



CLINICAL GUIDELINE	
Surgical Problems	
Scope (Staff):	Nursing and Medical Staff
Scope (Area):	NICU KEMH, NICU PCH, NETS WA

This document should be read in conjunction with this [DISCLAIMER](#)

For all suspected surgical patients, bring a sample of hand-labelled maternal blood and a form signed by the staff taking the sample (in order to cross-match the baby).

- Gastrointestinal conditions may cause significant fluid shifts into third spaces.

Bowel Obstruction, Perforation or Peritonitis

- Ventilation may be compromised by abdominal distension.
 - If perforated bowel with respiratory distress, will require intubation.
 - If on CPAP, review the need for intubation.
- Fluid resuscitation is likely to be required (normal saline).
- “Drip and suck”.
 - Keep NBM.
 - Drainage of the stomach with large-bore NGT (size 8F or 10F).
 - If retrieving by air, any free air will be exacerbated by lower cabin pressures, so a sea-level cabin or drainage of free air prior to transport may be required.
 - Start maintenance fluid (dextrose or dextrose/saline solution).
 - If NGT losses are high (>10mL/kg/12 hours), consider replacement with normal saline.
- IV antibiotics Amoxicillin, Gentamicin and Metronidazole (or Tazocin monotherapy).

Oesophageal Atresia

- Consider in any baby with antenatal history of polyhydramnios who is particularly mucousy, choking with feeds or difficulty in passing a NGT.
- Confirm by passing NGT and confirming position on chest X-Ray:
 - When passing NGT if resistance is felt (usually around 10cm) stop advancing: X-Ray will show tip at 10cm around level of thoracic inlet.
 - If NGT passes easily to 20cm: X-ray will show the NGT curling up in the proximal oesophagus.

Management

- Nurse in flat position.

- Airway management:
 - Always discuss with the on-call neonatologist.
 - Intubation and ventilation should be avoided wherever possible as massive abdominal distension can occur if a distal fistula is present, resulting in stomach perforation.
 - Regular suctioning with replegle tube will assist with oral secretions.
 - Upper airways suctioning is commonly required as there is build-up of secretions.
- Insert a **replegle tube**:
 - Use a 10F replegle tube.
 - Insert until resistance is felt then pull back ~ 1cm and secure.
 - During transport, manual suction of replegle tube is required using a 50mL syringe. **DO NOT use the portable suction device, as the pressure is too high, & can result in tissue necrosis.**
 - Every 15 minutes: flush infusion port with 0.5mL of normal saline then suction gently with a 50mL syringe.
 - Losses from the replegle tube should be recorded and replaced if excessive.

Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia

- Often the sickest/ most complex-to-transport patients. **Always** discuss with the on-call neonatologist.
- Suspect if respiratory distress, a scaphoid abdomen and poor unilateral air entry.
- Confirm with CXR (if available).
- Pulmonary hypoplasia and pulmonary hypertension (PPHN) common.

Management

- Airway and ventilation:
 - Almost always require intubation and ventilation.
 - Bag and mask ventilation should be avoided to prevent bowel distension.
 - Surfactant is not routinely given, as this can exacerbate matters.
 - The aim of a **lung protective strategy** is to minimise barotrauma and decrease mortality. This is achieved by allowing for **permissive hypercapnia** (PaCO₂ 45-55 mmHg and pH > 7.28) and **relative preductal hypoxaemia** (preductal SaO₂ >85%).
 - The Stephan transport ventilator cannot deliver HFOV.
 - Aim for PIP < 25cmH₂O.
 - Rate ~ 45-60/min.
 - Ti ~0.4seconds.
- Manage **PPHN**:
 - Use of pulmonary vasodilators: Nitric oxide, milrinone or PGE₁.
 - Sedate well with morphine infusion (10-20mcg/kg/hr); may require Midazolam infusion.
 - Muscle relax (intermittent boluses of Vecuronium) if still active and struggling against ventilator.
 - Inotropic support and/or volume may be required.

- Insert large-bore nasogastric tube (8F or 10F) to decompress the stomach and small bowel.
- UAC and UVC are desirable.

Gastroschisis

- The major acute problem is heat and fluid losses from exposed viscera:
 - Minimise by using impermeable plastic bag up to armpits (or cling film).
 - Do not cover with moist packs or cotton wool as these can become cold and exacerbate the problem.
- Observe the circulation to the viscera, but do not handle the bowel excessively:
 - Repositioning may improve this if compromised.
 - Nurse the baby on its right side for transport.

Management

- Place in impermeable plastic bag.
- If requiring respiratory support for pulmonary disease consider humidified high flow oxygen, otherwise consider intubation. Try to avoid CPAP.
- Fluid resuscitation:
 - May require fluid bolus (normal saline).
 - Start **10/kg/hr** normal saline to cover fluid losses. Once a silo has been applied, the normal saline replacements can be ceased.
 - **In addition, start maintenance fluids at 80-100mls/kg/day.**
- Insert size 8F or 10F NGT and leave on free drainage. Replace NG losses with normal saline if >10ml/kg/12 hrs.
- Give IV antibiotics Amoxicillin, Gentamicin and Metronidazole (or Tazocin monotherapy).
- Observe thermoregulation carefully.

Exomphalus

- This is not an urgent transport as the protective membrane prevents heat and fluid loss.
- If protective membrane ruptures then should be transported urgently, treat as for Gastroschisis.

Myelomeningocele

- Contact and inform neurosurgeon on-call and discuss timing of transport (usually this is not a middle of the night emergency).
 - Surgical closure is recommended within the 1st 24 hours in order to prevent infection and trauma to the exposed tissues.
- Nurse prone.
- Avoid using latex
- The back should be covered by a protective dressing (Mepilex non-adhesive dressing).
 - Pre-made dressing packs are available in 6B compactus.
- If it is an open defect (CSF leakage,) start amoxicillin and gentamicin.

Transport of Neonates Following Surgical Procedure

Babies who require transportation to another hospital < 24 hrs post-surgery:



- Are transported in the NETS transport cot.
- Are continuously monitored with SpO₂ & ECG monitoring.
- Require suction, oxygen and an appropriate sized bag and mask available at all times during transportation.

Related CAHS internal policies, procedures and guidelines

NETS WA Guideline

- [Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of the Newborn](#)

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.

File Path:			
Document Owner:	Neonatology		
Reviewer / Team:	Neonatal Coordinating Group		
Date First Issued:	August 2009	Last Reviewed:	1 st July 2017
Amendment Dates:		Next Review Date:	1 st July 2020
Approved by:	Neonatal Coordinating Group	Date:	26 th September 2017
Endorsed by:	Neonatal Coordinating Group	Date:	
Standards Applicable:	NSQHS Standards:  		
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