ASSESSMENT OF THE BREASTFED INFANT

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Objectives

- List the essential components of a perinatal history
- List the essential components of a clinical assessment
- Describe the different methods used for infant's oral assessment

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PLAN

- Introduction & Resources
- Perinatal History
- · Global Observation of the Infant
- Oral Assessment of the Infant
- Conclusion

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Introduction

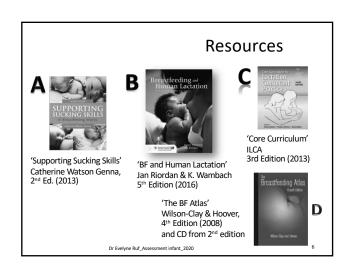
- All body systems participate in feeding:
 - Gastrointestinal and renal systems (obvious)
 - Heart, lungs, circulatory systems (aerobic exercise)
 - Musculoskeletal system (stability during feeding, and milk transferring process)
 - Liver and pancreas (energy for each cell through glucose metabolism)
 - Nervous system (direct the activities of all other systems)
- Many other factors affecting feeding:
 - Pre-existing medical diagnosis (mother/infant)
 - Gestational age

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Introduction (cont.)

- Fundamentals of a lactation consultation: Comprehensive history and clinical assessment of the
 - -mother,
 - -infant,
 - -feeding
- → Booking consultation takes time, but is the necessary step to provide appropriate management...

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PERINATAL HISTORY

- > Essential components
- Classification of infants

Essential Components

- · Family history
 - Genetic disorders, chronic disorders
- · Psychosocial history
 - Age/education/socio-economic status/tobacco...
- Maternal medical history
- Maternal reproductive history
- Pregnancy history
- · Intrapartum history
- · Breastfeeding history

BF & HL, Table 19-1

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Looking for Risk factors for Primary Low Milk Production

- H/o infertility?
- PCOS?
- H/o prolactin disorders?
- Thyroid disorders?
- H/o breast trauma / breast surgery?
- Chronic disease / chronic Rx?
- Breast growth during pregnancy?
- Any issue during pregnancy (GDM, severe anemia)?

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Looking for Risk factors for Delayed Lactogenesis phase II

- Stress/pain (e.g. difficult birth / deep episiotomy)
- Severe hemorrhage / blood transfusion?
- · Skin-to-skin?
- Timing of initiation of BF/hand expression?
- When breast changes occurred early pp?
- Which type of changes (minimal, moderate, physiological engorgement, pathological)?
- In case of severe engorgement, what was done? After how long?
- · Lochia?

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Looking for Risk factors for Infant's Ability to Breastfeed

- Gestational age?
- Prolonged labour / prolonged phase II?
- Instrumental delivery? / C/S?
- Apgar?
- · Resuscitation?
- Admission in NICU?
- Intubated? Other intervention?
- Any congenital anomaly suspected / diagnosed?
- · Phototherapy?
- · Feeding history (what, when, how)?

Previous Breastfeeding History / Family Situation

- Gravida / Para / Living?
- · Age range of previous children?
- Previous BF duration?
- If any, when AM introduced?
- · For which reason?
- · If any, which breastfeeding difficulties?

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Mother's Own Health

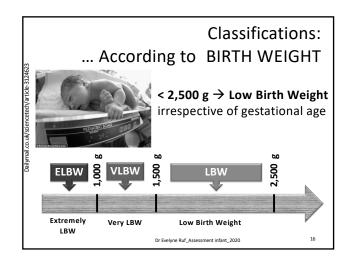
- Working outside? Inside the house?
- Which support available ?
- · Active or passive smoking?
- Diet
- Sleep
- Any other issue (depression, abuse...)?

