

A STUDY TO ASSOCIATE BETWEEN THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING BREASTFEEDING TECHNIQUE AMONG MOTHERS WITH NEWBORN IN HARITHA MULTISPECIALTY HOSPITAL, KAKINADA.

Ms. Madhavi Puguloori* | Dr. Raja A**

*Research. Scholar, Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

**Research Supervisor, Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

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ABSTRACT

Breast milk is conveniently available, without difficulty digestible, and without problems absorbed thru the neonatal gut. Breast milk is delivered to the infant at the proper temperature, preventing hypothermia. Breastfeeding is much less cumbersome and greater economical when in contrast to formulation feeds. The child can sense and hear the mother's coronary heartbeats comparable to that of the intrauterine environment. Breastfeeding gives excellent herbal vitamins to fulfil the day-by-day dietary necessities for the increase and improvement of each physique and intelligence of the baby. A descriptive study approach was adopted. For the present study, a non-experimental questionnaire-based descriptive design was adopted as it is a virtue of a situation that naturally happens. The study was conducted in the pediatric and postnatal ward of Haritha Multispecialty hospital, Kakinada. The population consists of 60 Mothers who are breastfeeding their babies aged between 0- 28 days. Non-probability sampling technique was used in the present study. The result shows that Educated mothers had relatively good knowledge of breastfeeding techniques compared to uneducated mothers. Hence the null hypothesis (H01) is accepted except for the level of Education where the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

KEYWORDS: Breast milk, breastfeeding, formulation,

ABOUT AUTHORS:



Author, Ms. Madhavi Puguloori is Research Scholar in Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India. She has attended various Seminars and conferences.



Author, Dr. Raja. A is Research Supervisor at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, and Principal Unity Academy of education, Mangalore, India.

INTRODUCTION

Breastfeeding presents antibodies to defend the infant from several diseases. Breastfeeding reduces the danger of hospitalization required for respiratory tract contamination and otitis media by way of 72%. Breastfeeding related to 64% discounts in gastrointestinal infections in all newborns. In preterm babies, breastfeeding reduces the hazard of Necrotising enterocolitis by way of 54%. Breastfeeding reduces the chance of SIDS [sudden child demise syndrome] with the aid of 36%, the incidence of allergic stipulations like scientific asthma, atopic dermatitis, and eczema by 27% in a low-risk populace, and up to 42% in kiddies with effective family history. [Eidelman A, 2012].

Breastfeeding additionally lowers the hazard of breast and ovarian cancer. [Beischer NA, 1997]. There are a few contraindications for breastfeeding the place mom are now not supposed to breastfeed their kiddies like when the mom is on anticancer capsules or radiation remedies or mom is HBsAg positive. Under regular situations, the child must be put to the breast within 30 minutes after delivery or as quickly as the child becomes hungry. The child must be fed on demand thereafter. There is no limit of the number of feeds and length of sucking time. [NRHM Manual, 2011]

TITLE

A study to associate between the demographic variables and the level of knowledge of mothers regarding breastfeeding technique among mothers with newborn in Haritha Multispecialty Hospital, Kakinada."

OBJECTIVE

1. To associate the demographic variables and the level of knowledge of mothers regarding breastfeeding technique.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The laxative traits of colostrum inspire passage of meconium, the baby's first stool. Colostrum is a residing fluid, such as blood in its composition. It incorporates over 60 components, 30 of which are species-specific to humans. It is wealthy in immunoglobulins, which shield toddlers from viruses and infections. The primary immunoglobulin in human milk is secretory IgA which "paints" the lining of the infant's belly and intestines. The antibodies produced are particular to the mother's surroundings and are focused on the pathogens in the infant's surroundings. It additionally affords passive immunity against poliovirus and rubella. These immunoglobulins stop the deadly necrotizing enterocolitis in untimely babies. [Ellen P, 2005]

Exclusive breastfeeding can be successfully practiced and promoted solely when a desirable breastfeeding method is recognized to lactating mothers. Poor breastfeeding method leads to early termination of breastfeeding due to sore nipples. A find out about used to be performed on elements related to the low incidence of specific breastfeeding in Brazil (2007).

Factors that affect the cessation of breastfeeding are adolescent mothers, fewer than six prenatal visits, use of a pacifier in the first month, and bad latch. Activities promoting specific breastfeeding must improve the sick outcomes of pacifiers and should also encompass fantastic preparation for moms in the right breastfeeding approach [Santo LC, 2007].

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive study approach was adopted. For the present study, a non-experimental questionnaire-based descriptive design was adopted as it is a virtue of a situation that naturally happens. The study was conducted in the pediatric and postnatal ward of Haritha Multispecialty hospital, Kakinada. The population consists of 60 Mothers who are breastfeeding their babies aged between 0- 28 days. Non-probability sampling technique was used in the present study.

RESULTS

Table 1: Association between level of mothers' knowledge and selected demographic variables. n=60

Ho1: To test the statistical significance the following null hypothesis was formed

Demographic	Deg of Free	Calc χ^2	Tabled χ^2	LS	Inference
Age	1	2.3	3.84	0.05	NS
Religion	1	0.0075	3.84	0.05	NS
Education	1	3.97	3.84	<0.05	S
Occupation	1	0.35	3.84	0.05	NS
Family Type	1	0.01	3.84	0.05	NS
Residence	1	0.26	3.84	0.05	NS
Source of Information	1	0.07	3.84	0.05	NS

S; Significant, N.S:-not significant; LS- Level of significance

Table 1 reveals that there is no significant association between the demographic variables and Knowledge regarding breastfeeding techniques except for the level of education. Demographic Variables such as age, religion, Occupation of the participants, Family Type, Place of Residence, and Source of Information had no significant association with knowledge score because the obtained χ^2 value is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance, except for education of the participant. Educated mothers had relatively good knowledge of

breastfeeding techniques compared to uneducated mothers. **Hence the null hypothesis (H01) is accepted** except for the level of Education where the alternative hypothesis is accepted

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