

# Assess Pre existing level of knowledge, attitude and practice among parents of low birth weight babies regarding kangaroo mother care.

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**Abstract-** In developing countries 20 million low birth weight born each year low birth weight contributes 60 to 80% of all neonatal death. India reports the largest number of neonatal death. The primary objective is to assess the pre existing knowledge, practice and attitude of parents of low birth weight babies. The research approach for the study was a quantitative research study, the research design used was quasi –experimental one group pretest post test design. The sample consist 300 samples using non probability convenient sampling technique. Result- majority of sample had average knowledge (72%) in pretest attitude 66.7% of sample had positive attitude. In pretest practice majority of sample had average (57.7%) practice of low birth weight parents regarding kangaroo mother care.

**Key words** – knowledge, attitude, practice, kangaroo mother care, low birth weight babies.

## Introduction

In developing countries 20 million low birth weight born each year Low birth weight contributes 60 to 80 % of all neonatal death. In India twenty five million babies born every year and more than four million newborn died in 1<sup>st</sup> month of life due to inadequate care. According to UNICEF in 2018 6.4lac neonatal deaths occur. India report the largest number of neonatal death. Thirty five percent of neonatal death related to low birth weight. The Prevalence of low birth weight is 30-40% in India. In Madhya Pradesh 29 % and the main reason of deaths was hypothermia, nosocomial infection, sepsis, respiratory distress. The main measures we can take to prevent mortality rate of low birth weight and prevent complications through Kangaroo mother care. Parents have to learn how to provide kangaroo mother care properly to protect their babies. It can be possible through knowledge and demonstration technique of kangaroo mother care to the parents. Which is the most important and effective intervention to prevent mortality rate of low birth weight babies.

## Purpose

To assess the preexisting level of knowledge, attitude and practice of parents regarding kangaroo mother care

## Methodology

The research approach was quantitative research study, the research design are quasi –experimental one group pretest –post test design the population of study was parents of low birth weight babies of Kamla Raja hospital

Gwalior, the sample consist of 300 sample using Non probability convenient sampling technique. The four tools used to assess the knowledge, practice and attitude regarding kangaroo mother care. Questionnaire for knowledge, checklist regarding evaluation of practice and likert scale regarding attitude of parents of low birth weight related to kangaroo mother care. Prior to collect the data the tool was validated from seven experts. The validity and reliability of tool was done and checked by test –retest reliability method. Data collected from 300 parents of low birth weight babies who participated in this study. Data coded and tabulated for result analysis.

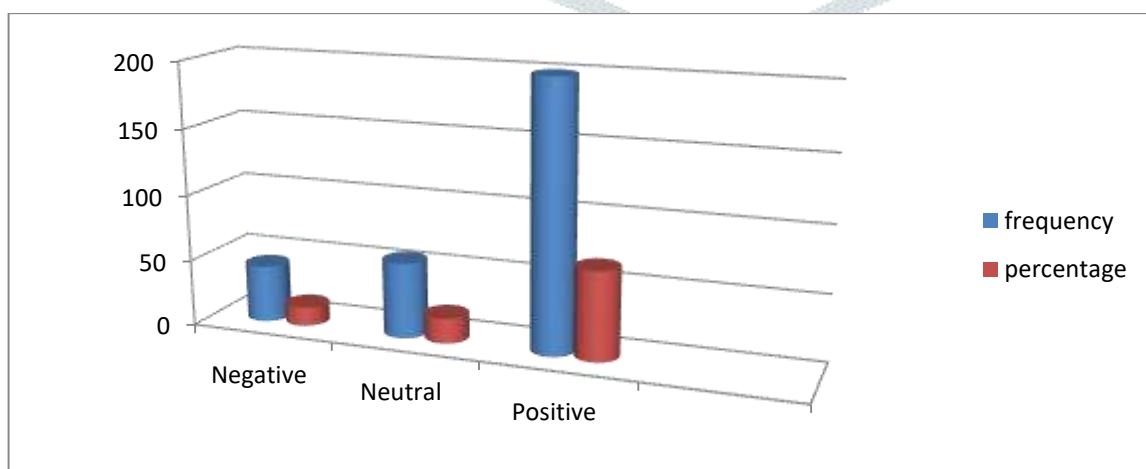
## Result and Discussion

**Table 1** Frequencies and % of pretest parent’s knowledge about kangaroo mother care.

Knowledge	Pre Test	
	Frequency	%
Poor	40	13.3
Average	216	72.0
Good	44	14.7

The majority (72%) have average knowledge about kangaroo mother care and 14.7% have good knowledge whereas 13.3 % Parent’s of those babies are having less weight at the time of delivery have poor knowledge about pouched mammal care.

**Graph no-1** frequency and percentage of pretest attitude about kangaroo mother care.



The majority of sample have positive attitude 200 (66.7 %), neutral attitude 57 (19 %) and negative attitude 43 (14.3%) related to kangaroo mother care. positive attitude for learning kangaroo mother care procedure and

some parents shows negative attitude they don't want to continue and even learn the procedure due to his/her own cultural beliefs and values of society and even family members don't want to cooperative and not taken interest in this procedure have negative thought and beliefs related to kangaroo mother care.

**Table -2 Distribution of sample as per pretest practice about kangaroo mother care**

Practice	Pre Test	
	Frequency	%
Poor (1-5)	6	2.0
Average (6-10)	173	57.7
Good (11-16)	121	40.3
Total	300	100

The majority of sample have pretest practice score 121(40.3%) have good score and 173(57.7%) have average score and poor practice score have 6(2%).

**Conclusion** - This study shows the majority 216 had average knowledge about kangaroo mother care and 44 have good knowledge whereas 40 parent's of LBW infants had poor recognition about kangaroo mother care. The majority of sample have pretest practice score 12 have good score and 173 have average score and poor practice score 6 samples and majority of sample have positive attitude 200 , neutral 57 and negative attitude 43 related to kangaroo mother care. The study findings of the other published researcher, the findings of the study were regular with study carried out by by **Boma A.N. Okoh, Uchenna C (2018)** they found the sample along adequate score of knowledge one hundred forty two surpassed those along adequate amount of attitude one hundred and thirty six. The amount of data of KMC was considerably more among doctors. Perspective towards KMC was considerably more among participants

The finding also supported the study which was conducted by **Gaur. P and Jamuna R (2018)** they found that out of 60 sample 40(66.67%) respondent have adequate knowledge and 20(33.33%) respondent have inadequate knowledge about marsupial care.

## Recommendation

In this study the following recommendations to future researcher

1. The study focus the need for future studies with large sample
2. Comparison can be done in Urban and rural areas.
3. Comparable study may be done to evaluate the knowledge with practice of health professional on government or private hospitals with different settings.
4. Similar research might be dealt with a more number of samples to generalize the findings.

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