

Management of Preterm Neonates with Suspected or Proven Early-Onset Bacterial Sepsis (AAP Based)

Internet Enduring Material Release Date: 08/03/2020

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Content was originally presented at NEO: The Conference for Neonatology on February 21, 2020.

Accreditation:

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The ACCME recognizes this educational activity as an Internet Enduring Material. The estimated time for completion of this Internet Enduring Material is 35 minutes. This presentation was released on August 3, 2020. The expiration date of this Internet Enduring Material is August 2, 2023.

The ANCC recognizes this educational activity as an Internet Enduring Material. The estimated time for completion of this Internet Enduring Material is 35 minutes. This presentation was released on August 3, 2020. The expiration date of this Internet Enduring Material is August 2, 2023.

Target Audience:

This presentation is intended for physicians, advanced practice providers, and other clinicians who treat and provide care for premature infants.

Disclosure of Financial Relationships:

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The planners, moderators or speakers of this activity have the following financial relationship(s) with commercial interests to disclose:

Sagori Mukhopadhyay, MD, MMSc – Attending Neonatologist, CHOP Newborn Care, Pennsylvania Hospital; Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. *Disclosure(s) - I have no financial relationships to report. FDA: Nothing to disclose.*

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Kassandra S Greci, DNP, APRN, WHNP-BC Disclosure(s) - I have no financial relationships to report.

Commercial Support:

There is no commercial support for this educational activity.

Please note that the content of this educational activity was originally presented at a live conference (NEO: The Conference for Neonatology) on February 21, 2020, which was supported in part, through restricted medical education grants from Mead Johnson Nutrition, Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals, and Abbott Nutrition.

Gap/Purpose:

The purpose of this educational activity is to enhance clinician knowledge in the ever-changing area of complications associated with Neonatology as well as promising new techniques and interventions for improving outcomes in this arena. This presentation will address the evaluation and treatment of preterm neonates with suspected or proven early onset bacterial sepsis in accordance with the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Committee of Fetus and Newborn (COFN) guidelines for "Management of Neonates Born at \leq 34 6/7 Weeks' Gestations with Suspected or Proven Early-Onset Bacterial Sepsis". In addition, this presentation will encourage clinicians to consider the risk/benefit balance of initiating antibiotic therapy for risk of early onset sepsis (EOS) as well as for continuing empirical antibiotic therapy in the absence of a culture-confirmed infection.

Objectives: At the conclusion of this activity, the participant will be able to:

ACCME Objectives

- 1. Describe the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Committee of Fetus and Newborn (COFN) guidelines for "Management of Neonates Born at ≤34 6/7 Weeks' Gestations with Suspected or Proven Early-Onset Bacterial Sepsis".
- 2. Discuss evidence-based approaches to sepsis risk assessment among preterm newborn infants guided by the AAP COFN's "Management of Neonates Born at ≤34 6/7 Weeks' Gestations with Suspected or Proven Early-Onset Bacterial Sepsis.
- 3. Compare the risk versus benefit of withholding antibiotics from very preterm infants determined to be at low risk of early onset sepsis based on delivery criteria.

CME – ACGME/ABMS Competencies

- Patient Care and Procedural Skills
- 2. Medical Knowledge

ANCC Learning Outcomes

- Describe the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Committee of Fetus and Newborn (COFN) guidelines for "Management of Neonates Born at ≤34 6/7 Weeks' Gestations with Suspected or Proven Early-Onset Bacterial Sepsis".
- 2. Discuss evidence-based approaches to sepsis risk assessment among preterm newborn infants guided by the AAP COFN's "Management of Neonates Born at ≤34 6/7 Weeks' Gestations with Suspected or Proven Early-Onset Bacterial Sepsis.
- 3. Compare the risk versus benefit of withholding antibiotics from very preterm infants determined to be at low risk of early onset sepsis based on delivery criteria.

<u>ANCC – IOM Competencies</u>

1. Employ evidence-based practice

Participation and Credit:

Participants are expected to review all content in the video, access reference materials as needed for additional self-directed learning, take and score 75% or greater correct on the post test, and complete the evaluation in order to earn AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s) $^{\text{TM}}$, nursing contact hour(s) and/or pharmacotherapeutics contact hour(s).

There are no fees for participating in or receiving credit for this online educational activity. For information on applicability and acceptance of credit for this activity, please consult your professional licensing board.

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