

SUMMARY

The nutritional, immunological, economic and psychological advantages and uniqueness of breast feeding are well recognized . Successful breast feeding is multi factorial involving the mother ,the infant and environment, although breast feeding is a " natural art" it may be frustrated .or it may be difficult , but with a positive attitude and sufficient support, every mother can nurse successfully. (*Marianne and Joy, 1986*).

perceived insufficient milk can have a detrimental effect on infant health. Women who experienced PIM were more likely to introduce fluid and solid foods into their infant's diet before 4mo of age. Our practices are considered to put infants at risk because such infants don't receive the full nutritional and immunological advantages offered by breast milk and are likely to be exposed to pathogens present in contaminated foods and bottles (*Millan et al ., 1994*).

The present work was carried out to assess the magnitude of PIM problem among mothers and identify the different risk factors which might frustrate B.F. At the same time we tried to help these mothers to rebuild their milk supply and evaluate the efficacy of different relactation procedures.

procedure, but this test fed was replaced by ordinary weighed the infants every week for one month, because test weighing is more likely to inhibit milk production than increase it and would be laborious and time consuming. The results were tabulated and computerized and statistically analyzed to show the followings :

- I. **The frequency of causes of complete or partial lactation failure among urban areas** were; PIM (76%) local breast problems (70%) , Infant illness (65%), maternal illness (49%) , contraceptive pills use (43%) new pregnancy (20%) and others (10%) include (medical advise and poor family attitude). Whereas **in rural areas** were, **new pregnancy** (74%) , local breast problems (60%) infant illness (49%) , maternal illness(43%)contraceptive pills (42%), PIM (40%) and others (12%).
- II. **The frequency of causes of PIM** were,early introduction of bottle and pacifier use (74%), scheduled and no night feeds " decreased suckling" (72%) , infant illness (65%),poor maternal attitude and confidence towards B.F. (56%) , maternal illness (49%) , lack of contact between infant and mother " working motlier" (49%) , contraceptive pills (42%) and others (12%) include (misleading medical advise and new pregnancy).
- III. **Classification of PIM** according to maternal reports into.
 - 1) low milk supply (39%) 2) infant not full (30%)
 - 3) delayed milk arrival (25%) 4) milk dried-up (6%)

IV. *Factors affecting the success of relactation procedures :*

A) factors had a positive significant effects were,

1. maternal confidence that she will produce milk .
2. support and educational encouragement from family and health care team .
3. frequent suckling . 4. maternal dietary supplementation & relevant attitude about food that may increase milk production.

B) factors had a negative significant effects were :

- 1) primiparity 2) employment
- 3) contraceptive pills 4) poor maternal attitude towards B.F
- 5) poor family attitude towards B.F.

C) factors had non significant effects were:

- 1) maternal age 2) maternal education
- 3) infant age 4) infant sex

V. *Assessment of efficacy of different R.P.*

Forty two (42) out of mothers with PIM (54%) showed increase in their milk supply . There was a significant difference of increase in weight after one month among studied groups. Vs. control group, highly significant difference between group I Vs . Control, significant difference between group II Vs. control & no significant difference between group III Vs. control. From previous results. **Metoclopramide administration with correction of feeding techniques especially frequent suckling was more effective in complete as well as partial lactation failure (<2wks) but it was ineffective in mothers with complete lactation failure (>2wks).**

Also a significant increase in weight of studied groups I and II more than control because they were fed on both breast milk and artificial milk, stays longer at the breast and intended for frequent suckling .

There was statistical difference of increase in weight among subgroups(A,B & C) of groups I and II Vs. control group, the most significant one was with subgroup (A), then subgroup (C) and no statistical difference with subgroup (B) of group I & II .

But among subgroups (A,B & C) of group III Vs. control there were no significant difference at all .

Our work delineated that, a significant difference of increase in weight among subgroups (A, B&C) of groups I,II and III, the highly significant one was with subgroup (A), then subgroup(C) .

A positive significant correlation of increase in weight after one month. of different relactation procedures, the highly significant one was with subgroup (A), " Metoclopramide administration with correction of feeding techniques as frequent suckling, nipple stimulation and improvement of maternal diet .