

Essential Newborn Care Course

Second edition



Clinical Practice Cards

INTRODUCTION

For Facilitators

Prepare in advance

- Obtain the permission of the in-charge or director and the consent of mothers who will participate.
- Explain clearly to mothers and families the purpose of the session and their important role. Thank them for their participation.
- Ensure clinical staff are prepared, and the ratio of facilitators to participants is respected. If too few newborns available, then spread clinical practices over a number of sessions.

Run the clinical practice

- Organize in groups as specified in ENCC at a Glance.
- Give clear instructions orienting participants to the objective and review the content of the clinical practice card.
- Communicate location, duration of session and time and location for debrief.
- Remain with participants ensuring:
 - respectful care and consent
 - no comments or disapproval while in the clinical setting
 - correct hand hygiene and infection prevention practices are followed.

Stop a participant if any dangerous or harmful practice, e.g., continuing to place a nasogastric tube when the newborn is coughing, gagging or desaturating.

Debrief

- · Move away from the ward for discussions.
- Base discussion on the objective.
- Ask participants to give constructive, respectful feedback covering both content of care and experience of care for mothers and newborns.
- Demonstrate as necessary if participants had difficulties.

Link findings of clinical practice with quality improvement; participants make notes to fill out quality improvement template.

PREPARING FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE

Instructions for facilitators

- 1. Organize clinical practice in advance.
- Identify mother and baby pairs available for clinical practice (minimum requirement: one mother/baby for each group).
- 3. Share Clinical Practice Cards with participants.
- **4. Give clear instructions** orienting participants on the objectives. Answer any questions. Include information about the equipment, environment, learner roles, time allotment and clinical situation. This will depend on the context of training and the size of the hospital or health facility, and whether in a humanitarian situation.
- **5. Go through the Clinical Practice Cards** with participants and ensure they all understand what they are expected to do.
- 6. Stress the importance of respectful communication and infection prevention.
- 7. Observe participants, remain in the background and let them work without interference.
 Do not correct every mistake. If help is required, do so in a way that does not embarrass the participant.
 Build learners' confidence.
- 8. After the clinical practice, debrief away from the ward and discuss together.
- 9. Link findings of clinical practice with quality improvement session.

The narrow columns can be used by facilitators or peers during the observation to tick whether all practices were applied. In certain cases not all actions will be applicable. Tick either the *Yes* or *No* box.

1. Obs	the objective: erve a health worker communicating with a mother and her family. nmunicate with a mother and her family.		
lame of	observer:	Date:	<u> </u>
		Yes	No
Е	nsured privacy.		
li	ntroduced self		
A	sked for consent		
	sed appropriate body language, same level as patient, ye contact, gestures showing interest, smile, nod		
L	sed open questions, starting with How? When? What?		_
٨	finimal use of closed questions that elicit only yes/no answers		
A	voided words that sound judgmental ("good", "bad", "normal", "wrong")		
G	ave clear information on mother and newborn and their care		
	ecognised and praised results/achievements of mother and baby)		
	ncouraged meaningful participation* of mother and family		
R	ecognised and praised progress results/achievements of mother and baby		_
L	ised listening skills		
	ccepted what mothers said and felt (for example "I can imagine you are worried")		
c	ave clear and simple information (for example avoided technical terms, hecked understanding)		
H	elped mother and family identify solutions		_
А	sked for and answered questions		
	ave suggestions, not orders		
٨	lanaged a difficult situation well (bad news, anger, frustration)		
	ppropriately addressed any special needs (communication, language, isability, hearing, vision)		
		Discuss t What did yo What was o Problems i Change i	ou observe? done well? dentified? needed?

COMMUNICATION AND RESPECTFUL CARE

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker communicating with a mother and her family.
- 2. Communicate with a mother and her family.

Name	e of observer:	. Date:		•••••
	Ensured privacy		No	
	Recognised and praised results/achievements of mother and baby)			
	Helped mother and family identify solutions			

Discuss together

PREPARATION FOR BIRTH

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker preparing for a birth and caring for mother.
- 2. Prepare for a birth (either for newborn care or both maternal and newborn care, depending on role).

