Early skin-to-skin contact or standard care for preterm infants from 28 weeks of gestation



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The aim of the study

Investigate short and long term outcomes in preterm infants receiving skin-to-skin versus standard care after delivery



Early skin-to-skin contact for preterm infants at GA 28⁰-31⁶

- **Design:** A randomized controlled study comparing skin-to-skin and standard care.
 - Standard care includes transfer to neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) immediately after stabilization



Study group

Inclusion criteria:

- Preterm infants GA 28⁰ 31⁶ weeks (vaginal or C-section)
- >1000 gram
- Medical stable

Exclusion criteria:

- Infants in need of intubation or major medical interventions
- Severe congenital malformations
- Mothers with severe preeclampsia and mothers who are unable to give consent

Primary outcome

Cognitive scores at two years corrected age

measured with Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, Third Edition (Bayley III)

The Bayley-III is a screening test that includes assessment of cognition, language, and gross and fine motor function



Secondary outcomes (1)

First two hours

- Adverse events:
 - Hypothermia (<36 °C)
 - Respiratory failure requiring acute intubation
 - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)

First 24 hours

- Physiological stability
 - Heart rate, respiratory rate, oxygen saturation, temperature, blood glucose

At discharge

Maternal depression and anxiety (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory/STAI)



Secondary outcomes (2)

Three months corrected age

- Maternal anxiety (STAI)
- General Movement Assessment (GMA)

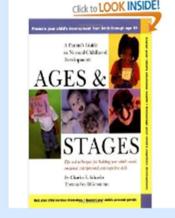


Questionnaire (ASQ))

Two years corrected age

- Maternal anxiety (STAI)
- The child's social and emotional competence (ASQ)

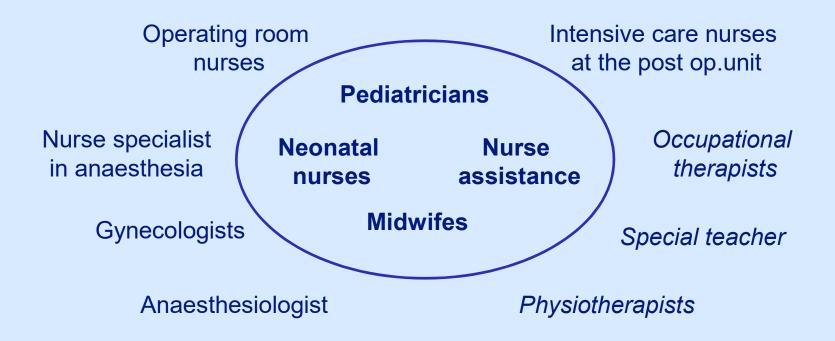








Multi disciplinary cooperation





Medical Simulation Center



- · To design a safe and feasible algorithm for early skin-to-skin contact
 - •To provide training for personnel involved in the study
- •To ensure appropriate evaluation and intervention in case of medical complications







