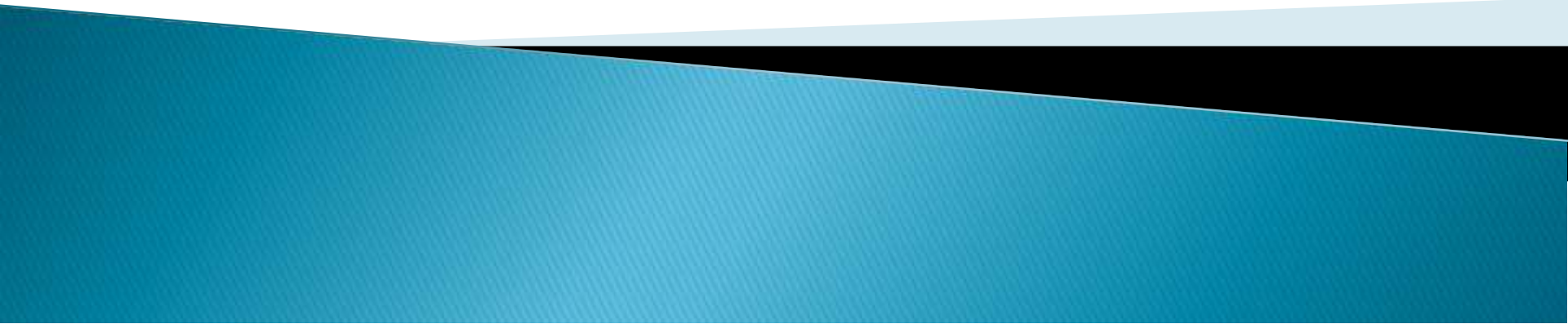


PSYCHOLOGY AND PERCEPTION

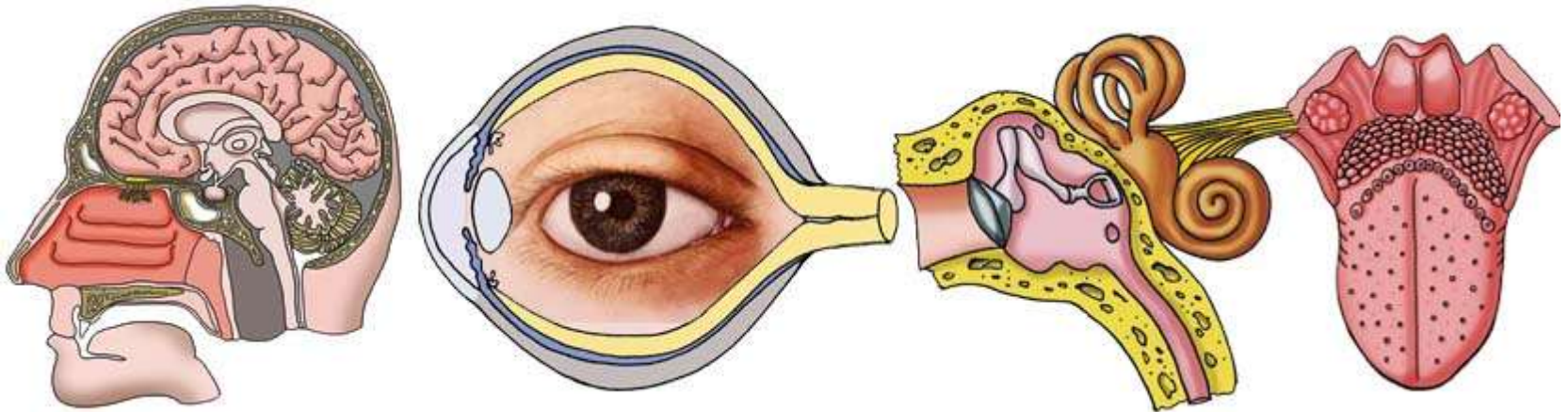


- ▶ The newborn baby is alert and aware of his surroundings when he is awake. Far from being impassive he reacts to stimuli at a very early age to a mass information about his environment.

– Brazelton 1984

Special senses

- ▶ Vision
- ▶ Hearing
- ▶ Smell and taste
- ▶ Touch



Sleeping and waking

- ▶ Sleep states
 - Deep sleep
 - Light sleep
- ▶ Wakeful states
 - Drowsy state
 - Quiet alert state
 - Active alert state
 - Active crying state
- ▶ Crying

