

PECULIARITIES OF NURSING PROCESS IN PEDIATRICS

Qobilova Miyassar Vaxabovna, Rasulova Muazzam Turgunovna, Shamsiyeva Muxabbat Rixsitulayevna

Assistant of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Academy of Nursing

Resume: The nursing process in pediatrics has its own characteristics compared to other medical fields, which includes establishing psychological contact with children, adjusting treatment methods to age, preventive and immunization activities, providing support and advice to parents, writing and accurate calculations, use of play and care methods, observation of children's physical development, nursing work, nursing diagnosis are discussed.

Key words: pediatrics, nursing, medical field, prevention, immunization, methods of care, physical development, observation.

Pediatrics (from the Greek paidos - child, iatreia - treatment) is the study of the anatomo-physiological characteristics, development and course of diseases of the child's body from the time of its appearance as a fetus, from birth to adolescence. teaches specific characteristics and guidelines for performing practical skills in the treatment and care process. So, pediatrics is a field of medical treatment focused only on children.

Pediatrics is one of the most difficult areas of medicine, which requires strict responsibility, patience and perseverance from future medical workers. Because a child cannot describe the changes that are happening in him in an orderly and understandable way during the process of his birth and development, especially until the age of 5-6 years. Secondly, it is possible to notice most of the changes in the child only on the basis of extreme care and observation and deep knowledge, and draw appropriate conclusions, thereby choosing the help the child needs. Children's lives may be in danger if an appropriate conclusion is not made in time and appropriate help is not provided.

The nursing process in pediatrics has its own characteristics compared to other medical fields. The main reasons for this difference are related to the development processes of the children's organism and their physiological and psychological characteristics. Below are the main features of the nursing process in pediatrics:

1. **Establishing a psychological connection with children:** Communicating with children and gaining their trust can be more difficult than with adults. The nurse should help the child feel comfortable. At the same time, communication with parents is also important, because they are the main source of information on children's health.
2. **Adaptation of treatment methods to age:** Children's body has its own physiological characteristics, which should be taken into account in treatment and dosage of drugs. For example, the amount of medicine is changed depending on the age and weight of the child.
3. **Activities on prevention and immunization:** In pediatrics, preventive measures and vaccination (immunization) are of great importance. The nurse plays a major role in

following the vaccination schedule, informing parents about vaccinations and providing preventive advice for children.

4. **Provide support and advice to parents:** Pediatric nurses should advise parents about the health care of children, their proper nutrition and the problems that may arise in the process of growth.

5. **Accurate record-keeping and records:** Data and observations related to children's growth, development, and treatment should be recorded accurately and consistently. Every little change is important in this process, because children's diseases can develop quickly and symptoms can change.

6. **Use of play and care methods:** Child care uses a variety of play and fun tools to distract and amuse them. This method facilitates treatment and procedures and reduces children's stress.

7. **Monitoring the physical development of children:** In the field of pediatrics, nurses need to monitor the growth, development and general condition of the child depending on the age and stage of development. Through this, there will be an opportunity to identify diseases and other problems in time.

Pediatric nurses should not only be limited to medical care, but also take into account the child's psychological state and family circumstances. This helps to create a comfortable and safe environment for children during the treatment process.

The nursing process in pediatrics is a method of organizing and providing nursing care to a healthy and sick child, and includes the interaction of the nurse with the sick child and his parents. When organizing the nursing process, the sick child is treated not only as a patient, but as a person, and the attitude of relatives and friends around him is also taken into account. That is why the study of the nursing work process in the course of teaching clinical sciences is in the first place in the training of secondary medical personnel, because it provides a comprehensive solution to the problems of explaining a situation, providing quality care to a sick child.

Working with children is a bit more complicated. Because the nurse has to deal not only with the sick child, but also with those around him (parents, grandparents), which, in turn, imposes a great responsibility on nurses. Nurses should know well the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the child's body and the course of some diseases. Of course, nursing work in pediatrics is more responsible and complex than in adults. When working with children, it is important to establish a good relationship with parents and other relatives. A nurse is not only a person who gives medicine to a patient, but also explains the process of medical care to their family members, and also acts as a person who gives them mental support.

It is important for pediatric nurses to have the following knowledge:

1. **Anatomical and physiological knowledge:** Children's body constantly changes during development. Their bones, muscles, and internal organs differ from adults, and their immune systems are not yet fully developed. This means that the symptoms of diseases and their course are also different.

2. **Course and diagnosis of diseases:** Diseases in children, such as respiratory infections or infectious diseases, can develop very quickly. This calls for nurses to be vigilant. In the diagnosis of children's diseases, nurses should be highly attentive to detect the first symptoms and show the right reaction.

3. Psychological approach: Parents often worry a lot when their children are sick. Therefore, nurses need to calm them down and explain how to take care of the child. It is an integral part of nursing work to give parents an understanding of how drugs affect children's bodies, and what conditions need to be created for their healthy development.

In addition to knowledge and experience, pediatric nurses must show great patience, understanding, and compassion in monitoring children's health and providing them with the necessary treatments. This, of course, is important for the success of pediatric nursing.

In implementing the nursing process, the nurse must first determine the purpose of the nursing process. Only then will it be possible to determine what the child needs.

The main needs or problems of the child are as follows: Universal problems are identified, that is, feeding children of all ages according to their age, observing cleanliness, maintaining body temperature at the same time, dressing, undressing, sleeping, etc.

Usually, it is not difficult to distinguish universal requirements, because they arise from the characteristics of the child's development depending on his age (understanding of rational feeding, scheduled feeding, sleep disorders, child's personal hygiene, dressing, etc.).

