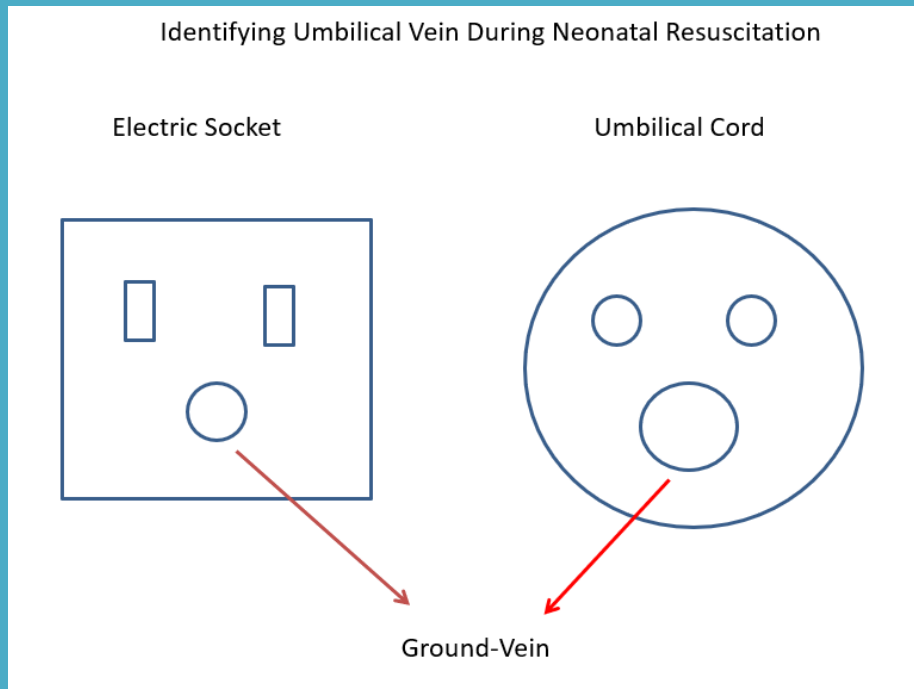


NRP Tips

Identifying Umbilical Vein during Neonatal Resuscitation.

Umbilical catheterization is needed for IV access during neonatal resuscitation. Using the electric socket as an analogy to identify umbilical vein is handy.



Fluid Resuscitation Per Minute Rule

Fluid resuscitation is rarely required during neonatal resuscitation. However, when needed the dose is 10 mL/kg to be given over 5-10 minutes. In acute scenarios, keeping a track of 5-10 minute time is difficult. We propose a 1-minute infusion time for 5-minute infusion.

For an infant estimated weight of 3 kg, the dose of resuscitation volume would be 30 mL (10 ml/kg).

Rule: Divide the calculated volume by 5 (that will give the volume per min)

e.g. $30/5 = 6$ ml per minute (push 6 ml of IVF every minute from the IV syringe)

Example 2:

For an infant estimated weight of 2 kg, the dose of resuscitation volume would be 20 mL (10 ml/kg).

Rule: Divide the calculated volume by 5 (that will give the volume per min)

e.g. $20/5 = 4$ ml per minute (push 4 ml of IVF every minute from the IV syringe)

Example 3:

For an infant estimated weight of 1 kg, the dose of resuscitation volume would be 10 mL (10 ml/kg).

Rule: Divide the calculated volume by 5 (that will give the volume per min)

e.g. $10/5 = 2$ ml per minute (push 2 ml of IVF every minute from the IV syringe)

Minimum Oxygen Saturation Rule.

Oxygen saturation increases soon after birth. An easy tip to remember the minimum oxygen saturation with time increment is to follow the 1 for 5 rule.

For first minute the oxygen saturation is 60%.

Rule: Add 5% for every minute.

Example:

- 1-min.....60%
- 2-min (add 5).....65%
- 3-min (add 5).....70%
- 4-min (add5)75%
- 5-min (add 5).....80%
- 10-min (add 5).....85%

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