

Low risk infants clinically monitored in well newborn nursery who later required transfer to NICU for further care

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Abstract

Background: Perinatal-Neonatal Care (PNC) has changed and improved over the years. Change has occurred in the length of hospital stay and the unit to which infants are admitted. There is no longer a Transitional Nursery (TN) where low risk infants who did not belong in either the Well-Baby Nursery (WBN) or NICU would be observed. Infants in the WBN identified to be sick enough to require NICU care were evaluated and the findings were discussed with the NICU attending and the infant's parents prior to transfer. Infants transferred to the NICU are discussed monthly as a Project of Improvement (PI) for residents.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective descriptive study of neonates who required a transfer from the WBN to NICU from January 2005 to December 2014. Data collected from the medical records and QI reports included: maternal, fetal medical issues, all the birth parameters of the infants on arrival to WBN, and follow up care with reason for transfer which occurred within 72 hours.

Results: Over the study period of 10 years, we had 625 (16%) infants who required transfer from the WBN to NICU out of the total admissions (3860). The gestational age ranged between 34 and 42 weeks and the mean gestational age was 38.8 weeks \pm 1.42 weeks. The birth weight was between 1940 and 5285g and the mean weight was 3286g \pm 589.6g. The mean Apgar scores were 8.7, 8.8 and 8.9 at first, fifth and tenth minutes respectively. The mean time of transfer was 9 hours and it ranged between 1 and 159 hours. The average length of stay in the NICU was 5 days and it ranged between 1 and 78 days. Sixteen out of 625 (2.6%) infants required a transfer to a tertiary care center (TCC). All infants did well with a good outcome. One infant out of 625 died in our own hospital before transfer to TCC due to a severe pulmonary stenosis.

Conclusion: The decision to admit low risk infants to WBN is to facilitate mother infant bonding, breastfeeding and to decrease overcrowding in NICU while providing continuous medical and nursing care in WBN. 16% of our total 3860 NICU admissions are from transfers while our NICU average census and length of stay remained constant throughout the study period. When assessing an infant in WBN for a transfer in NICU, special attention should be given for assessment of maternal and infant medical issues which threaten the neonatal outcome with attention to cardiorespiratory status.

Introduction

Perinatal-Neonatal Care (PNC) has changed and improved over the years. Change has occurred for infants in the length of their hospital stay and the unit to which they are admitted. There is no longer a Transitional Nursery (TN) where low risk infants (late preterm, infant of diabetic mother, preterm premature rupture of membranes, infants of toxemic mothers and infants with minor congenital anomalies) who did not belong in either the Well-Baby Nursery (WBN) or NICU would be observed. Infants in the WBN who were identified to be sick enough to require NICU care were clinically evaluated and the findings were discussed with a NICU attending as well as the infant's parents before they were transferred. Infants that were transferred to the NICU are discussed monthly as part of a Project of Improvement (PI) for residents to assess quality improvement (QI, as a part of a learning process for the trainees and the infant's outcome in the NICU.

Methods

Our institution is in an urban area serving a predominantly minority and immigrant population of low socio-economic status. The hospital has data of a median income of \$13,776/year with a population consisting of most Hispanic patients and a minority of African

American patients. Many women do not seek prenatal care early enough to care for themselves and for their fetus during pregnancy with documented multiple medico social issues affecting the mother, the fetus and the newborn at birth. We conducted a retrospective descriptive study of neonates who required a transfer from the WBN to NICU from January 2005 to December 2014 for medical and surgical management. Data collected from the medical records and QI reports included: maternal, fetal medical issues, all the birth parameters of the infants on arrival to WBN, and follow up care with reason for transfer which occurred within the first hours of life. At each instance, parents were informed of the reason for transfer, condition of the infant and their visitation to the NICU since they were concerned of the baby's condition.

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Key words: transfer; nursery; NICU; low risk infants; respiratory distress; congenital heart disease

Received: April 26, 2017; **Accepted:** May 31, 2017; **Published:** June 05, 2017

Results

Over the study period of 10 years, we had 625 (16%) infants who required transfer from the WBN to NICU out of the total admissions (3860). The gestational age ranged between 34 and 42 weeks and the mean gestational age was 38.8 weeks \pm 1.42 weeks. The birth weight was between 1940 and 5285g and the mean weight was 3286g \pm 589.6g. The mean Apgar scores were 8.7, 8.8 and 8.9 at first, fifth and tenth minutes respectively. The mean time of transfer was 9 hours and it ranged between 1 and 159 hours. The average length of stay in the NICU was 5 days and it ranged between 1 and 78 days. The longer period of stay was related to neonatal abstinence syndrome which required longer treatment. 350 infants (56%) were male and 275 were females (44%). 381 infants were delivered via normal spontaneous vaginal delivery (NSVD) (61%) and 244 via cesarean section (C-section) (39%). The demographic characteristics are summarized in Table 1. Figure 1 shows transfer results categorized by system and in Table 2 we list all the reasons for transfer.

