

**00087 Baby Bathing: A Review of Routine Practice**

*Rajam D/O Veerappan, Nurhuda Yusman*

KK Women's & Children's Hospital

**Aims:** To improve thermal care practices of newborn by delaying the first bath as recommended by World Health Organisation.

**Methodology:** To adopt World Health Organization's recommendation on thermal care practices of newborn by delaying the first bath, mothers have to accept the practice.

Of the 47 mothers surveyed, 38% of them rejected the practice of delaying the first bath of their newborn.

72% of mothers' rejection reason were due to "sight and smell" and "hygiene and protection".

The PDSA method was used to develop solutions and check for improvement.

To educate mothers with materials designed to address "sight and smell" and "hygiene and protection", an educational leaflet was designed to provide mothers with information on thermal care practices for newborns.

The difference in the proportion of mothers' rejection of delay in the first bath of newborn was analyzed and the p-value was calculated.

**Result:** In PDSA 1, before education, the overall rejection was 27%. After education, the overall rejection reduced to 9%. The p-value was less than 0.05 with a sample size of 56.

Team improved the design of education materials further for PDSA 2.

In PDSA 2, before education, the overall rejection was 58%. After education, the overall rejection reduced to 5%. The p-value was less than 0.05 with a sample size of 79.

The education provided has resulted in an overall 38% reduction of mother's rejection to delay in the first bath of newborn.

**Conclusion:** The team has achieved sustainable improvement in the reduction of mothers' rejection to delay in the first bath of newborn. The new practice was implemented in all Obstetric wards since March 2018.

Other benefits are yearly cost savings of \$255,500 in manpower & \$304.88 in water and \$1066.72 in shower gel for baby.