



IMPROVING THE EFFICACY OF THE BREAST MILK BANK MANAGEMENT IN NEWBORN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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INTRODUCTION

Breast milk is the best source of nutrition for newborn babies. However, there are still many obstacles to breastfeeding due to unforeseen reasons for separation from the infant or other circumstances, which hinder the opportunities and promotion of breastfeeding. In these situations, appropriate human milk handling and storage are crucial for successful breastfeeding. When the storage and thawing process is improper, the nutrients in breast milk will deteriorate over time and become unusable (Anne et al., 2017). This not only affects the healthy development of sick infants who cannot be fed with fresh breast milk but also wastes the efforts of mothers who have worked hard to express breast milk.

Moreover, poor management of breast milk storage in clinical not only wastes precious breast milk but also leads to sick infants having to interrupt breastfeeding and switch to formula milk, causing mistrust among family members towards nurses and affecting the nurse-patient relationship.

AIM

The improvement project aims to understand the issues related to the management of breast milk storage by nursing staff and to make improvements, in order to enhance the efficiency of nursing staff in managing breast milk storage and improve the quality of care.

METHOD

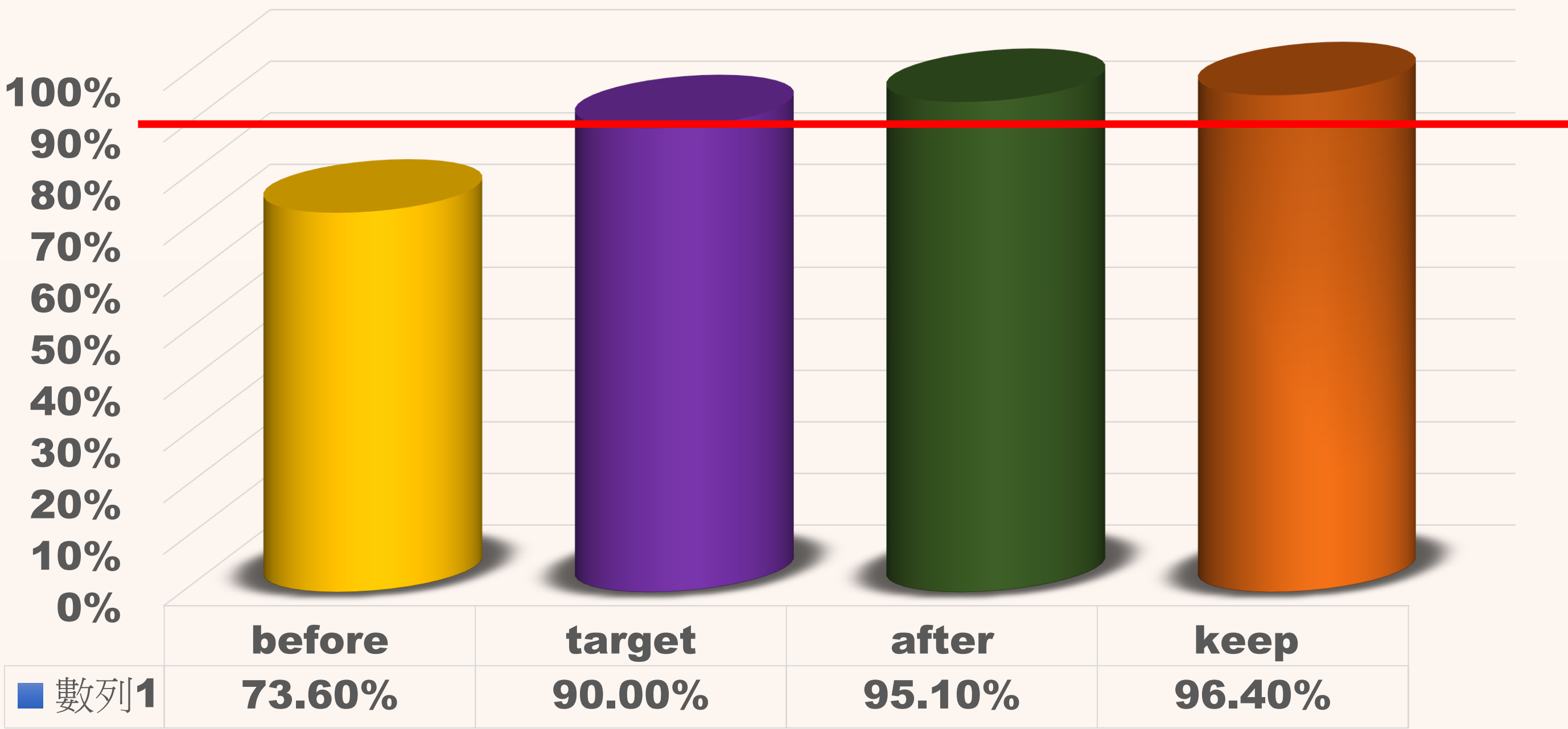
This is an improvement project aimed at the nursing team. The improvement was carried out among 70 clinical nurses in a medical center in southern Taiwan. Multiple experimental intervention strategies were used, including organizing education and training on breast milk management, establishing standards for breast milk transfer, customizing breast milk management plans, designing frozen breast milk storage boxes and bags, creating small memos, and promoting good-quality breast milk collection. The measurement tools used included the Nurses' Knowledge of Breast Milk Scale and the Nurses' Management of Breast Milk Bank Scale. Data were collected at two time points, before and after the intervention, and analyzed

