Essential newborn care (ENC) practices that protect against newborn morbidity and mortality include clean cord care (cutting and tying of the umbilical cord with a sterilized instrument and thread), thermal care (drying and wrapping the newborn immediately after delivery and delaying the newborn’s first bath for at least six hours or several days to reduce hypothermia risk), and initiation of breastfeeding within.

2.7. Ethical Considerations. Ethics approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University for Development Studies. Verbal informed consent was sought from all study participants before being interviewed. Study participants were free to refuse or withdraw from the study at any time without any penalty. Infants who are sustained by intensive care but have a bleak prognosis. Infants who have a hopeless prognosis and experience unbearable suffering. Proponents of the new
law argue this amendment helps avoid discrimination, clarifies legal matters and improves consistency in medical practice and decision-making. Previously, euthanasia could be performed for “emancipated minors,” but not for minors deemed non-emancipated though otherwise competent. abortion – termination (end) of a pregnancy. This can be achieved either through a surgical procedure or by taking a combination of prescribed medications (medical abortion), amniotic fluid – the liquid that surrounds a baby in the uterus (also called ‘waters’). fertility treatment – medical treatment that helps a woman conceive, first-degree tear – a tear involving only the perineal skin (adjacent to the vaginal opening) that occurs at the time of delivery that doesn’t always require stitches. first trimester – the first 14 weeks of pregnancy. Newborn care and early parenting services. Unplanned pregnancy and family planning. Rights and responsibilities.