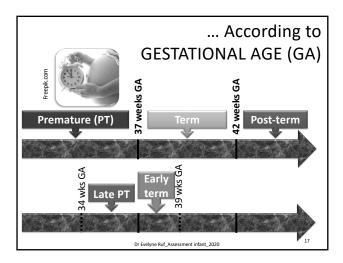
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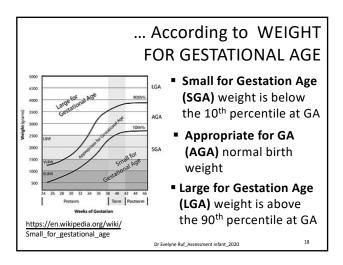
PERINATAL HISTORY

- > Essential components
- > Classification of infants
 - * According to birth weight
 - * According to gestational age (GA)
 - * According to weight for gestational age

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GLOBAL OBSERVATION OF THE INFANT

- > Physical newborn examination (pediatrician)
- > Skin color
- > Tone
- > Grading of movements
- > Symmetry
- > Sleep/awake states
- > Respiratory pattern

Newborn Physical Assessment (by Pediatrician)



· Vital Signs Measurement

 Skin Head

Eyes

Ears

Nose

Mouth/Throat

Newborn Physical Assessment (end)

- - Lungs

 Neck Chest

- Abdomen
- Genitalia
- Back/Rectum
- Extremities



Normal

 Normal Variations Abnormal

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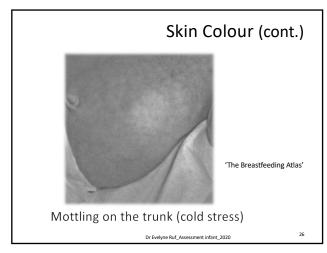
Skin Colour

Changes in colour can reflect **♥**oxygenation / stress:

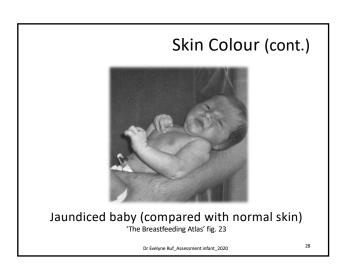
- Most apparent around the mouth, eyes, nipples, hands and feet
- · Mottling: chilled infant
- Pallor, duskiness (darkness) and cyanosis (blueness): reduced tissue oxygenation
- Flushed and ruddy colorations: sign of autonomic instability or red blood cells (!hyperbilirubinemia)
- Gray: ?cardiac problem

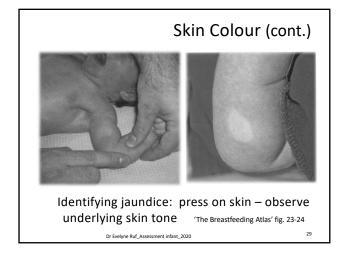
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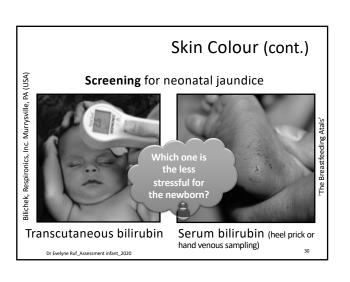


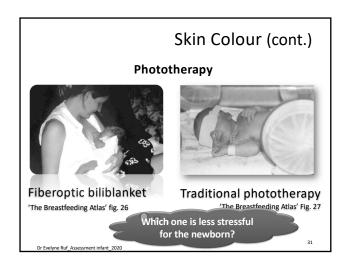




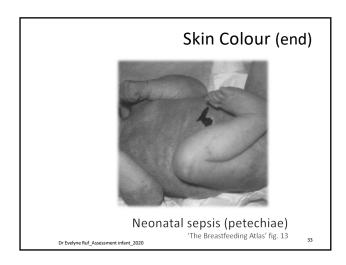




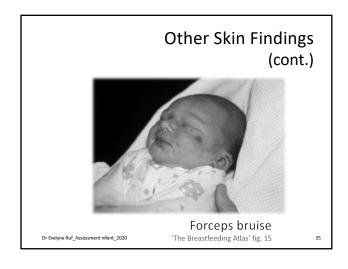














Other Skin Findings (end)



Fetal monitor scab 'The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 17

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Hypotonia



Normal tone/Head lag (infant with Down Syndrome)
'The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 350

