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THE WORK PROCESS OF PEDIATRIC NURSING IN CARE CHILDREN FACING THE REPERCUSSIONS OF COVID-19

*THE WORK PROCESS OF PEDIATRIC NURSING IN CHILD CARE FACING
COVID-19'S REPERCUSSIONS*

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Summary

Currently, children are little affected by the disease worldwide. Most of them present the disease in an asymptomatic or mild form. The highest magnitude reported in children with severe disease was 10.6% in children younger than 1 year, and 7.3% in children between 1 and 5 years. Objective: the objective of the study is to identify the work process of pediatric nursing in child care in the face of the repercussions of covid-19. By associating the descriptors, 17 texts were found in the VHL, 10 in PubMed and 1 in the Capes Periodical. After the eligibility criteria, 1 article from the VHL remained, 1 article from PubMed, and none from the Capes Journal. The present review shows the importance of taking care of professionals so that they can provide the necessary care to pediatric patients.

Key words: Pediatric Nursing. COVID-19. Kid.

Abstract

Currently, children are little affected by the disease around the world. Most of them present the disease in an asymptomatic or mild form. The highest magnitude reported in children with severe disease was 10.6% in children under 1 year, and

7.3% in children between 1 and 5 years. Objective: the objective of the study is to identify the pediatric nursing work process in child care in light of the repercussions of covid-19. By associating the descriptors, 17 texts were found in the VHL, 10 in PubMed and 1 in Capes Journal. After the eligibility criteria, there were 1 articles from the VHL, 1 article from PubMed, and none from the Capes Journal. This review shows the importance of taking care of professionals so that they can provide the proper care for pediatric patients.

Keywords: *Nursing Pediatrics. COVID-19. child*

Introduction

In late 2019, a disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus - severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) - was identified in China, and in February 2020 it was named as COVID-19 by the Organization World Health Organization, 2020. Subsequently, the disease spread to other countries, and the situation worsened even further in mid-March 2020, after the detection of cases in Europe and America, becoming the biggest international public health emergency faced in decades (FREITAS et.al, 2021).

To date, there is no complete information on the natural history of the disease, with many still remaining to be clarified (BRASIL, 2020). However, this virus was detected in adults for the first time in China, in the city of Wuhan on December 31, 2019, and for the first time in children, in the same country, in the city of Shanghai on January 19, 2020 (PACHECO et al. al, 2020). Currently, children are little affected by the disease worldwide. Most of them present the disease in an asymptomatic or mild form. The highest magnitude reported in children with severe disease was 10.6% in children under 1 year old, and 7.3% in children between 1 and 5 years old (SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE PNEUMOLOGIA E TISIOLOGIA apud PACHECO et al, 2020).

Although children are below the infection rates indicated by the epidemiological scenario, in relation to adults and the elderly, it is imperative to insert them in the context of care for families and health professionals, considering the other limitations that a pandemic imposes on the population. child health (SOUZA, et. al, 2020).

According to the Brazilian Society of Pediatrics (2020), it is necessary to reinforce the importance of measures to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 among health professionals in services intended for pediatric care, which include: restriction of visits and/or monitoring of the main caregiver, who should receive specific guidance on protective measures; forecast and provision of all necessary supplies for protection and a specific area for the care of children with suspected or confirmed disease.

It is necessary to reinforce that, although children seem to have the mildest forms of COVID-19, they are not immune to contamination (WU; MCGOOGAN, 2020). Furthermore, about 20% of infections in children present as an asymptomatic occurrence, which refers to the potential transmissibility caused by the new Coronavirus in the face of closer contact between the carrier of the virus with the health professional and their family members (CANEDO -MOROQUIN, et al 2020).

Therefore, the adaptation of professionals in the face of COVID-19 has generated drastic changes in the scope of work, and can be seen as one of the

main challenges faced in the midst of the pandemic. Such adaptation implies precisely fear, exhaustion, tension, wear and stress pointed out by Nursing professionals in Pediatrics, corroborating the literature, through the possibility of contagion/infection and death caused by the new coronavirus (RODRIGUES, SILVA, 2020). Thus, the objective of the study is to identify the work process of pediatric nursing in child care in the face of the repercussions of covid-19.

Methodology

This is an integrative review of the literature on the role of pediatric nursing in child care and in the face of the repercussions of covid-19. The integrative review is a method that aims to synthesize results obtained in research on a delimited topic or question, allowing the generation of new knowledge, based on the results presented by previous research (ROMAN and FRIEDLANDER, 1998; BOTELHO, CUNHA, MACEDO, 2011).

