

## **Characteristics of the Nursing Process in Child Care**

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**Abstract:** This article describes the process of nursing work in pediatrics: the method of organizing and providing nursing care to a healthy and sick child, as well as information about the nurse's relationship with the sick child and his parents.

**Keywords:** pediatrics, mental and physical, patient, rational feeding, sleep disorder, child's personal hygiene, dressing, body temperature.

Some young mothers feel real panic when they are alone at home with the baby. In order to avoid such a situation, mothers should clearly know and imagine how to take care of a newborn after leaving the maternity hospital and what to do. 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 to provide assistance by solving these problems, and making a practical assessment and implementation. Henderson's theory of nursing care is implemented in five stages as shown in Figure 1. The sick child's family members and medical staff are divided into good and difficult ones. The nurse builds rapport with families who understand well. The child's family members respect the medical staff and believe that they will monitor the children's health. Working with complex families makes it difficult to care for esabola. Parents are separate persons, communication with children is carried out through them. Especially in situations with young children, the above points can be a clear example. Because they are in constant communication with their children, they can provide reliable information about them. Assessment of the child's condition is based on the information received from the child himself, his parents and the nurse. However, verbal communication falls on the parents. Therefore, they cannot be excluded from communication. Regardless of age, communication is important. Features of the nursing process in nursing care of children. Students who have taken a course on pediatric nursing have already studied Henderson's structure of nursing care in the subject "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. 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.

Components of the nursing process according to Henderson We often face difficulties when working with children. Because a nurse has to deal not only with a sick child, but also with those around him (parents, grandparents), which, in turn, imposes a great responsibility on nurses. Nurses should be familiar with the anatomical and physiological features of the child's body and the course of some diseases. When implementing the nursing process, the nurse should first determine the purpose of the nursing process. Only in this case, it is 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. and so on.

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.).

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