

Transporting the Sick Neonate

Stabilizing, “a” lineing, moving and
rearranging

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Disclosures

- I have not received any financial payment or had any pecuniary interest in any pharmaceutical or medical equipment corporation
- Such is the pity

What is the best transport incubator?

- Draeger
- Air Shields
- Life Medical

The Old Way



Nature's Transport Incubator



Contact

- Neonatal service BC Children and Women's Hospital
- Alberta resources may be available

ABC STABLE

- ABC s
- Sugar
- Temperature
- Assist breathing
- Blood pressure
- Lab work
- Emotional support

Stabilizing

- Airway, Breathing
 - RR > 60/min with indrawing and O₂ requirement > 60% intubate
 - < 1000 gm (28 wk) 2.5 mm tube
 - 1000-2000 (28-34 wk) 3.0 mm tube
 - 2000-3000 (34-38 wk) 3.5 mm tube >
 - > 3000 (> 38 wk) 3.5-4.0 mm tube
- CO₂ sensor, auscultation
- Check tube placement (tip above carina, below upper margin lung fields), R/O pneumothorax
- Surfactant
- Gastric drainage

Stabilizing

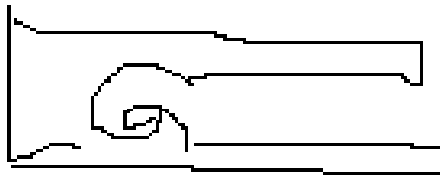
- Volume correction if poor peripheral circulation
- Vascular access
 - scalp vein, other vein
 - umbilical vein, artery
 - IO line

Sugar

- Serum glucose > 2.2 mmol/l
- Use D10W as initial infusion – no electrolytes needed in first 24 hr.

Securing ET Tube and UV line

use tincture benzoin or Mastisol adhesive on skin



Lab

- Serum glucose
- Blood gas
- Chest x-ray
- Consider placenta

Monitoring

- HR, O2 sat
- Temp
- Adequacy of circulation
- If prolonged transfer take glucoscan

Transporting

- Maintain temp 36-37 skin by radiant warmer, servocontrol or warming compresses suitably wrapped and check FREQUENTLY
- If necessary use food grade ziplock for VLBW
- If hypoxic encephalopathy ? Mild hypothermia
- Cap or Arterial blood gas before transport aim to keep $7.45 > \text{pH} > 7.25$, $\text{pCO}_2 < 50$
- An overventilated babe will be tremulous and not trying to initiate ventilation, underventilated will be overbreathing bagging

Take

- Placenta and cord bloods
- Notes, order sheet, lab values
- X-ray disc if out of area
- Mom if possible

Danger points

- Initial resuscitation
- X-ray
- Loading, unloading, transferring, prolonged transport
- Altitude effect

Comparison of Modes of Transport

	Ground	Rotor	Fixed Wing
Departure	+++++	++	+
Arrival	+	+++++	+++
Out of Hosp	+	+++++	++
Access	+++++	++	++
Weather	+++++	++	++
Cost	+++++	+	+