Transient Tachypnea of the Newborn

RT 256
Also Called:

- Type II respiratory distress syndrome
- “wet lung” syndrome

Pathophysiology

- Delay in clearance of fetal lung fluid
Etiology

- Seen in near-term or full-term infants of normal size and gestational age
- History of maternal analgesia or anesthesia
- Episodes of intrauterine hypoxia
- Maternal bleeding, diabetes, cesarean section, prolapsed cord, asthma, smoking
Presentation

- Initially normal APGAR scores
- Develops in the first few hours of life (signs and symptoms of respiratory distress)
- Accumulation of bronchial secretions
  - Hypoxemia
  - Hypoxia induced PPHN
  - Pulmonary congestion
- Within 24-48 hours the various clinical manifestations resolve
Management of TTN

- Oxygen therapy protocol
- Bronchial hygiene protocol
- Hyperinflation protocol
- Mechanical ventilation protocol
- Medications