15 - THE KANGAROO MOTHER CARE METHOD: NA INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a state of women and females in general, during pregnancy, pregnancy, occurring when an egg, fertilized egg, after a sexual act, attaches to the uterine lining and lasts an average of 40 to 42 weeks, and may have one or multiple fetuses and ends with the birth or birth (FERREIRA, 2008). From the biological point of view , is a normal state of a fertile woman, marked by physiological changes , classified into three categories: presumptive , whose changes are felt by women (amenorrhea , fatigue , nausea , vomiting , changes in the breasts); probable whose changes are observable by the examiner (sign Arrive, pregnancy tests); positive, which are attributed only to the presence of the fetus (auscultation of fetal heart rate , fetal movements and fetal visualization detected by palpation) (BARROS, 2006).

From the moment a woman enters the gestational period, a process of development that leads to several organic transformations starts and expressive level changes biopsychosocial. From an emotional standpoint, the feeling of fear associated with anxiety commonly appears at this stage. Fear of changes that will occur, losing the baby, which come with problems. This range of possibilities is expressed in numbers, for each year, born about 20 million children under 2500g worldwide, and many are premature (born before 37 completed weeks of gestation). One third of these children die before reaching one year of life, especially newborns low birth weight, which constitute them as a major public health problem (BRAZIL, 2002).

Premature birth has high morbidity and perinatal mortality. Currently, more specialized procedures, the use of technology and how the assistance is being provided, has contributed to an increased survival of preterm neonates, offering subsidies to meet increasingly specialized biological aspects of newborns in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU).

The time before birth or father a child with pathological complications which imply hospitalization is a difficult situation for the family, especially for the mother to feel guilty by the event (GUIMARÃES; MOTICELLI, 2007). One element that favors the strengthening of this bond is the Kangaroo Mother Care, created in Colombia in 1979. This technique innovated the traditional assistance to premature babies and low birth weight, starting to be applied in various countries (CAETANO, 2004).

The method is a type of neonatal care that begins in the hospital, predicting the presence of an adult, usually the mother or father of the child, which must accompany the baby preterm and / or low birth weight during hospitalization, in order to provide you heat by contact , keeping the infant lightly dressed in prone decubitus, upright against the adult's chest. The procedure should continue at home, through the monitoring of the health team. It was with a view to minimizing the negative effects of neonatal care about babies and families that the Ministry of Health adopted the technique as a National Health Policy, set in the context of the humanization of neonatal care (BRAZIL, 2002).

Given the possibilities and handouts aimed to analyze the scientific production published on Kangaroo Mother Care.

METHOD

We adopted the Integrative Literature Review. To make it effective, literature was performed from research indexed in the database of the Virtual Health Library, using as Descriptor Controlled Health Sciences (MeSH) "Kangaroo Mother Care", identifying sources information on the scientific and technical bases: Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Scientific and Technical Literature of Latin America and the Caribbean (LILACS), and the National Library of Medicine (MedLine).

We identified 22 articles, which period included the years 2003 to 2012. The criteria for sample selection were: articles published in Portuguese and English, which addressed the theme and available free online in full. The final sample was composed of 10 productions.

Possession of the above criteria, the development of this integrative review used as the reference parameter de Souza; Silva; Carvalho (2010), following the steps: determining the objective, or sampling the literature search; collecting data; critical analysis of included studies; discussion of results and presentation of the integrative review. After perusal of the articles included studies were analyzed systematically with respect to their titles, authors, year of publication, objectives, methods and results, allowing the reader to analyze the pre-existing knowledge about a topic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 describes the variables: authors, title and periodicals. Still, the results show that 100% of the articles were published in national healthcare.