In addition, the nurse should identify potential problems related to the growth and development of the patient child (mentally and physically lagging behind his peers, lack of education, lack of thinking ability).

Identifying these problems creates difficulties for children's nurses, because often they cannot observe the child's behavior because they are not in contact with the sick child.

Doctors have a lot of difficulties in examining young children, because children up to 3-4 years old cannot explain their complaints, cannot point to the place of pain, they keep playing even when the body temperature rises.

Identifying all three types of problems, i.e. patient care outcomes, personal hygiene of young children in the first place, depending on the situation, or solving problems related to child education is important for the implementation of the second goal of the nursing work process.

When organizing the process of nursing work, the nurse should not forget that the disease is not only the problem of the patient, but also the problem of his relatives.

When admitting a patient to a hospital, it is necessary to take into account his family situation.

The nursing process consists of 5 main parts: examination (problem identification); nursing diagnosis (making conclusions); making a care plan (ordering the work to be done); implementation (execution of planned work); result (evaluation of work done).

1. Nursing work mainly begins with examining a healthy or sick child. Usually, children up to 4-5 years old cannot show where it hurts. Therefore, nurses can get most of the information from the child's mother or her relatives.

2. It is not difficult to make a nurse's diagnosis if the necessary information is collected during the examination. Nursing diagnosis in pediatrics consists of 3 parts:

1) characteristics of bio-genealogical development, previous diseases, injuries, obstetric anamnesis;

2) social (type of social upbringing, family conditions);

3) clinical (main health problems).

3. When drawing up a nursing care plan, it is necessary to take into account the patient's protection model, in addition to additional examination, emergency care, diet and medication correction.

4. A nurse should not only plan an event, but also implement it.

There are 3 main types of implementation:

1) activity related to something, for example, a patient is prescribed antibiotics according to the doctor's instructions, only knowledge and skills are required from the nurse to perform it;

2) independent work of a nurse (for example, teaching a child's mother to massage or cooking technology); interrelated work of a nurse in cooperation with other specialists (for example, after a dentist's consultation trail clearance maintenance).

At the stage of implementation, the nurse keeps a map of the work process, clearly shows who, when and where it will be done in the appropriate column, and makes timely notes about the work done.

5. The nurse then moves on to the next step. At this stage, the following indicators are taken into account:

1) assessment of the patient's reaction to the procedures (for example, the patient's reaction to the application of the tuvak when a strict bed rest regime is observed);

2) the patient's opinion about the procedures;

3) assessment of the achievement of the set goal is necessary to determine the correctness of the actions taken by the nurse. If the goal is not achieved within a certain period of time, the wrong tactics are used or the examination of the patient is not carried out in full, then the nursing process should be started from the first stage;

4) evaluation of the provided assistance.

The nursing work process is one of the most modern models established in pediatrics, which allows the realization of all the possibilities available to the nurse, and raises the nurse from a person who performs the task prescribed by the doctor to the level of a highly qualified specialist.

The modern nursing model in pediatrics helps nurses to become independent thinkers and highly skilled professionals, not just those who follow the doctor's orders. In this model, nurses play an active role in comprehensive care of sick children, monitoring their health and preventing diseases.

The modern nursing model differs in pediatrics with the following approaches:

1. **Independent decision-making and clinical reasoning:** Nurses have the ability to quickly assess the condition of a sick child and take necessary measures. They will have the right to inform the doctor about the patient's condition and to carry out procedures independently if necessary.
2. **Prevention and promotion of a healthy lifestyle:** The nurse plays a major role in the implementation of measures aimed at the prevention of diseases and a healthy lifestyle. They educate parents about the importance of proper nutrition, sanitation and immunization for children's health.
3. **Educating and Counseling:** Nurses provide parents with guidance on child care and healthy lifestyles to prevent various diseases. They educate parents on how to keep an eye on their children and how to spot early signs of illness.
4. **Regular development of skills:** Nurses working in pediatrics strive to learn new knowledge and skills. The use of modern technologies and methods, for example, the use of digital monitoring tools for monitoring patients, as well as the acquisition of updated scientific news, also increase their professional skills.
5. **Research and analytical activities:** Pediatric nurses also participate in scientific research by observing and evaluating the condition of patients. This allows them to gain a deeper knowledge of pediatric problems and their solutions.

Thus, the modern nursing model brings nurses in pediatrics to the level of highly qualified, responsible and professionally rich specialists. This model will serve to achieve great progress in providing better care for children, preventing diseases and taking treatment measures appropriate to their development.

References:

1. Q.Inomov, M.G'anıyeva. *Pediatric hamshiralik ishi*. – Toshkent: Ilm-ziyo, 2017. – B.27-36.
2. Семейная медицинская сестра. Копенгаген, БОЗ, 2002.
3. S.S. Esonturdiyev, M.E. Qarshiboyeva. *Bolalar va o'smirlar gigiyenasi*. T., Cho'lpon, 2002.
4. A. Gadayev, X. Ahmedov. *Umumiy amaliyot vrachlari uchun amaliy ko'nikmalar*

to'plami. T., Muharrir nashriyoti, 2010.

5. M.F. Ziyayeva, O.Z. Rizayeva. Bolalarda hamshiralik parvarishi. T., Fan va texnologiya, 2012.

6. G'.Jalolov, S. Tursunov. Bolalar kasalliklari va ularning anatomik-fiziologik xususiyatlari. T., Abu Ali ibn Sino nomidagi tibbiyot nashriyoti. 2003.