ne of observer:	Date:	
Preparation for care of the mother:	Yes	No
Prepared gloves, apron, mask and eye protection		
Prepared sterile delivery set (including uterotonic)		
Organised safe medical waste disposal (covered, segregated)		
Checked delivery room temperature (25-28°C) and eliminated drafts		
Checked clock visible		
Welcomed the mother and companion of choice and introduced self		
Reviewed mother's records		
Explained procedures and gained consent		
Practiced correct hand hygiene		
Checked for danger signs		
Assessed presentation and fetal heart rate		
Assessed stage and progress of labour		
Documented on partograph and mother's record		
Encouraged mother to eat, drink and move around		
Showed toilet, hand-washing and bathing facilities for mother's use		
Respected mother's privacy, dignity, and confidentiality		
Preparation for care of the newborn:		
Introduced self to mother and companion (if different health worker)		
Reviewed mother's records and partograph for risk factors affecting newborn care		
Identified a helper and reviewed the emergency plan		
Confirmed delivery room temperature (25-28°C), good lighting, and clock visible		
Performed hand hygiene with all persons present at the birth		
Prepared an area for ventilation		
Organised newborn equipment and supplies within reach and checked function		
Prepared newborn identification labels		
Other observations, for example, organization and safety or access for mothers with disabilities:		

Be discreet and do not disturb the working staff or the privacy and dignity of the mother.

You may see practices that are not best practices, do NOT criticize. Instead, reflect how changes can be made and discuss them during debriefing away from clinical area.

Discuss together

IMMEDIATE CARE AT BIRTH

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker carrying out immediate care at birth.
- 2. Carry out immediate care at birth.

Name of observer:	Date:
Mode of delivery (mark as appropriate):	
Spontaneous Vaginal Delivery Ventouse Forceps	s Caesarian section
Called out time of delivery/delivered onto abdomen	ing cord
Any other observations:	

Be discreet and do not disturb the working staff or the privacy and dignity of the mother.

You may see practices that are not best practices, do NOT criticize. Instead, reflect how changes can be made and discuss them during debriefing away from clinical area.

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

EXAMINATION OF THE NEWBORN

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker assessing, classifying, and preventing infection in a newborn baby.
- 2. Assess, classify, and prevent infection in a newborn baby.

Name of observer:	Date:	
Introduced self to mother, explained the activity, and gained consent		No
Examined head to toe, front and back with inspection, palpation, and manipulation (look, listen, feel): - eyes and ears, nose and mouth (red reflex if possible)		
Measured head circumference Noted any Danger Signs Noted any possible congenital anomalies, birth injuries, or signs of infection Classified the baby correctly Provided eye care Provided cord care Provided vitamin K Recorded findings on appropriate registers and forms Informed mother of findings and responded to her questions Handled the newborn gently		

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

INFECTION PREVENTION FOR NEWBORNS

Objective:

Observe infection prevention and control practices at points of care for newborns.

Name	of observer:	. Date:	Area Observed:	•••••		•••••
E	invironment			Yes	No	
	s there sufficient bed capacity?					
	s space and infrastructure organised for safety and zero					
	s the area appropriately lit and well ventilated?	·				
	s there a clean¹ usable² toilet for health workers (labelle					
	s there a clean usable toilet for mothers and families (la					
	s there a clean, usable, accessible ³ and appropriately lit					
ls	s there a clean, usable and accessible toilet for women	with disabilities (labelle	ed)?			
A	Are there functional hand hygiene stations4 within 5 me	eters of latrines/toilets?				
ls	s running water available at all times?					
ls	s safe drinking water available for women, labour comp	panions, and family?				
E	invironment					
ls	s alcohol-based handrub available at each bedside?					
A	are functioning hand hygiene stations at all points of ca	are and at entry points?				
	Oo hand hygiene stations have soap and clean towels o	r alcohol-based handru	ıb?			
С	Oo health workers follow WHO guidance for hand hygie	ne?				
	Oo mothers or caregivers wash their hands before touc	ning their baby, breastf	eeding,			
a	nd after diaper changes?					
V	What is the ratio of functional sinks to bed spaces?					
C	Cleaning and disinfection					
	o floors and work surfaces appear clean?					
A	are toilets cleaned at least once each day, with a visible	signed record?				
ls	s resuscitation equipment appropriately disinfected (ba	ag and mask)?				
P	Personal protective equipment (PPE) and waste ma	nagement				
ls	s PPE available for health workers?					
	Oo cleaning and waste disposal staff have appropriate F	PE?				
	Are there functional closed labelled waste collection cogeneration points: (circle) non-infectious (general) wast		rps waste?			

