

Goals and Objectives Evaluation Table

Rotation: Newborn Nursery

Goal: Assessment, Screening and Prevention (Normal Newborns). Assess newborns, using history, physical exam and routine screening procedures, and provide preventive counseling and intervention as indicated.										
Objectives	Priority Yes/No	Teaching			Evaluation			Domain	Skills	PGY
		Who	Where	Method	Who	Where	Method			
<p>#1. Obtain and interpret information relevant to newborn health including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maternal medical, prenatal and obstetric history 2. Family history 3. Results of maternal screening tests (e.g., Rh), rubella, hepatitis B and C, serology for syphilis, HIV, tuberculosis, illicit drugs, blood type, group B streptococcus, herpes simplex virus, gonorrhea, and Chlamydia 4. Maternal medication use or substance use/abuse 5. Results of prenatal ultrasound testing 	Y	Faculty	Nursery	A,B,C	FAC/PA	Nursery	b,c	PC,MK	1, 3, 8	1
<p>#2. Perform a neonatal physical examination and identify normal and abnormal findings related to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gestational age assessment and growth category (AGA, SGA, LGA) 2. Vital signs and measurements 3. General appearance and identification of anomalies 4. HEENT (red reflex, intact palate, short frenulum, caput, cephalohematoma) 5. Neck and clavicles 	Y	Faculty	Nursery	A,B,C	FAC/PA	Nursery	b,c	PC, MK	1, 2, 3	

6. Neurologic system (symmetry, tone, reflexes, suck, behavioral state, head size and shape, spine) 7. Respiratory effort 8. Skin 9. Chest and breasts 10. Heart 11. Lungs 12. Abdomen (including umbilical cord) 13. Genitalia 14. Femoral and brachial pulses 15. Hips (Ortolani and Barlow maneuvers) 16. Extremities										
#3. Understand and demonstrate appropriate timing for newborn exams and define the key reasons for doing the exams (e.g., determine state of transition, assess risks, identify abnormalities, and demonstrate normal findings and behaviors to parents).	N	Faculty	Nursery	A,B,C	Self	Nursery	b,c	PRD, PC	8, 9, 11	
#4. Communicate effectively with parents and family in a professional and caring manner that honors family values and enhances their parenting skills and confidence.										

Goal: Common Signs and Symptoms (Normal Newborns). Evaluate and appropriately treat or refer newborns with these commonly presenting signs and symptoms.

Objectives	Priority Yes/No	Teaching			Evaluation			Domain	Skills	PGY
		Who	Where	Method	Who	Where	Method			
#1. Recognize, describe clinical significance and develop a strategy to evaluate and manage	Y	FAC/PA	Nursery	A, B, D	FAC/PA/ Self	Nursery	a, c, e	PC, MK	1, 2, 8, 13	1

20. Palate abnormalities (cleft, submucous cleft) 21. Polydactyly 22. Syndactyly 23. Plethora 24. Pallor 25. Respiratory distress 26. Abnominal mass 27. Genitourinary abnormalities (ambiguous genitalia, hypospadius, undescended testicle) 28. Microcephaly 29. Macrocephaly 30. Sacral dimple, pit, hair tuft										
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Goal: Common Conditions (Normal Newborns). Evaluate and appropriately treat or refer newborns with these commonly presenting conditions.

Objectives	Priority Yes/No	Teaching			Evaluation			Domain	Skills	PGY
		Who	Where	Method	Who	Where	Method			
#1. Recognize, describe clinical significance and develop a strategy to evaluate and manage and/or refer newborns with these common newborn clinical situations, including 1. Large and/or small for gestational age babies 2. Infant of a diabetic mother 3. Infant of substance abusing mother 4. Child with ABO/Rh incompatibility 5. Polycythemia 6. Premature/postmature	Y	FAC/PA	Nursery	A, B, D, H	Fac/PA/Self	Nursery	a, c, e	PC, MK	1, 2, 3, 8, 16	1

<p>infant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Jitteriness 8. Transient metabolic disturbances (hypoglycemia, etc.) 9. Delayed urination 10. Delayed stooling 11. Vomiting feeds/bilious emesis 12. Poor/delayed suck 13. Respiratory distress with feedings 14. Jaundice [See GOAL 3.23: Jau Infant with risk factor for DDH (girl breech, +family hx)] 15. Infant with abnormalities on prenatal ultrasound (pyelectasia, hydronephrosis, choroids plexus cyst) 16. Dysmorphic infant or infant with known chromosomal abnormality (e.g. Trisomy 21) 17. Multiple births (near and at term) 18. Eye discharge 19. Abnormal newborn hearing screen results 20. Infant born to a mother with a significant medical condition (lupus, seizure disorder) or obstetrical condition (HELLP syndrome) 										
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Goal: Infections (Normal Newborns). Assess and manage common infections in the normal newborn nursery.

