

Summary

The thesis deals with the topic of the development of care for the premature newborn over the ages, focusing on individual areas of care. From publications and articles we can read about marked differences in the care of the newborn if we want to compare history and today. In ancient times, only mothers who gave birth to their children cared for them. There were no professionals or institutions in which such care could be concentrated. But society has always tried to save life, albeit perhaps in the most primitive way. Already during the 18th-19th centuries, the first organized services for the care of pregnant women and their children began to be provided. From the foundling hospitals, we move over time to the establishment of maternity wards and hospital wards for paediatric patients. We are passing through a period when the care of the premature newborn was only peripherally touched upon by society, and often shunned, until the first research on the subject began to be carried out and the overall level of care improved and methods became more sophisticated. During the study of the literature sources, developments were observed especially in the areas of maintaining the temperature environment, especially incubators, and the development of the kangaroo method, which is coming to the fore nowadays and is given great emphasis. There are also major differences in the area of nutrition, even though breastfeeding has always been the preferred method of feeding. Today, we also have countless alternative methods available, which are mainly used in the hospital setting, i.e. parenteral nutrition. The classic alternatives are baby formula, such as Sunar. The biggest difference in the hygienic care of newborns is the bathing time, which in the past was carried out immediately after birth, as mentioned in the interview by Mrs Mgr. Saxlová, whereas today's trend is to wait at least 24 hours. The interview also shows that in the past nurses had much more competence and were required to be very independent. In many cases, it even happened that no doctor was present during ambulance calls and all the responsibility was on the nurses.