

The research study on “Factors Affecting Neonatal Care Practices Among Post Natal Mothers In Ishaka Adventist Hospital, Bushenyi District-Uganda”, was conducted utilizing quantitative and simple survey design. The study was conducted in Ishaka Adventist hospital, located at Ishaka-Bushenyi municipality in Bushenyi district. The study focused on the total population of 100 mothers with newborn babies, aged 0 to 28 days. The study was guided by the conceptual framework. Independent variables of Neonatal feeding practices, Umbilical cord stump care and Bathing practices of the newborns were the main aspects of the study.

Data was collected using questionnaires from mothers who delivered in Ishaka Hospital in the month of August 2015, who accepted and consented to participate in the study. Statistical methods were used to analyze the quantitative data and these were presented in forms of tables and pie charts.

According to findings, 65% of respondents “breast fed their babies immediately after birth, while 30% breastfed within 30 minutes after birth, though 10% of mothers gave their babies other feeds apart from breast milk, and colostrum was seen as nutritious and good for baby's defense mechanism. Breast feeding mothers cleaned their breasts with clean warm water before breast feeding because they wanted to keep their babies healthy. Babies were breastfed 8 times and above, while others breast fed less than 8 times in 24 hours, as their mothers were busy employed in other jobs.

Babies were cleaned using cotton wool after a minimum of 2-3 days, which prevented the germs from entering the umbilical cord and healed the cord quickly.