

Results

A- Description of all the subjects as a homogenous group table (1-6):

The characteristics of studied subject as shown in Table (1) as follows:

- Most of studied mothers were between 20-30 years (61%) while only (2%) were over 40 years.
- The majority of mothers were resided in urban area (65%).
- The Majority of mothers had university education (77%).
- The majority of fathers were worked in governmental sector (66%).
- The majority of fathers had university education(67%).
- The majority of families had enough or more than enough income (94%).
- The percentage of families with number of siblings =3 or less was (63%).

Table (2) discussed the antenatal care (ANC) as follows;

- The percentage of mothers received regular antenatal care was (80%).
- The majority of mothers received antenatal care for 5-10 times (60%) in the last pregnancy.
- Only (20%) of mothers received antenatal care less than 5 times in the last pregnancy.
- The majority of mothers sacked antenatal care in private centers(74%).
- The majority of mothers were not exposed to breast examination during antenatal care visits (80%).

- The percentage of mothers received information about breastfeeding was (81%);
 - a) 35 % received informations by posters.
 - b) 31 % received informations by seminars.
 - c) 13 % received informations by procures.
- The percentage of mothers who received informations about benefits of early breastfeeding was (71%).
- The percentage of mothers who received informations about benefits of exclusive breastfeeding in first 6 months was (62%).
- The percentage of mothers who received informations about benefits of skin to skin contact (STS) was (56%).

Table 3 shows the knowledge of mothers about breastfeeding as follows;

- The percentage of mothers who were sure that, breastfeeding protect against breast cancer was (80%).
- The percentage of mothers who know that, breastfeeding protects the mothers against obesity was (50%).
- The percentage of mothers who know that, frequent breastfeeding increase milk supply was (40%).
- The percentage of mothers who know that, early initiation of breastfeeding is useful was (75%).
- The percentage of mothers who know that night, breastfeeding is useful was (92%).

Table (4) demonstrates the birth practices as follows;

- As regard the place of delivery; the percentage of mothers who were labored at hospital was (62%) compared to (36%) labored at private clinic.
- As regard first time of sucking from the breast; The percentage of mothers who feeded her baby at delivery room was (21%) compared to (53%) Feeded her baby 1-3 hours after delivery. This means most of mothers breastfeed their babies within few hours after birth.
- As regard the type of first feed; The majority of mothers feeded her baby on colostrums (62%), while the percentage of mothers who feeded her baby artificial milk was (10%).
- The majority of mothers received medical advice to start breastfeeding early (60%).

Table (5) shows the support received by the mothers from the health workers for breastfeeding as follows as follows;

- The percentage of mothers who were encouraged to exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months was (68%).
- The percentage of mothers who were encouraged to feed her baby on demand was (74%).
- The percentage of mothers who were taught the best position for breastfeeding and the signs of good attachment of the baby to the breast was (15%) only.

- The percentage of mothers who was informed by the health workers about the side effect of giving any pacifiers before first 6 months was (33%).
- The percentage of mothers who were restricted on night breastfeeding by medical team was (7%).

Table (6) shows the assessment of knowledge of the subject mothers about laws that support breastfeeding as follows;

- The majority of mothers (78%) were not aware of the laws that support breastfeeding at workplace.
- The majority of mothers (75%) did not know that, laws prevent working overtime for lactating mothers in the first 6 months.
- The majority of mothers (98%) decided that the maternity leave not enough.
- The percentage of mothers who has paid maternity leave was (95%).

B) Coparison between control and intervention groups:

Table (7) compares between control and intervention groups regarding the effect of work on the breastfeeding as follows;

- All mothers in control and invention group decided to continue breastfeeding after return to the work.
All mothers in control and intervention group were suffering from decreased time for breastfeeding after return to the work.
- The percentage of mothers who developed breast engorgement was (60%) in control group compared to (20%) in intervention group.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

- The percentage of mothers who needed to add artificial feeds was (88%) in control group compared to (42%) in intervention.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The period of time spent away from the baby at work was not different in both groups $p > 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who had a grandmother to care the baby during the absence (at work) was (80%) in intervention group compared to (50%) in control group .
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The source of guide in feeding the baby was received from the medical team in (84%) in intervention group compared to (60%) in control group. **The difference** was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

Table (8) compares the weaning practices in control versus interventionas;

- The percentage of mothers who give soothers to the baby was (46%) in control group compared to (14%) in intervention group.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who know the negative effect of soothers was (64%) in control group compared to (86%) in intervention.
- The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who give bottle feeding (88%) in control group compared to (42%) in intervention group.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

- The percentage of mothers who were advised to give bottle feeding was (70%) in control group compared to (38%) in intervention group.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.00$.

