RESULTS

Table (1): Age of baby at first visit (wks) in both studied and control groups.

Age of baby (wks) / Studied & control	mean	± SD	Test of significance		
			Between	t	p
1. group I (n=27)	7.93 wk	3.82	1*4	1.59	>0.05
2. Group II (n = 27)	8.67 wk	4.5	2 *4	0.66	>0.05
3. Group III (n=27)	9.20 wk	4.5	3*4	1.21	>0.05
4. Control group (n = 27)	7.90 wk	3.82			

N.S.

Table (2): Sex distribution of infants in both studied and control groups.

Sex / Studied & control	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Group I (n = 27)	15	55.5	12	44.4	27	100
Group II (n=27)	14	51.8	13	48.2	27	100
Group III (n = 27)	13	48.2	14	51.8	27	100
Control group (n = 27)	12	44.4	15	55.5	27	100
Total	54	50%	54	50%	108	100

Table (3) Mean ± SD of infants body weight (kgs) at first visit in both studied and control groups.

weight (kgs) / Studied & control	mean	± SD	Test of significance		
			Between	t	p
1. group I (n=27)	3.75	0.66	1*4	1.64	>0.05
2. Group II (n = 27)	3.87	0.65	2 *4	1.85	>0.05
3. Group III (n=27)	4.3	0.72	3*4	1.59	>0.05
4. Control group (n = 27)	4.91	0.63			

Table (4): The frequency of causes of complete or partial lactaton failure in both urban & rural areas.

Causes	Rural (n=42)		Urban (n = 39)	
	No	%	No	%
Perceived insufficient milk	17	40	29	76
Local breast problems	25	60	27	70
New Pregnancy	31	74	7	20
Infant illness	20	49	25	65
Maternal illness	18	43	19	49
Contraceptive pills use	17	42	16	43
Others	5	12	4	10

Others includes; medical advice, poor family attitude towards B.F.

Table (5) : The frequency of causes of PIM

Causes	No (n = 81)	%
1. Early introduction of bottle	60	74
2. Poor maternal confidence	45	56
3. Lack of contact between infant and mother "working mother"	34	42
4. Scheduled and no night feds	58	72
5. Maternal illness	40	49
6. Infant illness	53	65
7.Contraceptive pills use	34	42
8. Others	10	12

Others includes; medical advice, new pregnancy and maternal anxiety.

Table (6): PIM classification according to maternal report

PIM classification	No	%
1. infant not full	24	30
2. Low milk supply	33	39
3. Delayed milk arrival	19	25
4. Milk dried up	5	6
Total	81	100

Ten age mar

Table (7) : Mean ±SD of mother's age "year" and its effect on relactation procedures in both studied and control groups

Mother's age / Studied groups	mean	± SD	Test of significance		
			Between	t	p
1. group I (n=27)	24.93	4.2	1*4	0.76	>0.05
2. Group II (n = 27)	25.74	4.28	2 *4	1.30	>0.05
3. Group III (n=27)	24.07	4.78	3*4	1.71	>0.05
4. Control group (n = 27)	25.63	4.36			

Table (8) The effect of education degree of lactating mothers on relactation procedures.

Education degree of mothers	Studied groups (n=81)						Control (n =27)	
	I (n = 27)		II (n = 27)		III (n = 27)			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	5	18.5	7	25.9	5	18.5	4	14.8
Basically educated	7	25.9	11	40.6	7	25.9	10	37
Secondary	10	37	7	25.9	11	40.6	9	33.3
University	5	18.5	2	7.2	4	14.8	4	14.8
Total	27	100	27	100	27	100	27	100

Chi-Square : P_1 >0.05 (group I Vs. control)

P_2 >0.05 (group II Vs. control)

P_3 >0.05 (group III Vs. control)

Table (9) The effect of parity of lactatingmothers on relactation procedures

The Parity of mothers	Studied groups (n=81)						Control (n= 27)	
	I (n = 27)		II (n = 27)		III (n = 27)			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Primipara	5	18.5	8	29.6	18	66.7	10	37
Multipara	22	81.5	19	70.4	9	33.3	17	63
Total	27	100	27	100	27	100	27	100

Chi-Square : P_1 <0.01 (group I Vs. control)

P_2 <0.05 (group II Vs. control)

P_3 >0.05 (group III Vs. control)

Table (10) : The effect of mother's employement on relactation procedures.

Mothers's Employement	Studied groups (n=81)						Control (n= 27)	
	I (n=27)		II (n=27)		III (n=27)			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Employed	4	14.8	7	25.9	23	85.2	9	33.3
not employed	23	85.2	20	74.1	4	14.8	18	66.7
Total	27	100	27	100	27	100	27	100

Chi-Square : P_1 <0.01 (group I Vs. control)

P_2 <0.05 (group II Vs. control)

P_3 >0.05 (group III Vs. control)

Table (11) Methods of contraception and their effects on relactation procedures.

Methods of contraception	Studied groups (n=81)						Control (n= 27)	
	I (n=27)		II (n=27)		III (n=27)			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Pills	6	22.2	10	37.3	7	25.9	5	18.6
IUDs	19	70.4	12	44.4	15	55.5	21	77.5
Others	1	3.7	3	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nothing	1	3.7	2	7.2	5	18.5	1	3.7
Total	27	100	27	100	27	100	27	100

Other as : *a) Absence of husband . b) Single I.M. contraceptive injection .*

Chi-Square : P_1 <0.01 (group I Vs. control)

P_2 <0.05 (group II Vs. control)

P_3 >0.05 (group III Vs. control)

Table (12) Maternal attitude towards foods that may increase breast milk and its effect on relactation procedures.

Maternal attitude towards foods may increase BM	Studied groups (n=81)						Control (n= 27)	
	I n=27		II n=27		III n=27			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Relevant	22	81.5	20	74.1	14	51.8	19	70.4
Irrelevant	5	18.5	7	25.9	13	48.2	8	29.6
Total	27	100	27	100	27	100	27	100

Chi-Square : P_1 <0.05 (group I Vs. control)

P_2 <0.05 (group II Vs. control)

P_3 >0.05 (group III Vs. control)

Table (13) The effect of family attitude towards B.F. on relactation procedures.

Family attitude Towards. B.F.	Studied groups (n=81)						Control (n= 27)	
	I (n=27)		II (n=27)		III (n=27)			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Relevant	26	96.3	22	81.5	10	37	20	47.1
Irrelevant	1	3.7	5	18.5	17	63	7	25.9
Total	27	100	27	100	27	100	27	100

Chi-Square : P_1 <0.01 (group I Vs. control)

P_2 <0.05 (group II Vs. control)

P_3 >0.05 (group III Vs. control)

Table (14) : The percentage of successful and failed relactation procedures among studied cases

Studied		Successful R.P.		Failed R.P.		Total	
Groups	Subgroups	No	%	No	%	No	%
I	A	7	78	2	22	9	100
	B	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100
	C	6	66.6	3	33.4	9	100
II	A	6	66.6	3	33.4	9	100
	B	4	44.4	5	55.6	9	100
	C	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100
III	A	4	44.4	5	55.6	9	100
	B	2	22	7	78	9	100
	C	3	33.4	6	66.6	9	100
Total		42	54	39	46	81	100

Table (15) Mean ± SD of increase in weight after one month of R.P. in both studied and control groups.

Increase in weight after one month	Studied groups n = 81			control (n = 27)
	I n=27	II n=27	III n=27	
Mean	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.62
±SD	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.14
t	3.71	2.59	0.84	
p	<0.01	<0.05	>0.05	

Table (16): Mean ± SD of increase in weight after one month in subgroups of group I and control

Subgroups of group I / Increase in weight after one month	Studied group I n=27			control n=27
	subgroup (A) (n = 9)	subgroup (B) (n = 9)	subgroup (C) (n = 9)	
Wt. at 1st visit				
mean	3.76	3.75	3.74	4.91
±SD	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.63
Wt after one month				
mean	4.57	4.24	4.40	5.53
± SD	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.79
Increase in wt after one month				
mean	0.81	0.52	0.66	0.62
± SD	0.18	0.13	0.23	0.14
t	3.36	1.64	2.42	
p	<0.01	>0.05	<0.05	

Table (17): Mean ± SD of increase in weight after one month in subgroups of group II and control

Subgroups of group II / Increase in weight after one month	Studied group II n=27			control (n=27)
	subgroup (A) (n = 9)	subgroup (B) (n = 9)	subgroup (C) (n = 9)	
Wt. at 1st visit				
mean	3.93	3.82	3.87	4.91
±SD	0.85	0.66	0.65	0.63
Wt after one month				
mean	4.59	4.25	4.53	5.53
± SD	0.82	0.63	0.60	0.79
Increase in wt after one month				
mean	0.66	0.50	0.64	0.62
± SD	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.14
t	2.80	1.59	2.35	
p	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	

Table (18): Mean ± SD of increase in weight after one month in subgroups of group III and control

Subgroups of group III / Increase in weight after one month	Studied group III n=27			control(n=27)
	subgroup (A) (n = 9)	subgroup (B) (n = 9)	subgroup (C) (n = 9)	
Wt. at 1st visit				
mean	4.03	4.01	4.06	4.91
±SD	0.72	0.76	0.85	0.63
Wt after one month				
mean	4.42	4.41	4.64	5.53
± SD	0.66	0.78	0.78	0.79
Increase in wt after one month				
mean	0.49	0.40	0.45	0.62
± SD	0.12	0.05	0.13	0.14
t	1.59	1.21	1.62	
p	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	

