

DELIVERY ROOM OF THE FUTURE

Congenital Heart Disease



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~10% of newborns need assistance to transition to *ex utero* life

~1% need intensive measures such as CPR



**I BELIEVE THAT THE CARE WE PROVIDE IN THE
DELIVERY ROOM IS A CRITICAL TIME FOR OUR
NEWBORNS AND THEIR FAMILIES**



Welcome

The Neonatal Resuscitation Program® (NRP®) course conveys an evidence-based approach to care of the newborn at birth and facilitates effective team-based care for healthcare professionals who care for newborns at the time of delivery. NRP utilizes a blended learning approach, which includes online testing and hands-on case-based simulation/debriefing that focus on critical leadership, communication, and team-work skills.

Mission: To develop and disseminate evidence-based neonatal resuscitation education

Vision: To improve neonatal health by having an expert provider at every birth and an expert team at every resuscitation



**Neonatal
Resuscitation
Program®**

NRP Textbook

Special Considerations

What you will learn

- When to suspect a pneumothorax or a pleural effusion
- How to manage a life-threatening pneumothorax or pleural effusion
- How to manage a newborn with an airway obstruction
- How to manage congenital lung abnormalities that may complicate resuscitation
- How to manage the newborn with complications from maternal opiate or anesthetic exposure
- How to manage a newborn with myelomeningocele
- How to manage a newborn with an abdominal wall defect

Congenital malformations
were the leading cause of
infant mortality in the United
States in 2021

All Newborns

10% DR resuscitation

Transitional physiology defined

Evidence-based DR resuscitation

Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP)
guides training and care

Low risk mortality and morbidity

Newborns with Congenital Heart Disease

24% DR resuscitation

Transitional physiology unknown

No evidence base for DR resuscitation

Not included in NRP
Expert-based care

High risk mortality and morbidity

Challenges with the Delivery Room of Today

(for newborns with congenital heart disease)

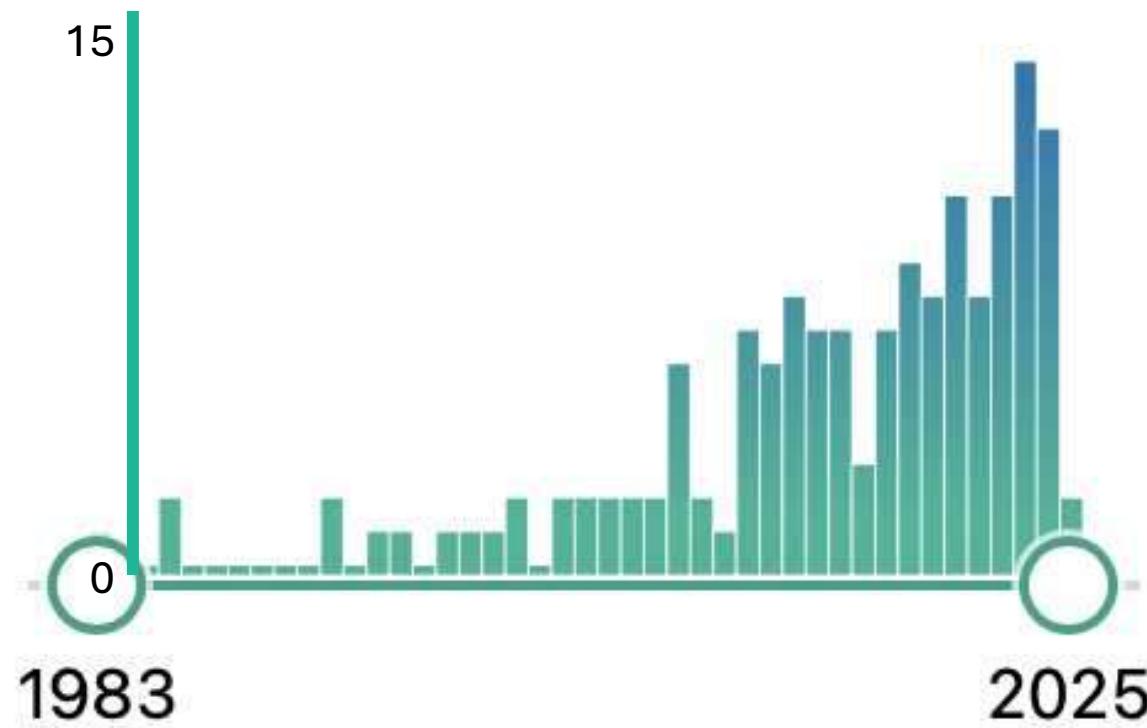
Scientific evidence base is limited

Technology is suboptimal

Impact of human factors underappreciated

Precision medicine non-existent

Scientific evidence base is limited



Pubmed search: Delivery room and congenital heart disease

The Role of the Neonatologist in Fetuses Diagnosed with Congenital Heart Disease

Adverse Obstetric Outcomes in Pregnancies With Major Fetal Congenital Heart Defects

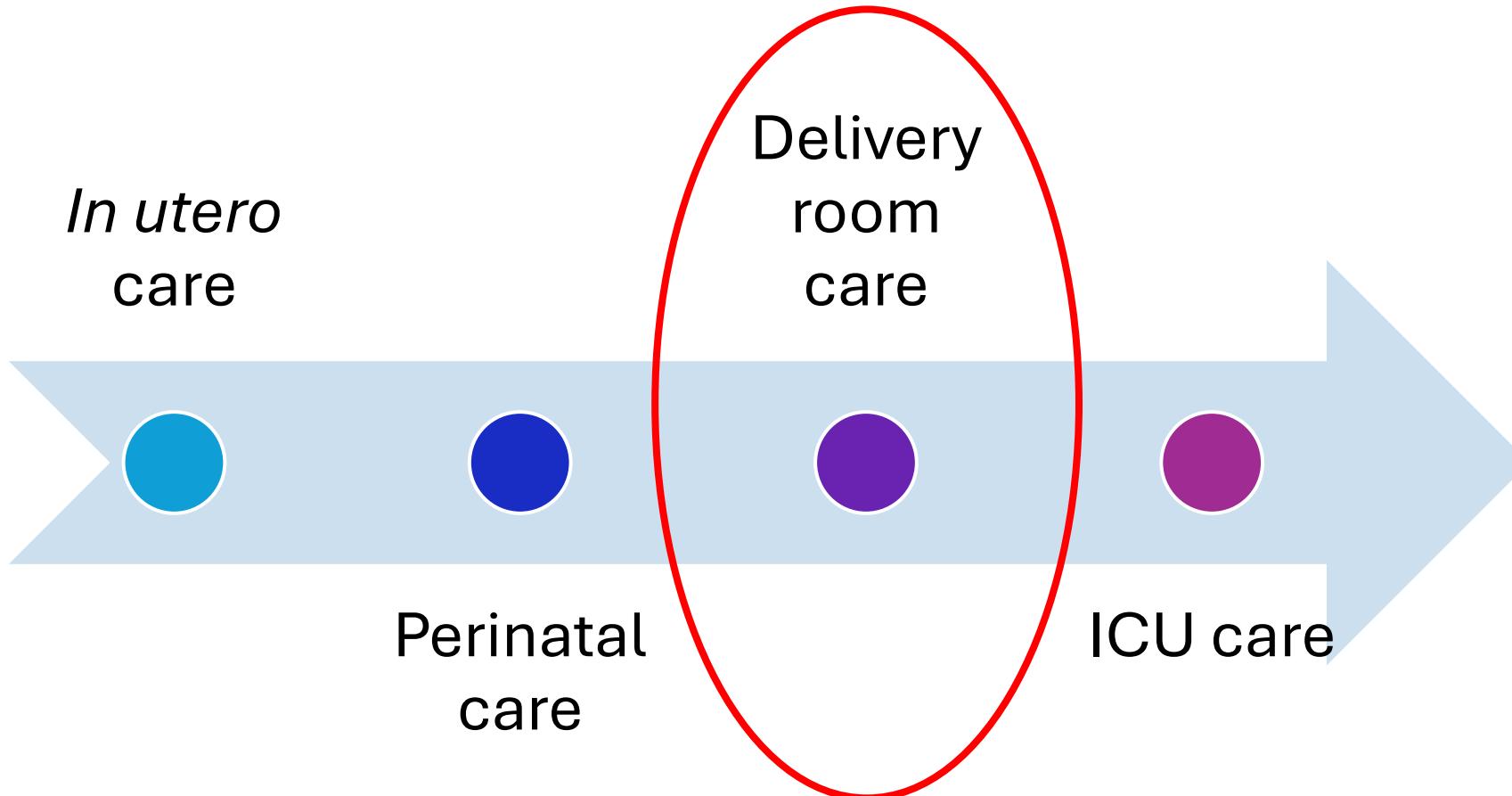
Predicting High-Risk Fetal Cardiac Disease
Anticipated to Need Immediate Postnatal
Stabilization and Intervention with Planned
Pediatric Cardiac Operating Room Delivery

