



INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL
MEDICINE



Emergency Care in Low-Resource Settings Course M3 Conference ~ Feb 17, 2023, 8am-4pm

Evaluation and treatment of some health conditions is extremely time sensitive. Low resource settings compound this challenge with lack of laboratory, imaging, technology, and expert consultants. This one-day course equips healthcare professionals with acute management skills for common health emergencies.

8:00-8:30am	Emergency Care in International Health Overview – Nicholas Comninellis
8:30-9:30	Trauma Evaluation and Stabilization – Sean Mark
9:30-9:40	Break
9:40-10:50	Newborn Resuscitation – Comninellis + Hibba Haider
10:50-11:00	Break
11:00-12:00	Pediatric Emergency Care - Comninellis
12:00-1:00pm	Lunch
1:00-2:00	Chest Pain Evaluation and Management - Mark
2:00-2:50	Low-Resource High-Risk Obstetrics - Comninellis
2:50-3:00	Break
3:00-4:00	Abdominal Pain Evaluation and Management - Mark

Physician Continuing Education

Institute for International Medicine is accredited by the Missouri State Medical Association to provide continuing medical education (CME) for physicians. The Institute for International Medicine designates this live activity for a maximum of 7 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s)*[™]. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Note: All course participants who complete the online course evaluation and credit claims form will receive a certificate of completion that contains the CME statement. This can be submitted to the respective course participants professional organization for continuing education credit. *You must complete the form Friday, Feb 17 before leaving the course.*

Faculty:

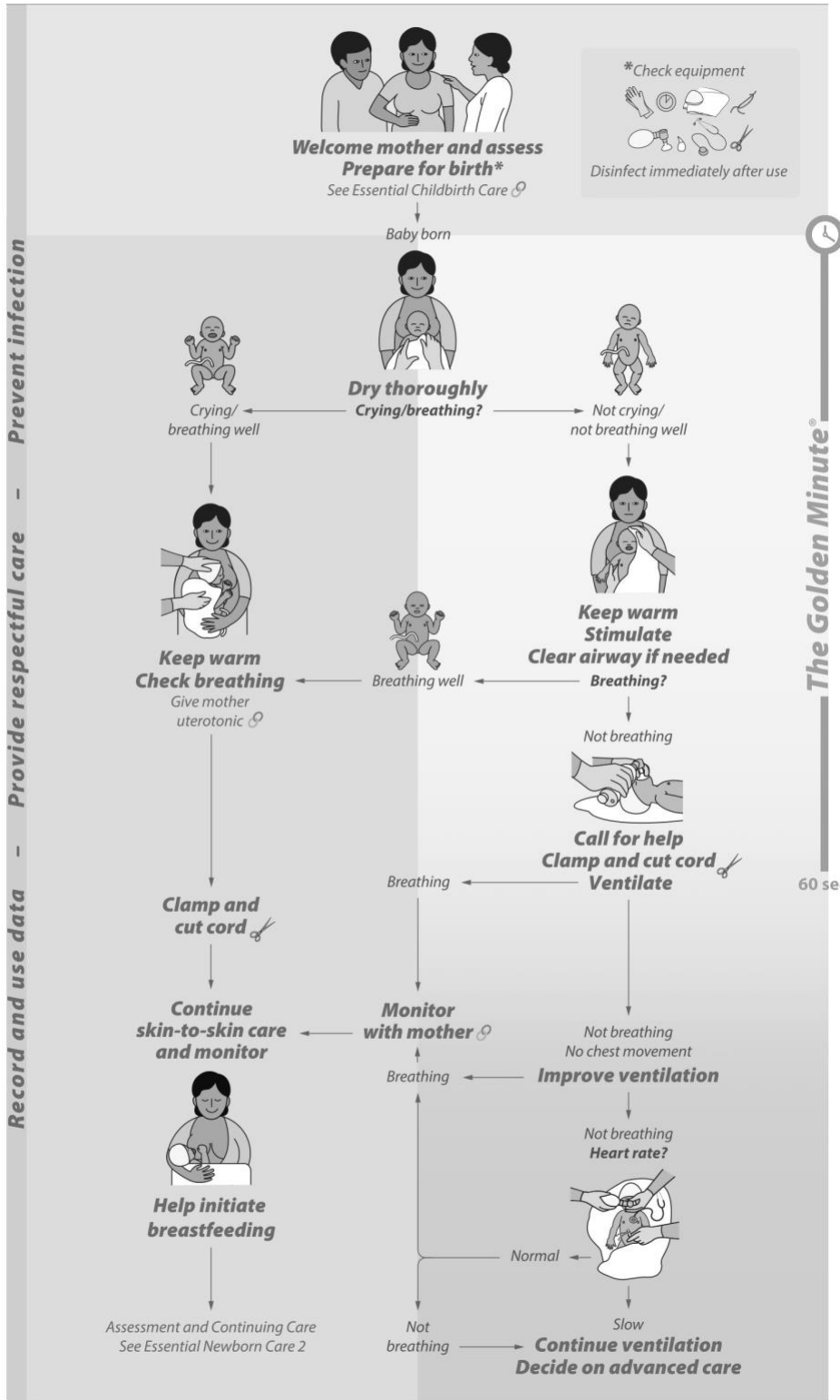
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ACTION PLAN

