



Effectiveness of Stp on Kangaroo Mother Care : Mothers of Neonate

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ABSTRACT

Kangaroo mother care is a simple, easy method of caring for newborn infants where the mother uses her own body temperature to keep her infant warm. A Universally available and biologically sound method of care for all newborns, but in particular for premature babies with three components like skin-to-skin contact, Exclusive breast feeding, support to the mother infant dyad. It is also known as "Kangaroo mother method" and "skin-to-skin contact", has been proposed as an alternative to Conventional neonatal care for low birth weight babies.

Therefore a pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Kangaroo Mother Care among mothers of neonate at postnatal ward in Chettinad Hospital And Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Tamilnadu, India. It was undertaken with the objectives: 1) To assess the existing level of knowledge on kangaroo mother care among the mothers of neonate. 2) To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on kangaroo mother care among the mothers of neonate. A quantitative experimental study was conducted. The study sample consisted of total 25 mothers of neonate.

Findings revealed that Variables like, age of mother, education, religion, number of family members, sex of child, occupation and number of children and monthly income were found to be non significant and the demographic variable of type of family and source of knowledge of mother are significant at p value 0.05. The maximum mothers of neonate were in the age of 25 – 35 years (64%). Majority of the mothers had primary education (32%). Majority of them were hindu (80%). Most of the mothers were house wife (84%) The socio economic data reveals that majority of the mothers belongs to the income group of 5000-10000 (64%). Most of the mothers in nuclear family (76%). Maximum mothers have knowledge through television (60%). The mean score is 14.8 and the mean % is 58.72% and standard deviation is 1.99. in this 28% mother having adequate knowledge and 72% mothers having moderate knowledge and there is none of the mothers having inadequate knowledge.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, Kangaroo Mother Care, mothers of infants, Inferential statistics.

INTRODUCTION:

Kangaroo mother care, also known as "kangaroo mother method" and "skin-to-skin contact", has been proposed as an alternative to conventional neonatal care for low birth weight infants. This method was developed and first implemented by Edgar Rey Sanabria and Hector Martinez in 1979, at the Maternal and Child Institute of Bogota, Colombia, and it received this name because it shares similarities to marsupial care giving. Every year an estimated 20 million babies are born at low birth weight as a result of either preterm birth or impaired prenatal growth. These underweight births contribute to high rate of infant deaths in the first month of life. Most of these births occur in developing countries and their distribution corresponds to that of poverty. Objectives of the present study to assess the demographic variables assess the knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding kangaroo mother care and to prepare an educational tool regarding kangaroo mother care.

Kangaroo mother care helps both infants and parents. Mothers having significantly less stress during kangaroo care than when baby is receiving conventional care. This is one of the effective method to save the neonate life without money, it is very useful for the baby to maintain normal body temperature, breathing and heart beat and it also reduces neonate mortality rate. So the mother need to know the importance and benefits of kangaroo mother care to improve baby's physical status.

TITLE :

A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on kangaroo mother care among mothers of neonate at postnatal ward in Chettinad hospital and research institute, Kelambakkam, Tamilnadu, India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the existing level of knowledge on kangaroo mother care among the mothers of neonate.

To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on kangaroo mother care among the mothers of neonate.

To find out association between post test knowledge score on kangaroo mother care among mothers of neonate and selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H_0 : there will be no significant association between post test knowledge score on kangaroo mother care and selected demographic variables.

MEHODOLOGY

In this study as a researcher want to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on kangaroo mother care among mothers of neonate, quantitative - experimental type of evaluative approach was select for this study.

A. Inclusive criteria

Mothers of neonate.

Mothers of neonate who can speak tamil/english.

B. Exclusive criteria

Mothers of neonate who are severely ill.

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS

As the study aimed at evaluating the existing level of knowledge

on kangaroo mother care among the mother's of neonate, the research constructed demographic variable perform and structured questionnaires to assess the demographic characteristics and the level of knowledge on kangaroo mother care .