Impact of Mode of Delivery on Markers of Perinatal Hemodynamics in Infants with Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome

Early versus delayed umbilical cord clamping in infants with
congenital heart disease: a pilot, randomized, controlled trial

Perinatal and Delivery
Management of Infants
with Congenital Heart Disease





Neonatal and maternal outcomes of pregnancies with a fetal diagnosis of congenital heart disease using a standardized delivery room management protocol

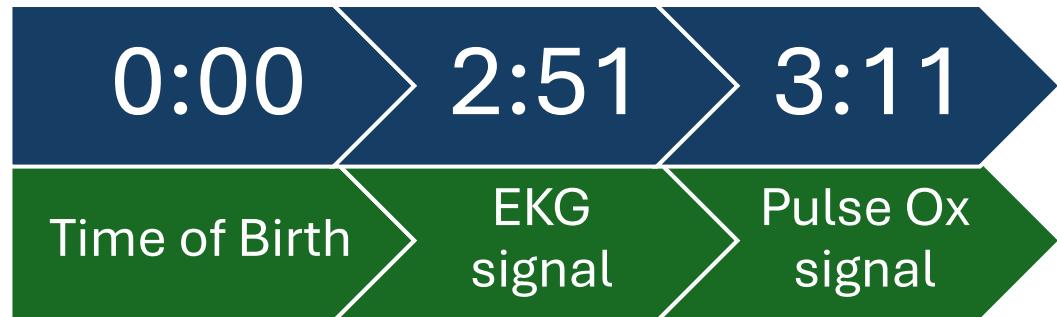
Journal of Perinatology (2020) 40:316–323
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41372-019-0528-1>

Structured pre-delivery huddles enhance confidence in managing newborns with critical congenital heart disease in the delivery room *Journal of Perinatology*; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41372-024-02196-8>

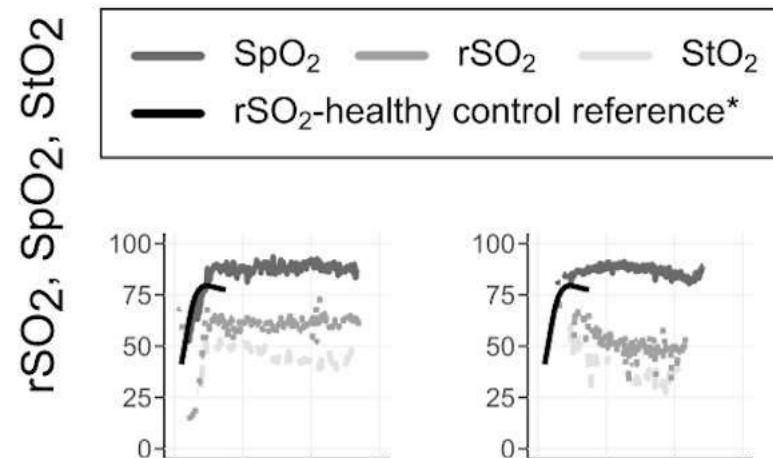
Delivery room oxygen physiology and respiratory interventions for newborns with cyanotic congenital heart disease

Journal of Perinatology (2021) 41:2309–2316
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41372-021-01029-2>

Technology is suboptimal



A **Subject 1** B **Subject 2**



Documentation	Code narrator	Vitals didn't cross over
Equipment	Bed battery	Bed died about 5 min after being unplugged
Equipment	NIRS	NIRS sensor fell off while prioritizing airway
Protocol	NIRS	Did not remember to press start on NIRS monitor