Table (19) Mean and ±SD of increase in weight after one month between subgroups A, B, and C of group I

Studied subgroups of group I / increase In wt after one month		Mean	± SD	Test of Significance		
				Between	t	p
A*B	A	0.81	0.18	A * B	3.28	<0.01
	B	0.52	0.13			
C*B	C	0.66	0.23	C * B	2.31	<0.05
	B	0.52	0.13			
A*C	A	0.81	0.18	A * C	2.98	<0.01
	C	0.66	0.23			

Table (20) Mean and ±SD of increase in weight after one month between subgroups A.B. and C of group II

increase In wt after one month / Studied subgroups of group II		Mean	± SD	Test of Significance		
				Between	t	p
A*B	A	0.66	0.17	A * B	2.35	<0.05
	B	0.50	0.10			
C*B	C	0.64	0.14	C * B	2.47	<0.05
	B	0.50	0.10			
A*C	A	0.66	0.17	A * C	2.65	<0.05
	C	0.64	0.14			

Table (21) Mean and ±SD of increase in weight after one month between subgroups A.B. and C of group III

increase In wt after one month / Studied subgroups of group III		Mean	± SD	Test of Significance		
				Between	t	p
A*B	A	0.49	0.12	A * B	2.34	<0.05
	B	0.40	0.05			
C*B	C	0.45	0.13	C * B	2.59	<0.05
	B	0.40	0.05			
A*C	A	0.49	0.12	A * C	2.64	<0.05
	C	0.45	0.13			

Table (22) Significant correlation coefficient of increase in weight after one month between subgroups of group I, II and III

Sutdied groups / Increases in wt after one month		Group I n = 27	Group II n=27	Group III n=27
A * B	r	0.68**	0.57*	0.54*
	p	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05
C * B	r	0.54*	0.56*	0.50*
	p	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
A * C	r	0.65**	0.69**	0.56*
	p	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05

* *Significant*

** *Highly significant*

two quantitative data ?

Fig. (1) : Sex distribution of infants in both studied and control groups.

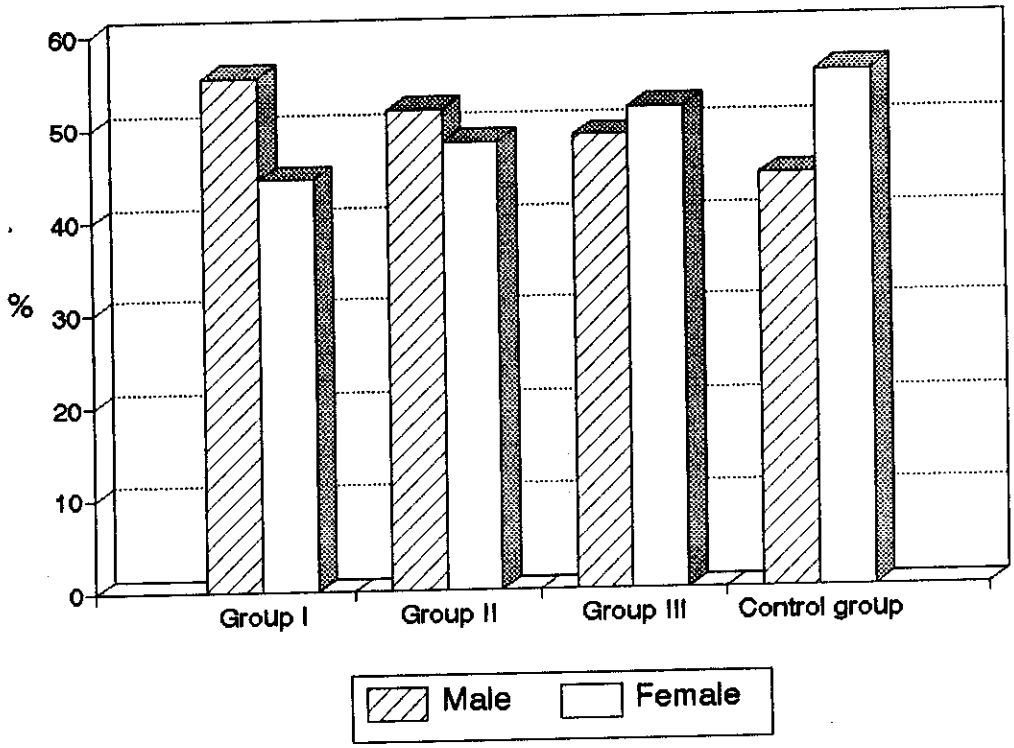


Fig. (2): The Frequency of causes of complete or partial lactation failure in both Urban & Rural areas.

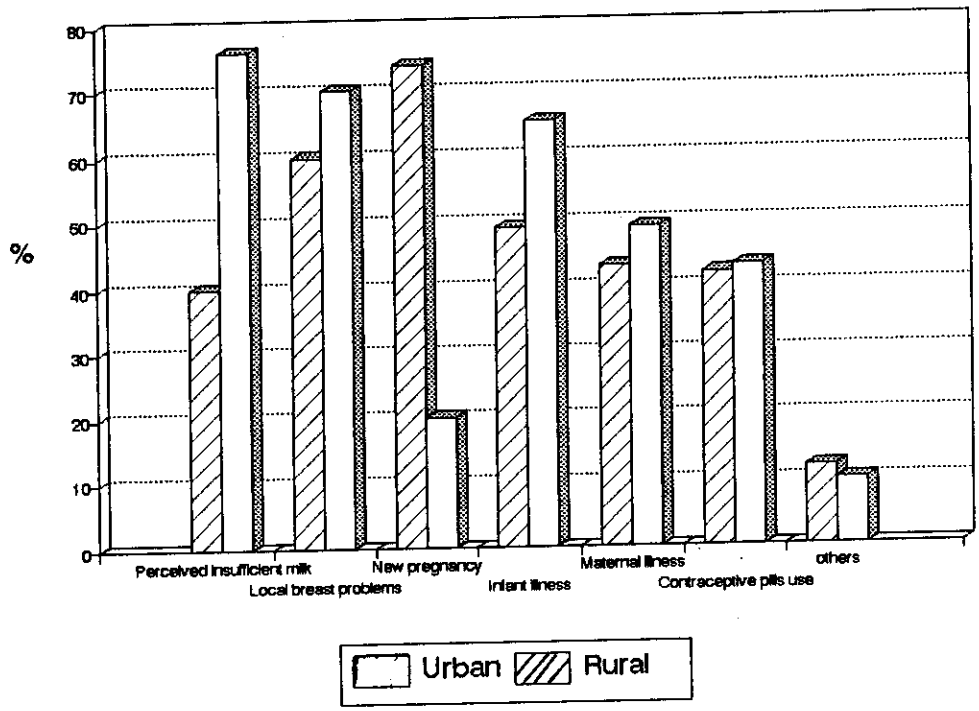


Fig. (3): The frequency of causes of PIM.

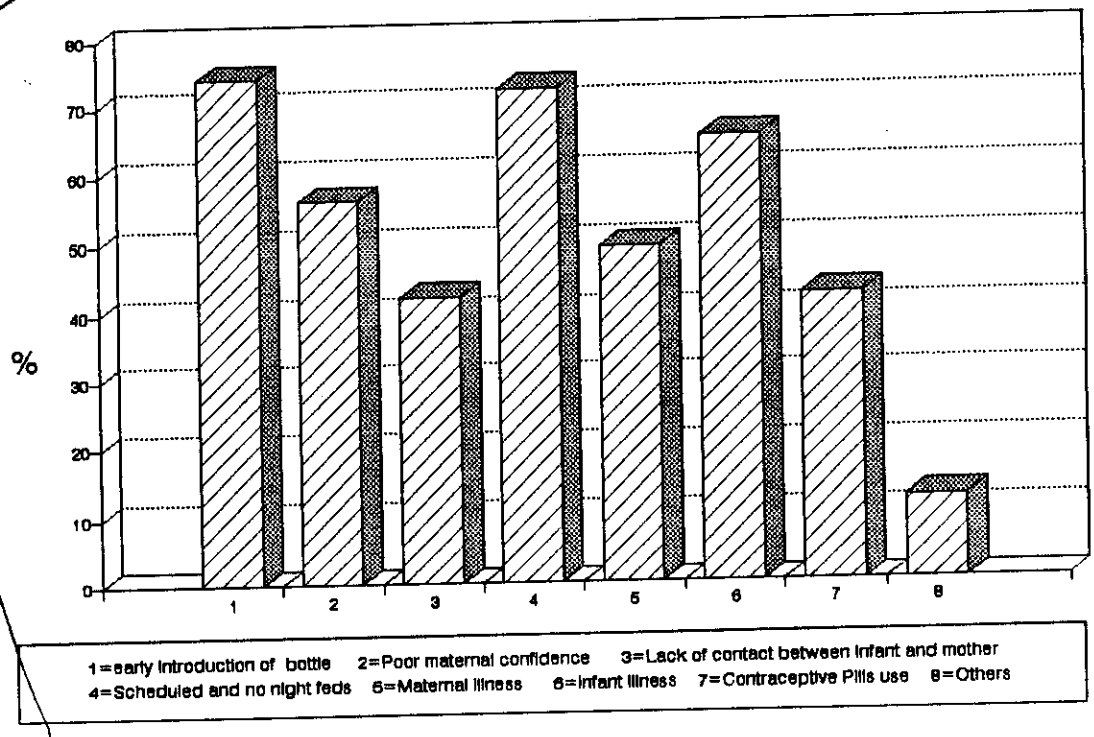


Fig. (4) : PIM classification according to maternal report.

