Kangaroo Mother Care

Benefits of Kangaroo Mother Care on Preterm Infants

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is defined as skin-to-skin contact between a mother and her newborn baby, frequent and exclusive or nearly exclusive breastfeeding and early discharge from hospital. This concept was proposed as an alternative to conventional methods of care for low birth weight infants (LBW infants), and in response to problems of serious overcrowding in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). KMC essentially uses the mother as a natural incubator. According to this principle, LBW babies are placed to the mother’s chest in an upright position, where maternal body heat will help to control the baby’s body temperature. Although widely used in some parts of the world, this practice is not the norm in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Aim: The aim was to assess the feasibility and acceptability of running a randomised controlled trial (RCT) to evaluate the effectiveness of KMC in LBW infants in KSA.

Study Design: A pilot RCT with supportive qualitative interviews was conducted, underpinned by a post-positivist approach. Methods: This was a mixed methods study. Quantitative methods were used to measure the effectiveness of KMC, and qualitative methods were used to explore women’s and nurses’ experiences of a) KMC and b) trial processes. The setting was in two urban hospitals in Jeddah, KSA. Ethical approval was gained, and data were collected between March and May 2011. The quantitative element comprised a two-group, individually randomised controlled pilot trial with 20 mothers and babies per group. The randomisation sequence was computer-generated, and participants were randomised using consecutively numbered, sealed, opaque envelopes. Data were collected using routinely collected case records, specifically designed clinical data sheets and two questionnaires (validated maternal bonding scale and maternal breastfeeding experience questionnaire). The qualitative data were collected through focus group discussions, within 48 hours of birth, with a sample of 20 mothers who participated in the pilot RCT and 12 nurses who were attending these mothers. All 40 mothers were also telephoned when their babies were 6 months old to ascertain their feeding method and exclusivity of feeding. Quantitative data were managed using SPSS and analysed descriptively to estimate confidence intervals and effect sizes. Statistical tests and regression models were used to explore associations with potential outcome measures, with findings interpreted with caution as hypothesis-generating rather than hypothesis-confirming.

Results: The pilot study confirmed that trial processes were efficient, the intervention was acceptable (to mothers and nurses) and that the outcome measures were appropriate; the percentage of women exclusively breastfeeding at 6 months was identified as the most appropriate primary outcome. A large scale trial of KMC would be feasible and acceptable in KSA. However, issues relating to religious and organisational factors and the impact that this has had on their ability to carry out KMC if they were personally discouraged but their baby remained in the NICU. Conclusion: A large scale RCT comparing KMC with standard care in KSA is feasible, acceptable and recommended. However, prior to progressing to a large scale study, a thorough planning stage is necessary which considers cultural practices and ward environment. The understandings gained from this research will be transferable to other research within similar settings.

Kangaroo Care Discover an age-old parenting method that treats children with dignity, respect, understanding, and compassion from infancy to adulthood. The Natural Child makes a compelling case for a return to attachment parenting, a child-rearing approach that has come naturally for parents throughout most of human history. This insightful guide, parented specialist Jan Hunt links together attachment parenting principles, with child advocacy and homeschooling philosophies, offering a consistent approach to raising a loving, trusting, and confident child. The Natural Child dispels the myths of “tough love,” building baby’s self-reliance by ignoring its cries, and the necessity of spanking to enforce discipline. Instead, the book explains the value of extended breast-feeding, family closeness, and minimal child-parent separation. Homeschooling, like attachment parenting, nurtures feelings of self-worth, confidence, and trust. The author draws on respected leaders of the movement such as John Taylor Gatto and John Holt, guiding the reader through homeschoole approaches that support attachment parenting principles. Being school appropriate is spontaneous for caring adults, but intervening on behalf of a child can be awkward and surrounded by social taboos. The Natural Child shows how to stand up for a child’s rights effectively and sensitively in many difficult situations. The book explains the value of extended breast-feeding, family closeness, and minimal child-parent separation. Homeschooling, like attachment parenting, nurtures feelings of self-worth, confidence, and trust. The author draws on respected leaders of the movement such as John Taylor Gatto and John Holt, guiding the reader through homeschool approaches that support attachment parenting principles. Being school appropriate is spontaneous for caring adults, but intervening on behalf of a child can be awkward and surrounded by social taboos. The Natural Child shows how to stand up for a child’s rights effectively and sensitively in many difficult situations.

