

The Nursing Perceptions of Clinical Research in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

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Abstract:

The neonatal nurses are the professionals or personnel who are responsible to provide care to the patients. They direct these caring activities towards the development of social, physical and mental status of newborns in NICU. NICU is the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit that comprises of the environment which is therapeutic and provides treatment of the NB i.e., Newborn in a critical condition. The nurse's role was analyzed in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in which the data is collected using the process of interviews in hospitals. All these units are described and classified into three of the major categories which are action development, perceiving the expectation and the action, the reduction or decrease in the staff member, absence of materials, instruments and the requirement of the improvement in a professional environment are mainly the nurse's work in reality. To properly analyze the caring behavior, the care of the newborn is done that involves the parenting which is the ideal requirement.

Keywords: Neonatal nurse, caring behavior, Neonatal Intensive care unit (NICU)

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Introduction

More challenges are following by the health care system globally at the time when therapies are examined, the challenges in the adverse events in the clinical practice. The practice of neonatal care which is evidence-based called as EBP (Evidence-based practice) needs the division of the research evidence which is having the clinical expertise and then every patient has some individual situations and moral values (Gardner et al 2016).

Nursing in Neonatal intensive care requires the directions to make strategy and a major objective for the purpose to strengthen and arranging their practice of nursing. The goals of WHO i.e., World Health Organization are formulated which are the outcomes of improved health using the competent provision that is culturally sensitive and have neonatal nursing and midwifery services which is based on the evidence. Research initiatives are the way through which the goals can be achieved. This process involves nurses, midwives and parents to meet their requirements and to encourage the adherence of the collaborative action. The priorities in research are the dynamic entities that change throughout time and it culturally differs from each other. The community i.e., The European Society of Pediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care (ESPNIC) consists of pediatric and neonatal intensive care by physicians. Nurses also share a common objective that promotes and advances care through the methods of research and education. This community i.e., ESPNIC has structured again and also introduced new sections that provide support to these activities. The Intensive care of Neonatal nurses identified the major care issues of clinical nursing as a priority in the research area (Wielenga et al 2014). The regular interaction with the members of the family in which newborns are produced needs health team training to provide support to them. For the implementation of care, the nurse is solely responsible that enhances the newborns mental, physical and social development. In the National Intensive Care Unit (NICU), the nurse's role is the most important (Montanholi, Merighi and Jesus 2011).

As per the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the dyad of mother-infant has some specific requirements of health for which the interventions of good healthcare exists such as the sufficient nutrition, optimal care of antenatal, birth attendance, care of newborn and post-partum and feeding care, hygiene. The first developed and practiced case in Colombia is Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC). The KMC components are position such as skin-to-skin infant's contact on the chest of the mother, nutrition, and the earlier discharge. Continuous KMC is defined as the

infant caring practice in the skin – to skin location for 24 hours in a day. High care settings are used where the KMC is practiced as a care of conventional incubator till the infant gets ready to transition to the continuous KMC. The number of behavioral, psychological and the neurobehavioral effects related to KMC are properly documented. According to the Bogota Declaration on Kangaroo mother care, the second Workshop organized internationally on Kangaroo Mother Care held on 4 December 1998 in Colombia where 30 countries have participated from five continents. The workshop states that the main component of mortality in an infant is worldwide and having perinatal and neonatal mortality rate (Davy and Bergh 2016).

As per Chia 2005, the attachment between the parents – the infant is considered as a complex or compound existence of the relationship that is brought by the interaction and the closeness present in between the parents and their offspring. In case, when the premature infant is born, the process of natural bonding is hampered sometimes, and especially in cases when the infant needs admission to the NICU i.e., the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. The role of neonatal nurses is very much important that facilitates the process of attachment by improving or encouraging the contact between infant-parent through infant's hold and care. The care of Kangaroo is putting the clad of a newborn in a prone, diaper and on the chest of a parent to increase the proximity from skin-to-skin. There are various studies that have been investigated the effects due to the psychology of Kangaroo care used with the infants who are premature. This is considered as one of the beneficial terms for the premature infant's parents. The information that exists on the Kangaroo care and the response of infant to the stimulation, the reassurance, and the verbal encouragement is the type of support pillars. The nurse's attitude towards the Kangaroo care is the prime determinant for which parents give positive experience.

The NICU creates a complex environment in which infants who are preterm depends on the several medical instruments or the required therapies for the survival. The standard care for the infants who are medically fragile includes the advanced use of support through the respiratory system, interventions in the pharmacology and the usage of several strategies related to the behavior to accomplish pain and in the promotion of parent participation in NICU that helps in improving the developmental outcomes. The parents who have signed the informed consent for the enrollment in the infant during the clinical research in NICU. They often experience a various degree of

emotions that follows the preterm infant birth. The function of the neonatal nurses is of the caregiver for the infants who are premature at the time of first few months of their life. About 85% of their entire day is spent by NICU nurses and they also provide services of caregiving to the infants. The day- to day contact with the parents in the Intensive care unit is considered as an important part of the medical team and it may also affect the decisions that are made by the other medical personnel. The interpretation of the clinical evidence with their views about the research that is ongoing in NICU and there are very few studies that investigate the perceptions of nursing about the research (Reynolds et al 2016). The critical nursing treatment of the ill infants has become rapidly advance at the time of past decades. The medicinal developments, the technology, and the nursing have increases the ratio of survival rates among the severely ill infants and premature babies. The most demanding section is of ill infants that are somewhat born prematurely, spending time in incubators that is along with the equipment, health personnel, and parent. Everyday Neonatal nurses face challenges related to the ethics in their daily routine work and these ethical risks are increasing consistently in numbers and are having complexity. All the ethics related to the everyday life initiates in case it occurs with the moral rights of an infant, the duty of the nurse to protect the parents and patient and they also encounter some of the failures that include the decision of nurses in relation to the treatment. Various researchers have performed the research on neonatal intensive care unit and have discussed the ethical challenges that are experienced by the nurses. The requirement for the data generated empirically has been identified to enhance the reflection and discussion of ethics. The more emphasis is done on the ethical issues that include the importance of nursing and the individual's caring in susceptible positions. The procedures which are experience based results in the production of new knowledge (Strandas and Fredriksen 2015). In cases where the birth weight is low of the newborn and some of the factors affects such as major risk for the pregnancy, admission of the infants to the neonatal intensive care unit is rising rapidly. The complexity in the advancement and development of technology in NICU, the newborn survival has increased. These practices for care is somewhat connected to the work of nurses in NICU and all these deviations increases the requirement for the nurses who are skilled in their profession and also having specialized training in relation to the infants. In the Intensive care unit, the process of nursing is dynamic and the requirements are changing for the ill patients. The competence according to Banner in 1982 is defined as the task performing ability that produces standard and favorable interpretations in the real world and also the

conditions in this environment are also changing. As according to Banner, the proper definition of competence is simple and have some optimization which are professional in which the nurses use directory. All the activities of the professional competence involves a knowledge set, all the skills and the abilities. Then after this research. The competence is affected by work experience, the communication should be effective, professional interest, accountability, responsibility and there are some of the factors which are personal such as skills, information and knowledge that respects to its self. With all these external factors the factors that are4 affecting the environment (the better education system and technology) and some of the factors that re professional. All these professional factors also involves the appropriate management of the process. The status of marriage is supported by the government and communities and the programs which are used to train nurses are considered as the parameter for the influencing the competence term. At the time of acquisition process of competence and the skill development on the basis of work experience that is considered as a effective way to deal with the ethical practices by nurses. The clinical competence faces one of the major challenge for the purpose to assess tools having the proper reliability and the validity. In the neo natal intensive care unit, the knowledge about the clinical competence is applied to the nursing skills (Miralashari et al 2016). The nurses in the Neonatal Intensive care unit, influences the ability of parents of any specimen using mothers while in the unit infant remain is found. As per the various studies, the positive influence of the assistance in the role of parenting of new families is found. There are some requirements for substance using mother and an infant who got admitted to the care unit (Oikonen et al 2010). The population of the neonatal has primitively identified as those patients in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and the objective of Advanced Practice Registered Nurse Practice i.e., APRN is evolving over time , experience and the healthcare growth. The Neonatal APRN requires the support of NICUs for the purpose of caring for critically ill patients. As per the 2011 report i.e., the survey of the Neonatal Nurse Practitioner Workforce, all the following suggestions were made. The APRN Consensus Model – The full operation of this model in all the 50 states should be performed (Paper 2014). As per this study, the stress and frustration is evolving because of the infant's commitment and their care in NICU. This profession requires high-risk care that is critical, and coupled with an empathetic commitment and requirement of patience for newborns. In the case when the population of adults communicates with the nursing staff and express the requirement or the degree of pain which is majorly considered as the way to do communication

for crying of infants whereas the nurse also helps in establishing the distress cause. These infants have discomfort and the report findings state that the frustration feeling in case of caring of the requirements of infants. In NICU, the environment for nurses is somewhat the same as for the caring of infants who are at high risk and having conditions which are congenital anomalies, prematurity and hyperbilirubinemia. The use of substance has also been reported and their effects on the NICU and also to their life. This basically involves the awareness about the role of parenting that prevents the abuse of a future substance (Oikonen et al 2010).

Literature Review

Chia 2005 surveyed the practice and attitudes of neonatal nurses in Australia that uses the Kangaroo care and the possible concerns are identified with KC promotion in the intensive care unit. The approach of two-phase research is used that includes a survey that should be descriptively followed by the in-depth interviews. The paper concludes that the neonatal nurses which have encouraged parents to offer Kangaroo care and the majority of the population agreed on the profits produced by KC for both the infants and parents. The practice of KC can be done using infants having a low birth weight that requires intubation. The concerns for the practice of KC that promotes the breastfeeding is highlighted. In this study, the neonatal nurses support the KC use in the NICU.

Oikonen et al 2010 researched about the NICU nurses for the infant's caring with the NAS i.e., Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome. The research follows a qualitative approach having some of the open-ended questions. The personal kind of struggle is reflected by the nurses who have a desire for the employment of technical and critical skills of nursing. All these results the degree of the information, knowledge, and the commitment towards these newborns should have a good framework for the purpose to increase the satisfaction in the job. The education that should be provided to nurses regarding struggling of a woman with addictions. In NICU, the admitted infants need care and the proper medical treatment and in order to analyze the care intensity

Montanholi, Merighi and Jesus 2011 studies about the nurse's statement. Sometimes, it becomes possible to understand the reality that is experienced in NICU such as the work overload, absence of materials, difficulty in doing the team work, the nonexistence of improvement and professionalism. The main objective is to concentrate on the care of nursing having high complexity. In NICU, the important parameter is to manage and to perform the newborn care in order to

satisfy the requirements of the new born and their family. The nurses and the hospital managers should be sensitized regarding the performance of nurse in the direct care of a newborn.

Wielenga et al 2014 studies the identification and also encourages the neonatal intensive care nursing. This study was designed using an e-Delphi technique that includes rounds of three questionnaires. This study supports the development of a research strategy for nursing. This study also helps in the promotion of various research collaborative for the research in neonatal nursing.

Strands and Fredriksen 2015, main objective behind this paper is the acquiring of increased knowledge and the understanding of the subject in daily routine which is having the ethical challenges that are experienced by a nurse for the purpose of caring of ill infants.

Miralashari et al 2016 studied about the nurses working in a region of clinical competence and about the advancements in the intensive care unit. All the advancements used in the technology and medical science simply increases the degree of survival of new born and that new born needs gentle care. This particular study examines the nurse's clinical competence in the NICU. The intensive care unit is important and there are some of the variables such as the profession of nursing, the status of the employment and courses of the practical training, overtime hours of working are also taken to concern.

Reynolds et al 2016, determines the clinical research perceptions of in the NICU. The performed study was cross-sectional analysis of the questions to a survey that explores the perception of clinical research. According to this paper, the clinical research is important to provide the best practice and the nurses are considered as a major part of the care section. It becomes necessary to explain the strategies that form a bridge in the gaps present between the clinical and research teams.

Conclusion

From this study, it was found that the NICU have work overload, the absence of the materials, the problem in the work of the team, courses of the environment are lacking and the professional autonomy are also lacking. The major purpose of this paper is to emphasize the care provides by the nurses having more complexity and representative of the auxiliary nurses. In NICU, the epitome for the management or to perform the newborn care for the satisfaction of the requirements of Newborns and their relatives. As according to various researchers it has become a challenge to explain the importance of nurses who

perform the direct care of Newborns in hospitals. This particular paper studies the facilities provided by the insights of nurses about their attitudes and their

practices of the nurses for the promotion of this process which is highly specialized in NICU surroundings.



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