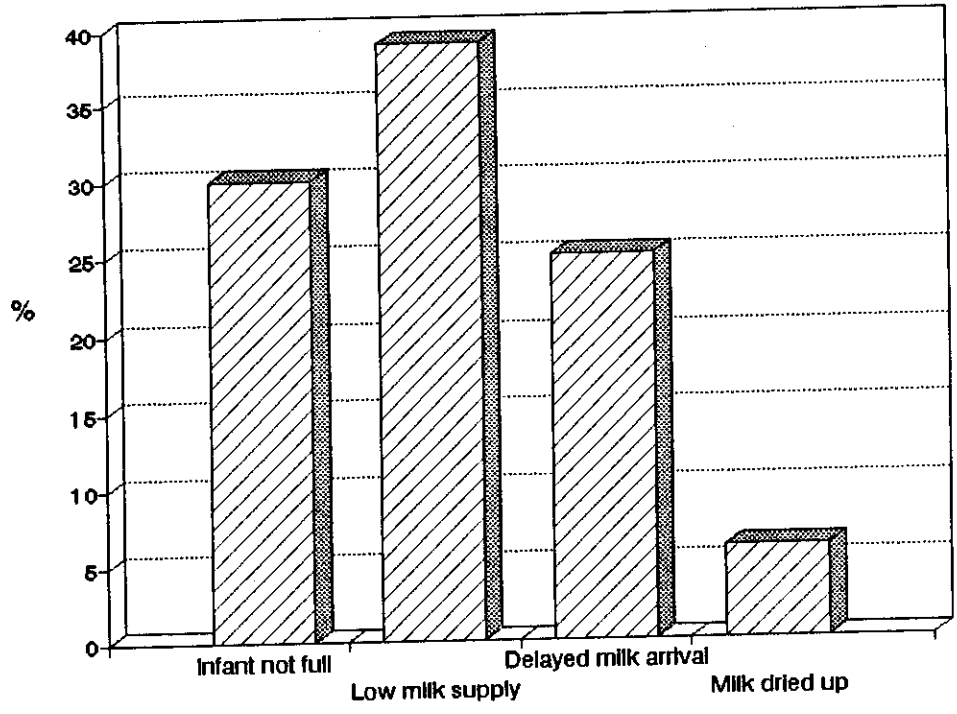


Fig. (5) : The effect of parity of lactating mother on relactation procedures.

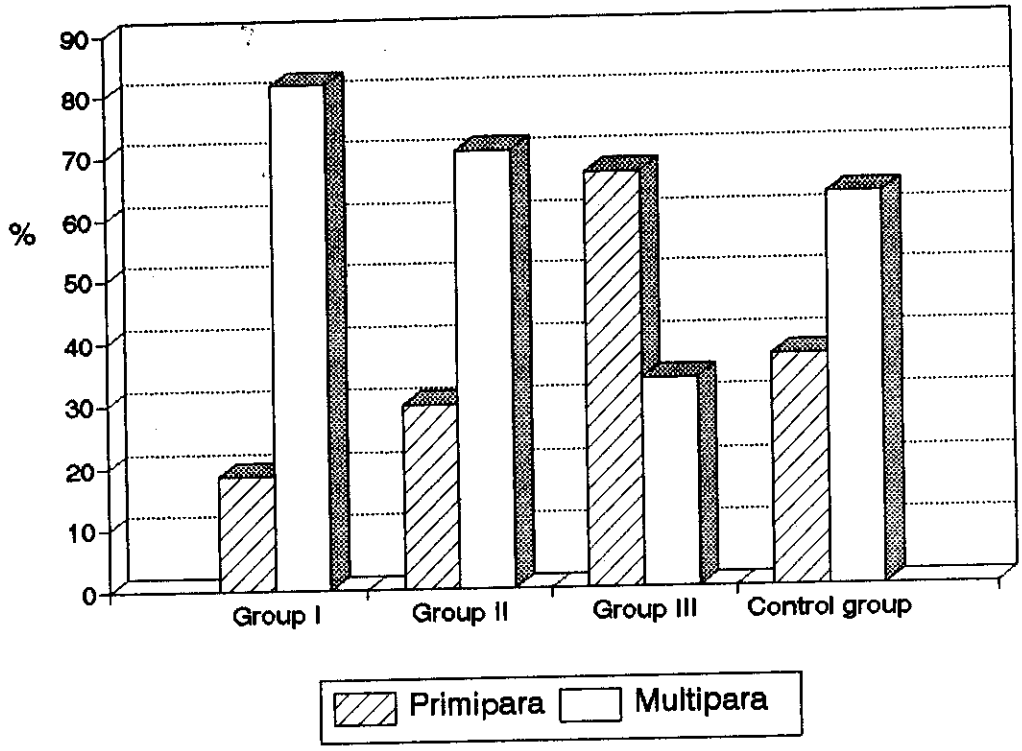


Fig. (6) : The effect of mother's employement on relactation procedures.

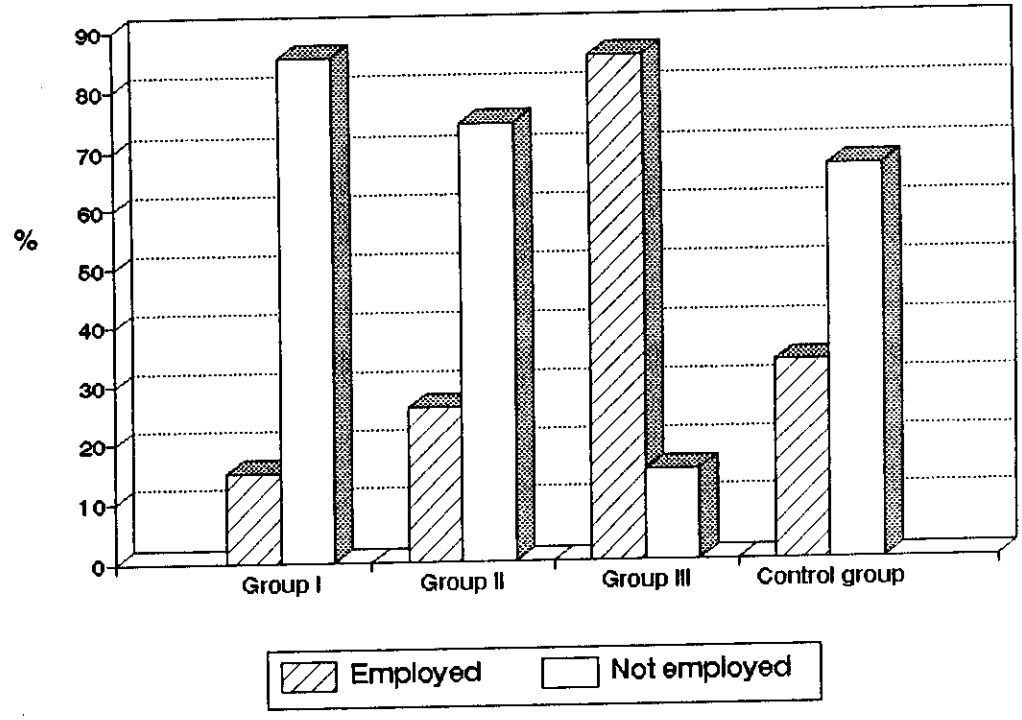


Fig. (7) : Methods of contraception and their effects on relactation procedures.

