I. CLINICAL JUDGMENT (80%)

A. Cardiovascular (5%)
   1. Acute pulmonary edema
   2. Cardiac surgery (e.g., congenital defects, patent ductus arteriosus)
   3. Dysrhythmias
   4. Heart failure
   5. Hypovolemic shock
   6. Structural heart defects (acquired and congenital, including valvular disease)

B. Respiratory (21%)
   1. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
   2. Acute respiratory failure
   3. Acute respiratory infection (e.g., pneumonia)
   4. Air-leak syndromes
   5. Apnea of prematurity
   6. Aspiration
   7. Chronic conditions (e.g., chronic lung disease/bronchopulmonary dysplasia)
   8. Congenital anomalies (e.g., diaphragmatic hernia, tracheoesophageal fistula, choanal atresia, tracheomalacia, tracheal stenosis)
   9. Failure to wean from mechanical ventilation
   10. Meconium aspiration syndrome
   11. Persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN)
   12. Pulmonary hemorrhage
   13. Pulmonary hypertension
   14. Respiratory distress (RDS)
   15. Thoracic surgery
   16. Transient tachypnea of the newborn

C. Endocrine/Hematology/Gastrointestinal/Renal/Integumentary (27%)
   1. Endocrine
      a. Adrenal insufficiency
      b. Hyperbilirubinemia
      c. Hyperglycemia
      d. Hypoglycemia
      e. Inborn errors of metabolism

2. Hematology and Immunology
   a. Anemia
   b. Coagulopathies (e.g., ITP, DIC)
   c. Immune deficiencies
   d. Leukopenia
   e. Polycythemia
   f. Rh incompatibilities, ABO incompatibilities, hydrops fetalis
   g. Thrombocytopenia

3. Gastrointestinal
   a. Bowel infarction obstruction/perforation (e.g., mesenteric ischemia, adhesions)
   b. Feeding intolerance
   c. Gastroesophageal reflux
   d. GI abnormalities (e.g., omphalocele, gastrochisis, volvulus, imperforate anus, Hirschsprung disease, malrotation, intussusception, hernias)
   e. GI surgeries
   f. Hepatic failure (e.g., biliary atresia, portal hypertension, esophageal varices)
   g. Malnutrition and malabsorption
   h. Necrotizing enterocolitis ( NEC)
      i. Pyloric stenosis

4. Renal and Genitourinary
   a. Acute kidney injury (AKI)
   b. Chronic kidney disease
   c. Congenital genitourinary conditions (e.g., hypospadias, polycystic kidney disease, hydronephrosis, bladder extrophy)
   d. Genitourinary surgery
   e. Infections
   f. Life-threatening electrolyte imbalances

5. Integumentary
   a. Congenital abnormalities (e.g., epidermolysis bullosa, skin tags)
   b. IV infiltration
   c. Pressure injury/ulcer (e.g., device, incontinence, immobility)
   d. Wounds:
      i. non-surgical
      ii. surgical
D. Musculoskeletal/Neurological/Psychosocial (13%)

1. Musculoskeletal
   - Congenital or acquired musculoskeletal conditions
   - Osteopenia

2. Neurological
   - Agitation
   - Congenital neurological abnormalities (e.g., AV malformation, myelomeningocele, encephalocele)
   - Encephalopathy
   - Head trauma (e.g., forceps and/or vacuum injury)
   - Hemorrhage:
     i. intracranial (ICH)
     ii. intraventricular (IVH)
   - Hydrocephalus
   - Ischemic insult (e.g., stroke, periventricular leukomalacia)
   - Neurologic infectious disease (e.g., viral, bacterial, fungal)
   - Neuromuscular disorders (e.g., spinal muscular atrophy)
   - Neurosurgery
   - Pain (acute, chronic)
   - Seizure disorders
   - Sensory impairment (e.g., retinopathy of prematurity, hearing impairment, visual impairment)
   - Stress (e.g., noise, overstimulation, sleep disturbances)
   - Traumatic brain injury (e.g., epidural, subdural, concussion, physical abuse)

3. Behavioral and Psychosocial
   - Abuse and neglect
   - Families in crisis (e.g., stress, grief, lack of coping)

E. Multisystem (14%)

1. Birth injuries (e.g., hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, brachial plexus injury, lacerations)
2. Developmental delays
3. Failure to thrive
4. Healthcare-associated conditions (e.g., VAE, CAUTI, CLABSI)
5. Hypotension
6. Infectious diseases (e.g., influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, multidrug-resistant organisms)
7. Life-threatening maternal/fetal complications (e.g., eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, maternal-fetal transfusion, placental abruption, placenta previa)
8. Low birth weight/prematurity
9. Sepsis
10. Terminal conditions (e.g., end-of-life, palliative care)
11. Thermoregulation
12. Toxin/drug exposure (e.g., neonatal abstinence syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome, maternal or iatrogenic).

