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| **Neonate** | A newborn: “Neo” means new and “Natal” means birth | **Umbilical Cord** | The cord that connects the baby to the mother. It supplies food and oxygen to the baby |
| **Head-to-body proportion** | The newborn’s head is large. It is about ¼ the size of the body | **Fontanels**  | Open spaces in the baby’s head that allow the skull to move together during birth and allow for brain growth after birth |
| **Vernix** | A substance that covers the neonate’s body while in the womb to protect it from the amniotic fluid | **Lanugo** |  A fine hair that covers the neonate’s body. It protected the skin while in the womb |
| **Milia** | Tiny white bumps that look like tiny white heads. They are caused by vernix clogging the pores in the skin. They will disappear within two or three weeks. | **Angel’s kiss** | patches of deep pink skin found on the bridge of the nose, forehead or eyelids |
| **Stork Bite** | A patch of deep pink skin found at the nape of the neck | **Mongolian spot** | Large, flat, green-blue bruise on the lower back or buttocks. Will disappear by age 5 or 6 |
| **Sucking blister** | A blister found in the center of the top lip. Caused from the neonate sucking its thumb while in the womb | **Cradle cap** | A crusty patch of the scalp |
| **Gestation** | The time the fetus spends in the womb | **APGAR Scale** | A test used shortly after delivery to evaluate the infant’s physical development |
| **Gonococcal Infection/Silver Nitrate:** | An antiseptic ointment put into the baby’s eyes within one hour of birth. | **Blood test for anemia/PKU/Cystic Fibrosis** | A test done by analyzing a few drops of blood that have been drawn from the baby’s heel. |
| **Circumcision** | The removal of the foreskin of the tip of the penis | **Merconium** | the term used for the neonate’s first bowl movements |
| **Jaundice** | A yellowish pigmentation of the skin, tissues, and body fluids caused by the deposition of the bile pigments | **Sleeping** | Infants should lay on their back or side to sleep, not on their stomachs. |
| **Darwinian Relfex** | Touch baby’s palm, clenches first around object | **Colostrum** | High-Calorie, high protein early breast milk |
| **Rooting Reflex** | Light brush on the cheek turns toward objects and begins sucking motions |  |  |
| **Babinski Relfex** | Stroke of sole of foot and toes fan out. | **Bonding** | Forming emotional ties between parents and child |
| **Startle/Moro Reflex** | Flings out arms then, back arches, and head falls back. |  |  |