

Assessment and Care of the Normal Newborn

Name _____

1. Describe the assessment of the following systems in the newborn:

a. Integumentary system

- i. Color _____
- ii. vernix _____
- iii. lanugo _____
- iv. desquamation _____
- v. erythema toxicum _____
- vi. physiological jaundice _____
- vii. meconium staining _____
- viii. petechiae _____
- ix. plethora _____
- x. stork bites _____
- xi. milia _____
- xii. Mongolian spots _____
- xiii. Accrocyanosis _____

b. Head, ears, eyes, nose, throat (HEENT)

- i. Cephalohematoma _____
- ii. Caput succedaneum _____
- iii. Head shape _____
- iv. Sutures _____
- v. Fontanelles _____
- vi. Ear formation _____
- vii. ophthalmia neonatorum _____
- viii. epicanthal folds _____
- ix. red reflex _____
- x. mouth _____
- xi. nose _____
 - 1. patency _____

c. Describe the observations the nurse must make in evaluating the infants respiratory effort.

- i. normal respiration and range _____
- ii. grunting _____
- iii. periodic breathing _____
- iv. retractions _____
- v. nasal flaring _____

vi. tachypnea _____

vii. rate in newborn _____

viii. apnea _____

d. cardiovascular system

i. tachycardia _____

ii. capillary refill time _____

iii. peripheral cyanosis _____

iv. rate and rhythm _____

v. assess for cyanosis _____

2. Explain the rationale for plotting the infants weight, length and head circumference

3. Temperature - normal and range

a. Effects of cold stress _____

b. Explain the importance of brown fat in the newborn _____

c. Describe the major changes in thermoregulation that occur at the time of birth. _____

4. Axillary infant temperatures should be maintained within what range? _____

a. Describe the measures that can be taken to assist the newborn in maintaining body temperature and preventing chilling. _____

5. Define the rationale for use of vitamin "K" in the infant. _____

6. Calculate the following of a newborn

a. Infant length 21 inches = _____ cm

b. Infant length 19½ inches = _____ cm

c. Infant weight 8 pounds = _____ grams

d. Infant weight 6½ Pounds = _____ grams

7. Describe the instructions a nurse would give to parents of a newborn male with a circumcision.

8. Describe the instructions a nurse would give to parents of a newborn male who is uncircumcised.

9. Output - urine and stool
- a. Stools frequency
 - i. Meconium _____
 - ii. Transitional _____
 - iii. Urine normal output is _____
10. What is the normal weight range for a full term infant _____
11. Define
- a. Syndactyly _____
 - b. Polydactyly _____
12. A normal range for hemoglobin and hematocrit in the newborn is _____
 An hematocrit above _____% may be indicative of polycythemia
13. Eye prophylaxis is mandated in many states to prevent _____. The two most common medications used are _____ and _____.
14. Blood glucose should be assessed in at risk infants at _____ hrs old.
15. Normal blood glucose should range between _____
16. How would you assess for hyperbilirubinemia _____
17. How would you treat hyperbilirubinemia? _____
18. Define direct and indirect coombs - purpose of these tests? _____

19. "When does the cord fall off" _____
20. "My son's breasts are swollen. Why?" _____
21. "When I changed her diaper there was blood in it" _____
22. "My baby just vomited brown stuff. What is it?" _____
23. Define the following reflexes:
- a. Grasp _____
 - b. Moro _____
 - c. Stepping _____
 - d. Babinski _____
 - e. Tonic neck _____
24. What does PKU screening test? _____

Define apgar _____

-----SCORE-----			
SIGN	0	1	2

Respiratory effort _____

Heart rate _____

Muscle tone _____

Reflex irritability _____

Color _____

If the APGAR is 0 - 3 what action should be taken? _____

If the APGAR is 4 - 7 what action should be taken? _____

If the APGAR is 8 - 10 what action should be taken? _____

When is the APGAR score checked? _____

Who checks the APGAR? _____