

Objectives

- Describe the pathophysiology, assessment techniques and interventions associated with common neonatal respiratory disorders
- Discuss the evaluations needed to diagnosis and/or rule out common neonatal congenital heart disorders
- Outline the pathophysiology supporting the development of hypoglycemia and state the assessments and interventions directed toward diagnosis and management of this disorder
- Explain the pathophysiology underlying the development of hyperbilirubinemia including the associated risk factors, assessment aspects and course of management.
- Recall phototherapy's mechanism of action for the treatment of hyperbilirubinemia and the nursing interventions required for the management and follow-up of this disorder
- Recognize the risk factors associated with the development of neonatal sepsis and outline the steps in assessment and treatment

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Content Outline

1. Common Neonatal Respiratory Disorders
 - 1.1 Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)
 - 1.2 Meconium Aspiration Syndrome (MAS)
 - 1.3 Pneumonia
 - 1.4 Transient Tachypnea of the Newborn (TTN)
 - 1.5 Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of the Newborn (PPHNB)
2. Interventions for Respiratory Disorders
3. Congenital Heart Disease (CHD)
 - 3.1 Incidence
 - 3.2 Assessments used to rule out CHD
 - 3.3 Signs of congestive heart failure (CHF)
 - 3.4 Specific cardiac lesions (pathophysiology & assessment)
 - 3.4.1 Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)
 - 3.4.2 Tetralogy of Fallot (TET)
 - 3.4.3 Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)
 - 3.4.4 Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)
 - 3.4.5 Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA)
 - 3.5 Interventions for common cardiac lesions
4. Hypoglycemia
 - 4.1 Pathophysiology
 - 4.2 Assessment
 - 4.3 Interventions
5. Hyperbilirubinemia
 - 5.1 Pathophysiology
 - 5.2 Assessment
 - 5.3 Interventions
 - 5.3.1 Phototherapy
6. Neonatal Sepsis
 - 6.1 Pathophysiology
 - 6.2 Assessment
 - 6.3 Interventions
 - 6.4 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-1)
 - 6.4.1 Chemoprophylaxis
7. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
 - 7.1 Pathophysiology
 - 7.2 Assessment
 - 7.3 Interventions

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Objectives *continued*

- Identify the development of the multi-system disorder known as Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome including the assessments and interventions employed in managing this disorder
- Know the pattern of transmission for perinatal HIV-1 and the current chemoprophylaxis protocol recommended as well as the approach to treatment when no maternal therapy has been completed
- Define the term “Late Preterm Infant” and understand the increased risks of morbidity associated with this group of infants as well as the need for specific interventions and parent education
- Relate the complications of the neonatal period to the need for transport and return transport services as they fit into the continuum of care for the neonatal population

Content Outline *continued*

8. Late Preterm Infant
 - 8.1 Obstetric & neonatal issues
 - 8.2 At-risk conditions
 - 8.3 Nursing interventions
9. Neonatal Referral & Return Transport Process

Reading Material Resources

This self assessment module is based on the resources listed below.

Access from the Lippincott Williams and Wilkins publisher site OVID. Login information available at the online testing center once module is purchased.

Chapter 14, Neonatal Complications, Perinatal Nursing, Simpson, et al, LWW, Philadelphia, 2008, pages 612-642.