

N. Semenova, N. Khristenko

CLINICAL AND HYGIENIC PARALLELS IN NURSING CARE PLAN OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Kharkov national medical university, (department of hygiene and ecology № 2),
Kharkov, Ukraine

Premature infants are at greater risk for short and long-term complications, including disabilities and impediments in growth and mental development. In developed countries, premature infants are usually cared for in a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). In the NICU, premature babies are kept under radiant warmers or in incubators (also called isolates), which are bassinets enclosed in plastic with climate control equipment designed to keep them warm and limit their exposure to germs. At modern neonatal intensive care units has generates high levels of noise, electro-magnetic fields, and bright light, makes low levels of humidity.

Objective: to found the possible clinical and hygienic correlates parameters of neurological status of preterm infants and hygienic environment.

Material and research methods: Participants have been divided into 2 groups: I (61) newborns with very high levels of a set of physical environmental factors (noise, light, electromagnetic fields, humidity and temperature) and II group (control) (57) premature with low levels of physical environmental factors.

Results and their discussion: We discovered the reaction of preterm infants to noise, which is expressed criteria of painful caused the noise of varying intensity. In the NICU with very high of noise levels 62,3% (62,5±4,85) of children's reacted to the noise with maximum score, indicating a relatively high incidence of adverse impact sound pressure levels (statistically significant difference by Fisher criterion at $p < 0,05$). In the NICU with low of noise levels 45% (49,4±5,09) of children's reacted to the noise with maximum score.

Conclusions: So, we proposed an algorithm to reduce the physical environmental factors in NICU.