

مواردمراقبت ویژه برای تغذیه از سینه مادر وشیردهی

High Risks



المسك فاكتورهاي مادري شيرسازي (problem

تصمیم زودهنگام به تغذیه پستانی یابطری 🔾

©شرح حال حاكي از وجودمشكل درشيردهي قبلي يا شيرخواردچار اختلال رشد

شرح حال عقيمي وابسته به هورمون 🔾

مسائل طبي قابل ملاحظه(مثلا هيپوتيروئيدي ،ديابت، درمان نشده)

◘سن مادر(مثلا مادرنوجوان،یاسن پیشرفته مادر)

مسائل رواني اجتماعي بخصوص افسردگي

عوارض پري ناتال(مثلا خونريزي-هيپرتانسيون-عفونت)

o مصرفintended قرص پیشـگیري ازبارداري مختلط قبل ازاسـتقرار خوب شـیردهـي

Anatomic-physiologic

- Ο عدم رشدقابل ملاحظه پستان درخلال بارداري يابزرگ نشدن تاروز
 - نوك صاف يافرورفته پستان 🔾
- ◘ تفاوت درظاهرپستان(آسیمتري قابل ملاحظه،هیپوپلازي،توبولربودن)
- حراحي قبلي پستان که مجاري يااعصاب آوران نيپل راقطع کرده باشد
- 🔾 جراحي قبلي پستان براي اصلاح ظاهرغيرطبيعي يا تنوع تكاملي پستان
 - آبسه قبلي پستان
 - دردوزخم شدید یاپایدارنوك پستان
- ◘ شكست لاكتوژنزمرحله ٢(قابل توجه نبودن توليدشير-به شيرنيامدن قابل توجه)

محيطي

🗨 جدایی مادرشیرخوار

محتاج شيردوش شدن مادر

فاکتورهای طبی/آناتومیك/فیزیولوژیك:شیرخوار نوزاد کم وزن یا نارس(زیر۳۷هفته)

- ٥ چندقلويي
- 🔾 مشکل درگرفتن یك یادوپستان
- 🔾 مكيدن ناموثريامكيدن غيرمداوم
- اختلال آناتومي دهان(شكاف كام/لب،فك كوچك،زبان بزرگ)
- o مسائل طبي(زردي،هيپوگليسمي،ديسترس تنفسي،عفونت)
 - o مشکلات نورولوژیك(سندرمهاي ژنتیکي،هیپوتوني،هیپرتوني)
 - شیرخوار دائم خواب آلود
 - کاهش فوق العاده وزن نوزاد

فاكتورهاي محيطي:

دادن فرمولا بعنوان مكمل

تازمان ترخیص ازبیمارستان تغذیه موثرپستانی برقرارنشده باشد

و زودمرخص شدن ازبیمارستان 🗨

🔾 استفاده ازگول زنك ازاوایل

Some misundrestandings

- ◘ زودبرداشتن ازپستان باتوقف بین سلسله ؟:کنترل بلع(۱۰-۶۰دقیقه)-
 - ◘ لباس زياد وپيچيدن وخواب؟-
- دفعات زیاد؟-خوشه ای،جهش رشد اوایل یادرست نگرفتن؟ ضعف رفلکس ؟شیرپسین؟ وضعیت؟
 - فاصله زیاد؟: گول زنك ،دارو درلیبروبعد، زردي،خواب،عدم توجه به علائم زودرس گرسنگی؟
 - تلاش براي خواب طولاني قبل از۱۲هفتگي؟:۲-٣ساعت يکبار.مکيدن قوي شب پرولاکتين
 - آب وپیشگیری یادرمان زردی؟
 - Shield
 - Colic O
 - Color O

Risk Factors for Delayed or Failed Lactogenesis II or Low Milk Supply-Maternal factors

- Age over 30,
- Primiparity.
- Breast problems: Insufficient glandular tissue, flat or inverted nipples tissue, history of breast surgery.
- Delivery problems: Cesarean delivery (especially if unplanned), complicated delivery, significant hemorrhage, prolonged labor, preterm delivery (,<37 weeks), retained placenta.
- Postpartum depression.
- Metabolic problems: Diabetes (gestational, types 1 or 2), hypertension, preeclampsia, polycystic ovary syndrome, obesity (pre-pregnancy BMI .>30), high cortisol levels, hypothyroidism, extreme tiredness, fatigue or stress.
- Previous low supply
- Tobacco use and some drugs and medications may cause low milk supply.

