Addressing Challenges to Immediate and Exclusive Breastfeeding in the First Months of Life - Findings From Egypt

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Outline

• Global progress on exclusive breastfeeding, within the context of SDGs and the World Health Assembly goals

• Key barrier to exclusive breastfeeding – insufficient breastmilk

• Findings from Egypt

• Top 3 strategies to improve exclusive breastfeeding
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target: Ending All Forms of Malnutrition by 2030

- Malnutrition affects all countries and 1 of 3 people on the planet.

- Malnutrition takes many forms: children and adults who are skin and bone, children who do not grow properly, people who suffer from imbalanced diets and those that are overweight and obese.

- Tackling barriers to exclusive breastfeeding is one key in meeting SDG targets
Little Progress in Exclusive Breastfeeding Rates Since 1990

UNICEF, 2013
Tracking Countries’ Progress on Exclusive Breastfeeding
Global Nutrition Report, 2015

World Health Assembly Global Target by 2025: Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding to 50%
Perceptions of Insufficient Breastmilk is a Major Barrier to Exclusive Breastfeeding

- Lack of knowledge of breastmilk nutrients
- Lack of knowledge of lactation physiology
- Interpretation of baby’s behavior: fussy, continuous crying
- Perceived insufficient breastmilk
- Baby hungry
- Baby thirsty
- Coping with health and nutritional needs of baby
- Perceived health problems of baby – stomach ache, colic

Feeding too early: food, liquid, herbal teas

Egypt Study: Objective and Methods

Primary Objective: Understand cultural beliefs, perceptions, behaviors in relation to infant and young feeding practices and stunting in Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt

Methods:
• 120 in-depth interviews - mothers of children 0-23 months of age, using Trials of Improved Practices (TIPs) methodology
• Conducted in Arabic, audio-recorded, transcribed, translated into English
• Dominant themes identified and a coding scheme developed
• Qualitative analyses carried out using NVIVO 10.0

Kavle, 2014 & 2015
Mothers are committed to breastfeeding and understand its benefits. Yet, only 25% of Egyptian mothers were exclusively breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life.
“I had a natural delivery at a private doctor’s clinic. The first breastfeeding session was 2-3 hours after birth. When I went home my mother gave my baby herbal drink using a syringe as prescribed by my doctor. I gave her herbal drink for about two days, once in the morning and once at night until my milk came in and the baby was able to latch on.”

- Mother, Lower Egypt
Herbal Drinks and Teas Delay Initiation of Breastfeeding. Continued use makes Exclusive Breastfeeding Difficult in the First 6 Months

- Prescribed herbal drinks in first days of life
- Believed to stop child from crying - mother initiates breastfeeding or until milk “comes in”
- Separation from infants after birth is common
- Continued use of herbal drinks to “help babies sleep at night”, soothe “cries of hunger”
- Breastmilk is “not enough” - supported by grandmothers

Examples of baby herbal drink

Kavle, 2014 & 2015
“I knew he was ready to eat when he kept crying at four months. I told the mother - your breastfeeding is not nourishing him, and the child is a human like us who needs to eat - what will your milk do for him?”

- Grandmother, Lower Egypt
Breastfeeding is Valued as a Natural Choice Only if Mothers Have Enough, Good Quality Breastmilk – “Thick and Heavy, Not Weak and Light, or Little”

- Infants “not nourished enough” by breastmilk alone and are “still hungry” – main reason for introducing food and liquids early
  - Some combine breastfeeding with infant formula
  - Feed “light and simple” foods as early as 2 months
  - Initial screening of foods to assess readiness to eat
  - Encouraged by some doctors and grandmothers

Kavle, 2014 & 2015
Strategies to Improve Immediate and Exclusive Breastfeeding - Learnings from Egypt

- Provide guidance to health providers and community health workers
  - Stop prelacteal feeding
  - Dispel misperceptions of insufficient breastmilk
  - Not prescribe herbal drinks for children < 6 months of age
  - Not separate mother and newborn after childbirth – delays initiation

- Use community support groups to strengthen knowledge at the community level, involve grandmothers and fathers

- Engage lactation consultant associations to work with health providers to ensure initiation, duration and exclusivity of breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life
For more information, please visit www.mcsprogram.org

This presentation was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), under the terms of the Cooperative Agreement AID-OAA-A-14-00028. The contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.