

0 1 0 N C S V

**Victorian Children's
Tool for Observation
and Response****SCN**

Hospital _____

UR NUMBER
SURNAME
GIVEN NAME(S)
DATE OF BIRTH
AFFIX PATIENT LABEL HERE ↑

Frequency of ObservationsObservations should be performed routinely with cares (at least 4 hourly) unless advised below. Refer to local procedure for **who** can alter frequency

Date	(e.g.) 6/3/24					
Frequency	2/24					
Name/Designation	Smith RN					

Events/Comments

Record event details, including comments, interventions and family/carer concerns

A	Date	Time		Initial	Designation
B					
C					
D					
E					
F					
G					

Respiratory Support

Mode	HF = High Flow, CPAP = Continuous Positive Airway Pressure, LF = Low Flow, CO = Cot Oxygen, HB = Headbox
Device	NP = Nasal Prongs, SP = Single Prong, M = Mask
Measurements	Oxygen = %, Pressure = cm/H ₂ O, Flow = L/min

Assessment of Respiratory Effort

	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Airway		• Stridor on crying	• Stridor at rest
Behaviour and Feeding	• Normal	• Some/intermittent irritability • Difficulty crying • Difficulty feeding (dependent on gestational age)	• Increased irritability and/or lethargy • Looks exhausted • Unable to cry • Unable to feed (dependent on gestational age)
Respiratory Rate	• Mildly increased	• Respiratory rate in orange zone	• Respiratory rate in purple zone • Increased or markedly reduced respiratory rate as the newborn tires
Accessory Muscle Use	• Mild intercostal and suprasternal recession	• Nasal flaring • Moderate intercostal and suprasternal recession	• Marked intercostal, suprasternal and sternal recession
Oxygen	• No oxygen requirement	• Mild hypoxaemia corrected by oxygen • Increasing oxygen requirement	• Hypoxaemia may not be corrected by oxygen
Apnoeas		• May have multiple brief apnoeas (< 20 secs)	• Increasingly frequent or prolonged apnoeas (> 20 secs)
Other			• Gasping, grunting • Extreme pallor, cyanosis

Victorian Children's Tool for Observation and Response (SCN) VSCN010**GENERAL ESCALATION RESPONSE.** You must refer to your local procedure for instructions on **how** to call for assistance and escalate care**Purple Zone — MANDATORY EMERGENCY CALL****Response criteria**

- Staff member is very worried about the newborn's clinical state
- A family member is very worried about the newborn's clinical state
- Central cyanosis
- Cardiac or respiratory arrest
- Airway threat
- Seizure
- Sudden decrease in conscious state
- Any observation in the purple zone
- 3 or more simultaneous orange zone criteria

Actions required

1. Place emergency call
2. Initiate appropriate clinical care until the arrival of the emergency respondent/s
3. Emergency respondent/s to attend immediately, stabilise patient and/or provide advice
4. Emergency respondent/s to document management plan

Orange Zone — CLINICAL REVIEW RECOMMENDED**Response criteria**

- Staff member is worried about the newborn's clinical state
- A family member is worried about the newborn's clinical state
- Any observation in the orange zone
- Bile stained vomit
- Lack of interest in feeding (> 24 hours of age)

Actions required

1. Initiate appropriate clinical care
2. Consider what is usual for the newborn and if the trend in observations suggests deterioration
3. Consult with nurse/midwife in charge, decide if a medical review is required. If no medical review, document rationale and plan of care in Events/Comments
4. **If medical review requested**
 - Increase frequency of observations as indicated by the newborn's condition
 - If not attended within 30 minutes, escalate to emergency call
 - Medical officer to document management plan

White Zone — STAY VIGILANT**Response criteria**

- Vital signs in the white zone but the newborn is unstable
- Looks unwell
- Has consecutive observations trending towards the coloured zones

Actions required

1. Inform senior clinical nurse/midwife
2. Review frequency of observations
3. Consider escalation of care

General Instructions

These charts are designed for use in the special care nursery environment.

You MUST record baseline observations at admission to determine the frequency of observations.

Newborn observations are best performed at rest, and must be recorded:

- At a frequency appropriate for the newborn's clinical state
- Whenever staff or family members are worried about the newborn's clinical state
- If the newborn is deteriorating

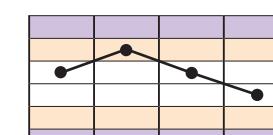
Altered SpO₂ targets and modifications MUST:

- Be ordered by a doctor and
- Consider individual circumstances and local procedures

Show the Trend: Plot the Dot—Join the Line

This chart is specifically designed to enhance the identification of trends in vital signs. It is important to look for worsening trends and report these.

When graphing observations, place a dot in the box and connect it to the previous dot with a straight line.



For Blood Pressure, Temperature and Blood Glucose Level write the number in the appropriate section.

For SpO₂ Desaturation, Apnoea and Bradycardic events, document with !

Victorian Children's Tool for Observation and Response

Special Care Nursery

UR NUMBER

= MANDATORY EMERGENCY CALL
 = CLINICAL REVIEW RECOMMENDED
 = STAY VIGILANT

Birth Gestation:
 Date / / / / /
Day of Life / Corrected Age:
 / / / /
Weight:

GIVEN NAME
DATE OF BIRTH
 Complete all details or affix label above

Date	Staff initial (with each set of obs)	Time of observations	Date

Family/ Carer Concern

Are you worried your child is getting worse?

Please record reason for concern in the Events/Comments section.

Record as 'U' if a family member or carer is unavailable.

No