Risk Factors for Delayed or Failed Lactogenesis II or Low Milk Supply-Infant factors

- Early term birth (37-39 weeks).
- Infant Apgar <,8.
- High birth weight >.3600 g.
- Low birth weight (,<2500 g).
- Poor or painful latch
- restricted feedings.
- Prelacteal feeds.
- Prematurity (,<37 weeks).

بعض موارد مراقبت ویژه

- Mother baby dyads at risk for breastfeeding problems benefit from early identification and assistance with an expert in lactation management
- (a) Maternal request/anxiety
- (b) Previous negative breastfeeding experience
- (c) Mother has flat/inverted nipples.
- (d) Mother has history of breast surgery.
- (e) Multiple births (twins, triplets, higher-order pregnancies)

- (f) Infant is early term (37-38 6/7 weeks of gestation) or premature (,< 37 weeks).
- (g) Infant has congenital anomaly, neurological impairment, or other medical condition that affects the infant's ability to breastfeed.
- (h) Maternal or infant medical condition for which breastfeeding must be temporarily postponed or for which milk expression is required
- (i) Documentation, after the first few feedings, that there is difficulty in establishing breastfeeding (e.g., poor latch-on, sleepy baby, etc.)
- (j) Hyperbilirubinemia

TABLE 2 Infant Risk Factors for Lactation Problems

- Factors Medical/anatomic/physiologic
- Low birth weight or premature (,<37 weeks)
- Multiples
- Difficulty in latching on to one or both breasts
- Ineffective or unsustained suckling
- Oral anatomic abnormalities (e.g., cleft lip/palate, macroglossia, micrognathia, tight frenulum/ankyloglossia with trained medical assessment)
- • Medical problems (e.g., hypoglycemia, infection, jaundice, respiratory distress)
- Neurologic problems (e.g., genetic syndromes, hypertonia, hypotonia)
- Persistently sleepy infant
- Excessive infant weight loss (. >7-10% of birth weight in the first 48 hours)

- Environmental
- Mother infant separation
- Breast pump dependency
- Formula supplementation
- • Effective breastfeeding not established by hospital discharge
- Discharge from the hospital at ,< 48 hours of age50
- • Early pacifier use

TABLE 1 Maternal Risk Factors for Lactation Problems

- Factors History/social
- Primiparity
- Intention to both breastfeed and bottle or formula feed at less than 6 weeks
- Intention to use pacifiers/dummies and/or artificial nipples/teats at less than 6 weeks
- Early intention/necessity to return to school or work
- History of previous breastfeeding problems or breastfed infant with slow weight gain
- History of infertility
- Conception by assisted reproductive technology
- Significant medical problems (e.g., untreated hypothyroidism, diabetes, cystic fibrosis, polycystic ovaries)
- Extremes of maternal age (e.g., adolescent mother or older than 40 years)

- Psychosocial problems (e.g., depression, anxiety, lack of social support for breastfeeding)
- Prolonged labor
- Long induction or augmentation of labor
- Use of medications during labor (benzodiazepines, morphine, or others that can cause drowsiness in the newborn)
- Peripartum complications (e.g., postpartum hemorrhage, hypertension, infection)
- Intended use of hormonal contraceptives before breastfeeding is well established (6 weeks)
- Perceived inadequate milk supply
- Maternal medication use (inappropriate advice about compatibility with breastfeeding is common)

Anatomic/physiologic

- • Lack of noticeable breast enlargement during puberty or pregnancy
- Flat, inverted, or very large nipples
- Variation in breast appearance (marked asymmetry, hypoplastic, tubular)
- Any previous breast surgery, including cosmetic procedures (important to ask—not always obvious on exam)
- Previous breast abscess
- Maternal obesity (body mass index>=30 kg/m2)
- Extremely or persistently sore nipples
- Failure of "secretory activation" lactogenesis II. (Milk did not noticeably "come in" by 72 hours postpartum. This may be difficult to evaluate if mother and infant are discharged from the hospital in the first 24-48 hours postpartum.)
- Mother unable to hand-express colostrum
- Need for breastfeeding aids or appliances (such as nipple shields, breast pumps, or supplemental nursing systems) at the time of hospital discharge