

1. Feedback on knowledge gained and clinical observation:
 - a. Ask the participants whether they have each completed the clinical observation exercise?
 - b. Average the scores from each participant in order to assess the general compliance of your hospital.
 - c. Ask the participants about anything new they have learnt
 - d. How did the practice in your hospital compare with what was taught?
2. Comments on videos: Ask the participants for their impressions of what they saw in the video.
3. Link to KZN tools:
 - a. Discuss the KZN tool -Newborn Record
 - b. Is this tool in regular use in the facility?
4. Questions:
 - a. What quality gaps regarding risk assessment and examination in your hospital have you noticed?
 - b. What are your concerns and possible solutions? Identify one simple thing you can change that would improve the care in your facility.
 - c. Are at risk babies identified and observed with their mothers in the post natal ward?
 - d. Do all babies have at least a **documented** first examination before discharge home?
5. Take home messages: Ask participants what are their take home messages? Share the following if they have not been raised:
 - a. All newborn babies are classified into the following categories:
 - i. Routine Care (Normal)
 - ii. At Risk (Problem)
 - iii. Emergency Care (Danger Sign)
 - b. Danger signs in the newborn are signs that may mean serious illness. Serious illness in a newborn often leads rapidly to death.
 - c. It is essential to identify the clinical problem that the baby is at risk of developing, so that the problem can be anticipated.
 - d. It is important to conduct the physical examination before the baby goes home.
 - e. Teach all mothers and families to recognize and respond immediately to danger signs by taking the newborn with a danger sign to a health worker.
6. Complete the role play practical exercise:
 - Divide the participants into groups of 2: One plays the mother and one plays the nurse/ doctor.
 - Ensure each group has a manikin, a copy of the Neonatal record and an Examination Skills assessment.
 - The “mother” uses the skills assessment to guide her responses and prompt the healthcare worker as necessary.
 - It is not necessary that the healthcare worker necessarily knows all the abnormalities listed on the Skills assessment. Focus instead on interaction with the mother and a good understanding of the principles of an examination: History, Maintaining thermoregulation, engaging with the mother and a gentle, systematic and through examination.
7. Complete the knowledge check
8. Ask each participant to exchange their answers with another and mark the knowledge checks together. Then gather the knowledge checks and capture each participant’s score on the course register.