Table (9) compares between control and intervention groups as regard practicing breastfeeding:

- The mothers in intervention group tended to feed for longer time compared to control group.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The majority of mothers in booth group tended to feed from booth breasts without significant difference.

Table (10) compares between booth groups as regard knowledge of mothers about skin to skin contact .

- The percentage of mothers who know that STS increase milk supply was (66%) in control group compared to (90%) in intervention
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who know that STS helps growth of the baby was (54%) in control group compared to (86%) in intervention group
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who know that STS gives warmth to the baby was (50%) in control group compared to (82%) in intervention group.
- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

Table (11) compares between both groups as regard practices to increase milk supply and breast expression

- The percentage of mothers who know that continuous breastfeeding increases milk supply was (36%) in control group compared to (70%) in intervention group.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$
- The percentage of mothers who tend to increase their milk supply by breast expression was (16%) in control compared to (40%) in intervention.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who tend to increase their milk supply by continuous breastfeeding was (20%) in control group compared to (46%) in intervention.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who tend to increase their milk supply by dirking more fluids was (50%) in control compared to (6%) in intervention.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who express their breast milk at home was (24%) in control compared to (88%) in intervention group.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$
- The percentage of mothers who express their breast milk at work was (14 %) in control compared to (64%) % in intervention.

- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$

Table (12) compares between both groups as regard father support:

- The percentage of mothers who were supported by the father in child care was (36%) in control compared to (80%) in intervention group
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$
- The percentage of mothers who were supported by the father when needed medical care was (40%) in control compared to (70%) in intervention
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who were supported by the father in buying home needs was (20%) in control compared to (50%) in intervention
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who were encouraged by the father to express their breast milk was (20%) in control compared to (60%) in intervention.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$

Table (13) compares between both groups as regarded breast expression practices:

- The percentage of mothers who express from both breasts was (66.7%) in control compared to (95.5%) in intervention.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who were express their breast milk more than 5 times /day was (59%) in intervention compared to (0%) in control group

- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

C) Subgroup analysis of the intervention group; we compare the mothers who were continued exclusive breastfeeding (GIIa) with those who were needed to give supplementary feeding (G II b) .

Table (14) compares GIIa. with GIIb. as regarded sociodemographic data and type of work as follows;

- The percentage of mothers with university education in GIIa was (90.5%) compared to (72.4%) in GIIb.
 - There is no significant difference.
- The percentage of mothers who worked part time was (62.1%) in G II a compared to (33.3%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who worked in governmental sector was (82.8%) in GIIa compared to (28.6%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

Table (15) compares between G II a. and G II b as regarded antenatal care;

- There is no significant difference between both groups.

Table (16) compares between (GIIa) and (GIIb) as regard practices at birth as follows:

- The majority of mothers in both groups labored at hospital with no significant difference.

- The percentage of mothers who were started breastfeeding in delivery room was (27.6%) in GIIa compared to (9.5%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was not significant.
- The percentage of mothers who were started breastfeeding, 1-3 hours after delivery was (44.8%) in GIIa compared to (76.2%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was not significant.

Table (17) compares between (GIIa) and (GIIb) as regard breast expression practices as follows:

- The percentage of mothers expressed breast at home was (100%) in GIIa compared to (71.4%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers expressed breast at work was (96.6%) in GIIa compared to (19%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers expressed breast more than 5 times/day was (62.1%) in GIIa compared to (33.3%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table (18) compares between group (GIIa) and (GIIb) as regard father support and as follows;

- The percentage of mothers who were encouraged by the father to breast expression was (82.8%) in GIIa compared to (28.6%) in GIIb.

- The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who live in extended family caring the baby during absence of mother (at work) was (51.7%) in GIIa compared to (23.8%) in GIIb.
- The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who were received support from the father in home activities was (51.7%) in GIIa. Compared to (14.3%) in GIIb.
- The difference was significant at $P < 0.05$.
- All mothers in GIIa. (100%) received support from the father in caring their babies compared to (52.4%) in GIIb.
- The difference was highly significant at $P < 0.001$.

