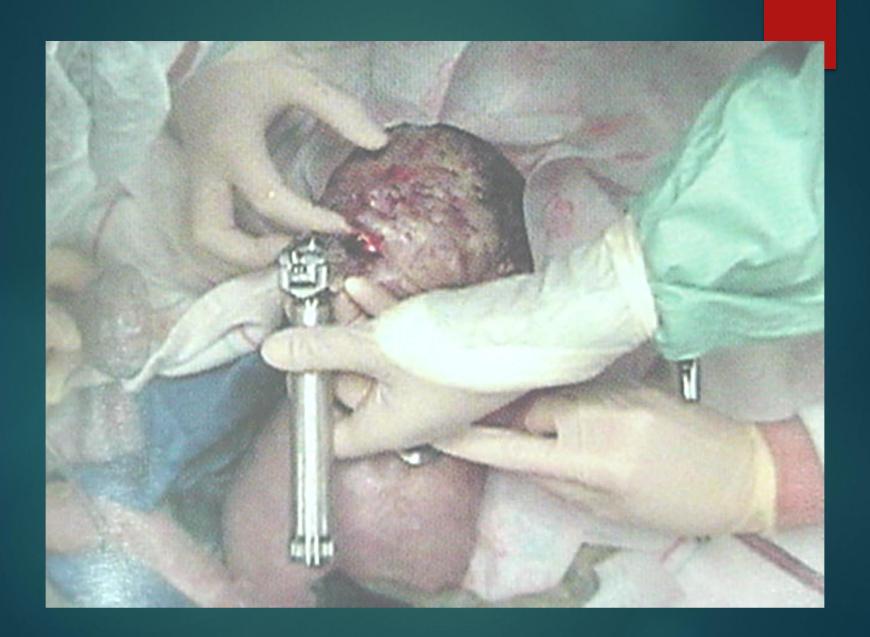


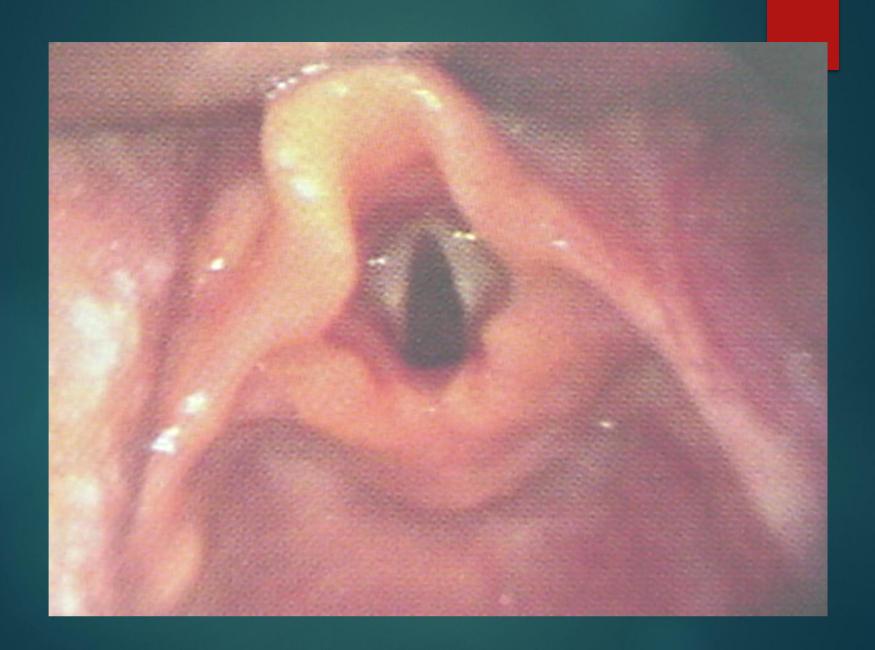


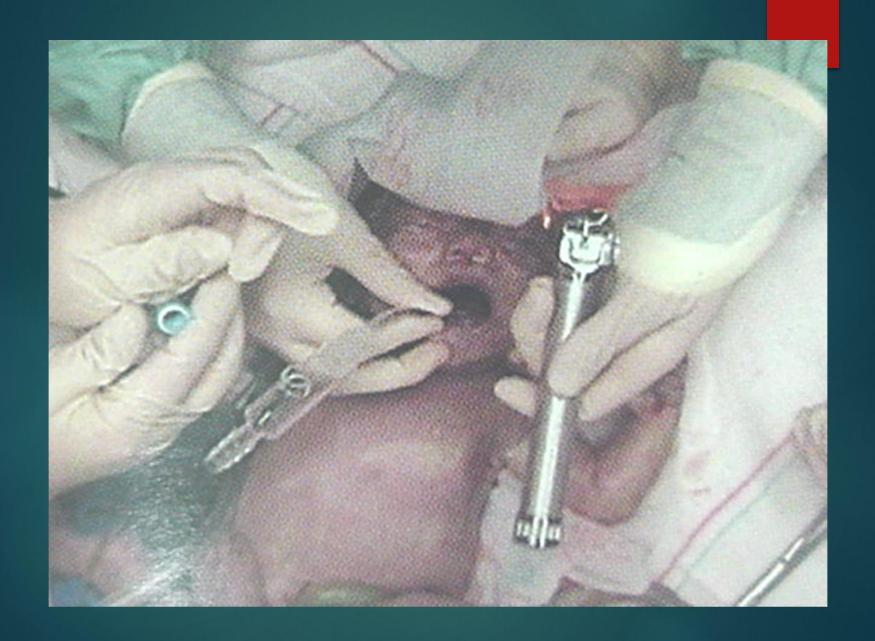
Continue with remainder of initial steps

