ABSTRACT 11

KANGAROO BABIES BREAST-TUBE FEEDING AT HOME IN COMPARISION WITH BREAST SUCKING FEEDING DIRECTLY

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Objectives: Low birth weight (LBW) is a serious health problem: 7.306% of all newborn infants weighted less than 2500g and 3.797% of all live newborn infants are under <=2000g at birth (1999) at the Tu Du Maternity Hospital in HCM city. This study compares effectiveness of breast-tube feeding at home and breast-feeding with sucking directly.

Design: Open Randomized Controlled Trial.

Setting: At the Tu Du Maternity Hospital in Hochiminh City, Vietnam.

Patients: Newborn infants <=2000g, surviving the neonatal period and eligible for an in-patient Kangaroo care unit. 550 consecutive deliveries <=2000g were followed and 203 were randomized, 103 to breast-feeding with oral-gastric tube at home and 100 breast-feeding with sucking directly.

Interventions: With exclusive or nearly exclusive breast-feeding. Breast-tube feeding at home group fed with oral-gastric tube and early discharge after consecutive weight increasing for three days. Breast sucking feeding group fed with sucking directly and discharge with sucking-swallowing capacity and consecutive weight increasing for three days. Both of groups were followed periodically up to 41 weeks of gestational age.

Main outcomes: mortality, bronchial inhalation, body weight, hospital stay.

Measurement were made at 41 weeks of gestational age.

Results: Baseline variable were recently distributed equally at recruitment. Mortality of breast-tube feeding group is 1 and breast-feeding’s sucking group is 1 for sudden dead. Frequency of injection and digestive disorder was similar (4.926%(10/203) for breast sucking feeding and 3.94%(8/203) for breast-tube feeding). The body weight at 41 weeks of gestation age were statistically significant differences (t. Breast-tube-feeding spent less time in hospital were statistically significant differences (t(111.741)= 9.672 P=0.0005; mean of breast sucking feeding is 7.1200, breast-tube feeding is 4.1068; 95% CI (2.3959,3.6350)) especially those with body weight at new-born <=1200g (t(20.169) =3.807 p=0.01 , mean of breast sucking feeding is 7.8 ,breast tube feeding is 4.625 ; 95% CI (1.6909, 5.7841).The gestational age at discharge for each group were statistically significant differences (t(193.087) = 3.262 p =0.01; mean of breast sucking-feeding is 33.5271 , breast tube feeding is 32.6953 ;95% CI ( 0.2221, 0 9016) .

Conclusions: Results support earlier the hospitalization and the time findings regarding beneficial effects, of breast-tube-feeding. There is shortest of take care babies in breast-tube feeding. So the mothers have many times to take a rest. We hope that the method of breast-tube feeding will continue performing and using widely.