

Thesis Title	Maternal Behavior on the Preparation of Infant Formular on its Quatity among Mothers with Infant 0-6 Month of Age: a Case Study at Chulalongkorn Hospital
Name	Rungnapa Limsatabodee
Degree	Master of Science (Public Health) major in Nutrition
Thesis Supervisory Committee	<p>Somchai Durongdej, B.Sc.,M.S.(Human Nutrition), Ed.M.,Ed.D.,(Comm.Nutrition &amp; Nutrition Ed.)</p> <p>Parichart Boonpikum, B.Sc.,M.Sc.,Ph.D.(Food Science and Technology)</p> <p>Chaweewon Boonshuyar, B.Ed.,M.S.(Applied Stat. 1st. Hons.), M.S.P.H.(Bios.)</p>
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## ABSTRACT

The objective of the study are to identify the source of information, mother's knowledge and their behavior in the preparation of infant formula. The comparison was also made between their behavior in the preparation of infant formula with the analysis of total solid. One hundred and ninety two infants who were bottle feed 0-6 months of age were selected at the Well Baby Clinic at Chulalongkorn Hospital during December 1990 to May 1991. Type of information consisted of socio-economic and demographic information, the knowledge of mother, source of information, understanding about the label, the behavior of using a measuring spoon, 30 cc of milk from a bottle of the sample were collected for determination of

total solid. It was found that 34.4% of mother aged between 26-30 years not working with primary school education and having one child. The whey predominant formulae was commonly used. The primary reason for using the infant formulae is because mothers have to work. The source of information and mother's believe for preparation infant formula was from the labelling appeared on the container (84.4%) ~~there was no correlation between the number of spoon and the knowledge of mother for infant formula preparation (P-value 0.79)~~ Correlation existed between the knowledge of mother and the behavior of using a spoon (P-value 0.0013). In determining and appropriations of the quality of infant formulae preparation a sample of formulae prepared by the mother was analyzed to determine the total solid. We found there was only one mother prepared correctly. Furthermore only 6.2% of the infant formulae prepared by most mother (192) were acceptable within the recommended level as far as calories concerned. There was no correlation between the information from the health care personal and the number of measuring spoon (P-value 0.224). However there was a correlation between the understanding of the labelling printed on the container and appropriate use of measuring spoon (P-value 0.016).

The source of information for infant formula prepared primarily came from the instruction on the lable and there was only one mother whose behavior in the preparation of infant formulae was correct. 58.3% of mother have knowledge for preparation of infant formulae. The correct and incorrect behavior in using the measure spoon were equal (50%). The milk sample collected from mother showed only case with the corrected quality of milk according to the recommended level on calorie. It is recommended that those mothers who prepared the infant formula should recieve a propere practical instruction for appropriated preparation of infant formulae and labelling of its instruction should be clear and easy to understand.