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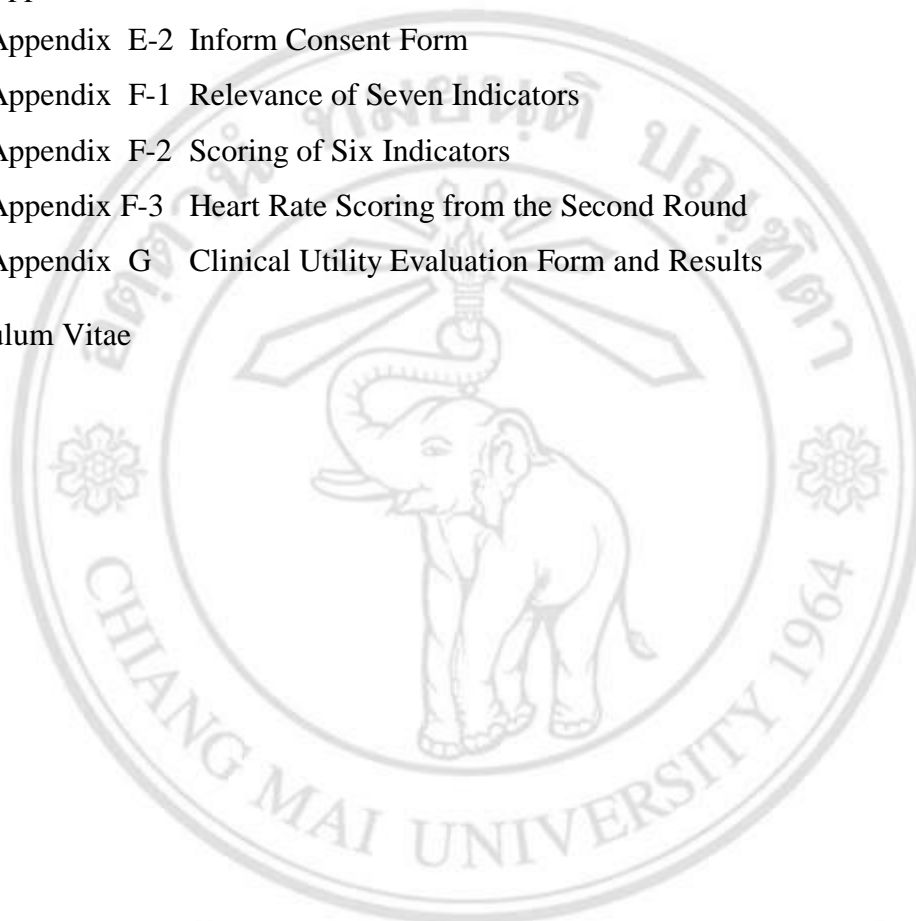
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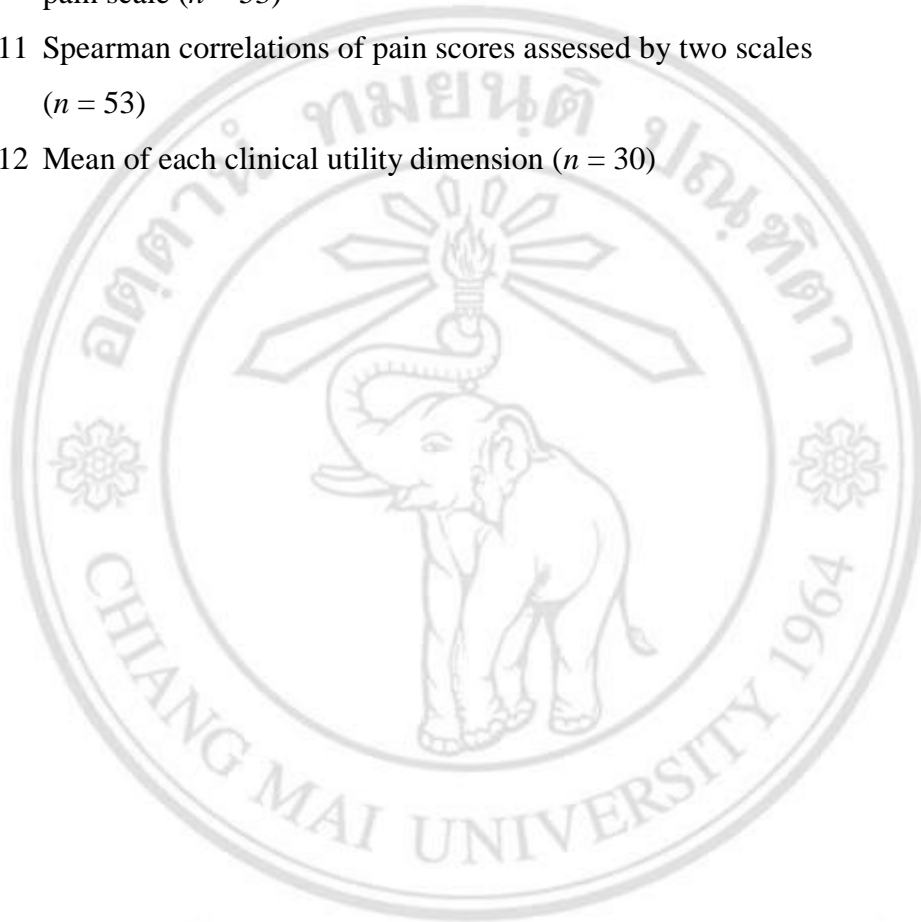
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BIIP	Behavioral Indicators of Infant Pain
BPSN	Bernese Pain Scale for Neonates
CHEOP	Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Pain Scale
CNS	Central nervous system
CPAP	Continuous positive airway pressure
CRIB	Clinical Risk Index for Babies
CRIES	Crying, Requires oxygen for saturation, Increased vital signs, Expression, Sleepless
CVI	Content validity index
DAN	Douleur aiguë du Nouveau-né
ELGA infant	Extremely low gestational age infant
FANS	Faceless Acute Neonatal Pain Scale
GA	Gestational age
GABARs	γ -aminobutyric acid receptors
KARs	Kainate receptors
NFCS	Neonatal Facial Coding System
NICU	Neonatal intensive care unit
NIDCAP	Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program
NIPS	Neonatal Infant Pain Scale
NIRS	Near-infrared spectroscopy
NMDARs	<i>N</i> -methyl-D-aspartate receptors
NPCAP	Nasopharyngeal Continuous Positive Airway Pressure

