

Neonatal Abstinence Scoring System

Modified Finnegan Scoring System

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 Montana Perinatal Association
 Conference
 May 1-3, 2014

Neonatal Abstinence Scoring System



Modified Finnegan Scoring System

- A semi-subjective scoring system
- List of 20 symptoms
 - Symptoms often seen with drug-exposed infants
 - Score assigned for each symptom and associated degree of severity
 - The total abstinence score is determined by totaling the score assigned to each symptom over the scoring period

NAS

- Designed for term infants on 4 hour feeding schedule
- Needs to be modified for preterm infants.
- Scoring should be performed 30 minutes to 1 hour after a feeding, before the baby falls asleep.

Assessment and Scoring

- A crying baby should be soothed and quieted before assessing muscle tone, Moro reflex and respiratory rate.

Modified Finnegan

- Central Nervous System Disturbances
- Metabolic /Vasomotor/Respiratory Disturbances
- Gastrointestinal Disturbances

Central Nervous System Disturbances

Excessive or high-pitched crying

- Score 2: high-pitched or prolonged < 5 minutes
- Score 3: continuous high-pitched or prolonged > 5 minutes



Sleep

- Scale of increasing severity
 - Term- One score from the 3 levels of severity
 - Preterm- eating every 3 hours can sleep for 2 ½ hours.
 - score 1 if sleeps < 2 hours
 - 2 if < than 1 hour
 - 3 if does not sleep between feedings.

Moro reflex

- Score 2: pronounced jitteriness (rhythmic tremors that are symmetrical and involuntary) of the hands during or at the end of a Moro reflex.
- Score 3: jitteriness and clonus (repetitive involuntary jerks) of the hands and / or arms are present during or after the initiation of the reflex.

Tremors

- Scale of increasing severity
- Baby should only receive one score from the 4 levels of severity
- Undisturbed refers to baby asleep or at rest in crib

Increased muscle tone

- Score if: excessive or above-normal muscle tone or tension is observed
 - muscles become “stiff” or rigid and the baby shows marked resistance to passive movements.
- Example:
 - no head lag when being pulled to the sitting position;
 - if there is tight flexion of the baby’s arms & legs (unable to slightly extend these when an attempt is made to extend and release the supine infant’s arms & legs)

Excoriation

- Skin abrasions- result from constant rubbing against a surface
- Score only when excoriations first appear, increase or appear in a new area



Myoclonic jerks

- Score if involuntary muscular contractions
- Twitching or jerking of limbs
 - irregular
 - exceedingly abrupt (usually involving a single group of muscles)

Generalized seizures

- Referred to as tonic seizures
- Most often a generalized activity involving tonic extensions of all limbs
- Sometimes limited to one or both limbs on one side
- Activity doesn't stop if limb is held

Generalized seizures-cont.

- Swimming
- Rowing
- Pedaling
- Bicycling
- Eye staring
- Rapid involuntary movements of eyes
- Chewing
- Back arching
- Fist clenching

Metabolic /Vasomotor/Respiratory Disturbances

Sweating

- Score 1 if: spontaneous sweating
– not due to excessive clothing or high room temperature
- Score 2 if: there is moisture on forehead, upper lip or back of neck

Hyperthermia

- Temperature taken per axilla
- Mild pyrexia- 99-100 is an early indication of heat produced by increased muscle tone or tremors
–Score 1 if: 99-101°
–Score 2 if :> 101°

Yawning

- Score 1 if: more than 3 yawns observed within the scoring interval



Mottling

- Score 1 if: mottling (marbled appearance of pink and pale or white areas) is present on the baby's chest, trunk, arms or legs.



Nasal stuffiness

- Score if: nasal drainage with or without stuffy nose

Sneezing

- Score if: more than 3-4 sneezes observed within the scoring interval

Nasal flaring

- Score only if: repeated dilation of the nostrils is observed without other evidence of lung or airway disease

Respiratory rate

- Score 1 if: >60 per minute without other evidence of lung or airways disease
- Score 2 if: respirations > 60 per minute & involve retractions

Gastrointestinal Disturbances

Excessive sucking

- Score if:
 - hyperactive/disorganized sucking
 - increased rooting with swiping movements of hand across mouth
 - attempts to suck fists or thumbs (more than that of an average hungry infant)

Poor feeding

- Score 1 if: baby demonstrates excessive sucking prior to feeding, yet sucks infrequently during a feeding taking a small amount of breast milk or formula
- Demonstrates an uncoordinated sucking reflex (difficulty sucking and swallowing)

Poor feeding- cont.

- Premature infants may require tube feeding and should not be scored for poor feeding if tube feeding is expected for their gestation

Regurgitation / vomiting

- Score 2 if: > 2 times during or after feeding
- Score 3 if: projectile vomiting

Loose stools / diarrhea

- Score 2 if loose (curds/seedy appearance)
 - May or may not be explosive
- Score 3 if watery stools (water ring on diaper around stool) are observed
- Check the diaper after the exam is completed

Nursing Interventions

Excessive or high-pitched crying

- **Reduce environmental stimuli**
- Hold firmly and close to the body
- Gentle rocking, talking/singing/humming
- Use of infant swing



Sleeplessness

- Wrap or swaddle baby
- Minimal handling
- Skin to skin
- Use swing
- Feed baby on demand



Myoclonic Jerks, Tremors, Jitteriness, Irritability

- Prepare everything prior to disturbing the baby to minimize handling
- Slow movements
- Reduced lighting
- Reduced noise levels
- Soft music
- Massage
- Relaxation baths

Excoriation

- Tegaderm® to knees and elbows
- Clean skin regularly
- Dry clothing and bedding to prevent skin infection

Hyperthermia

- Ensure adequate hydration
- Reduce environmental temperature
- Avoid heavy bedding
- Dress or swaddle in loose light fabrics
- Skin to skin contact with mother

Nasal Stuffiness / Excessive Nasal Secretions

- Use gentle suction if nasal secretions cause obstruction to ensure adequate respiratory function

Nasal flaring / tachypnea

- Avoid swaddling so that respirations can be observed
- Refer to Medical Staff if cyanosis or mottling observed

Excessive Sucking

- Apply mittens if trauma to fingers.
- Offer pacifier- for nonnutritive sucking.



Poor Feeding

- Feed on demand
- Reduce environmental stimuli during feeding
- Frequent small feeds with rest between sucking
- Assess coordination of suck/swallow reflex- support cheeks and jaw if necessary
- If insufficient fluid intake notify Medical Staff
- May need hypercaloric formula

Regurgitation / vomiting

- Burp frequently when baby stops sucking & at end of feeding



Loose/watery stools

- Frequent diaper changes
- Use barrier creams
- Occasional skin exposure to allow bottom to dry



Total Score

Treat if scores are:

- ≥ 8 for 3 consecutive scores
- ≥ 12 for 2 consecutive scores
- ≥ 15 once

- Achieving reliable scores using the Modified Finnegan Neonatal Scoring Tool can be done by:
 - Establishing set descriptions of the criterion scored
 - Education of staff
 - Consider reassessing inter-rater reliability among staff