

## NURSING CARE PLAN FOR NEONATAL CARE:

Assessment	Nursing Diagnosis	Goal/Expected Outcome	Intervention/Planning	Implementation	Rationale	Evaluation
<p><b>Subjective Data:</b> - Parent reports poor feeding and lethargy.</p> <p><b>Objective Data:</b> - Low weight gain; weak sucking reflex; decreased responsiveness.</p>	<p><b>Imbalanced Nutrition: Less Than Body Requirements</b> related to inadequate feeding as evidenced by weight loss and poor intake.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 48 hours, the newborn will consume small, frequent meals.</p> <p><b>Long-Term:</b> - The newborn will achieve steady weight gain and improved energy levels.</p>	<p>Develop a structured feeding plan with a dietitian; educate parents on effective feeding techniques.</p>	<p>Assist with feeding; monitor weight daily; provide nutritional supplements as prescribed.</p>	<p>Adequate nutrition supports growth and energy levels in newborns.</p>	<p>Weight gain stabilizes; feeding improves; lab markers reflect better nutrition.</p>
<p><b>Subjective Data:</b> - Parent reports episodes of apnea and irregular breathing.</p> <p><b>Objective Data:</b> - Irregular respiratory patterns; low oxygen saturation; signs</p>	<p><b>Impaired Gas Exchange</b> related to respiratory distress as evidenced by irregular breathing and low oxygen saturation.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 1 hour, oxygen saturation improves and respiratory rate normalizes.</p> <p><b>Long-Term:</b> - The newborn maintains stable respiratory function with</p>	<p>Initiate oxygen therapy and monitor respiratory status closely; adjust oxygen delivery as needed.</p>	<p>Provide supplemental oxygen; monitor saturation continuously; reassess respiratory patterns frequently.</p>	<p>Supporting gas exchange is vital for overall health and development.</p>	<p>Oxygen levels improve; respiratory distress decreases; clinical signs stabilize.</p>

of respiratory distress.		effective gas exchange.				
<b>Subjective Data:</b> - Parent expresses concern about temperature fluctuations. <b>Objective Data:</b> - Low body temperature; signs of thermal instability.	<b>Ineffective Thermoregulation</b> related to immature physiological systems as evidenced by low body temperature.	<b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 1 hour, the newborn's temperature stabilizes within normal range. <b>Long-Term:</b> - The newborn maintains a stable body temperature with ongoing care.	Use an incubator or radiant warmer to maintain a neutral thermal environment; monitor temperature regularly.	Adjust incubator settings; monitor temperature every 15 minutes; provide skin-to-skin contact if appropriate.	Stable temperature supports metabolic function and overall growth.	Temperature stabilizes; thermal regulation improves; parents report increased comfort.
<b>Subjective Data:</b> - Parent appears anxious about managing newborn care. <b>Objective Data:</b> - Parent asks questions and shows uncertainty in care practices.	<b>Ineffective Health Management</b> related to insufficient knowledge about neonatal care as evidenced by parental anxiety and inconsistent care.	<b>Short-Term:</b> - Within 24 hours, the parent will verbalize key aspects of newborn care. <b>Long-Term:</b> - The parent will consistently follow the care plan and attend follow-up appointments.	Develop an education plan that includes clear instructions on newborn care; use visual aids and written materials.	Conduct individual teaching sessions; provide handouts; schedule regular reviews to reinforce learning.	Education empowers parents to manage their newborn's care effectively.	Parent demonstrates understanding; adherence to the care plan improves; follow-up visits confirm consistency.