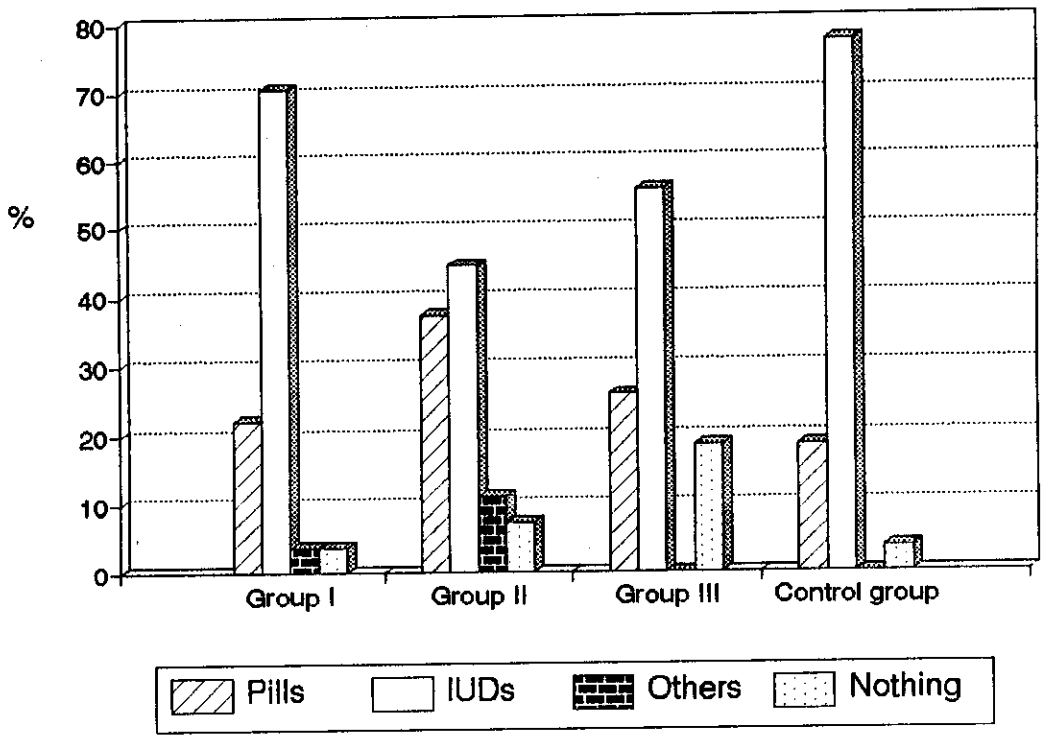


Fig. (8) : Maternal attitude towards foods that may increase breast milk and its effect on relactation procedures.

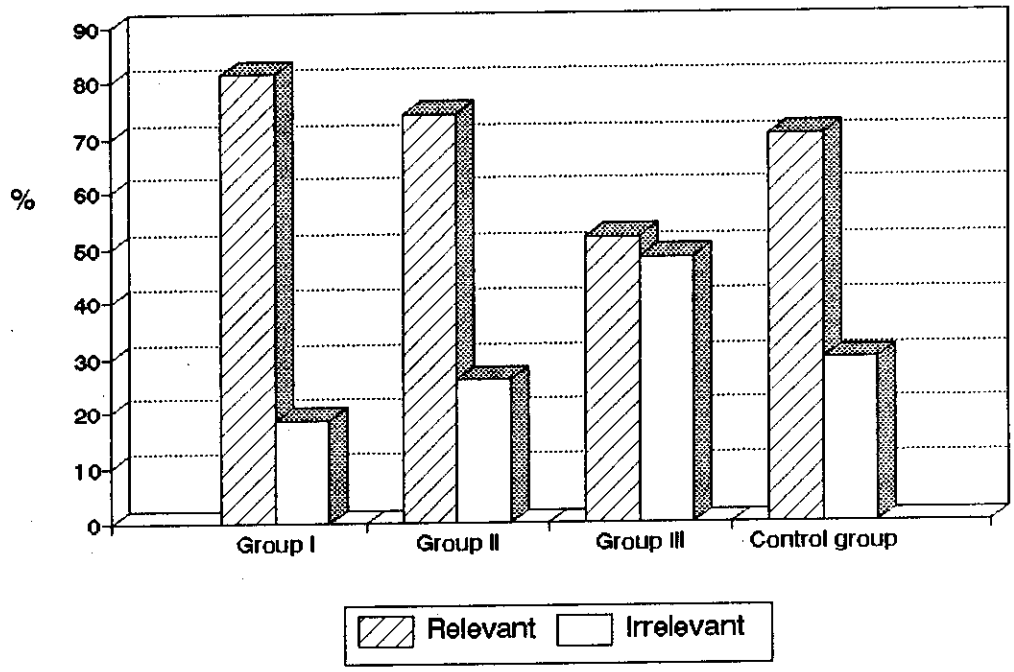


Fig. (9) : The effect of family attitude towards B.F. on relactation procedures.

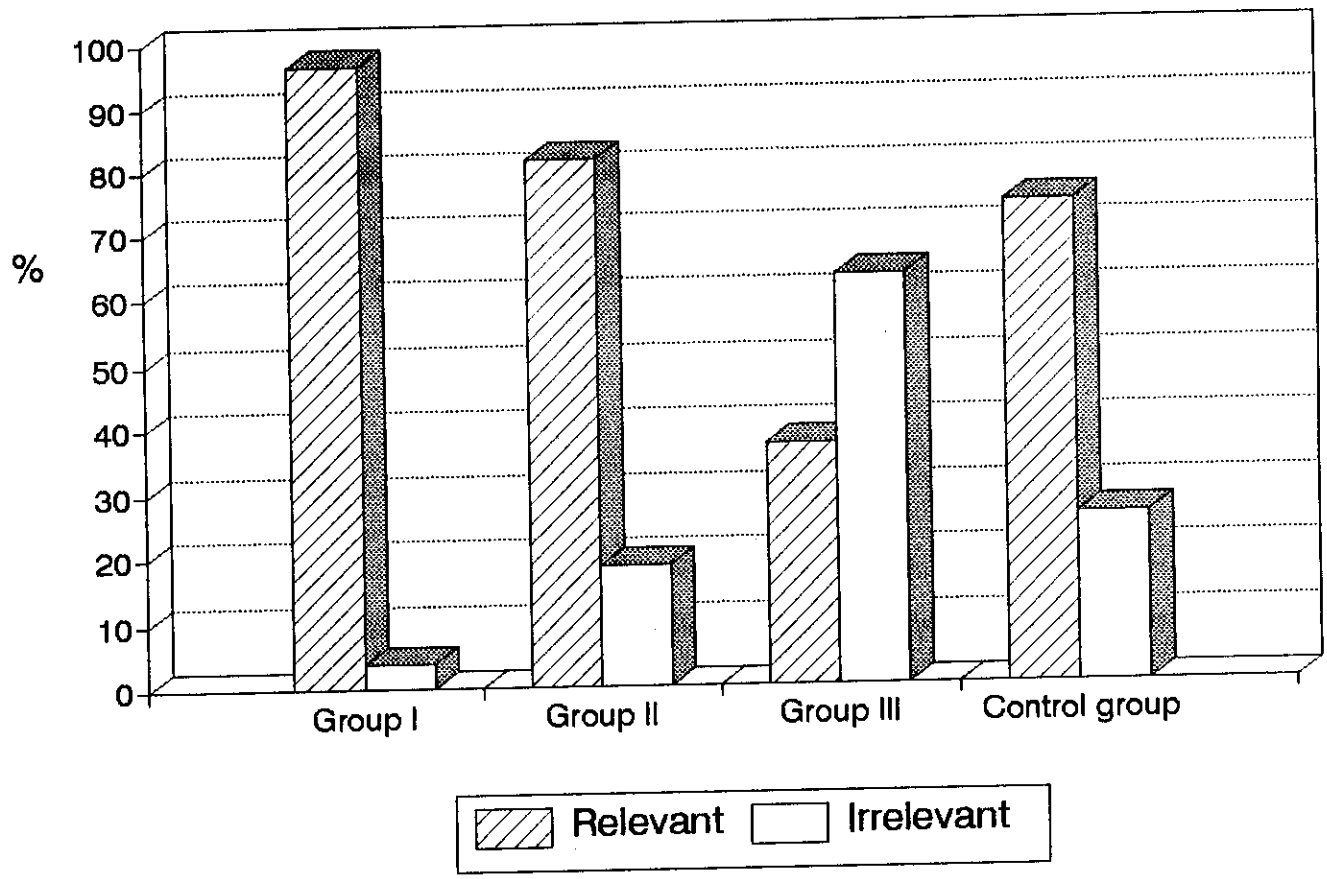
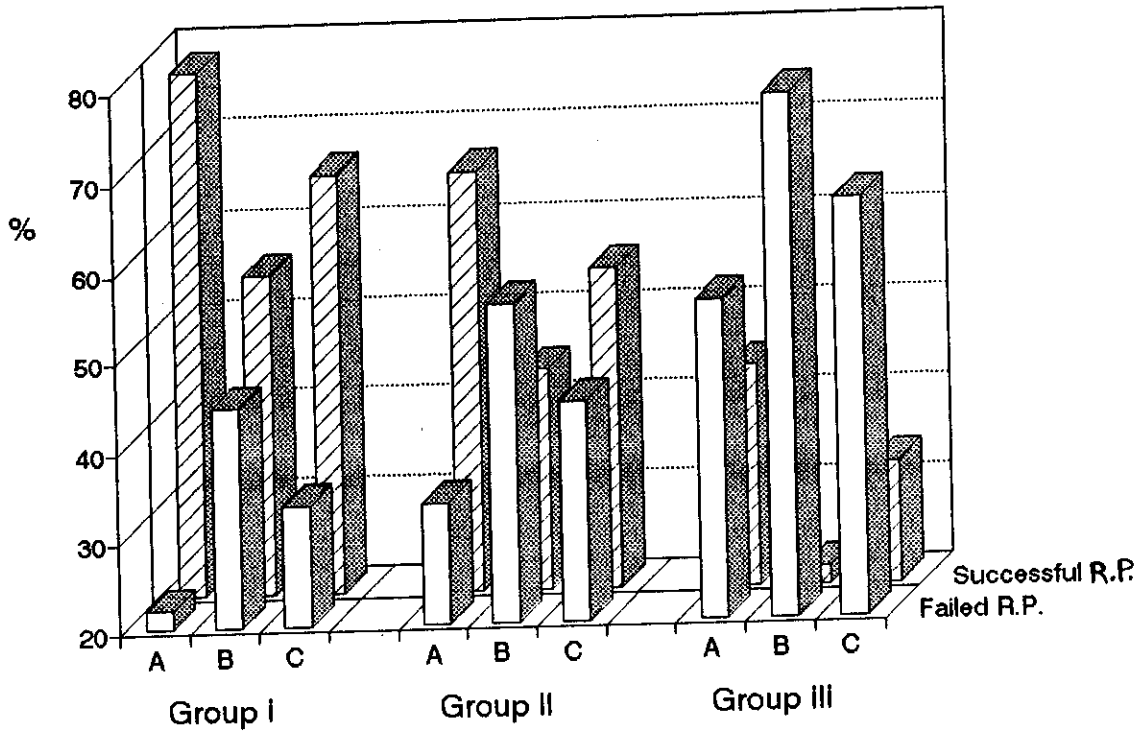
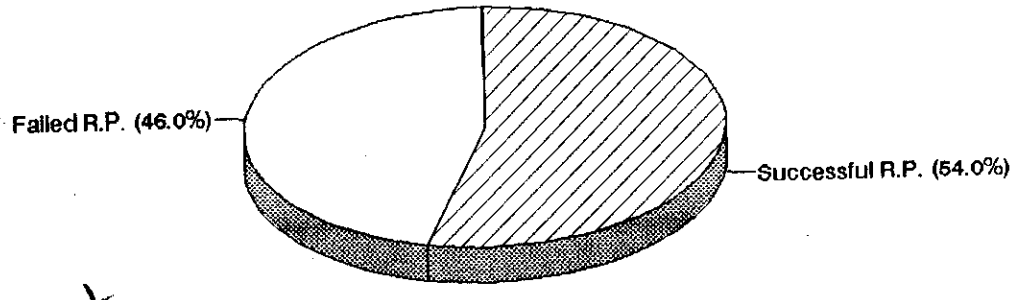