- ² **Usable:** toilet/latrine should be within the grounds of the facility in a structure without major holes and with a door that is unlocked when not in use but can be locked from the inside. The hole or pit should not be blocked; water should be available for flush/pour toilets. There should be no cracks or leaks in the toilet structure.
- ³ **Accessible** as noted by safe clear of hazards and no steps: have sufficient space internal facilities for caregivers to support another person or for a wheelchair to turn around.
- ⁴ A functional hand hygiene station consists of soap and water with a basin/pan for washing hands, or alcohol-based handrub. Check that water is available from the tap. Water should not be chlorinated. There should be at least two hand hygiene stations in a ward with more than 20 beds. Alcohol-based handrub is NOT suitable for use at latrines.

Discuss together

¹ **Clean:** absence of waste, visible dirt and excreta and insects. Environmental surfaces or objects contaminated with blood, other body fluids, secretions or excretions are cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible using standard hospital detergents/disinfectants.

KEEPING THE NEWBORN WARM

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker measuring temperature of a newborn, explaining and applying measures to maintain temperature.
- 2. Measure temperature of a newborn, explain and apply measures to maintain temperature.

Name of observer:	Date:	•••••	
	Yes	No	
Introduced self			
Explained procedure and gained consent			
Cleaned the thermometer			
Practiced correct hand hygiene			
Continued skin-to-skin contact	🗆		
If not in skin-to-skin contact, did not remove clothing	🗆		
Put the tip of the thermometer high in the armpit (axilla) and held the arm against the chest while taking temperature			
- 3–5 minutes for a mercury thermometer			
- Until audible signal for a digital thermometer			
Read the temperature and explained the findings to the mother	🗆		
If temperature not normal, immediately informed the responsible person/s and took appropriate actions to improve thermal control			
Recorded the temperature in the newborn's notes	🗆		
Showed the mother how to check the baby's temperature			
Showed the mother how to keep newborn warm and explained the importance of maintaining warmth			
Used effective and respectful communication	🗆		
Checked mother's understanding	🗆		
Handled the baby gently	🗆		

In case of temperature values out of the normal range (36.5–37.5 $^{\circ}$ C), inform the responsible health personnel and your facilitator and take appropriate corrective actions.

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

BREASTFEEDING: ENSURING A GOOD START

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker supporting a mother for positioning and attachment.
- 2. Support a mother for better positioning, and improved attachment and answer any questions.

Name of observer:	Mother's name:	Date:
SIGNS THAT BREASTFEEDING IS GOING WELL GENERAL OBSERVATIONS Mother looks healthy	Baby's name:	
Mother looks healthy	Name of observer:	
Mother looks healthy		
Mother looks healthy	SIGNS THAT BREASTFEEDING IS GOING WELL	SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES
Mother relaxed, comfortable, back supported	GENERAL OB	SERVATIONS
Mother looks tense and uncomfortable Signs of bonding between mother and baby No mother/baby eye contact Baby looks healthy Specify Baby calm and relaxed Baby reaches or roots for breast if hungry Baby does not reach or root Breasts look healthy Breasts look red, swollen or sore Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple Breast well supported with fingers Breast held with fingers Br	Mother looks healthy	Mother looks ill or depressed
Signs of bonding between mother and baby. No mother/baby eye contact		Specify
Baby looks healthy Baby calm and relaxed Baby reaches or roots for breast if hungry Baby does not reach or root Breasts look healthy Breasts look healthy Breasts look healthy Breast or nipple painful Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple Baby's head and body in line Baby held close to mother's body Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		Mother looks tense and uncomfortable
Baby looks healthy Baby calm and relaxed Baby reaches or roots for breast if hungry Breasts look healthy Breasts look healthy Breasts look red, swollen or sore Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple Baby's head and body in line Baby's head and body in line Baby held close to mother's body Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		No mother/baby eye contact
Baby calm and relaxed Baby reaches or roots for breast if hungry Baby is restless or crying Baby is restless or crying Baby does not reach or root Breasts look healthy Breasts look red, swollen or sore Breast or nipple painful Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple Baby's head and body in line Baby's head and body in line Baby held close to mother's body Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		Baby looks sleepy or ill
Baby is restless or crying Baby does not reach or root Breasts look healthy No pain or discomfort Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple Baby's POSITION Baby's head and body in line Baby held close to mother's body Baby's whole body supported Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby is restless or crying Baby does not reach or root Breast look red, swollen or sore Baby is restless or crying Baby does not reach or cot		
Breasts look healthy Breasts look red, swollen or sore Breast or nipple painful Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple Baby's POSITION Baby's head and body in line Baby held close Baby held close to mother's body Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower	Baby calm and relaxed	Baby is restless or crying
No pain or discomfort Breast or nipple painful Breast or nipple painful Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple BABY'S POSITION BABY'S POSITION Baby's head and body in line Baby's neck and head twisted to feed Baby held close to mother's body Baby not held close Baby supported Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower	Baby reaches or roots for breast if hungry	Baby does not reach or root
No pain or discomfort Breast or nipple painful Breast or nipple painful Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple BABY'S POSITION BABY'S POSITION Baby's head and body in line Baby's neck and head twisted to feed Baby held close to mother's body Baby not held close Baby supported Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower	D	Duranta la alcund accellara accesa
Breast well supported with fingers away from nipple BABY'S POSITION Baby's head and body in line Baby's neck and head twisted to feed Baby held close to mother's body Baby supported Baby supported Baby supported Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower	· —	<u> </u>
Baby's head and body in line Baby's neck and head twisted to feed Baby held close to mother's body Baby supported Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		
Baby's head and body in line Baby's neck and head twisted to feed Baby held close to mother's body Baby not held close Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		Breast held with fingers* on areola
Baby's head and body in line Baby's neck and head twisted to feed Baby held close to mother's body Baby not held close Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		
Baby held close to mother's body Baby not held close Baby not held close Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower	BABY'S PO	OSITION
Baby held close to mother's body Baby not held close Baby not held close Baby supported Baby supported by head and neck only Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower	Baby's head and body in line	Baby's neck and head twisted to feed
Baby's whole body supported	·	_
Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple Baby approaches breast, lower		
прустит со тиррис	Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple	
		прусти со пірріс

