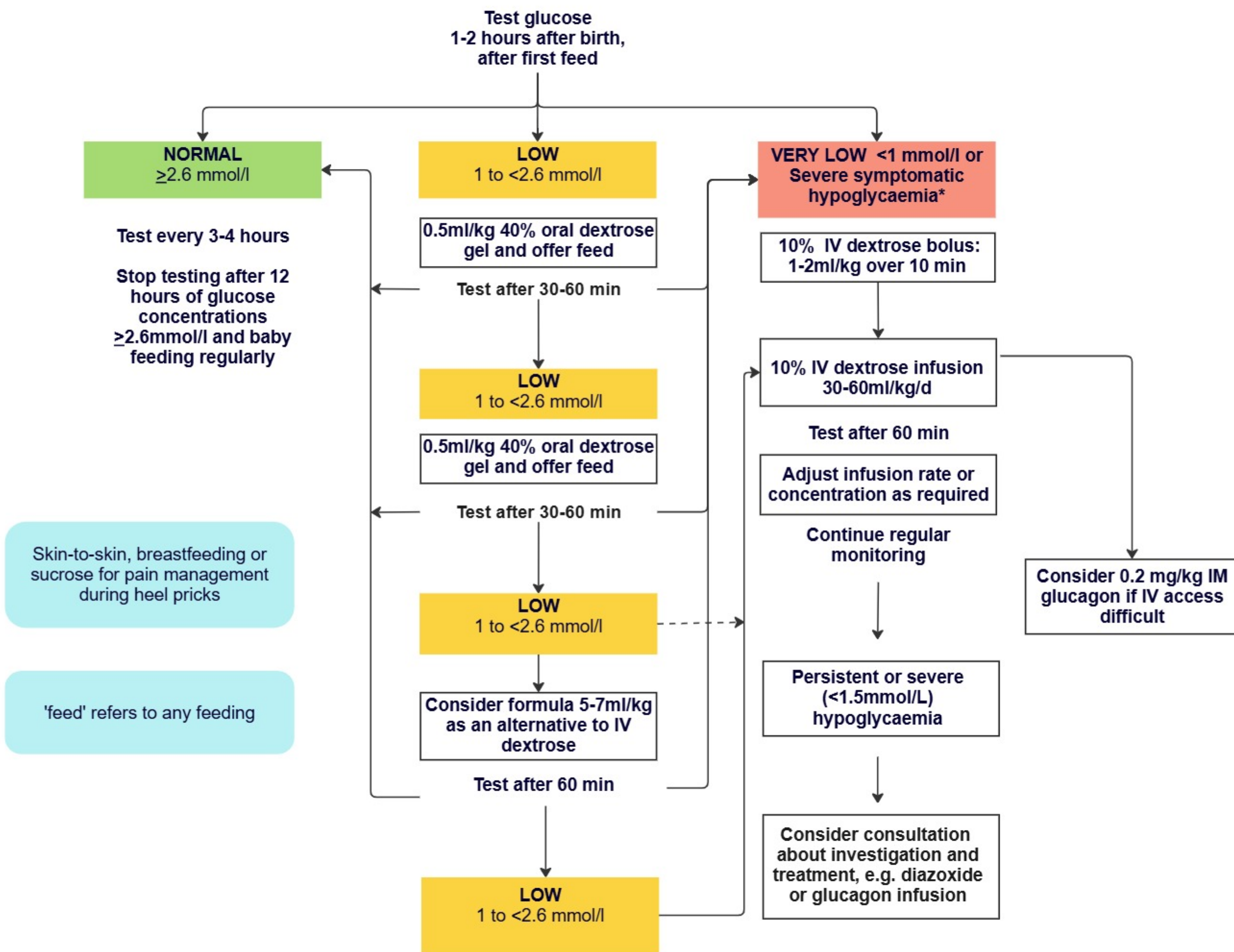


Flow Chart for Management of Babies at Risk of Neonatal Hypoglycaemia

- Keep baby dry and warm
 - Encourage skin-to-skin immediately
 - Initiate feeding within first hour
 - Prioritise breastfeeding over expressing breastmilk



Skin-to-skin, breastfeeding or sucrose for pain management during heel pricks

'feed' refers to any feeding

Risk Factors

- **Maternal diabetes** (any type)
- **Preterm** (< 37 weeks' gestation)
- **Small for gestational age** (<10th percentile)
- **Low birth weight** if gestation unknown (<2500g)
- **Large for gestational age** (>90th percentile)
- **Macrosomia** if gestation unknown (>4500g)
- **Unwell** (e.g., respiratory distress, history of fetal distress or asphyxia, hypothermia, delayed or poor feeding)
- **Maternal Medications:** antidepressants, alpha or beta blockers, amphetamines (prescribed or not), anti-psychotics
- **Clinical signs:** jitteriness, seizures, poor feeding, lethargy, irritability, cyanosis, hypotonia, apnoea, tachypnoea, hypothermia, respiratory distress, abnormal cry, pallor and vomiting

*Severe symptomatic hypoglycaemia: seizure or reduced consciousness
 IV: intravenous; IM: intramuscular