AS THE PARENT OF A BABY IS LIKE SCALE

1876

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

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Abstracts

Contribution to intercultural adaptation of the "nurse parent support toll" to Portuguese reality

1874

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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 basically 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 = 0.698). (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 (551, 89.7%), difficulty in latching (145, 38.2%) and breast related problems (112, 29.5%). The major documented problems included poor attachment (578, 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%). Caseraean delivery was significant to be a 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.

1872

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

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