



**DIVERSITY OF LACTATION
PROBLEMS AMONG
MOTHERS AND LACTATION
COUNSELING IN POLAND.**

lek. Izabela Lehman

lek. Karolina Karcz

Tutor: dr hab. n. med. Barbara
Królak- Olejnik prof. nadzw.

Department of Neonatology

Wrocław Medical University

University Hospital in Wrocław,

Borowska Str. 213, 50-556
Wrocław, Poland

BACKGROUND.

Breastfeeding is the healthiest way of feeding infants recommended by WHO, AAP, UNICEF and ESPGHAN.

AIM OF THE STUDY.

- 1) Showing the diversity of lactation problems among mothers.
- 2) Assessment of the level of lactation care.
- 3) Distinguishing groups of mothers exposed to premature weaning.

MATERIAL AND METHODS.

2703 responses were received.



The study was conducted in **January-June 2019.**



The data was obtained through an online survey posted on various parenting websites.



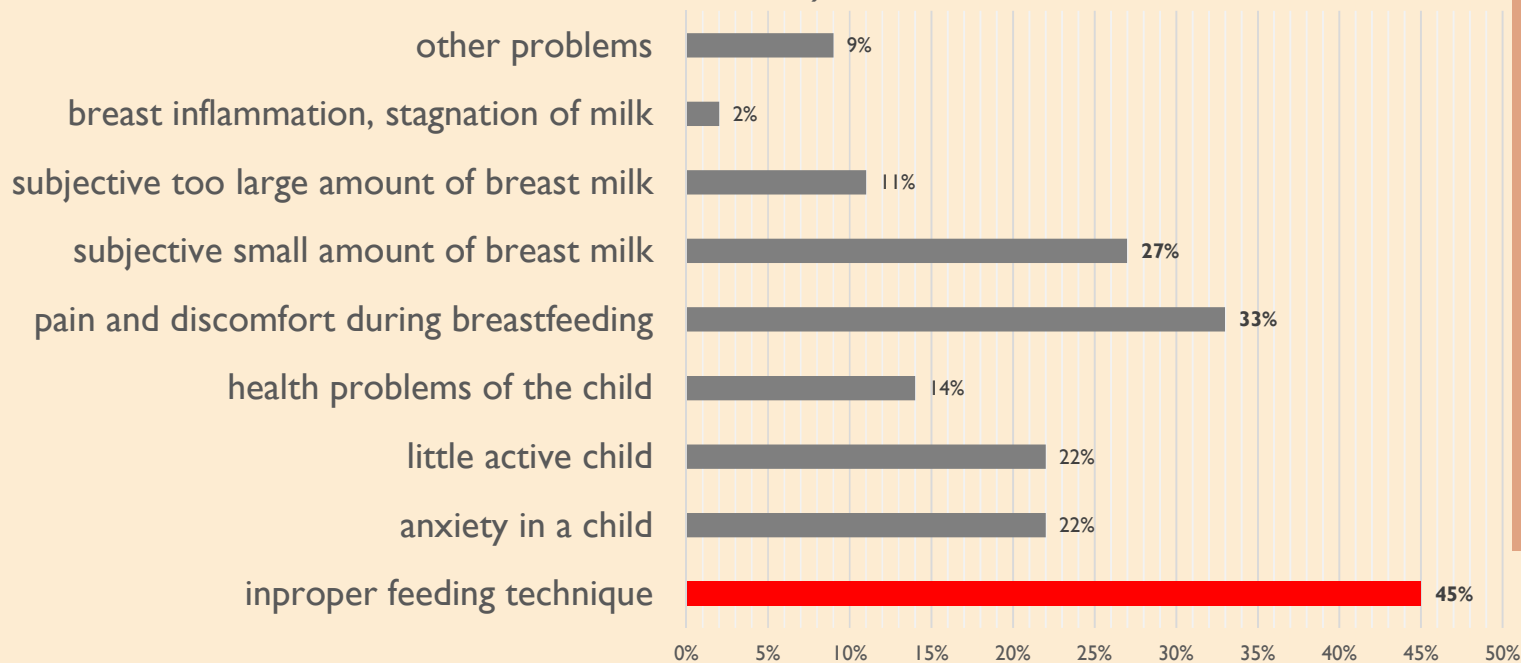
The study involved women who delivered a baby full-term and have ever breastfed a child.



