

# Finnegan Neonatal Abstinence Scoring Tool (FNAST)

Patient ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Today's Weight: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signs & Symptoms	Time	Score	AM				PM				Comments
<b>Central Nervous System Disturbances</b>											
Crying: Excessive High Pitched		2									
Crying: Cont. High Pitched		3									
Sleeps < 1 Hr After Feeding		3									
Sleeps < 2 Hr After Feeding		2									
Sleeps < 3 Hr After Feeding		1									
Hyperactive Moro Reflex		2									
Markedly Hyperactive Moro Reflex		3									
Mild Tremors: Disturbed		1									
Mod-Severe Tremors: Disturbed		2									
Mild Tremors: Undisturbed		3									
Mod-Severe Tremors Undisturbed		4									
Increased Muscle Tone		2									
Excoriation (Specific Area)		1									
Myoclonic Jerk		3									
Generalized Convulsions		5									
<b>Metabolic, Vasomotor And Respiratory Disturbance</b>											
Sweating		1									
Fever < 101 (37.2-38.3c)		1									
Fever > 101 (38.4c)		2									
Frequent Yawning (> 3)		1									
Mottling		1									
Nasal Stuffiness		1									
Sneezing (>3)		1									
Nasal Flaring		2									
Respiratory Rate (> 60/Min)		1									
Respiratory Rate (>60/Min With Retractions)		2									
<b>Gastrointestinal Disturbances</b>											
Excessive Sucking		1									
Poor Feeding		2									
Regurgitation		2									
Projectile Vomiting		3									
Loose Stools		2									
Watery Stools		3									
<b>Score</b>											
Total Score											
Average Daily Score											
Inter-Observer Reliability %											
Initials Of Scorer 1											
Initials Of Scorer 2											

Adapted from Finnegan, L.P., Kaltenbaach, K. The assessment and management of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome. Primary Care, 3rd editions, Hoekelman + Nelson (eds.), C.V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, MO., pp. 1367-1378, 1992. The FINNEGAN NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SCORE is for the assessment of infants exposed in utero to psychoactive drugs, particularly opioids/opiates. Evaluator should check signs or symptoms observed at various time intervals and add the scores to obtain a total score. Observation of the scores over the time interval provides the progression/diminution of symptoms. Copyright, 2007