Point of Care Patient-Side NICU Testing



Neonatal care is critical

According to the World Health Organization, a newborn infant, or neonate, is a child under 28 days of age. During the first 28 days of life, a child is at highest risk of dying.¹

Transitioning from a fetus to a newborn is the most complex physiologic adaptation that occurs in humans. Every organ system is involved and often there is a need for medical assistance.²

Neonates have immature organ systems, different airway and lung mechanics, and a higher basal metabolic requirement for oxygen.³

Early signs of clinical deterioration are often nonspecific, making a diagnosis challenging.⁴ Blood analysis is integral to monitoring Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) patients.



0.5 ml

NICU micro

Point-of-care bedside blood analyzers have been shown to reduce red blood cell transfusions in low birth weight infants.5-6



Blood drawn for laboratory testing should not exceed 5% of the total blood volume per draw.7 A 10 ml blood sample drawn with standard tubes may represent as much as 10% of the total blood volume in a preterm neonate.7

NICU respiratory care guidelines

Capillary blood sampling provides an alternative to arterial blood sampling, and compared with a percutaneous arterial puncture, is less technically challenging with fewer risks of harm.¹⁰⁻¹¹

The AARC Clinical Practice Guidelines

Babies have precious little blood

In term and preterm neonates, the total blood volume ranges from 80 to 115 ml/kg.7

Studies have shown that reduced fetal hemoglobin levels are related to increased neonatal morbidity rates.

Too much blood sampling can cause endogenous blood loss and has been associated with the development of bronchopulmonary dysplasia.8

Modern handheld point-of-care analyzers need as little as 92 µl or 0.092 ml to run 13 different tests as compared to a standard laboratory tube which holds ~3 ml of blood.9



Premature infants benefit from rapid point-of-care blood analysis

Underdeveloped immune system leads to higher risk



Underdeveloped lungs

may need ventilator

is needed.⁶

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analytes can be tested.⁹

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Educational support provided by Siemens Healthineers.

All information is for education only and is not intended to be relied upon by the reader for instruction as to the practice of medicine.

Any healthcare practitioner reading this information is reminded that they must use their learning, training, and expertise in dealing with their individual patients.

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