



TO EXPLORE THE EFFECT OF FEEDING PROGRAMS ON WOMEN'S WILLING OF BREASTFEEDING DURING LATE PREGNANCY

P423

S.YANG



Department Of Nursing, Tainan Municipal AN-NAN Hospital-China Medical University, Tainan City, Taiwan

INTRODUCTION

Breastfeeding is one of the most important maternal jobs for primigravida women and is also an important health education program for obstetric nurses. A puerperal women centered feeding programs for breastfeeding is needed.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to investigate the difference in breastfeeding effectiveness between the Using feeding programs and the traditional methods of health education for primigravida women

METHOD

It was a cross-sectional study. Designing image-based education information decision aids and QR Code image links with the concept of feeding programs. Pregnant women less than 38 gestation weeks visited our prenatal care clinic were recruited. Questionnaire were used to collect data through June 1 to July 31, 2022. Data were analyzed with SPSS 22.

Infant Feeding Program

An Overview of Infant Nutrition and Feeding

- Breastfeeding is widely regarded as the optimal method of nourishing infants, as it not only decreases the likelihood of immediate and long-term illnesses during infancy, but also establishes a fundamental basis for lifelong well-being in adulthood.
- The World Health Organization advocates for the practice of exclusive breastfeeding for a duration of 6 months, after which appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while continuing to breastfeed until the child reaches 2 years of age or beyond.

Options for Infant Nutrition

- 1.Exclusive breastfeeding refers to the practice of immediately initiating direct breastfeeding when a newborn displays cues indicating a desire for nourishment.
- 2.Combination feeding, also known as mixed feeding, refers to the practice of providing both breast milk and infant formula to infants.
- 3.Exclusively providing infants with commercially prepared infant formula as their sole source of nutrition.

What feeding method do you currently favor for the baby?

Date Evaluation of Infant Feeding Practices

- ☐ 1. The act of breastfeeding
- ☐ 2. The practice of formula feeding
- ☐ 3. The state of being undecided

Date Table for Assisting in Making Decisions about Infant Feeding

- ☐ 1. Exclusive breastfeeding, where the infant is solely fed breast milk
- ☐ 2. Combination feeding, which involves a combination of breast milk and formula
- ☐ 3. Exclusive formula feeding, where the infant is exclusively fed formula
- ☐ 4. Undecided, indicating that a decision regarding the feeding method has not been made yet



RESULTS

Total 192 pregnant women were recruited.72% of primipara,28% of multipara, college degree (80%), and 36% of spouses participate in shared decision making. Data shown 88.6% pregnant women decided breastfeeding, 7.8% refused and 3.6% did not make decision during pregnancy.Our study result shown feeding programs increased choice of breastfeeding during increased significantly (P <0.01).

Cognitive Assessment:To what extent is one aware of the impact of combining breast milk and formula feeding on milk production ?

Breastfeeding has been shown to have a positive impact on the prevention and management of both acute and chronic diseases in infants.

92%

Breastfeeding has been shown to reduce the risk of breast cancer in mothers

86%

Breastfeeding has been shown to reduce the likelihood of postpartum hemorrhage

80%

During the initial stages of breastfeeding, it may be necessary to seek assistance from professionals and family members

95%

In the context of infant feeding, it is recommended that the quantity of formula or breast milk provided through bottle feeding should be determined by the infant, in order to prevent overfeeding

72%

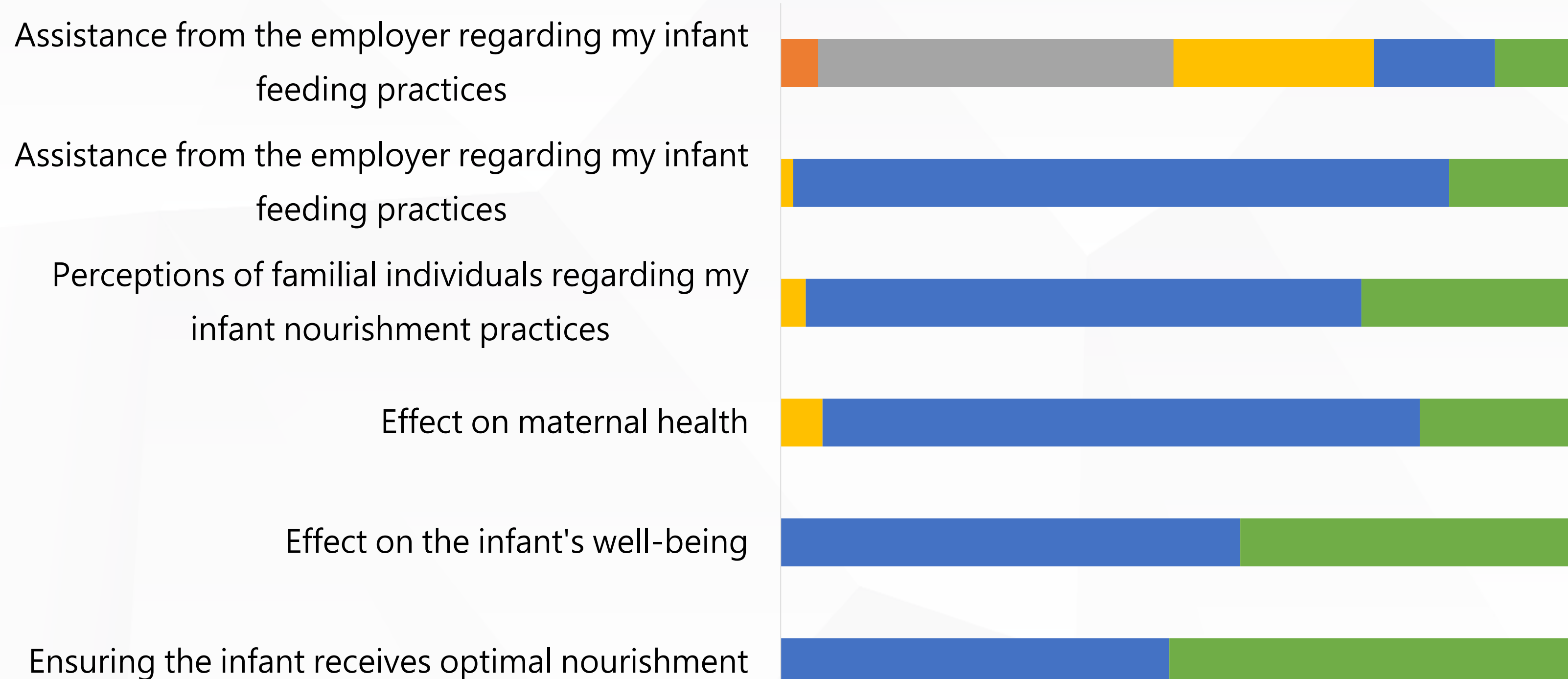
There is no impact on breast milk production when combining breastfeeding with formula feeding.

76%

Inquiry: What are the factors and extent of concern regarding infant feeding?

0 points indicate complete indifference

The score of 5 represents a high level of concern



The efficacy of employing the Decision-Making Support Table among pregnant women and their family members in relation to infant feeding practices

88.6
%

Breastfeeding

7.8%

Exclusive formula
feeding

3.6%

Decision to be made
postpartum

CONCLUSIONS

Feeding programs is effective for promotion of choice of breastfeeding during late pregnancy.The feeding programs can increase breastfeeding awareness in late pregnancy women. We recommend that hospitals maintain good Internet teaching and benefit womens.

CONTACT INFORMATION

