

Utah Breastfeeding Health

Developed for health professionals to support Breastfeeding

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Antibodies Against SARS-CoV-2 in Human Breast Milk After Vaccination: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2021.0353>

This research showed that there is a presence of antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in human breast milk after vaccination. In this paper, most of the studies refer to women vaccinated with either Moderna or Pfizer vaccines. The rate for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in breast milk after the second vaccine dose were higher than the first dose. This study showed high rates of positivity for antibodies in breast milk following COVID-19 immunizations.

Association Between Influenza Vaccination During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Duration

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0001>

Health-promotional behaviors of prenatal influenza vaccination is associated with breastfeeding. Overall, women who did not receive an influenza vaccine during pregnancy were significantly less likely to breastfeed compared with women who received the vaccine during pregnancy. Education by health care providers should include maternal health behaviors that relate to reduced risk of infection and extended breastfeeding duration.

Intimate Partner Violence and Breastfeeding Behaviors: Does the Source of Breastfeeding Information Affect the Associations Between Prepregnancy or Prenatal IPV and Breastfeeding Behaviors of Women in the United States? A PRAMS 2018 Study

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2021.0282>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is correlated with breastfeeding initiation, duration, and early cessation. About 1.4% of women experienced prenatal IPV with reduced odds of breastfeeding for 6 months or more. Among women exposed to prenatal IPV, breastfeeding initiation was stronger in women who received breastfeeding information compared to those who did not. Prenatal IPV is a risk factor for short-duration breastfeeding. Receiving information may improve breastfeeding behavior among IPV-exposed women.

Considerations for lactation with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome: a narrative review

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13006-021-00442-9>

Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) is a rare genetic connective tissue condition which can cause skin extensibility, joint hypermobility, and fragile tissue. This disease can cause severe physiologic and functional obstacles during lactation. Healthcare provider who can identify EDS can improve the management of lactation challenges.



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Comparison of Infant Bone Mineral Content and Density After Infant Daily Oral Vit D 400 IU Supplementation Versus Nursing Mother Oral 6,400 IU Supplementation: A Randomized Controlled Lactation Study

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2021.0281>

This study investigates if there is any difference between infants who receive direct vitamin D supplementation and those who receive vitamin D indirectly from their mother's breast milk. Results showed that there is no significant difference in Bone Mineral Content and Bone Mineral Density between direct and indirect vitamin D supplementation groups.

Breastfeeding Initiation and Continuation Among Women with Substance and Tobacco Use During Pregnancy: Findings from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System 2016–2018

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2021.0337>

Substance and tobacco use is associated with poor maternal and child health outcomes, as well as lower breastfeeding rate. This study showed that the odds of breastfeeding initiation and continuation are significantly lower among individuals with both prenatal tobacco and illicit substance use.

Lactation in quarantine: The (in)visibility of human milk feeding during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13006-022-00451-2>

This study provides a lens of parents about their feelings of breastfeeding during the pandemic and quarantine. They usually found 1.) loneliness of early parenting and breastfeeding in social isolation, 2.) approached human milk feeding as a coping mechanism with the crisis, 3.) the (in)visibility of lactation within the context of their heightened multitasking appear as a significant concern, 4.) human milk was socially constructed as a relational link during a time of unprecedented isolation.

Evaluation of a breastmilk hand expression toolkit: the M.I.L.K survey study

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13006-021-00448-3>

Breastmilk hand expression (BMHE) can help promote lactation, relieve breast engorgement, and collect milk for future infant feedings. However, resources to teach this skill are limited and infrequently developed in partnership with the obstetrical population. This study found that a one-page toolkit to include the process of BMHE and step-by-step instructions and images can be helpful and well received by participants.

First-time mothers' experiences of receiving proactive telephone-based peer support for breastfeeding in Australia: a qualitative study

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13006-022-00476-7>

A program of proactive telephone-based peer support can be helpful to support breastfeeding. Peers who provide 'positive experience with empathy and understanding', 'non-judgmental', 'practical advice', and 'social connection that was more than just breastfeeding' could help increase mother's self-efficacy thus helping mothers continue breastfeeding.

The role of state breastfeeding laws and programs on exclusive breastfeeding practice among mothers in the special supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13006-022-00490-9>

This study shows a positive correlation between state laws/WIC, and the rate of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF). Living in areas with more employment-related laws, and receiving WIC breastfeeding education were associated with a higher prevalence of EBF.