## **ENVIRONMENT AND NOISE**

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## Lighting

Excessive and rapid changes in light levels may cause physiological instability, disturbed sleep and interfere with visual development. The thin eyelids of preterm babies may allow significant light to penetrate even if eyes closed

Aim	Method
<ul> <li>Provide flexible lighting to meet individual developmental needs and caregiver's needs</li> <li>Ensure sufficient lighting for observation and care delivery</li> <li>Promote optimal extrauterine development and physiological stability</li> <li>Reduce stress</li> <li>Protect sleep</li> <li>Development of normal circadian rhythms</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Keep lighting levels around 200–300 lux (moderate room lighting)</li> <li>Monitor and audit light levels in nursery and baby's immediate environment regularly</li> <li>Daylight preferable to artificial lighting. Protect babies from direct sunlight</li> <li>Avoid direct bright light during feeding</li> <li>Use dimmer switches and avoid sudden changes in light levels</li> <li>Use incubator covers or canopies for preterm, sick or neurologically compromised babies</li> <li>keep a corner/flap up to allow safe observation</li> <li>Protect babies in open cots from bright light until near term (37–40 weeks)</li> <li>Where possible dim lights during the night to help create day-night cycle</li> <li>Use individual task lighting for care and procedures. Shade baby's eyes throughout</li> <li>Protect babies from phototherapy and bright lights in other bed spaces</li> <li>Promote appropriate visual interactions with parents/carers</li> <li>Protect babies from bright light for ≥18 hr following ROP screening</li> </ul>

## **NOISE**

- High levels of sound may cause:
- baby distress
- sleep disturbance
- damage to hearing
- impaired language and speech development
- A noisy environment affects behaviour and wellbeing of adults present, with impact on confidentiality, communication, stress levels and ability to concentrate, make decisions and perform fine motor tasks

Aim	Method
	<ul> <li>• Maintain quiet environment during oral reeding</li> <li>• Only use radios, portable music devices, musical toys etc. when clinically indicated and ensure other babies are not disturbed</li> <li>• Promote ≥1 'rest time' per day. Lower light and noise levels and suspend all routine procedures/ward rounds. Leave babies undisturbed to facilitate sleep. Encourage parents to view this as a quiet time to spend with baby</li> <li>• Reduce noise level as much as possible</li> </ul>
	Educate staff and parents regarding benefits of a quiet environment