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|  | <b>COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO</b><br>EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY                      | Document #  | 9009.16  |
|  | <u>PROGRAM DOCUMENT:</u><br><br><b>PEDIATRIC</b><br><br><b>Neonatal Resuscitation</b> | Draft Date: | 02/25/95 |
|  |   | Effective:  | 05/01/18 |
|  |   | Revised:    | 06/15/17 |
|  |   | Review:     | 09/01/19 |

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EMS Medical Director

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EMS Administrator

**Purpose:**

- A. To serve as the treatment standard for EMT's and Paramedics in resuscitation of the neonate – (defined as birth to 28 days).

**Authority:**

- A. California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5
- B. California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 9

**Protocol:**

American Heart Association 2010 -- Neonatal Resuscitation Notes:

- A. Neonatal cardiac arrest is predominantly asphyxia; so maintain the A-B-C resuscitation sequence with a 3:1 compression-to-ventilation ratio.
- B. Once positive-pressure ventilation (PPV) or supplementary oxygen administration is begun, assessment should consist of simultaneous evaluation of 3 clinical characteristics: heart rate, respiratory rate, and evaluation of the state of oxygenation. State of oxygenation is optimally determined by a pulse oximeter rather than by simple assessment of color.
- C. Pulse oximetry, with a probe attached to the right upper extremity, shall be used to assess any need for supplementary oxygen. For babies born at term, it is best to begin resuscitation with air rather than 100% oxygen. Administration of supplementary oxygen, using "blow-by" method, should be guided by oximetry monitored from the right upper extremity (i.e., usually the wrist or palm).
- D. Suctioning immediately after birth (including suctioning with a bulb syringe) should be reserved for babies who have an obvious obstruction to spontaneous breathing or require positive-pressure ventilation.
- E. Positive-pressure ventilation should be administered with sufficient pressure to increase the heart rate or create chest expansion; excessive pressure can seriously injure the pre-term lung

