

Sticker Of Parturient

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Affiliated with the Hebrew University School of Medicine, Jerusalem פסונוג לכה"ס לרפואה של האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים



Information Sheet – Treatment of a Newborn

דף מידע – טיפול בילוד

Dear Parents,

We wish to inform you that the newborn to be born to you with congratulations will be admitted for observation and treatment is the Infants Department. Immediately after his admission to the department, and routinely, the examinations and procedures detailed below are performed in the infants department.

Only if you are not interested in one or more of these examinations and procedures, please mark this with an X in the left column:

<u>Not Interested</u>	The Examination/Procedure Required To:
	1. Administering The First Inoculation Against The Hepatic Viral Section, Hepatitis B According to the Ministry of Health's recommendation, all the newborns in Israel are vaccinated against Hepatitis B. This vaccination is administered close to birth or for newborns with a low birth weight after they reach a weight of 2.0 kg, or alternately prior to discharge from hospital.
	2. An Intramuscular Injection of Vitamin K Vitamin K is essential for the normal working of the blood coagulation system and for preventing hemorrhaging. All The newborns in the country and in most of the countries throughout the world received this injection close to birth. An information sheet about vitamin k is attached to this document.ni
	3. Administering Vitamin K via Drops <u>Administering drops only takes place if you refuse the vitamin K injection.</u> It is important to know that absorption of the vitamin PO is slower and, therefore, less effective during the first days. An Infant that receives vitamin k via drops would have to receive oral booster dosages administered at the Infant Welfare Center.
	4. Screening Examinations for Infection from Congenital Diseases in Newborns Blood specimens of taken from the heel of the newborn after 36-40 hours of life. The test is taken from the heel of the foot and is intended to enable early detection of a large number of different diseases that are important to trace during the first days of life. Early discovery and treatment could prevent the development of the symptoms of diseases that are likely to constitute danger to life or to the development of severe developmental retardation. The decision, performance and follow-up after these tests are the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.
	5. Routine Glucose Test A normal glucose level in an infant is essential for cerebral and nervous system activity. The test is taken from the heel of the foot. This test is only performed once if the glucose level is normal. If the glucose level is low, a follow-up in the first hours of life until the stability of the sugar level is conducted. If the need for additional milk is created – The nurse from the Infants Department will inform one of the parents or the midwife attending you.
	6. Antibiotic Ophthalmologic cream Treatment In order to prevent eye infection that could be caused during birth, infants in Israel and the rest of the countries in the western world are treated <u>once</u> immediately after the birth with an ophthalmologic cream. If there is a medical instruction to adopt additional medical procedures for the purposes of diagnosis and special treatment, this will be brought to your attention.
	7. The first washing of the newborn on his admission will be performed in the Newborn Department.
	8. A Survey Test for Hearing Impairment This test is performed on the second day after birth all on the discharge date. If, due to festivals or the weekend, the test is not performed, it is possible to come to the Hearing Institute for the test after discharge.

**If you refuse a particular treatment, you must inform the midwife in the labor room of this in advance.
Failure to give the refusal notice as aforementioned will be deemed as consent to administer the treatment.**

Date: _____ Parent's Signature: _____

Remarks: _____

***This form is valid for infants that were not transferred to the Premature Infants Ward / Special treatment of the newborn.**

Parent Information – Vitamin K4 Infants **מידע להורים - ויטמין K לתינוקות**

Vitamin K is an essential ingredient in the blood coagulation process.

In a natural and physiological condition, every infant is born with a vitamin K deficiency.

A vitamin K deficiency could result in diffused hemorrhaging – In the head, digestive system and areas of incision (for example a circumcision). Hemorrhaging could endanger the infant's life.

In order to prevent the danger of hemorrhaging in advance, the instructions of the Ministry of Health are to administer an intramuscular injection of vitamin K to every newborn immediately after his birth.

This instruction exists in most developed countries in the world, including the United States and Canada.

It is important to note that a vitamin K injection is not a vaccination.

In the absence of vitamin K treatment, the chances are that 2 out of every 100 (2%) of infants are likely to develop hazardous hemorrhaging during their first week of life.

This risk **decreases** to .25 out of every 100,000 (0.00025%) of infants.

Vitamin K can be administered PO using drops.

It is highly important to note that absorption via the mouth is unstable: Slower and less effective.

Pursuant to researches, there are still 1.4 hemorrhaging events for every 100,000 (0.0014%) infants that were inoculated via PO drops.

An infant that receives vitamin K drops must supplement the suitable dosage for treatment at the HMO: A second dosage one week after the birth and a third and last dosage one month after the birth.

We recommend consenting to the Ministry of Health's stipulations and treating the infant by injecting vitamin K in the Infants Department close to birth.

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