

INTERNAL MONITORING OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA IN MATERNAL BREASTFEEDING FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF THE KANGAROO MOTHER METHOD IN AN HOSPITAL OF THE NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL

It is of fundamental importance that actions to encourage breastfeeding are based on epidemiological evaluative indicators for the efficient application of financial resources and interdisciplinary interventions. The objective of study was evaluating rates of exclusive breastfeeding (EB), mixed (MB) and milk formula (MF) at hospital discharge of a Kangaroo - UCINCA Intermediate Care Unit during the first three years of Kangaroo Mother Method implantation. It was performed a retrospective cross-sectional study with an electronic component of 303 binomial mothers and babies that remained in the UCINCA from August 2016 to July 2018. The results showed was a statistically significant association between the use of milk formula and duration of hospitalization above 30 days in the Neonatal unit ($p = 0.01$), births weight below 1000 g ($p = 0.04$). Maternal age ($p = 0.87$) and schooling ($p = 0.71$) did not influence the results of breastfeeding rates at hospital discharge. The percentage of children were discharged at 62%, 71% and 87% in EB, in the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively. It is imperative to maintain a data record that allows the monitoring of progress, realignment of interventions as well as greater investment in the first stage of the Kangaroo Mother Method, for the maintenance of maternal lactation of newborns requiring intensive care.