

Analysis of Application Effect of Whole-Process High Quality Nursing in Neonatal Nursing

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the application effect of whole-process quality nursing in neonatal care. Methods: 100 cases of neonatal care in our hospital were randomly divided into the control group and the observation group, 50 cases in each group. The control group received routine nursing, while the observation group received whole-process high-quality nursing, compared and tracked the changes in weight, body length and head circumference of the newborns in the two groups, conducted internal evaluation of the nursing form based on the nursing process, inquired the opinions of the newborn family members, and investigated the satisfaction rate of their nursing. Results: The neonatal weight, body length and head circumference of the observation group increased rapidly after 12 weeks. The internal evaluation data of the observation group were higher than that of the control group. The satisfaction rate of the neonatal family members in the observation group was higher, there was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: In neonatal nursing, the whole process of quality nursing can be used to analyze the needs of the newborn, carry out a comprehensive perspective of nursing discussion, can improve the effect of nursing intervention for the newborn.

1. Introduction

Neonatal just came to this world, and they can't express their feelings, in contact with nurses and patients, the contact of newborn babies and their families, likely because of neonatal unfamiliar, and make the wrong move and affects the newborn, the entire quality of nursing, persistency from newborn, neonatal is the assessment of the physiological indexes, to understand the demand of newborns, of the activities of neonatal condition, reasonable changes around the newborn's growth and the nursing intervention, at the same time also prompted the newborn babies and their families can correct communication and contact, improve the effect of the application of nursing.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 General Materials

100 cases of neonatal care in our hospital were selected for analysis, including 22 male newborns and 28 female newborns in the control group. In the observation group, there were 27 male newborns and 23 female newborns. The general information of newborn and the corresponding basic data of pregnant and lying-in women have no nursing reference significance.

2.2 Methods

Routine care:

Assist newborns for each check care, newborn comfortable position, pay attention to the newborn's warmth, bathed the newborn, should use the infant dedicated soap, use clean soft towel to the newborn's moisture blot, can apply powder in neonatal skin fold, such as talcum powder, avoid neonatal caused unwell after sweating, and after the newborn diapers the hips should use warm towel to wipe clean, and at the same time observe the newborn hips signs such as redness, should daub a few sterile vegetable oil, etc., pay attention to check the baby face, external auditory canal, nose and mouth clean, Remind the family member of newborn do not dig newborn mouth

and nose at will, can dip in with cotton swab take lukewarm water to wipe gently, should wash hands before contacting with newborn, cut fingernail, the person that does not allow to have a cold contacts newborn.

Whole-process quality care:

(1) correct the wrong view of family members, some family members want to close to the newborn, may knead the newborn's face, resulting in the newborn drooling, and even mucosal diseases, should instruct family members to avoid contact with the newborn, excessive friction of the newborn's skin. Newborn is born shortly after, the family member cuts eyelash to wait at will to newborn, bring about dust to enter the eye of newborn easily, cause eye ministry unwell, wear the clothings that clean agent, bleach to wait for contact to cause newborn skin to itch to wait for, should do propaganda, avoid the happening of afore-mentioned undesirable problem.

(2) the posture of neonatal birth is limbs curled up more, should assist in newborns after birth in the birth canal it accidentally swallow in mucus natural out, help the newborn form low lateral position, avoid neonatal sleep and rest long lie on your back, and in helping the newborn should be paid attention to roll over, from the left side to right side more changes, particularly in the newborn after eating milk, more attention should be paid to the lateral, avoid choking milk, at the same time pay attention to check whether the pressure to the newborn auricle, let more healthy newborn sleeping position.

(3) the newborn during sleep, should pay attention to indoor light is appropriate, should be part of the light during the day, avoid direct sunlight to the newborn's face, convenient family members observe the newborn's situation, also reduce the sun, the night should avoid long time to turn on the light, lest the newborn sleep enough depth, shorten sleep time, woke up with a start. Some family members worry that the newborn will feel cold when sleeping at night, and in order to keep warm let the newborn wear clothes to sleep, should prevent "muggy syndrome", to avoid neonatal collapse.

(4) the frequency of daily bathed newborns should be paid attention to, avoid using soap etc. Many times a day, pay attention to in the newborn's back, head flap should reduce vibration, etc., should be observed after birth the newborn nail length, help the newborn nails, avoid family members at random for newborn nipples, for newborn head scab, it should be heated olive oil droplets in the head gently wash after the software.