All statistical analysis were performed using Microsoft Excel and STATISTICA 13.3 software. The Mann-Whitney U test's was used to compare continuous data. A p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS- THE MULTIPLICITY OF LACTATION PROBLEMS.

Variety of difficulties with breastfeeding (the possibility of selecting several answers).

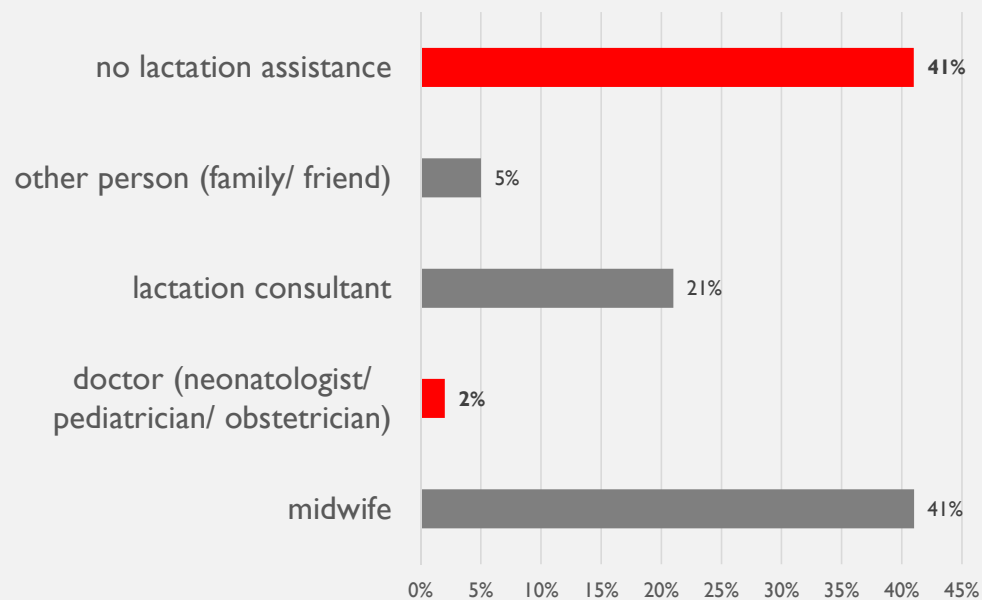


73.9% of women have experienced difficulties with breastfeeding during hospitalization.

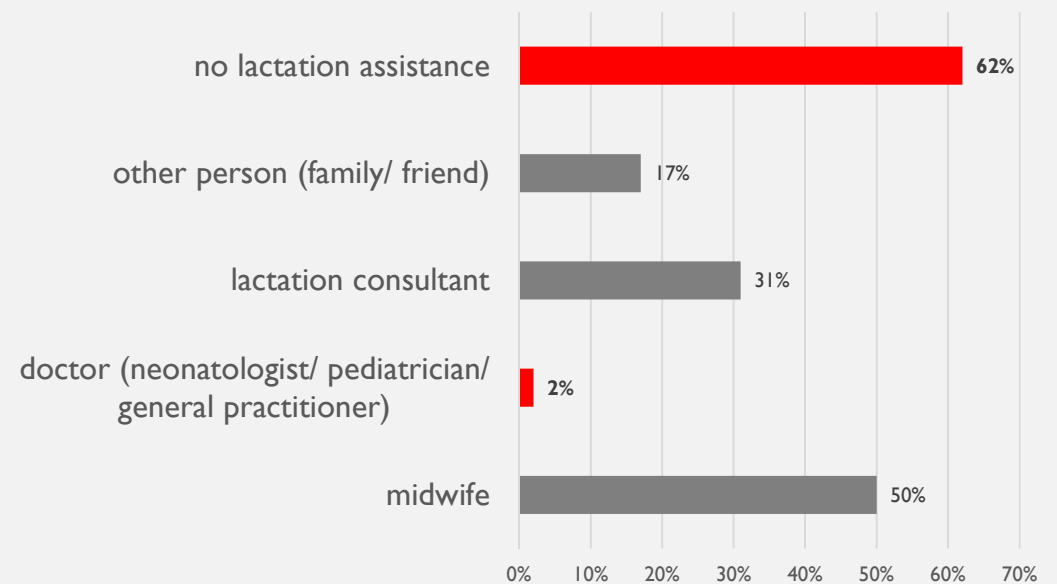
65.9% of women have experienced such problems after discharge home.

