Optimizing Non-Pharmacological Interventions

Newborns Diagnosed with Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome



Reduce Environmental Stimuli

- Reduce the environmental stimuli by
 - Decreasing the lights
 - Talking in a calm and low voice
 - Limiting interruptions in the space



Providing education for parents to make informed decisions to optimize non-pharmacological interventions supports empowerment and decision-making in birthparents.



Caregiver Present &

Rooming in

 Birthparent and newborn remain together in the same room for all care Birthparent and newborn dyad preserved for all assessments, and care

Cluster Care

- Cluster newborn and birthparent care to reduce the amount of interruptions (in and out of the newborns space)
- Collaborate with families to determine the best time for care (e.g. weights)



Skin to Skin & **Newborn Bonding**

- Skin to skin helps to regulate the newborn and reduce stress
- Eases withdrawal symptoms
- Bare skin from birthparent or parent and newborn in a diaper





Additional Help &

- Provide space and time for birthparents to take a break
 - Anticipate the need to provide respite



Limit Visitors

- Limiting visitors is important to reduce environmental stimuli
- This is an important time for the birthparent and newborn to bond, however there should be a number of identified support people available to support self-care



Optimal Feeding

- Supporting families to make an informed choice for newborn feeding
- Support cue-based feeding
- Bottle Feeding: Paced



Safe Swaddling, Soother/Pacifier & **Cuddle the Newborn**

- Unique strategies based on the newborn preferences
 - e.g. soother/pacifier vs. finger
 - Cuddle vs. Swaddle
- Swaddle the newborn's arms tight to their chest in a thin blanket while supervised (careful to avoid overheating)





