

<u>Immediately</u> contact the medical practitioner for any of the following changes:

- Seizures
- Diarrhea (6 or more stools/day or watery ring)
- Repetitive vomiting >10% of intake
- Tachycardia (HR >20 beats/minute over baseline)
- Systolic BP >90mm Hg
- Continuous inconsolable crying despite nursing intervention
- Increased respiratory support or events

Consider other potential causes of jitteriness, irritability, poor feeding:

- Hypoglycemia
- Hypocalcemia
- Hypomagnesemia
- Sepsis
- Meningitis
- CNS injury/bleed/stroke

Infants at risk for/with symptoms of NAS should receive these nonpharmacologic interventions: Reduce stimuli:

- Quiet room with dim lighting
- Avoid talking at the bedside
- Prepare everything prior to disturbing infant
- Minimize handling

Supportive therapy:

- Swaddle
- Slow body movements
- Hold firmly and close to the body
- Promote skin to skin contact
- Rock gently, talk, sing or hum softly

- Use a pacifier for excessive sucking
- Feed on demand, frequent small feedings or per orders
- Allow rests between sucking
- Assess coordination of suck/swallow reflex, support cheeks & jaw if necessary
- Change diaper frequently, use barrier cream to prevent skin damage
 Monitor: sleeping habits, temperature stability, weight gain or loss and any other changes in clinical status that might suggest another disease process.



