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The effect of early skin to skin contact on neonatal compliance and breastfeeding success in preterm la

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Aim: This study is a semi-interventional randomized controlled trial to determine The effect of early skin to skin contact on neonatal compliance and breastfeeding success in preterm labor.

Methodology: The sample of the study consisted of 20 interventions and 30 controls, totally 50 mothers and premature babies. The sample size is calculated by power analysis (80.0% power). Data was used by descriptive data collection form, neonatal compliance form and LATCH Breastfeeding Charting System. Fisher's exact chi-square test, Student's T test and Mann Whitney U test were used in the evaluation of data.

Results: The difference between the groups in terms of the study, The time to start breastfeeding and The duration of breastfeeding was found to be significant in favor of the intervention group ($p < 0.05$). Also, LATCH score mean of The intervention group is higher than The control group on the 14th postpartum day ($p < 0.05$). It was found that The level of compliance and satisfaction with maternal role of the women in the intervention group was higher than the control group ($p < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between groups according to feeding only with breast milk, transition to supplementary food and average increase in birth weight ($p > 0.05$). Body temperature, respiration rate and blood glucose level were found to be statistically insignificant in the intervention and control groups in the first hour postpartum ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: It has been determined that The effect of early skin to skin contact have a positive effect on compliance with maternal role, neonatal compliance and breastfeeding success in preterm labor.

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