

*Title: " KM Method: implications related to breastfeeding and development of LBW babies"*

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***Objective: The objective of this study was to implement Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) in a São Paulo maternity hospital and to analyse the effect of this intervention on breastfeeding and morbidity in a sample of low birth weight infant (LBWI).***

***Methodology: Two groups were followed up from birth to 4 months of age: 32 low birth weight infant were born before the intervention and managed with conventional care and 29 were managed afterwards with Kangaroo Mother Care.***

***Results: The type of Kangaroo Mother Care showed to be feasible in this tertiary level hospital was mother/infant pairs managed as inpatients and starting Kangaroo Mother Care late, when the infant is clinically stable, without Kangaroo Mother Care after discharge. Skin-to-skin contact and breastfeeding were variables associated with reduced morbidity at four months ( $p<0.005$ ), in the logistic regression analysis. Breastfeeding at discharge, when compared to artificial feeding, was associated with a 72% reduction in morbidity during the 4 months of follow-up.***

***Conclusion: We conclude that Kangaroo Mother Care is feasible in a city like São Paulo and provides benefits for low birth weight infant in terms of morbidity by encouraging optimal breastfeeding pattern.***