

NURSING/GRADUATE NEONATAL NURSE PRACTITIONER (NGNN)

Courses

NGNN 500. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner Skills Lab. 1 Unit.

Introduces skills necessary for the neonatal nurse practitioner, focusing on concepts related to the appropriateness, preparation, implementation, evaluation, and documentation of procedures. Prerequisite: NGRD 621, NGRD 622, NGRD 624, NGRD 625.

NGNN 501. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner I. 4 Units.

Introduces and provides an opportunity to apply knowledge related to neonatal assessment, clinical decision-making, differential diagnosis, management, intervention, and developmental follow-up of at-risk infants with conditions seen commonly in acute-care NICU settings. Draws from and reinforces theoretical and research concepts in the theory courses. Involves assessing sick and premature infants with common alterations. Prerequisite: NGNN 622, NGNN 624; NGRD 621, NGRD 625.

NGNN 502. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner II. 4 Units.

Builds upon NGNN 501, providing opportunities to continue applying knowledge related to neonatal assessment, clinical decision-making, differential diagnosis, management, intervention, and developmental follow-up of at-risk infants with conditions seen commonly in acute-care NICU settings. Draws from and reinforces theoretical and research concepts in theory courses. Involves assessing sick infants. Prerequisite: NGNN 501.

NGNN 503. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner III. 5 Units.

Builds upon NGNN 501 and 502, providing opportunities to continue applying knowledge related to neonatal assessment, clinical decision-making, differential diagnosis, management, intervention, and developmental follow-up of at-risk infants with conditions seen commonly in acute-care NICU settings. Draws from and reinforces theoretical and research concepts in theory courses. Involves assessment of sick infants. Prerequisite: NGNN 502.

NGNN 504. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner IV. 8 Units.

Builds upon NGNN 501, 502, and 503, providing opportunities to continue applying knowledge related to neonatal assessment, clinical decision-making, differential diagnosis, management, intervention, and developmental follow-up of at-risk infants with conditions commonly seen in the complex neonate. Draws from and reinforces theoretical and research concepts in the theory courses. Involves assessing sick infants. Prerequisite: NGNN 503.

NGNN 505. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner V. 8 Units.

Builds upon NGNN 501, 502, 503, and 504. Also introduces prenatal, intra-natal, and immediate post-natal care. Provides opportunities to continue applying knowledge related to neonatal resuscitation, clinical decision-making, differential diagnosis, management, intervention, and ongoing support for the neonate. Draws from and reinforces theoretical and research concepts in the theory courses. Prerequisite: NGNN 504.

NGNN 506. Neonatal Nurse Practitioner Practicum. 8 Units.

Introduces care of extremely low birth weight (ELBW) neonates, incorporating concepts from NGNN 501, 502, 503, 504, and 505. Provide opportunities to continue to applying knowledge related to ELBW neonatal assessment, clinical decision-making, differential diagnosis, management, intervention, and developmental follow-up of at-risk infants with conditions commonly seen in ELBW neonates. Prerequisite: NGNN 505.

NGNN 622. Neonatal Advanced Pharmacology. 4 Units.

Investigates appropriate pharmacologic regimens that may be employed in pediatric and neonatal health care. Examines the rationale for using each class of medications, and discusses pharmacodynamics of drugs contributing to their therapeutic effect. Explores problems inherent in multiple drug therapies, and describes adverse reactions and potential medication interactions, as well as specific problems related to drug therapies in the fetus, neonate, and child. Prerequisite: NGRD 621.

NGNN 624. Neonatal Advanced Health Assessment. 4 Units.

Provides opportunities to develop and refine health assessment skills necessary for advanced practice care of the neonate, as well as experiences in both a laboratory and clinical settings. Students will demonstrate their ability to perform a comprehensive, organized history and physical exam, considering a neonatal cultural and socioeconomic background, developmental variations, and pathophysiological changes.