The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Traditionally, non-medical, developmental intervention with premature infants has been a controversial topic in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). However, a small but growing band of researchers have been pushing for the acceptance of alternative interventions, such as kangaroo care and massage therapy, that do not resort to surgical or other medical practices. In the last few years, these techniques have been accepted as a potential treatment for contact between premature infants and their mothers during the hospital stay. Theories of interest is low by birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

The implementation of guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants. The implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants. The implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants. The implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

Kangaroo Care

Implementation Workbook for Kangaroo Mother Care

Kangaroo Mother Care on Preterm Infants

Significance of Kangaroo Mother Care on Stable Pre-term and Low Birth Weight Infants The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care has been established guidelines on optimal feeding of low birth weight infants in low- and middle-income countries. These guidelines include recommendations on what to feed low birth weight infants, when to start feeding, how to feed, how often and how much to feed. The guidelines were developed using the process described in the WHO Handbook for Development of Guidelines, which involves consultation drafts conducted to ensure that the guidelines are appropriate for all birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Traditionally, non-medical, developmental intervention with premature infants has been a controversial topic in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). However, a small but growing band of researchers have been pushing for the acceptance of alternative interventions, such as kangaroo care and massage therapy, that do not resort to surgical or other medical practices. In the last few years, these techniques have been accepted as a potential treatment for contact between premature infants and their mothers during the hospital stay. Theories of interest is low by birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Traditionally, non-medical, developmental intervention with premature infants has been a controversial topic in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). However, a small but growing band of researchers have been pushing for the acceptance of alternative interventions, such as kangaroo care and massage therapy, that do not resort to surgical or other medical practices. In the last few years, these techniques have been accepted as a potential treatment for contact between premature infants and their mothers during the hospital stay. Theories of interest is low by birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Traditionally, non-medical, developmental intervention with premature infants has been a controversial topic in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). However, a small but growing band of researchers have been pushing for the acceptance of alternative interventions, such as kangaroo care and massage therapy, that do not resort to surgical or other medical practices. In the last few years, these techniques have been accepted as a potential treatment for contact between premature infants and their mothers during the hospital stay. Theories of interest is low by birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Traditionally, non-medical, developmental intervention with premature infants has been a controversial topic in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). However, a small but growing band of researchers have been pushing for the acceptance of alternative interventions, such as kangaroo care and massage therapy, that do not resort to surgical or other medical practices. In the last few years, these techniques have been accepted as a potential treatment for contact between premature infants and their mothers during the hospital stay. Theories of interest is low by birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.

The Psychological Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) Traditionally, non-medical, developmental intervention with premature infants has been a controversial topic in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs). However, a small but growing band of researchers have been pushing for the acceptance of alternative interventions, such as kangaroo care and massage therapy, that do not resort to surgical or other medical practices. In the last few years, these techniques have been accepted as a potential treatment for contact between premature infants and their mothers during the hospital stay. Theories of interest is low by birth weight infants, and the critical outcomes include mortality, severe morbidity, growth, and development. These guidelines incorporate the implementation of these guidelines in low- and middle-income countries is expected to improve care and survival of low birth weight infants.
weeks gestation (CDC, 2015). In 2010, preterm birth complications were the cause of more than 35% of infant deaths (CDC, 2015). Preterm birth is also the leading cause of long-term disabilities (CDC, 2015). The developing infant goes through many important changes during the last weeks of gestation. Organ systems such as the brain, lungs and liver need the final weeks of gestation to mature. Preterm infants are at risk for breathing problems, feeding difficulties, developmental delay, cerebral palsy, vision problems, and hearing difficulty (CDC, 2015). Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) or skin to skin contact (SSC) is a method of treatment for preterm and low birth weight (LBW) neonates (WHO, 2015). KMC is a family centered practice where the mother holds the neonate dressed only in a diaper against her bare skin (CDC, 2015). Evidence shows that Kangaroo Mother Care has the ability to help improve outcomes in regards to development, weight gain, and bonding with the mother. The development of a new program, Hold Them Close, will be instituted in the Special Care Nursery (SCN) of HackensackUMC Mountainside Hospital. Currently there is not a program of this kind in use at the SCN. A barrier in this area will be seen in the education of nursing staff and families. It is important to institute such a program at HackensackUMC Mountainside to improve outcomes for these infants and their families.

