

A woman in a white lab coat is sitting in a green chair, holding a baby wrapped in a white blanket. The baby is wearing a blue stethoscope. The woman is looking down at the baby with a gentle expression. The background is slightly blurred, showing medical equipment and a patterned blanket.

BREASTFEEDING IN THE NICU

Key Components of
Breastfeeding

BREASTMILK AND PREMATURITY

Human milk feeding has been linked to reduced rates of infection, NEC and lower infant mortality rates

- Especially vital for preterm infants

Preterm milk is different from term milk

- Preterm milk transitions to look more like term milk within 5-7 weeks postpartum

MATERNAL GOALS AND SUPPORT

Feelings may vary based on the individual

- Anger, sadness, grief, detachment
- Dysphoric Milk Ejection Reflex (D-MER)
- Postpartum Mood Disorders

Shaping and management of expectations

Autonomy and feelings of control

- What CAN we do?

Focus on small goals and little wins

- What is YOUR attitude?



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MATERNAL MILK SUPPLY

- Know factors that can affect supply
 - Stress
 - Maternal medical history
 - Medications
 - Return of menses
 - Mastitis
 - Clogged Ducts
- Common supplements
- Role of support and education

BREAST MILK MANAGEMENT

Maternal-infant separation

- Establish and support milk supply
 - Pump Early, Pump Often
 - At least 8 to 10 times per day
- Breast pumps
- Triple feeding

Role of skin to skin

- Breastmilk supply, bonding, connection, autonomy and control

Storage of breastmilk

- Infection Control considerations
- Milk as medication—5 rights

FORTIFICATION AND SUPPLEMENTATION

Fortification and Supplementation

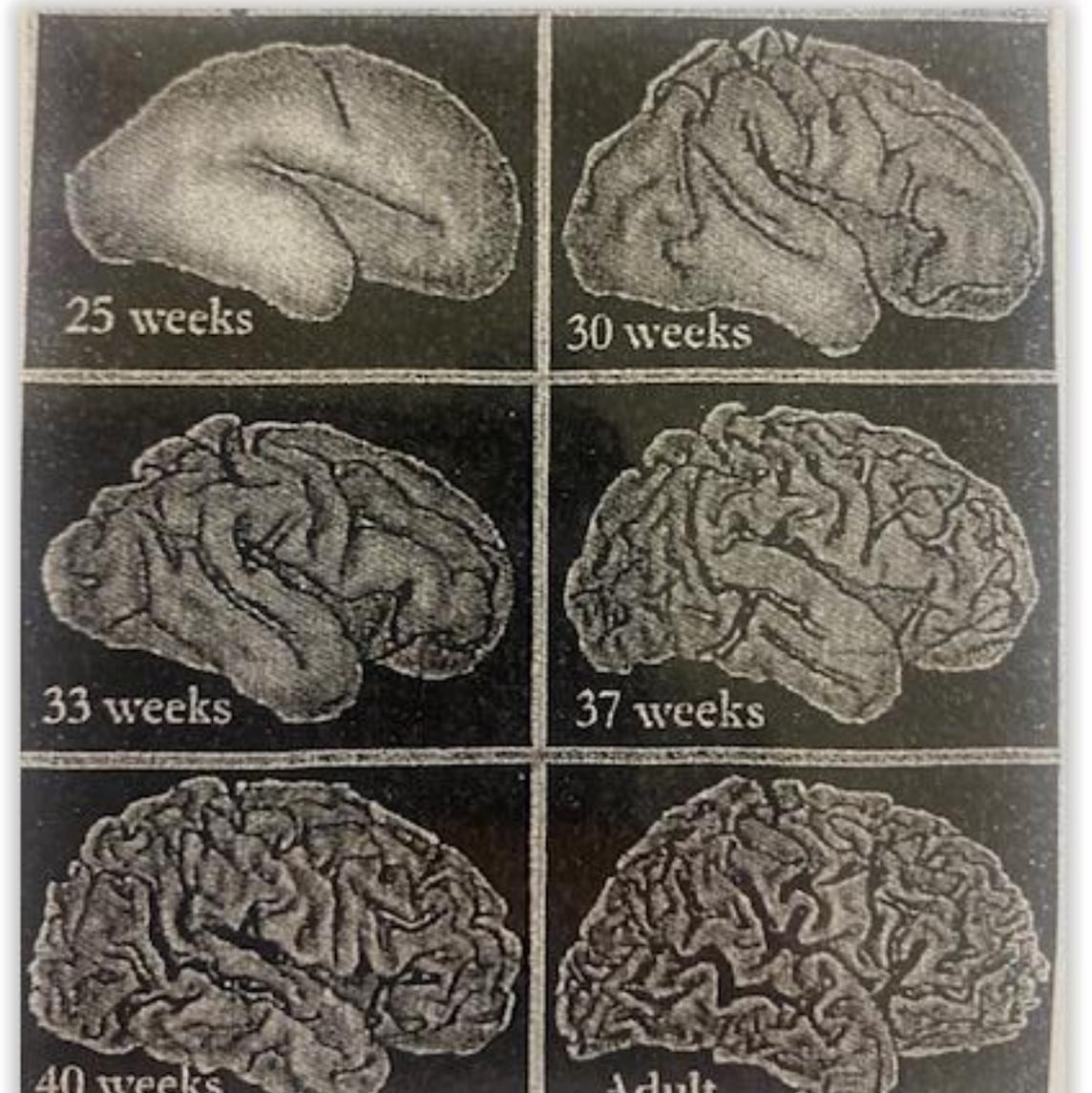
- Breast milk components
- 20kcal per ounce on average
- Types of fortifiers

Donor human milk

- Associated with higher rates of exclusive breastfeeding in extremely premature infants at discharge
- Safety considerations
 - Milk banks
- Differences from mother's milk include lower protein levels and reduction in certain minerals due to pasteurization

THE PRETERM AND LATE PRETERM INFANT

- Developmental immaturity
- Feeding immaturity
 - Poor breast stimulation
 - Ineffective transfer
- Less awake time
- Fewer or more subtle feeding cues
- Easily fatigued
- Medical complications
- Nipple size vs. mouth size



GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Effective suck development does not develop until 32-34 weeks gestation

- Bottle feeding breast milk—easier for baby to transfer but requires more energy than breastfeeding

Mature patterns of suck, swallow, breathe do not develop until 35-37 weeks gestation

Abnormal sucking patterns in preterm infants are normal

Feeding maturity will correlate to infant disease process and complications

BREASTMILK FEEDING

Tube feeding prior to initiation of oral feeding

Safe oral feeding

- Paced feeds

Non-nutritive breast feeding

- Non-nutritive sucking
 - Can be done with pacifier or at the breast
 - Incorporation with gavage feeding
 - Does not stimulate prolactin secretion or milk production
 - Also beneficial for self-regulation and pain management

Focus on experience of feeding rather than quantity

Support breast milk feeding and production outside of feeding times

- Skin to skin

TRANSITION TO BREASTFEEDING

Initial feedings at the breast

- **Infant driven, positive experiences**
 - Waking infant up (term vs preterm)
 - Scheduled vs ad lib
- **Tools**
 - Good alignment/positioning
 - Nipple Shields
- **Timing**

Remember the basics: latch and positioning are still important!

BREASTFEEDING

Exclusive vs combined
breastfeeding

Supporting NICU
families

Feeding at the breast for
a premature infant

Transitioning to home

- Education
- Supplementation at home
- Expectations
- Resources

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