Nappy change is performed with a technique that minimises skin damage, discomfort, and physiologic instability. All infants in neonatal and paediatric units receive optimal comfort to minimise stress and pain, supported by their parents. Appropriate mouth care is given to infants according to their individual needs and to minimise aversive responses. Skin is protected, injuries are minimised, infections are prevented and comfort is promoted during skin care and other routine procedures, with regard to the individual needs of the infant. Infants are exclusively fed with human milk during their hospital stay and mothers are supported to exclusively breastfeed after discharge. The procedure of weighing an infant is individualised to minimise stress and adapted to the clinical condition and may be carried out alongside or by the parents. The environment management of temperature and humidity is necessary to optimise the management of newborn infants. All infants receive appropriate activities of daily living (ADL), commencing with low-stress cleaning and moving to methods that support self-regulation once the infant is stable, alert and interactive. Museum care is given to infants according to their individual needs and to minimise aversive responses. Inserting and managing feeding tubes in infants is performed by a trained person and adjusted to infant’s needs and comfort. Inserting and managing feeding tubes. Inserting and managing feeding tubes in infants is performed by a trained person and adjusted to infant’s needs and comfort. Nappy change is performed with a technique that minimises skin damage, discomfort, and physiologic instability. Mouth care. Appropriate mouth care is given to infants according to their individual needs and to minimise aversive responses. Temperature management in newborn infants. Environmental management of temperature and humidity is necessary to optimise the management of newborn infants.