Abstract

Introduction: Playful resources can be associated with respiratory physiotherapy techniques in hospitalized children. Objective: To demonstrate the benefits of the playful resources on pediatric respiratory therapy. Method: This is a randomized clinical trial. The sample consisted of 11 children diagnosed with pneumonia and acute bronchitis, ranging in age from 3 months to 5 years, accompanied by their legal guardian. Patients were randomly divided into two homogeneous groups: Group A (intervention), Group B (control) underwent a preand post-assessment of care. The evaluation consisted of measurement of vital signs and administering a questionnaire. Results: Group A (n=5) was more collaborative, showing improvement in the respiratory capacity and emotional state, but Group B (n=4) did not collaborate because the approach without the ludic aspect was not attractive for the patients, not being relaxing. Conclusion: The recreational resources associated with respiratory therapy were important in therapist-child physical interaction, kept the patients motivated, and decreased respiratory complications.

Keywords

Hospitals, Physiotherapy (techniques), Toys.