RESULTS- LACTATION CARE.

1. Who ensure a lactation care during hospitalization? (the possibility of selecting several answers)

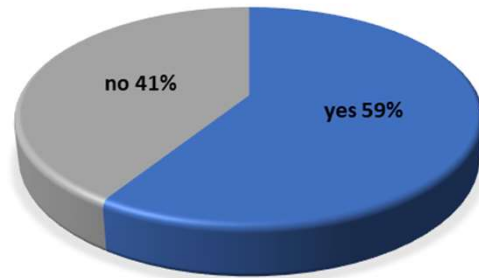


2. Who ensure a lactation care after discharge from the hospital? (the possibility of selecting several answers)

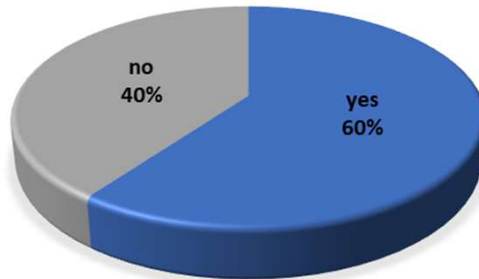


RESULTS- INTRODUCTION OF FORMULA.

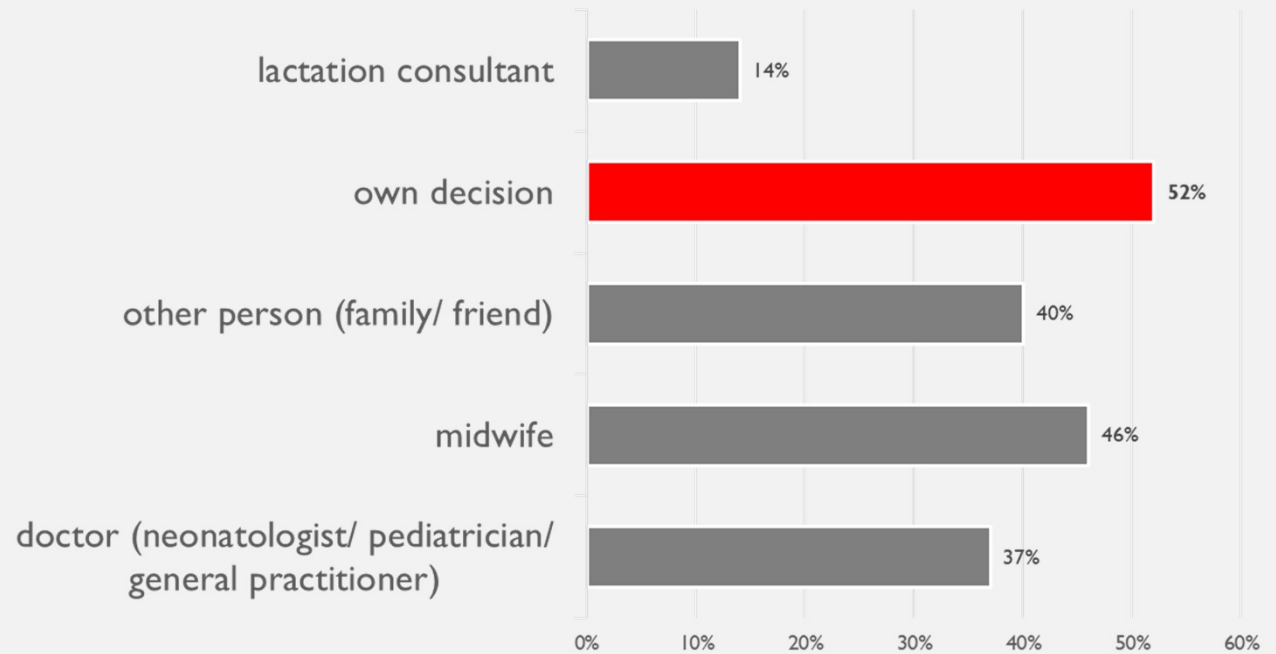
FEEDING AN INFANT WITH MODIFIED MILK DURING HOSPITALIZATION.



