

Abstract

This bachelor's thesis deals with the issue of care of the physiological newborn and the awareness of women (mothers) in the different areas of care. **The theoretical part** of the thesis describes the basic nursing interventions and steps in the care of the newborn from its arrival into the world, through the subsequent stay in the neonatal unit to its discharge to home care. In the introduction, basic concepts and definitions in the field of obstetrics and neonatology are defined. Attention is paid to the specific care of the newborn in the early postpartum period, the importance and significance of mutual cooperation between parents and medical staff during the hospital stay and all the necessary points of parental education after childbirth. **The empirical part** of the thesis presents results of my own investigation, data processing and comparison of my own results with results of previously conducted studies. **The aim** of the work was to find out to what extent mothers are informed about the course of hospitalization in the neonatal unit, about the course of independent nursing care of the newborn in the early postpartum period and how much information and experience they have in the overall care of the newborn. The survey also includes research questions to determine the individual level of confidence mothers have in different areas of their newborn's care. **The presentation** of the actual quantitative survey was in the form of a self-constructed questionnaire containing thirty questions of varying nature. The survey was conducted in the neonatal and the postpartum unit at the University Hospital in Motol and the target group of respondents consisted of women after childbirth. At the end of the survey, 68 properly completed questionnaires were included in the statistical data processing. Data were processed and evaluated using Microsoft Excel 2013 and the English version of TIBCO Statistica 14. **Results** of the questionnaire survey showed that respondents were more informed in the educational area of newborn care (success rate was 91,18 %) than in the professional area of newborn care (success rate was 48,53 %). The awareness in the general area of newborn care was 72,06 %. The level of confidence of all respondents in total neonatal care was 55,88%. **In conclusion** of my own study, we can state that the awareness of women in different areas of newborn care is not statistically significantly dependent on age, number of deliveries or educational level. On the other hand, the level of women's confidence in overall newborn care is statistically significantly dependent on the number of deliveries. This is in the sense that women with multiple births are more confident than women with first births in terms of overall newborn care.