Table 1 - Characterization of articles with authors, titles and journals and year of publication

AUTHORS / YEAR OF PUBLICATION	TITLE	PERIODIC
Arivabene; Tyrrell (2010)	Kangaroo mother method: the maternal experiences and contributions to nursing	Revista Latino -Am de Enfermagem
Cabral; Groleau (2009)	Breastfeeding after kangaroo mother method in Rio de Janeiro: a Necessity for Health Education and Nursing Intervention at Home	Esc. Anna Nery Rev Enferm.
Demari et al. (2011t)	Strategies to promote breastfeeding in preterm infants: a bibliographical study	Pediatria
Eleutério et al. (2008)	The imaginary mothers in experiencing the Kangaroo mother method	Ciência, Cuidado e Saúde
Furlan; Scochi; Furtado (2003)	Perception of parents experiencing the Kangaroo mother method	Revista latino -americana de enfermagem

Hennig; Gomes; Gianini (2006)	Knowledge and practices of health professionals about the humane attention to newborns underweight: kangaroo care	Revista Brasileira de Saúde Materno Infantil
Martins; Santos (2008)	Living on the ot her side of kangaroo care: a maternal experience	Revista Eletrônica de Enfermagem
Neves et al. (2006)	Humanized preterm and / or low birth weight: implementation of KMC in a university hospital	Acta Paulista de Enfermagem
Neves; Ravelli; Lemos (2010)	Humanized care to newborns with low weight (kangaroo mother method): perceptions of puerperal	Revista Gaúcha de Enfermagem
Véras; Vieira; Morais (2010)	Premature Motherhood: emotional support through faith and religiosity	Psicologia em Estudo

Referencing the distribution of the articles included in the study according to the number of authors, it is identified that prevailed the amount of three authors (44.4%).

As the publication period it is evident that the majority concentrated in 2010 (33.3%). The publications are recent and they refer to the post- deployment of the Standard for Humane Newborn Low Birth Weight - Kangaroo Mother Care, which was launched by the Ministry of Health in 2002 in the concern to find a methodological approach that perinatal had the focus of quality care, changing the method in public policy (BRAZIL, 2002).

Referring to the type of methodological design, evident in the sample: seven qualitative studies (77.8%), an account of experience (11.1%), and a cross-sectional study (11.1%). The qualitative research responds to very specific issues and worries about a level of reality is not possible to quantify, because it works with a universe of meanings, motives, inspirations, beliefs, values and attitudes, ie an environment with intense affinity methods and accomplishments, which may be abbreviated to the operation variables (MINAYO, 2004).

As to the objectives of the studies can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 - Distribution of articles according to objectives / thematic approaches

AUTHORS / YEAR OF PUBLICATION	OBJECTIVES
Focus on the family (parents)	
Arivabene; Tyrrell (2010)	Describe experiences of mothers, analyzing them in the light of the principles of the Kangaroo method and discuss the contributions of mothers from the meaning of these experiences for nursing actions
Cabral; Groleau (2009)	Analyze how the knowledge passed on exclusive breastfeeding mother kangaroo method was embedded in the context of households
Eleutério et al. (2008)	Knowing the feelings of mothers who experience the KMC, checking that interfere with the method during hospitalization and contribute to the nursing staff.
Furlan; Scochi; Furtado (2003)	Examine perceptions of parents of premature babies in experiencing the Kangaroo Mother Care
Martins; Santos (2008)	Identify the difficulties faced by the mother participant KMC method and observe the strategies used by them in this procedure to overcome them.
Neves; Ravelli; Lemos (2010)	The perceptions of postpartum forward using the kangaroo mother method.
Véras; Vieira; Morais (2010)	Develop a reflection on the use of spirituality / religiosity by mothers from the kangaroo mother method
Focus on Professional	
Hennig; Gomes; Gianini (2006)	Identify the Brazilian scientific literature, the strategies used by health professionals to encourage and promote breastfeeding newborn preterm hospitalized in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
Neves et al. (2006)	Describe the process of planning and implementation of the Project extension Kangaroo Mother: humanization program of multidisciplinary care to premature newborns, as well as the implementation of relevant actions.

The goal is to be achieved through research, is considered fundamental to the study and understanding of the results of the publications.