Impact of human factors underappreciated

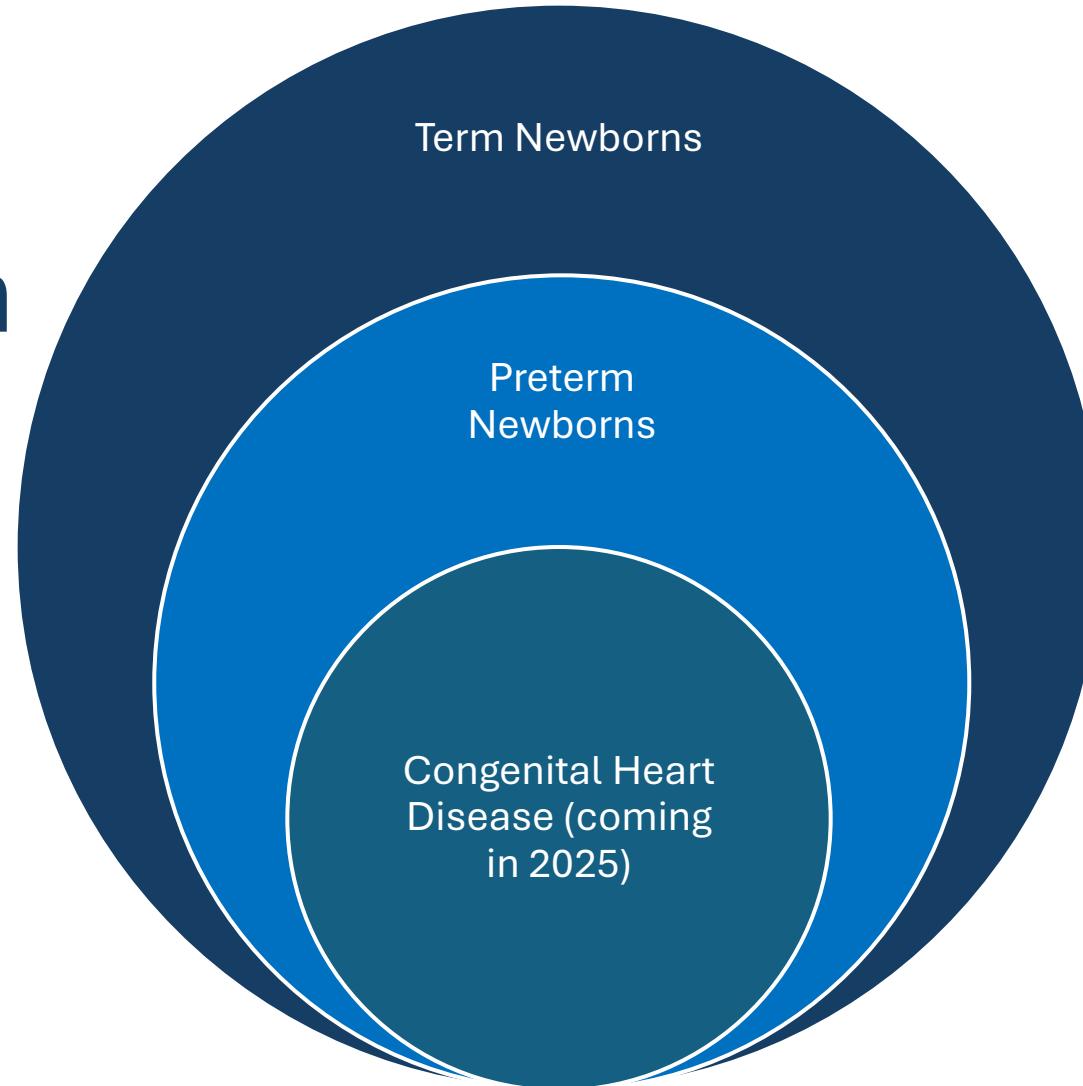
Case number

Order of Huddle Elements

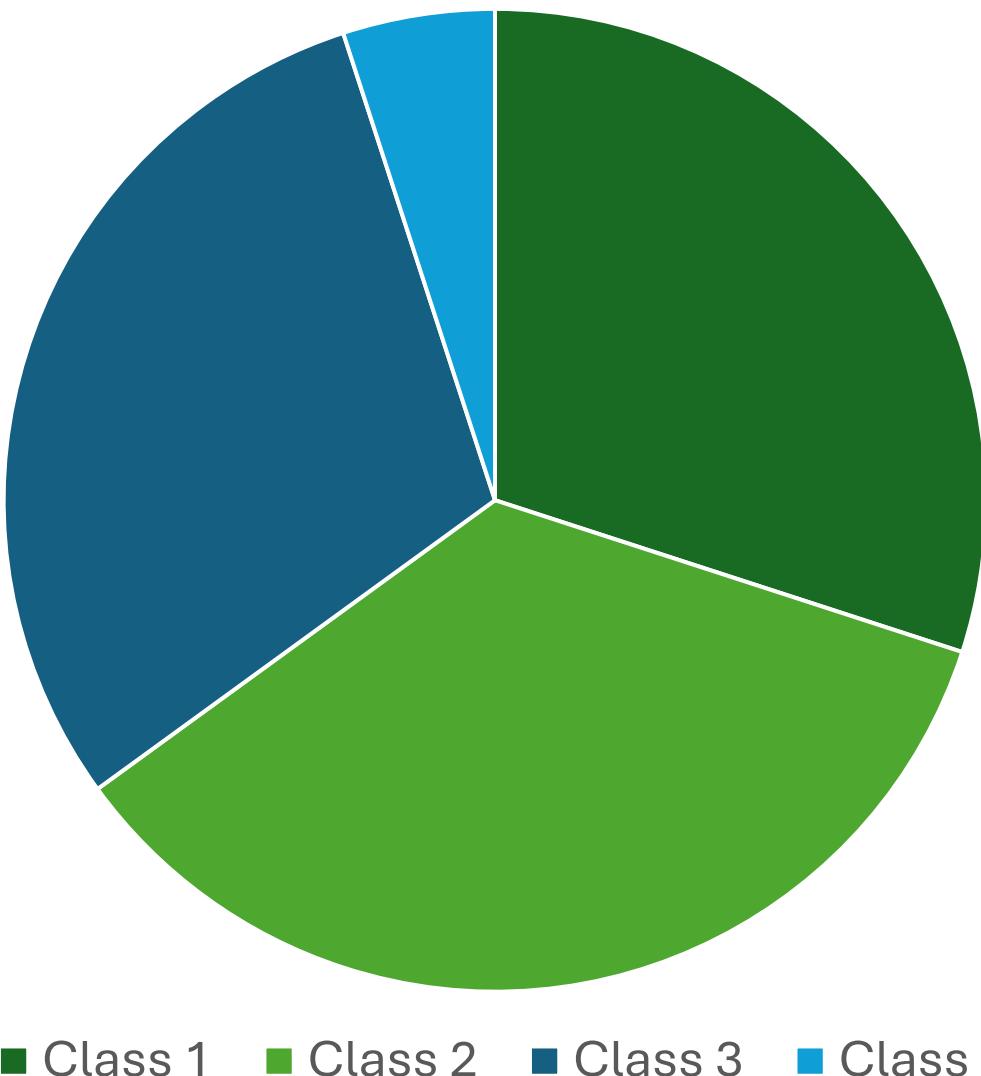
Case number	Introductions	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Alternative plan	Special considerations	Questions/Concerns	Alternative plan	Knowledge screens	Door duty	Recording
1	Introductions	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Alternative plan						
2	Introductions	Patient (baby) information	Mom information	Resuscitation plan	Alternative plan	Special considerations				
3	Date	Mom information	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Introductions					
4	Date	Introductions	Mom information	Patient (baby) information	Alternative plan	Resuscitation plan	Questions/Concerns	Alternative plan	Knowledge screens	Door duty
5	Recording	Introductions	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Mom information	Other teams	Family wishes			
6	Introductions	Mom information	Patient (baby) information	Knowledge screens	Resuscitation plan	Alternative plan				
7	Timeout lead	Recording	Introductions	Mom information	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan				
8	Introductions	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Questions/Concerns	Alternative plan					
9	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Introductions	Questions/Concerns	Alternative plan	Grab baby				
10	Patient (baby) information	Resuscitation plan	Grab baby							