(5) when the newborn still has the umbilical cord, attention should be paid to the disinfection of the umbilical cord with 75% alcohol cotton swabs. The diaper of the newborn should be worn on the part below the umbilical cord to avoid multiple times of friction causing infection. Should help the newborn as soon as possible to adapt to the environment, the infant toys should be placed in the bed near the basket, rather than on the bed, especially debris should be far away from the patient's head, can guide the family members of the right to help the newborn hic, families can lay down on the chair, can also be the bed of the maternal, neonatal nursing, after on maternal or other family members in the abdomen, such as kangaroo parenting, family members of the newborn's head can be higher than the shoulder, prompted the newborn's head activities freely, families gently pat the newborn's back, if the newborn spilled milk, baby bed surface into 15-30 degrees slope, choose to lie, Instead of raising the newborn's head alone.

(6) pathological jaundice and physiological jaundice should be distinguished, pathological jaundice, can explain the form of light therapy with family members, combined with the situation to analyze whether the newborn should stop breastfeeding, should not be replaced by formula milk, promote rapid expulsion of bilirubin.

(7) to assess neonatal situation, should be in the case of neonatal lack calcium, vitamin D supplement, 400 international units of neonatal calcium demand, and neonatal if rash, attention should be paid to reduce the friction and neonatal face in the nursing, after nursing can be appropriately to wipe the newborn's face to prevent red rash, used in dry environment infant skin oil, neonatal easily drop of bed, attention should be paid to the prevention, pay attention to the psychological observation to the newborn, neonatal can experience the emotion of the parents, should avoid to communicate with newborns in irritable mood, etc.

2.3 Observation Indicators

Compare and track the changes of newborn's weight, body length and head circumference, conduct internal evaluation of nursing form based on nursing process, ask the opinions of newborn's family members, and investigate their satisfaction rate of nursing.

2.4 Statistical Processing

Choose SPSS intelligent analysis system, building database according to material properties and analogy unit observation data, the hypothesis is tested samples with X^2 , covered by the statistical mean, geometric mean and the median involves the quantity take t test, $\bar{x} \pm s$ (mean + _standard deviation) for the average standard deviation of plus or minus, P as the probability value, contrast there were significant differences between groups, $P < 0.05$, contrast there is no difference between groups ($P > 0.05$).

3. Results

Table 1 Changes of Neonatal Weight, Body Length and Head Circumference in the Two Groups

| group | n | weight(g) | | Body length (cm) | | head circumference(cm) | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| | | birth | 12 weeks | birth | 12 weeks | birth | 12 weeks |
| the observation group | 50 | 3356.69±213.26 | 6841.26±659.38 | 49.62±1.34 | 56.29±1.85 | 36.45±1.85 | 43.26±1.25 |
| the control group | 50 | 3375.49±206.39 | 4856.29±352.47 | 50.29±1.75 | 51.29±1.27 | 36.54±1.26 | 39.59±1.74 |
| X^2 | - | 6.259 | 4.256 | 5.263 | 6.295 | 6.741 | 5.264 |
| P | - | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 |

Table 2 Comparison of Nursing Scores between the Two Groups

| group | n | nursing image | nursing service | mental nursing | basic nursing | overall nursing score |
|-----------------------|----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| the observation group | 50 | 92.36±4.16 | 90.64±6.27 | 93.52±6.24 | 88.52±6.41 | 93.25±5.25 |
| the control group | 50 | 70.26±6.25 | 71.26±5.29 | 82.56±7.59 | 79.46±5.72 | 86.54±4.95 |
| X^2 | - | 5.274 | 4.195 | 4.263 | 3.758 | 3.195 |
| P | - | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 | <0.05 |

In the observation group, one newborn family member was not satisfied, accounting for 2%. In the control group, there were 3 cases of dissatisfaction, accounting for 6%

Table 3 Comparison of Satisfaction Rates of the Families of the Two Groups [n(%)]

| effect | the observation group | | the control group | | X^2 | P | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|--|
| | n | (%) | n | (%) | | | |
| dissatisfaction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| quite satisfactory | 21 | 42 | 40 | 32 | | | |
| higher satisfaction | 28 | 56 | 27 | 54 | | | |
| total satisfaction rate | 49 | 98 | 47 | 94 | 7.485 | <0.05 | |

4. Discussion

Newborn skin delicate, low immunity, need the whole nursing observation, assessments of all cases, the newborn from the newborn's diet, sleep, feeling and skin problems such as, temperature, defecation, fully understand the demand of the newborn, not only in the care, pay attention to the intimacy of the newborn, at the same time should also pay attention to communicate with the families of the newborn, remind the newborn's family have certain cognitive in the care, pay attention to the neonatal health security, newborn babies, the immune system is not sound, nursing is very difficult, should be in the case of a day to assess neonatal, enormous strength of nursing observation, to avoid nursing mistake, Detailed and careful nursing plan, help the newborn sucking

right, correct position, preventing vomiting milk, reduce nursing of newborn babies in stress reaction, combination of maternal and infant care points, in research, strive for in neonatal nursing, meet their needs, to understand their feelings, close the distance of the maternal and child, family trust for infants at the same time, to optimize the nursing effect.

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