Fig. (10) : The percentage of successful and failed relactation procedures among studied cases.





Bie chart

Fig. (11) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. in both studied and control groups.

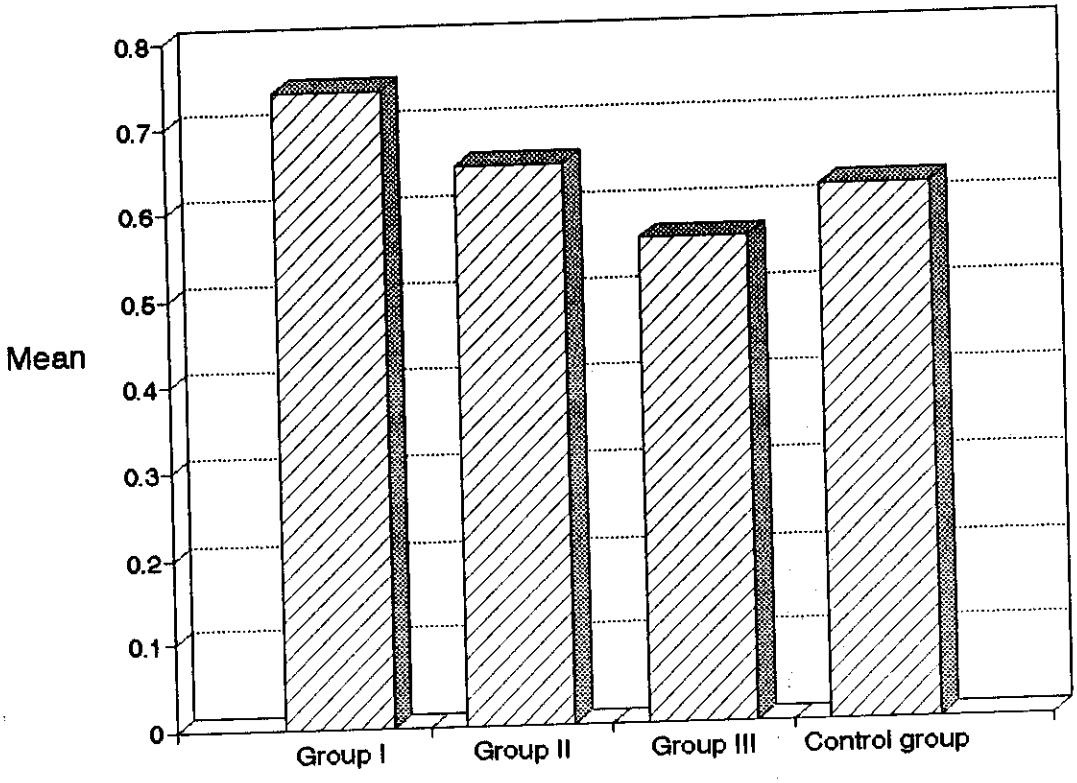


Fig. (12) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. in subgroups A , B and C of group I and control group.

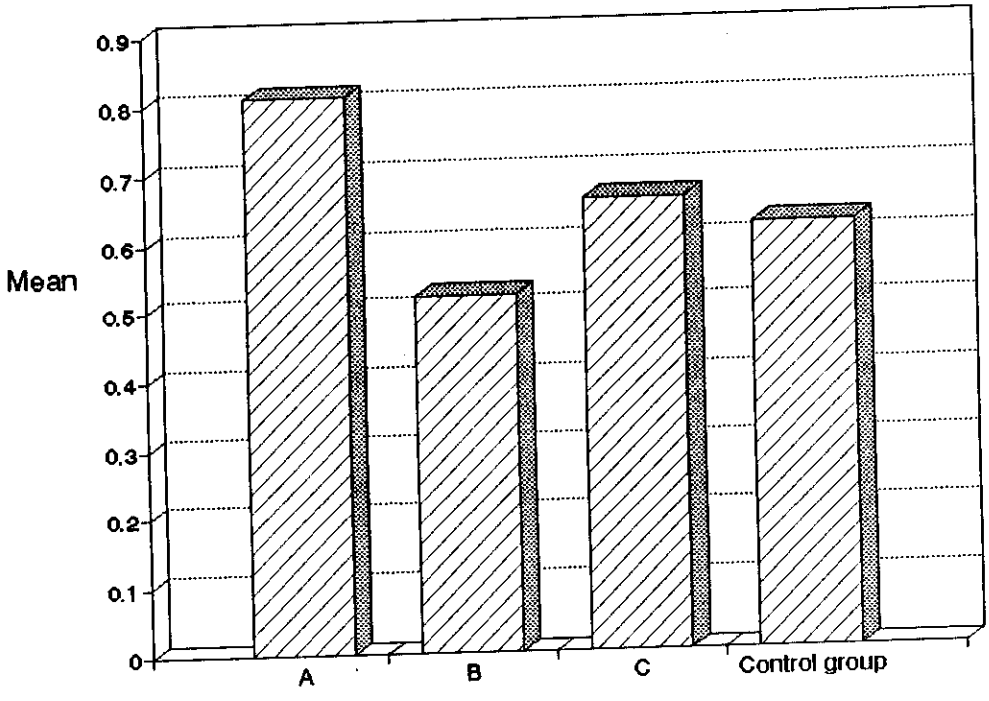


Fig. (13) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. in both subgroups A,B and C of group II and control group.

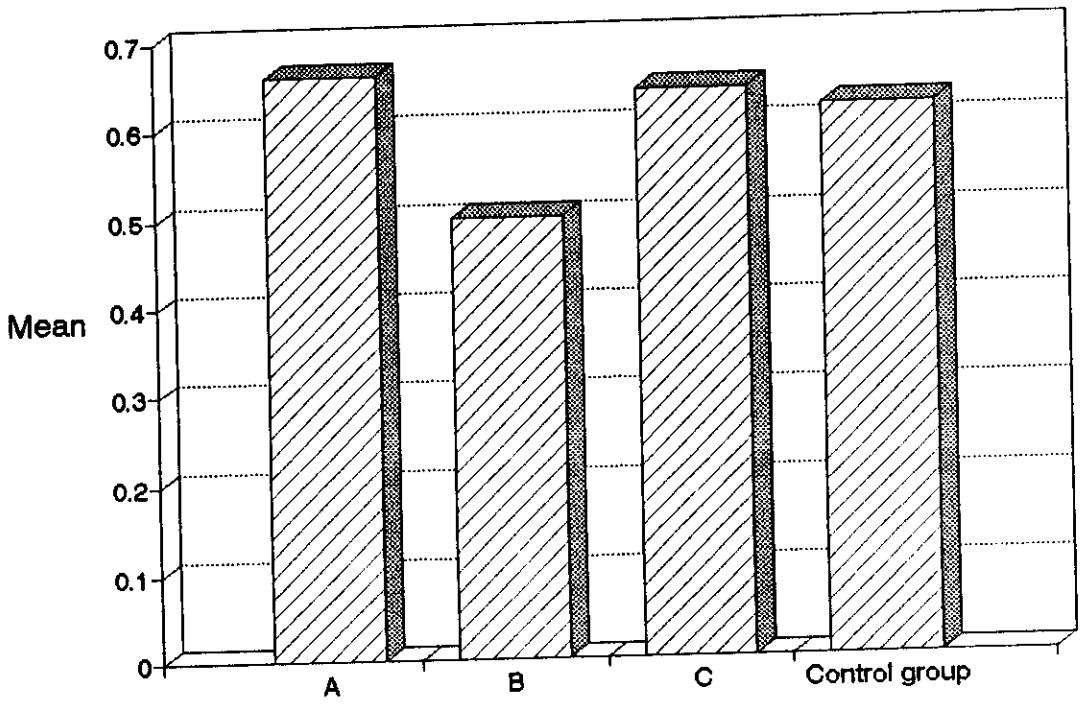


Fig. (14) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. in both subgroups A,B and C of group III and control group.