Table (19) compares between (GIIa) and (GIIb) as regard breastfeeding practices as follows;

- The majority of mothers in both groups feed there babies on demand ,their is no significant difference.
- There is no significant difference between both groups in the number of feeds /day.
- The percentage of mothers who give soothers to their babies was (3.4%) in GIIa compared to (28.6%) in GIIb.
- The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.

- The percentage of mothers who feed their babies more than 15 minutes was (6.9%) in GIIa compared to (28.6 %)in GIIb.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who had a grandmother to care their babies when mother absent (at work) was (93.1%) in GIIa compared to (61.9%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.
 - **The majority** of mothers in GIIa were tended to increase their milk supply by breast expression and frequent breastfeeding compared to mothers in GIIb. Who were tended to increase their milk supply by drinking more fluids.
 - The difference was significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table (20) compares between (GIIa) and (GIIb) as regard workplace conditions that support BF as follows;

- There is no difference between both groups in the time spent at work.
- The percentage of mothers who had place for breast expression at work was (89.7%) in GIIa compared to (14.3%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.05$.
- The percentage of mothers who had time for breast expression at work was (89.7%) in GIIa compared to (19%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.
- The percentage of mothers who had a refrigerator at work for storage of expressed milk at work was (93.1%) in GIIa compared to (28.6%) in GIIb.
 - The difference was highly significant at $p < 0.001$.

Table 1: Characteristics of studied mothers :

Data	No=100	(%)
Age of mothers:		
20-30years	61	(61)
31-40years	37	(37)
>40years	2	(2)
Mother residence:		
Urban	65	(65)
Rural	35	(35)
Mother education:		
Secondary	23	(23)
University	77	(77)
Father occupation:		
Not worked	2	(2)
Manual work	3	(3)
Governmental job	66	(66)
Private job	29	(29)
Father Education:		
Primary	4	(4)
Secondary	29	(29)
University	67	(67)
Family income:		
More than enough	41	(41)
Enough	53	(53)
Not enough	6	(6)
Number of siblings:		
< 3	37	(37)
≥ 3	63	(63)

Table 2: Assessment of antenatal care and breastfeeding education during visits:

Parameters	No=100	(%)
Regular Antenatal care:		
Regular	80	(80)
Not regular	20	(20)
Number of follow-up visits:		
Less than 5	20	(20)
From 5 to 10	60	(60)
More than 10	20	(20)
Place of follow- up:		
Maternal & child health centers	14	(14)
Family health centers	12	(12)
Private centers	74	(74)
Breast examination during antenatal care:		
Yes	20	(20)
No	80	(80)
Breastfeeding education during last pregnancy:		
Yes	81	(81)
No	19	(19)
Methods of breastfeeding education:		
Brochures	13	(13)
Posters	35	(35)
Films	2	(2)
Symposium	31	(31)
Information about benefits of early breastfeeding:		
Yes	62	(62)
No	38	(38)
Information about exclusive breastfeeding in first 6 month:		
Yes	71	(71)
No	29	(29)
Information about benefits skin to skin contact:		
Yes	56	(56)
No	44	(44)

Table 3: Assessment of knowledge of mothers about breastfeeding:

Parameters	No=100	(%)
A- Breast milk advantages:		
1-Free of microbes:		
Yes	70	(70)
No	10	(10)
Don't know	20	(20)
2-Increases child immunity:		
Yes	75	(75)
No	3	(3)
Don't know	22	(22)
3- Easily digested		
Yes	90	(90)
No	2	(2)
Don't know	8	(8)
B- Breastfeeding advantages		
1- Helps uterine involution:		
Yes	60	(60)
No	10	(10)
Don't know	30	(30)
2- Protects against breast cancer:		
Yes	80	(80)
No	3	(3)
Don't know	17	(17)
3- Controls the weight:		
Yes	50	(50)
No	32	(32)
Don't know	28	(28)
C-Frequent breastfeeding increases milk supply:		
Yes	40	(40)
No	40	(40)
Don't know	20	(20)
D-Early breastfeeding:		
Useful	75	(75)
Not useful	10	(10)
Don't know	15	(15)
E-Night breastfeeding:		
Useful	92	(92)
Not useful	3	(3)
Don't know	5	(5)

Table 4: Practices at Birth:

