152 - MONITORING OF HIGH-RISK NEWBORN: A CLINICAL PRACTICE OF NURSING IN THE CONTEXT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

MARIA EDUARDA DE CARLI RODRIGUES
CLÁUDIA SILVEIRA VIERA
UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO OESTE DO PARANÁ – UNIOESTE CASCAVEL/PARANÁ/BRAZIL
mariadecarli@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 50% of deaths of children under one year of age are linked to risk factors such as preterm birth, low birth weight and complications during pregnancy and childbirth (WHO, 2001 apud ASSIS; MACHADO; RODRIGUES, 2008).

Wong (1999) describes the group of newborns as risk, those with a gestational age below 37 weeks (preterm); weighing less than 2,500 grams, which suffered some injury in the immediately perinatal period and as RN preterm, the one born between 34 and 36 weeks and six days of gestation.

These physiological conditions associated with vulnerability to further complications, contribute to that child remains hospitalized longer in Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU).

But the service is not restricted during the period of hospitalization, this group of children and their families require care after hospital discharge, since they are not free from complications at home and, of course, there is a greater likelihood of complications and rehospitalizations in the first years of life (Hayakawa et al., 2010).

We refer then to follow up after discharge performed by Basic Health Units (BHU) or Family Health Units, which must promote health and reduce the risks and vulnerabilities that are exposed to this population due to their low birth weight and prematurity conditions, and its family's insecurity and fears.

To accomplish these objectives, we recognize the need for health professionals to be prepared to offer adequate support to the NB and its family, from the period of stay in the NICU (this demand should maintain the link with UBS supposedly installed during pre natal) until his return home and reintegration units of BHU, aiming to complete recovery, maintenance and promotion of health of those involved.

Given this context, it is necessary to know well the profile of these graduates, identify the knowledge and technical and scientific skills of nurses working in the PHC and are responsible for this monitoring and health management of this group in particular.

OBJECTIVES

This study aims to identify the level of knowledge of nurses working in primary care, characteristics related to development, growth and other consequences of hospitalization of infants considered at risk of NICU graduates and their families.

METHODOLOGY

This study was initiated through the literature to base the research topic to be studied, equipping the researcher to discuss the survey data.

It has a qualitative character, which for Minayo (2006) allows us to understand the internal logic of groups, institutions and actors, as cultural values, history and its representation on specific topics. It further states that this approach is able to incorporate the question of meaning and intentionality as inherent to acts.

It was approved by the Research Ethics - CEP / SESA-HT under No. 244/2010 and data were collected in Cascavel Paraná, through interviews in the work environment of nurses, on a schedule defined by it.

As a technique for data collection was elected the semi-directed, guided by specific roadmap. Were considered as inclusion criteria of the study subjects: the weather service in ASP, which should be more than six months; perform childcare in their unity; take up the case.

Before the interview was presented to research subjects Term Informed Consent for signature this the case agreed to participate in this research.

Between the period December 2011 to February 2012, developed the test pilot who were contacted nurses responsible for conducting the PHC Childcare in the city, two of the nurses contacted refused to participate and some were in period vacation.

After each interview, these were transcribed and systematized as congruence and convergence of information and data analysis followed the principles of thematic analysis proposed by Minayo (2006).

RESULTS

There were nine research subjects, and six of them were formed at public universities and three private schools. The stage of data collection was slow due to the difficulty of interest from professionals involved in research and the difficulty of getting in touch with them. The data analysis followed the thematic analysis, three themes emerged:

In thematic, Monitoring Child Health in PHC, it was found that the main form of input the child is in PHC through home visits conducted by the Community Health Agent (CHA). However, when there are indications of risk, the visit is made by the nurse in charge of the unit. Specific actions for the child in the unit pointed out by nurses refer to government programs; itself childcare, the National Immunization Program, the program of oral health services and specialized care for children in the county.

In thematic monitoring of child graduate of the NICU in primary care, we identified that the child has risk priority in scheduling appointments, and the childcare is held at the same time less according to your needs. The study subjects reported difficulties in monitoring the newborn at risk in BHU, both in scientific and technical skills, but also on the structure of the system, which often hinders users' access to health care, and the extra work of these professionals , which does not allow reasonable time dedication to this population, resulting in an assistance, not always quality.

Regarding the third main theme, continuing education: an essential component for human resources training, the subjects of the study indicate that for monitoring child health in UBS is effective and efficient, it is necessary that besides the

physical structure, material resources, management support and service organization, health professionals have technical and scientific skills to develop such activity. Accordingly, they assert their need to acquire new skills regarding the child's care, whether at risk or not. Pointing issues to be worked through continuing education: caring for the mother-son relationship between them; assessment of preterm; complications and sequel of prematurity, nutritional assessment, breastfeeding and children with heart disease. Nurses also indicate that the lack of teamwork, lack of coordination between the hospital and the unit, and lack of reference against are factors that hinder the development of effective actions to child care in PHC.