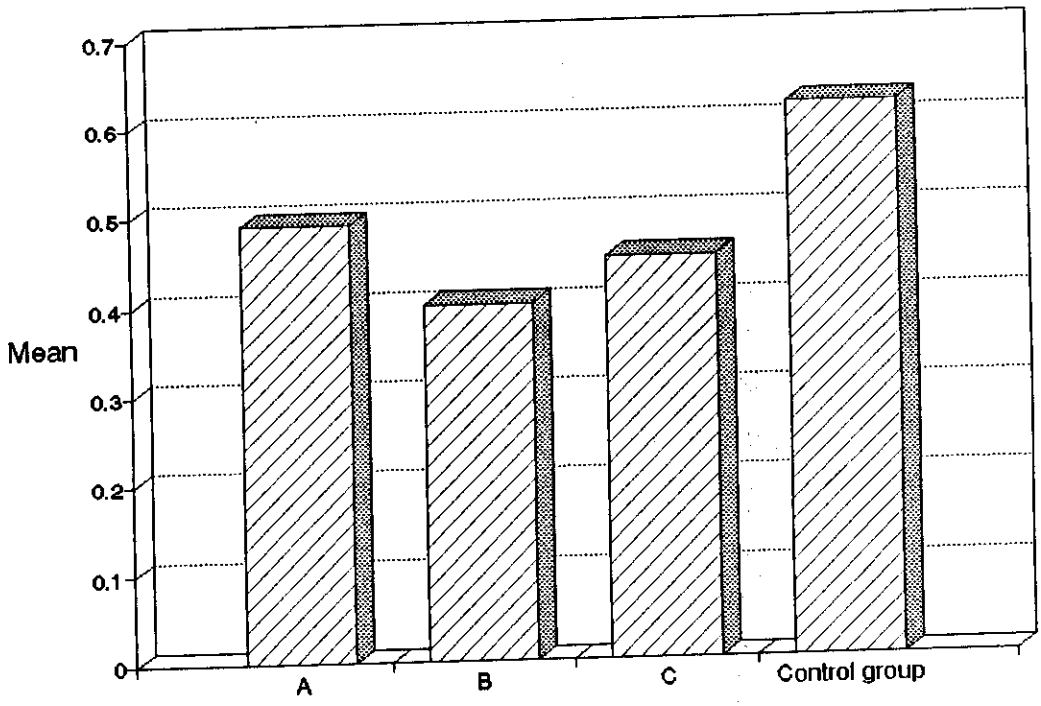


Fig. (15) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. between subgroups A,B and C of group I .

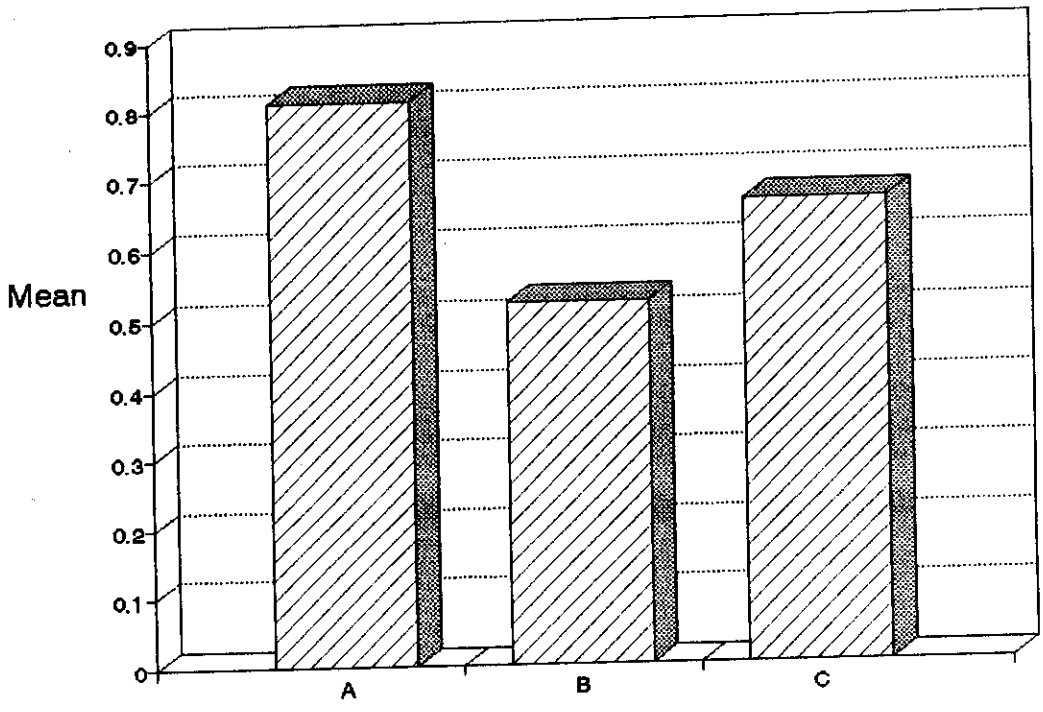


Fig. (16) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. between subgroups A,B and C of group II .

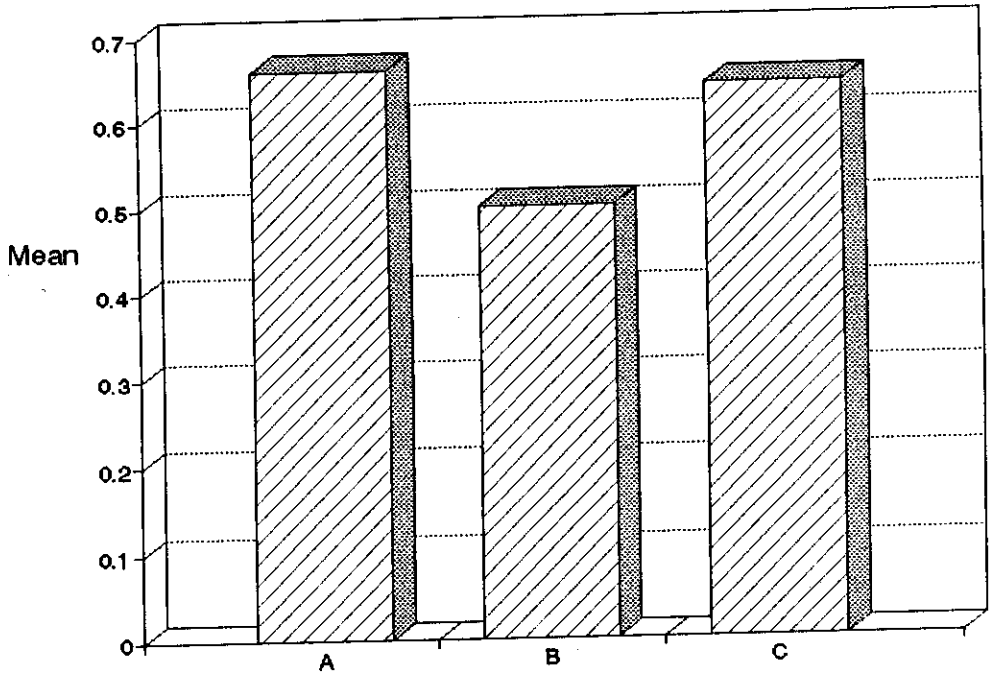


Fig. (17) : Mean of increase in weight after one month of R.P. between subgroups A,B and C of group III .

