

A comparative study to assess the effect of feeding performance on cheek stimulation versus lip stimulation among the preterm babies in the selected hospitals of Pune city

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ABSTRACT

A comparative study to assess the effect of feeding performance on cheek stimulation versus lip stimulation among the preterm babies in the selected hospitals of Pune city was conducted by Ms.Chhaya Godse in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the award of a degree Master of Science in Nursing at the College of Nursing, Dr. D. Y. Patil University Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra.

The objectives of the study were:

- 1) To find out assess the effect of feeding performance of preterm babies, before & after cheek stimulation.
- 2) To determine the effect of feeding performance of preterm babies, before & after stimulation.
- 3) To find an association of feeding performance with selected demo-

graphic variable.

The present study aimsA comparative study to assess the effect of feeding performance on cheek stimulation versus lip stimulation among the preterm babies in selected hospitals. The conceptual frame work of the present study is based on Brazeltone Scale. This model focuses on effect of feeding performance on cheek stimulation and lip stimulation.

The researcher has adopted Pre-experimental two-group pre-test post-test design; A Non Probability Convenient Sampling Technique was used for this study. The Sample was selected from NICU for special preterm. The samples consisted of 60 samples as per criteria. The researcher prepared a Modified Brazeltone scale as a tool for this study.

The tool consisted of 2 sections.

Section I consists of items searching the information on demographic profile of a sample such as gestational age, Gender, Day of life weight of baby, and source of information.

Section II consists of Modified Brazeltone scale Observational tool for the effect of feeding performance on cheek and lip stimulation those who are admitted in NICU.

The content validity was determined by the experts. The reliability of the tool was done by Inter rator Observer Method and was found to be 0.85.

Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework for research study helps to organize the study and provides a context for the interpretation of the study finding .framework provides a back ground.

A conceptual framework helps to explain the relationship between concepts. A conceptual framework formalizes the thinking process so that others may lead and know the frame reference and solve the research problem. The framework, of present study is based on systems model for the development of feeding performance of the preterm babies. This study aims to evaluate the effect of feeding performance on cheek & lips stimulation .The frame work, of the study is based in systems model. The conceptual frame work divided into these phases, input, process and output in specific context, including evaluation of all phases.

Research design:

Quasi experimental design - two

Groups pre-test post-test Research design used for this study.

Setting of the study:

The setting for this study was the selected hospitals in PCMC, Pune. Those included NICU, Vastly hospital, Y.C.M hospital and Dr.D.Y.Patil Hospital & research centre.

Sample:

In this study, the samples are Preterm's babies admitted in hospital.

Sampling technique:

A Non Probability Convenient Sampling Technique was used for this study. It is also known as judgmental sampling is a type of non-probability sampling in which the subjects are selected because they are identified regarding feeding performance. This sampling technique was used to select 60 preterm who are admitted in NICU.

Sample size:

Sample size is the number of subject needed in sample. The sample size for this study was 60.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the study were based on the objective of the study.

Section I Demographic characteristics

I have included gestational age, day of life, gender and weight of a baby in Demographic variable.

In lip stimulation group, 43.3% of them had gestational age 32-33 weeks, 30% of them had gestational age 34-35 weeks and 26.7% of them

had gestational age 36-37 weeks. In cheek gestational group, 16.7% of them gestational had gestational age 32-33 weeks, 56.7% of them had gestational age 34-35 weeks and 26.6% of them had gestational age 36-37 weeks.

In Lip stimulation group, 0% of them had 1-7 days day of life, 60% of them had 8-14 days of life, 20% of them had 15-21 days of life and 20% of them had 22-28 days of life. In cheek stimulation group, 20% of them had 1-7 days of life, 36.7% of them had 8-14 days of life, 26.7% of them had 15-21 days of life and 16.7% of them had 22-28 days of life.

In lip stimulation group, 53.3 of them were male and 46.7% of them were female. In cheek stimulation group 56.7% of them were male and 43.3% of them were female.

In lip stimulation group, 33.3% of the babies' weight was between 1.6-2 kg and 66.7 of the babies' weight were between 2.1-2.5 kg. In cheek stimulation group, 70% of the babies' weight was between 1.62 kg and 30% of the babies' weight was between 30%.

Section II: Analysis of data related to the effect of feeding performance of preterm babies, before & after cheek stimulation.

In pretest, 43.3% of the preterm babies had average feeding performance and 56.7% of them had good feeding performance.

In post-test, all of them had good feeding performance. On day fifth,

96.7% of them had average feeding performance and 3.3% of them had good feeding performance.

Section III Analysis of data related to effect of feeding performance of preterm babies, before & after lip stimulation

In pretest, 70% of the preterm babies had average feeding performance and 30% of them had good feeding performance.

In posttest, effect of feeding performance of preterm babies, after lip stimulation on day fifth, 3.3% of them had average feeding performance and 96.7% of them had good feeding performance.

The Researcher applied paired t-test for effect of feeding performance of preterm babies, before & after lips stimulation. Average feeding score in pretest was 9.7 which increased to 9.9 in day one posttest. Then it came down to 9.8 on day second posttest and remained same on day third, increased to 11.2 on day fourth and 11.6 on day fifth. T-values for this test are 1.42, 0.41, 0.45, 4.73 and 6.40.

Corresponding p-values were 0.084, 0.342, 0.327, 0.000 and 0.000 on day one, day two, day third, day fourth and day fifth. After lips stimulation, feeding performance improved significantly on day fourth and day fifth.

Section IV Analysis of data related to association of feeding performance with selected demographic variable. Since p-value is not significant (less than 0.05), researcher found to have not significant association with feed-

ing performance of preterm babies, so hypothesis rejected

Association of feeding performance with selected demographic variable was assessed using Fisher's Exact Test. The summary of Fisher's Exact Test is tabulated in this research.

After comparing between pre-test and post-test knowledge and practice score, it was proven that there was increase in effect of feeding performance on cheek stimulation and lip stimulation in preterm. Thus it can be concluded that oral stimulation is proved to be effective in effect of feeding performance on cheek stimulation and lip stimulation in Preterm's.

CONCLUSION

The overall experience of conducting this study was satisfying one, as there was good response of cheek & lip stimulation setting for the study. The study was a new learning experience for the investigator.

It has been observed that pretest knowledge average mean score is 11.6 and practice score is 7.8 after stimulation average score rises to 11.6 respectively. This indicates that the knowledge and practice grades improved after stimulation. After comparison cheek & lip stimulation p-value not significant (less than 0.05) hypothesis is rejected.

Summary

Mothers were receptive regarding feeding performance of lip stimulation and cheek stimulation and result of lip stimulation was more than the cheek stimulation so in conclusion of

my study its shows that lip stimulation has more demand than cheek stimulation , mother assured that they will practice routinely .