Hypertonia



Arching (causes hyperextension)
'The Breastfeeding Atlas' Fig. 358

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\circ GLOBAL OBSERVATION OF THE INFANT

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Grading of Movement

- Smoothness of movement (infant grading) generally depends on stability:
 - Head and neck support → improves fine motor control in neonates
 - Prone on mother's trunk or abdomen → accurate movement (head lift, bobbing to the breast, smooth jaw movement)
- Depends also of neurological status

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O GLOBAL OBSERVATION OF THE INFANT

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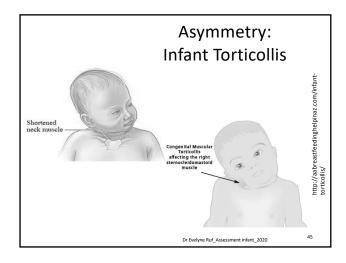
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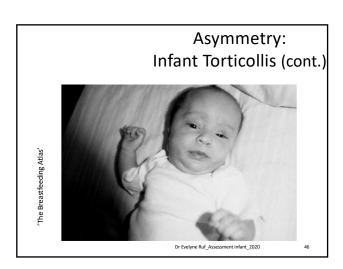
Symmetry

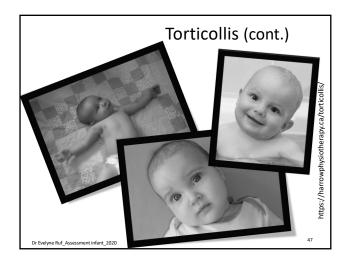
- Symmetry across midline: equal neurological and muscle activity on each side of the body
- Asymmetry can cause feeding difficulties
 - Nerve palsies,
 - Birth injuries,
 - Adverse effects of restricted in utero positioning (e.g. torticollis)

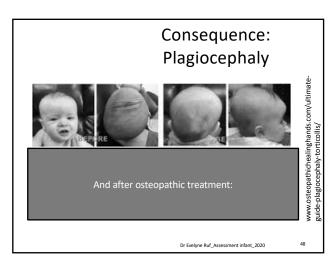
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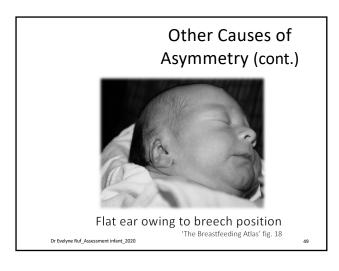
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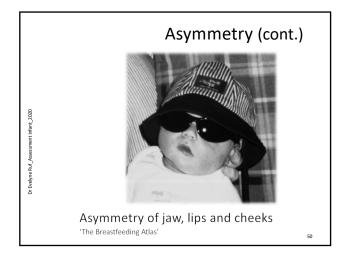






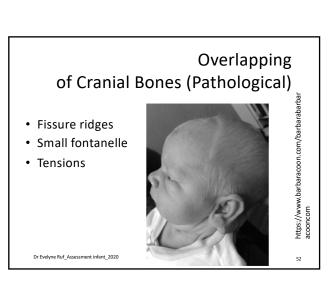


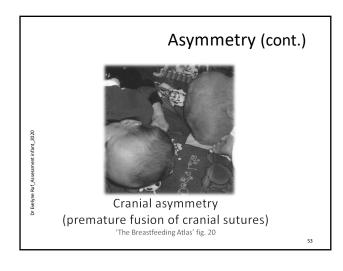


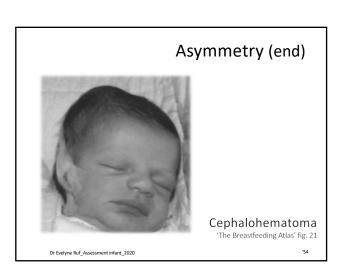




Overlapping of Cranial







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Infant Sleep/Awake **States** • Deep/quiet sleep from one state Light/active sleep to the other: Gestational age Neurological

