

Objectives

- Describe strategies that protect breastfeeding as a public health goal
- Understand the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes and its impact on breastfeeding
- Identify the health worker's role in recognizing and preventing marketing practices that undermine breastfeeding
- Understand the importance of breastfeeding in emergency situations

International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes

- Prohibits marketing of infant formulas and infant formula-related products to the public
- Provide education that is impartial, free of formula marketing, and evidence-based
- Provide information on risks of formula that are mitigated by breastfeeding



Paying for Formula

Ethical issues of accepting free products



The Effects of Formula Marketing in the Healthcare Setting

- Free formula samples
- > Formula company diaper bag "gift"
- > Formula company educational materials
- Promotional marketing give-aways for staff





Breastfeeding in Emergencies

- Support the continuation of exclusive and complementary breastfeeding
- Emergency relief agency policies should ideally support, promote, and protect breastfeeding
- Provide breastfeeding training to humanitarian workers, when possible
- Include someone trained in breastfeeding support

Formula Use in an Emergency

- Issues regarding preparation
- Effects of formula on breastfeeding



Donations in Emergency Situations

- > Encourage donations of donor milk
- Exclude improper donations of formula
 Too much sent discourages breastfeeding
 Outdated product should not be used
 Product label in language of user
- Encourage breast milk substitutes in readyto-use form

Reserve for families not breastfeeding



Conclusion

Promote Breastfeeding



References

- Armstrong, H., & Sokol, E. (2001). <u>The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes: What It Means for Mothers and Babies World-Wide</u>. Raleigh, NC.
- Bergevin, Y., Dougherty, C., & Kramer, M.S. (1983). Do infant formula samples shorten the duration of breastfeeding? Lancet, 1, 1148-1151.
- Declercq, E., Labbok, M.H., Sakala, C., & O'Hara, M. (2009). Hospital practices and women's likelihood of fulfilling their intention to exclusively breastfeed. Am J Public Health, 99(5), 929-935.
- Dungy, C.I., Christensen-Szalanski, J., Losch, M., & Russell, D. (1992). Effect of discharge samples on duration of breast-feeding. *Pediatrics*, 90, 233-237.
- Frank, D.A., Wirtz, S.J., Sorenson, J.R., & Heeren, T. (1987). Commercial discharge packs and breast-feeding counseling: effects on infant-feeding practices in a randomized trial. Pediatrics, 80, 845-854.
- Kaplan, D., & Graff, K. (2008). Marketing breastfeeding reversing corporate influence on infant feeding practices, J Urban Health, 85(4), 486-504.

References

- Kent, G. (2006). WIC's Promotion of Infant Formula in the United States. Int Breastfeed J, 1. 8.
- Merewood, A., Crossman, X., Cook, J., Sadacharan, R., Singleton, M., Peters, K., & Navidi, T. (2010). U.S. hospitals violate WHO policy on the distribution of formula sample packs: results of a national survey. <u>Hum Lact.</u> 26(4), 363-7.
- Mizuno, K., Miura, F., Istabashi, K., Macnab, I., & Mizuno, N. (2006). Differences in perception of the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes between obstetricians and pediatricians in Japan. Int Breastfeed, 1, 12.
- Perez-Escamilla, R., Pollitt, E., Lonnerdal, B., & Dewey, K.G. (1994). Infant feeding policies in maternity wards and their effect on breast-feeding success: an analyti overview. *Am J Public Health*, 84, 89-97.
- United States Breastfeeding Committee (2009). Breastfeeding saves lives in emergencies. Washington, DC: USC.
 http://www.isblasstfeeding.org. LinkClick.aspx?link=Publications.EE=Emergency=Response_CO00USE_EndStable_1207ind=188

References

- WABA. (2009). Breastfeeding: a vital emergency response. Penang, Malaysia.
- Walker, M. (2007). International breastfeeding initiatives and their relevance to the current state of breastfeeding in the United States. *J Midwifery Women's Health*, 52(6), 549-555.
- Walker, M. (2007). <u>Still selling out mothers and babies: marketing of breast milk substitutes in the U.S.A</u>. Weston, MA: NABA REAL.
- WHO/UNICEF. (1981). The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.
 Geneva: World Health Organization.

 Assa Angund Health Organization.