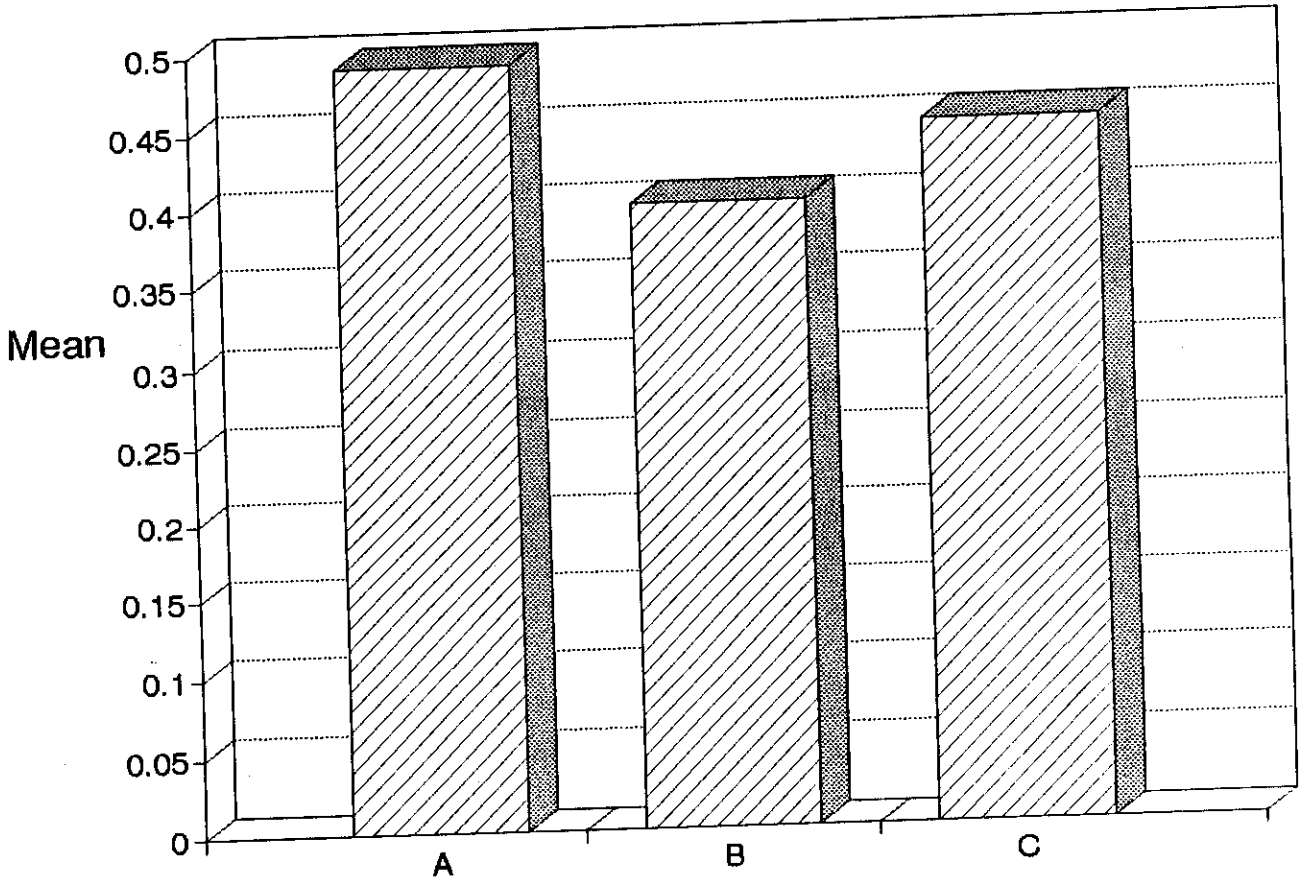


Fig. (18 a): Correlation coefficient of increase in Wt between subgroups A, B and C of group I

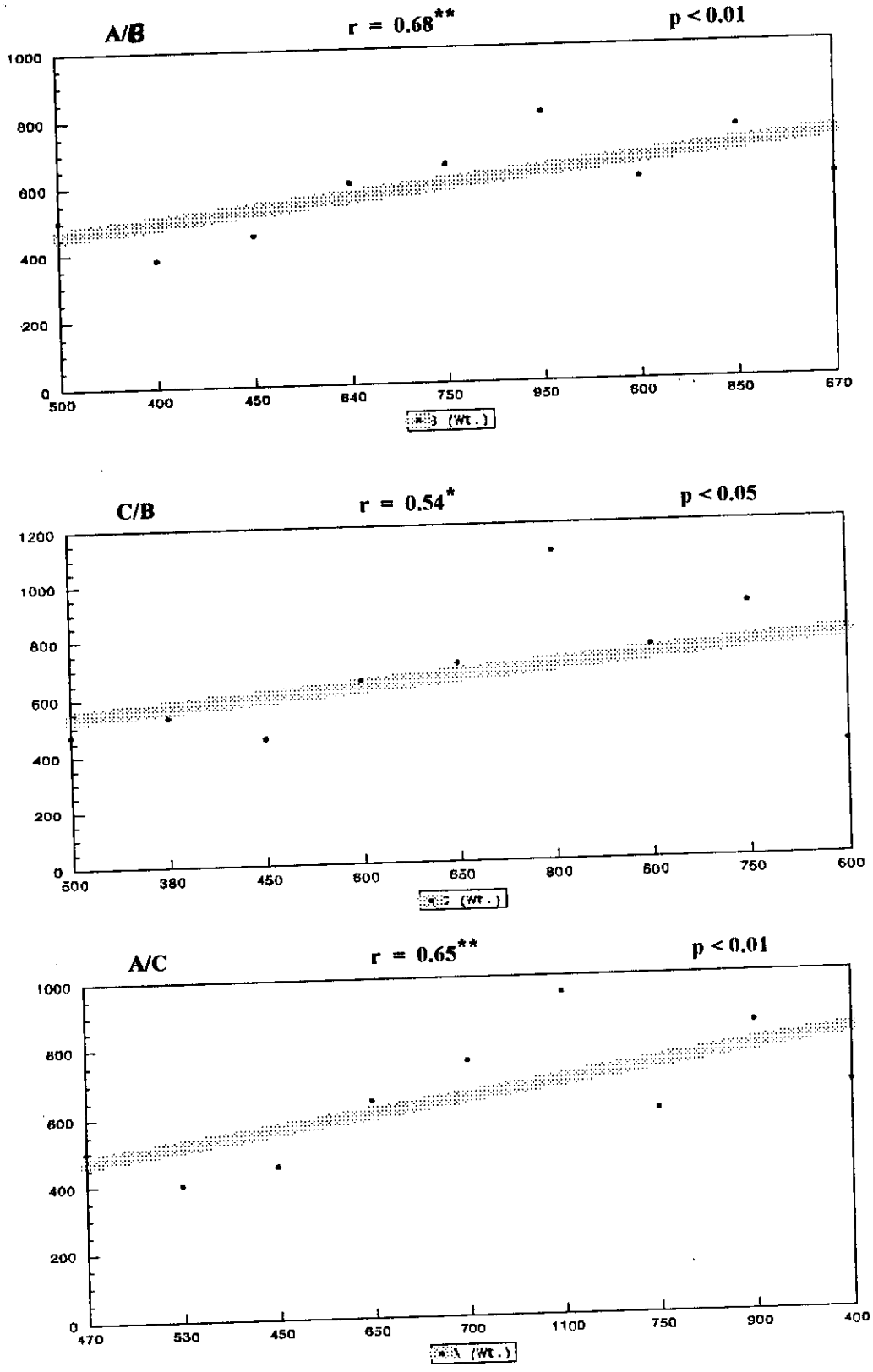
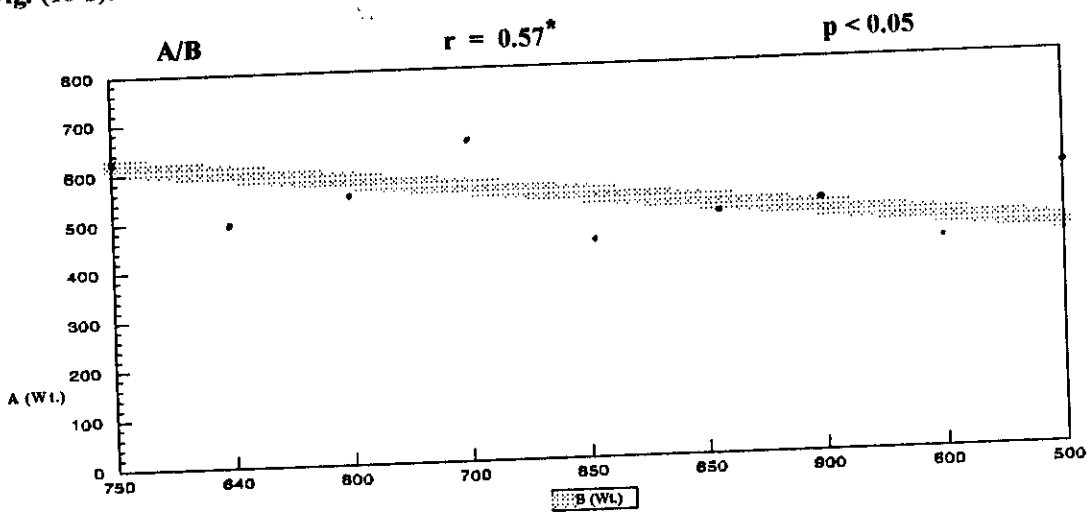
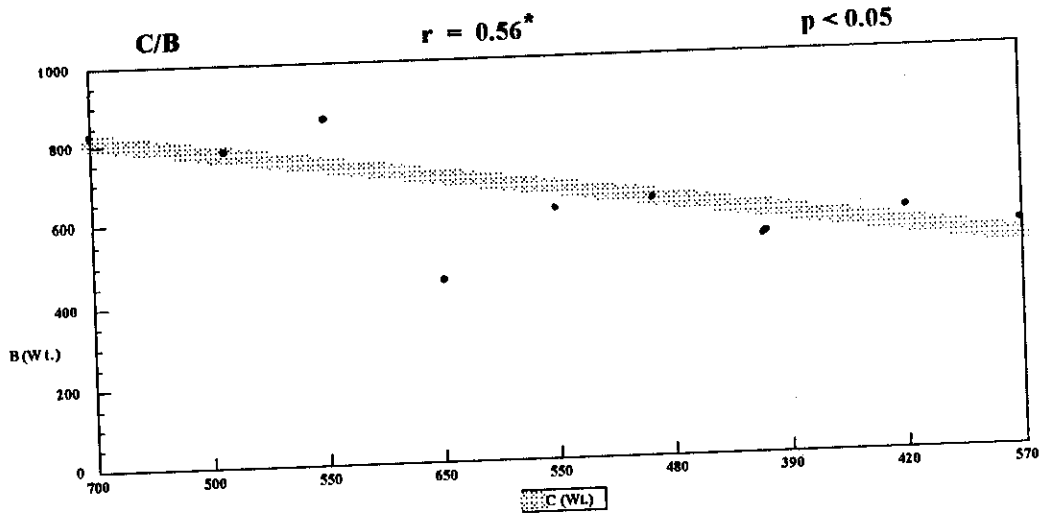


