- Assess level of consciousness to identify intraventricular hemorrhage.
- Provide sufficient calories via gavage and IV feedings.
- Maintain adequate hydration and assess for signs of fluid overload.
- Provide information to the parents about treatment modalities; give thorough but simple explanations about the rationales for interventions.
- Encourage the parents to participate in care

**Nursing interventions Rationales:**

- Maintaining patent airway is always the priority, especially in cases like trauma, acute neurological decompensation, or cardiac arrest.
- Maintaining patent airway is always the priority, especially in cases like trauma, acute neurological decompensation, or cardiac arrest.
- A change in the usual respiration may mean respiratory compromise. An increase in respiratory rate and rhythm may be a compensatory response to airway obstruction.

**Nursing Evaluation:**

- Continue resuscitation matters

**List of medications typical for the:**

- Oxygen
- Lungs surfactant

**Nursing Education considerations:**

- Educate the parents of the infant resuscitation
- Educate on medications:
- Bronchodilators: This medicine may be given to open up your baby’s airways so that he can breathe easier.