

ABSTRACT

In my Bachelor Thesis, I was focused on the issue of preterm birth in the group of general nurses. I aimed to compare the incidence of preterm birth in the group of general nurses with that of the background population. Further, I intended to specify whether there are differences in the preterm birth occurrence between the group of general nurses that were redeployed to a work with lower risk during the pregnancy and the group of general nurses that were not redeployed and still used to do shift work (working in non-daylight hours).

I used scientific literature, international studies and articles in professional journals to obtain data to create a theoretical part. In this part I was focused on pregnancy; childbirth; preterm birth; the risk factors related to work of the nurse; and finally to the labour law concerning pregnancy. In the experimental section, I present the analysis and evaluations of data I obtained in the form of tables and graphs. All these presentations are described and annotated. The data for analysis were obtained from the questionnaire survey. The questionnaire was constructed by me. The survey took place at the two clinics of the Všeobecná fakultní nemocnice.

In my Bachelor Thesis, the statistical analysis of the obtained data did not prove that there is significantly higher prevalence of preterm birth in the group of the general nurses compared to common population. Note the establish prevalence is 13.0%.

Furthermore, the analysis revealed that relatively higher amount of pregnancies was not terminated early, but ended up as a spontaneous abortion. This phenomenon emerged as statistically significant as the prevalence of spontaneous abortion in group of general nurses was 19.0%. Note the prevalence of spontaneous abortion in the year 2012, according to the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, was only 9.2%.

The data obtained by this survey also revealed that the probability of preterm birth is elevated in the group of general nurses which were not redeployed to work with lower risk. The survey showed that from 68 nurse-respondents had 13 nurses preterm birth, where 12 from these 13 nurses were not redeployed to easier work with lower risk.

This research also showed that the probability of preterm birth is higher in group of nurses that continued in night shift work during pregnancy. 16.1% of nurses that had continued in night shift work had preterm birth (5 nurses from total 31). This prevalence of preterm birth is higher compared to control group (nurses that had no night shift work during pregnancy) as in this group only 11.5% of nurses had preterm birth (8 nurses from total 69) .

To summarize, the redeployment of pregnant nurses into the work with lower risk, as is set by the Labour Code, is highly appropriated. Even more, the nurses should not continue in shift work during the course of pregnancy.

keywords:

Birth, Preterm birth , General nurse, Risk factors in general nurse's duties