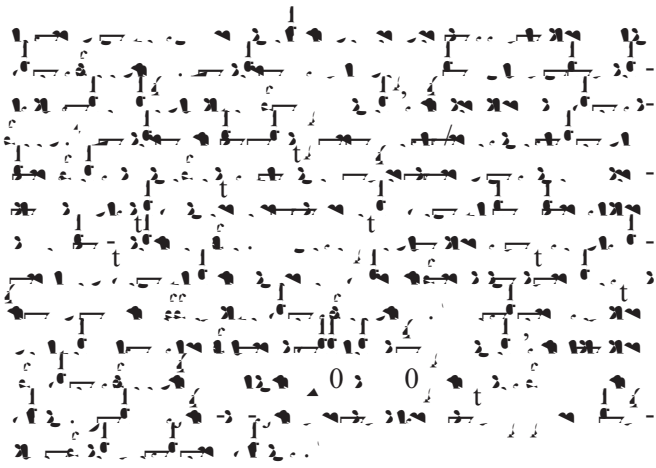


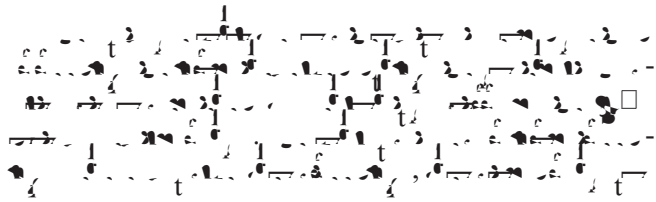
Effect of Early Skin-to-Skin Mother–Infant Contact During the First 3 Hours Following Birth on Exclusive Breastfeeding During the Maternity Hospital Stay

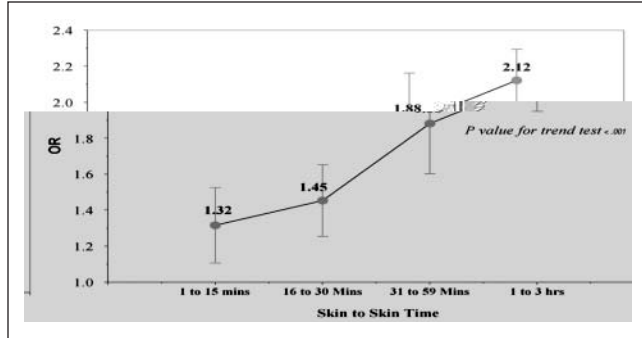
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doi:10.1177/0898010113506211

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of early skin-to-skin contact on exclusive breastfeeding during the maternity hospital stay. A cohort study was conducted with 100 women who delivered at a tertiary care maternity hospital. The women were divided into two groups: those who received early skin-to-skin contact (n = 50) and those who did not (n = 50). The primary outcome was exclusive breastfeeding at 3 hours postpartum. The secondary outcome was exclusive breastfeeding at 24 hours postpartum. The results showed that women who received early skin-to-skin contact were more likely to be exclusively breastfeeding at 3 hours (70%) and 24 hours (50%) compared to women who did not receive early skin-to-skin contact (50% and 30%, respectively). The findings suggest that early skin-to-skin contact is an effective intervention to promote exclusive breastfeeding during the maternity hospital stay.

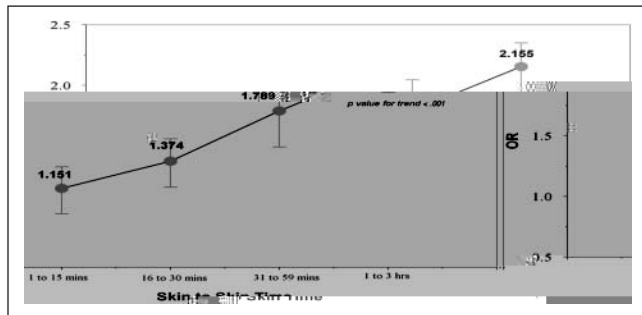


Outcome Variable





1. $t_{1,15} = 1.32$, $t_{16,30} = 1.45$, $t_{31,59} = 1.88$, $t_{1,3} = 2.12$. P value for trend test $< .001$.



2. $t_{1,15} = 1.151$, $t_{16,30} = 1.374$, $t_{31,59} = 1.789$, $t_{1,3} = 2.155$. P value for trend test $< .001$.

Discussion

The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in a developing country. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the hospital. The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in a developing country. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the hospital.

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