CHAPTER 2: Intrauterine growth and gestational age

- Intrauterine growth
CHAPTER 3: The physical examination

Perinatal information

Measurements

Method of examination

General appearance

Head

Face

Ears

Nose

Eyes

Buccal cavity

Neck

Chest

Cardiovascular system

Abdomen

Umbilical cord

Genitalia

Anus

Limbs

Back

Hips

Skin

Examination of the placenta

CHAPTER 4: Nursery care

Routine care

At birth

After birth – immediate care

After birth – continuing care

Accommodation and equipment

Nursery techniques

Primary care

Special care

Aims

Transference

Benefits

CHAPTER 5: Breast-feeding

Significance

Promotion

Structure and function of the breast

Lactation

Milk synthesis

Milk drainage

Maintenance of lactation

Techniques of breast-feeding

Feeding problems

Milk banking
CHAPTER 9: Jaundice

- Bilirubin physiology
Causes of jaundice

Clinical presentation of jaundice

Physiological jaundice

Pathological jaundice

Early onset jaundice

Excessive jaundice (after 36 hours)

Prolonged jaundice (longer than 10 days)

Obstructive jaundice

The treatment of jaundice

CHAPTER 10: Congenital abnormalities

Types of abnormalities

Malformation

Disruption

Deformation

Genetic counselling

Diagnosis of fetal abnormalities

CHAPTER 11: Neurological disorders

Neurological examination

Behaviour

Motor function

Reflexes

Assessment of developmental milestones

Developmental screening for large groups

Congenital malformations

Neural tube

Acute insults to the brain

Hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy

Periventricular leukomalacia (PVL)

Cerebral oedema

Intracranial bleeding

Septic meningitis

Seizures

Birth trauma

Intracranial bleeding

Cervical cord

Peripheral nerves

Neuromuscular disorders

The floppy baby

The jittery baby

Procedures

Lumbar puncture

Ultrasonography

CHAPTER 12: Special sense organ disorders

Eye

Sight

Congenital abnormalities

Infection

Retinopathy of prematurity

Ear
• Vomiting
• Vomiting in the first 24 hours
• Vomiting in the first week
• Vomiting after several weeks
• Blood in vomitus or stool
• Congenital abnormalities
• Branchial disorders
• Disorders of the gut
• Specific abnormalities
• The rectum and anus
• The umbilicus
• Necrotising enterocolitis

CHAPTER 16: Blood disorders

• Red blood cells
• Anaemia
• Polycythaemia
• Haemoglobin

• White blood cells
• Bacterial infection
• Other disorders of white cells

• Bleeding disorders
• Haemostasis
• Investigation of a bleeding disorder
• Platelet abnormalities
• Clotting defects
• Collection of blood samples

CHAPTER 17: Urogenital disorders

• Renal physiology
• Urine
• Congenital renal malformations
• Presentation
• Specific malformations
• Urinary tract infection
• Renal vein thrombosis
• Acute renal failure
• Genitalia – male
• Penis
• Testes
• Genitalia – female
• Labia
• Vagina
• Sex differentiation

CHAPTER 18: Skin and tissue disorders

• Epidermis and dermis
• Miscellaneous features
• Congenital abnormalities
• Naevi (birthmarks)
• Vascular anomalies
• Pigmented naevi
• Trauma
• Tissue injuries of the scalp
• Infections
Of Interest and Benefit to:
Recommended for midwives, nurses in training, community medicine doctors, senior medical students.
Key Benefits:

Explains a method for the thorough physical and neurological examination of the newborn and addresses the parents' first question 'is our baby normal?'

Explains the importance of distinguishing the healthy newborn from the one who is sick (for example jaundice that occurs soon after birth differs greatly in aetiology and outlook from that which occurs later).

Contains numerous photographs to explain various conditions in more detail.