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Maternal affection and motivation for breastfeeding

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Introduction

Several studies by UNICEF, OMS and other childhood protection institutions have concluded that the breastfeeding is considered an important strategy for infantile survival. Thus, the motivation for breastfeeding is an important variable which should be considered, given that motivation is the agent propeller of all action. To identify whether maternal affection conditions the motivation for maternal breast feeding.

Methods

Quantitative, transverse, descriptive-correlational and explanatory study, using a the non-probabilistic convenience sample (N=235 women). Data is collected by a questionnaire, including the inventory of maternal affection (Mary & Muller, 1994, adapted by Garcia Galvão, 2000) and Motivation for breastfeeding Scale (Nelas et al., 2008).

Acknowledgements

The Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) through the project PEst-OE/CED/UI4016/2011, and the Center for Studies in Education, Technologies and Health (CI&DETS).

Methodology (cont.): Throughout the research process, we strove to ensure ethical and rigorous conduct, having requested formal permission from several entities to carry out this study, ensuring anonymity and confidentiality of all data collected.

Results

the mean age of the mothers is 30 years and fathers 32 years. Most women had contact with baby's skin within 1 hour of birth (84.7%). Women who had contact with the baby's skin in the 1st hour of birth have had previous deliveries. The women reveal positive maternal affection. The number of previous births is not associated with maternal affection. Mothers with lower education show lower maternal affection. Women with term delivery report more maternal affection. Maternal affection is not influenced by the introduction of the dummy. There is more maternal affection in women who resorted to consultations with a breastfeeding support group. Maternal affection is not correlated with the motivation for breastfeeding. Maternal affection is not influenced by marital status, employment status, area of residence, number of pregnancies, monitored pregnancy, feeding time, time lapsed before initiating breastfeeding, planned and wanted pregnancy, type of birth, previous experience of breastfeeding, satisfaction with breastfeeding experience or by contact with the baby's skin within 1 hour of birth.

Conclusion

Sleep disorders constitute a public health problem that requires intervention and adopting educational measures and promoting health awareness raising in educational institutions in order to improve student action in building up of their own sleep quality.

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