Essential Newborn Care 1

Immediate Care and Helping Babies Breathe at Birth



Essential Newborn Care 1 - Case scenario B

To the facilitator: Read the instructions for the case scenario in quotations below.

"I am going to read a role play case. Please listen carefully, and then show me the actions you would take. I will indicate the baby's responses, but I will provide no other feedback until the end of the case."

"You are called to assist at the birth of a baby. Your assessment finds that mother is in preterm labor at 34 weeks (7 1/2 months). You have identified a helper and an emergency plan, prepared an area for ventilation, washed your hands, put on PPE and checked your equipment. The baby is born, and the amniotic fluid is clear. Show how you will care for the baby."

	Done	Not Done
Dries thoroughly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Removes wet cloth.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prompt: Show the baby is not crying or breathing. "You do not see or hear secretions in the baby's mouth or nose."

Recognizes baby is not crying or breathing.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stimulates breathing by rubbing the back.....	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prompt: Show the baby is not breathing.

Recognizes baby is not breathing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Calls for help.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clamps and cuts cord and moves to area for ventilation OR positions by mother for ventilation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ventilates with bag and mask within The Golden Minute (at ____seconds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Achieves a firm seal as demonstrated by chest movement (at ____seconds)	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ventilates at 40 breaths/minute (30-50 acceptable)	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluates for breathing or chest movement.....	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prompt: Show the baby is not breathing.

Recognizes baby is not breathing.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continues ventilation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
☞ Helper gives uterotonic to mother and cuts cord (if not already done)		

Prompt: Show the chest is not moving.

After two or more steps to improve ventilation, say "The chest is moving now."

Reapplies mask.....	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>
Repositions head.....	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clears secretions from the mouth and nose as needed.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opens mouth slightly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Squeezes bag harder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prompt: Show the baby is not breathing; heart rate is normal.

Recognizes baby is not breathing but heart rate is normal.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continues ventilation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prompt: (After 3 minutes) Show the heart rate is 120 per minute and the baby is breathing.

Recognizes baby is breathing and heart rate is normal..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stops ventilation.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitors the baby skin-to-skin with mother and communicates with the mother.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
☞ Helper takes steps to reduce risk of bleeding and monitors mother.		



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Chest Pain Differential Diagnosis

Psychological Causes

- Panic attack
- Depression or anxiety
- Psychiatric disorders like Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Chest Wall Causes

- Costochondritis
- Muscle strain
- Fibromyalgia
- Rheumatoid arthritis

Gastrointestinal Causes

- Esophagitis
- Gastritis
- Peptic ulcer disease
- Pancreatitis
- Cholecystitis

Pulmonary Causes

- Pneumonia
- Pleuritis
- Pneumothorax
- Pulmonary embolism

Cardiovascular Causes

- Coronary insufficiency
- Pericarditis
- Cardiac tamponade
- Aortic dissection



Acute Abdominal Pain Differential Diagnosis

Diffuse Abdominal Pain

- Perforated appendicitis
- Perforated gastric or duodenal ulcer
- Acute pancreatitis
- Acute intestinal obstruction

Right Upper Quadrant

- Cholelithiasis, cholecystitis
- Hepatitis
- Gastritis, peptic ulcer disease
- Pleuritis
- Nephrolithiasis

Left Upper Quadrant

- Colitis
- Myocardial infarction
- Acute splenomegally
- Nephrolithiasis

Right Lower Quadrant

- Appendicitis
- Colitis
- Nephrolithiasis
- Mechanical bowel obstruction
- Females: ectopic pregnancy, ovarian torsion, pelvic inflammatory disease

Epigastric

- Esophagitis
- Gastritis, peptic ulcer disease
- Cholelithiasis, cholecystitis
- Appendicitis
- Myocardial infarction
- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- Mechanical bowel obstruction

Left Lower Quadrant

- Colitis
- Nephrolithiasis
- Mechanical bowel obstruction
- Females: ectopic pregnancy, ovarian torsion, pelvic inflammatory disease

Suprapubic

- Cystitis
- Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- Females: ectopic pregnancy, ovarian torsion, pelvic inflammatory disease