Effects of the neonatal intensive care unit environment on preterm infant oral feeding

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Objective: To examine the effect of neonatal intensive care unit environmental characteristics (perceived levels of light and sound, and time of day) in open unit wards and single-family rooms (SFRs) on oral feeding outcomes in preterm infants.

Design: Data were collected at each scheduled oral feeding for 87 preterm infants from the first oral feeding until discharge. Data included the prescribed volume of feeding and the volume consumed, the infant’s level of wakefulness before feeding, and the nurse’s perception of light and sound.

Results: Data were collected on 5111 feedings in the ward unit and 5802 in the SFR unit from feedings involving 87 preterm infants. Light and sound were rated significantly lower in the SFR (χ² = 139 and 1654.8, respectively). Feeding times of 9 am, 12 noon, and 3 pm were associated with the highest perceived levels of light and sound, regardless of unit design (P < 0.0001). Moderate light levels and feeding times of 12, 3, and 6 am were associated with improved feeding outcomes. Infants consumed a greater proportion of their prescribed feeding volume when fed in the open ward and when awake before feeding.

Conclusion: Further study on the clinical effects of unit design is needed, as is study on the effects of environmental stimuli, so that interventions can be appropriately developed and tailored for infants needing the most support for optimal development.

Keywords: NICU design, clinical outcomes, environment

Introduction

There is a growing transition in neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) design from the traditional multibed, open-bay nursery to a single family room (SFR) or private room design.1–4 Many NICUs have been redesigned from multipatient wards to SFR design with the expectation of improved patient outcomes. In fact, there is some evidence that SFR designs may have benefits for preterm infants and their families, such as greater satisfaction with care and appreciation for the greater privacy and comfort afforded by the SFR design.2,5,6 There is also evidence that the SFR room design potentially benefits NICU staff by moderating the effects of the stressful work environment.7,8 Moreover, there is emerging evidence that safety outcomes are improved in the SFR setting, including lower sepsis rates and more optimal clinical outcomes.3,9 Other potentially meaningful advantages of SFR design include positive physiologic effects of reduced light and sound on infant development.10 However, the evidence for the direct effects of this environmental design on the preterm infant is not well established.

Over the years, the effects of light and sound (noise) levels on preterm infants have been studied extensively.11,12 It is generally accepted that a dimmer, quieter
environment is important for the developing brain. Some reported effects of continuous high light exposure on the preterm infant include retinal damage, disturbance of sleep patterns, disturbed development of circadian rhythms, and poor growth. Bright light has been associated with increased metabolic rates in prematurely born infants, with resultant poor weight gain. In the same vein, noise has been associated with many adverse effects in infants in the NICU, especially in preterm infants with extended stays. High levels of sound in the NICU may lead to hearing impairments, sleep disturbance, physical illness, and delays in development in preterm infants. Studies have shown that high levels of sound may induce physiological instability in infants, including fluctuations in heart rate, blood pressure, perfusion and oxygen saturation, increases in intracranial pressure, and alterations in corticosteroid levels. Although the effects of excessive light and sound can be detrimental to the developing neonate in a number of ways, the effect of light and sound on routine care such as feeding is not known. Thus, the purpose of this analysis was to examine the differential effects of NICU environmental characteristics (nurses’ perceived levels of light and sound, and time of day) associated with traditional open NICU wards and SFR design on oral feeding outcomes (proportion of prescribed oral feeding consumed) in preterm infants.

Methods and materials
The data for this analysis were gathered as part of a larger randomized control trial in which infants were randomly assigned to one of four feeding approaches to the initiation and progression of oral feedings in preterm infants. The study was approved by the institutional review board, and parents gave written informed consent for their infants’ participation.

Research settings
The open ward unit in which the study was started in January 2007 was designed in the 1970s and opened in the 1980s; it consisted of two large rooms accommodating about 22 infants in each, and a small transitional nursery that held eight babies. Over the years, the unit had been renovat

Procedures and measures
Infants were enrolled in the study when they were 30–32 weeks postmenstrual age (PMA). Once oral feedings were initiated based on the assigned feeding approach, data were collected at each scheduled feeding (generally eight feedings per day) using a paper-and-pencil data-collection form with time of feeding noted. These data included information about the prescribed volume of feeding and the volume consumed, the infant’s state of wakefulness before and after the feeding, and the level of environmental light and sound as perceived by the infant’s assigned nurse. The feeding outcome of interest for this analysis – proportion consumed – was computed from volume prescribed and...
Data for the analysis were collected over 4 years from 2007 to 2010. Data were collected on 10,913 individual feedings involving 87 preterm infants; 5111 feedings occurred in the original ward unit and 5802 occurred in the SFR unit.

The sample included 87 preterm infants: 43 males, 44 females. The average birth weight was 1400 g, and the average birth gestation was 29 weeks + 5 days. The sample was 70% black/African American. There were 34 infants who were relatively well (NMI = 1 or 2), 25 infants who scored as moderately ill (NMI = 3), and 18 infants who scored as most ill (NMI = 4 or 5). The median number of observations per infant was 92 (range 1–331). There were no differences in birth gestation, birth weight, or morbidity between infants observed in the open ward and those observed in the SFR unit.

