

# Essential Care for Every Baby (ECEB)

## Knowledge check

Select the best answer to each question or statement.  
Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- How long should initial skin-to-skin care be provided by healthy mothers of well babies?
  - At least one hour
  - As long as it is convenient for the mother
  - Only until the baby's temperature is normal
  - At least 24 hours
- During the first hour after birth, how often should babies be observed for breathing problems?
  - Once during the hour
  - Every 30 minutes
  - Every 15 minutes
  - Every 5 minutes
- Why is it important to begin breastfeeding within the first hour after birth?
  - It helps babies breastfeed more successfully
  - It keeps the baby from crying
  - It keeps babies alert soon after birth
  - It helps babies breathe more easily
- When should a baby be given liquids other than breast milk?
  - When the baby does not feed at the breast within the first hour after birth
  - When the mother has engorged breasts
  - When the baby cries between feedings
  - Never
- What is an early sign that a baby is ready to breast feed?
  - Crying for a long period of time
  - Opening the mouth and licking
  - Eyes closed and hands open
  - Breathing rapidly with the mouth open
- How fast should a normal baby breathe?
  - At least 65 times per minute
  - At any rate as long as there is no chest in-drawing
  - 40-60 times per minute
  - 25 times per minute
- What is the most important reason for weighing all babies soon after birth?
  - Birth weight may identify babies who need special care
  - Mother and family members often want to know the birth weight
  - Birth weight will determine how long a baby will breast feed at each feeding
  - Birth weight will identify babies who need vitamin K
- In what part of the eye should medicine to prevent eye infections be given?
  - Inside the upper eyelid
  - Inside the lower eyelid
  - In the corner of the eye only
  - On the outside of the eyelid
- What is the normal temperature range for a healthy baby?
  - 36.5°C - 37.5°C
  - 34.0°C - 35.5°C
  - 35.5°C - 36.5°C
  - 37.5°C - 38.5°C
- Which babies should be given vitamin K after birth?
  - Only babies with bleeding
  - Only babies with birth weight >2500 grams
  - All babies
  - Only sick babies
- How should a baby be kept warm after skin-to-skin care?
  - Bathing in warm water
  - Wrapping in a clean, dry blanket or cloth
  - Placing near warm stones
  - Exposing to sunshine
- How soon after birth can a healthy baby be bathed?
  - As soon as the baby has a normal temperature
  - As soon as normal breathing has been established
  - At least six hours following birth
  - Immediately after the first breastfeeding
- What is a sign of good attachment at the breast?
  - The baby's nose is pressed against the breast.
  - The baby bites down and pulls on the nipple.
  - Only the tip of breast is in the baby's mouth.
  - The baby's mouth is wide open on the breast.
- What should mothers do if they have breast engorgement?
  - Feed more often or express milk
  - Stop breastfeeding for one day
  - Take antibiotics
  - Apply herbs to the breasts
- At 90 minutes after birth, a 2700 gram baby is skin-to-skin with the mother and has a temperature of 36.0 °C. What should you do next?
  - Give antibiotics and seek advanced care.
  - This temperature is normal and no special care is needed.
  - Make the room warm and free of drafts and replace any wet clothing.
  - Place warm stones next to the baby.

16. Babies with what problem might benefit from cup feeding?
- Vomiting with every feeding
  - Unable to awaken for feedings
  - Able to swallow but unable to suck effectively
  - Unable to swallow
17. When cup feeding a baby, what is the correct action?
- Allow the baby to lick the milk from the cup
  - Pour small quantities of milk into the baby's mouth
  - Place the baby flat on his back
  - Drip a continuous stream of milk into the mouth
18. Which of the following would describe convulsions?
- Occur only in the legs
  - Cannot be stopped by holding arms and legs
  - Occur in response to a loud noise
  - Occur only when the baby is awake
19. When should a baby be treated with antibiotics?
- If birth weight is less than 2000 grams
  - When a Danger Sign is present
  - If the baby cries often
  - If the baby appears to be in pain
20. When should the first dose of an antibiotic be given?
- After transfer for advanced care
  - As soon as possible after a Danger Sign has been identified
  - After all family members have been contacted
  - At a time that is convenient for the health care provider
21. After the first day following birth, jaundice is severe when it appears on what body area?
- Back and abdomen
  - White part of the eye
  - Legs and arms
  - Palms and soles
22. How often should a mother express milk for a baby who cannot feed at the breast?
- As often as the baby would normally feed (8-12 times per 24 hours)
  - 3 times during the daytime only
  - Once in the morning and once before bedtime
  - 4 times per 24 hours
23. A 3000 gram baby is unable to suck or swallow during the first 6 hours after birth. How would you classify this baby and what should you do?
- The baby is normal, and breastfeeding should be encouraged
  - The baby has a Danger Sign, and you should seek advanced care
  - The baby has a feeding problem, and should be cup fed.
  - The baby will probably die, and no further care should be provided
24. Which of the following is a sign that a baby is breastfeeding adequately?
- Crying within one hour after each feeding
  - Vigorous sucking that causes nipple pain with each feeding
  - Remains awake and active after each feeding
  - Feeding 8 to 10 times per day
25. You have determined that a baby with a birthweight of 1800 grams needs antibiotics. How much ampicillin (200 mg/mL) should you give?
- 0.6 mL
  - 0.5 mL
  - 1.0 mL
  - 0.35 mL

Weight	Ampicillin IM	Gentamicin IM
	Dose: 50 mg per kg every 12 hours	Dose: 5 mg per kg every 24 hours if term; 4 mg per kg every 24 hours if preterm
	Add 2.5 ml sterile water to 500 mg vial - 200 mg/ml	20 mg per 2 ml vial - 10 mg/ml
<b>1.0 - 1.4 kg</b>	0.35 ml	0.5 ml
<b>1.5 - 1.9 kg</b>	0.5 ml	0.7 ml
<b>2.0 - 2.4 kg</b>	0.6 ml	0.9 ml
<b>2.5 - 2.9 kg</b>	0.75 ml	1.35 ml
<b>3.0 - 3.4 kg</b>	0.85 ml	1.6 ml
<b>3.5 - 3.9 kg</b>	1 ml	1.86 ml
<b>4.0 - 4.4 kg</b>	1.1 ml	2.1 ml