



## Standard Treatment Workflow (STW) RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN NEONATES ICD-10-P22.0

Presence of any one:  
**Tachypnea (RR >60 bpm), OR lower chest retractions, nasal flaring, grunting OR cyanosis**



### ACTIONS

- Rapid assessment of TABC (temperature, airway, breathing, circulation) and stabilize the baby
- Admit the baby in SNCU/NICU
- Nurse in a radiant warmer/incubator; monitor with continuous pulse oximetry
- Quantify the severity of RD using Silverman Anderson Score [SAS]
- Closely monitor RR, SAS, SpO<sub>2</sub>, and CFT
- Most neonates with RD can be fed enterally (by breastfeeding [if RR < 70 bpm and not on respiratory support] or orogastric tube). Those with severe distress or any contraindication to enteral feeding should be given IV fluids

### GOALS

- To alleviate the work of breathing by providing appropriate respiratory support
- To maintain oxygen saturations from 91% to 95%
- Identify and treat the underlying cause

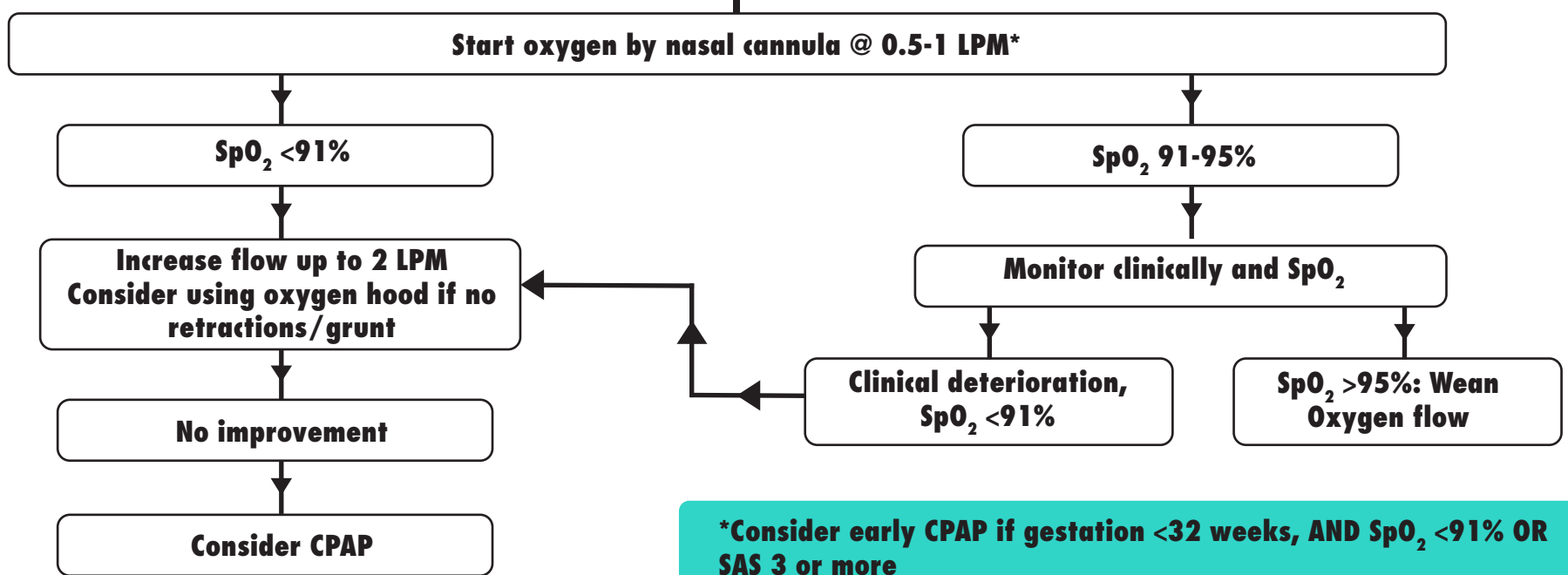
	UPPER CHEST	LOWER CHEST	XIPHOID RETRACTIONS	NARES DILATATION	EXPIRATORY GRUNT
Grade 0	SYNCHRONIZED	NO Retractions	NONE	NONE	NONE
Grade 1	LAG ON INSPIRATION	JUST VISIBLE	JUST VISIBLE	MINIMAL	HEARD WITH STETHOSCOPE
Grade 2	SEE-SAW	MARKED	MARKED	MARKED	AUDIBLE

**SILVERMAN ANDERSON SCORE (SAS)**

### RESPIRATORY SUPPORT

- SpO<sub>2</sub> < 91%: Oxygen by nasal prongs (NP) 0.5 -1.0 Lpm (max. 2 Lpm)
- Gestation ≥ 32 weeks: CPAP if SAS 4 >, OR no improvement with NP oxygen
- Gestation < 32 weeks: CPAP if SpO<sub>2</sub> < 91% OR SAS 1-3
- Those with severe RD (SAS of 5 > ; FiO<sub>2</sub> of more than 60-70%), unresponsive to CPAP, having shock or repeated episodes of apnea, may require mechanical ventilation and referral ( See STW on Transport)

### RESPIRATORY DISTRESS OR LOW SPO<sub>2</sub> (<91%)



### ASSESS AND TREAT THE UNDERLYING CAUSE

- **RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (RDS):** Consider surfactant replacement therapy as per indication
- **PNEUMONIA-SEPSIS:** Treat with antibiotics as per unit's protocol (refer to sepsis STW)

### WHAT NOT TO DO

- DO NOT let SpO<sub>2</sub> exceed 95% while supplementing oxygen. High oxygen saturation is a risk factor for retinopathy of prematurity
- DO NOT give unnecessary IV fluids, antibiotics, blood products or drugs
- DO NOT perform unnecessary investigations (CBC, CRP, routine ABG)
- DO NOT do routine chest X-ray in all neonates with RD. Perform chest X-ray if RD is persisting beyond 6 hours of age, there is worsening or a diagnostic dilemma

### ABBREVIATIONS

**BW:** Birth weight

**CPAP:** Continuous positive airway pressure

**CFT:** Capillary filling time

**GA:** Gestational age

**IV:** Intravenous

**RD:** Respiratory distress

**RR:** Respiratory rate

**SAS:** Silverman Anderson score

### REFERENCES

1. Oxygen therapy in neonates, and Surfactant Replacement therapy in neonates. Evidence-based Clinical Practice Guidelines. National Neonatology Forum India. Available at [www.nnfi.org/cpg](http://www.nnfi.org/cpg)

### PREVENT HYPOXIA AND HYPEROXIA