The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Hospital Breastfeeding Policy Maternity Staff Training Program







Training Program

- Hospital maternity staff
- · Collaborative project
- 15 sessions
- Audio recorded
- Approximately one hour session for each module
- Post test for knowledge assessment

Objectives

- Identify Global Strategies for improving infant feedings
- State the aim of the Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy, and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative recommendations
- Give three examples of how hospitals and health care workers can promote, protect, and support breastfeeding
- State how staff can assist their health care facility to improve its practices to meet the policy's goals

Global Outcomes Need to Improve

- > 5500 children die every day
- Long-term effects from poor infant feeding include:
 - Impaired development
 - Malnutrition
 - Increased infectious and chronic illness
- Rising rates childhood obesity
- Improved infant and young child feeding is relevant in all parts of the world

Pediatrics, vol. 125, no.5, May 2010 Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013

National Programs That Support Hospital Breastfeeding Policies

- Healthy People 2020
- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
- The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes (the Code)
- Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC)
- U.S. Surgeon General's Call to Action to Support Breastfeeding
- American Academy of Pediatrics
- The Joint Commission Perinatal Core Measure on Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding

Healthy People 2020

- MICH-24: Increase the proportion of live births that occur in facilities that provide recommended care for lactating mothers and their babies
 - In 2007–2.9% of US Hospitals provided recommended care
 - Healthy People 2020 Goal-increase to 8.1%
 Hospitals following a breastfeeding policy that complies with the 10 steps will provide care that meets this Healthy People 2020 goal



Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative

- BFHI: a global initiative of the WHO and UNICEF
- Launched in 1991
- Assessment and accreditation recognizing practices supporting breastfeeding
- More than 21,000 facilities have achieved this status
- Less than 200 Baby-Friendly hospitals in the United States*
- → 7.8% of births*

* www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/2014BreastfeedingReportCard.pdf

Breastfeeding Statistics for the US and Maryland

Ever Breastfed	Breastfeeding at 6 months	Breastfeeding at 12 months	Exclusive Breastfeeding at 3 months	Exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months
79.2	49.4	26.7	40.7	18.8
79.8	60.1	29.4	43.6	23.1
81.9	60.6	34.1	46.2	25.5
	79.2 79.8	79.2 49.4 79.8 - 60.1	79.2 49.4 26.7 79.8 - 60.1 29.4	Reastfeed at 6 months at 12 months Breastfeeding at 3 months

www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/2014 BreastfeedingReportCard.pdf

Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy

- → The Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy
- American Academy of Pediatrics' recommendations
- World Health Organization's recommendations
- All encourage mother and child to continue as long as mutually desired



Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy

What it is:

A document with recommendations for hospitals to provide breastfeeding care based on the WHO/UNICEF Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) that follows evidence-based research showing specific practices and policies in the hospital that lead to improved breastfeeding outcomes.

Your Hospital Breastfeeding Policy

- Hospitals may develop a Breastfeeding Policy for their specific facility
 - In agreement with Maryland's Hospital Breastfeeding Policy recommendations Follows World Health Organization Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding

Source United States Breastfeeding Committee

Maternity Staff Training Program

- Every staff member confidently supports mothers with early and exclusive breastfeeding
- Facility moves towards achieving breastfeeding supportive care
- Meets the goals of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative

The Ten Steps/Recommendations for Improved Breastfeeding Support



#1: Have a written policy that is routinely communicated to all health care staff

- The first of the ten recommendations is to have a written policy
- A policy helps to:
 - Ensure consistent, effective care for mothers and babies
 - Provide a standard of practice that can be measured
 - Support actions



#2: Train all health care staff in skills necessary to implement the policy

- The second step is about training
- Train on all of the ten recommendations
- Training assists staff to implement these steps



#3: Inform all pregnant women about the benefits and management of breastfeeding

- Discuss the importance of breastfeeding with pregnant women and highlight practices that support the initiation of breastfeeding
- Use communication skills to talk with pregnant women, mothers, and co-workers
 - Open-ended questions
 - Active listening
 - Affirmations



#4: Help breastfeeding mothers initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth

 Facilitate skin-toskin contact and early initiation of breastfeeding



#5: (BFHI) Show mothers how to breastfeed and how to maintain lactation, even if they are separated from their infants

(This is step #6 for the Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy)

- Assist a mother to learn the skills of positioning and attaching her baby, as well as the skill of hand expression
- Help a mother to maintain breastfeeding when separated from her baby



#6: (BFHI) Give newborn infants no food or drink, other than breast milk, unless medically indicated

(This is step #8 for the Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy)

- Support successful breastfeeding and abide by the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes
- Providing anything other than breast milk at this time interferes with the establishment of successful breastfeeding

#7: Practice "rooming-in" - encourage breastfeeding mothers and infants to remain together 24 hours a day

- Minimize separation of mothers and infants for routine care
- Teach parents that both mother and infant will be healthier and happier if kept together



#8: (BFHI) Encourage breastfeeding on demand

(This is step #5 for the Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy)

- Teach parents to identify early feeding cues
- Teach parents expected normal newborn behaviors related to feeding



#9: Give no pacifiers or artificial nipples to breastfeeding infants in the hospital, unless medically indicated

- Pacifiers and artificial nipples can interfere with the establishment of breastfeeding
- Determine medical need when using pacifiers



#10: Foster the establishment of breastfeeding support groups and refer breastfeeding mothers to them on discharge from the hospital or clinic.

- Discuss with a mother how to find support for breastfeeding after she returns home
 - Hospital Support Groups

Consultants

WIC ILCA.org

La Leche League
Community Lactation

ILCA.org mdbfc.org



Following These Steps Will...

- Improve evidencebased practice
- Improve quality of care
- Improve continuity of care



Conclusion

- The aim of the Maryland Hospital Breastfeeding Policy
- The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding
- Maternity Staff Training program can help you promote and support breastfeeding in your hospital

References

- Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine, (2010). Model Breastfeeding Policy. Clinical Protocol #7. Breastfeeding Medicine, Volume 5, Number 4, 2010.
- American Academy of Pediatrics Policy Statement. (2012). Breastfeeding and the use of human milk. Pediatrics, 129, e827-e841.
- United States Breastfeeding Committee (US8C). (2010). Image: Image: Ima

References

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). <u>The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Support Breastfeeding</u>. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of the Surgeon General. http://surgeongeneral.gov
- World Health Organization. (1981). <u>International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes</u> (Document WHA34/1981/REC/1, Annex 3). Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
- World Health Organization/UNICEF. (2009). <u>Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative: Revised, Updated and Expanded for Integrated Care</u>. World Health Organization, UNICEF.