Table-S2: Knowledge of midwives on complication of immediately born baby and preventive methods at central zone, Tigray region, Ethiopia, 2016.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Frequency (N=147)** | **Percent** |
| **\*Knowledge of Midwives on complication of immediately born baby** | | |
| Hypothermia | 84 | 57.9% |
| Asphyxia | 121 | 83.4% |
| Infection | 70 | 48.3% |
| Hypoglycaemia | 10 | 6.9% |
| **\*Knowledge of preventive methods for complication of newborn baby** | | |
| Putthe baby on to mother’s abdomen | 53 | 36.6% |
| Assessing breathing | 42 | 29.0% |
| Clean cord cutting and care | 81 | 55.9% |
| Eye care and applying TTC eye ointment | 55 | 37.9% |
| Early initiation of breast feeding | 44 | 30.3% |
| Skin-to-skin contact with mother | 70 | 48.3% |
| Giving vitamin K | 26 | 17.9% |
| Weigh baby | 11 | 7.6% |
| Oxygen administration | 2 | 1.4% |
| Resuscitation | 7 | 4.8% |
| Suction | 37 | 25.5% |
| Use incubator/warmer | 1 | 0.9% |

\* Each of the percentages does not add up to 100.0 because respondents could choose several responses

The participants stated that skin to skin contact prevents hypothermia, and increase bonding (table 3).