Quiet alert status Health

Active alert

Crying

Drowsy

Following description from Table 19-5, BF & Human Lactation 5th Edition

Deep or Quiet Sleep

- · Closed eyes, no eye movement
- Regular breathing
- Relaxed
- Absent body movement (occasional isolated startles)
- · Only intense stimuli will arouse him/her



→ Do not attempt to feed

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➤ Light or Active Sleep (most frequent)

- Closed eyes with rapid eye movement
- · Irregular breathing
- · Sucking, smiling, grimacing, yawning
- Some slight muscular twitching of the body
- More easily aroused by stimuli

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→ Not alert enough to feed (in classical positions)

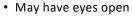
➤ Light or Active Sleep (cont.)





Undressing → increased arousal

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- · Irregular breathing
- · Variable body movements with mild startles
- Relaxed
- Stimuli may arouse infant but may return to sleep



➤ Drowsy

→ May enjoy nonnutritive sucking

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➤ Quiet Alert

- Eyes bright and wide open
- Responsive to stimuli
- Minimal body activity
- Interacts with others



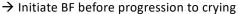
→ Excellent time to initiate BF

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> Active Alert

- Eyes open
- Rapid and irregular breathing
- More sensitive to stimuli and discomfort
- Active

 Comfort welcome (change diaper, hold, talk quietly)



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Crying

The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 10

- Eyes open or tightly closed
- Irregular breathing
- Crying, very active
- Uncoordinated, thrashing movements of extremities
- Comfort needed (hold, swaddle, talk quietly, rock)



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Crying and Other Signs of Stress

- Characteristic behaviours (irritability, crying, inconsolability, worried alertness, restlessness)
- Motoric stress cues: hypotonia, hypertonia



FTT --35 day-old baby 'The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 360

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Crying and Other Signs of Stress (cont.)



Motoric stress cues finger splaying, stiffening, crying DT Evelyne Ruf. Assessment infant, 2020 'The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 8

Crying and Other Signs of Stress (cont.)



FTT - note worried expression
'The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 362

Crying and Other Signs of Stress (end)



Facial grimace - a stress cue

'The Breastfeeding Atlas' fig. 5

GLOBAL OBSERVATION OF THE INFANT

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Respiratory Rate (RR)

 RR must be slow enough to coordinate with sucking and swallowing.

Resting RR for infants	Breaths per minute
Term infant	30-40
Preterm infant	40-60
Ill infant	60-80

'Supporting Sucking Skills'

Most infants are not able to feed with an RR over 80 bpm

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Signs of Respiratory Difficulties

- Rapid respiration during pauses
- Stridor (inspiratory) or other respiratory noises
 - May be due to airway instability
- · Harsh and wet respiratory sounds
 - May be due to velopharyngeal insufficiency or aspiration
- Increased effort of breathing (retraction of chest)
- Short sucking bursts
- Loss of milk through the lips or nose

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Signs of Respiratory Difficulties (end)

- Mouth breathing (nasal blockage or deviated septum)
- Apnea, bradycardia, and desaturation
- · Color changes



Infant with upper respiratory obstruction displays mouth breathing and worried facial expression

'Supportive suckling skills' fig. 1-39

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Head / Neck / Jaw / Intra-oral

- Any asymmetry in body / neck / head posture?
- Any facial / jaw asymmetry?
- Cranial sutures: overlapping? Separated?
- Anterior fontanelle size?
- Chin: receding?
- Cheeks: fatty? Thin?
- Lips: blisters? Tight frenum?
- Hard palate: intact? shape?
- Soft palate (if suspicion): intact?
- Tongue: notch or heart shape? spontaneous movements / passive elevation / active elevation? Frenum aspect / shape / length / stretch ability...

