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CARE PLAN 34		IREALMENT OF TATINDICE	Issue Date: October 2017 Review date: October 2020	
is commencing phototherapy for treatment of jaundice.		 The need for phototherapy treatment will be determined by the infants' serum bilirubin and documented by the medical team. Infant will receive phototherapy treatment in a safe manner using conventional photothera and or a biliblanket. Phototherapy will be discontinued when serum bilirubin level are within normal levels for interest and or a bilibrate a		
Commenced date, time signature & grade	N O	NURSING INTERVENTION	Discontinued date, time, signature & grade	
	1.	DETERMINING NEED FOR PHOTOTHERAPY		
		 Perform full assessment of infant to determine extent of jaundice in bright natural daylight, where possible. Report increasing jaundice colour to NCHD. Serum bilirubin levels should be taken once jaundice is observed. The infant's medical/nursing team will plot the serum bilirubin level, the gestational age and the postnatal age on the serum 'Bilirubin Threshold Graph' for appropriate gestational age of the infant (NICE 2010). Explain procedure to parent/ guardian and provide parental leaflet and verbal information Single phototherapy=one phototherapy unit 		
		 Double or triple therapy = 2 or 3 phototherapy units used concurrently 		
	2.	TREATMENT OF JAUNDICE WITH OVERHEAD PHOTOTHERAPY LAMPS		
		 Warm incubator initially to appropriate temperature, as per thermoregulation guidelines (OLCHC 2017) Preterm – 37 degree celsius Full-term Infant – 35 degree celsius (Then reduce incubator temperature to maintain neutral thermal environment (NTE) 36.5 – 37.3 degree celsius) Monitor infant's temperature at least 4 hourly Position the phototherapy lamp a minimum distance from infant of: 25cms (10 Inches) Medela Phototherapy Lamp 30cms (12 inches) Drager Phototherapy Lamp (Reposition after care / handling) 38cms (15 inches) Giraffe Incubator Spotlight (PICU and CHC only) NB: There should be at least 3cms between the light unit and incubator Nurse infant in nappy only, for maximum skin exposure Reposition infants regularly to prevent skin breakdown. Use positional boundaries for very sick and premature infants Place opaque eye shields of appropriate size over infant's eyes during phototherapy. Check position, ensuring they do not slip or are too tight. Perform eye care 4-6 hourly NB: Turn phototherapy off before removing eye shields Involve parents at all times and cluster care where possible Monitor infant's intake and output observing for signs of dehydration as infant may need extra fluids. (NB: Currently overhead lamps used in OLCHC are heat emitting) Assist and support mother with breastfeeding as required 		

OUR LADY'S CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL NURSING CARE PLAN 34. Care of infant receiving phototherapy for jaundice Use care plan 1 ALs with this care plan



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	 Perform skin and nappy care regularly Monitor serum bilirubin 6-24 hourly, as per medical team. (NB: Should infant have an increasing bilirubin level despite therapy it should be monitored 6 hourly) Plot serum bilirubin on 'Treatment Threshold Graph' for infants appropriate gestational age (NICE 2010). Visually assess infant for improvement or worsening of jaundice e.g. gums and sclera of eyes in all infants, of different ethnic groups. Monitor the infant for signs of acute Bilirubin Encephalopathy; observing for lethargy, hypo/hypertonia, high pitched cry, irritability, poor feeding/ suck and arching of neck / trunk. 	
3.	TREATMENT OF JAUNDICE WITH A BILIBLANKET	
	 Infants < 28 weeks gestation Insert the light pad into a new disposable cover/vest and secure the fibre optic cable with the self-adhesive tabs The disposable –covered, light emitting section of the biliblanket is placed directly against infant's skin (back/stomach) NB: Ensure the infant is placed on pad only and not on the lead from the unit Dress infant or wrap in a blanket ensuring biliblanket remains in direct contact with skin Clarify light intensity (low/ medium/ high) setting with infant's neonatology medical team NB: Ensure light is on at all times Involve parents at all times and cluster care where possible Monitor infant's intake and output Assist and support mother with breastfeeding as required. NB: Infant can be held for feeding Perform skin and nappy care regularly Change disposable cover/vest if soiled and between patients Monitor serum bilirubin 6-24 hourly, as per medical team. (NB: Should infant have an increasing bilirubin level despite therapy it should be monitored 6 hourly) Plot serum bilirubin on 'Treatment Threshold Graph' for infants appropriate gestational age (NICE 2010). 	
	 Visually assess infant for improvement or worsening of jaundice e.g. gums and sclera of eyes in all infants, of different ethnic groups. 	
4.	Discontinuing Phototherapy	
4.	 Observe for signs of rebound jaundice, check serum bilirubin 12 hours post phototherapy use, to ensure serum bilirubin level remains within normal limits Monitor temperature as infant may be at risk of cold stress or hypothermia when the phototherapy lights/biliblanket has been discontinued Maintain infants temperature between 36.5-37.3 degrees celsius (neutral thermal temperature) NB: Avoid cold stress temperature < 36 degrees celsius 	
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