SIGNS THAT BREASTFEEDING IS GOING WELL

SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES

BABY'S ATTACHMENT			
More areola seen above baby's top lip Baby's mouth open wide Lower lip turned outwards Baby's chin touches breast	More areola seen below bottom lip		
SUC	KLING		
Slow, deep sucks with pauses	Rapid, shallow sucks Cheeks pulled in when suckling Mother takes baby off the breast No signs of oxytocin reflex noticed		

When the mother is in a comfortable semi-reclined position, the baby is kept close to the mother in a ventral position by the force of gravity. The arms of the mother are free to move. In this laid-back position, attachment to the breast can be easier for the baby. However, any position in which the mother feels comfortable to breastfeed is completely acceptable.

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

^{*} Some women do and it does not interfere with good attachment and breastfeeding. Observers should know that fingers on areola could obstruct the ducts if held too tightly.

BREASTFEEDING: OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe health worker assessing a breastfeed, identifying a difficulty, and giving relevant practical support.
- 2. Assess a breastfeed, identify any difficulty and give relevant practical support.

Mother's name:	Date:
Baby's name:	Age of baby:
Name of observer:	
SIGNS THAT BREASTFEEDING IS GOING WELL	SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES
GENERAL OF	BSERVATIONS
Mother looks healthy	Mother looks ill or depressed
Mother relaxed, comfortable, back supported	Specify
Signs of bonding between	Mother looks tense and uncomfortable
mother and baby	No mother/baby eye contact
Baby looks healthy	Baby looks sleepy or ill
Baby calm and relaxed	Specify
Baby reaches or roots for breast if hungry	Baby is restless or crying
basy reaches of roots for bleast it mangly	Baby does not reach or root
Breasts look healthy	Breasts look red, swollen or sore
No pain or discomfort	Breast or nipple painful
Breast well supported with fingers	Breast held with fingers* on areola
away from nipple	breastricia with inigers of arcola
BABY'S F	POSITION
Baby's head and body in line	Baby's neck and head twisted to feed
Baby held close to mother's body	Baby not held close
Baby's whole body supported	Baby supported by head and neck only
Baby approaches breast, nose to nipple	Baby approaches breast, lower lip/chin to nipple

SIGNS THAT BREASTFEEDING IS GOING WELL

SIGNS OF POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES

BABY'S AT	TACHMENT
More areola seen above baby's top lip	More areola seen below bottom lip
SUCI	KLING
Slow, deep sucks with pauses	Rapid, shallow sucks
What difficulty was identified? Explained problem and underlying cause Counselled and supported mother appropriately for her bre (painful nipple, blocked duct, mastitis, etc.) Was pain treated correctly? Describe	astfeeding problem

Observers should know that fingers on areola could obstruct the ducts if held too strongly. Any position in which the mother feels comfortable to breastfeed is totally acceptable.

