

**Relevant Standard: IC.02.01.01**

The hospital implements its infection prevention and control plan.

**Element of Performance: 7**

The hospital implements its methods to communicate responsibilities for preventing and controlling infection to licensed independent practitioners, staff, visitors, patients, and families. Information for visitors, patients, and families includes hand and respiratory hygiene practices. (See also HR.01.04.01, EP 4)

Note: Information may have different forms of media, such as posters or pamphlets.

**Program Titles**

The Risk of Infection in the NICU

Neonatal

**Relevant Standard: NPSG.07.01.01**

Comply with either the current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) hand hygiene guidelines or the current World Health Organization (WHO) hand hygiene guidelines.

**Element of Performance: 1**

Implement a program that follows categories IA, IB, and IC of either the current Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the current World Health Organization (WHO) hand hygiene guidelines. (See also IC.01.04.01, EP 5)

**Program Titles**

When Baby Arrives Early

Neonatal

**Relevant Standard: PC.02.01.05**

The hospital provides interdisciplinary, collaborative care, treatment, and services.

**Element of Performance: 1**

Care, treatment, and services are provided to the patient in an interdisciplinary, collaborative manner.

**Program Titles**

When Baby Arrives Early

Neonatal

**Relevant Standard: PC.02.02.03**

The hospital makes food and nutrition products available to its patients.

**Element of Performance: 7**

Food and nutrition products are consistent with each patient's care, treatment, and services.

**Program Titles**

When Baby Arrives Early

Neonatal

**Element of Performance: 11**

The hospital stores food and nutrition products, including those brought in by patients or their families, using proper sanitation, temperature, light, moisture, ventilation, and security.

**Program Titles**

When Baby Arrives Early

Neonatal

**Relevant Standard: PC.02.03.01**

The hospital provides patient education and training based on each patient's needs and abilities.

**Element of Performance: 1**

The hospital performs a learning needs assessment for each patient, which includes the patient's cultural and religious beliefs, emotional barriers, desire and motivation to learn, physical or cognitive limitations, and barriers to communication.

**Program Titles**

Baby's First Test: Heart Disease Screening

Neonatal

**Element of Performance: 10**

Based on the patient's condition and assessed needs, the education and training provided to the patient by the hospital include any of the following:

- An explanation of the plan for care, treatment, and services
- Basic health practices and safety
- Information on the safe and effective use of medications (See also MM.06.01.01, EP 9; MM.06.01.03, EPs 3–6)
- Nutrition interventions (for example, supplements) and modified diets
- Discussion of pain, the risk for pain, the importance of effective pain management, the pain assessment process, and methods for pain management
- Information on oral health
- Information on the safe and effective use of medical equipment or supplies provided by the hospital
- Habilitation or rehabilitation techniques to help the patient reach maximum independence
- Fall reduction strategies

**Program Titles**

Baby's First Test: Heart Disease Screening

Neonatal

Antepartum: Getting Ready for the NICU

Neonatal

Coping and Getting Emotional Support

Neonatal

Profile: Being a Survivor

Neonatal

Could You Have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder?

Neonatal

The Challenges of Being a NICU Dad

Neonatal

Emotional Wellness of NICU Parents

Neonatal

Feeding Baby with Breast Milk

Neonatal

Feeding Baby with IV Nutrition

Neonatal

What is TPN and how does it help my baby grow?

Neonatal

Why can't my baby get milk feedings?

Neonatal

Leaving the NICU Checklist

Neonatal

Bringing Baby Home: Making the Transition

Neonatal

What Your Baby Must Do Before Discharge from the NICU

Neonatal

My Baby's Brain Condition

Neonatal

My Baby's Heart Condition

Neonatal

My Baby's Lung Condition

Neonatal

Q&A: What if my baby has intestinal issues, or necrotizing enterocolitis?

Neonatal

What if my baby is going through withdrawal?

Neonatal

What is apnea, and how do you treat it?

Neonatal

What is BPD, or chronic lung disease?

Neonatal

What is gastroesophageal reflux disease, or GERD?

