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**OBSERVANCE FOR NEONATES TEMPERATURE'S REGIME IS A RESERVE FOR
DECREASING THE EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY**

M.A. Ismailova¹, T.P. Lyamina², B.A. Umarov¹

*¹Neonatology Department, TashPMI ²Neonatology Department, 5 Th Chidrens Hospital Same,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
nean@tshtt.uz*

Objective: To study reasons and influence of the index of early neonatal mortality in Tashkent.

Materials and methods: The quality of the first care of newborns was evaluated by a special questionnaire "An experimental opinion of the newborn's death history" in the maternity hospital in Tashkent. Results: The medical documentation of 193 newborns which was death in neonatal period were analysed. It has been found, that Respiratory Distress Syndrome was leading reason of death of neonates (24,35%). However it was explained that the initial factor of has become hypothermia of 63,06% of them. The basic group of dead children consisted 38% low birth weight and 23% very-low-birth weight infants. According to monitoring indexes the body temperature newborns of 34,3% differences from the body temperature under 36,5°C and 18% were under influence of cold stress under 36,4°C until 36°C during first 24 hours after birth. 13% newborns were kept separately of their mothers and 18% were characterized with late breast feeding, 18 children were transmitted to other clinics in poorly equipped ambulances. Along with hypothermia, clinic there were signs of shortness of breath, chest retraction, edema, absence of weight gain, heart rate decrease. Conclusions: Following the basic elements of primary neonatal nursing in delivery room and in first 24 hours after birth, application of conception "thermal chain", early diagnostics of hypothermia and warming of newborn may be considered as a reserve of decreasing of neonatal mortality.