Light and sound were significantly correlated at $r = 0.43 (P \leq 0.01)$. Light and sound were rated significantly lower in the SFR versus the ward using chi-square analysis ($\chi^2 = 139$ and 1654.8, respectively; $P < 0.0001$ for both comparisons), as seen in Table 1. Time of day at which the feeding occurred had an effect on light and sound. The feeding times of 9 am, 12 noon, and 3 pm were associated with the highest perceived levels of light and sound regardless of unit design, with both measures significantly higher in the ward ($P < 0.0001$) than in the SFR at all feeding times.

A prediction model was developed to examine differences in the primary outcome measure, proportion consumed. Although many factors may affect infant feeding, for this analysis we included those factors that have been found in previous research to affect feeding performance outcomes, such as proportion consumed. These factors include infant sex, morbidity, maturity, and infant wakefulness prior to feeding. The primary measures for this analysis were also added, including nursery type, light, and sound. We additionally included time of feeding in the analysis, as it had an effect on the primary measures of light and sound. As Table 2 shows, sex, morbidity, and maturity were significant
Table 2 Effect of predictors on proportion consumed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SEB</th>
<th>t-ratio</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morbidity (NMI 2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maturity (&gt;34 weeks)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.83</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>37.86</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursery type (SFR)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>−2.65</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>−7.13</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of feeding (12 am)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>4.95</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light (3, moderate)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>&lt;0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound (3, moderate)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>−0.81</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>−0.38</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefulness before feeding</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>17.64</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: R² = 0.21; F ratio = 91.41; P < 0.001.
Abbreviations: df, degrees of freedom; B, β estimate; SEB, standard error; β, NMI, Neonatal Morbidity Index; SFR, single family room.

Discussion

Preterm infant feeding is affected by many things, including specific characteristics of the infant.20 In this analysis, we found that an oral feeding outcome—percent consumed—was affected by characteristics particular to the infant, such as sex and morbidity as well as infant wakefulness at the start of feeding and time of day the feeding occurred. In particular, we found that the percent of prescribed volume consumed was greater for female infants, for infants who were less ill, and for infants who were over 34 weeks PMA. We also found that when infants were awake at the start of the feeding, they consumed a greater proportion of the prescribed volume. Moreover, the very early morning feedings (12 am, 3 am, and 6 am) resulted in a greater proportion of prescribed volume consumed versus those feedings that occurred at 9 am, 12 pm, and 3 pm. Oral feeding is also influenced by environmental characteristics that can be modified. In this analysis, we also found that infant oral feeding was significantly improved by moderate light levels. However, despite a perception that light and sound levels were lower in the SFR unit than in the open ward, infants did not necessarily consume a greater proportion of the prescribed oral feeding volume when fed in the SFR. Rather, consumption was greater in the open ward unit.

Several conclusions can be drawn from this analysis. First, there is much about preterm infant feeding that is not directly amenable to intervention. For example, male preterm infants have a reputation, some of which is supported in the literature, of having worse clinical outcomes than female infants.21 In addition, despite great strides in preterm treatment and care, some infants are quite ill and remain so for some time. Most notable are those infants that require long-term oxygen support, which is known to have a negative effect on feeding skill progression.22 Maturity is another characteristic that cannot be rushed; infants progress in oral feeding along a somewhat well-known trajectory. Moreover, despite some evidence that increased oral feeding experience will result in more rapid oral feeding skill acquisition, it remains the case that more mature preterm infants will feed better than less mature infants.20,22 Thus, from an intervention perspective, there is little that can be changed about these infant characteristics.

However, the findings of this analysis do support a relatively well-established understanding that preterm infant level of wakefulness before the feeding results in better feeding outcomes.24,25 This addresses the continued need to teach those who are feeding the infants, including nurses, therapists, and parents, to assess infant behavior state. If there is a question about wakefulness, there are gentle interventions, such as offering a pacifier for nonnutritive sucking that will help bring the infant to a more robust state of wakefulness within a few minutes.24,26,27 Unfortunately, level of wakefulness can be difficult to assess, especially in bright lights and a noisy environment, when an infant may keep his or her eyes closed in order to block extraneous stimuli. Thus, determination of level of wakefulness requires assessment in an environment where the infant can best exhibit those signs of wakefulness that are most recognizable to the feeder, ie, an environment that is quiet and of low direct light.

