

Organizing Nursing Work in the Department of One-Day Surgical Hospital for Children

Shamsiev Jamshid Azamatovich

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Samarkand State Medical University. Head of the Department of Pediatric Surgery and Pediatric Anesthesiology and Reanimation, Faculty of Postgraduate Education

Umarova Fatima Avazovna

Big med. Nurse of the one-day surgical hospital of the specialized children's surgery clinic of the Samarkand State Medical University

Turdieva Nargiza Khusenovna

Big med. Sister of the Department of Functional Diagnostics, Department of Specialized Pediatric Surgery, Samarkand State Medical University

Abstract: *This article states that nurses should pay attention to children during surgery and help them for a day during surgery. Nursing is more complicated than other professions. It is not possible for everyone to encourage and help every patient.*

Key words: *Children, surgery, nurse, nursing, hospital, medicine, treatment, care.*

Introduction

Only a medical nurse can admit sick children to the hospital, help them, and arouse interest in life. When the nurse accepts the child, she assumes all responsibility. In this regard, he takes care of the child, treats him and helps him to recover his health. If the child is in a terminal condition, if there is no certainty that he will recover, at least try to spend the rest of the sick child's time in comfort. And he should be able to strengthen the desire, confidence and desire to restore health in children. One of the tasks of the nursing process in child care is to deal well with the family members of the sick child, especially the mother. The mother's presence with her child during the treatment process helps to get closer to the child, to communicate, to acquire the skills of home treatment and care. Skilled nurses play an important role in teaching family members care skills. The assistance provided also depends on the natural strength of the child and his family members. In reaching the final conclusion, the last word of the child and his family members is important. Nursing care plays a major role in health promotion and disease prevention. Also, despite the mild severity of the disease, it is necessary to instill confidence in the sick children, to be an ointment for their pain, to reduce the pain in the body, to instill hope in enjoying life.

Materials and Methods

Knowledge and skills required of a medical nurse working with children:



1. In case of emergencies occurring in children, the nurse should supervise the children at a high level. Therefore, in emergency situations, it is necessary to act immediately, to provide proper care without giving in to excessive emotions.
2. In meeting the needs of children and providing assistance, humanitarian qualities are in the first place. In other words, generosity, enthusiasm, correct speech are among the characteristics of adults.
3. It is necessary to have a good relationship with the child and his family members, to get along easily.
4. In addition, it is necessary to properly conduct educational activities for the proper development of children.

5. Children should be well taken care of with the warmth of the heart. When constantly working with a child, one should rely on the conclusions of a doctor, pharmacist, dietitian, laboratory technician.

Objects of nursing care in children. One of the main characteristics of children is that they cannot live independently and always rely on the help of adults. Therefore, the object of nursing care is not only children, but their family members. Purpose of nursing care in children. The main goal of nursing care in children is to restore the health of children. At the World Health Assembly in Ottawa in 1986, it was said: "Every child should be helped, so that they can recover their health through the influence of the family and those around them, grow and develop."

The nursing process is a series of activities aimed at a specific purpose, which consists of identifying the health problems of an individual, creating a plan for providing assistance by solving these problems, and giving it a practical assessment and implementation. Features of the nursing process in nursing care for children. Students who have taken a pediatric nursing course have already studied Henderson's structure of nursing care in "fundamentals of nursing" as a special subject in this program. Therefore, we will study here the characteristics of the nursing care process in children in comparison with adults. Children cannot take care of themselves without parental support and outside help and need more care. The younger the child, the less developed life skills are. They do not know many things in the process of development and growth, so parents and family members should always be their helpers. Nursing care can be comprehensive or partial. The peculiarity of nursing care in children is that not only the child, but also his parents and family members are the object of care, because they form a certain whole. Sometimes the child's requirements can also be requested by family members in one or another medical service. Therefore, the request of family members and parents is implemented as a child's request.