In the present study, we chose to search in databases of wide scientific dissemination, using the Virtual Health Library (VHL), National Library of Medicine (PubMed) and the Capes Periodicals portal. For the digital search of scientific articles, the following descriptors pediatric nursing, child, covid 19, combined by the Boolean operator "AND" were used.

The language (Portuguese, English) and its free full availability (fully available) were established as eligibility criteria. After selecting titles and abstracts, studies that will respond to and meet the research objective were included and literature reviews, editorials, theses, dissertations that did not describe the methods were excluded.

After the complete reading of the article, a final sample of studies was selected. Information was also extracted to compose the summarized table, and the articles were then presented through the following characteristics: title, year of publication, publication journal, method and focus of nursing care. The studies were also categorized and presented by central themes: Stressors related to child care, Psychological impacts faced by pediatric nurses.

Results and discussion

By associating the descriptors, 17 texts were found in the VHL, 10 in PubMed and 1 in the Capes Periodical. After the eligibility criteria, 1 article from the VHL remained, 1 article from PubMed, and none from the Capes Journal.

Table 1: Summary table of selected articles according to title, year of publication, journal of publication, method.

Title	Year	periodical	Basis	Method
Challenges in professionals in Pediatric Nursing in the face of the pandemic from COVID-19	2020	Magazine Latin-American of nursing	VHL	Search qualitative.
Prevalence and associated factors of depression, anxiety, and stress among Hubei pediatric nurses during COVID-19 pandemic	2021	ELSEVIER	PubMed	Study transversal

Source: prepared by the authors.

Stressors related to child care.

The fear of contamination is a stressor for nurses, related to the challenge of preventing the spread of the virus while providing quality care without harming the patient (DINIS, 2020). According to RABHA et.al (2021), although children have milder symptoms, more than half of children affected by covid-19 manifest upper airway infection (URI).

It is presented that the lack of knowledge of the clinical characteristics and the possibility of the children being asymptomatic leads to the fear of being a transmission vehicle for other patients, co-workers and family. In the study by (MO et.al, 2020) of the diagnosed children, 50% were asymptomatic, demonstrating the reason for the fear of professionals.

The shortage of personal protective equipment (PPE). PPE has a role fundamental in protecting the health of health workers in the current pandemic. In the case of the risk of biological contamination, they act as barriers that can prevent infection (ALMEIDA, 2020).

The rapid spread of the virus has led to a high demand for PPE, circumstances that have led to the risk of infection for professionals due to lack of sufficient PPE (WANG, ZHOU, LIU, 2020). Nurses experience an ethical and moral dilemma, when they assist patients without the use of adequate PPE, they put their lives and others at risk, but if they deny care to patients in a state of urgency and emergency, they can be held criminally responsible (MIRANDA et.al, 2020).

In Brazil, the Federal Nursing Council has already received about 7 thousand complaints, largely referring to the lack or insufficiency of PPE (COFEN, 2020). Professionals show knowledge of their rights to access PPE, in cases of lack of it, they can and should make complaints to regulatory bodies.

Psychological impacts faced by pediatric nurses.

The working conditions of nursing professionals include external journeys, intense pace, professional devaluation, among other factors that trigger physical and psychological strain (MIRANDA et.al, 2020). In the study by (SANTOS et.al, 2021) it is evidenced that professionals who work in places without structure to face the covid-19 pandemic have higher prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression.

The fear of being infected, susceptibility to death, added to the speed of spread and the little-known course of the disease, make the impacts of mental health evident (MOREIRA, SOUSA, NÓBREGA, 2020). Also evidenced in the study by Humerez, Ohi and Silva (2020) who report the feelings most declared by nursing professionals, among them: anxiety due to lack of Epi; stress related to the increase in the number of patients and their death; fear of the risk of becoming infected or family members; ambivalence on the part of the population that applauds them, but discriminates, avoiding contact; depression due to loneliness, separation from families; death of co-workers and exhaustion or emotional exhaustion due to workload.

Professionals are also psychologically affected when away from their duties, with severe symptoms of depression 35% higher than those who continue to work normally (SANTOS et.al, 2021).

Final considerations

The present review shows the importance of taking care of professionals so that they can provide the necessary care to pediatric patients. The mental health of pediatric nursing professionals is directly linked to the stressors experienced in the care routine. The lack of inputs such as PPE, causes frequent fear to professionals of contaminating themselves and others with the new corona virus.

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