II. PROFESSIONAL CARING & ETHICAL PRACTICE (20%)

A. Advocacy/Moral Agency
B. Caring Practices
C. Response to Diversity
D. Facilitation of Learning
E. Collaboration
F. Systems Thinking
G. Clinical Inquiry

Order of content does not necessarily reflect importance.
In addition to classifying items according to clinical practice or professional caring and ethical practice topics, items will be classified according to a nursing action as appropriate.

**CLINICAL JUDGMENT**

**General**
- Assess pain considering patient’s gestational age
- Follow protocol for newborn car seat testing, hearing and congenital heart disease screening
- Follow protocol for feeding and supplementation
- Identify and monitor normal and abnormal diagnostic test results
- Implement interventions to keep neonates safe (e.g., transponder use, safe sleep)
- Manage monitor alarms based on protocol and change in patient condition
- Manage patients receiving complementary alternative medicine and/or nonpharmacologic interventions
- Manage patients receiving medications (e.g., safe administration, monitoring, polypharmacy)
- Monitor patients and follow protocols for pre- and postoperative care
- Recognize indications for, and manage patients requiring, central venous access
- Recognize normal and abnormal:
  - developmental assessment findings and provide developmentally appropriate care
  - family psychosocial assessment findings
  - physical assessment findings
- Recognize signs and symptoms of emergencies, initiate interventions, and seek assistance as needed

**Cardiovascular**
- Apply leads for cardiac monitoring
- Identify, interpret and monitor cardiac rhythms
- Monitor hemodynamic status and recognize signs and symptoms of hemodynamic instability
- Recognize early signs of decreased cardiac output
- Recognize normal fetal circulation and transition to extra-uterine life
- Recognize indications for, and manage patients requiring:
  - 12-lead ECG
  - arterial catheter
  - cardioversion
  - invasive hemodynamic monitoring

**Respiratory**
- Interpret blood gas results
- Manage medications and monitor patients requiring rapid sequence intubation (RSI)
- Recognize indications for, and manage patients with tracheostomy
- Recognize indications for, and manage patients requiring:
  - assisted ventilation
  - bronchoscopy
  - chest tubes
  - endotracheal tubes
  - non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (e.g., bilevel positive airway pressure, CPAP, high-flow nasal cannula)
  - oxygen therapy delivery device
  - prone positioning (lateral rotation therapy)
  - rescue airways (e.g., laryngeal mask airway [LMA])
  - respiratory monitoring devices (e.g., SpO₂, EtCO₂) and report values
  - therapeutic gases (e.g., oxygen, nitric oxide, heliox, CO₂)
  - thoracentesis

**Hematology and Immunology**
- Manage patients receiving transfusion of blood products
- Monitor and manage patients with bleeding disorders
- Monitor patients and follow protocols:
  - pre-, intra-, post-intervention (e.g., exchange transfusion)
  - related to blood conservation
Neurological
• Manage patients with congenital neurological abnormalities
• Monitor patients and follow protocols for procedures (e.g., pre-, intra-, post-procedure)
• Monitor patients and follow protocols for therapeutic hypothermia
• Recognize indications for, and manage patients undergoing:
  ◦ continuous and intermittent sedation
  ◦ procedural sedation
• Recognize indications for, and monitor/manage patients requiring, neurologic monitoring devices and drains (e.g., ICP, ventricular drain)

Integumentary
• Recognize indications for, and manage patients undergoing, preventative or therapeutic interventions (e.g., neonatal skin care, humidity)
• Recognize indications for, and manage patients with therapeutic devices (e.g., wound VACs, pressure reduction surfaces, ostomy device)

Gastrointestinal
• Monitor patients and follow protocols pre-, intra-, and post-procedure (e.g., gastric tube placement)
• Recognize and manage patients with feeding difficulties or disorders
• Recognize indications for, and complications of, enteral and parenteral nutrition
• Recognize indications for, and manage patients requiring:
  ◦ enteral tubes
  ◦ peritoneal drains
• Recognize signs and symptoms of, and manage patients with, necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)

Renal and Genitourinary
• Manage patients receiving electrolyte replacement
• Monitor patients and follow protocols pre-, intra-, and post-procedure (e.g., renal biopsy, ultrasound)
• Recognize indications for, and manage patients requiring, renal therapeutic intervention

Multisystem
• Facilitate treatment for early and late onset sepsis
• Maintain targeted temperature
• Monitor and implement strategies to prevent hospital-acquired infections
• Provide age-appropriate developmental care (e.g., skin to skin, nesting)
• Provide end-of-life and palliative care
• Recognize and manage birth injuries
• Recognize and manage signs and symptoms of toxin/drug exposure (e.g., neonatal abstinence syndrome, fetal alcohol syndrome, maternal or iatrogenic)

Behavioral and Psychosocial
• Involve family in infant care
• Recognize indications of stress and provide support to family
• Respond to family behavioral emergencies (e.g., nonviolent crisis intervention, de-escalation techniques)