



Prevention of Morbidity Neonatal Transport to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

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DESCRIPTION

As scarce neonatal and subspecialty resources were geographically centered, regionalization of medical care has helped to advance neonatal transport medicine and, ultimately, patient outcomes. Despite the fact that there isn't a single standard for a newborn transport system or program, there are several features that are unmistakably ideal and advised to help a system and team operate at their best. In order to bring neonatal patients to regional Centres and to ensure that patients in need can receive specialist neonatal care, an appropriate medical transport infrastructure must be created and continuously improved. The team caring for the neonate must be extremely skilled with experience in providing care for the sickest of neonates, including airway management and circulatory support, regardless of the team's configuration or mode of transportation (air or ground). To ensure the best performance, these teams need specific training, medical supervision, and competency maintenance. Neonatal transport medicine's national and international standards of care are currently changing, paying more attention to quality measurements and process improvement.

Achieving the worldwide goals for child survival in the upcoming decades would depend heavily on reducing newborn mortality. The creation of procedures to care for unwell newborns, including safe neonatal transport, must be accompanied by efforts to prevent the main causes of neonatal death (prematurity, hypoxia, serious infections, and congenital defects) identifies and evaluates the data on neonatal transport in developing nations in order to highlight key findings and knowledge gaps in advance of the creation of clinical recommendations and useful tools to facilitate secure newborn transport. Transporting high-risk newborns between facilities for tertiary treatment has become crucial to ensuring everyone has

access to the best perinatal care. The coordination of safe transport procedures and knowledge of transport medicine are necessary for the provision of excellent clinical care. Environmental stressors including noise and vibration that are present during the transfer of ill, high-risk newborns continue to raise concerns. More understanding of the burden of exposure, damage mechanisms, and engineering improvements as adjuncts during transport would be helpful in order to reduce the potentially harmful consequences of these physical stressors during transport. They conducted a review of the available literature with a particular emphasis on the role that new and developing technologies have in the transport environment, specifically with regard to whole-body vibration. With the aim of offering suggestions for reducing these stressors during travel, this article aims to emphasize what is currently known about vibration as a physical stressor in neonates.

The subject of neonatal transport to tertiary facilities has received little attention in a nation where the cost of tertiary care is typically covered by a high number of avoidable fatalities. At the very least, it is necessary to maintain the theoretical and practical competency of community-level physicians in resuscitation efforts in order to prevent overcrowding at tertiary hospitals and family travel. Prior to the implementation of a dedicated system, it is necessary to identify the main obstacles and bottlenecks of the proxy transit system. There is still enough room for a pragmatic randomized controlled trial to be conducted to investigate the idea that in utero transfer is superior to neonatal transfer as a viable remedy to solve the "second delay" in the future. It will highlight any weak points in newborn health where we should concentrate our efforts to lower the IMR even more, so reducing the mountain of 1 million deaths and guaranteeing the survival of more children in the days to come.

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