Variations in Parental Participation in Nursing Care Sessions in the NICU by Infant and Family Variables

Why it's important
Infant's readiness for discharge & overall health development
Parental behaviors
With the help of family engagement initiatives, the infant-parent relationship and parental readiness will improve.

These initiatives include:
- parental presence at bedside
- increased bonding
- parent's education about the infant's care

Aims
To determine the social determinants of health that affect family engagement. We hypothesize that there will be a correlation between Medicaid status of the mother and number of days parents participated in cares.

Methods:
Timeline:
Sample included babies from level 3 NICU *part of a QI study
Infants screened to be >2 weeks
Visitation Data pulled and entered to RedCap
Data analyses were run

Results
Table 1: Gestational Age n=26
<table>
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<th>Avg. GA (weeks)</th>
<th>SD</th>
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<tr>
<td>27.58</td>
<td>+/- 3.3</td>
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Table 2: Birth Weight n=26
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<th>Av. BW (grams)</th>
<th>SD</th>
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<tr>
<td>1151.85</td>
<td>+/- 697.46</td>
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Figure 2: Average Care Visits Over 13 Week Period
The average days participated in cares +/- the SD was calculated to be 4.12 +/- 2.10

Figure 3: Medicaid Status of Mother n=26
Medicaid status alone was not enough to determine where the problem stems from

Conclusion

Acknowledgements
Dr. Douglas Novins, PMHI Chair
Dr. Neill Epperson, Chair of Department of Psychiatry
Dr. Dominic Martinez, Dir. Office of Inclusion and Outreach, CCTS
Allison Dempsey, PhD
Lily Luo, PURPLE Program Coordinator
Emmaly Perks, MA, CCRP, Dir. PURPLE

Implications
Narrowing down the specific SDOH that affect parent care participation would allow us to start setting up systems to combat this unfair issue.