



Care procedures



Protecting
sleep

Sleep of all infants is
respected.



Mouth care

Appropriate **mouth care** is given to infants according to their individual needs and to minimise aversive responses.



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.



Promotion of breastfeeding

Infants are **exclusively** fed with **human milk** during their hospital stay and mothers are supported to **exclusively breastfeed after discharge**.



Nappy change

Nappy change is performed with a technique that **minimises skin damage, discomfort, and physiologic instability**.



Positioning support and comfort

All infants receive care that provides the individualised **positioning support and comfort**.



Support during painful procedures and pain assessment

All infants in neonatal and paediatric units receive optimal **comfort to minimise stress and pain**, supported by their parents.



Skin care of hospitalised infants

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.



Supporting the infant during hygiene procedures

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.



Weighing

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**.



Temperature management in newborn infants

Environmental **management of temperature and humidity** is necessary to optimise the management of newborn infants.



european standards of
care for newborn health