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 – Infectional 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 infectional 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
cause degradation in the quality of family life and distress parents, which could be reduced by vaccination of infants against rotavirus. Parents’ awareness of preventative measures in case of intestinal viruses and rehydration treatment given at home when broadened by nurse contribution would reduce the overload at casualties and the number of hospitalisation cases.

PO18 – Safety road for children: knowledge and attitudes of parents in the use of child restraint systems
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Theme: Child protection and managing risk.
Keywords: Road safety, child restraint systems, parents’ knowledge.
Background: Correct use of a restraint system for children (CRS) from birth is an effective form of protection.
Objectives: To characterize parent’s knowledge and attitudes in using CRS.
Methods: Cross-sectional study, held in a non-probabilistic sample of 112 parents of newborns, mothers mean age 30.37 years old (SD = 5.63). Parents completed a questionnaire, 24-48 hours after baby birth in Obstetrics and Neonatology services of a public hospital in Portugal.
Results: Mothers mostly had secondary level of education. In 54.5% CRS was part of the ‘layette baby’ and, of these, 72.3% had already experimented it in the car. Only 15.2% reported having had training by nursing team during pregnancy. 97.3% intended to use the CRS, however only 47.3% would do it adequately. All recognize that CRS prevents serious injury, and 67% reported adequate knowledge.
Conclusions: Results indicate that knowledge and parental attitudes about the proper use of CRS remains insufficient.

PO19 – Developing a pain scale for infants in collaboration with clinical staff in the neonatal intensive care unit
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Theme: Multidisciplinary team working.