Precision medicine non-existent

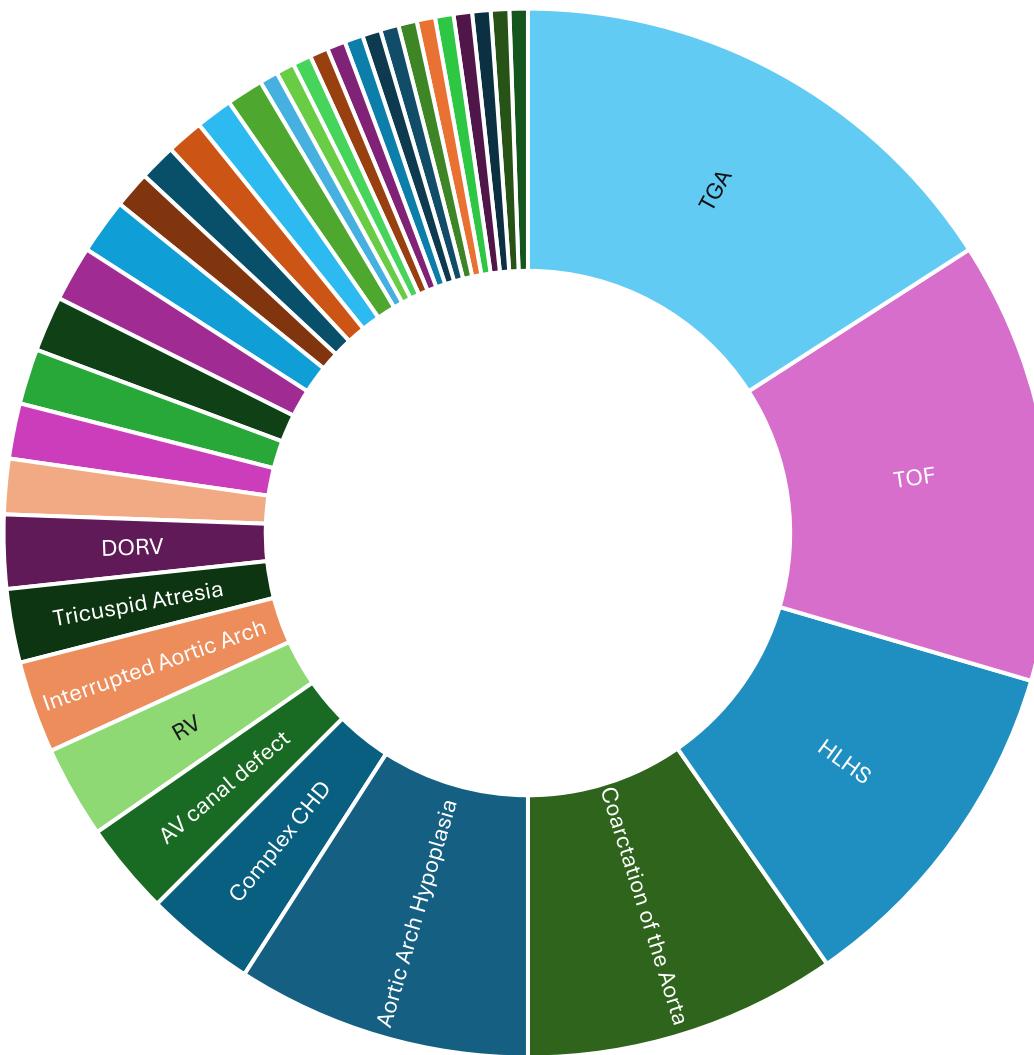
Neonatal Resuscitation Program



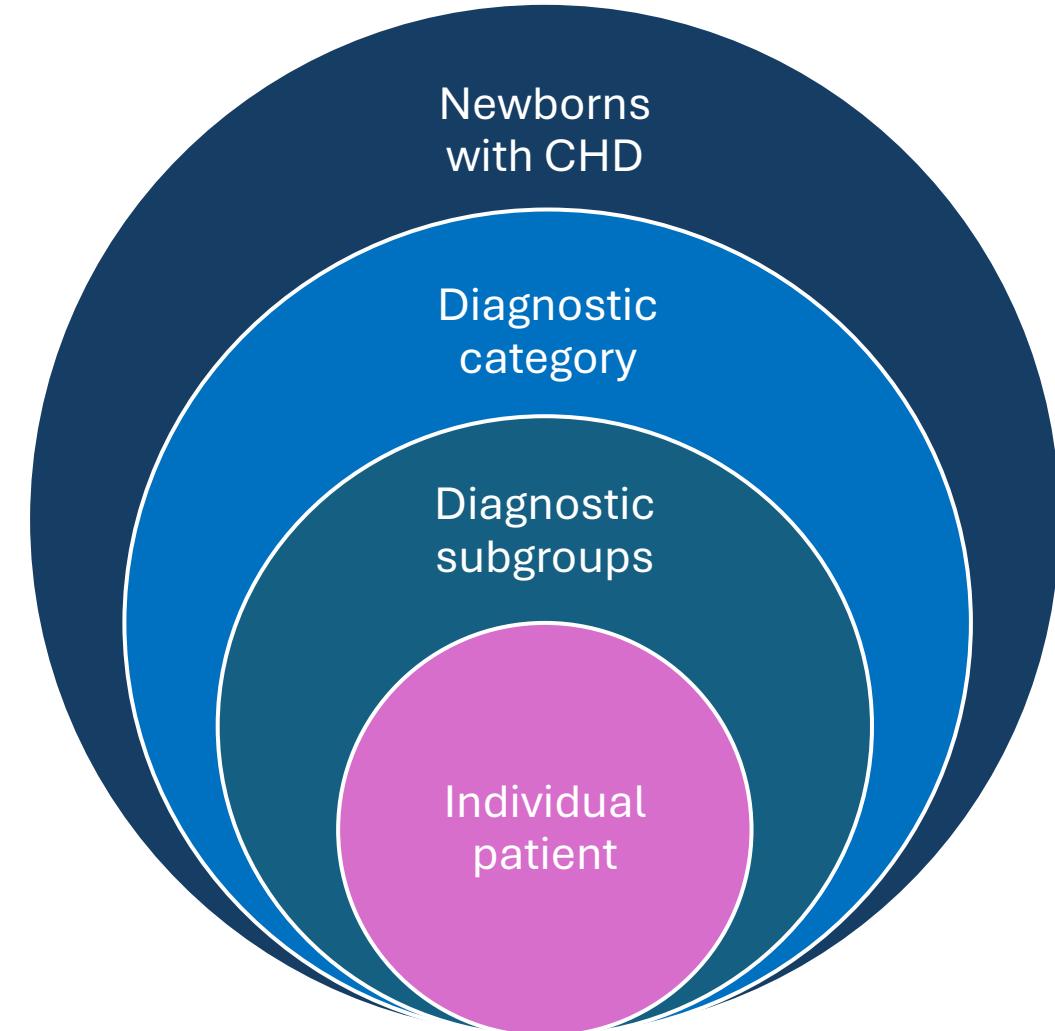
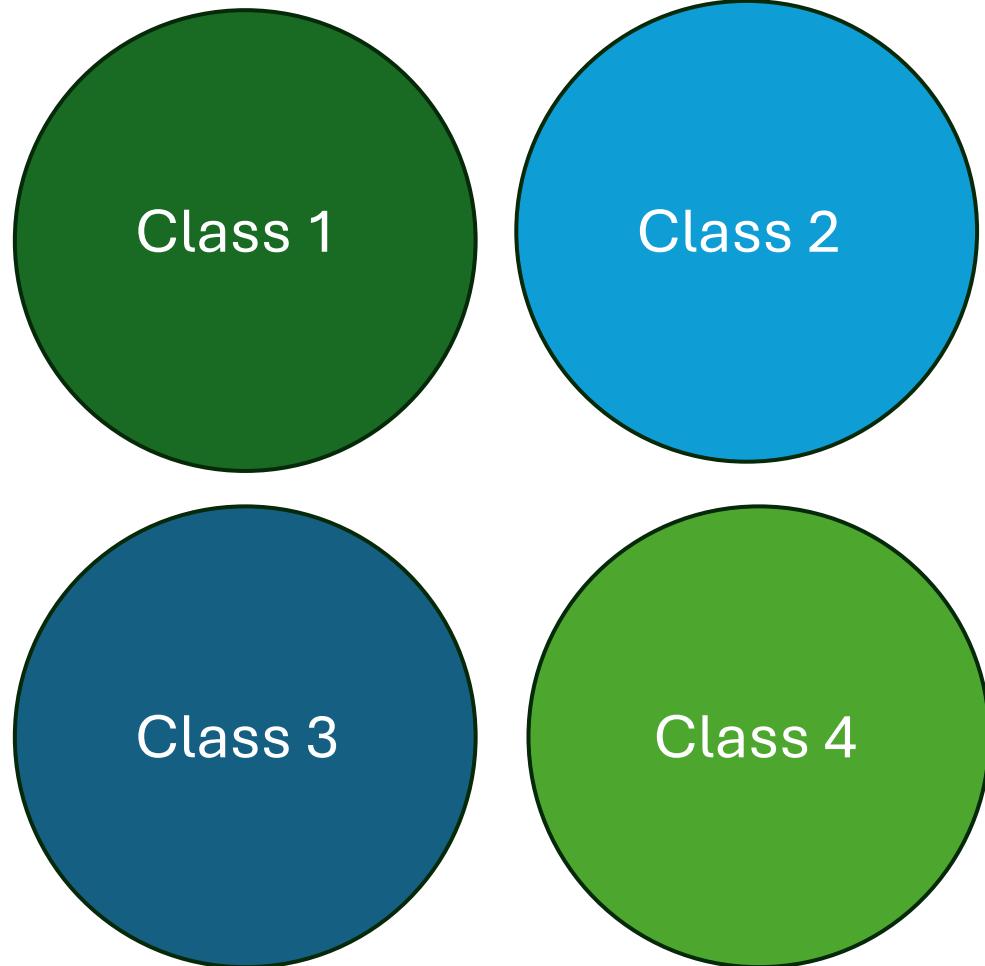
CHD classifications for DR management

