

Priority Topic: **NEWBORN**

Key Features:

1. When **examining a newborn**, systematically look for **subtle congenital anomalies** (e.g., ear abnormalities, sacral dimple) as they may be associated with other anomalies and genetic syndromes.

What you should study:

- ✓ [When to Suspect a Genetic Syndrome AAFP 2012](#)
- ✓ [Newborn Exam 1 AAFP 2014](#)
- ✓ [Newborn Exam 2 AAFP 2014](#)

2. In a newborn, **where a concern has been raised** by a caregiver (parent, nurse),
 - a) **Think about sepsis**, and
 - b) **Look for signs of sepsis**, as the presentation can be subtle (i.e. not the same as in adults, non-specific, feeding difficulties, respiratory changes)
 - c) **Make a provisional diagnosis** of sepsis.

What you should study: know the risk factors and 5 investigations

- ✓ [Neonatal Sepsis CPS Position Statement 2017](#)

3. [Resuscitate newborns](#) according to current guidelines.

What you should study: NRP is a required course that you will all take - the NRP book and guidelines should be your source for this Key Feature

✓ [Neonatal Resuscitation Program via CPS](#) - check it out online (not much info)

4. [Maintain neonatal resuscitation skills](#) if appropriate for your practice.

✓ see Key Feature 3

5. When [a parent elects to bottle feed](#), support their decision in a non-judgemental manner.

6. In caring for a newborn [ensure repeat evaluations for abnormalities](#) that may become apparent over time (e.g., hips, heart, hearing).

What you should study:

✓ [Newborn Exam 1 AAFP 2014](#)

✓ [Newborn Exam 2 AAFP 2014](#)

[Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip 2014](#)

7. When [discharging a newborn](#) from hospital,

a) Advise parent(s) of [warning signs](#) of serious or impending illness, and

b) Develop a plan with them to [access appropriate care](#) should a concern arise.

What you should study:

✓ [Discharge Instructions AAFP 2006](#)