Early Essential Newborn Care

Low Birthweight

Hold Them Close

Epidemiology of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases This Handbook provides a comprehensive ten-step model that will help guide development practitioners through the process of designing and building a results-based monitoring and evaluation system.

Kangaroo Mother Care Kangaroo mother care is a method of care for preterm infants which involves infants being carried, usually by the mother, with skin-to-skin contact. This guide is intended for health professionals responsible for the care of low-birth-weight and preterm infants. Designed to be adapted to local conditions, it provides guidance on how to organize services at the referral level and on what is needed to provide effective kangaroo mother care.

Guidelines on Optimal Feeding of Low Birth Weight Infants in Low- And Middle-Income Countries

Kangaroo Mother Care and Milk Production in Mothers of Preterm and Or Critically Ill Infants

Preterm Birth The increasing prevalence of preterm birth in the United States is a complex public health problem that requires multifaceted solutions. Preterm birth is a cluster of problems with a set of overlapping factors of influence. Its causes may be related to individual, social, and environmental factors, sociodemographic and structural characteristics, environmental exposure, medical conditions, infertility treatments, and biological factors. Many of these factors co-occur, particularly in those who are socioeconomically disadvantaged or who are members of racial and ethnic minority groups. While advances in perinatal and neonatal care have improved survival for preterm infants, those infants who do survive have a greater risk than infants born at term for development of serious disabilities, health problems, and poor growth. The birth of a preterm infant can also bring considerable emotional and economic costs to families and have implications for public-sector services, such as health insurance, educational, and other social support systems. Preterm Birth assesses the problem with respect to both its causes and outcomes. This book addresses the need for research involving clinical, basic, behavioral, and social science disciplines. By defining and addressing the health and economic consequences of premature birth, this book will be of particular interest to health care professionals, public health officials, policy makers, professional associations and clinical, basic, behavioral, and social science researchers.

Kangaroo Babies Approximately every two minutes a baby dies in the WHO Western Pacific Region. The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days, mostly from preventable causes. This Guide provides health professionals with a user-friendly, evidence-based protocol to essential newborn care—focusing on the first hours and days of life. The target users are skilled birth attendants including midwives, nurses, and doctors, as well as others involved in caring for newborns. This pocket guide's step-by-step guide to a core package of essential newborn care interventions that can be administered in all health-care settings, it also includes stabilization and referral of sick and preterm newborn infants. Intensive care of newborns is outside the scope of this pocket guide. This clinical practice guide is organized chronologically. It guides health workers through the standard precautions for essential newborn care practices, beginning at the intrapartum period with the process of preparing the delivery area, and emphasizing care practices in the first hours and days of a newborn's life. Each section has a color tab for easy reference.

Systematic reviews to support evidence-based medicine, 2nd edition Kangaroo Mother Care was created to help premature and low-birth-weight-infants develop into healthy babies. Once the newborn baby's heart rate and feeding have been stabilised, it remains with its mother who provides, naturally, all the benefits of incubator care; babies are positioned in close skin-to-skin contact with their mother, or even sometimes their father, for twenty-four hours a day. The warm physical contact regulates the baby's body temperature so that the baby can continue to grow, stimulates breastfeeding, gives the baby a wonderful feeling of security and strength's bond. The Kangaroo Mother Method is now used in thirty countries around the world, often in the Third World where incubators are in short supply in maternity hospitals, and has saved thousands of babies' lives. In the western world it is been adapted and is used widely alongside incubator care to heal the sense of isolation and helplessness both parents and babies can feel in the tense initial weeks of the baby's life. Providing a history and a beautifully illustrated practical guide to kangaroo mothering, Nathalie Charpak's book tells you all you need to know about an approach that will change the way mothers relate to newborn babies and improve the way hospitals treat premature babies and their parents. Kangaroo Mother Care was created to help low-birth-weight-infants develop into healthy babies. Newborn babies remain with their mothers who supply the benefits of incubator care; babies are bound to their mothers, or carers, in skin-to-skin contact. The physical contact regulates the babies' body temperature, and provides essential stimulation, as well as initiating bonding. Providing a history and beautifully illustrated practical guide to kangaroo mothering, Nathalie Charpak provides an essential guide to an approach that will change the way mothers relate to newborn babies, and improve the way hospitals treat premature babies.

