

Example of article review on positive effect of kangaroo mother care

[Psychology](#), [Success](#)



The article investigates the positive effect of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) on long-term breastfeeding in very preterm infants. A perfect research must have an introduction section giving the problem statement, research questions, objectives, aims, and research questions. The researcher provided a long introduction to the research that has no problem statement, research questions, and assumptions. In addition, the objectives provided have less weight on the area of study. The research topic concentrates on the long-term effect of breast feeding while in the objectives, the researcher only concentrates on 6 months period (Flacking, Ewald, and Wallin, 2011; 190). A normal child breastfeeds for at least 10 months, the researcher should have extended her research period to about 12 months. The specified period would provide sufficient findings that would find use in most hospitals.

On the other hand, literature review is particularly crucial in a research since it assists in determining the research gaps. By carrying out a literature review, the researcher analyzes the previously researched materials in order to design different objectives and aims. The following article has no review of the literature. It becomes extremely difficult to validate the originality of the study conducted by the researcher. In addition, lack of a literature review eliminates an aspect of comparison and contraction between other articles in the related field. Moreover, the author provides the reader with hard time trying to investigate the innovations made by the writer.

The purpose of the research was to investigate the use of (KMC) in Neonatal Intensive Care Units and its association with breastfeeding on infants. The introduction provided a perfect explanation of the purpose of the study, and the main reasons for carrying out the study. However, the researcher never

mentioned the assumptions made. Every research must be guided by assumptions since not all processes occur as predicted by the researcher. The study used a population of 300 mothers, 103 very preterm (VPT and 197 (preterm) PT mothers (Flacking, Ewald, and Wallin, 2011; 193-194). According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2000), a sample size of 100 respondents is acceptable for a perfect research. Although the number of respondents used in the article was sufficient enough, it was too large and could introduce biases in the final results.

There was a lack of validity of the research procedure used because the research did not meet all its objectives. The measurements made were not sufficient enough to determine the positive effects of KMC because the researcher never conducted face-to-face interviews to the respondents. Moreover, the instruments used to collect data were not reliable since the researcher used telephone in conducting interviews. The methods also provided a chance for respondents to provide false information. The researcher never specified the method used to ensure only the target person was interviewed via the phone.

The research findings could not answer the main questions since the researcher never gave a hint of the expected results. The results seem to provide an analysis between PT mothers and VPT mothers hence, meeting some of the research objectives (Flacking, Ewald, and Wallin, 2011; 195-197). The result analysis method used was less effective since most people understand bar graphs more than line graphs. In addition, the researcher could have used more graphs because of making interpretation simpler for everyone to understand.

The following article has a lot of implication towards nursing practice. It clearly shows the importance of Kangaroo Mother Care and its effects to breastfeeding mothers. This analysis would play a significant role in the nursing industry by increasing knowledge on mother and child care thus reducing mortality rates. In addition, it provides Kangaroo mothers with knowledge and skills on how to take care of their infants without much assistance from nurses.

References

- Flacking, R., Ewald, N. M., and Wallin, L. (2011). “ Positive Effect of Kangaroo Mother Care on Long-term Breastfeeding in Very Preterm Infants”, *JOGNN*, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 190-197
- Fraenkel, F. D & Wallen, N. M. (2000). *Sampling. A handbook on Education Research*. Nairobi: New Kemit publishers.