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

KANGAROO MOTHER CARE

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker supporting selected activities of kangaroo mother care.
- 2. Support a mother or caregiver for selected activities of kangaroo mother care.

Environment	Yes	No
Are all small babies in kangaroo mother care position with a caregiver?		
f not skin-to-skin, how are the babies cared for?		
Do caregivers have a comfortable safe place to provide continuous kangaroo mother care?		
Are all babies secured with a wrap or binder?		
Are all babies wearing a hat?		
s the temperature of the room between 25 - 28°C?		
Do caregivers have access to:		
- hand hygiene, bathing facilities, and toilets?		
- food preparation?		
- space for family visits?		
Counselling and preparation		
Counselled, explaining KMC using simple language WHY, WHAT and HOW		
Prepared materials with mother		
Demonstrated gentle safe handling and KMC positioning using mannequin		
Positioning for KMC		
Performed hand hygiene with caregiver		
Assisted mother or caregiver for positioning of baby		
Observed and provided guidance to mother or caregiver for positioning and		
securing independently		
Supported mother to:		
- observe her baby's activity, breathing, colour, and temperature		
- perform hand hygiene		
- move newborn into good position for feeding		
- change diaper and safely dispose of waste		
- safely return baby to KMC position		

Collecting and using data	Yes	No
Ooes the baby have clinical notes separate from the mother?		
lave the following been recorded today?		
Vital signs		
Intake and output		
Weight (and growth)		
Mother's observations on her baby:		
Activity, breathing, colour, temperature		
Feeding		
Output		
Health worker assessment of baby		
Health worker assessment of mother's confidence and capabilities		
reparing for care at home		
las a health worker discussed the following with the caregivers?		
Growth, progress and plan of care for the baby in the facility		
Home environment (household members, heating, water source, communication, transport)		
Activities of daily living including sleep and safety at home		
Discharge criteria, medical and developmental follow-up and community support		
Answered questions from mother and family		
Dialogue with a mother practicing Kangaroo mother care		
low do you feel about practicing KMC?		
Vhat information were you given?		
Vhen was this information given?		
low old was your baby when KMC started?		
What was explained about the position of the baby and method for securing the infant?		••••••
low many hours per day does your baby receive KMC?		
low is your family supporting you to provide KMC?		
What do you do with the baby when you need to sleep, bathe or use the toilet?		
What was explained about when your baby will be ready to go home?		
Vhat concerns do you have about taking your baby home?		

Discuss together

BREAST MILK FEEDING: ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker supporting a mother to give her newborn a cup or nasogastric feed.
- 2. Support a mother to feed her newborn by cup or nasogastric tube.

Name of observer:	Date:	••••••	••••••
Support mother to safely feed her newborn by cup	Yes	No	
Performed hand hygiene			
Measured the correct volume of breast milk			
Noted baby's feeding cues (readiness to feed)			
Held the baby in a semi-upright, sitting position on her lap			
Rested the cup lightly on the lower lip			
Tipped the cup so that milk just reached the baby's lips			
Controlled the flow of milk (did not pour milk into the baby's mouth)			
Noted baby's feeding cues (stopping cues)			
Brought up wind after the feed			
Any other observations			
Support a mother to safely feed her newborn by nasogastric tube:			
Performed hand hygiene			
Measured the correct volume of milk			
Held baby in semi upright sitting position.			
Attached a syringe (without plunger) to the end of the tube			
Pinched the tube closed next to the syringe while adding milk			
Adjusted the flow of milk by raising or lowering the syringe			
Brought up wind after the feed			
Any other observations:			

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

BASIC RESUSCITATION OF THE NEWBORN

Observe interventions to help a newborn breathe at birth.

Name of observer:	Date:	
	Yes	No
Called out time of birth		
Dried the baby thoroughly		
Removed the wet cloth		
Placed baby in direct skin-to-skin contact with mother		
Recognized not crying/not breathing well		
Covered baby's body and head		
Stimulated to breathe		
Cleared airway only if needed		
Recognized not breathing		
Called for help		
Clamped or tied and cut the umbilical cord		
Communicated with mother ("I am going to help your baby breathe.")		
Moved baby to ventilation area and quickly covered		
Positioned baby's head slightly extended and confirmed mask size		
Ventilated (by 1 minute)		
- Positioned mask to cover chin, mouth and nose		
- Achieved good mask seal		
- Gave ventilations at 40 breaths/min (30-50)		
- Maintained good chest movement with each breath		
- Recognized if chest not moving and took steps to improve ventilation		
- Reapplied mask, repositioned head		
- Cleared the airway and opened the mouth slightly		
- Squeezed the bag harder		
Recognized breathing		
- Recognized breathing		
- Assessed breathing rate and adequacy		
- Stopped ventilation if more than 30 breaths per minute and no severe		
chest in-drawing	_	닏
- Monitored breathing, colour, temperature with mother skin-to-skin		
Recognized NOT breathing		
- Checked heart rate after 1 minute of ventilation		\Box
- Continued or improved ventilation		\Box
Communicated with mother and family		\vdash
Decided on advanced care (if needed)		\vdash
Placed identity label		
If baby did not survive gave culturally appropriate compassionate care		
Completed appropriate registers and forms		

