

ABSTRACT

Low birth weight infant is susceptible to hypothermia, and it can lead to weight loss. To avoid the decreasing of temperature, the baby usually placed into the incubator, or a parent can doing a kangaroo mother care method. Kangaroo mother care method is standart care for low birth weight infant, based on skin to skin contact between baby and the mother. This method is very suitable and easy to support low birth weight infant's healthy and safety. The essence of this method is body contact (skin to skin contact) between baby and the mother sustainably, continuously, early and easily to doing exclusive breastfeeding. Kangaroo mother care method more effective for increasing baby's weight, unfortunately not all low birth weight infant's parents can apply this method maximally.

This research is analytic observational which is using cohort retrospective model. The subject for this research is low birth weight infant at PKU Muhammadiyah of Yogyakarta Hospital on 2014. The data taken from medical record, and then confirmed through the interview to the baby's parents. The design of this research is to compare the quickness of reached back of birth weight on low birth weight infant who receive kangaroo mother care method continuously, and low birth weight infant who cared by kangaroo mother care uncontinuously or scheduled. The subject is 58 low birth weight infants, 26 of the subjects cared by kangaroo mother care method continuously, and the others cared by kangaroo mother care method uncontinuously or scheduled.

The result of calculation using chi square method $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$), and the result of comparison 2x2 table $OR = 4,43$ ($CI 95\% = 3,42 - 5,44$) it shows there is a positive relation.

Based on the result above there is any difference between the baby who cared by kangaroo mother care continuously and the baby who cared by kangaroo mother care uncontinuously or scheduled.

Keyword : *Low birth weight infant, Kangaroo mother care*