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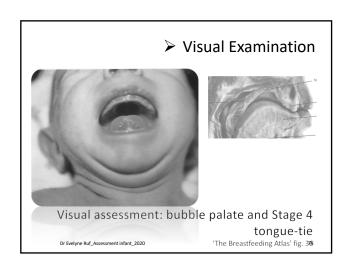
Clinical Methods

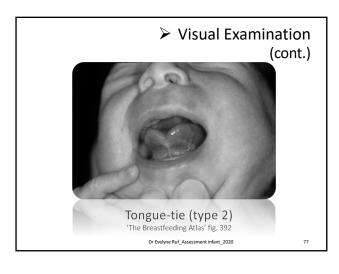
- · Visual examination of oral structures
 - Lips, jaws, hard and soft palate, tongue, nose
- Audition
 - suckling
 - swallowing
 - clicking sounds
 - smacking sounds
- Cervical auscultation (advanced practice)
 - swallowing/breathing

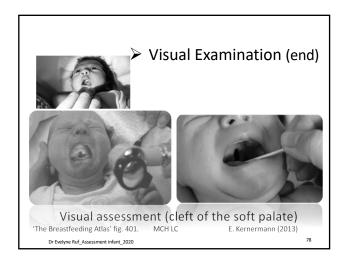
Clinical Methods (end)

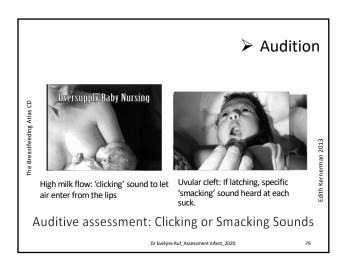
- · Digital examination
 - lips
 - cheeks
 - palates
 - tongue
- · Digital suck examination
 - Non-nutritively (with finger only)
 - Nutritively (with finger and fluid; preferable)

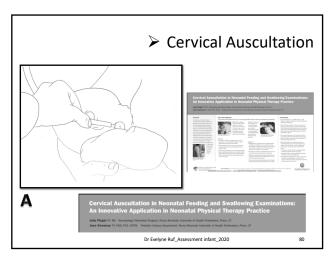
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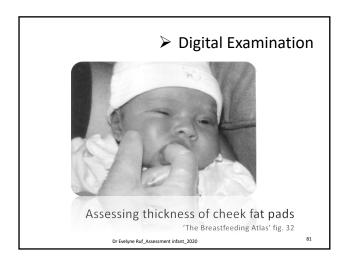


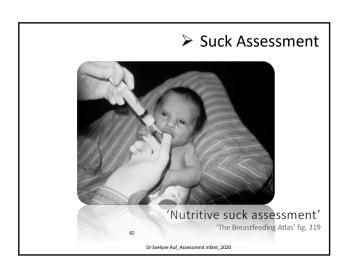


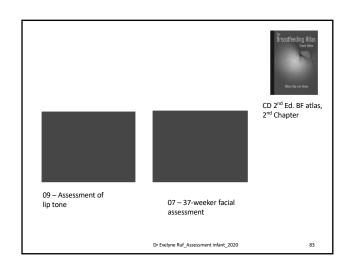


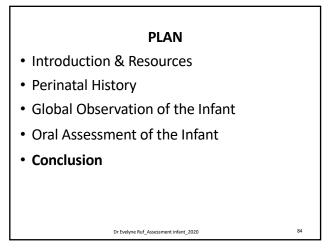








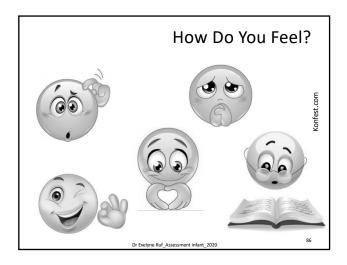




Assessment in a Lactation Clinic...

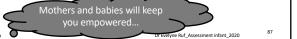
- Yes, good assessment takes time
- BUT it can solve problems, prevent complications or inappropriate management
- Your skills will improve with time and commitment

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Learning Curve...

- Observing somebody more experienced (video?)
- Practicing
- Asking feed-back from the mothers/colleagues
- Reading (e.g. Breastfeeding Atlas)
- Discussing cases with more experienced colleagues (who keep learning daily)
- Continuous education (Gold lactation, Journal of Human Lactation, iLactation conference...)



ASSESSMENT OF THE BREASTFED INFANT

Thank you!

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