Objectives	Priority Yes/No	Teaching			Evaluation			Domain	Skills	PGY
		Who	Where	Method	Who	Where	Method			
#1. Discuss methods for screening and, where appropriate, preventive treatment of mother and infant (chlamydia, CMV, gonorrhea, group B strep, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HSV, HIV, tuberculosis, HPV, parvovirus, rubella, syphilis, toxoplasmosis, and varicella).	Y	Fac	Nursery	A, B, C	Fac/Staff	Nursery	a, b, c	PC, MK	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	
#2. Recognize and manage: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Newborn with signs of sepsis (e.g., fever, poor feeding, tachypnea, low temperature). 2. Infant born to mother with fever. 3. Infant born to mother with a history of a perinatal infectious disease (e.g., group B strep, chlamydia, syphilis, HSV). 4. Infant born to mother with prolonged rupture of membranes. 5. Infant born to mother who received antibiotic during delivery 	Y	Fac	Nursery	A, B, C	Fac/Staff	Nursery	a, b, c	PBL1	8, 13, 16	
#3. Identify newborns at risk for bacterial sepsis by history, physical exam, and laboratory studies.	Y	Fac	Nursery	A, B, C	Fac/Staff	Nursery	a, b, c	PBL1		

Goal: Nutrition (Normal Newborns). Manage breast and bottle feeding in the newborn period.										
Objectives	Priority Yes/No	Teaching			Evaluation			Domain	Skills	PGY
		Who	Where	Method	Who	Where	Method			
#1. Assess a newborn's nutritional status based on maternal medical and obstetrical history and infant's history (e.g., illness, feeding, stools, urination) and physical exam (e.g., weight expected for gestational age, subcutaneous fat, hydration, neurologic or oral/facial anomalies) and implement appropriate feeding plans	Y	Fac	Nursery	A – D	Fac/Self	Nursery	a, b, c, l	PC, MK	2,3,7,8	1
# 2. Counsel parents about feeding choices and assess for potential risks/difficulties	Y	Fac	Nursery	A – D	Fac/Self	Nursery	a, b, c, l	PC, MK	13	
#3. Recognize and manage these conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common problems for breastfeeding infants and mothers. 2. Maternal use of medications that are transmitted via breast milk. 3. Maternal infections and risk of transmission (Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV) 4. Preserving breastfeeding while managing jaundice. 5. Newborn who is a poor feeder. 6. Feeding plans for the SGA or premature infant. 7. Feeding plans for the 	Y	Fac	Nursery	A – D	Fac/Self	Nursery	a, b, c, l	PC, MK		

infant of a diabetic mother. 8. Feeding plans for the infant with a cleft palate. 9. Feeding plans for neurologically depressed/abnormal newborn										
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Goal: Anticipatory Guidance at Nursery Discharge. Provide anticipatory counseling at nursery discharge that relates to newborn behavior, family adjustment, injury prevention, and access to medical services.										
Objectives	Priority Yes/No	Teaching			Evaluation			Domain	Skills	PGY
		Who	Where	Method	Who	Where	Method			
#1. Discuss priorities for anticipatory counseling, especially in face of time constraints due to "early discharge"	Y	Fac/PA	Nursery	A, B	Fac/Self	Nursery	a, b, c, f	PC, MK	5,8,9,7	
#2. Provide routine counseling on topics such as: 1. Routine follow-up appointment time (e.g., 3-5 days of age for early discharge and breastfeeding infants). 2. How and when to contact the office for advice or earlier appointment. 3. For infants discharged early: warning signs of jaundice, infection, dehydration, and feeding problems; interaction with visiting nurse, need to do repeat newborn screening blood tests.	Y	Fac/PA	Nursery	A, B	Fac/Self	Nursery	a, b, c, f	PC, MK	13, 16	

<p>4. Needed medical, social, and WIC services.</p> <p>5. Normal infant behaviors related to crying, sleep, and wakefulness and how to deal with common problems (hiccups, sneezes, vaginal bleeding, breast masses/discharge, care of umbilical cord, care of penis).</p> <p>6. Postpartum adjustment including the need for rest and support, and the potential for postpartum "blues" (e.g., depression, anxiety, feelings of inadequacy, fear, resentment).</p> <p>7. Uniqueness of each infant's temperament and how to identify and respond to this.</p> <p>8. Potential for sibling rivalry and ways to handle this.</p> <p>9. Injury prevention (e.g., car seat for discharge, crib safety, water temperature settings, smoke alarm, constant supervision of newborn with siblings or pets, sleep position, environmental exposures like cigarette smoke).</p> <p>10. Significance of increasing jaundice, feeding problems or fever in this age group and the</p>										
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