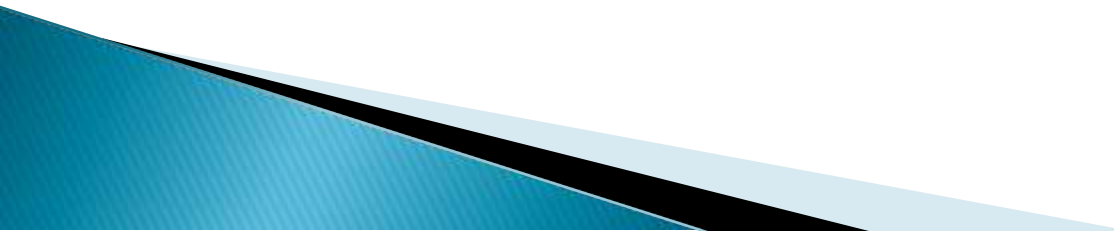


Growth and development

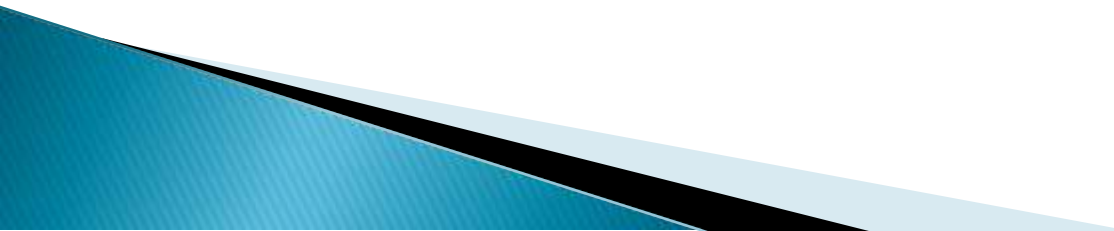


ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

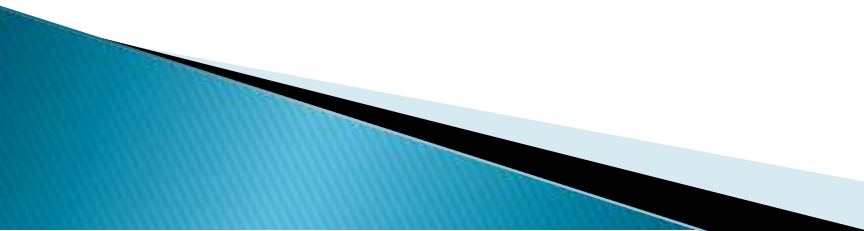


- ▶ Artificial feeding means to feed the child other than breast milk. It involves the use of breast milk substitutes in the form of liquid milk, i.e., fresh cow's or buffalo's milk or commercially available whole milk.
- 

Indications

- ▶ Death or absence of mother
 - ▶ Prolonged maternal illness
 - ▶ Complete failure of breast milk production
- 

Factors contributing to rise in artificial feeding

- ▶ Lack of interest in breast feeding by health workers, mothers and family members
 - ▶ Wrong beliefs and ignorance
 - ▶ Increasing number of working mothers
 - ▶ Aping Western countries
 - ▶ Changing lifestyle
 - ▶ Availability of alternatives to mother's milk
 - ▶ Urge to be sophisticated
 - ▶ Publicity and deceptively appearing advertisements
- 

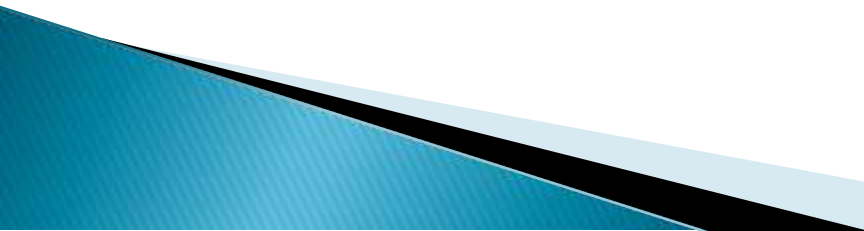
Principles

- ▶ The decision of giving artificial feeding must be taken after failure of all efforts to breastfeed the baby and non-availability of human milk.
- ▶ Aims of artificial feeding are similar to those of breastfeeding i.e.,
 - Provide adequate nutrition to infant
 - Be free from bacterial contamination
 - Be economical
 - According to needs of child

Contd...

- ▶ Artificial feeding should be given by spoon and bowl or cup or glass
- ▶ Bottle feeding should be avoided.
- ▶ Strict cleanliness in the preparation and feeding procedure.
- ▶ Feeding should be given with the calculated amount of fluid and calories according to baby's expected weight.
- ▶ Correct technique of feeding to be followed.
- ▶ Time taken for feeds depends on baby, but average 15 to 20 minutes may be needed to feed the total quantity.

Contd...

- ▶ Number of feeds can be 6 to 8 times in infants and 3 to 5 times in older babies or as needed by the child.
 - ▶ Cow's milk is considered as cheap alternative.
 - ▶ If dried milk is used, it should be reconstituted as per directions by manufacturer.
 - ▶ During illness, caloric need is increased.
 - ▶ Burping
 - ▶ Supplementation of vitamins and minerals may be needed to prevent deficiency conditions.
- 

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING (PALADAI) PROCEDURE

DEFINITION: Method of oral administration of fluid/ semi soiled food to an infant, by means of paladai

PURPOSE:

- ▶ To supplement/ substitute breast feed
- ▶ To meet nutritional needs

EQUIPMENT:

- ▶ Tray lined with Towel, Paladai, Cup with lid containing milk, Sterile water(boiled and cooled) in cup, Bib/towel, Draw sheet, Mackintosh, Gown/ apron

PROCEDURE:

- ▶ Explain procedure to mother/ relative
- ▶ Take prepared feed and note amount
- ▶ Assemble all necessary articles at bed side
- ▶ Make sure that infant is dry and clean
- ▶ Wear gown/apron
- ▶ Place mackintosh and draw sheet under infant's buttocks, for protection
- ▶ Sit comfortably on chair/stool. Mummify infant if necessary
- ▶ Hold infant comfortably at breast level. Infant to be positioned in semi Fowlers with head in clock of nurse's arm.

Contd...

- ▶ Place bib/towel around neck
 - ▶ Test temperature of milk, by pouring a few drops on inner aspect of nurse's wrist
 - ▶ Pour milk into paladai, place spout at angle of mouth, depress tongue gently and pour milk into posterior aspect of mouth
 - ▶ Give 5–10 ml of sterile water after feed to rinse mouth
 - ▶ After feed, burp infant by gently rubbing or tapping back
 - ▶ Place infant in right lateral position to facilitate quick emptying of stomach
 - ▶ Wash and replace articles
 - ▶ Record amount offered and amount taken
- 