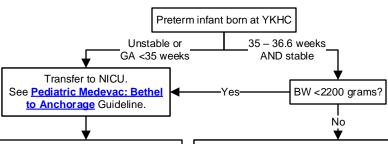


Clinical Guideline

Care of Late Preterm Newborns



- Encourage mother to express breastmilk.
- If infant is stable, encourage bonding and breastfeeding while awaiting medevac.

NOTE: If infant of any GA is unstable at any time, please contact the pediatric hospitalist (Tiger Connect Peds Wards on Duty) and prepare for transfer.

Parent Education

- Educate parents regarding vulnerability of late preterm neonate and late preterm protocol.
- Attach completed Late Preterm Crib Card to crib.
- Ensure parents have received the Late Preterm Handout and use as a resource.
- Emphasize need for follow-up with outpatient appointment prior to return to village.
- Ensure and encourage proper pediatric follow-up.
- Education regarding feeding plan and follow-up resources.

Infant Stability

- Temperature ≥97.7 (axillary) for 6 hours in open crib.
- Cardiovascular and respiratory stability as determined by the medical team.
- Able to tolerate oral feeds without color change or increased WOB: breastfeeding or tolerating 5-10 ml
 EBM or formula at a minimum of every 3 hours

Admit patient to OB using the Late Preterm Power Plan.

- Infant is observed in the mother's room or in the Newborn Treatment Room for at least four hours to ensure stability.
- VS Q4h, including temperature, throughout entire stay.
- Weigh baby Qshift.
- Blood glucose screening per <u>protocol</u> for full first 24 hours of life.
- · Establish feeding plan with parents (see box).
- Ensure parents are educated (see box).
- Follow Late Preterm Goals of Care worksheet (to be placed on baby's hard chart).
- On day of birth, schedule outpatient appointment for DOL 4-5 to ensure appointment availability.

Huddle at 24 hours of Life

(to include bedside nurse, charge nurse, family medicine hospitalist, and pediatric hospitalist if needed)

- Points to discuss: how the baby is feeding, %weight loss, can we safely manage the baby's needs, unit acuity/staffing ratios, does the baby need to be transferred at this time, time for next huddle (if needed).
- If infant receives three "strikes" on the Late Preterm Goals of Care worksheet, there must be a huddle to discuss if the infant should be transferred.

Goals for Discharge

- All late preterm babies are admitted for at least 72 hours.
- Weight loss <8% below BW.
- Temperature ≥97.7°F x24 hours in an open crib.
- Well-established feeding plan.
- Follow-up appointment scheduled in outpatient clinic in Bethel in 24-48 hours. If weekend, may have this follow-up on OB by pediatric hospitalist.
- Must have warm handoff with message sent to provider seeing patient for follow-up that includes minimal requirements to be met for discharge back to village.
- Follow-up weekly in village or outpatient clinic until corrected GA of 40 weeks.
- Prescribe Poly-Vi-Sol WITH Iron at discharge.

Definitions

- · GA: gestational age at birth
- Late preterm: GA 34 weeks 0 days to 36 weeks 6 days
- Early term: GA 37 weeks 0 days to 38 weeks 6 days
- Term: GA 39 weeks 0 days to 40 weeks 6 days

Characteristics of Late Preterm Infants

- · Low birth weight
- Low body fat
- Poor thermoregulation
- Low glycogen stores
- Low tone
- · Poor state regulation
- Immature immune system
- Immature suck and swallow
- Delay in bilirubin metabolism

Late Preterm Infants Are at Risk For:

- Hypothermia
- Hypoglycemia
- Sepsis
- Poor feeding and infrequent feeds can lead to inadequate maternal milk supply
- · Breast feeding failure
- Poor suck and swallow may lead to inadequate milk intake
- · Excessive weight loss, failure to thrive
- Hyperbilirubinemia with late rise (expect peak on DOL 5)
- Increased readmission rate (5-13 times that of term infants)
- Respiratory instability in upright car safety seats or other upright infant devices
- Hospital readmission

Feeding Plan

Infants meeting any of the following criteria should be assessed for the need for supplementation:

- Birth weight <2500 grams
- Poor reserve (evidenced by temperature instability or hypoglycemia)
- Poor feeding (LATCH <7 or <10 minutes at breast)
- Weight loss >3% per day or >8% total

If Breastfeeding

- · Lactation evaluation within 24 hours of birth.
- LATCH score documented at least Qshift.
- Infant should be put to breast at least Q3h.
- Use Supplemental Nursing System (SNS) to ensure measurable amounts each feed with the following volumes:

0-24 hours: 5-10 mL 25-48 hours: 10-20 mL 29-96 hours: 20-30 mL

Supplementation

- Supplementation should be given by SNS (preferred), cup, or finger feeds rather than nipple and bottle. May receive formula if milk volume not meeting fluid needs.
- Mother to pump every 3 hours after nursing unless infant nursing vigorously.
- Bedside nurse and medical team should re-evaluate feeding plan daily.

This guideline is designed for the general use of most patients but may need to be adapted to meet the special needs of a specific patient as determined by the medical practitioner. Approved by MSEC 8/3/21. Click here to see the supplemental resources for this guideline. If comments about this guideline, please contact Amy_Carson-Strnad@ykhc.org.