ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN	APPROVED: NCC QUALITY COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT MANUAL: DIVISION OF NEWBORN SERVICES	DATE: 2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2013

## Guide to providing Kangaroo Care (KC)

This LOP is developed to guide clinical practice at the Royal Hospital for Women. Individual patient circumstances may mean that practice diverges from this LOP.

**PURPOSE & SCOPE:** To provide Kangaroo Care safely for a parent and baby.

**EQUIPMENT:** Warm bunny rug (optional)

Lafuma Zero Gravity Recliner

### Criteria:

- 1. Well and stable infants:
  - no acute respiratory problems, anomalies or complications such as pneumothorax
  - No infections or complications
  - Infant without multiple apnoeic and bradycardic episodes within the past 24 hours.
- 2. On respiratory support but stable infant
  - Physiological stability that is assessed by the nurse caring for the infant:
    - Temperature stability
    - Absence of bradycardia or desaturation with handling and rapid recovery of baseline vital signs after procedures (Gale & Lund, 1993, p51).
- 3. Infant receiving palliative care.

### **Exclusion Criteria:**

- 1. infants in humidity
- 2. Presence of umbilical lines or chest drains
- 3. Infants who are on respiratory support and unstable
- 4. Infants on Inotrope infusions
- 5. In acute Post-operative period
- 6. Minimum of 4 hours post-extubation
- 7. Muscle-relaxed infants

### NOTE:

Infant with a peripheral arterial line or surgical central venous line may be pouched. Ensure that the lines are firmly secured before the procedure.

### **Prerequisites:**

### Parent:

- 1. Informed consent of parent who is participating (mother or father).
- 2. Parent feels comfortable with the procedure.
- 3. Parent is agreeable to the length of time for KC to be minimum of 1 hour or longer.
- 4. Parent is able to KC the infant twice a day if the infant is stable.
- 5. Parent is agreeable to the use of a warm cuddly if needed.
- 6. Plan with parent/s a suitable time for KC.
- 7. Advise mother to express her breasts (if applicable) prior to KC.

#### Infant:

- 1. Check the infant's body temperature with a thermometer.
- 2. Ensure the cardio-respiratory monitor electrodes and oximeter probe are attached to the infant.
- 3. Ensure the infant 's cares are attended e.g. perform ETT suctioning prior to KC.
- 4. Infant may be given KC twice a day if stable.
- 5. Remove the infant's clothing except the nappy.

# **PROCEDURE PROCESS RATIONALE** 1 Advise parent to wear a front opening garment or a To keep the infant warm. hospital gown that serves as a wrap while pouching the infant. 2 Parent is invited to sit in the recliner. To be ready to receive the infant for KC. Picture 1 To provide security to the infant. To minimise the 3 Ensure that there is adequate room to open the humidicrib infant's arms "flying" outward with tremors. door. 4 Position the infant prone with lower limbs snuggle-up (Picture 2). Picture 3

Picture 2

The nurse positions the palm of one hand under the head (Picture 3).

5

To support the infant's head.

### **PROCEDURE**

### **PROCESS**

7 Continue maintaining the infant's flexion, the nurse picks the infant up (Picture 4) and places infant between the breasts/on the chest (Picture 5).



Picture 4

- 8 Another nurse assists by taking out the infusion lines, ECG and oximetry leads (if required).
- 9 Parent leans back into the recliner and gradually eases back until the recliner is in a horizontal position (Picture 6).



Picture 6

- 10 The nurse checks that the infant is:-
  - lying on the parent's chest
  - prone with head to one side and chin is slightly extended
  - legs and arms are flexed.

### **RATIONALE**

To avoid accidents to and by parent and/or infant.



Picture 5

To minimise line tangles, avoid tension to lines and leads and accidental dislodgement.

To settle into a comfortable reclining position.

To ensure the infant is comfortable.

To ensure the infant's airway is patent.

To encourage flexion and minimise tension in the infant

To keep the infant warm and snug.

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<u></u>	OCEDURE		
	PROCESS	RATIONALE	
11	Wrap the parent's gown around the infant (if possible) (Picture 7) or cover the infant with a warm bunny rug if needed (Picture 8).		
12	Close the humidicrib door.  Picture 7	To keep the humidicrib warm for the infant's return post-KC.  Picture 8	
	Note: If the infant is on CPAP or requires some facial oxygon shoulders to provide support and minimise tension of		
	Criteria for Discontinuing KC: <ul><li>Infant is unsettled and distressed and continu</li><li>Hypothermic</li></ul>	es in that state.	
	<ul> <li>Infant shows signs of distress:         <ul> <li>Apnoea/bradycardia</li> <li>Desaturation</li> <li>Colour change</li> </ul> </li> <li>Increasing oxygen requirements of 10-20% signs</li> </ul>	nce the start of KC.	
1	<ul><li>Apnoea/bradycardia</li><li>Desaturation</li><li>Colour change</li></ul>	nce the start of KC.	

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PR	PROCEDURE				
	PROCESS	RATIONALE			
	Post-KC and Returning infant to Bed continued				
4	Request for a nurse to assist: to hold the infusion lines, ECG and oximeter leads (if required).	To minimise tension on lines and prevent accidental dislodgement.			
5	Nurse to pick the infant (maintaining flexion and containment) from the parent's chest. Provide support for the infant's head.  To provide containment and security.				
6	Put the infant back into the humidicrib.				
7	Shut the humidicrib door. Access the infant via the humidicrib port-holes.				
8	Position the infant comfortably in the humidicrib and arrange the lines and leads neatly.				
9	Assess the baby's body temperature.	To check the infant's body temperature status.			
10	Document the infant's tolerance of KC in nursing notes.	To provide reference data of the infant's behaviour towards KC.			

### References

National Association of Neonatal Nurses. Kangaroo Care in Neonatal Nursing Policies, Procedures, Competencies and Clinical Pathways. www.NANN.org.

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