RESULTS

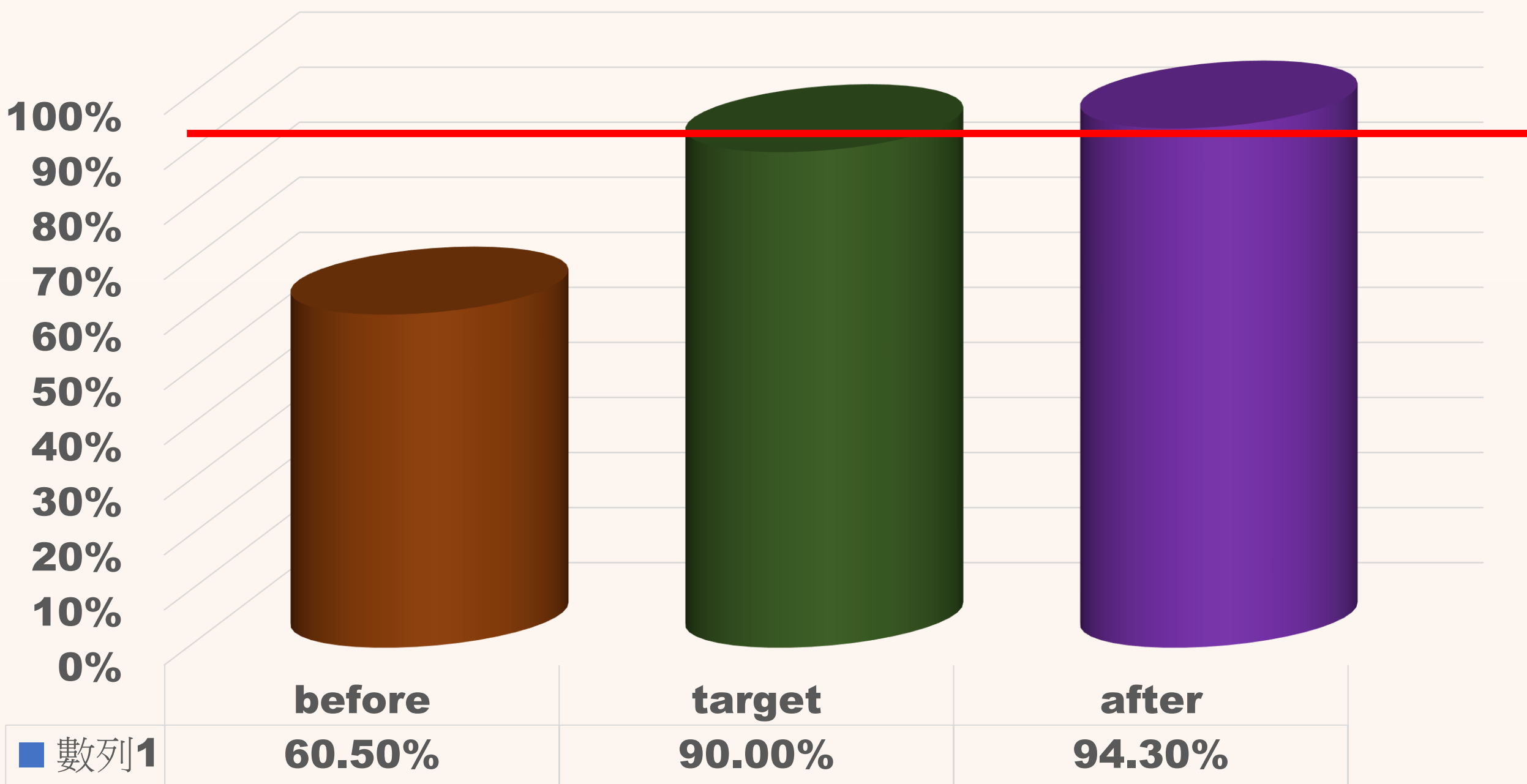
After the implementation of our intervention, the efficacy of nurses in managing the breast milk bank increased to 95.1%, the accuracy rate of the information operation of breast milk management increased to 94.3% and the average time spent on retrieving breast milk from the freezer decreased from 158 seconds improvement to 15 seconds. This greatly improved the effectiveness of nursing workers in carrying out breast milk management.

The improvement results are as follows:

1. The efficacy of nurses in managing the breast milk bank



2. The information-based operation behavior of nurses in the breast milk bank



CONCLUSIONS

Effective implementation of breast milk bank management can increase the breastfeeding rate of infants in the hospital and the trust of families in the nursing team. This project recommends the development of relevant guidelines, the provision of suitable information management systems, and the strengthening of the nursing staff's understanding of breast milk bank management and appropriate audit mechanisms.

Good breast milk bank management methods can make clinical work easier for nursing staff, and more importantly, provide optimal and appropriate breast milk nutritional support for infants, thereby enhancing the confidence of mothers in their parenting skills, promoting the establishment of attachment relationships, and jointly safeguarding the growth of newborns, achieving a family-centered approach.

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