Fig. (18 b): Correlation coefficient of increase in Wt between subgroups A, B and C of group II





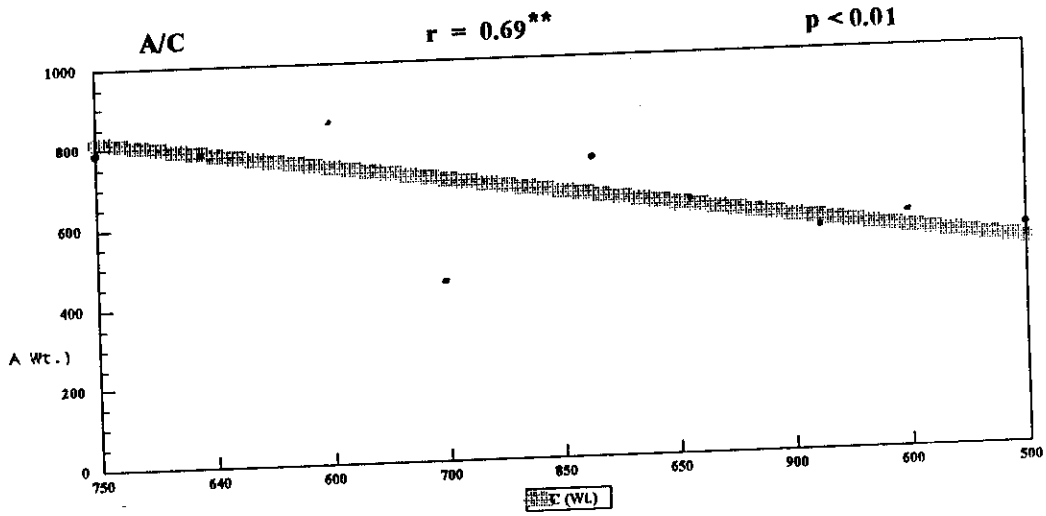
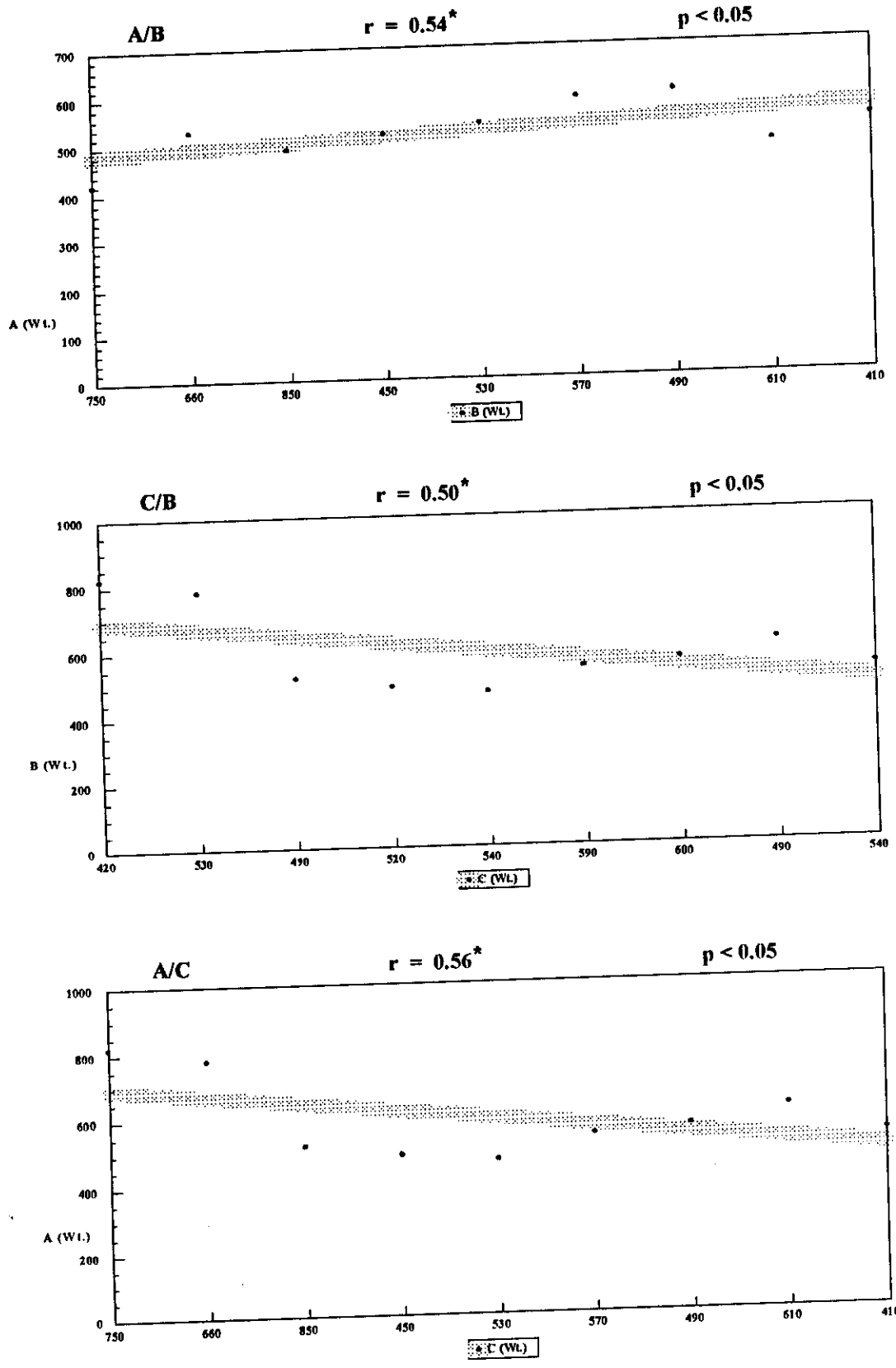


Fig. (18 c): Correlation coefficient of increase in Wt between subgroups A, B and C of group III



ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Table (1) : Showed the mean ±SD of infant age (wk) under the study. Statistical analysis showed no significant difference between studied groups I, II & III versus control group .

Table (2) Fig.(1): Showed sex distribution of infants enrolled in the study, group I were "15 males and 12 females",group II were "14 males and 13 females", group III were "13 males, 14 females" and control group were "12 males and 15 females". Statistical analysis showed no significant difference .

Table (3) : Showed, mean ±SD of infants body weight (Kgs) at first visit. Statistical analysis showed no significant difference between studied groups I,II & III Vs. control group .

Table (4) Fig (2) : Delineated the frequency of causes of complete or partial lactaton failure among mothers in rural and urban areas enrolled in the study. **The commonest causes in Rural area** were new pregnancy (74%), local breast problems (60%), infant illness (49%), maternal illness (43%), contraceptive pills use (42%), PIM (40%) and others (12%). Whereas **in Urban area** were PIM (76%), local breast problems (70%), infant illness (65%), maternal illness (49%), contraceptive pills use (43%), new pregnancy (20%) and others (10%).

Table (5) Fig (3): Showed the frequency of causes of PIM in patients under study, **early introduction of bottle and pacifier use (74%) was the most frequent cause**, scheduled and no night feds (72%), infant illness (65%), poor maternal confidence

group II,(85.2%) in group III and (33.3%) in control, **non employed mothers** were (85.2%) in group I, (74.1%) in group II, (14.8%) in group III, and (66.7%) in control, statistical difference were, highly significant in group I ($P<0.01$), significant in group II ($P<0.05$) and non significant in group III ($P>0.05$). ***Relactation procedures were more successful in non employed than employed mothers.***

Table (11) Fig (7): Showed the methods of contraception and their effects on R.P. Statisitical difference was, significant in both groups I and II ($p<0.05$), and non significant in group III ($P>0.05$). ***Relactation procedures were more successful in IUDs used mothers than in contraceptive pills used mothers.***

Table (12) Fig (8) : Showed the maternal attitude towards foods that may increase breast milk and it's effect on relactation procedures. Statistical difference was significant in both groups I,II ($P<0.05$) and non significant in group III ($P>0.05$). ***Relactation procedures were more successful in relevant maternal attitude about foods that may increase breast milk.***

Table (13) Fig (9): Showed the effect of family attitude towards breast feeding on relactation procedures. Statisitical difference was highly significant in group I ($p <0.01$), significant in group II ($p<0.05$) and non significant in group III ($p>0.05$). ***Relactation procedures were more successful in Relevant family attitude towards B.F.***

Table (14) Fig (10): Delinated the percentage of successful and failed relactation procedures among studied cases.