Sixteen out of 625 (2.6%) infants required a transfer to a Tertiary Care Center (TCC) and the descriptions are listed in Table 3 and all infants did well with a good outcome. These were all identified in the WBN and the full work up was performed in the NICU with the appropriate consultant assessment before the transfer to the TCC. One infant out of 625 died in our own hospital before transfer to TCC due to a severe congenital heart disease (severe pulmonary stenosis).

Discussion

Our institution is a level III perinatal center with an active residency program that provides total care for all infants under close supervision by neonatal and perinatal attending. A level III perinatal center is a hospital with a NICU organized with personnel and equipment to provide continuous life support and comprehensive care for extremely high-risk newborn infants and those with complex and critical illness [1]. Clinical criteria to identify newborns at risk of instability during extrauterine transition of life in the WBN requires collaborative nursing and medical management in assessing and identifying the clinical condition of the infant [2]. The decision to admit low risk infants (late preterm, infant of diabetic mother, preterm premature rupture of membranes, infants of toxemic mothers and infants with

Table 1. Demographic characteristics

	Min - Max	Mean \pm Standard deviation	
Gestational age (weeks)	34 - 42	38.8 \pm 1.4	
Birth weight (grams)	1940 - 5285	3286 \pm 589.6	
Apgar score at 1min	3 - 9	8.7 \pm 0.8	
Apgar score at 5min	5 - 9	8.8 \pm 0.3	
Apgar score at 10min	7 - 9	8.9 \pm 0.9	
Hour of transfer (hours)	1 - 159	9	
Length of stay (days)	1 - 78	5	
	Number	Percentage %	
Hour of transfer	<24h	443	70.88
	24 - 48h	106	16.96
	\geq 48h	76	12.16
Delivery type	NSVD	381	60.96
	C-section	244	39.04
Race	Hispanic	379	60.64
	African American	237	37.92
	Other	9	1.44
Gender of baby	Female	275	44
	Male	350	56

Table 2. Reasons for transfer

Reason	Result
Respiratory 247 (39%)	Transient tachypnea of newborn (TTNB) 113 (18%) Respiratory distress of newborn 89 (14%) Meconium aspiration syndrome 27 (4%) Pneumonia 10 (1%) Pneumothorax 3 (0.4%) Pneumomediastinum 2 (0.3%) Apnea 2 (0.3%) Desaturation 1 (0.1%)
Metabolic 143 (22%)	Neonatal hypoglycemia 63 (10%) Hyperbilirubinemia 43 (6%) Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) 34 (5%) Rule out (r/o) NAS 2 (0.3%) Hypermagnesemia 1 (0.1%)
Infection 104 (19%)	R/o sepsis 97 (15%) (6 Blood cultures positive with repeat cultures negative) HIV 2 (0.3%) R/o Syphilis 2 (0.3%) Scalp abscess 1 (0.1%) MRSA skin infection 1 (0.1%) Left eye conjunctivitis 1 (0.1%)
GI 57 (9%)	Vomiting 38 (6%) Poor sucking/feeding 8 (1%) Abdominal distension 6 (0.9%) Direct hyperbilirubinemia 2 (0.3%) Imperforated anus 1 (0.1%) No meconium passage 1 (0.1%) Bloody stools & 1 (0.1%)
Cardiovascular 54 (8%)	Arrhythmia 23 (3%) Cyanosis 15 (2%) Murmur 10 (1%) Desaturation 3 (0.4%) R/o congenital heart disease 2 (0.3%) Umbilical cord pulsation 1 (0.1%)
Neurologic 7 (1%)	Hypertonia 2 (0.3%) Hypotonia 1 (0.1%) Seizure 1 (0.1%) Subgaleal hemorrhage 1 (0.1%) Meningocele 1 (0.1%), Fall 1 (0.1%)
Hematologic 6 (0.9%)	Polycythemia 3 (0.4%), Thrombocytopenia 2 (0.3%), ABO incompatibility with decreasing H/H 1 (0.1%)
Genitourinary 3 (0.4%)	Anuria 1 (0.1%), Congenital kidney malformation 1 (0.1%), Hydronephrosis 1 (0.1%)
Genetic 3 (0.4%)	R/o Down Sd 2 (0.3%), Klinefelter 1 (0.1%)
Musculoskeletal 1 (0.1%)	Cystic hygroma 1 (0.1%)

minor congenital anomalies) to the WBN was decided by the on call neonatal attending. The criteria on which unit to admit an infant was not clearly defined, so it was at the discretion of each attending to keep those infants in the WBN after they were assessed in the labor and delivery room and were in stable condition. Most low risk infants were admitted to the WBN to facilitate mother infant bonding, initiate breastfeeding, to keep the infant with the mother and to decrease unnecessary overcrowding in the NICU while providing continuous medical and nursing care in the WBN. 625 (16%) of our total 3860 NICU admissions are from transfers while our NICU average census remained the same throughout the study period. Of those transfers shown in table 2, respiratory problems were the most common (39%), of which the most common was Transient Tachypnea of Newborn (TTNB), while the least common reasons for transfer were neurologic, hematologic, genitourinary, genetic and musculoskeletal. Ninety seven infants (15%) were transferred to rule out sepsis, of which 6 infants had positive blood cultures (three with *group B streptococcus*, one *Staphylococcus Aureus*, one *Escherichia Coli* and one *Streptococcus*

