These are observed stations. For facilitation, they need preparation and a quiet private room. The participants are scored individually.
A neonate was born at 40 weeks with meconium stained liquor. Neonate required intubation and suctioning of meconium at birth. Neonate remained tachypneic since birth. However neonate is gradually deteoriating and now at 48 hours neonate is having weak and fast pulses with cold extremities.

Demonstrate the steps in management.
Preparation

- Hand rub
- Clothes
- Gloves
- Glucometer
- IV catheter
- Betadine and spirit swabs
- Normal Saline
- Antibiotics
- Watch
- Mannequin
- Stethoscope
- Digital thermometer
- Oxygen source
Answer 1

1. Washes hands
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

2. Examines the baby
   - [ ] Heart rate
   - [ ] Oxygen Saturation
   - [ ] Capillary Refill
   - [ ] Urine Output
   - [ ] Observes sensorium
   - [ ] Measures temperature
   - [ ] Respiratory rate

   Prompt: heart rate is 190/minute, saturation 84% on room air, drowsy, not passed urine for last six hours, temperature is 36.0 degree celcius, and respiratory rate is 70/minute

3. Provides warmth
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

4. Secure airway
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

5. Starts oxygen
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

6. Checks blood sugar
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done
   - Prompt: Blood sugar is 56 mg%

7. Establishes IV access
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

8. Gives normal saline bolus 20 ml/kg over one hour
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

9. Says treat for sepsis
   - [ ] Done
   - [ ] Not Done

Allotted marks (Maximum Marks 15)
1.2 kg baby on day 1 of life is not able to accept feeds by cup/spoon. Answer the following questions.

Demonstrate the procedure.
Preparation

- Soap and water
- Orogastric tubes
- Gloves
- Syringes 10 mL, 20 mL, 5 mL
- Normal Saline
- Milk
- Mannequin
- Water
1. Washes hands

2. Speaks that will initiate intragastric feeds

3. Checks the position of the tube

4. Take a fresh syringe (ideally sterile disposable) and remove the plunger

5. Connects the barrel of the syringe to the end of the gastric tube

6. Pinch the tube and fill the barrel of the syringe with the required volume of milk

7. Holds the tube with one hand, releases the pinch

8. Elevates the syringe barrel to 5-10 cm above the level of the baby

9. Lets the milk run from the syringe through the gastric tube by gravity

10. Does not force milk through the gastric tube by using the plunger of the syringe

11. Observes the infant during the entire gastric tube feed.

12. Watches for breathing difficulty, change in colour, or infant becoming floppy and vomits

13. Keeps the end of the gastric tube between feeds capped.

14. Avoids flushing the tube with water or saline after giving feeds.

15. Replace the gastric tube with another clean gastric tube after three days, or earlier in case it is pulled out or becomes blocked.

Allotted marks (Maximum Marks 15)
A 35 weeks 1800 grams neonate is found to have cold extremities on routine morning rounds by the resident on duty. The resident records the temperature and notices it to be 35.9 degree Celsius.

Answer the following questions

Demonstrate the steps in measurement of axillary temperature.
Preparation

- Soap and water
- Clothed mannequin
- Spirit swabs
- Sterile container
- Patient sheet
- Glucometer
- Digital thermometer
1. Expose the auxiliary region of the infant.

2. Ensure the baby is kept warm throughout the procedure.

3. Take the thermometer from its container clean it by using a spirit swab from the bulb end.

4. Shake it by holding the others end note the reading. It should be <35°C.

5. Place the bulb end under the baby’s arm in the middle of the arm near the groove of the axilla.

6. Gently hold the baby’s arm against the body and keep the thermometer in place for 3 minutes.

7. Remove the thermometer and record the temperature.

8. Clean the thermometer with spirit swab and keep it in a sterile container for next use. Document the temperature in the baby’s case notes.

9. One should not add 0.5 or 1°C to the measured temperature.

   Prompt: temperature is 36.0 degree celcias.

10. Provide warmth using a warmer (or electric bulb)

11. If no warmer is available, start skin to skin with mother (KMC). Cover mother and baby together optimally using pre-warmed clothes

12. Ensure room is warm (maintain at 25°C – 28°C)

13. Continue breast feeding

14. Measure blood glucose, If <45mg/dl, treat for hypoglycemia (See STP for Hypoglycemia)

15. Reassess every 15 minute; if temperature does not improve, increase setting of warmer. If no improvement or no warmer, REFER

   Allotted marks (Maximum Marks 15)
A 35 weeks 1700 grams neonate cannot breast feed adequately. You have to advice the mother regarding the technique to express breast milk.

Answer the following questions

Demonstrate the steps in expression of breast milk.
Preparation

- Wide mouthed container
- Soap and water
- Breast model
- Boling utensil
Answer 4

1. Collects all the needful equipment
   (Clean wide mouthed container)       [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

2. Washes hands with soap and water.                         [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

3. Puts the container in boiling water and leave it there for at least 5 minutes.   [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

4. Hold the container under the nipple and the areola and gently massage the breast. [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

5. Place the thumb on the top of the breast away from the nipple and rest fingers on the underside of the breast opposite to the thumb. [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

6. Push straight into the chest wall. Roll thumb and fingers forward at the same time. This rolling motion compresses and empties milk reservoirs without injuring sensitive breast tissue. [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

7. Compress and release the breast tissue between the thumb and the fingers for a few times. [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

8. Compress and release all the way around the breast keeping the fingers at the same distance from the nipples. [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

9. Stop expressing when the milk no longer flows or drips from the breast. [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

Prompt: For how long can the milk be kept at room temperature
10. Expressed breast milk can be stored at room temperature for 6 hours [ Done ]  [ Not done ]

Allotted marks (Maximum Marks 15)
You have been instructed by the resident incharge to administer Inj. Phenobarbitone to a 2500 grams neonate who presents with seizure at 2 hours of life following a difficult delivery. The dose recommended is 50mg diluted to be given as infusion.

Delineate the important steps in the preparation of the medication?
Preparation

• Syringes
• Cotton swabs with betadine and spirit
• Needle 24G and 26 G
• Infusion pump
• Chart patient monitoring
• Phenobarbitone injection
1. Disposable or sterile glass syringe
2. Cotton swabs
3. Alcohol/spirit
4. Needle 24G or 26G
5. Injection comes as a preparation of 200mg/mL in 1 mL ampoules.
6. Take 0.1 mL of the solution and dilute it with 0.9 mL of saline. The resultant concentration is 20mg/mL.
7. Calculate the required amount (2.5 mL) of the above solution; dissolve in normal saline sufficient to make the total volume 15-20 mL
8. Label and connect a fresh needle to the syringe.
9. Connect the syringe to an infusion pump.
11. Read the label once again to confirm the medication.
12. Sets the time on infusion pump.
13. It is to be given over 15-29 minutes.
14. Clean the port with spirit, betadine, spirit.
15. Documents in the chart with time and dose.