

A Study to Evaluate Effectiveness of Kangaroo Mother Care on Physiological Parameters of Premature Babies in Vadodara City

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Abstract

According to WHO, mostly babies are die in their neonatal period. India, current infant mortality rate is about 32 infants per 1000 live birth. A Quasi Experimental study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Kangaroo Mother care on physiological parameters of premature neonate of experimental group and control group in selected hospital in Vadodara city. Sample size for the present study was consist of 60 babies. (30 experimental and 30 control group) The instrument used for data collection are Kangaroo Mother Care Assessment Flow Sheet (KMCAFS). The data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the present study was that most of the premature babies after receiving KMC Care, there was a significant incensement in the weight. Here the paired t-test value of temperature and weight are ($t < 0.050$) not significant and pulse and respiration are ($t > 0.05$) significant. The study concluded that KMC is a simple and acceptable method for the mother can be continued at home and there by improves the infant growth and reduce morbidity.

Keyword: Evaluate, Effectiveness, Kangaroo Mother Care, Physiological parameter, Premature Babies.

Introduction

Preterm birth, also known as preterm birth, is the birth of a baby at less than 37 weeks gestational age. Preterm babies are at greater risk for cerebral palsy, delays in development, hearing problems, and problems seeing. These risks are greater the earlier a baby is born. Preterm birth is the most common direct cause of newborn mortality. Preterm birth and being small for gestational age (SGA), which are the reasons for low-birth-weight (LBW), are also important indirect causes of neonatal deaths. LBW contributes to 60% to 80% of all neonatal deaths.

According to WHO, mostly babies are die in their neonatal period. India, current infant mortality rate is about 32 infants per 1000 live birth. And preterm birth is considered to be the largest cause of neonatal mortality,

there are many studies that highlight the importance of KMC in maintaining the premature health and improving the condition. Indeed, kangaroo mother care has positive effects on premature babies and mothers.

Need For the Study: A study has estimated that, at birth 95% of underweight infants are born in developing countries. without access to appropriate infant care the KMC may be the only alternative for this children not only for survival but to achieve a better quality of life.

Objectives:

1) To evaluate the effectiveness of Kangaroo Mother Care on Physiological parameters of premature neonates of experimental group and control group in selected hospital in Vadodara city.

2) To find out the association between the

physiological parameters of premature infants with the selected demographic variables in selected hospital in Vadodara city.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be a significant difference between mean post-test physiological parameters outcome score and mean pre-test physiological parameters outcome score among experimental and control group at the 0.05 level of significance.

H2: There will be a significant association between physiological parameters outcome scores and selected demographic variables of preterm baby among experimental group during KMC care at the 0.05 level of significance.

Research Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative research approach is used for this present study

Research Design: The research design used for the present is quasi- experimental pre-test and post-test design with control group.

Population: patient admitted in hospital in KMC ward

Sampling Technique: Non probability purposive sampling technique.

Sample size: The sample size 60 (30 experimental group and 30 control group)

Descriptive Tool:

