

JOINT EVENT

29<sup>th</sup> International Conference on **Pediatric Nursing & Healthcare**  
&  
31<sup>st</sup> World Congress on **Advanced Nursing Practice**  
August 16-17, 2018 | Madrid, Spain

### Classification of nursing care and to evaluate the quantitative of professionals responsible for the child hospitalized in the pediatric emergency of a public hospital of Brazil

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Program for Scientific Initiation - ESCS 2017/2018

**Background:** The availability of human resources, materials and the dimensioning of professionals according to the need for care directly interfere in the quality of health care.

**Objective:** The objective of this study is to identify the socioeconomic profile, the classification of nursing care and to evaluate the quantitative of professionals responsible for the child hospitalized in the pediatric emergency of a public hospital of Brazil.

**Method:** Cross section performed in the 22 days randomly and conventionally selected, between October/17 to March/18, obtained 318 children hospitalized in pediatric emergency and the staff quantitative over a 6-hour period. The data collection was initiated after approval of the research ethics committee. The SPSS was used for statistical analysis, and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov for all variables had  $p < 0.05$ . Wilcoxon (Mann-Whitney) was used for the independent variables.

**Results:** A total of 318 children and the responsible team were evaluated. Most of the children had intermediate care, male gender, median of 27 months (minimum 0 and maximum 168 months), parents with economic classification B2 and C1 and incomplete high school and/or incomplete higher education. The median was of 08 nursing technicians present (minimum 05, maximum 13), 02 nurses (minimum 1, maximum 04), 05 doctors (minimum 03, maximum 06), 03 cleaning professionals (minimum 02, maximum 03), and of 17 hospitalized children in the period (minimum 08, maximum 23). There was a difference in the number of nursing technicians ( $p=0.00$ ) and cleaning professionals ( $p=0.00$ ) between weekdays and weekends, however, there was no difference in the total number of hospitalized children ( $p=0.67$ ).

**Conclusion:** The classification of pediatric patients and the balance of staffing can help the management of the public institution studied, as well as promote the safety of patient care and support professionals involved in resource allocation and decision-making 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

#### Biography

Camila Foresti Lemos is a Nurse, has worked for four years in the private area and for six years as a public servant. She loves to take care of children and has a profile for acting in an emergency unit. However, she faces in Brazil the difficulties of standardization of routines that promote the constant evaluation of patient safety in public hospitals. The difficulties for the system of nursing assistance instigate her to conduct research that seeks to contribute to nursing assistance in Brazil. She has worked for four years in an adult intensive care unit. She is a Postgraduate in Nephrology Nursing, and has a Master's degree from the University of Brasilia. She acted in the last six years with children in a public hospital in Brazil; of these four years she was in the pediatric surgical clinic and also attended children with fecal incontinence and intestinal constipation. She is currently a Researcher, Nurse Controller of the hospital admission regulation service of the Federal District and Professor at the School of Health Sciences in Brasilia, DF, Brazil (ESCS).

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