PO16 – Endotracheal suctioning methods in newborns in Estonian children's intensive care units

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Theme: Child protection and managing risk.

Keywords: Endotracheal suctioning, newborn, neonatal intensive care unit.

Aim: To describe ETS methods in Estonian NICUs.

Method: Research sample = 67% of Estonian NICU nurses. 2011 data: survey protocol, questionnaire.

Results: Knowledge and experience on preparatory activity prior to suctioning varied: half carried out the appropriate hand hygiene; however, all put on gloves prior to suctioning. No one performed chest auscultation to comprehend pulmonary assessment. Most performed preoxygenisation prior to suctioning. Mistakes occurred using higher oxygen value. Most participants used saline prior to suctioning, completed the procedure in 15 seconds and made up to three passes per episode to remove tracheal secretions. All started suctioning process upon catheter resistance, but knew to advance the catheter to the carina and withdraw it 1cm before applying suction. All used negative pressure only in withdrawing catheter from the ET. After suctioning, no nurse performed chest auscultation to assess the efficacy of the suctioning. Almost all assessed newborns' cardiopulmonary status before, during and after the procedure.

PO17 – Infectious viral diseases that cause acute diarrhoea with infants and toddlers: nursing and prevention. A systematic review

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Theme: Child protection and managing risk.

Keywords: Acute diarrhoea, infant, toddler, nursing.

Aim: The aim of the research was to describe infectious viral diseases that cause severe diarrhoea with infants and toddlers, the ensuing problems and nursing activities, also preventive measures in these cases.

English and Estonian language papers were examined. Scientific articles that were issued in the period of 2005-2014 originated mainly from databases: MEDLINE, CINAHL and PubMed. Papers were examined for methodological soundness before being included.

Acute infectious viral diarrhoea is a worldwide problem. Incidences of rotaviruses and noroviruses, also hospitalisation of children due to dehydration and high temperature, will