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

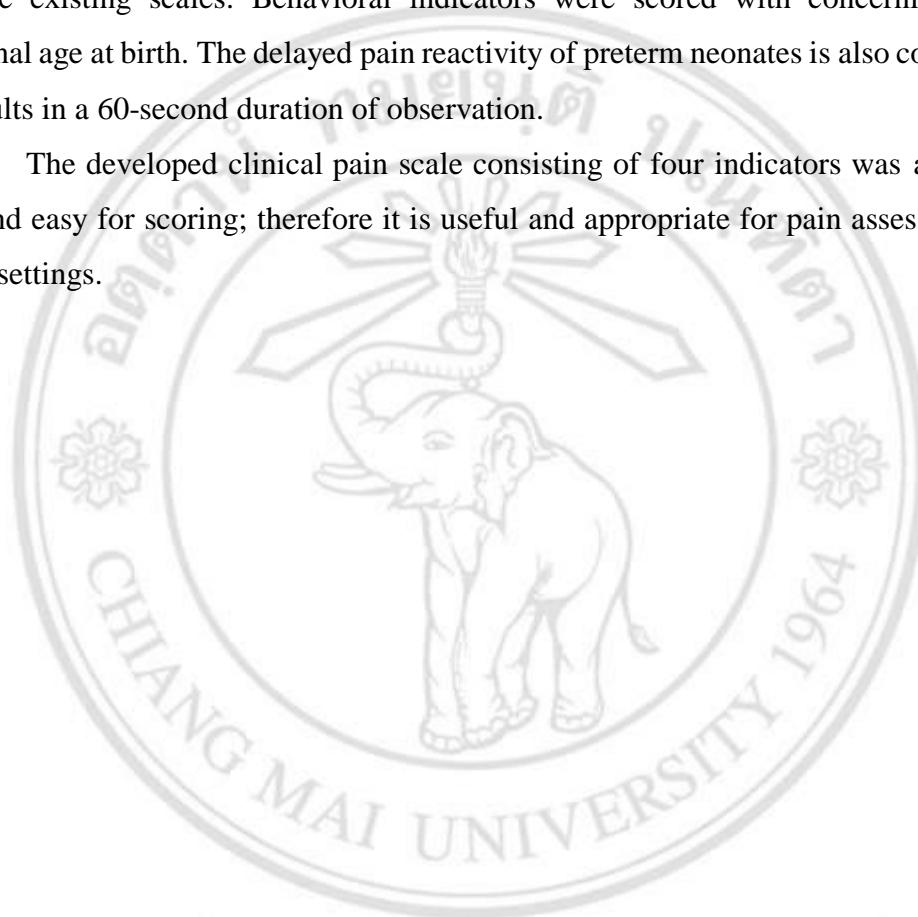
OGAB	Older gestational age infants
PAIN	Pain Assessment in Neonates
PASPI	Pain Assessment Scale for Preterm Infants
PGA	Periaqueductal gray area
PIPP	Premature Infant Pain Profile
PIPP-R	Premature Infant Pain Profile-Revised
SNAP-II	Score for Neonatal Acute Physiology
SUN	Scale for Use in Neonates
VAS	Visual analogue scale
VLGA infant	Very low gestational age infant
YGAB infant	Younger gestational age infant

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STATEMENTS OF ORIGINALITY

1. The developed clinical pain scale for preterm neonates in NICU is different from the existing scales. Behavioral indicators were scored with concerning their gestational age at birth. The delayed pain reactivity of preterm neonates is also concerned that results in a 60-second duration of observation.

2. The developed clinical pain scale consisting of four indicators was accurate, short, and easy for scoring; therefore it is useful and appropriate for pain assessment in clinical settings.



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ข้อความแห่งการริเริ่ม

1. แบบวัดความปวดทางคลินิกที่พัฒนาขึ้นสำหรับทารกแรกเกิดก่อนกำหนดในหอผู้ป่วยหนักทารกแรกเกิดแตกต่างจากแบบวัดอื่น โดยการคิดคะแนนด้านพฤติกรรมคำนึงถึงอายุครรภ์แรกเกิดของทารก ตลอดจนการสังเกตใช้เวลา 60 วินาทีเพราะคำนึงถึงลักษณะการตอบสนองที่ล่าช้าของทารก
2. แบบวัดความปวดทางคลินิกที่พัฒนาขึ้น ซึ่งประกอบด้วยตัวบ่งชี้ความปวด 4 ตัวมีความแม่นยำ สั้นและให้คะแนนง่าย ดังนั้นจึงมีประโยชน์และเหมาะสมสำหรับการใช้ในการประเมินในทางคลินิก

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