Light was shown to affect feeding outcomes in this analysis, as was time of day at which the feeding occurred. Unfortunately, lighting may be difficult to control in many NICUs, particularly those that were built prior to our increased understanding of the effect of the environment on preterm infant outcomes. However, it may be possible to control some light in the immediate feeding area. Localized, adjustable, and dimmable lighting might be used whenever possible, as well as other strategies that might minimize the predictors of the feeding outcomes. Female infants consumed more than male infants (71% versus 60%), healthier infants consumed more than sicker infants (65% versus 61%), and more mature infants consumed more than less mature infants (78% versus 52%). As the table also shows, unit type was also a significant predictor, with consumption in the traditional ward unit averaging 68% compared to 63% in the SFR. Time of day also predicted the proportion consumed: feedings at 12 am averaged 70% versus 63% at 9 am. Light was also predictive: a greater proportion was consumed when the feeding environment was darker (74% versus 64%). Additionally, infants consumed a greater proportion of the feeding when they were awake at the start of the feeding (72% versus 59%).

Notes:

- Table summary
- Predictors
- Feeding outcomes
- Feeding consumption
- Environmental factors
- Light levels
- Wakefulness
- Intervention strategies

Abbreviations:
- df: degrees of freedom
- B: β estimate
- SEB: standard error
- β: NMI
- SFR: single family room

Table 2: Effect of predictors on proportion consumed

- Sex (female)
- Morbidity (NMI 2)
- Maturity (>34 weeks)
- Nursery type (SFR)
- Time of feeding (12 am)
- Light (3, moderate)
- Sound (3, moderate)
- Wakefulness before feeding

Notes:
- R² = 0.21
- F ratio = 91.41
- P < 0.001

Abbreviations:
- df: degrees of freedom
- B: β estimate
- SEB: standard error
- β: NMI
- SFR: single family room

- SFR
- Time of feeding
- Nursery type
- Wakefulness
amount of direct light exposures, such as feeding the infant from behind a portable screen, an item used in many ward-style NICUs to provide privacy for families. Interventions to reduce lighting in the feeding area may be particularly important for less mature and less well preterm infants. Just attending to these controllable aspects of the environment may result in “better” feeding performance and perhaps easier transition to full oral feeding and the discharge to home.

The time of day at which a feeding occurred also affected feeding outcomes in this analysis, with the busiest daytime hours having a significantly negative effect on oral consumption. The finding that the nurseries were brighter and louder at particular times of the day is consistent with the findings reported in other studies. Some unit practices may contribute to this environmental characteristic, including bedside rounds, clustering of care, and multiple assessments conducted within a short time interval. The effect of these activities on immediate and longer-term neurodevelopmental outcomes needs further study to determine their effects on important health outcomes. In the meantime, an interesting intervention to consider might be the initiation and trial of oral feedings at those less busy times of the day when both light and sound are generally at lower levels, as opposed to those times of the day most closely associated with brighter light and higher sound levels. The interaction of time of day with the environmental characteristics is important to consider, especially perhaps when an infant is first making a transition to oral feeding.

The growing number of NICUs moving toward an SFR design is astounding. Although there have been some analyses of these units and evaluations of parent and staff satisfaction, the effect of unit design on clinical outcomes is not well studied. This analysis failed to show that the SFR design had a superior effect on a particular measure of preterm infant oral feeding. Further study on the clinical effects of unit design is needed, as is study on the effects of environmental stimuli, so that interventions can be appropriately developed and tailored for infants needing the most support for optimal development. For example, there is emerging evidence that cycled lighting may be supportive of preterm infant development. However, a recent Cochrane review found only five small studies comparing cycled lighting to near-dark or dim lighting. That review reported no difference in weight gain or the incidence of retinopathy of prematurity. Trends favoring the effects of cycled lighting on activity and sleep were found. Further research on lighting interventions is needed. Moreover, as new care delivery systems are developed, research that measures the effects of those delivery systems on important clinical outcomes, such as feeding skill development, should also be considered a priority.

Limitations
Despite the large number of observations included in this analysis and statistical analysis that accounted for the repeated-measure nature of the data, there are limitations to the data and thus its interpretation. The study, while involving two types of unit design, was conducted in a single health-care facility with the same staff members and policies regarding oral feeding of preterm infants in both unit types. Second, data used for the analysis were nurses’ reported perceptions of light and sound, as well as nurses’ perceptions of infants’ level of wakefulness. Although nurses were trained in use of the data forms, it is possible that some nurses’ perceptions of these environmental conditions might differ from other nurses’ perceptions. Certainly, the use of electronic devices for light and sound would have resulted in very precise measurements for these variables. However, since the measurement of light and sound was not a primary aim of the study, we did not use those types of devices. Additionally, we included in our analysis three sets of twins who were, after the move to the SFR unit, located in the same family room. This approach to SFRs may differ in other units that are strictly one infant per room. While it is the case that for this very small subset, the assessments of light and sound were similar, level of wakefulness was not. Because the number of twin sets was small and because outcomes did not differ in our analysis when twins were excluded, we left them in the analysis. However, we recognize that light and sound levels may affect feeding outcomes differently for infants in true single rooms. Finally, we used as a primary outcome measure here proportion consumed. This is only one feeding “performance” outcome, and it may not be the most important one. However, it is arguably the clinical outcome of greatest importance to both clinicians and parents, as proportion consumed eventually becomes the indicator of “feeding competence,” and thus a primary indicator for discharge-to-home readiness.

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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.
References