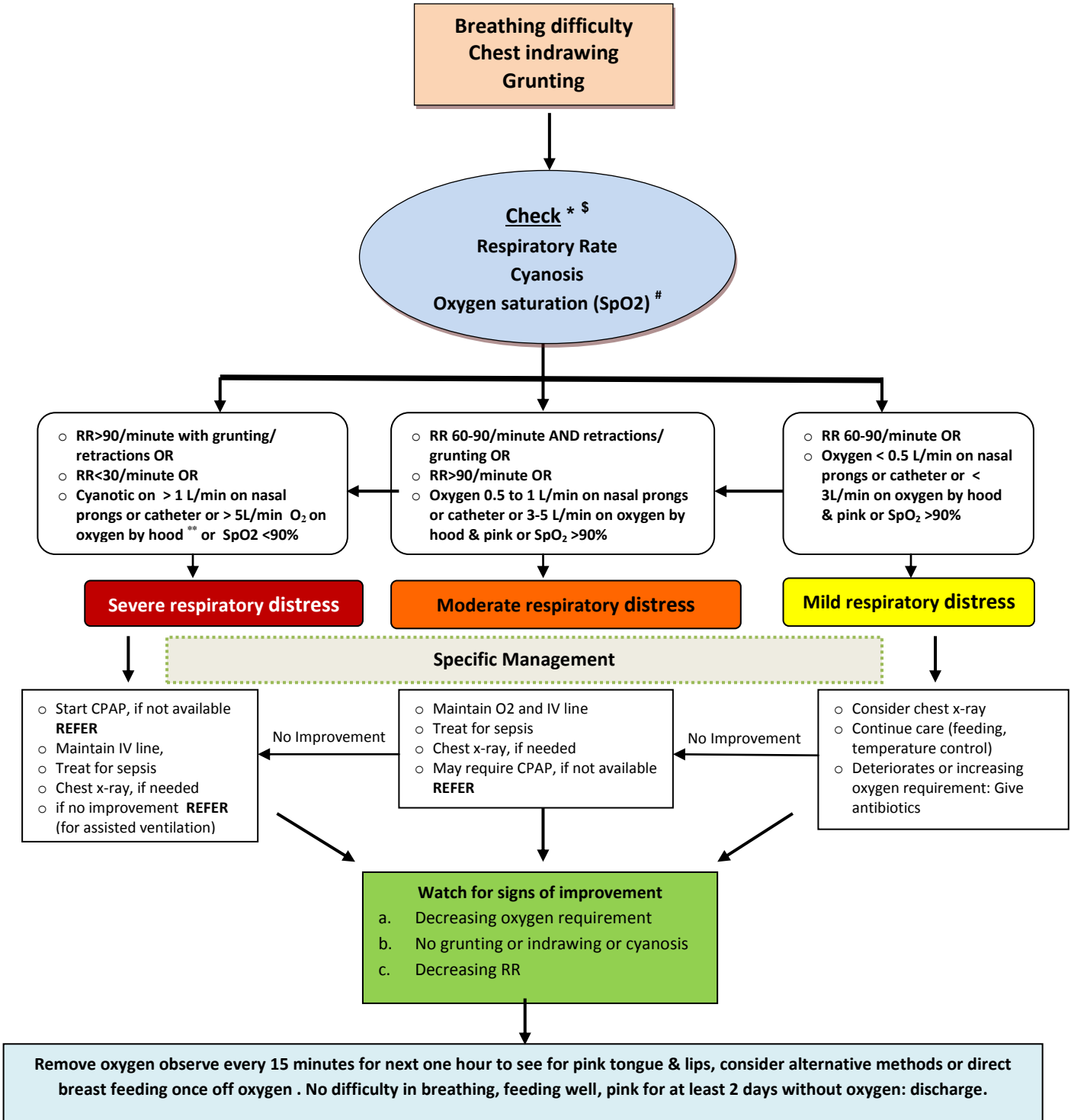




Breathing difficulty in the Newborn



*Refer to Panel for assessment of respiratory distress

§ Signs of surgical conditions - scaphoid abdomen (diaphragmatic hernia), drooling of saliva (esophageal atresia)

If Pulse Oximeter is available

** Congenital heart disease should be ruled out if cyanosis but no distress at > 5 L/ min

*** Aminophylline may be required in preterm infant to manage apnoea

**Standard Treatment Protocol for management of common newborn conditions in small hospitals
(Adapted from WHO Guidelines)**

Assessment of severity of respiratory distress

Panel 1: WHO Classification of respiratory distress

Classification	Respiratory Rate (bpm)	Grunting or Chest indrawing	Requirement of oxygen	
			By hood	Nasal catheter/ cannula
Severe	More than 90 Less than 30	Present	>5L/min	>1 L/min
Moderate	More than 90	Absent	3-5 L/min	0.5-1.0 L/min
Moderate	60 – 90	Present	3-5 L/min	0.5-1.0 L/min
Mild	60 – 90	Absent	=3 L/min	=0.5 L/min