FINAL

The analysis of results related to the practice of monitoring the newborn high risk and the practice of nursing staff in primary health care, in particular in the UBS study of Cascavel-PR, enabled us knowledge about the service and enlightenment the needs and challenges of clinical practice.

The Municipality of Rattlesnake provides protocols that facilitate the attendance of the child at the Basic Health Unit, however, this refers mainly, according to the study subjects, monitoring the child's health, with little emphasis on the attention to the peculiarities of the population, as those released from the NICU, some directed, according to the study subjects, the peculiarities of this population. It depends up on the interest and then search those involved in developing knowledge and add to their clinical practice, faced with the difficulty often contact with the literature on this.

Despite this support from the municipality, nurses deal with even greater obstacles, which are directly connected with the administration of the municipality, such as low socioeconomic and educational level of the population, which delays the recovery of the child due to lack of understanding of the necessity of this action and right to health of the child and family as well as limited mobility between places of specialized services that generate delay or withdrawal of treatment. It is then necessary to score these urgent questions that can be asked for public administrators, who have a duty to provide quality of life and health for the entire demand.

Note that despite the interest of study participants to perform the complete form of childcare, this is not always reflected in practice, therefore, beyond the attention that should be given to issues such as the transport of these families, it is clear that investments should be made in the area of human resources training to meet the goals that are to host these users and their families, aid in the recovery, preventing complications and promoting health. Beyond these issues that warrant a call is not always appropriate, according to the subjects, content related to child graduate of the NICU, affected by pathologies is compact during graduation often given the short time for the specifics, featuring a generalist.

It is recognized that solutions to these points are large and require large investments and long bureaucratic procedures which entardece improvements, such as increased number of employees would allow study time dedicated to the particularities of a given population, also reported by subjects . But these changes should be immediate. To this end, we mention the possibility of offering continuing education for these professionals, which could be strengthened theoretical difficulties recognized by them. Thus, inexpensively and quickly, many stakeholders could, in practice, including the knowledge acquired.

One can conclude, on the various aspects presented in the study that attention to risk newborns in the city studied APS, is fragile and incurring the urgency of reorganizing care networks to RN risk and their families, as well as the improvement of technical and scientific skills of nurses to promote clinical practice solving and quality. Therefore, from this study, elaborate material designed to main content requested by study participants as major difficulties during the monitoring of the child, which will be provided to those belonging to the 10th Regional Health.

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Endereço: Rua Luiz Oscar Prauchner, 492, bairro Nossa Senhora de Luordes
Planalto/Paraná
mariadecarli@hotmail.com

MONITORING OF HIGH-RISK NEWBORN: A CLINICAL PRACTICE OF NURSING IN THE CONTEXT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

ABSTRACT

Premature birth, low-birth-weight, complications during pregnancy and childbirth are factors contributing to the hospitalization of newborns in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). They, after discharge from hospital, are showing the necessity of care in specialized care health services. In this case it is necessary that health professionals of Primary Health Care (PHC) offer them appropriate care. This study aims to identify the knowledge and technical and scientific skills of nurses who have worked at this level of health care with child at risk. Qualitative study, which used recorded interview to get the data. Three themes emerged from the data analysis: service organization of the follow up children and the child's discharge from the NICU in the basic health unit, nursing assessment of children at risk in the basic health unit, skills and difficulties of technical and scientific in the follow up of newborns in the primary care. Nurses showed topics about the child's health should to be addressed in continuing education and identified their difficulties in performing adequate services to children at risk and their families, resulting in an unsatisfactory service. As a possible strategy to the situation found, there is the continuing education for these professionals, which is a method to help address the needs identified in the reality under study.

KEYWORDS: Child health, childcare, child risk.

SUIVI DU NOUVEAU-NÉ À HAUT RISQUE: UNE PRATIQUE INFIRMIÈRE CLINIQUE DANS LE CADRE DES SOINS DE SANTE PRIMAIRES

RESUMÉ

La naissance prématurée, faible poids de naissance, complications pendant la grossesse et l'accouchement sont des facteurs qui contribuent à l'hospitalisation des nouveau-nés en unité de soins intensifs néonatals (USIN), qui après sa sortie de