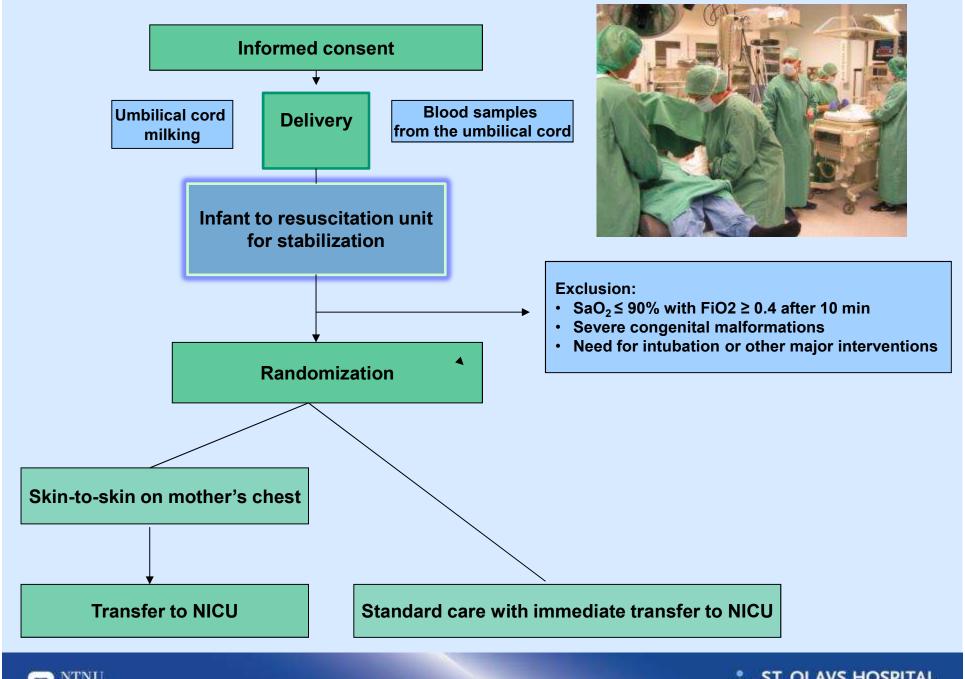












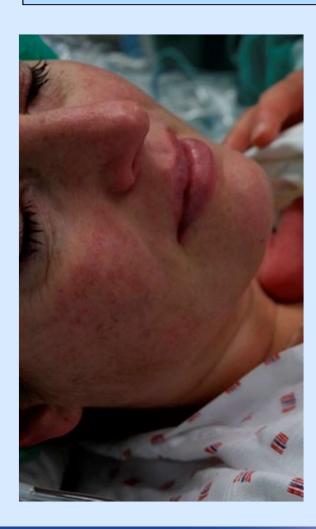


Transfer from resuscitation unit to mother's chest





The first skin-to-skin contact between mother and child







Transfer to post-operative ward







Skin-to-skin in post-operative ward











Observations and interventions

Standard observations (heart rate, respiratory rate, oxygen saturation, blood pressure,)

CPAP

Colostrum
Tube feeding (donor breastmilk)
within 1 hour

Intravenous glucose and amino acids

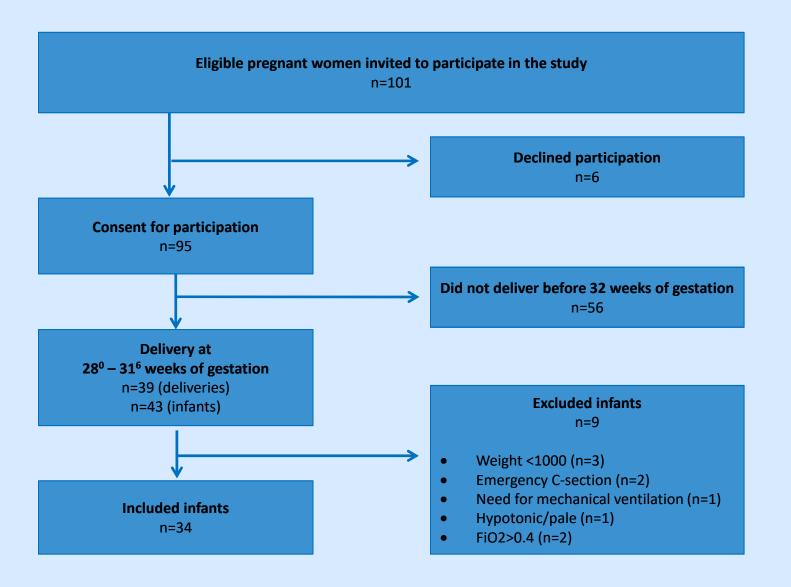


Body temperature

Consider caffeine and antibiotics



Included Infants





The first 34 included infants:

Vaginal delivery, n (%)	16 (47)
C-section, n (%)	18 (53)
Randomized to skin-to-skin care, n (%)	15 (44)
Gestational age (weeks), median (range)	30° (28³-31°)
Birth weight (grams), median (range)	1420 (1035-2040)
Female, n (%)	18 (53)
Time skin-to-skin after delivery for SSC-group, minutes, median (range)	90 (45-120)
CPAP in DR, n (%)	26 (76)
Intravenous glucose and amino acids in delivery room, n (%)	26 (76)



Experiences

- No adverse events
- Impressed by enthusiastic neonatal nurses, pediatricians and midwifes
- Difficult to archive enough children





Thank you for your attention





Physiological variables recorded from birth to 24 hours of life

Time after birth Observations	15 minutes	30 minutes	60 minutes	90 minutes	120 minutes	First 24 hours (hourly)	10 hours	12 hours	18 hours	24 hours
Heart rate	X	X	X	х	X	X				
Respiration rate	X	X	Х	х	X	X			ं	
Body temperature	х	х	X	Х	X	7	X		X	
Blood glucose				X1	X ¹	-		х	22	X

x1= the blood glucose is measured at either 90 or 120 minutes