Neonatal

What is hypoglycemia or low blood sugar?

Neonatal

What is IVH, or bleeding in the brain?

Neonatal

What is PDA, and how do you treat it?

Neonatal

What is RSV, and what kinds of babies are at risk?

Neonatal

When Baby Needs Surgery

Neonatal

Why do babies get jaundiced, and how is it treated?	Neonatal
Will my baby have vision issues?	Neonatal
Does every NICU have every treatment a baby might need?	Neonatal
Technology in the NICU	Neonatal
The Risk of Infection in the NICU	Neonatal
Welcome to the NICU	Neonatal
When can my baby come home?	Neonatal
Your Baby's NICU Bed	Neonatal
Bonding and Baby Care	Neonatal
How important is sleep?	Neonatal
Why does my baby cry?	Neonatal
Q&A: Why is kangaroo care so important?	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Brain Basics	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Developing Senses	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Kangaroo Care	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Nurturing in the NICU	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Reflexes	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Signs of Well-Being	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: Stress Cues	Neonatal
Premature Newborn Care: You Make Things Better	Neonatal
Premature: Newborn Care: Not What I Expected	Neonatal
How can I prevent SIDS, or sudden infant death syndrome, in my baby?	Neonatal
What is a PICC line and how does it help my baby?	Neonatal
What is CPAP and how is it used?	Neonatal
What is newborn screening?	Neonatal
Q&A: When should a baby get immunizations?	Neonatal
When would a baby need a blood transfusion?	Neonatal
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	Prenatal & Maternity
Newborn Care: Sleeping	Prenatal & Maternity
Profile: Twins in the NICU	Neonatal
SIDS: Safe Sleep Techniques for Your Newborn	Prenatal & Maternity

**Relevant Standard: PC.03.01.03**

The hospital provides the patient with care before initiating operative or other high-risk procedures, including those that require the administration of moderate or deep sedation or anesthesia.

**Element of Performance: 4**

Before operative or other high-risk procedures are initiated, or before moderate or deep sedation or anesthesia is administered: The hospital provides the patient with preprocedural education, according to his or her plan for care.

**Program Titles**

My Baby's Heart Condition	Neonatal
When Baby Needs Surgery	Neonatal

**Relevant Standard: PC.04.01.05**

Before the hospital discharges or transfers a patient, it informs and educates the patient about his or her follow-up care, treatment, and services.

**Element of Performance: 2**

Before the patient is discharged, the hospital informs the patient, and also the patient's family when it is involved in decision making or ongoing care, of the kinds of continuing care, treatment, and services the patient will need.

**Program Titles**

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Prenatal & Maternity

**Element of Performance: 7**

The hospital educates the patient, and also the patient's family when it is involved in decision making or ongoing care, about how to obtain any continuing care, treatment, and services that the patient will need.

**Program Titles**

Coping and Getting Emotional Support	Neonatal
Could You Have Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder?	Neonatal
Emotional Wellness of NICU Parents	Neonatal
Leaving the NICU Checklist	Neonatal
Bringing Baby Home: Making the Transition	Neonatal

**Relevant Standard: RI.01.01.01**

The hospital respects, protects, and promotes patient rights.

**Element of Performance: 2**

The hospital informs the patient of his or her rights. (See also RI.01.01.03, EPs 1–3)

Note 1: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital informs the patient (or support person, where appropriate) of his or her visitation rights. Visitation rights include the right to receive the visitors designated by the patient, including, but not limited to, a spouse, a domestic partner (including a same-sex domestic partner), another family member, or a friend. Also included is the right to withdraw or deny such consent at any time.

Note 2: For hospitals that use Joint Commission accreditation for deemed status purposes: The hospital makes sure that each patient, or his or her family, is informed of the patient's rights in advance of furnishing or discontinuing patient care whenever possible.

**Program Titles**

When can my friends and family visit my baby in the NICU?	Neonatal
The Risk of Infection in the NICU	Neonatal
Meeting with Your Baby's Healthcare Providers	Neonatal