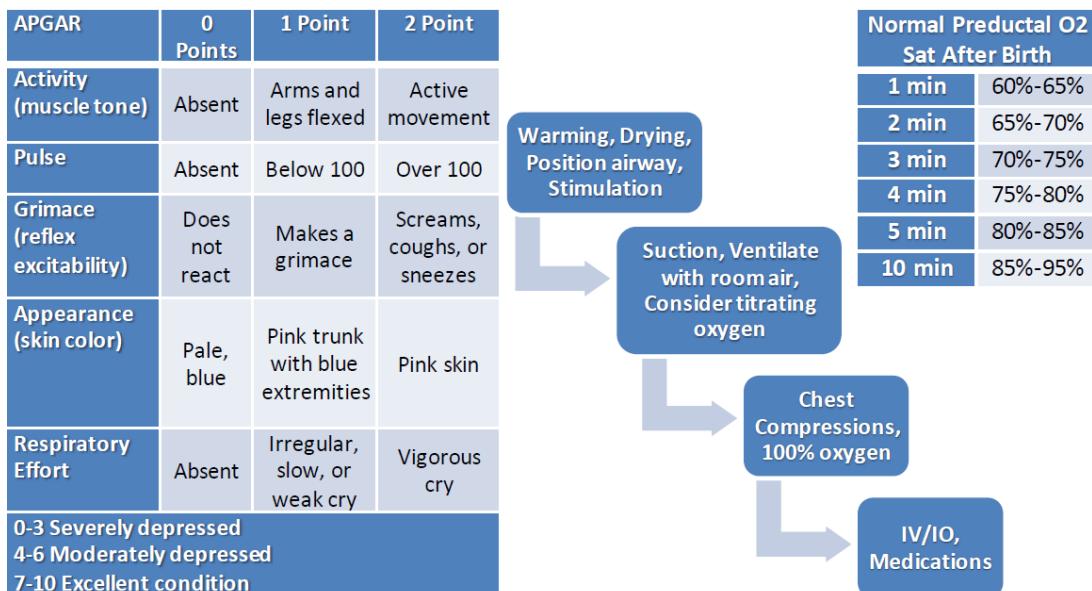


NEWBORN CARE	
STABLE	UNSTABLE
BLS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal Protocol #601</li> <li>Pulse Oximetry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O<sub>2</sub> administration per Airway Management Protocol #602</li> </ul> </li> <li>Assess vital signs then dry thoroughly and cover head and body to maintain body heat</li> <li>Position infant on back and suction as needed</li> <li>Stimulate infant by vigorously rubbing the back or flicking the soles of the feet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal Protocol #601</li> <li>Respiratory distress – assist with BVM using room air (RA)</li> <li>HR &lt; 100 BPM – assist with BVM RA 40-60/min</li> <li>HR &lt; 60 BPM – BVM 100% O<sub>2</sub>, provide chest compressions X 1 minute and reassess</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Newborn Viability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gestation ≤20 weeks without signs of life (pulseless, not breathing) are not considered viable. Resuscitation may be withheld by first responder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If gestational age is uncertain – initiate resuscitation and contact nearest Base hospital</li> <li>Provider judgement of scene may also warrant initiation of resuscitation efforts in gestation of ≤ 20 week newborn</li> <li>If resuscitation initiated - contact nearest Base Hospital</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ALS Standing Orders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None indicated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ALS resuscitation measures if indicated</li> <li>Monitor EKG, and pulse oximetry in right upper extremity (preductal O<sub>2</sub> Sat)</li> <li>Consider oxygen titrated to preductal O<sub>2</sub> Sat</li> <li>With APGAR &lt; 7 at 5 min check blood sugar level (treat if &lt;40 mg/dL)</li> </ul>
Base Hospital Orders Only	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As needed</li> </ul>
Notes	

- Asphyxiation/respiratory distress is most common cause of neonatal arrest
- Prompt warming, airway management and ventilations are the key to a successful resuscitation
- A 3:1 compression-to-ventilation ratio is used for neonatal resuscitation where compromise of gas exchange is nearly always the primary cause of cardiovascular collapse
- High-concentrations of oxygen may result in adverse outcomes, particularly in preterm infants
- Meconium-stained infants – Routine intubation for tracheal suction is not approved. Suction oropharynx with bulb syringe and provide BLS airway management
- Use proper sized equipment based on Broselow tape or equivalent
- Determine **APGAR at 1 minute, 5 minutes**, and after any intervention



- Refer to policy #125 for withholding resuscitation on pre-term fetal delivery  $\leq$  20 weeks gestation.
- If delivery of neonate with gestational age  $\leq$  20 weeks without resuscitation efforts, transport of post-partum patient is still encouraged. Use OB-kit swaddle/blanket for transport of neonate with mother.
- If resuscitation of gestational age  $\leq$  20 weeks is initiated, continue with newborn resuscitation per protocol #641 with early base hospital notification and rapid transport.