

NEWBORN CARE	
STABLE	UNSTABLE
BLS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Protocol #601 Pulse Oximetry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O₂ administration per Airway Management Protocol #602 Assess vital signs then dry thoroughly and cover head and body to maintain body heat Position infant on back and suction as needed Stimulate infant by vigorously rubbing the back or flicking the soles of the feet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Protocol #601 Respiratory distress – assist with BVM using room air (RA) HR < 100 BPM – assist with BVM RA 40-60/min HR < 60 BPM – BVM 100% O₂, provide chest compressions X 1 minute and reassess <p style="text-align: center;">Newborn Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> If gestational age is uncertain – initiate resuscitation and contact nearest Base hospital Provider judgement of scene may also warrant initiation of resuscitation efforts in gestation of ≤ 20 week newborn If resuscitation initiated - contact nearest Base Hospital
ALS Standing Orders	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None indicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS resuscitation measures if indicated Monitor EKG, and pulse oximetry in right upper extremity (preductal O₂ Sat) Consider oxygen titrated to preductal O₂ Sat With APGAR < 7 at 5 min check blood sugar level (treat if <40 mg/dL)
Base Hospital Orders Only	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed
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

APGAR	0 Points	1 Point	2 Point
Activity (muscle tone)	Absent	Arms and legs flexed	Active movement
Pulse	Absent	Below 100	Over 100
Grimace (reflex excitability)	Does not react	Makes a grimace	Screams, coughs, or sneezes
Appearance (skin color)	Pale, blue	Pink trunk with blue extremities	Pink skin
Respiratory Effort	Absent	Irregular, slow, or weak cry	Vigorous cry
0-3 Severely depressed 4-6 Moderately depressed 7-10 Excellent condition			

Normal Preductal O ₂ Sat After Birth	
1 min	60%-65%
2 min	65%-70%
3 min	70%-75%
4 min	75%-80%
5 min	80%-85%
10 min	85%-95%


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    A[Warming, Drying, Position airway, Stimulation] --> B[Suction, Ventilate with room air, Consider titrating oxygen]
    B --> C[Chest Compressions, 100% oxygen]
    C --> D[IV/IO, Medications]
  
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- Refer to policy #125 for withholding resuscitation on pre-term fetal delivery ≤ 20 weeks gestation.
- If delivery of neonate with gestational age ≤ 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 ≤ 20 weeks is initiated, continue with newborn resuscitation per protocol #641 with early base hospital notification and rapid transport.