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

^{*} In situations away from a health facility you may need to kneel at newborn's head.

DATA COLLECTION AND USE

Objective:

Follow the clinical record for mother and baby from birth through discharge from the health facility. Examine at least one example of each type of patient record. If a data collection tool is not available, note N/A next to the heading.

٧a	me of observer:	Date:	
	Admission register-data duplication and protection	Yes	No
	Is there a single register (or are there multiple for different purposes)?		
	If multiple specify	•••	
	Is the register kept in a location accessible to all health workers?	\square	
	Is the register data protected (confidentiality)?		
	Is information entered only once (not repeated in other locations)?		
	If repeated, specify what and where	•••	
	Antenatal records- data completeness		
	Do the records contain results of all antenatal diagnostic tests and examinations?		
	Are the records always available when a patient comes to the facility in labour?		
	Is the requested information complete?		
	If no specify		
	Introduction and delivery summers, data use to suide save		
	Intrapartum and delivery summary - data use to guide care Is the partograph (labour care guide) used?		
	Is the record completed throughout the course of labour (not only after delivery)?		
	Does the record include all of the following: time of birth, route of delivery,	🗀	
	Apgar scores, intervention given (if any) to help the baby breathe?		
	Newborn records - respectful care of the newborn as an individual Is the newborn's record separate from that of the mother?	🖂	
	Does the record include all of the following: admission temperature, weight, sex, examination findings?		
	Newborn daily assessment		
	Does each baby have a daily assessment recorded by a health worker including		
	feeding volumes and output?	🗆	
	Is the daily assessment used in handover from one shift to another?	\square	
	Does each baby receiving KMC have a record of mother's observations?	\square	
	Does each baby receiving KMC have a growth monitoring chart?		
	Discharge summary		
	Is there a summary prepared for each baby who has received routine care?		
	Is there a summary prepared for each baby who has received KMC or special care?		
	Does the summary include time/place/person for all follow-up appointments?		
	Referral form		
	Does a referral form accompany every newborn sent to		
	a higher level of care?	Discuss to	gether
	Does the referral form document acceptance of the	What did you	
	patient at the receiving facility (when and by whom)?	What was do	
	Does the referral form include documentation	Problems ide Change ne	
		Complete QI	/
		January Comment	- Inplace

DISCHARGE AND FOLLOW-UP

Select the objective:

- 1. Observe a health worker assessing a newborn for discharge and counselling for home care and follow-up.
- 2. Assess a newborn for discharge and counsel for home care and follow-up.

e of observer:	Date:	•••••
	Yes	No
Introduced self		
Explained process and encouraged active involvement of parents/caregivers		
Used standardised discharge checklist		
Reviewed newborn's and mother's clinical record for:		
- vital sign stability		
- birthweight/weight gain		
- breastfeeding counselling and intake		
- stool and urine output		
- identified medical conditions/danger signs		
Examined the newborn completely, with attention to screening:		
- red reflex of the eyes		
- jaundice/other skin findings		
- developmental dysplasia of the hip		
- femoral pulses		
- anal patency		
Counselled for home care using appropriate educational materials/videos or	n:	
- danger signs	_	
- responsive, nurturing care		
- breastfeeding		
- thermal care		
- hygiene		
- sleep		
- how and where to complete birth registration		
Completed discharge record with:		
- scheduled postnatal visits (immunisation, routine follow-up)		
- scheduled referrals (developmental, medical, surgical as indicated)		
- links to community care and parent support groups (as indicated)		
- medications or treatments (as indicated)		
Observed mother's mood and interaction with baby		
Confirmed parents' understanding		
Asked for and answered questions		

Discuss together

What did you observe? What was done well? Problems identified? Change needed?