Patient care is a set of activities that ensure comprehensive assistance to patients (sick) and smooth implementation of doctor's instructions; an essential element of the claim. Different diseases have their own characteristics of patient care. However, there are general rules of care that apply to all patients. The patient's adherence to a certain regimen, proper nutrition, full compliance with the doctor's orders, continuous monitoring of the patient's condition, as well as protection of the body weakened by pain from other diseases are included in patient care. is determined. The doctor recommends the necessary procedure (regime), i.e. the procedure of lying still (does not move in place), the procedure of lying down (you can move without standing up), the procedure of lying down (you can move around the room), the general procedure (active movement is allowed). Even if the patient can easily take care of himself, his relatives should create as comfortable conditions as possible, not disturb his mood, and monitor the implementation of the doctor's instructions. If the patient is treated at home, the room in which he is lying should be separate, neat, bright, warm (18-20°), and it should be ventilated three times - morning, afternoon and evening - before going to bed (even in winter). In this case, the patient is covered with a warm blanket, his head is wrapped with a thick towel, and his face is left uncovered. Fresh air does no harm if the patient is well wrapped so that he does not get cold. In summer, it is better to leave the window open all day. The room is cleaned twice a day: in the morning and in the evening before going to bed. In this case, window frames, doors, and furniture are wiped with a damp cloth, the



floor is washed or cleaned with a brush wrapped in cloth. Carpets, thick window curtains should be temporarily stored or vacuumed frequently (1-2 times a week). It is necessary to talk in a low volume in the room, but it is not appropriate to talk in a whisper. because it seems to the patient that he is trying to hide the severity of his condition, the volume of the radio and television is turned down. If the patient needs to be transferred somewhere, a special chair or stretcher is used. If the person performing this work is alone, he lifts one side under the patient's shoulder and the other under the thigh; in which the patient hangs on the neck of the attendant. Before transferring to another place, the readiness of the place is determined in the fall. A diaper is placed under the bed of critically ill patients. a rubber band is placed under the buttocks, a tucak, a urinal is placed under it, they are helped to undress. It is better if the patient's bed is long and wide. A white sheet is placed over the bed. In some diseases, a board of its size is poured under the bed with the doctor's recommendation. It is not good to wrap the patient while keeping him warm. The bed should not be placed close to the ventilator, it should be placed so that it is possible to approach the patient from both sides. Patient sheets should be changed carefully. Variety of dishes, beautiful decoration of the table will help the patient's appetite. In many diseases, the doctor himself prescribes diet foods, it is not good to diet according to his own knowledge.

In some diseases (especially stomach diseases) it is recommended to eat a lot of food. For seriously ill patients, food is taken from the mouth with a spoon. Drinks and liquid food (soup, jelly, etc.) are drunk in a special container with a tap. It is important to pay attention to the patient's sleep, mood, and hearing. It is not appropriate to say things that excite the patient and spoil his mood. If the patient is sad and does not look good, it is better to calm him down and encourage him. Maintaining peace in the patient's home will help him rest properly and sleep soundly. Skin color, appearance of rashes, itching, body temperature. it is necessary to pay attention to facial expressions and to call a doctor immediately if a change is noticed. It is also necessary to monitor changes in the color of urine and feces, the effect of medications, and provide information to the doctor. If you get a rash or itch from the medicine. if the tip of the tongue is achyshea, nausea, it is necessary to find out which drug is related to it, stop taking it, and immediately inform the doctor. When prescribed by a doctor, the patient is often given a heating pad, mustard, compress, drinks medicine and other drugs in the prescribed amount (dose) and at certain times. Medicines are stored in a dry, dark and cool place. Patients with infectious diseases, as well as elderly patients, require special care. Taking into account that an infectious disease can spread from the patient to others, it is necessary to strictly observe cleanliness. When caring for mentally ill people, it is important to prevent accidents (suicide and others, escape, etc.).

Summary

In conclusion, I can say that every mother wants her child to be healthy. But there are all kinds of parents who do not take care of their children. Any parent should love their child and nurture them. Parents play a major role in the health and development of a child.

References:

1. Yusupov Sh.A, Shamsiev A.M, Atakulov Zh.O, Jalolov D.A. Assessment of the intensity of endogenous intoxication syndrome in children with widespread Appendiceal peritonitis // Journal "Medical Almanac" – 2019. No. 5-6(61). – pp. 57-61.
2. Shamsiev A.M., Yusupov Sh.A., Sharipov R.Kh. The influence of ozone therapy on indicators of lipid peroxidation in children with common forms of appendiceal peritonitis // Journal "Annals of Surgery" – 2001. – T. 5. – P. 77.