Perceptions of Kangaroo Mother Care Held by Adolescent Mothers Of course they do — just like me and you! From baby kangaroos, called joeys, to baby elephants, called calves, every kind of animal has a mother. Inside this playful and colorful book you will see all sorts of different babies with their mothers, all with one thing in common: Their mothers love them very, very much — just like your mother loves you! Come right in and meet the family — the animal family, that is — in words and pictures by Eric Carle.

Thermal Control of the Newborn

Kangaroo Mother Care

 Welcoming Your Baby

A Pilot Study to Examine the Feasibility and Acceptability of Researching the Effectiveness of Kangaroo Mother Care on Low Birth Weight Infants in Neonatal Intensive Care Units Human suffering, including deaths, can be reduced or avoided by applying routine principles of hygiene in individuals' lives. Some hygiene routines are purely simple remedies, which are inexpensive, affordable, acceptable and easily accessible. It is evident that change is first enacted from within the mindset of an individual, then transmitted to families, groups and communities, and eventually the mindset of a nation can change creating an environment which is better for everybody to live in. This book contains chapters discussing conditions or diseases that may not be common in the readers' area. Caution as such may never be underestimated considering the fact that we are living in a global village where one can never say 'this does not occur in my area' but rather question, does this occur in my community, why does it occur, who is affected, where and when does it occur and what can be done about it? These questions constitute what epidemiology is all about, and their precise and comprehensive answers can transform lives and help us have the right perceptions for the health challenges we face and accept the possibility of dealing with them directly.

Kangaroo Mother Care in Eastern Cape

Hold Your Prem Mortality and morbidity due to low birth weight and pre-term birth are high, especially in low income countries where resources and qualified neonatal staff are scarce. There is a need to find safe measures that reduce the cost of care without sacrificing quality. The Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) method could be a viable solution, since it addresses most of the problems encountered with the conventional method and provides warmth and care while promoting bonding,
breastfeeding and early discharge. Much research has been done on the use of KMC in different settings, but less has been done on its practice from the mother's point of view. This study explores the quality of the mothers' experiences with KMC in the East London Hospital Complex, where it has been practiced since July 1999. The aim of the study was to identify factors that influenced mothers' knowledge, attitudes and opinions regarding the practice of KMC. The information in this book is intended to shed some light on the maternal factors that determine a successful KMC practice implementation helpful for health care workers in any kind of settings implementing or aspiring to implement KMC.

Kangaroo Mother Care Guideline Presents country, regional and global estimates of low birthweight for 2000, together with a detailed description of the methodology used. Some limited data on trends are also included.

The Association of Kangaroo Mother Care, Energy Conservation, and Bonding in Preterm Neonates

Kangaroo Mother Care Kangaroo mother care is defined as skin-to-skin contact between the dyad of mother and newborn baby, with exclusive breastfeeding. This is a classroom instruction video for health professionals.

Nurturing the Premature Infant

The Effect of Kangaroo Mother Care on Mother-child Interaction Between Adolescent Mothers and Their Premature Infants

Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System Little attention has in the past been given to physiological or pathological responses of the infant to stimuli that produce pain in older individuals. All that has changed. Drs. Anand and McIntosh have joined in writing and editing this collection of chapters on many aspects of nociception and the responses within the central nervous system, behavioral responses, endocrine, cardiovascular and immune functions. The question of the benefits of early interventions to ameliorate the stress and potentially dangerous event is the subject of a thoughtful discussion in Chapter 4. Nociception may trigger appropriate physiological responses. However, severe responses may in themselves be deleterious as documented by the improved outlook when the principles and pharmacotherapy with systemic analgesic drugs (especially opioids) is given extensive and informative consideration in Chapters 5 and 6. Regional and topical anesthesia in newborn infants is thoroughly covered in Chapter 7. A welcome addition to the discussions in first chapters of the book, is the reported of experienced neonatal nurses on individualized supportive care to reduce pain and stress in neonatal intensive care units. They provide a critical review of studies of behaviors of preterm infants, which they augment with a description of current practices. The remaining topics that serve to broaden the perspective of those caring for infants are indicated by the chapter titles: “Moral and ethical issues in clinical practice”, “Research design and research ethics”, “Social and legal issues”, and finally, “Future directions” by the editors.

