

## When Consoling and Consoling Support Needed (CSN) will Differ

Using Nows/NAS Risk Assessment to guide Consoling vs. Consoling Support Needed Assessments		
Using ESC Care Tool Definitions	Symptoms of withdrawal are present <i>AND</i> timing is consistent with known opioid exposure	Symptoms of withdrawal are absent, timing of withdrawal is not consistent with known opioid exposure, <i>AND/OR</i> consoling difficulties resolve quickly with treatment of different etiology (e.g., hunger and missed feeding cues)
Takes $\leq 10$ min to console and stays consoled for $\geq 10$ min	CONSOLING = No CSN = 1 or 2	CONSOLING = No CSN = 1 or 2
Takes $> 10$ min to console or stays consoled $< 10$ min	CONSOLING = Yes CSN = 3	CONSOLING = No CSN = 3

## Differentiating Hunger and NOWS when Infant Has Eating and Consoling Difficulties

Ask the following questions

- Do symptoms resolve after appropriate responsiveness to infant's feeding cues?
  - If yes, symptoms are more likely due to hunger than NOWS.
- Is the infant only having difficulty coordinating feeding or is the infant having difficulties coordinating feeding AND difficulties consoling?
  - If difficulties with both eating and consoling and other more specific signs of withdrawal are present (e.g., hyperactive Moro, tremors, hypertonia), symptoms are more likely due to NOWS than hunger.