3. Yusupov Sh.A, Shamsiev Zh.A, Suvankulov U.T, Daycare E.S. Surgical tactics for obstructive calculous pyelonephritis in children Journal "Saratov Medical Scientific Journal" – 2007. – T. 3, No. 2. – pp. 79-80.
4. Yusupov Sh.A, Mardyeva G.M., Bakhritdinov B.R. Features of radiological semiotics for pneumonia in young children // Journal "Current nutrition of pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology" – 2017. No. 2. – pp. 21-24.
5. Shamsiev A.M., Yusupov Sh.A., Yuldashev B.A., Mukhamadieva L.A. The state of the immune status in children with chronic bronchitis // Journal "Pediatric Bulletin of the Southern Urals" – 2017. No. 1. – pp. 84-89.
6. Shamsiev A.M., Yusupov Sh.A., Makhmudov Z.M. Surgical treatment of children with acute hematogenous osteomyelitis of the bones forming the hip joint // Journal "Russian Bulletin of Pediatric Surgery, Anesthesiology and Reanimatology" – 2014. – Vol. 4, No. 3. – P.86-89.
7. Yusupov Sh.A, Kurbaniyazov Z.B, Zainiev A.F. Thyroid nodules. State of the problem (literature review) // Source "Bulletin of Scientific Research" – 2018. No. 1. – pp. 10-15.
8. Shamsiev A.M., Saidov M.S., Aipov R.R., Atakulov D.O., Yusupov Sh.A. Surgical correction of fecal incontinence with fistulas in the reproductive system in Girls // Journal "Russian Bulletin of Pediatric Surgery, Anesthesiology and Reanimatology" – 2014. – T. 4, No. 2. – P.25-29.
9. Shamsiev A.M., Saidov M.S., Atakulov D.O., Yusupov Sh.A., Shamsiev Z.A., Suvankulov U.T. Surgical treatment of anorectal defects in children. Journal "Bulletin of Surgery named after II Grekov" – 2011. – T. 170, No. 2. – pp. 40-43.
10. Аксельров, М. А., Минаев, С. В., Разин, М. П., Юсупов, Ш. А., Цап, Н. А., Тараканов, В. А., & Григорова, А. Н. (2023). Лечение крипторхизма в детской хирургической практике: мультицентровое исследование. *Вестник урологии*, 11(1), 13-25.
11. American Nurses Association. Guide to nursing's social policy statement: Understanding the profession from social contract to social covenant. American Nurses Association. 2015.
12. Leoni-Scheiber. C. Communication in nursing: The importance of interpersonal relations. Springer Publishing Company. 2016.
13. McLaughlin. E. A., Zuckerman, C. (Eds.). Communication for nurses: How to prevent harmful events and promote patient safety. Sigma Theta Tau International. 2016.
14. Юсупов, Ш. А., & Хакимова, Л. Р. (2022). СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НА СЛУЖБЕ КАЧЕСТВЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ МЕДИЦИНЫ. In *Актуальные вопросы современного медицинского образования: совершенствование подготовки медицинских кадров* (pp. 63-65).
15. Юсупов, Ш. А., Шамсиев, А. М., Шахриев, А. К., Юсупов, Ш. Ш., & Сатаев, В. У. (2022). Клиническое обоснование декомпрессии тонкой кишки при распространенном аппендикулярном перитоните у детей. *Экспериментальная и клиническая гастроэнтерология*, (1 (197)), 62-68.
16. Юсупов, Ш. А., Мухаммадиев, А. А., & Джалолов, Д. А. (2020). КЛИНИКО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ДИВЕРТИКУЛ МЕККЕЛЯ У ДЕТЕЙ. In *АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ* (pp. 169-172).
17. Yusupov, S. A., Kurbaniyazov, Z. B., & Zayniev, A. F. (2018). Вузлові утворення щитоподібної залози. стан проблеми (огляд літератури). *Вісник наукових досліджень*, (1).
18. Shamsiev, A. M., Yusupov, S. A., Muhammadieva, L. A., & Yuldashev, B. A. (2017). Генетичні механізми формування та діагностики хронічного бронхіту в дітей. *Вісник наукових досліджень*, (1).



