

FACTORS OF MOTHER'S ABANDON FOR KANGAROO MOTHER CARE PRACTICE AT CHU MATERNITY BEFELATANANA ANTANANARIVO

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Background: the premature and low birth weight babies rate is still high at the CHU maternity service of Antananarivo (42,2% in 2010) and also newborn mortality rate (28%). However, the practice of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) has decreased the mortality rate. Despite their knowledge of KMC benefits, the mothers give KMC practice up, mainly in ambulatory followup

Objectives: the aim of the study is to identify the different factors of mother's abandon.

Material and methods: our study focused on 112 mothers among the 391 who integrated KMC program from June 2009 to December 2010. After the mother's discharge, health agents were sent to their home for inquiring about their KMC knowledge (application of a semi-structured questionnaire) and about reasons of the mother's abandon

Results: the KMC practice was usually correct and satisfactory. Nevertheless, mothers abandon the follow up, for different reasons. Factors mentioned are links to:

- * the mother and environment: they are young (73), less than 25 years old; social condition: single (30) unwanted pregnancy (32), non implication of the father (40) many children in charge (32) first baby (65) low monthly income (42).
- * the baby health: when the baby weighs more than 3500g (60), older than 6 months (52) in good health
- * the medical team's welcome: unsatisfactory feeling service (25), a long waiting during consultation at follow up (30), epidemic disease in the hospital, health workers's incompetence
- * the mother's knowledge, behavior and practice of KMC (28): they felt that they are contributing positively in the care of their tiny baby, so the follow up is not vital

Conclusion: the KMC should set up a small family enterprise involving mother, father, grand parents, brothers, sisters, and anybody who is motivated and in good health condition. A multiplication of training of health workers should be done to overcome difficulties of communication between them and the mothers. The establishment of hospital practices that encourage early formation of a bonding mother and child must be realized

