## **Antenatal Prevention**

- Administer **2 doses of antenatal steroids** for pregnancies at risk of preterm birth (24-34 weeks gestation)
- Magnesium Sulfate for IVH prevention
- ✓ Close monitoring of maternal blood pressure and placental function
- Conduct a **team pre-brief** before delivery, including:
  - Assigning roles (RN, intubating provider, medication admin, respiratory care, backup personnel)
  - Reviewing thermoregulation practices (plastic wrap, increased delivery room temp)
- Ensure delivery room is **prepared for** stabilization
  - Ensure delivery room is warm and all supplies are readily available

## **Golden Hour**

# Thermoregulation:

- Use plastic wrap, humidity, and early isolette closure
- Maintain appropriate room temperature

# Early stabilization:

- Place lines and start fluids within 60 minutes
- Consider a dedicated provider for line placement in the NICU

# **✓** Glycemic control:

 Start dextrose with protein to prevent hypoglycemia

# Cardiorespiratory support:

- Maintain stable BP and avoid fluctuations: monitor for signs of hypotension beyond BP
- Use gentle ventilation to reduce risk of lung injury: consider high frequency ventilation

## Reduce IVH risk:

- Handle infant minimally
- Keep head midline and body neutral



# First 96 Hours: IVH Prevention Strategies

### Midline Protocols

- Keep head midline to promote cerebral venous drainage
- ▼ Tilt incubator mattress 10°-30°
- Minimize handling and suctioning
- Avoid rapid flushes and quick blood withdrawals
- Provide pain and stress relief (swaddling, non-nutritive sucking, comfort measures)
- ✓ No bathing or weighing during this time
- ✓ Encourage kangaroo care as per unit guidelines
- Control **noise and light** (use isolette covers, window blinds, reduce unnecessary talking)
- ✓ Designate a staff member for infant support during interventions

#### **Head Ultrasound Protocol**

- Perform **initial ultrasound** on **DOL 7** unless needed for decision-making earlier
- Repeat on **DOL 14** or sooner if there's a **major drop in hematocrit** or clinical concern
- Often repeated again around 30 days of life
- Avoid routine ultrasounds on DOL 1or 2 unless clinically indicated

#### **Care Time Guidelines**

- ✓ Use cue-based care and allow extensive rest between cares
- Perform **4-handed care** with two caregivers at all times
- ✓ Train **volunteers** to assist when parents are unavailable
- No leg lifts for diaper changes; use specialized mattresses to reposition instead
- ✓ Slow medication/fluid boluses to prevent rapid BP fluctuations
- ✓ Use **closed blood draw systems** and slow pulsating flush techniques
- Maintain **thermoregulation** (keep linen dry, avoid unnecessary incubator opening)
- ✓ Start humidity for infants <30 weeks or per protocol</p>
- ✓ Encourage early, frequent, and prolonged kangaroo care

## **Kangaroo Care Recommendations**

- ✓ Promote early, frequent, and prolonged skin-to-skin contact
- ✓ Use two-person transfers for safety
- ✓ Provide **education and support** to increase family confidence
- Ensure **minimal limitations** on frequency of kangaroo care sessions

