



NCCU CLINICAL GUIDELINES
SECTION: 4

THERMOREGULATION

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Admission of infants onto radiant warmer greater than 30weeks
gestation or 1500gms birth weight
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Neonatology Clinical Guidelines
King Edward Memorial/Princess Margaret Hospitals

Perth Western Australia

ADMISSION OF INFANTS ONTO RADIANT WARMER GREATER THAN 30 WEEKS GESTATION OR 1500GMS BIRTH WEIGHT

The use of radiant warmers is not without risk of overheating and cooling of infants, methods are required to prevent this from occurring.

Radiant warmers should be placed in a draft free zone to prevent convective heat loss.

EQUIPMENT

- Radiant warmer,
- Temperature probe
- Hat

PROCEDURE

On admission, weigh the infant whilst still wrapped in blankets (then subtract weight).

(this may be done on portable scales or a radiant warmer with fitted scales.) The infant should be weighed with blankets fused at delivery if using portable scales

Place the infant on a pre-warmed radiant warmer, which is set at 36.6⁰C, on infant servo control (ISC). Remove the blankets from the infant.

- Place a pre-warmed hat on the infant.
- Attach the skin temperature probe (ISC) on the lateral abdomen.
- Check the infant's axilla temperature. Ascertain correlation with the skin Temperature probe.
- Observe minimal handling principles.
- Transfer the infant to an incubator or an open cot as soon as they are stable and their temperature is within the target range.
- **Documentation should include the infants PA admission temperature along with the amount of heater output , radiant heater set temperature and the temperature probe reading**