FEEDING AN INFANT WITH MODIFIED MILK AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITAL.

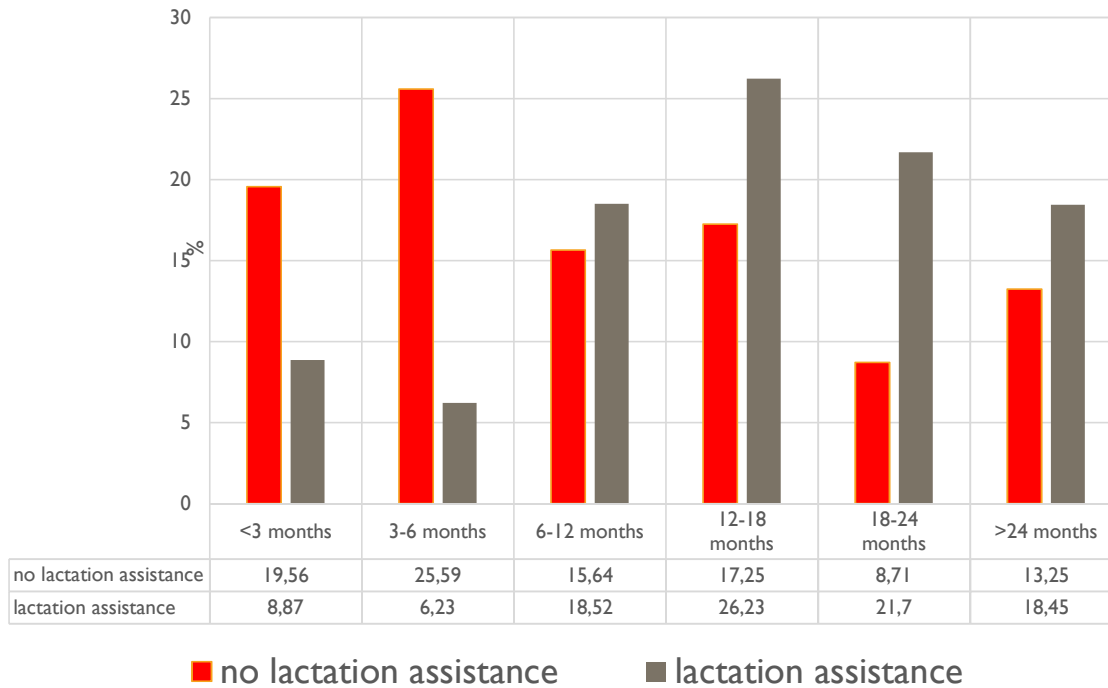


Who suggested the administration of modified milk? (the possibility of selecting several answers)



RESULTS- LACTATION CARE AND ITS CORRELATION WITH BOTTLE FEEDING AND TOTAL DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING.