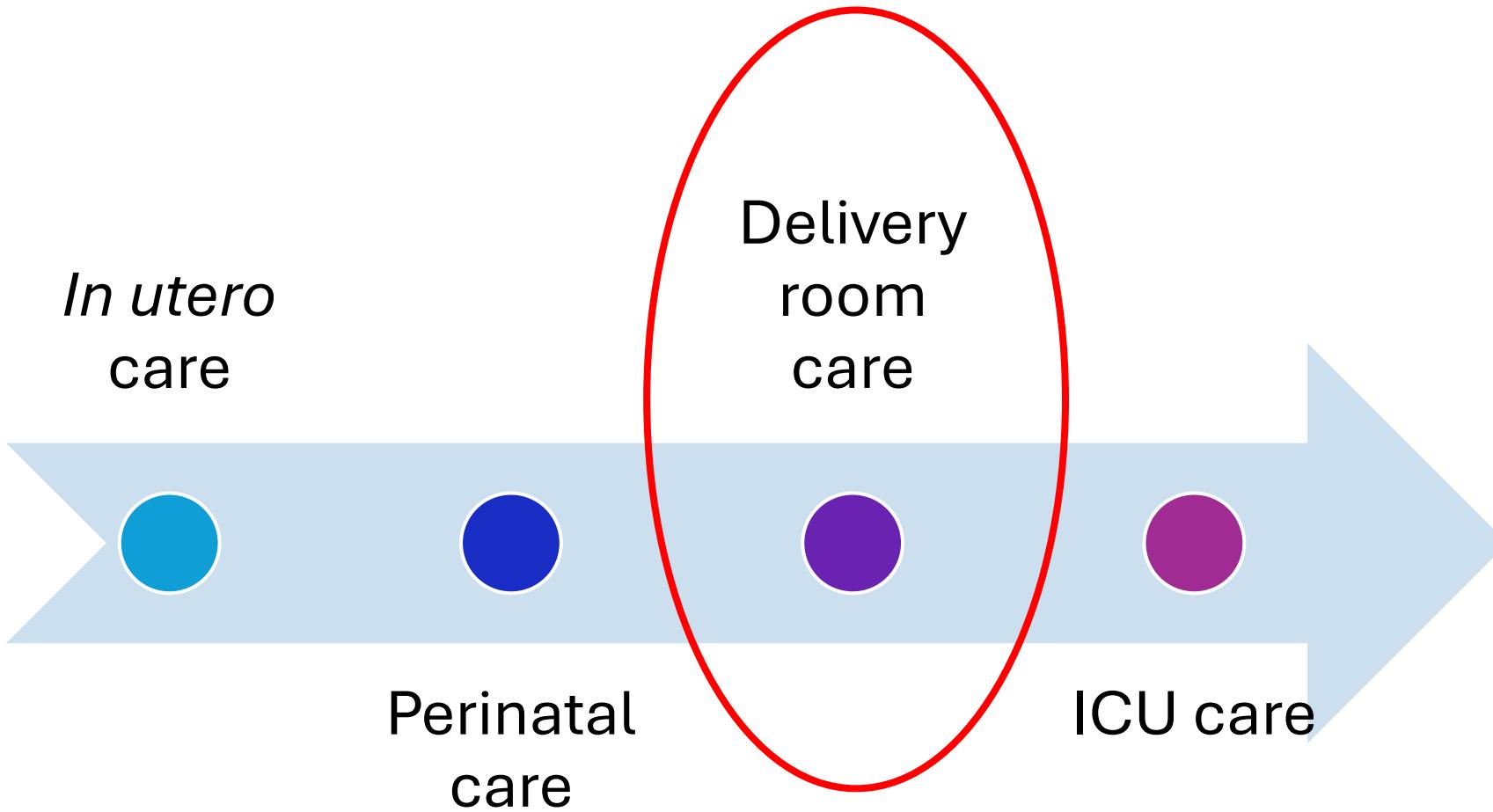


Fetal cardiac diagnoses



Delivery Room of the Future





Mission: Improve Golden Hour Care for all Babies in the SDU



**Golden Hour
management is an
essential and
underexamined aspect
of clinical care for
patients with congenital
anomalies**



Aim 1

Establish a longitudinal multimodal registry for all infants born in SDU to:

1. Inform advancements in clinical care
2. Support transitional physiology research

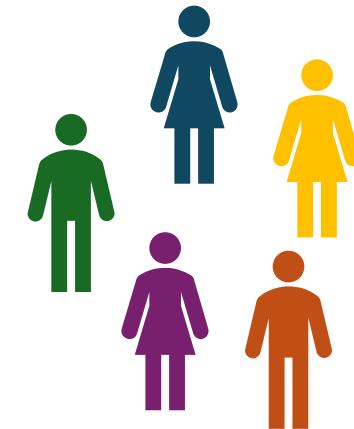
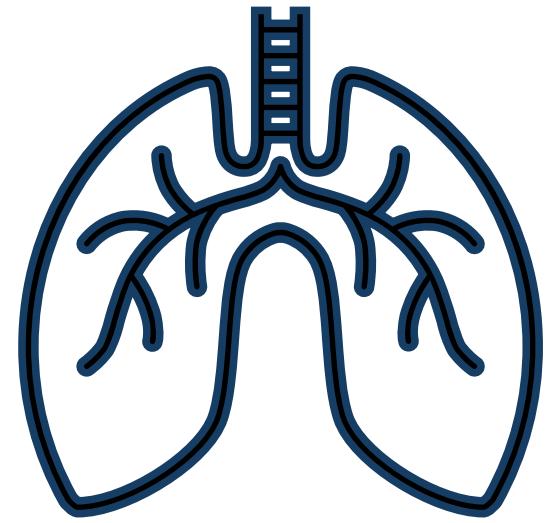
Aim 2

Apply a Human Factors Engineering Science approach to optimize clinician performance during resuscitation

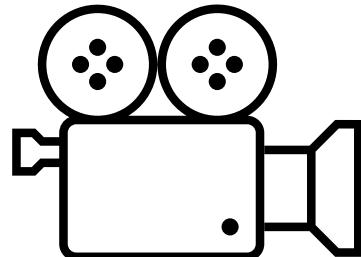
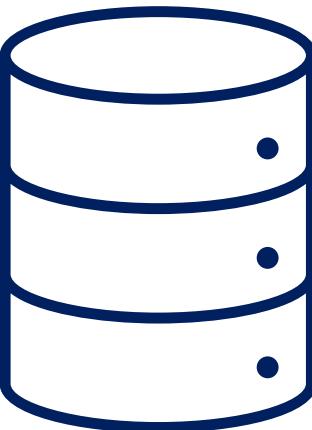
Aim 3

Develop existing cognitive aid into a novel data-driven Digital Coach to support real-time provider performance during DR resuscitation

