Establishing breathing and oxygenation after birth is vital for survival and long-term health of premature infants. However, approximately 10% of premature infants require breathing support at birth. An international consensus and various national resuscitation guidelines suggest techniques and equipment for neonatal resuscitation. They all agree positive pressure ventilation is the cornerstone of breathing support in the delivery room.

A lung-protective strategy should start immediately after birth. To facilitate the early development of functional residual capacity, and improve oxygenation during the transition of preterm infants, sustained inflations, positive end expiratory pressure and continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) should be applied at the initiation of respiratory support. Although sustained inflations (SI) are advocated as lung recruitment maneuvers and positive end expiratory pressure helps to maintain end expiratory lung volume, neither of these has been mandated in neonatal resuscitation guidelines. This presentation will provide an update on current literature about techniques and devices used during neonatal resuscitation. Initial respiratory support provided with either CPAP, SI, and positive pressure ventilation along with available devices (e.g. face mask, nasal prong, Guedel airway, Laryngeal airway mask) will be discussed. In addition, new insights about intubation and chest compressions will be presented.

Background and aims Painful procedures in Neonatal Intensive Care Units are hard to avoid. We documented a drop in painful procedures from average 14 in 2001 to 12 in 2009 per patient per day. This study aimed to uncover how nursing and medical staff perceive the painfulness of these procedures and if perceptions have changed significantly over time despite the introduction of pain reducing interventions such as sucrose and developmental care after 2001.

Method In a clinical trial study a total of 70 eligible preterm neonates with gestational age between 32–37 weeks and admitted to NICU were selected and randomly divided in two groups of kangaroo care and holding by mother without direct skin contact. Data collection process was carried out using the behavioral sleep and wake scale of Als. The researcher every two minutes observed and recorded the sleep and wake behavior of neonates of two groups, in 20 minutes pre intervention, during 70 minutes of intervention and during 20 minutes post intervention. The collected data were analyzed using variance analysis test via repetitive sizes and Independent T test.

Result The kangaroo care group in compare to holding group significantly had more quiet sleep and alert awake and less drowsiness (P<0.001), active awake, and crying states (P=0.002).

Conclusion Neonates had more beneficial and less undesirable states of sleep and waking during kangaroo care. So that kangaroo care may be helpful to improve sleep and waking states of preterm neonates in NICU.