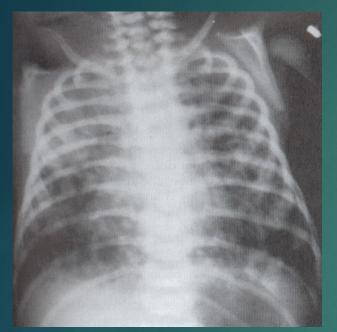
- Clear mouth and nose of secretion
- Dry, stimulate, and reposition
- Give O₂ (as necessary)

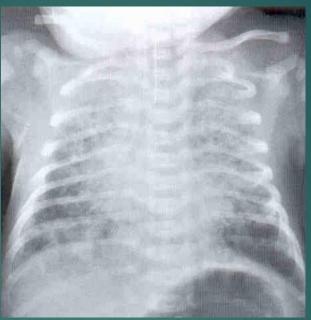
*strong respiratory effort, good muscle tone, and HR>100 bpm

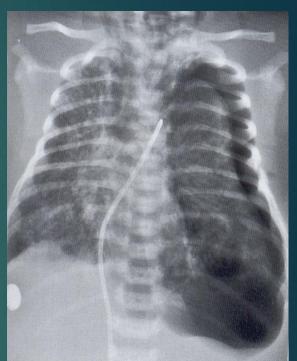












Management

- A. Broad-spectrum antibiotics
- B. Thermal environment
- C. Obstruction, chemical pneumonitis
- D. Oxygen therapy, CPAP
- E. Mechanical ventilation

MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME

COMPLICATIONS

Air leak

Pneumothorax

Pneumomediastinum

Pulmonary hypertension

PPHN

PNEUMOTHORAX

- Spontaneous pneumothorax
 0.07% of healthy neonates
- 1/10 symptomatic
- Associated urinary tract abnormalities, PPV

PNEUMOTHORAX

Diagnosis

A. physical examination

Respiratory distress

Cyanosis

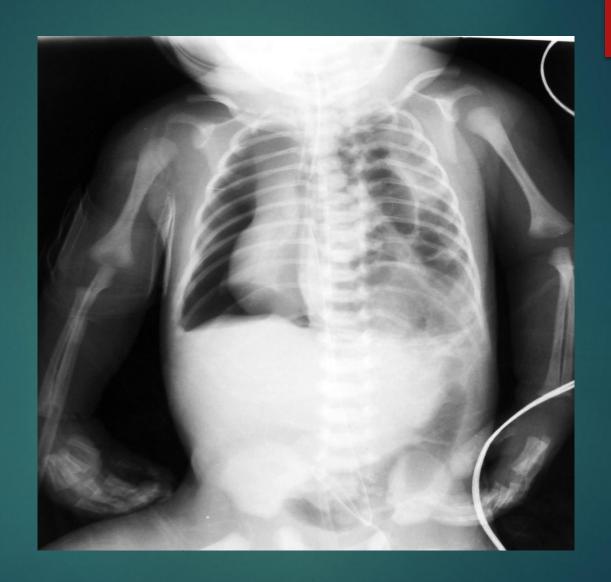
Asymmetrical expansion of chest

Episodes of apnea and bradycardia

Mediastinum shift

Diminished or distance breath sounds

Alterations in vital signs





Diagnosis (cont.)

- B. Arterial blood gases decrease PO₂ and increase PCO₂
- C. Chest X-rays
- D. Transillumination
- E. Ultrasound

PNEUMOTHORAX

TREATMENT

Conservative therapy

Needle aspiration

Chest tube drainage



- Cessation of respiration > 20 seconds
- Accompanied by bradycardia or cyanosis
- Increase incidence with decreasing GA
- Generally begin at 1 or 2 days of life
- Generally cease by term

PATHOGENESIS

Developmental immaturity

Chemoreceptor response

Reflexes

Respiratory muscles

ETIOLOGY

A. PRIMARY APNEA OF PREMATURITY

B. SECONDARY APNEA

- Infection
- Metabolic disturbance
- IVH
- Anemia, polycythemia
- RDS

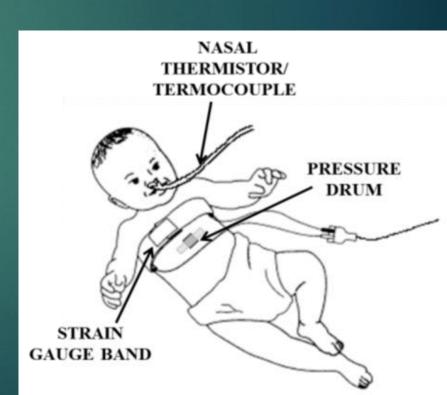
- Hypo or hyperthermia
- Drugs
- Airway obstruction
- Seizure disorder
- GER

Types of Apnea

Central apnea

Obstructive apnea

Mixed apnea



TREATMENT

Severity and frequency

Treat underlying cause

Aviod reflexes that may trigger apnea

Nasal CPAP

Drug therapy

methylxanthines, caffeine citrate

Mechanical ventilation