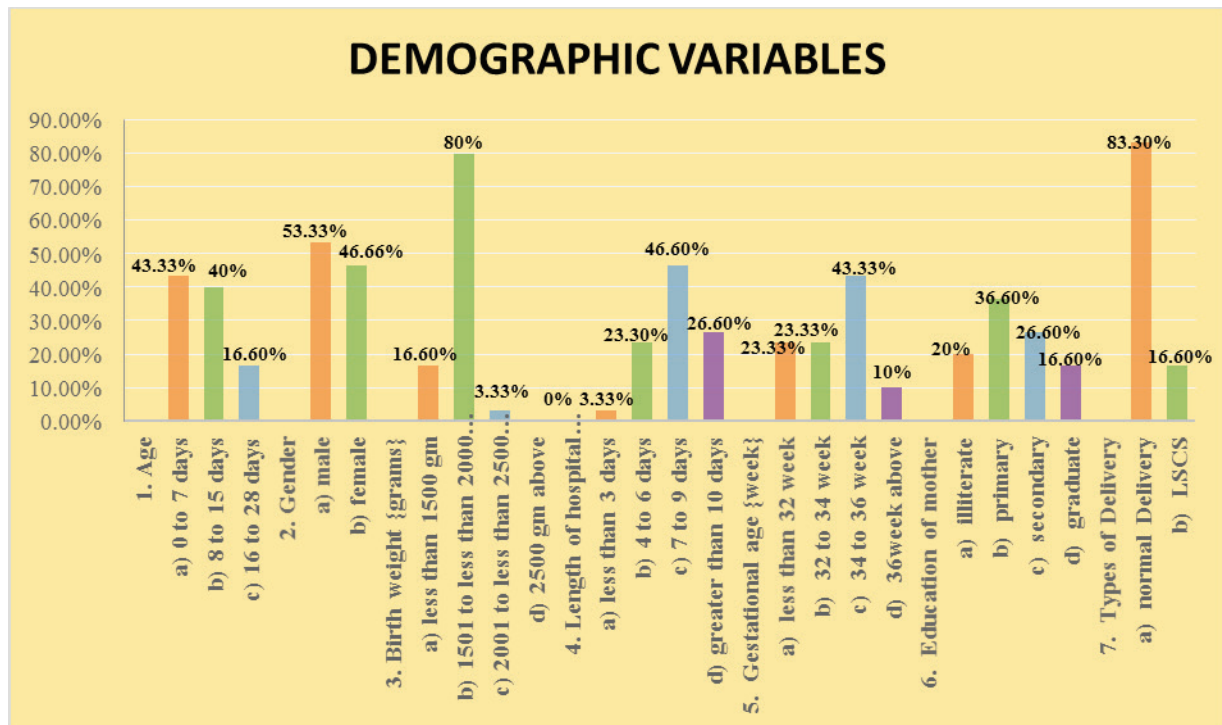
Section 1: comprised of demographics data

Section 2: comprised of kangaroo mother care assessment flow sheet.

Result

The result of the present study was that most of the premature babies After receiving kangaroo mother care, there was a significant incensement in the weight.

Percentage Distribution of Preterm babies in Experimental Group According their characteristics.



1.Finging related to Mean, Mean difference, stander deviation and ‘t’ test

The paired t-test value of temperature and weight are($t < 0.05$) not significant and pulse and respiration are ($t > 0.05$) significant.

Parameter	Pre test		Post test		Paired t-test
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Temperature	97.6	0.938	97.7	0.881	0.0695
Pulse	136.26	3.841	139.8	4.069	2.7669
Respiration	37.73	5.09	40.3	6.36	6.761
Weight	1.72	0.18	1.79	0.25	0.00601

2. Findings related to association between selected demographic variable and physiological parameters outcome of preterm babies.

1. In temperature among age, gender, length in hospital stay, gestational age, mother education, type of delivery value ($p < 0.05$) not significant, and birth weight value is ($p > 0.05$) significant.

2. In pulse among all demographic variables are ($p < 0.05$) not significant.

3. In respiration among age, gender, birth weight and education of mother are ($p < 0.05$) not significant and gestational age, length in hospital stay and type of delivery are ($p > 0.05$) significant. The value.

4. In weight among age, gender, birth weight and education of mother are ($p < 0.05$) not significant and gestational age, length in hospital stay and type of delivery are ($p > 0.05$) significant.

Conclusion

The main conclusion drawn from the present study was that most of the premature babies After receiving kangaroo mother care there was a significant incensement in the weight. Samples became familiar and found themselves comfortable and also expressed satisfaction. It is concluded that the kangaroo mother care is effective and a simple strategy to balance

physiological parameters.

Ethical Clearance- Taken from Institutional Ethical committee

Source of Funding- Self (Management of Institute)

Conflict of Interest - Nil

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