

Purpose

- The purpose of this project was to provide the Mother-Baby unit at Greenwich Hospital with education on the common newborn condition of jaundice by educating on risk factors, treatment, and what to look out for after discharge.

Background

- Newborn jaundice is caused by a buildup of bilirubin due to the immature function of the liver to excrete it from the body.
- Newborn jaundice is very common as it is seen in 60% of newborns.
- Some risk factors for newborn jaundice are prematurity, blood incapability, poor feeding, ethnicity, maternal diabetes, and other siblings that have had jaundice (Newborn Jaundice, 2019).
- Early detection by performing assessments can prevent complications from arising such as: Kinercterus (brain swelling), deafness, and cerebral palsy.

Project Implementation

- The educational pamphlet was created to enhance and strengthen the understanding of Jaundice on the Mother-Baby unit at Greenwich Hospital.



Significance in Nursing

- The nurse performs a head to toe assessment for early recognition of the condition.
- Nurses have the responsibility of assessing, implementing care, interpreting information, and evaluating the condition.
- Educating patients and their families will increase safe and effective patient centered care.
- Providing patient advocacy by supporting the patient's values and decisions.

Phototherapy Care

- Monitor the newborn's temperature
- Monitor intake and output levels by assessing number of diapers
- Keep eyes covered
- Monitor hydration by checking skin turgor
- Allow newborn to just wear a diaper; exposing as much skin as possible
- Perform skin assessments with frequent repositioning
- Monitor bilirubin levels (Infant Jaundice, 2020)

NEONATAL JAUNDICE : SYMPTOMS

Slight yellowish tint on the skin

Yellow stains on the whites of the eye

The yellow discoloration becomes more pronounced when you press on the skin

Aversion to feeding or unusually low appetite



Increased drowsiness

Restlessness

More irritable than usual

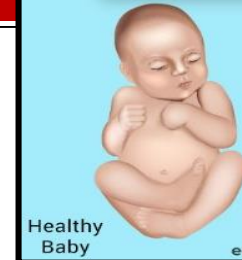
Dark, yellow urine

Light-colored or pale stools

Arching of the back

A high-pitched cry

NEONATAL JAUNDICE



Healthy Baby



Baby with Jaundice

Conclusion

- Newborn Jaundice is a common condition that can be effectively treated through early recognition.
- Incorporating developmental needs, sensitivity to culture, and age appropriate language is essential in providing patient centered education
- Effective outcomes will result from collaboration between health care members to educate patients and families through educational tools.
- Besides providing nursing care, nurses must provide emotional and physical support during this transition in life.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank and acknowledge my 1 clinical partner Jessica Wagner, SN. References are available on separate handout.