

Utah Breastfeeding Health

Developed for health professionals to support Breastfeeding

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The Association Between Adverse and Positive Childhood Experiences and Marijuana Use During Lactation

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Higher adverse childhood experiences (ACE) frequency, and specifically history of household dysfunction, physical abuse, or sexual abuse increased risk for marijuana use during lactation. Because of marijuana's potential adverse effects on the infant through human milk, postpartum ACE screening is warranted.

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Interventions to Improve Breastfeeding Rates at Discharge Among Preterm and Low Birth Weight Infants: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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A variety of effective interventions exist to promote breastfeeding among hospitalized preterm and LBW infants. All types of interventions except artificial teats/cups and oral stimulation showed statistically significant increases in exclusive breastfeeding at discharge. Kangaroo mother care demonstrated the highest increased odds of breastfeeding at discharge among preterm and LBW infants.

Association of Primary Language with Provision of Mother's Milk Among Very-Low-Birthweight Infants in Massachusetts

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In Massachusetts, maternal primary language was associated with inequities in mother's milk provision for VLBW infants with a differential effect for non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic mothers.

Cortisol, Maternal Stress, and Breastfeeding Rate at Hospital Discharge: A Systematic Review

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0165>

Breastfeeding is considered the best way to provide essential and necessary nutrients to the newborn, intervening in its growth and development. However, early abandonment of this method is quite common, due to various factors such as stress. Cortisol levels may be a good indicator of the level of stress to which the mother is subjected during the immediate postpartum period.

The Effects of Breastfeeding and Breast Milk Taste or Smell on Mitigating Painful Procedures in Newborns: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0134>

Breastfeeding and breast milk interventions are significantly effective nonpharmacological alternatives for painful procedures.

Interventions to Improve Breastfeeding Outcomes in Late Preterm and Early Term Infants

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0118>

Professional support significantly improved exclusive breastfeeding rates. A breastfeeding education program delivered at the hospital with weekly telephone follow-up post discharge significantly increased breastfeeding rates. Neither cup feeding nor early discharge (with in-home lactation support) improved breastfeeding rates, whereas rooming-in (versus direct admission to the neonatal intensive care unit) worsened exclusive breastfeeding rates.

The Prevalence of Nonserious Events in a Cohort of Breastfed Infants

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0245>

In this study, we determined the prevalence of nonserious events in infants consuming human milk whose mothers reported no exposure to any prescription medications, tobacco, or recreational drugs in the previous 14 days. We found 131 (44.1%) participants reported one or more infant nonserious adverse events in the past 14 days at the time of their study interview. The most commonly reported nonserious events were rash (12.1%), irritability (9.4%), constipation (7.8%), poor sleep (7.1%), and fever (6.3%).

Interruption of Breastfeeding, Relactation, Relactation Awareness, and Related Factors: A Cross-Sectional Study

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0199>

Awareness of relactation should be raised and trainings should be organized to increase the success of relactation. Especially mothers who have interrupted breastfeeding need supportive and professional interventions to continue breastfeeding.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Breastfeeding Continuation Among U.S. Hispanic Mothers: Identification of Mechanisms

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0196>

We examined the extent to which social, maternal, and infant factors and Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) domains—attitudes, perceived control, and subjective norms—mediate the relationship between maternal race and ethnicity and birth country, and breastfeeding continuation. Breastfeeding continuation among U.S. Hispanic mothers varied by birth country, highlighting the heterogeneity of breastfeeding populations of Hispanic mothers in the United States. Tailored interventions should strengthen policies supportive of positive attitudes toward and subjective norms around breastfeeding.

Psychiatric Manifestations of Withdrawal Following Domperidone Used as a Galactagogue

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0190>

Lactating mothers who present with psychiatric symptoms should be explicitly probed about domperidone use, even in areas where domperidone is not authorized for use. Maternal hesitancy to disclose domperidone use may lead to suboptimal outcomes for the patient and delay management of withdrawal manifestations. The best course of treatment remains unknown, but a slow hyperbolic taper to gently discontinue domperidone may minimize withdrawal symptoms in these patients. Individuals exploring domperidone use should be informed of potential risks upon withdrawal, including psychiatric manifestations, requisite taper, and potential impacts of using unstudied high doses.

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Human Milk Composition, and Infant Growth

<https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/bfm.2022.0085>

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) status, maternal age, and fasting glucose level were associated with human milk composition. Triglycerides in human milk was associated with infant growth among GDM⁻ children but not among GDM⁺ children.