Multimodal registry

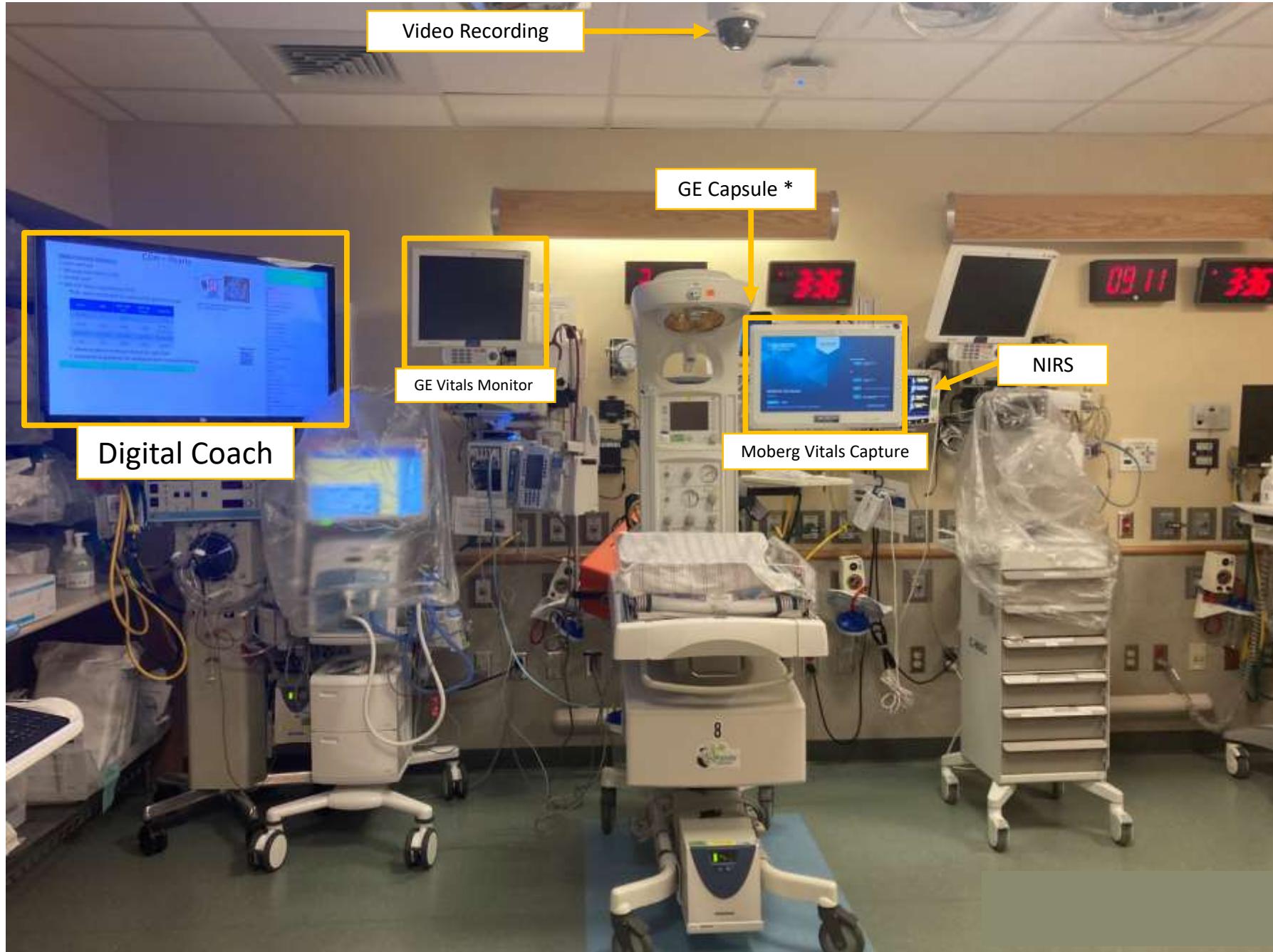


Clinical Outcomes Data Archive

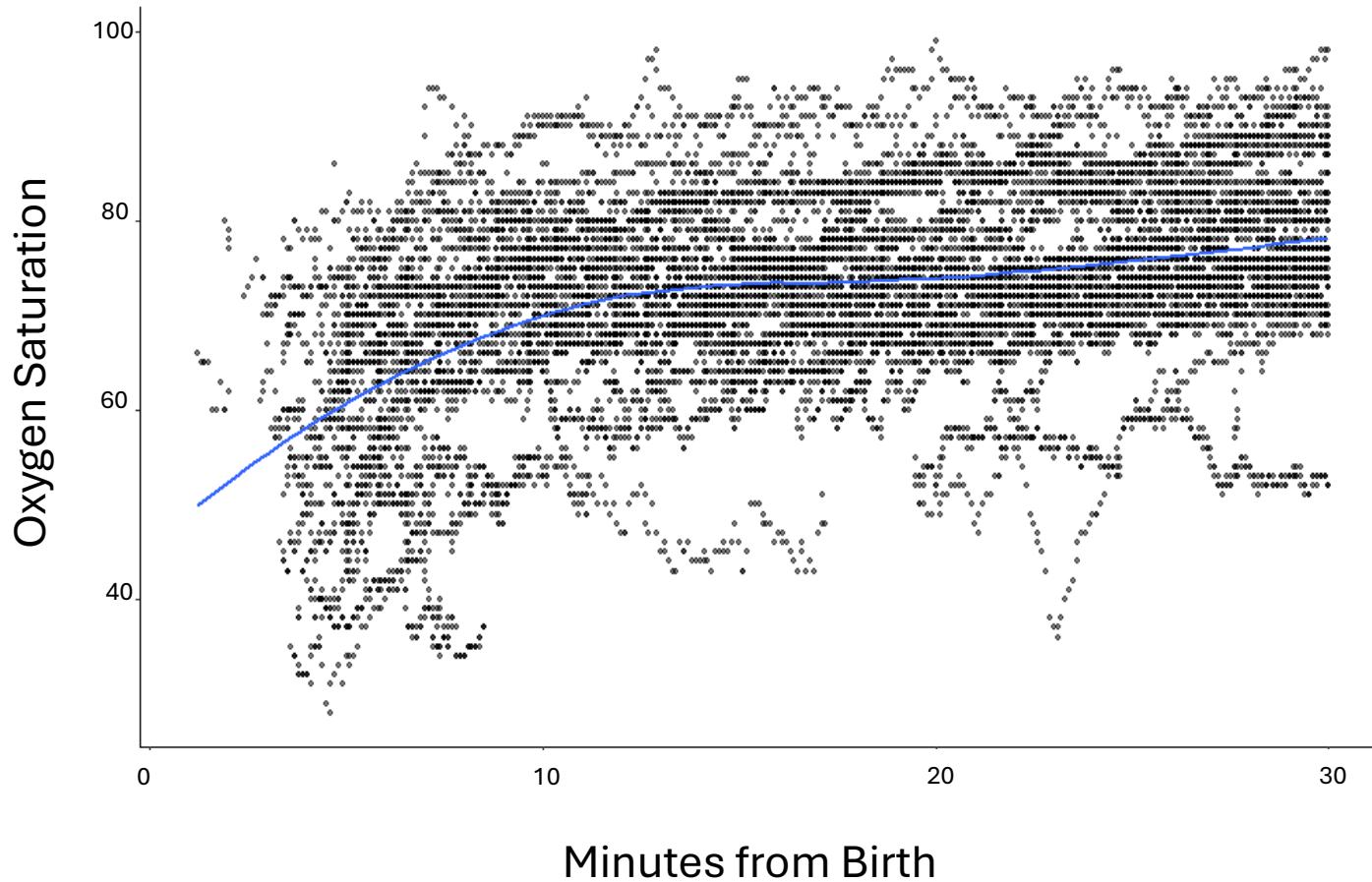


Epic

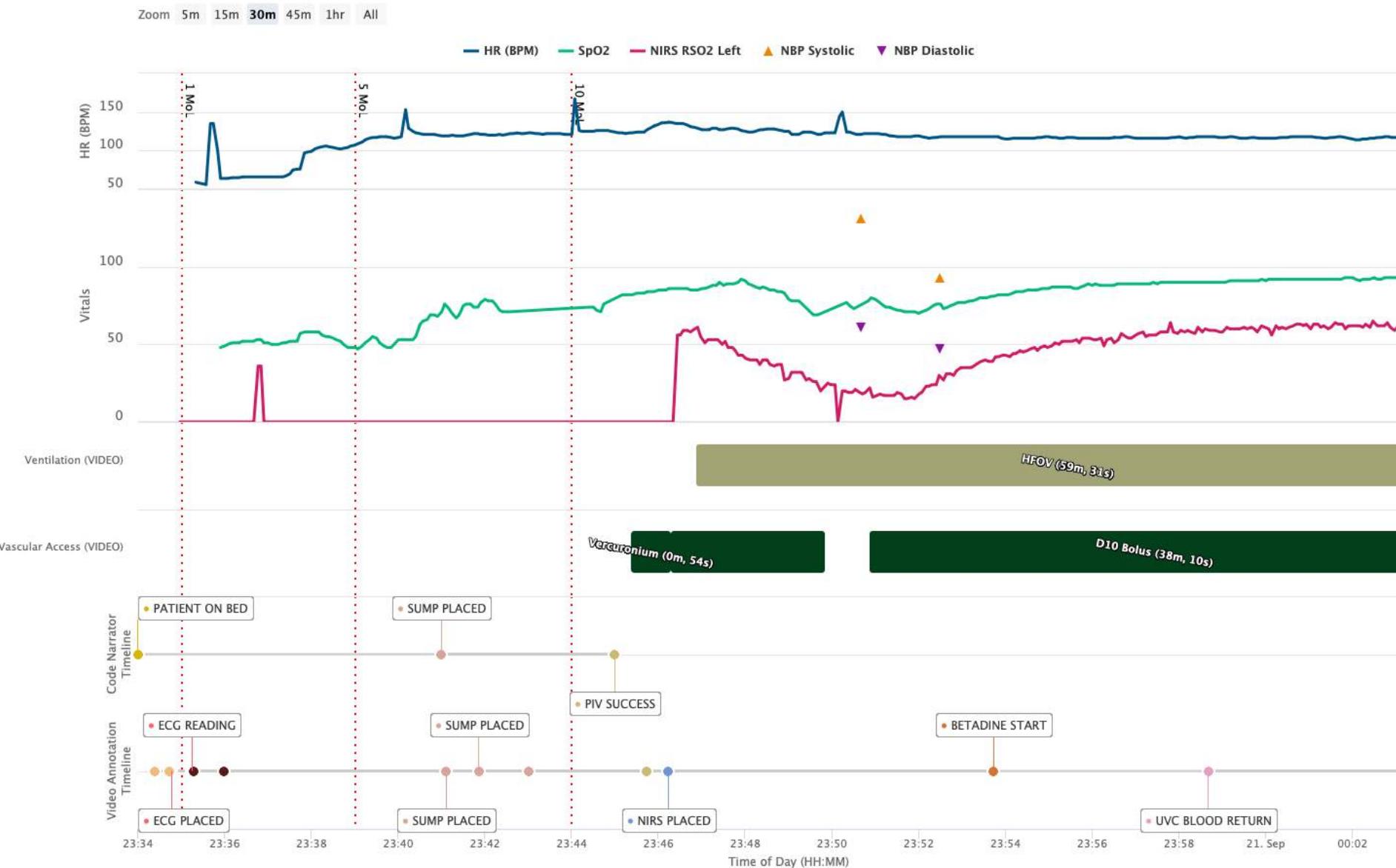
Code Narrator
Since 2023



Single continuous data stream



Multimodal data stream



WE VALUE

Speaking up

Everyone's ideas

Group think

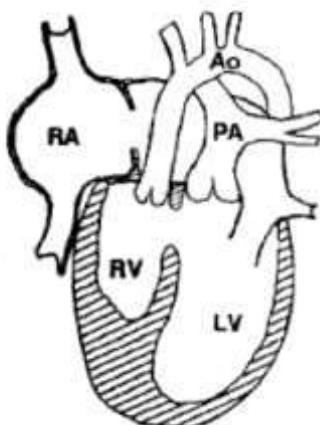
All team members

Your expertise

Reflection



Tricuspid Atresia with Transposition
of the Great Arteries



TEAMWORK MAKES THE DREAMWORK

Maternal Demographics:

YO G P

EDD:

Home city:

Maternal Diagnoses: GDM

Maternal Beta:

RSV vaccine:

GBS: Negative

Neo Consult:

Other:

Infant Name:

Maternal MRN:

**** Needs Spanish interpreter ****

Research Studies: **Cord CHD**
ORANGE envelope,

Maternal Name

Delivery Plan: IOL on XX/XX/25

Cardiac Diagnosis: **Class II – Tricuspid atresia with d-TGA**, mod posterior malalignment type VSD, dilated L atrium, hypoplastic RV, diffuse hypoplasia of AA with further isthmus narrowing

Fetal:

GA: 38w2d (02/10/25)

EFW: 3200 g; 34% (02/05/25)

Prenatal genetic testing: Negative amnio/microarray

Fetal Airway Concern: No

Expected care area for baby: CICU

Candidate for Delayed Cord Clamping: **Cord CHD**

Candidate for SDU Couplet Care: No

Anticipated DR needs: Targeted pre-ductal SpO2: 75-85

PGE: Yes

Airway/Respiratory: Routine

Vascular access: UAC/UVC

Advanced Resuscitation Team: No

Special Considerations: No

← Back

☰ Home

Class II Cardiac

38w4d

3.2 kg (just now)

FULL TEAM HUDDLE

ipop Huddle Start

📋 Resuscitation Review

🔧 Equipment and Medication

⌚ Roles and Responsibilities

⚠ EMERGENCY

PREVIEW MODE

Huddle Start



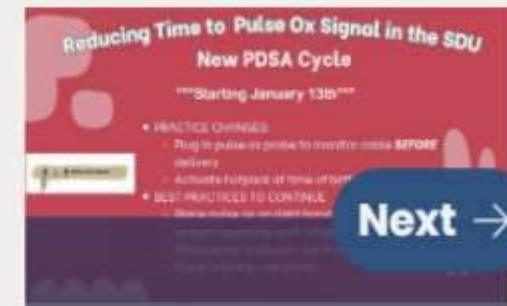
Push video recording button **ON** to capture huddle



Turn on warmer bed and suction

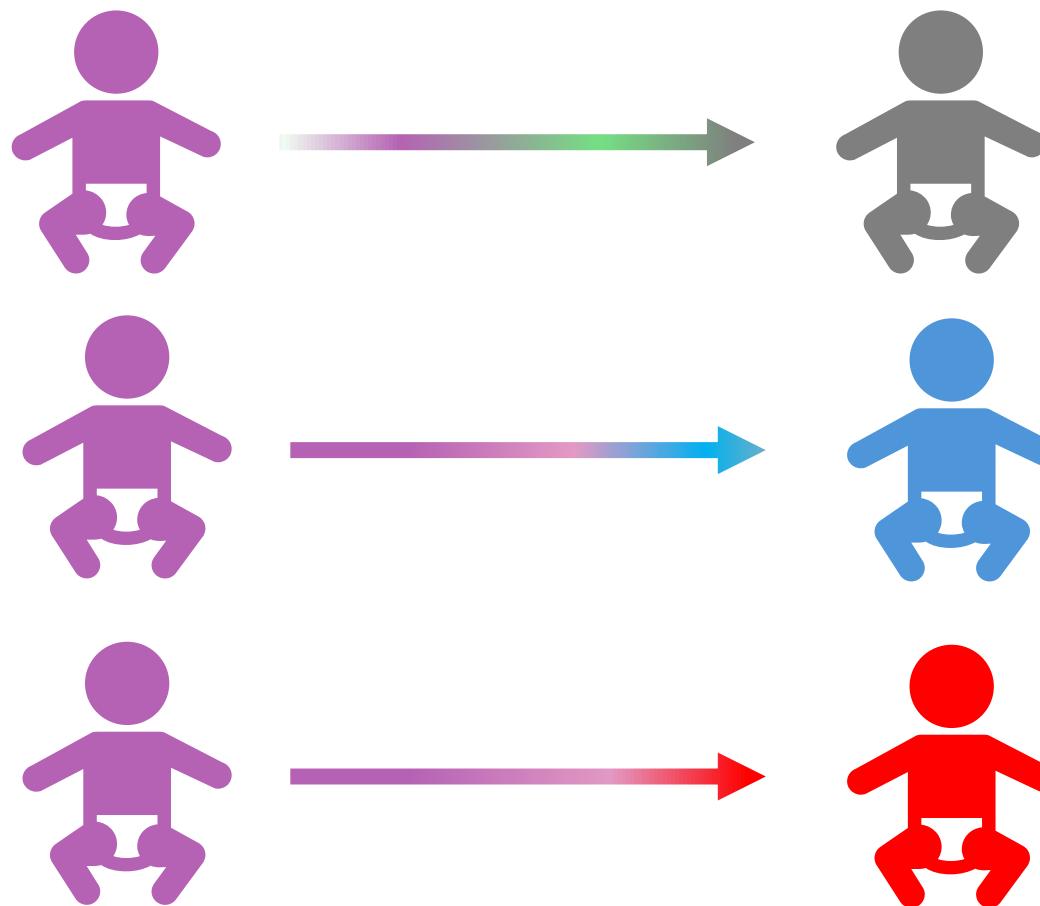
Turn on Moberg and NIRS

Introduce team members by name



Next →

Patients with the same anomaly have different trajectories



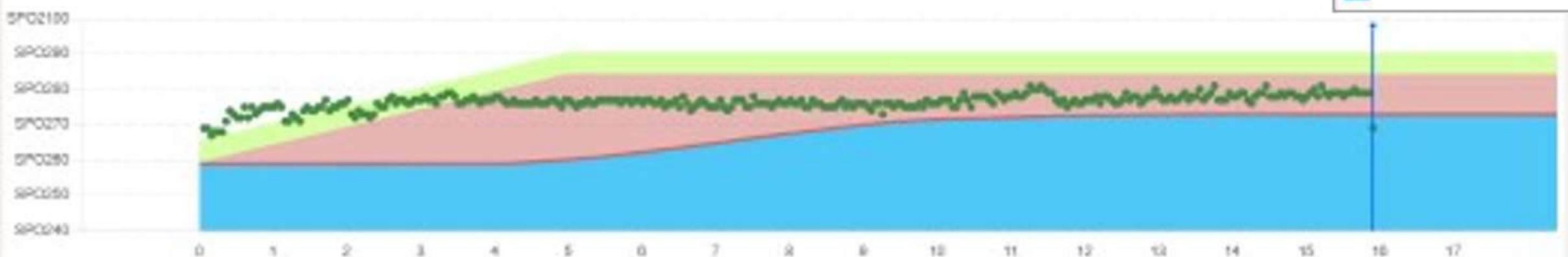
Intubation and Lower Saturation in the Delivery Room are Associated with Balloon Atrial Septostomy in Neonates with Transposition of the Great Arteries

Delivery Room	No BAS	BAS
Max SpO ₂ first 10 minutes	74%	64%
Max SpO ₂ first 20 minutes	81%	71%
Max FiO ₂	70%	100%
Intubated	33%	87%

Individualize care

Active Resuscitation

TGA SpO₂ Target: 10 min +



Hypothetical proposition

Individualize care





Identifying and Addressing Barriers to Zero Separation of Birthing Parents and their Neonates with Congenital Heart Disease During the Golden Hour

