What You Should Learn:

**Physical Exam, Visual Diagnosis and Procedures** (Visual diagnosis may be on patient or via studying supportive materials)

Physical Exam findings in:
- common genetic syndromes: T13, T18, T21, 22q11
- non-chromosomal syndromes – VACTERL, CHARGE, VCF, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
- Breech presentation
- Shoulder Dystocia
- Differentiate caput secundum, cephalohematoma, and subgaleal hematoma

Estimate gestational age using Ballard score

NRP and Delivery Room Skills
- recommendations for resuscitation, non-resuscitation and discontinuation of support
- Suctioning: indications for, how to perform properly
- CPAP
- PPV

Procedures:
- UAC
- UVC
- Intubation
- LP

**Medical Knowledge, Clinical Reasoning**

Assess prenatal factors that influence newborn health and care:
- **Antenatal factors impacting neonatal health** (RPR+, RNI, HepB+, HIV+, GC/CT+, HSV+, oligo/polyhydramnios, PIH, PPROM)
- **Role/Indications for antenatal steroids** - ACOG Consensus statement 2009
- **Placental factors** (accreta, marginal, previa)
- **Fetal heart tracings** - distinguish early, late and variable decelerations and implications of each

**Neonatal sepsis**
- **Intrapartum risk factors** (GBS, PPROM, PROM, Chorio)
- **Evaluation and management** per CDC guidelines
- Three major pathogens for neonatal sepsis & appropriate antibiotics

**Premature Infant**
- **Respiratory Distress Syndrome** (clinical presentation, X-Ray findings, indications for surfactant)
- **Intraventricular hemorrhage** (grading system, risk factors, therapeutic options)
- **ROP** (pathophysiology, indications and timing for screenings)
- **PDA** (presentation, diagnostic evaluation, medical and surgical treatment)
- **NEC** (presentation, stages, management)
- **Neurodevelopmental outcomes and recommendations for follow-up**

**Term Infant**
- **Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension** (pathophysiology, risk factors, presentation, indications for iNO, ECMO)
- **Neonatal Encephalopathy** (clinical signs, pathophysiology, lab findings, indications for systemic hypothermia)
- **Metabolic Disorders** (when to suspect, pathophysiology, initiate work-up and management)
- **Neonatal surgical emergencies** (signs/sx and diagnostic evaluation of: malrotation, tracheoesophageal fistula, congenital diaphragmatic hernia, myelomeningocele)
- **Congenital Heart Disease** (clinical presentation of cyanotic and acyanotic CHD, diagnosis, initial management)