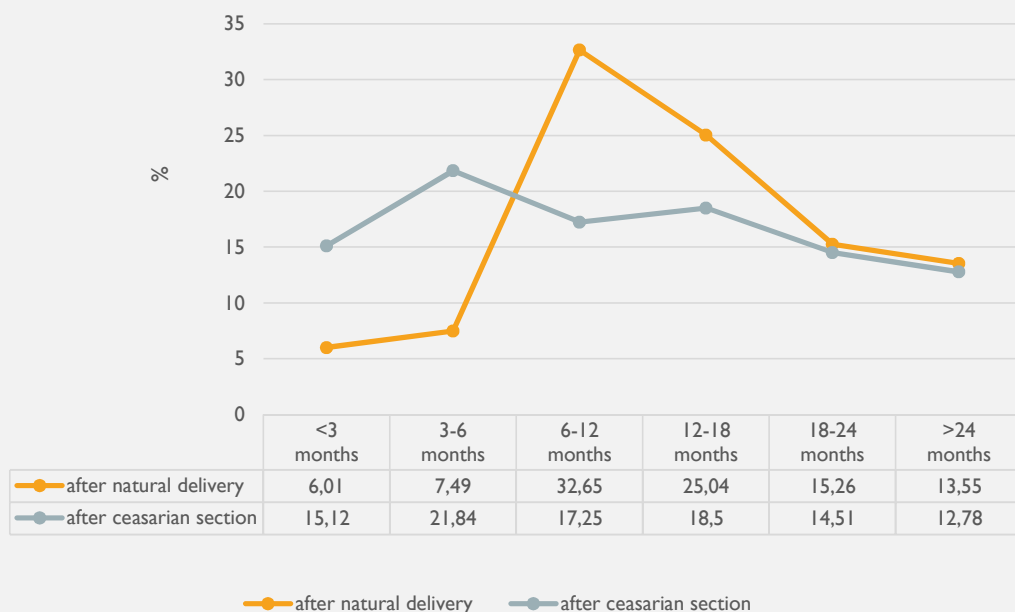
Total duration of breastfeeding depending on receiving lactation care.



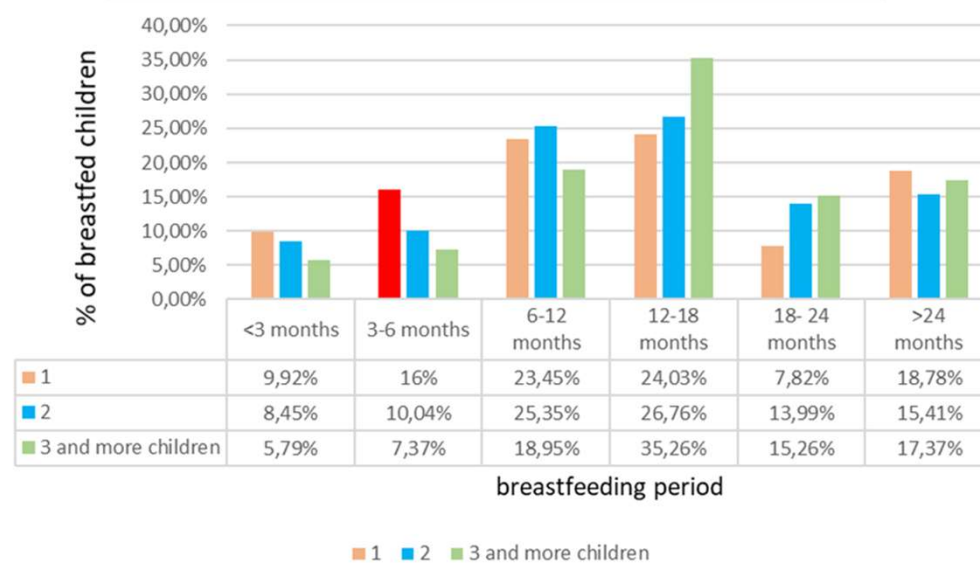
- 1513 z 2703 (**56%**) women after childbirth **did not receive any lactation care** neither during hospitalization nor after discharge from the hospital.
- 736 z 1113 (**66%**) mothers who did not receive lactation care in the hospital, fed the newborn with formula.
- After statistical analysis (U Mann Whitney; $p < 0.05$), there **was significant correlation between receiving lactation care and total duration of breastfeeding** ($p = 0,023$).

RESULTS- GROUPS OF MOTHERS EXPOSED TO PREMATURE TERMINATION OF BREASTFEEDING.

Duration of breastfeeding depending on the way of delivery.



Number of children and total duration of breastfeeding period.



CONCLUSIONS

Numerous different problems affect women during breastfeeding.

Inproper breastfeeding technique is the most common problem.

Over half of the women did not receive any lactation care.

It is particularly important to provide appropriate lactation advice to breastfeeding mothers to prolong the lactation period.

The most common method used to solve the lactation problems is introduction of modified milk.

Approximately 60% of infants have been fed with modified milk in hospital and after discharge home.

Doctors rarely give a lactation advice. Only 2% of mothers received lactation advice from a doctor.

Special lactation care is required by the woman after the cesarean section and by the mothers after the first childbirth.

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION