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PROCEDURES OF FACILITATION OF PAIN IN NEWBORNS TO LESSEN THE PAIN DURING DIFFERENT PROCEDURES IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE BY, SUOGJ HOSPITAL, TIRANA, ALBANIA

Denisa Veseli (Bego)^{1*}, Rudina Pirushi¹, Zamira Imeraj¹, Valbona Bezhani¹,
Ferit Zavalani², Suzana Sinakolli²

¹University of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Technical Sciences, Tirana, Albania;

²University Hospital Center, Service of Infectious Diseases, Tirana, Albania;

*Corresponding Author Denisa Veseli (Bego), e-mail: denisabego@yahoo.com;

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ABSTRACT

Purpose. To analyze whether such methods as giving oral glucose, sucking nipple and skin- skin contact with the mother's baby, and have a positive impact on the baby 's perception and sensitivity to painful procedures. **Methods.** It took a total of 160 neonate study, which you have undergone painful procedures such as taking blood for analysis, finding a vein,etc.. Children in the study were divided take 4 groups: 1) The first group (10 children) that were previously placed about 15-20 min in skin - skin contact with the mother. 2) The second group (45 children) who during the drilling procedure, you absorb stimulated a bottle. 3) The third group (45children) whose puncture during the procedure given oral glucose. 4) The fourth group (60 children), which have not been applied any of the above procedures during puncture. Children involved in the first three groups constituted the study group, and the fourth that of control. Behavior and response to pain was assessed on a scale DAN (Douleur Aigue Nouveau). Depending on the responses of newborns scores were determined for each group. Vital parameters were recorded (cardiac frequency, respiratory rate, SpO2) of children included in the study. Calculated scoring averages for each group and bringing vital parameters. We compared the response to pain, bringing vital parameters between control group and his own study and between study groups. He compiled 95 % confidence intervals for the differences between the control group and the study, as well as for differences within the study group. **Results.** Control group and one study did not differ from each other in age pregnancy, birth weight and time of drilling. We found statistically significant differences for the duration of crying (115.7 sec.) more in the control group and 95 % CI 47.5 to 183.9 sec.), the intensity of pain (1.1 points more in control and 95 % CI 0.2 to 1.9) and SpO2 (2.6 % lower in the control group and 95% CI -5 to -0.22). While for grin, cardiac and respiratory frequency differences resulted not statistically significant. **Conclusions.** Stimulation methods (removal of attention to pain) have significant impact in reducing pain perception and response to invasive procedures while their life values have not changed very significantly.

Key words: pain, newborn, different procedures, in neonatal intensive, vital parameters, hospital.