Of the ten articles of the research, it was found that seven (77.8%) are central to their approach geared to parents, through perception, difficulties faced, as well as the feelings and contributions from the experience with the method. When considering the family, the Kangaroo Care has expanded care approach beyond the low birth weight baby, which was usually the center of attention of neonatal health teams. The family is considered as a social organization that may be affected throughout its structure. Before the arrival of a premature newborn, literature directs its focus to the physical, psychological and emotional needs of parents, who as a result of various events can pass through numerous profound changes in their routines and rules, as well as in everyday life (CAETANO, 2004).

In sequence, three articles (22.2 %) focused professionals, identifying the strategies and planning used for implementation and promotion of the method. To prepare them on Humane Care of the Newborn, Low Birth Weight - Kangaroo Mother Care, the Ministry of Health has developed a program of dissemination of humanized, accomplished through training courses lasting 40 hours, conducted consecutively in a work week, with classes, clinical practice, discussions, workshops held by the group conductor (BRAZIL, 2002). At most, the contributions of the selected studies were:

1.Arivabene; Tyrrell (2010) found that the experiences are related to increased bonding between mother and baby, the decrease in separation time of the newborn 's family, in addition to providing greater competence and confidence for parents in care his son;

2.Cabral; Groleau (2009): The results showed that the local knowledge of neighbors and family replaced the knowledge taught in the mother Kangaroo Mother Care and changed the feeding of infants, showing that health education should extend beyond the hospital and include family members and significant others;

3.Eleuterio et al. (2008) it was found that mothers consider the kangaroo method as a learning opportunity about the care her son and that the bonding is relevant and provides recovery Baby;

4.Furlan; Scochi; Furtado (2003) showed that the greatest difficulty in keeping the kangaroo mother method refers to

the absence of an institutional philosophy led to the humanization of care, the process of birth and the newborn;

5.Hennig; Gomes; Gianini (2006) illustrated that despite the theoretical knowledge on Humane Care, professionals still do not fully utilize in their clinical practice, suggesting that is not yet fully assimilated the scope of this type of neonatal care;

6.Martins, Santos (2008): the results show that although the mothers understand the value of the method for the recovery of their children, the dilemmas and difficulties individuals and family order can compromise and to prevent their participation in the program;

7.Neves et al. (2006): the authors encountered difficulties in the relationship between technology and interpersonal relationships between the different areas in the human care and family participation;

8.Neves; Ravelli; Lemos (2010): showed that nursing plays a vital role in the family insertion method, from care.

9.Véras; Vieira; Morais (2010): the analysis showed that the spiritual practices and religious act not only as a support in the situations faced by mothers in the NICU, but opens a possibility for dialogue about care, strengthening the bond between mother and family multidisciplinary team.

Considering the contributions of the studies, it was established that the method is recognized as important for the mother-child relationship, and allow multiple improvements, however, many aspects may impede their applicability or it provides opportunities as well as ways to deploy it satisfactorily.

CONCLUSION

The goal had been reached allowing outlined note that research related to the Kangaroo Mother Care is still under construction, but it is necessary that publications receive more attention from authors, editors, analysts and publishing media, so that the rigor highlights the importance of technical. Concurrently it is expected that the study will contribute to the achievement of future research on the subject, is to assist in the construction of knowledge put up as gaps in the literature, or to deepen knowledge already generated by professionals.

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KANGAROO MOTHER CARE: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the scientific production published on Kangaroo Mother Care. Methods: we conducted a Integrative Literature Review. To effect it was made from bibliographic research indexed in the database of the Virtual Health Librar, and the descriptor Controlled Health Sciences used "Kangaroo Mother Care", identifying sources information from numerous bases of scientific and technical literature. 22 articles were identified, however, only 9 met the inclusion criteria. Results: All articles were published in national journals, most concentrated in 2010, 77.7 % were qualitative studies. In more direct studies to parents and health care professionals in more asserted its benefits, aspects that may impede their applicability or it provides opportunities as well as ways to implement it successfully. Conclusion: It is expected that the study will contribute to the achievement of future research on the subject, is to assist in the construction of knowledge put up as gaps in the literature, or to deepen knowledge already generated by professionals.

KEYWORDS: Pregnancy. Premature Newborn. Kangaroo Mother Care.