Does a Kangaroo Have a Mother, Too? Purpose: To examine the association of kangaroo mother care (KMC) on energy utilization and bonding as evidenced by reduced biochemical markers of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) degradation, hypoxanthine (Hx), xanthine (Xa), and uric acid (UA), and (allantoin), a measure of oxidative stress in preterm infants 24-36 weeks gestation. A secondary objective was to compare specific physiological parameters using bedside monitoring and perfusion and oxygenation in near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) during 1 hour of Kangaroo Incubator care. Study design: A randomized controlled trial (RCT) examining the effects of 1 Hour of KMC or 1 hour incubator care on urinary markers from samples collected 3-6 hrs before, and 3-6 hours after KMC. Preterm infants (n = 51) were assigned to intervention/control groups using stratified randomization based on weight. Urine concentrations of Hx, Xa, and UA were measured using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and allantoin was quantified using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) methods. Bonding was measured using the Mother-to-infant Bonding Scale, a reliable 8-item self-assessment scale linking early maternal moods to difficulties in bonding. Psychometric properties have demonstrated a two-factor model, good predictive validity, a sensitivity of 0.90 and specificity of 0.80 for a threshold score ≥ 2, and acceptable internal consistency (α = 0.71). Physiologic measures were captured using bedside monitoring and abdominal NIRS to get gut perfusion and oxygenation. Results: There was a decrease in oxidative stress (p = 0.026) in the KMC group compared to incubator group. In both groups there were trending improvement in uric acid (p = 0.025) and xanthine (p = 0.042) over time, and in abdominal temperatures (p = 0.004) and perfusion index (p = 0.031) over time. No other physiologic or urinary measures showed statistically significant changes between the groups at any time. A mixed model analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted with the use of unstructured covariance matrix adjusted using the Bonferroni method to assess the changes in the outcome measures of urinary purines and physiological measures. Mother-Infant Bonding scores were calculated using relative risk. The number and percentage of subjects who changed their MIBS scores from baseline to time 3 were measured, and the comparison of these changes between the KMC, on DOL 3 and DOL 4 as measured by the Mother-Infant Bonding Scale (MIBS) in intervention and control groups were calculated. We found that scores showed that KMC mothers showed a higher risk of bonding problems than those in the control group. Nineteen percent more mothers in KMC group demonstrated an increase in MIBS score or a 26 percent increase relative risk for an increase of score (RR=1.26; 95% CI 0.97,1.63). However, the results were not statistically significant as the null value was included in the 95% confidence interval. Significance was set at an alpha of 0.05. Conclusions: This is the first study of its kind to evaluate the association of KMC on biochemical markers of stress and physiological parameters of abdominal near-infrared spectrosopy (NIRS) and abdominal temperatures in preterm infants 24-36 weeks gestation. The results of this study suggest that stress and inflammatory processes are decreased in the presence of KMC, and its implications in nursing research in preterm neonates and improved outcomes. This study provides the potential to the physiological data to further support the benefits of research recovery for growth and recovery in neonates.

Mother and Baby Friendly Care Authoritative, clear, concise, and practical, this highly acclaimed book continues to be an essential text for all medical, surgical and health professionals who want to have an easily accessible, quick reference to systematically reviewing the literature. Learn about the key steps to reviewing infant care, how to improve the quality of care, and what to do when the evidence is unclear. The tips and techniques covered in the following chapters will give you the power to get the most out of medical literature.

Low-Cost Approaches to Promote Physical and Mental Health

Kangaroo Mother Care Most health professionals would agree that time and funds are in short supply, even under optimal conditions. Patients, too, would admit similar shortfalls, even with optimal motivation. This book offers self-administered and systematic reviews and have helped form policy and practice. They have ensured that this concise, practical text, which avoids technical jargon, continues to be an essential text for all medical, surgical and health professionals who want to have an easily accessible, quick reference to systematically reviewing the literature. Learn about the key steps to reviewing infant care, how to improve the quality of care, and what to do when the evidence is unclear. The tips and techniques covered in the following chapters will give you the power to get the most out of medical literature.

Interactional Pattern Analysis of Mother-baby Pairs Using Kangaroo Mother Care Versus Incubator Care Human milk is considered the optimal form of nutrition for all infants, but especially the premature or critically ill infant. But this group of infants...