The thesis is focused on psychological experience of premature newborns parents. The theoretical part deals with psychosociological factors: stress, social environment of a newborn resuscitation department, needs of parents and their emotion, nurse-parent relationship, parent-child relationship development, communication and psychological parent support. To provide a complex view of the problemacy, one single chapter deals with premature birth, premature newborn and illnesses that put the newborn due to the premature birth into major risk.

The empirical part aim were findings concerning: what factors influence the parent experience of newborns most, how an healthcare team and a premature newborns department affect parents. The research was also aimed at finding if men and women experience this demanding life situation the same way or not and how can the healthcare team help to improve the psychological condition of parents. To implement the research a non-standardized questionnaire method was applied. The research sample contained 43 respondents. The findings show clear differences between men and women concerning settling with a premature birth of a child and in needs of psychological support. There were found reserves on the side of medical workers.