

## Evidence-Based Neonatal Medicine

### Examples of Focused Clinical Questions in Neonatal Medicine

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1. Does probiotic administration in Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW) infants reduce the incidence of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (NEC) when compared to placebo?
2. Do preterm infants with necrotizing enterocolitis have improved survival to discharge from NICU when using percutaneous peritoneal drain compared to exploratory laparotomy?
3. What is the efficacy of epinephrine compared to other inotropes in reducing mortality and morbidity in preterm infants with cardiovascular compromise?
4. What is the efficacy of concomitant therapy with dopamine and indomethacin in reducing the incidence of renal dysfunction in preterm infants without increasing cerebral injury, mortality, or the rate of failure to close the PDA?
5. What is the efficacy of hypothermia for improving neurodevelopmental outcome after hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy?
6. What is the efficacy of insulin therapy for hyperglycemia in VLBW infants?
7. For neonates requiring prolonged resuscitation and at risk of Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, should head or body cooling be initiated to prevent death and sequelae?
8. In low-birth-weight/pre-term neonates in health facilities, are plastic wraps or caps used immediately after birth more effective than conventional care in preventing hypothermia?
9. In low-birth-weight/pre-term neonates in health facilities, is skin to skin contact immediately after birth more effective than conventional care in preventing hypothermia?
10. For young infants (0-2 months) with suspected sepsis managed in health facilities, should third generation cephalosporin monotherapy replace currently recommended ampicillin-gentamicin combination as first line empiric treatment for preventing death and sequelae?

**References:**

ANNEX 2List of PICO questions. Recommendations for Management of Common Childhood Conditions: Evidence for Technical Update of Pocket Book Recommendations: Newborn Conditions, Dysentery, Pneumonia, Oxygen Use and Delivery, Common Causes of Fever, Severe Acute Malnutrition and Supportive Care. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2012. Accessed on 01/17/2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK138330/>