

1872 AN INVESTIGATION ON THE STATUS OF TERM, PREMATURE AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH SOME MATERNAL FACTORS

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Introduction The cause of this mortality is either being premature or low birth weight of newborns and congenital diseases. Provision of health for this most precious generation is the main duty of each nation and government. Health promotion and the right of newborn's for living, Pregnancy development, delivery prognosis and newborn's survival all come true just by maternal health.

Materials and Methods This is a descriptive comparative, one step, three group study, The population studied comprised 380 term, premature and low birth weight newborn's in hospitals, post (maternity delivery), newborn and NICU wards selected target basedly from selected university hospitals in Isfahan.

Results Term, premature and low weight newborn's status was questioned from the mother, investigated in the infants' files and then was recorded. The findings showed that 57.1% of the infants were boys and 46.6% girls.

Mothers mean age based on new borns' birth weight through spearman correlation test shows a non significant association between birth weight and mothers' age, ($r=0.2$ $P=0.698$). (Analyzing) Mothers' mean age pre pregnancy based on infants' weight status through spearman correlation test shows a non significant association between infants' birth weight and pre pregnancy mothers' weight ($p=0.883$).

Discussion The role of mothers' care in maternal care get more remarkable. Meanwhile, the health providing team maternal care.

1873 BREASTFEEDING PROBLEMS DURING FIRST THREE POSTNATAL DAYS

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Background and Aims We surveyed late preterm and term mother-newborn dyads ($n=380$) in a tertiary care hospital to determine the epidemiology of breastfeeding problems during initial 72 hours.

Methods The subjects were enrolled within 12 hours of delivery and assessed 12 hourly for perception of and documented breastfeeding problems using validated open ended questionnaire and checklist respectively.

Results A total of 220 (57.9%) mothers delivered vaginally, and 228 (60%) had no previous experience of breastfeeding. Nearly all mother-infant dyads had one or more breastfeeding related problems. The major self reported problems included insufficiency of milk (341, 89.7%), difficulty in latching (145, 38.2%) and breast related problems (112, 29.5%). The major documented problems included poor attachment (378, 99.5%), poor positioning (378, 99.5%), breast engorgement (76, 20%) and poor sucking (65, 17.5%). A significant proportion of mother-infant dyads continued to have breastfeeding problems at 72 hours after delivery. The common problems were poor positioning (121, 31.8%), poor attachment (121, 31.8%) and breast engorgement (71, 18.7%). Caesarean delivery was found to be a significant predictor of self reported breastfeeding problems.

Conclusion There is a huge burden of breastfeeding problems in mothers delivering at gestation of 34 weeks or more. There is a need to examine the impact of breastfeeding problems and the interventions directed to them on breast feeding outcomes.

1874 CONTRIBUTION TO INTERCULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE 'NURSE PARENT SUPPORT TOLL' TO PORTUGUESE REALITY

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The hospitalization of a child at risk appears to be an ongoing source of stress for parents and several studies highlighted the importance of nurses' support. Therefore, the existence of a scale that allows parents to assess nurses' support, will contribute to build a more effective relationship between them, in order to provide excellence in nursing care, not only directed to the child but also to the family, contributing to increased parental satisfaction related to nursing care.

It's a methodological study that took place in a portuguese neonatal and pediatric intensive unit, that intends to make the first contribution to intercultural adaptation of the scale "Nurse Parent Support Tool" for the European Portuguese and to Portuguese culture, aiming at its future use as a measure of the perception that parents have about the support they receive from nursing staff during hospitalization of their child.

Guaranteeing the semantic and conceptual equivalence involved the following stages: 1- Translations, 2- Synthesis of translations, 3- Back-translation and 4- Synthesis of back-translation. The evaluation of its content validity involved: Stage 5- Review by the Expert Committee, and stage 6- Pretest.

The Portuguese version of NPST kept the conceptual and semantic equivalence, as the original, and showed good levels of content validity in Portuguese culture.

Results justify future investigations to evaluate other psychometric properties and thus make it scientifically valid, for implementation in clinical practice of portuguese pediatric nursing.

1875 KANGAROO MOTHER CARE IN A NEONATAL CONTEXT: PARENTS' EXPERIENCES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

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Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is an evidence-based nursing practice with many benefits for children and parents. The purpose of this study was to describe mothers' and fathers' experiences of information and communication from the staff in connection with KMC and their experiences during the application of KMC. A qualitative study with semi-structured interviews was performed. The sample consisted of 12 families ($n=20$). The results show that the information and communication was experienced as both optimal and suboptimal including following themes: safe and confusing, satisfactory and unsatisfactory and enhanced self-esteem and lack of self-esteem. The experiences during application of KMC included belonging and alienation as well as happiness and anxiety. The overall theme showed that information and communication of KMC is both crucial and not crucial for parents to experience KMC as optimal nursing care. The conclusion is that staff in neonatal units, where the KMC is implemented, should review their practices regarding the process of information and communication between parents and staff. This requires further research into the implementation of communication theories for the staff in neonatal units in a satisfactory way for the parents.

1876 A STUDY ABOUT VALIDITY AND CONFIDENCE OF WHAT BEING THE PARENT OF A BABY IS LIKE SCALE

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