19. Шамсиев, А. М., Саидов, М. С., Атакулов, Д. О., Юсупов, Ш. А., & Шамсиев, Ж. А. (2010). Хирургическое лечение аноректальных пороков у детей. *Врач-аспирант*, 40(3.2), 210-214.
20. Шамсиев, А. М., Атакулов, Д. О., Юсупов, Ш. А., & Суванкулов, У. Т. (2009). Влияние озона на процесс спайкообразования при эксперимента льном перитоните. *Медицинский вестник Северного Кавказа*, 13(1).
21. Шамсиев, А., Махмудов, З., Атакулов, Д., Бургутов, М., & Зайниев, С. (2010). Тактика хирургического лечения при остром гематогенном остеомиелите костей тазобедренного сустава у детей. *Журнал проблемы биологии и медицины*, (2 (61)), 42-46.
22. Nugmanovna, M. A., & Gennadievna, A. O. (2022). PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT VALUES AMONG MEDICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. *Thematis Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(3).
23. Шамсиев, А. М., Юсупов, Ш. А., Юлдашев, Б. А., & Мухамадиева, Л. А. (2017). Состояние иммунного статуса у детей с хроническим бронхитом. *Педиатрический вестник Южного Урала*, (1), 84-89.
24. Shamsiev, A. M., Yusupov, S. A., & Shahriev, A. K. (2016). Efficiency of an ultrasound sonography in case of appendicular peritonitis among children. *Здобутки клінічної і експериментальної медицини*, (2), 84-87.
25. Шамсиев, А. М., & Юсупов, Ш. А. (2019). Репродуктивная функция женщин, перенёвших в детстве распространённый аппендикулярный перитонит. *Вестник Авиценны*, 21(3), 374-379.
26. O'tayev, S. T., & Mahmudova, A. N. (2023). O'zbekiston Respublikasining sog'liqni saqlash tizimida hozirgi kunda neyroxirurgiya yutuqlari. *Science and Education*, 4(2), 190-194.
27. Шамсиев, А. М., Мухамадиева, Л. А., Юсупов, Ш. А., & Раббимова, Д. Т. (2015). Лечение детей с хроническим бронхитом. *Здобутки клінічної і експериментальної медицини*, (4), 69-71.
28. Шамсиев, А. М., Юсупов, Ш. А., Разин, М. П., & Шамсиев, Ж. А. (2020). Распространённый аппендикулярный перитонит у детей.
29. Шамсиев, А. М., Юсупов, Ш. А., Шамсиев, Ж. А., Курбаниязов, З. Б., & Рахманов, К. Э. (2016). Выбор методов хирургического лечения эхинококкоза печени. *Шпитальна хірургія. Журнал імені ЛЯ Ковальчука*, (4), 76-79.
30. Nugmanovna, M. A. (2022). Bioethics as a form of protection of individuality and personalized medicine. *Thematis Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(4).
31. Шамсиев, А. М., Саидов, М. С., Аипов, Р. Р., Атакулов, Д. О., & Юсупов, Ш. А. (2014). Хирургическая коррекция недержания кала при свищах в половую систему у девочек. *Российский вестник детской хирургии, анестезиологии и реаниматологии*, 4(2), 25-29.
32. Шамсиев, А. М., Юсупов, Ш. А., Ахмедов, Ю. М., Ахмедов, И. Ю., & Шамсиев, Ш. Ж. (2020). Спектр микрофлоры при распространённом аппендикулярном перитоните у детей. *Детская хирургия*, 24(S1), 94-94.
33. Nugmanovna, M. A. (2024). The Meaning Of Bioethics In The Situation Of Modern Anthropological Crisis. *Journal of new century innovations*, 51(2), 81-84.
34. Юсупов, Ш. А., Шамсиев, А. М., Атакулов, Ж. О., & Шахриев, А. К. (2021). Экспериментальное обоснование эффективности озонотерапии при перитоните у детей. *Детская хирургия*, 25(S1), 86-86.
35. Шамсієв, А. М., Юсупов, Ш. А., & Кодиров, Н. Д. (2019). Сравнительная оценка результатов хирургического лечения варикоцеле. *Шпитальна хірургія. Журнал імені ЛЯ Ковальчука*, (3), 5-12.



36. Игамова, С. С., Шамсиев, Ж. А., Юсупов, Ш. А., & Махмудов, З. М. (2017). Противогипоксическая и антиоксидантная терапия у детей с черепно-мозговой травмой в условиях хирургического стационара. In *Актуальные вопросы современной медицины* (pp. 57-58).
37. Махмудова, А. Н. (2022). Правовая защита пациентов в сфере здравоохранения в новом Узбекистане. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (1), 102-107.
38. Kamariddinova, K. A., & Nugmanova, M. A. (2021, March). Improving population health the important task of the state. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 204-208).
39. Nugmanova, M. A., Kamariddinova, K. F., Farrukhova, K. A., & Garikova, I. A. (2022). Legal protection of doctors in the republic of Uzbekistan. *Conferencea*, 56-61.
40. Nugmanova, M. A., & Kamariddinova, K. A. (2021, January). Modern biotechnical problems of medicine and their solutions. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 169-173)

