

Hyperbilirubinemia

Nr.	Nursing Diagnosis	Date	Nursing Intervention/s and tasks	Sign.
	<p>Neonatal Jaundice Related factors: Premature Hemolytic disease Symptoms / Risk factors: Elevated blood urea nitrogen(BUN) Yellow skin Outcome / Goal: Show resolution of jaundice by end of _____ week of life</p>		<p>Newborn Care Initiate phototherapy per protocol Note infant/maternal blood group and blood type Review infant's condition at birth Keep infant warm and dry and monitor skin and core temp. frequently Observe infant in natural light, noting sclera and oral mucosa, yellow.of skin Evaluate infant for pallor, edema, or hepatosplenomegaly Monitor lab studies</p>	
	<p>Risk for injury(CNS) Related factors: Bilirubin deposits in the basal ganglia Symptoms / Risk factors: Behavior change, lethargy Muscle tone abnormalites Poor sucking Outcome / Goal: Be free of signs of CNS impairment</p>		<p>Surveillance Observe infant for alterations in CNS function Monitor vital signs. Note skin color, warmth, and capillary refill</p>	
	<p>Risk for imbalanced body temperature Related factors: Environmental temperature Incubator temperature Phototherapy Symptoms / Risk factors: Infants temperature not within 36.5 - 37.0°C Outcome / Goal: The stability of body temperature can be maintained</p>		<p>Temperature Regulation Place infant in warmer, Isolette, incubator,open bed with radiant warmer Assess temperature frequently,rectal and axillary Note environmental temperature Monitor infant's temperature when out of warmed enviroment</p>	
	<p>Risk for imbalanced nutrition: Insufficient Related factors: Increased losses from evaporation Frequent loose bowel movements Decreased intake - effects from phototherapy Inadequate breastfeeding Symptoms / Risk factors: No weight gain Outcome / Goal: Adequate neonatal body fluids</p>		<p>Nutrition Therapy Record the number and quality of faecal Monitor skin turgor Monitor intake output Give water between breastfeeding or giving a bottle</p>	
	<p>Impaired skin integrity Related factors: Altered metabolic state Hyperthermia or hypothermia Altered circulation Symptoms / Risk factors: Disruption of skin and tissue surface Outcome / Goal: The integrity of the baby's skin can be maintained</p>		<p>Skin Surveillance Assess skin color every 8 hours Monitor direct and indirect bilirubin Change position every 2 hours Massage the area that stands out Keep your skin clean and moisture</p>	