Amy Jo Lisanti, PhD, RN, CCNS, FAHA

Amanda Shillingford, MD

Anne Ades, MD

Maryam Naim, MD

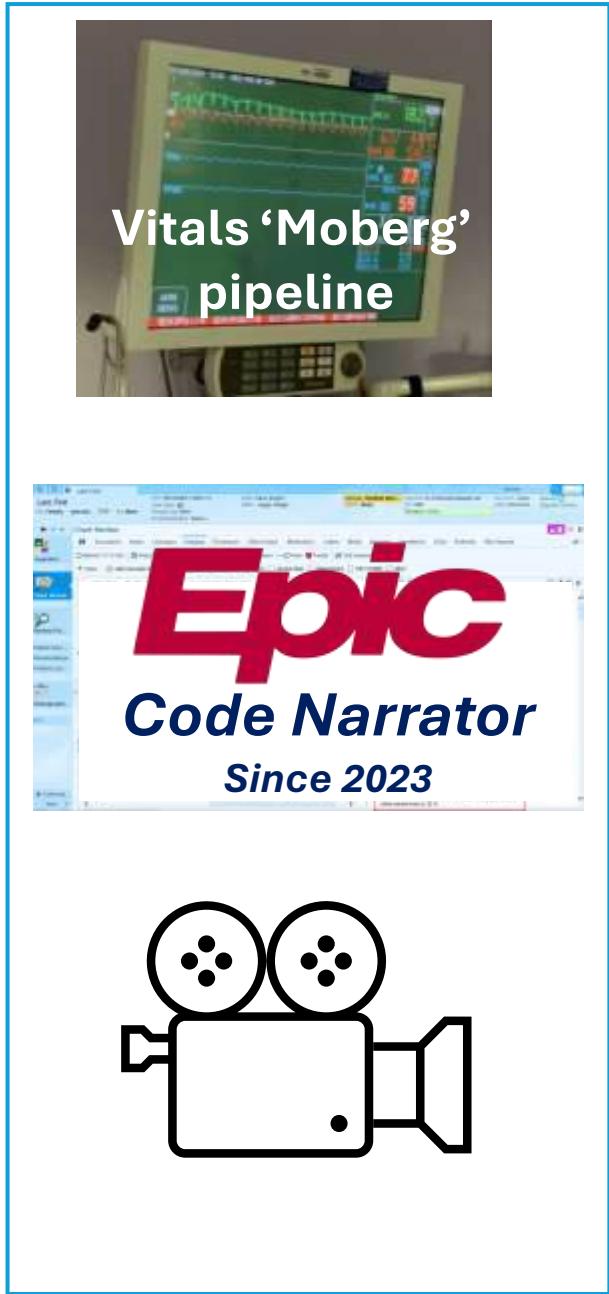
Lauren Heimall, MSN, RNC, PCNS-BC

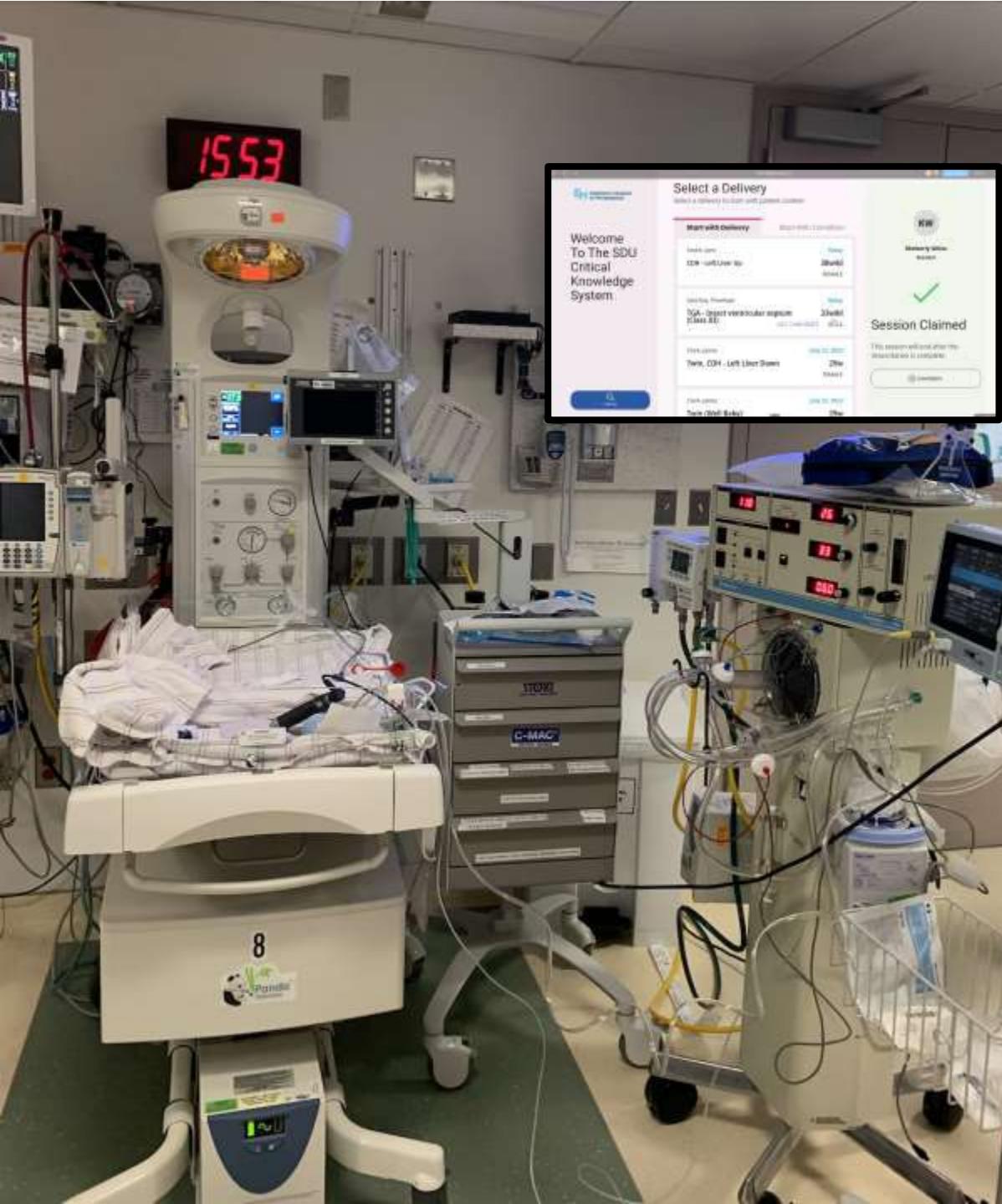
Elizabeth E. Foglia, MD, MA, MSCE

Thomas A Reynolds, MFA, MBA

Leny Mathews, PhD

Amanda P. Bettencourt PhD, APRN, CCRN-K, ACCNS-P





Digital Coach – Critical Knowledge Platform

- Accurate, up-to-date, easily modifiable content
- Critical pearls informed by decades of morbidity and mortality conferences, ACA, and RCA's to ensure *NEVER again* events
- Diagnosis and procedure modules, 350 in total
- Centralized upcoming delivery plans for specific patients
- Can display real-time EPIC documentation and vital sign trajectory
- Large touch screen display at bedside
- Accessible on CHOP network and via mobile
- > 1000 user interactions to date

Transposition of the Great Arteries (d-TGA)

37w0d

3 kg (just now)

FULL TEAM HUDDLE

⌚ Huddle Start

Resuscitation Review

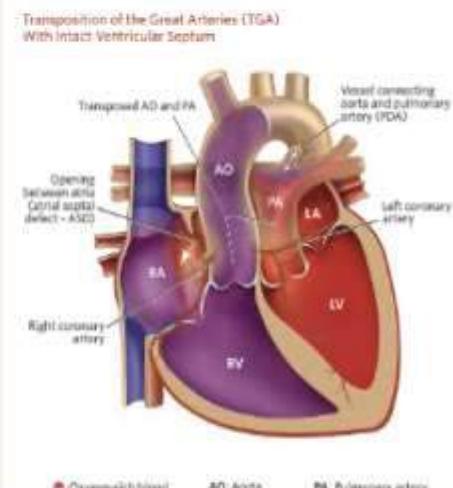
🔧 Equipment and Medication

👤 Roles and Responsibilities

d-TGA Resuscitation Review

Anticipated Stabilization Plan

- Routine NRP
- Pulse ox on right hand
- Starting FiO₂ 21%
- Pulse oximetry goal: 75-85% after 5 minutes
- PGE1 (Alprostadiol) 0.01 mcg/kg/min
- Destination Unit: CICU or Cath Lab



d-TGA Anatomy

Stabilization Specifics - If saturation $\geq 75\%$ and well appearing after 5 min

- Proceed with vascular access
 - UVC- 5.0 Fr DL preferred
 - UAC
- Initiate
 - PGE1 (Alprostadiol) 0.01 mcg/kg/min (in smaller lumen)
 - D10W at TFL 80 mL/kg/day (in larger lumen)
- Visit family

CHD Vascular Access

Next →

Time

00:00:19

NRP SpO₂ Target

60-65%

Anticipated Stabilization Plan

- Routine NRP
- Pulse ox on right hand
- Starting FiO₂ 21%
- Pulse oximetry goal: 75-85% after 5 minutes
- PGE1 (Alprostadil) 0.01 mcg/kg/min

Acknowledgements

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DELIVERY ROOM OF THE FUTURE



Frontier Programs

The future of pediatric medicine is here