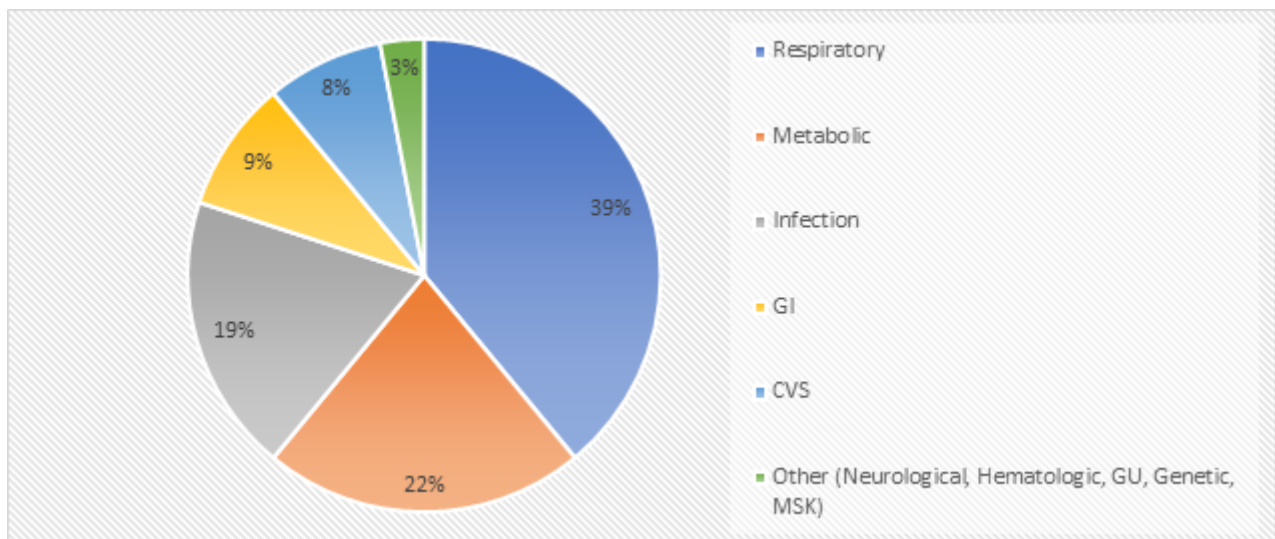


Figure 1. Transfer results categorized by system

Table 3. Transfer to tertiary care center

Birth Weight (grams)	Gestational age (weeks)	Hour of transfer to NICU	Reason for transfer to NICU	Diagnosis in NICU	Age at transfer to tertiary care Center (days)
2345	37	24	Vomiting	Obstruction gastric antrum small bowel loop on upper gastrointestinal series	1
3990	39	2	TTNB	ENT evaluation to rule out laryngotracheomalacia	8
2940	40	3	4/6 pansystolic murmur	Interrupted aortic arch on echocardiogram	3
2500	38	30	Cyanosis	Tetralogy of Fallot	2
3090	37	8	4/6 pansystolic murmur	Interrupted aortic arch on echocardiogram	2
3475	38	1	Murmur	Tricuspid and Pulmonary atresia on echocardiogram	1
3695	39	2	Murmur	Total anomalous pulmonary venous return	1
3270	38	29	Respiratory distress	Taussing-Bing anomaly on echocardiogram	2
4030	41	25	Cystic hygroma	Bilateral fluid like cystic collections in soft tissue of neck and skull base	2
3460	40	28	Cyanosis	Transposition of great vessels	1
3355	40	6	Murmur	Tricuspid and Pulmonary atresia on echocardiogram	1
3310	38	4	Respiratory distress	Total anomalous pulmonary venous return	1
3020	35	43	Vomiting	Dilated loops on abdominal X-ray	4
2525	36	3	Congenital kidney malformation	Enlarged hyperechoic kidneys without hydronephrosis on renal ultrasound	3
2705	39	34	Desaturation	Severe neonatal Ebstein anomaly with pulmonary hypertension on echocardiogram	3
3625	40	35	Failure to pass meconium and bilious vomiting	Distal small bowel obstruction on abdominal X-ray	1

Mitis), those cases are currently reviewed. All these infants did well in our hospital except one who died from a critical heart disease condition before transfer to TCC. Among the sixteen infants transferred out to TCC shown in Table 3, ten were due to a critical congenital heart disease. All these infants did well in the TCC.

Conclusion

A careful, thorough evaluation of the infants transferred from the WBN to the NICU will help to identify the risk of infants who later require further care in the NICU. Keeping the infant in WBN will facilitate early mother infant bonding and detection of common problems by the medical and nursing teams. The findings of our research for this improvement project was presented to the residents to help them improve the monitoring management of low risk infants in the WBN. All infants met the criteria for admission to WBN and none had any signs and symptoms that required NICU admission. These

infants met the criteria for early recognition and timely transfer to NICU for further care. When assessing an infant in WBN for a transfer in NICU, special attention should be given for assessment of maternal and infant medical issues which threaten the neonatal outcome with attention to cardiorespiratory status.

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