



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม



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Nursing care of sick newborn

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Learning outcomes

- Describe patients with abnormalities in the sick newborn problems.
- Describe Pathology, signs and symptoms of patients with abnormalities in the sick newborn problems.
- Describe treatment in patients with abnormalities in the sick newborn problems.
- Describe nursing diagnosis and nursing care in patients with abnormalities in the sick newborn problems.





Term : Overview



- **TTNB (Transient Tachypnea of Newborn)**
- **Hypoglycemia**
- **MAS (meconium aspirate syndrome)**
- **Birth Asphyxia**
- **Sepsis**
- **Polycythemia**
- **Gastroschisis**
- **Omphalocele**



TTNB

(Transient Tachypnea of Newborn)





Fact about neonatal transient tachypnea

- It results from delayed absorption of fetal lung fluid after birth.
- It's mild problem that lasts about 2 days.



Assessment findings for TTNB

- Tachypnea > 60 BPM
- Expiratory grunting
- Nasal flaring
- Slight cyanosis
- Retractions
- Hypoxemia
- Decreased carbon dioxide levels



Steps for treating TTNB

- 1. Administer oxygen.**
- 2. Maintain acid-base balance.**
- 3. Institute thermoregulation.**
- 4. Provide adequate nutrition via gavage feedings or I.V. fluids.**
- 5. Institute transcutaneous oxygen monitoring.**
- 6. Protect the patient from infection.**



Key nursing interventions for TTNB

- Closely monitor the neonate's heart rate, respiratory rate, and oxygenation status.
- Provide respiratory support, include mechanical ventilation, if necessary.
- Institute measure to maintain a neutral thermal environment.
- Minimize stimulation by decreasing lights and noise levels.



Key nursing interventions for TTNB

- Provide nutritional support via gavage feedings or parenteral nutrition.
- Education the parents about the condition and its usually quick resolution.
- Provide emotional support to the parents and family.



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