l'hôpital, continuer dans le besoin de services de soins spécialisés santé. Ce cas, il est nécessaire que la professionnels de santé de soins de santé primaires (SSP) ofertem les soins appropriés. Cette étudier vise à identifier les connaissances et les compétences techniques et scientifiques des infirmières qui travaillent à ce niveau de soins de santé pour l'enfant en danger. Étudiee qualitative, qui a utilisé interview enregistrée pour obtenir la données. Trois thèmes ont émergé de l'analyse des données: surveillance de la santé des enfants au unité de santé de base; Surveillance de l'enfant dans l'USIN diplômé en l'APS et formation continue: composante essentielle de la formation des ressources humaines. Chaque axe représenté les aspects de suivi concernant l'organisation de la surveillance de l'enfant et est diplômé de l'USIN à l'UBS, l'évaluation infirmière des enfants à risque dans le lecteur, les compétences et les difficultés de suivi technique et scientifique des nouveau-nés dans les soins primaires . Les infirmières marqué sujets concernant la santé de l'enfant à être abordés dans la formation continue et identifié leurs difficultés dans l'exécution des services adéquats aux enfants à risque et leurs familles, ce qui entraîne un service insatisfaisant. Comme une stratégie possible de la situation constatée, il ya la prestation de la formation continue de ces professionnels, qui est une méthode pour aider à répondre aux besoins identifiés dans la réalité étudiée.

MOTS-CLÉS: enfant, santé et garde d'enfants.

MONITOREO DE ALTO RIESGO DEL RECIÉN NACIDO: UN ENFERMERÍA DE PRÁCTICA CLÍNICA EN EL CONTEXTO DE LA ATENCIÓN PRIMARIA DE SALUD

RESUMEN

El nacimiento prematuro, bajo peso al nacer, las complicaciones durante el embarazo y el parto son factores que contribuyen a la hospitalización de los recién nacidos en la Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos Neonatales (UCIN), que después de salir del hospital, aún en necesidad de servicios de atención especializada salud. En este caso, es necesario que los profesionales sanitarios de Atención Primaria de Salud (APS) les oferten atención adecuada. Este estudio tiene como objetivo identificar el conocimiento y las habilidades técnicas y científicas de las enfermeras que trabajan en este nivel de atención de salud para el niño en riesgo. Estudio cualitativo, que utilizó entrevista grabada para obtener los datos. Tres temas surgieron del análisis de datos: Supervisión de la Salud Infantil en la Unidad Básica de Salud, la vigilancia de los niños en la UCIN graduado de APS y Educación Continua: componente esencial para la formación de recursos humanos. Cada tema presenta aspectos que dicen respecto a la organización del servicio de acompañamiento del niño y del egreso de la UCIN en la Unidad Básica de Salud; evaluación de enfermería del niño de riesgo en la unidad; dificultad y habilidad tecnico-científicas del acompañamiento del recién nacido en la atención primaria. Las enfermeras presentaron relacionados con la salud del niño que deben ser trabajados en la educación continua y se identificaron sus dificultades en la realización de atención adecuados a los niños de riesgo y sus familias, lo que resulta en un servicio insatisfactorio. Como una posible estrategia a la situación encontrada, está la provisión de educación continua para estos profesionales, que es un método para ayudar a trabajar las necesidades identificadas en la realidad en estudio.

PALABRAS CLAVE: salud infantil, cuidado de niños.

ACOMPANHAMENTO DO RECÉM-NASCIDO DE ALTO RISCO: A PRÁTICA CLÍNICA DE ENFERMAGEM NO CONTEXTO DOS CUIDADOS PRIMÁRIO DE SAÚDE

RESUMO

Nascimento prematuro, baixo peso ao nascer, intercorrências durante a gestação e parto são fatores que contribuem para a hospitalização de recém-nascidos em Unidade de Terapia Intensiva Neonatal (UTIN), os quais após receberem alta hospitalar, continuam necessitando de atendimento especializado nos serviços de saúde. Neste caso faz-se necessário, que os profissionais de saúde da Atenção Primária em Saúde (APS) lhes ofertem atendimento adequado. Neste estudo objetiva-se identificar o conhecimento e as habilidades técnico-científicas dos enfermeiros que atuam neste nível de atenção à saúde em relação à criança de risco. Estudo qualitativo, que usou entrevista gravada para obter os dados. Emergiram três eixos temáticos na análise de dados: Acompanhamento da Saúde da Criança na Unidade Básica de Saúde; Acompanhamento da criança egressa da UTIN na APS e Educação continuada: componente essencial para formação de recursos humanos. Cada eixo apresenta aspectos do acompanhamento que dizem respeito à organização do serviço de acompanhamento da criança e do egresso da UTIN na UBS, avaliação de enfermagem da criança de risco na unidade, dificuldades e habilidades técnico-científicas do acompanhamento do recém-nascido na atenção primária. Os enfermeiros pontuaram temas a respeito da saúde da criança a serem abordado na educação continuada e identificaram suas dificuldades em realizar o atendimento adequado às crianças de risco e suas famílias, o que resulta em uma assistência não satisfatória. Como estratégia possível diante da situação encontrada, tem-se a disponibilização de educação continuada para estes profissionais, a qual é um método a contribuir para atender as necessidades identificadas na realidade em estudo.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: criança; saúde e puericultura.