GUIDELINE

Handover and Transition to the Neonatal Unit

Scope (Staff):	Nursing and Medical Staff
Scope (Area):	NICU KEMH, NICU PCH, NETS WA

Child Safe Organisation Statement of Commitment

CAHS commits to being a child safe organisation by applying the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations. This is a commitment to a strong culture supported by robust policies and procedures to reduce the likelihood of harm to children and young people.

This document should be read in conjunction with this disclaimer

Aim

This clinical guideline describes the pathway for the transition and handover of neonates being admitted to all areas of the neonatal unit.

Risk

Failure to follow this process could lead to miscommunication, misinformation and delays to patient care.

Key Points

Preparedness

Responsibility of the admitting team to prepare the bed space in anticipation of the neonate's arrival. See <u>individual patient requirements in the Admission to NICU KEMH/PCH Guideline</u>.

Leadership and Communication

Communication between the resuscitation/transport team and admitting team, is essential prior to the arrival of the baby. The whole admission process needs to be coordinated by a Team Leader who should be the most senior person present.

Clinical Handover

Follow the <u>ISOBAR approach</u>; **STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN**. There needs to be a single formal <u>clinical handover</u> on arrival to the NICU to which all staff pay attention and the timing of it is coordinated by the Team Leader.

The physical transfer of the neonate may occur at any stage deemed appropriate by the lead.

Parents

Parents should be offered the option to accompany their newborn and the team to the admission area. Refer to Language services for Accessing Interpreters:

- o KEMH NICU (WNHS Policy)
- o 3B NICU PCH (CAHS Policy Manual)

Process

Steps	Additional Information	
Delegation of the Team Leader.	Determine level of respiratory support, vascular access, initial investigations and treatment.	
Team leader to coordinate the progression of the	Determine the timing of physical transfer of the baby to the admission bed. It should occur once all the priorities of stabilisation have been established.	
admission.	 The single formal handover may occur at any stage deemed appropriate by the lead. Adopt a STOP, LISTEN, AND LOOK approach and use the ISOBAR method, inclusive of Obstetric background history of pregnancy and labour (midwife) or after birth resuscitation (birthing/transport team). 	
	 <u>Identification of baby</u> with maternal identification x2 labels (joint responsibility of obstetric/midwifery and neonatal teams to check identification) 	
	For NETS WA retrievals see <u>NETS WA Protocols</u>	
	ED handover: ISOBAR	
Airway and	Maintain the airway on arrival whilst assessed by team lead.	
respiratory support /ventilation during transfer and early	One member of team to support and observe continual airway during transfer to the admission bed. ETT and CPAP not disconnected for transfer	
admission process.	Assessment of respiratory status and management plan considered [i.e. <u>CPAP</u> or <u>Ventilator</u>]	
Monitoring	 Continuous monitoring throughout the transfer and admission phase (ECG and SAO₂) 	
Thermoregulation Considerations	If transfer to admission bed is delayed, plug resuscitaire in to maintain heater output during handover.	
Concidendations	 Neohelp™ and blankets to be left insitu and covering the neonate when transferring to admission bed 	

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Steps	Additional Information		
	Attach temperature probe on abdomen in an exposed area with Sil-Flex fixation tape underneath to prevent lifting.		
	 Switch 'manual mode' to baby 'servo control' and check axilla temp and skin temperature is closely correlating. <0.5C difference is acceptable. 		
	Consider the use of additional humidification if exposed during procedures according to thermoregulation policy		
Venous access, fluid management, blood gas analysis	 Obtain Venous /arterial access, perform blood gas analysis, cultures, CRP and other tests as ordered Fluids/nutrition according to gestational age and birthweight 		
Measurements	For calculate of fluids and antibiotics		
WeightNIBPHead	 Take weight measurement with continuous monitoring (CPAP prongs/hats, SPO₂, ECG leads then deduct weight of these post weigh as will vary for each admission) See Appendix 1 for weights of equipment 		
Circumference - Length	 NIBP may be attended at any time but not to delay procedures such as intubation/ventilation administration of surfactant or necessary venous access/blood gas analysis to assess respiratory status. 		
	HC and Length when neonate considered stable and normothermic		

Related CAHS internal policies, procedures and guidelines

- Communicating for Safety (CAHS)
- Abbreviations for Clinical Documentation (CAHS)
- Language Services (CAHS)
- Language Services (WNHS)
- Clinical Handover (Neonatology)
- Identification of the Infant (Neonatology)
- NETS WA: Communication Guidelines (Neonatology)
- Post-Operative Handover (Neonatology)

References and related external legislation, policies, and guidelines

- WA Health Clinical Handover Guideline
- WA Health Language Services Policy MP 0051/17
- Department of Health Language Services eLearning module

References

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This document can be made available in alternative formats on request.

Document Owner:	Neonatology			
Reviewer / Team:	Neonatal Coordinating Group			
Date First Issued:	August 2020	Last Reviewed:	June 2023	
Amendment Dates:		Next Review Date:	June 2026	
Approved by:	Neonatology Coordinating Group	Date:	27 th June 2023	
Endorsed by:	Neonatology Coordinating Group	Date:	27" June 2023	
Standards Applicable:	NSQHS Standards: 1,10			

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Appendix 1 – WEIGHTS OF EQUIPMENT ITEMS

Item	Size	Weight
	XS	24g
	S	28g
CPAP Hats	M	31g
	L	35g
	XL	40g
	XS	5g (with bolsters)
	0	3g
CDAD Brongs	1	3g (with bolsters +2g)
CPAP Prongs	2	3g
	3	4g
	4	4g
CPAP Knit Hat	-	11g
Woollen Hat	-	10g
Dilibord	S	3g
Biliband	L	5g
ECG Leads	-	12g
Cotunation Ducks & Ctuannit	S	5g
Saturation Probe & Strappit	L	18g (with cables)
Neowrap	-	20g
Neckala	S	30g
Neohelp	L	32g
Neobar	-	3g
Endetonal Table	2.5	7g (with Neobar)
Endotracheal Tube	3 - 4	5g
	S	2g
PIV Splint	M	8g
-	L	10g
PIV extension & Bung	-	6g
	S	8g
NIBP Cuffs	M	10g
	L	12g

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