## **NEWTT2 CHART**

University Hospitals Derby and Burton NHS Foundation Trust NEWTT2 Date of birth: NHS number: Name: How to use the Newborn Trigger and Track tool to determine the level and timelines of escalation Calculate and document the total NEWTT2 score for a set of observations by adding together the individual scores (0-2) for every individual observation entered in a single column of the chart Check the total against NEWTT2 escalation tool and follow instructions in the escalation table for that set of observations Healthcare professional concern can initiate a neonatal review at any time regardless of the zone colour of an observation of total score For a score of zero continue routine care Thresholds and Triggers Score 1 Score 2-3 Score 4-5 Score ≥6 Inform shift leader—consider SpO2 ± blood glucose if not done already Refer to paediat-Primary Repeat observa-Refer to paediat-Refer to paediatric / Escalation tions in <1 hour ric / neonatal Tier ric / neonatal Tier neonatal doctor / ANNP tier 1 and 1 doctor / ANNP 1 doctor / ANNP & Response inform tier 2 Review tim-Escalate as for Request a review Request a review Request immediate ings score 2-3 if repeat within 1 hour within 15 minutes review score remains 1 Take steps to avoid any obvious concerns Secondary If no review within expected time If no review within expected time frame, escalate to Tier 2 contact frame, escalate to consultant and doctor / ANNP and inform shift leader. If still no response within required time frame, escalate to consultant shift leader When the primary team member(s) contacted is unable to attend or fails to attend within the expected time for the level of clinical concern, escalation to the secondary contact is required. The secondary contact would be expected to attend within the initial review timing, calculated from the documented time of primary escalation Early Onset Neonatal Infection (EONI) Red flag risk factors Red flag clinical indicators Suspected or confirmed infection in another baby Apnoea (temporary stopping of breathing); seizures; need for cardiopulmonary resuscitation; need for mechanical in case of a multiple pregnancy ventilation; signs of shock Non-red flag / other risk factors Non-red flag / other clinical indicators (purple for doctors remit) Invasive GBS infection in previous baby; maternal Altered behaviour or responsiveness GBS colonisation/bacteriuria/infection in current Altered muscle tone (for example floppiness) pregnancy Feeding difficulties (for example, feed refusal) Preterm birth following spontaneous labour <37 Feed intolerance, including vomiting, excessive gastric asweeks' gestation pirates and abdominal distension Confirmed ruptured membranes for >18 hours Abnormal heart rate (bradycardia or tachycardia) before a preterm birth Signs of respiratory distress (including grunting, recession, Confirmed prelabour rupture of membranes at tachypnoea) term for more than 24 hours before onset of labour Hypoxia (for example, central cyanosis / reduced O2 sats) Intrapartum fever higher than 38°C if there is sus-Jaundice within 24 hours of birth pected or confirmed bacterial infection Temperature abnormality (<36°C or >38°C) unexplained by Clinical diagnosis of chorioamnionitis Persistent pulmonary hypertension of newborns Signs of neonatal encephalopathy Unexplained excessive bleeding; thrombocytopaenia; abnormal coagulation In infants with any red flag or with 2 or more "non-red flag" risk factors or clinical indicators: NEWTT score <2: escalate for review and investigations within 30 minutes NEWTT score ≥2: escalate for immediate review to senior paediatrician (ST4/ANNP) Page 1 of 2

