South Dakota State University Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

SDSU Extension Special Series

SDSU Extension

7-1-1995



Cooperative Extension Service South Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension ss

Recommended Citation

Extension Service, Cooperative, "The Gift of Breastfeeding" (1995). SDSU Extension Special Series. Paper 3. http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_ss/3

This Other is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in SDSU Extension Special Series by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.



ESS 39

The Gift of Breastfeeding

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE Cooperative Extension Service South Dakota State University U.S. Department of Agriculture



Making the choice to breastfeed is most important.

The benefits are many, but you may have concerns about breastfeeding.

This pamphlet gives ideas that will help you make a decision.

Making a Decision The Perfect Food



The special gift . . .

Mother's milk is the perfect food.

Mother's body is made to nurse, giving a special gift to baby.

Mother's love and milk helps babies grow up healthy and happy.

Your breastmilk is special for your baby. It changes daily to meet the needs of your growing baby. The amount of protein, carbohydrates, and fat found in breastmilk provides the perfect nutrition for baby to grow.

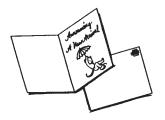
The perfect balance of nutrients makes the breastmilk easier for a baby to digest.

Babies breastfed past four months of age have fewer cavities.

Breastfeeding helps promote proper jaw, tooth, and speech development.

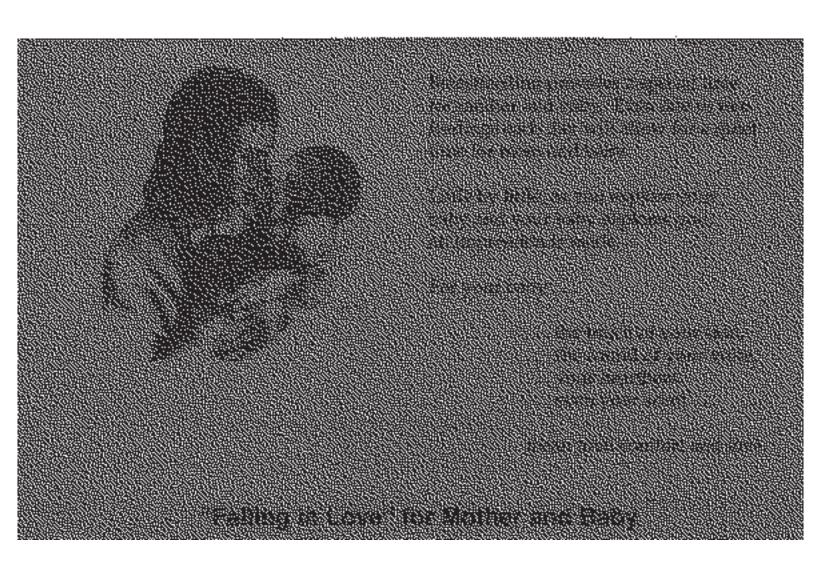
Breastfeeding reduces the chances of obesity later in life.

The Perfect Food



A speedy recovery . . .

After the birth of the baby, one of the first changes for the mother is the size of the uterus. Each breastfeeding helps the uterus to return to its normal size.



Burantfeeding will mire unu dellines .

Readined oug convertess that boyong formula. Sind needs severa bottles Follogeration is only responsed to easier pumped operatelity.

bara achte ann be roted brevever in tha narchaic is reachtoic Vezezapanep achtráic taoid is mother

, , and line

Southeadar is convenient. You'll sport less time in the kitchen mixing Symmis (was not and sympleg bolties)

Bleadfeeding a tresh, his groupped remated unless main is promped and main at a later time.

And, it's leadily for boly

Montres Candill, producines supermusine english and Rahme Bonness Debre aggintist stratte Bolesnes

Breached bables have fewer statact. problems, charthes an oppolpsions. Reacted bables was base less adduct

rana en al basers vois sans less comun veide d'or te d'hinso



Special concerns

Mother's personal privacy

Many styles of clothing allow the mother to breastfeed privately. You may choose to wear a jacket or loose top with front openings or to cover yourself with a blanket.

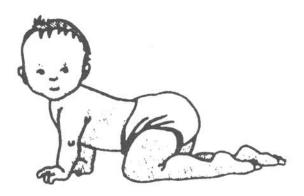
Public areas may have special rooms available for nursing mothers. Arrange your day around your infant's feeding times. Consider taking expressed breastmilk in a bottle.

Breastfeeding requires practice and skill for both mother and baby.

Breastfeeding is important right after delivery to introduce your baby to your breast.

Do not give your baby bottle nipples or pacifiers until your milk supply is in and a good sucking pattern is set. Allow up to four weeks for baby to learn this sucking pattern.

Frequent feedings are needed to insure that the mother's milk supply will increase enough to meet the infant's needs.



Returning to work . . .

It is very possible to combine work and breastfeeding. Before returning to work, talk with your employer and child care provider about your breastfeeding needs.



With a support person to answer questions, mothers find that breastfeeding gets easier and more rewarding.

A nursing mother burns up to 500 calories each day, compared to before pregnancy. She may need these extra calories to maintain a healthy weight.

A major advantage of breastfeeding for mothers is that they feel very special. Breastfeeding is something you will remember for the rest of your life. And, it is a unique and healthy gift given to your baby.



After the Baby Is Born

Expect to breastfeed your baby 8 to 10 times in 24 hours. As the baby grows and is older, the number of breastfeeding times per day will be less. However, the length of a feeding time may increase.

All babies go through growth spurts at six to ten days, three weeks, three months, and four to six months. During these growth spurts, a baby may be fussy and want to nurse more often. When the baby does nurse more often, the breast milk supply increases and the baby is content.



Special Information

Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared by the Day County Breastfeeding Coalition in cooperation with the South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service, South Dakota State University, Brookings.

Day County Breastfeeding Coalition members: Lake Area Hospital, Day County Medical Center, South Dakota Department of Health/Day County Community Health, Women with Infants and Children Program (WIC), and the Day County Cooperative Extension Service.

Funding provided by the ES/WIC National Nutrition Initiative.



Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the USDA. Mylo A. Hellickson, Director of CES, SDSU, Brookings. South Dakota State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer (Male/Female) and offers all benefits, services, education and employment opportunities without regard for ancestry, age, race, citizenship, color, creed, religion, gender, disability, national origin, sexual preference, or Vietnam Era veteran status.

15,000 copies printed by CES at a cost of 21 cents each. Extension Special Series, No. 39. July 1995