SCORING AND INTERPRETATION

S.no	Score	Percentage	Level of knowledge
1	0-10	≤ 50	Inadequate knowledge
2	11-15	51-75	Moderate knowledge
3	16-20	≥76	Adequate knowledge

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Demographic variable performa given to the mothers of neonate after getting concern, then the structured qurstionaries given to assess the existing level of knowledge on kangaroo mother care among mothers of neonate. After that the structured teaching about kangaroo mother care given to the mother then the same questionnaire given to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

RESULTS

The study stated that (28%) of the mother of neonate having adequate knowledge .

The majority (72%) of the mothers of the neonate having moderate knowledge.(0%) of the mothers of neonate having inadequate knowledge.The second objective of the study was find out the association between the level of knowledge on kangaroo mother care among the mothers of neonate with the selected demographic variables.The findings shows that the majority (64%) of the mothers belongs to age group of 21-25 years.The majority (53.3%) moth-

ers having primary level of education.The majority (84%) mothers are house wife.The majority (64%) mothers family having below rs. 5000-10000/- income per month.The majority (60%) mothers getting knowledge from television.The association of demographic variables of mothers with overall knowledge of mothers of neonate on kangaroo mother care. The results of the p value are less than 9.49 is not significant. The demographic variable of type of family and source of knowledge of mother are significant at p value 0.05Difference between pre and post test knowledge % is 26%, post test score is more than the pre test score so that the Structured teaching programme considered as effective.

FIGURE 1 : Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Kangaroo Mother Care among mothers of neonate.

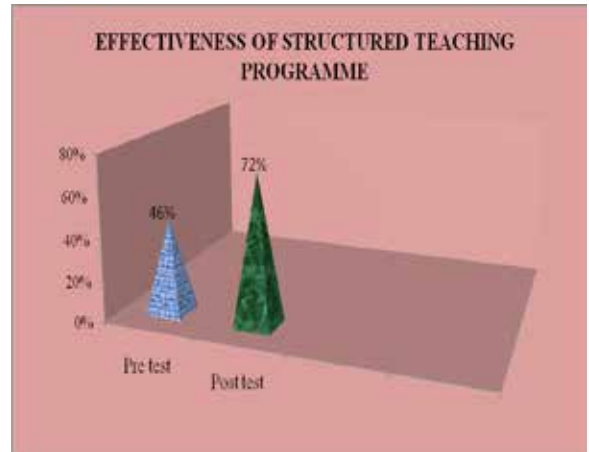


Table 1: Over all knowledge aspects of knowledge of mothers of neonate on kangaroo mother care.

Sl. No	Leavel of knowl- edge	Number of moth- ers of neonate	Total number of questions	Score range	Total score	Mean	Mean%	SD	Knowledge %	
									Individual	Total
1	Adequate	25	20	16-20	7	367	14.8	58.72%	1.99	28%
2	Moderate			11-15	13					72%
3	Inadequate			0-10	0					0%
										100%

Table 1 shows that the over all knowledge of mothers of neonate is 100 % which the total score. The mean score is 14.8 and the mean % is 58.72 % and standard deviation is 1.99. in this 28 % mother having adequate knowledge and 72 % mothers having moderate knowledge and there is none of the mothers having inadequate knowledge. There was no significant association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables of the mothers of neonate like religion, education, age, occupation. The demographic variable of type of family and source of knowledge of mother are significant at p value 0.05

cause this is very easy method to protect the baby from hypothermia and having more benefits to the baby, mother and to the nati

DISCSSION

In assessing the knowledge of mothers of neonate regarding kangaroo mother care 28 % mother having adequate knowledge and 72 % mothers having moderate knowledge and there is none of the mothers having inadequate knowledge.

From the above discussion the mean score of mothers of neonate is 14.8 and the mean %percentage is 58.72 % and standard deviation of mothers of neonate is 1.99.

The hypothesis H₀ was accepted suggesting that there will be no significant association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables of the mothers of neonate like religion, education, age, occupation. It is the evidence from the statistical x² test that the association found no significant between knowledge aspects of mothers of neonate and selected demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

Thus the mother must be aware about Kangaroo mother care, just be-