MÈRE KANGOUROU: UN EXAMEN D'INTÉGRATION DE LA DOCUMENTATION
RÉSUMÉ

Objectif: analyser la production scientifique publiée sur les soins de la mère kangourou. Méthodes: Nous avons effectué une revue de littérature intégrative. Pour la réaliser, a été faite à partir de la recherche bibliographique indexé dans la base de données de la Bibliothèque virtuelle de la santé, et le descripteur sciences de la santé réglementées utilisées " Kangaroo Mother Care", en identifiant les sources d'information à partir de nombreuses bases de données littératures scientifique et technique. 22 articles ont été identifiés, cependant, seulement neuf répondaient aux critères d'inclusion. Résultats: Tous les articles ont été publiés dans des revues nationales, dont la plupart sont concentrés en 2010, 77,7 % étaient des études qualitatives. Dans des études plus directement aux parents et aux professionnels de la santé en plus affirmée de ses avantages, aspects susceptibles d'entraver leur applicabilité ou il offre des possibilités ainsi que les moyens à mettre en œuvre avec succès. Conclusion: Il est prévu que l'étude contribuera à la réalisation des futures recherches sur le sujet, est d'aider à la construction des savoirs présentés comme des lacunes dans la littérature, ou d'approfondir les connaissances déjà générées par des professionnels.

MOTS-CLÉS: Grossesse. Nouveau-né prématuré. Kangaroo Mother Care.

CUIDADO MADRE CANGURO: UNA REVISIÓN INTEGRAL DE LA LITERATURA
RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar la producción científica publicada sobre el Cuidado Madre Canguro. Métodos: Se realizó una revisión integradora de la literatura. Para efectuarlo, se hacen de la investigación bibliográfica indexadas en la base de datos de la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud, y el descriptor Ciencias de la Salud Controlados utilizan "Madre Canguro", la identificación de las fuentes de información de numerosas bases de datos de literatura científica y técnica. Se identificaron 22 artículos, sin embargo, sólo nueve cumplieron los criterios de inclusión. Resultados: Todos los artículos fueron publicados en revistas nacionales, la mayoría concentrados en 2010, el 77,7 % eran estudios cualitativos. En estudios más directos a los padres y los profesionales de la salud en más afirmado sus beneficios, aspectos que pueden obstaculizar su aplicabilidad o proporciona oportunidades, así como las maneras de poner en práctica con éxito. Conclusión: Se espera que el estudio contribuirá a la realización de futuras investigaciones sobre el tema, es ayudar en la construcción del conocimiento presentado como lagunas en la literatura, o para profundizar en el conocimiento ya generado por los profesionales.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Embarazo. Recién nacido prematuro. Cuidado Madre Canguro.

MÉTODO MÃE CANGURU: UMA REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA DA LITERATURA
RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a produção científica publicada sobre o Método Mãe Canguru. Metodologia: foi realizada uma Revisão Integrativa da Literatura. Para efetivá-la, foi feito levantamento bibliográfico a partir de pesquisas indexadas na base de dados da Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde, sendo o Descritor Controlado em Ciências da Saúde utilizado “Método Mãe Canguru”, identificando-se fontes de informação de inúmeras bases de literaturas científicas e técnicas. Foram identificados 22 artigos, contudo, apenas 9 atenderam aos critérios de inclusão. Resultados: todos os artigos foram publicados em periódicos nacionais, a maioria concentrou-se no ano de 2010, 77,7% foram estudos qualitativos. No mais, os estudos direcionam-se aos pais e profissionais de saúde, no mais asseveraram seus benefícios, os aspectos que podem impedir sua aplicabilidade ou mesmo oportunizá-lo, bem como as formas de implantá-lo satisfatoriamente. Conclusão: espera-se que o estudo possa contribuir para a realização de futuras investigações sobre o tema, seja para auxiliar na construção de conhecimentos que se apresentem como lacunas na bibliografia, ou para aprofundar saberes já gerados por profissionais da área.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Gravidez. Recém-Nascido Prematuro. Método Mãe Canguru.