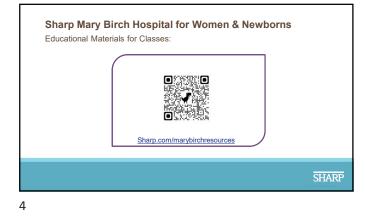


Housekeeping

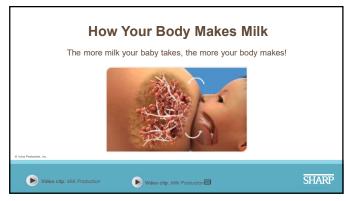
- Familiarize yourself with the platform
- Minimize distractions.
- We encourage you to use the chat box feature. There will be plenty of opportunities to ask your questions.
- Mute microphone.
- Be sure your computer/phone is charged.
- For a more interactive class we encourage you to leave your camera on.



Breastfeeding Class Outline

- Introductions
- Breastfeeding Preparation
- Baby's First Few Days
- Feeding Patterns
- Positioning and Latch
- How to know Baby is Getting Enough?
- Common Concerns
- Supporting Working Moms
- Resources and Support Groups

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Breastfeeding Preparation

- · What can you do now to prepare for breastfeeding?
 - o Call your insurance about breast pumps
 - New Beginnings Boutique
- · Have you heard from friends that there are certain foods that you should not eat when breastfeeding?
 - o Caffeine
 - o Medications o Alcohol
 - Nicotine
 - Marijuana

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Baby's First Few Days Feeding Patterns – Birth to 24 hours Rooming in Watch for feeding cues . No baby formula or sugar water unless medically necessary . May not feel like there is any milk .

- Colostrum in first few days o Gradual increases
- One drop colostrum has approx. 3 million immune cells
- Small in quantity
- · Babies are sleepy the first 24 hours
- Practice skin-to-skin
- 1 wet diaper, 1 soiled diaper

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Hints for the Baby's Second Day of Life Baby falling asleep at the breast

- Break the suction
- Snuggle with baby
- Babies first fall into a light sleep
- REM easily awakened
- Cycles in and out of REM and deep sleep every 30 min
 Stay close until deep sleep





Latching On		
 Sit comfortably using pillows and footrest for support Hold baby close to your body, tummy to tummy Hold your breast behind the areola Align your baby's nose with your nipple Gently tickle your baby's upper lip 		
When your baby's mouth opens wide, pull your baby in quickly	© hday Production, Inc.	
Video clip: Latching On Video clip: Latching On	© SHARP	

Effective Latch

- Mouth is open wide
- · Lips are flared outward
- Large amount of breast is in the mouth
- · More areola is above baby's lip than below
- Ear and jaw are moving
- Active sucking and swallowing
- You feel a strong tug that is not painful

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Ineffective Latch

- Mouth is not open wide
- Small amount of breast is in the mouth
- Lips are curled inward
- A clicking or smacking sound
- You feel pain when your baby sucks your nippleBreast does not soften after the
- feeding
- Nipple looks pinched after the feeding

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Signs of Getting Enough Milk

- You can hear your baby suck and swallow during a feeding
- Baby's arms and hands are relaxed after a feeding
- Your breasts are softer after feedings
- Your baby has several periods of being awake and calm during the day
- Baby is back to birth weight by day 10
- · Enough wet and dirty diapers
- · Gaining enough weight

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Call Baby's Healthcare Provider

Video clip: Getting Enough Milk 🛛 🕟 Video clip: Getting Enough Milk 🔤

- · Not latching on or feeding well
- Frequently needs to be awakened to • feed
- . Sleeps through the night
- Fewer than 4 yellow stools per day by . Day 4
- Fewer than 5 wet diapers per day
- by Day 4 A reddish-orange stain in the diaper

after Day 3 (a sign of dehydration)

ctions. Inc

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Possible Breastfeeding Challenges

- · Sleepy baby
- o Late preterm infant
- Engorgement
- Sore nipples
- Low milk supply
 - o Tube/syringe feeding Paced bottle feeding
- Blocked ducts
- Mastitis
- Thrush

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- hours Call your baby's doctor right
- . away if there are any of these signs



Room Temp. 3-4 hours (ideal)	5
77°F (25°C) 6-8 hours (acceptable under very dean conditions)	Keep in covered container
Refrigerated 4 days (ideal) 39°F (4°C) 5-8 days (acceptable) or colder	Stored in back of refrigerator (not in the door)
Frozen 6 months (ideal) 0°F (-18°C) 9 months (acceptable) or colder	Stored in back of upright freezer (not in the door) or in a chest freezer







Introducing Bottles and Pacifiers

- · Introduce bottles and pacifiers when breastfeeding is going well
 - Medical concerns
 - Usually 3-4 weeks postpartum
- Paced bottle feeding supports breastfeeding
 - o Slows down to flow of the milk
 - $_{\odot}\;$ Allows your baby to be in more control over the feeding pace
- Attend Breastfeeding Support Group

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