

Social conditions, biological factors and maternal care behavior in respiratory diseases prevention, in infants [Condiciones sociales, factores biológicos y conducta de cuidado materno en prevención de enfermedades respiratorias en lactantes]

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Introduction: The social and biological factors represented by reproductive variables, clinical, and behavioral patterns of maternal care in respiratory disease prevention are a priority in the socio economic culture of our region. Objectives: Relate the maternal care behavior in prevention of acute respiratory infections (ARI) with the presence of SBO and NAC. Methodology: Descriptive and correlational research with a probability sequence sample of 239 infants and their mothers. A validated questionnaire and adapted to the needs of the investigation, was used for data collection. Descriptive and analytical study with chi-square test and Fisher exact was carried out. Research complied with the ethical requirements of Ezekiel Emanuel. Results: They indicated that the behavior "avoid sources of infection", frequently reaches 49.8%, "home fan" 42.4%, "cares about heating your home" 43.5%, "avoid exposing the infant to sudden temperature changes" 39.0% and "feels ready to deliver basic health care to your child", 42.8%. Discussion and Conclusions: Bronchial obstructive syndrome (BOS) was associated with protective behavior, mothers showed deficits in behavior toward their child care (behavior of heating, ventilation and avoid sources of infection at home) which reaffirms the purpose of generating an educational line, for mothers of infants with risk factors.

Biological factors

Infant care

Maternal behavior

Respiratory tract diseases

Social conditions