Parameter	No=100	(%)
Place of delivery:		
Hospital	62	(62)
Private clinic	36	(36)
Home	2	(2)
Time of the 1st breastfeed:		
At the delivery room	21	(21)
1-3 hours after delivery	53	(53)
More than 3 hours after	26	(26)
Type of the 1st feed after delivery:		
Artificial milk	10	(10)
Baby suck from breast	62	(62)
Oral Glucose water	25	(25)
Don't know	3	(3)
Had medical team encouraged you to start breast feeding early?		
Yes	60	(60)
No	40	(40)

Table 5: Assessment of support received by the medical team about breastfeeding:

Parameter	No=100	(%)
Had the medical team encouraged you to feed on demand?		
Yes	74	(74)
No	26	(26)
Had the medical team encouraged you to give only breast milk in the 1st 6 months?		
Yes	68	(68)
No	32	(32)
Had the medical team told you about side effect of giving any food or fluids before the 1st feed?		
Yes	33	(33)
No	67	(67)
Had medical team encouraged you to give bottle at the 1st day?		
Yes	11	(11)
No	89	(89)
Any health worker put restrictions on: Number or time of feeds:		
Yes	19	(19)
No	81	(81)
Night breastfeeding;		
Yes	7	(7)
No	93	(93)
Health worker teach you the best position?		
Yes	15	(15)
No	85	(85)
Health workers teach you the signs of good attachment of baby to the breast?		
Yes	15	(15)
No	85	(85)

Table 6: Assessment of knowledges of mothers about laws supporting breastfeeding:

Parameter	No=100	(%)
Do you know that, there is laws supporting breastfeeding?		
Yes:	22	(22)
No:	78	(78)
Do you know that, law prevent working over time for lactating mothers?		
Yes:	25	(25)
No:	75	(75)
Do you know, breastfeeding mothers have time break an hour /day for breastfeeding?		
Yes:	98	(89)
No:	2	(2)
Is the maternity leave sufficient ?		
Yes:	2	(2)
No:	98	(98)
Is the maternity leave paid?		
Yes:	95	(95)
No:	5	(5)

Table 7: Comparison as regard impact of work on pattern of breastfeeding and infant care.

Parameters	Control group		Intervention group		X ²	P- value
	No= 50		No=50			
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Decision after end of maternity leave						
Continue breastfeeding:	50	100	50	100	-	-
Stop breastfeeding:	0	0	0	0		
Effect of return to the work:						
Tiredness	32	(64)	28	(56)	0.67	>0.05
Decrease amount of milk	15	(30)	12	(24)	0.46	>0.05
Decrease time for feeding	50	(100)	50	(100)	-	-
Painful breast engorgement	30	(60)	10	(20)	16.7	<0.001
Low income is a reason for return to the work:						
Yes	39	(78)	36	(72)	0.48	>0.05
No	11	(22)	14	(28)		
You accompany your baby to work place:						
Yes	6	(12)	6	(12)	-	-
No	44	(88)	44	(88)		
Need to add an artificial feeding:						
Yes	44	(88)	21	(42)	23.3	<0.001
No	6	(12)	29	(58)		
Period of time spent at work:						
< 6 hours	15	(30)	18	(36)	0.41	>0.05
6 – 10 hours	35	(70)	32	(64)		
Who take care of your baby during absence?						
Grandmother	25	(50)	40	(80)	11.9	<0.001
Baby sitter	0	(0)	1	(2)		
Nursery care	25	(50)	9	(18)		
Choosing baby feeding by help of;						
Medical staff	30	(60)	42	(84)	7.1	<0.05
Others (family –friends)	20	(40)	8	(16)		
Return to work decrease amount of food and fluids of mother:						
Yes	36	(72)	27	(54)	3.5	>0.05
No	14	(28)	23	(46)		

Table 8: Comparison regarding weaning practices

Parameters	Control group No= 50		Intervention group No=50		X ²	P-value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Mother give a soother to the baby:						
Yes	23	(46)	7	(14)	12.19	<0.001
No	27	(54)	43	(86)		
Mother know the negative effect of soothers:						
Yes	32	(64)	43	(86)	6.45	<0.05
No	18	(36)	7	(14)		
Mother give bottle feeding:						
Yes	44	(88)	21	(42)	23.25	<0.001
No	6	(12)	29	(58)		
Mother know the negative effect of bottle feeding:						
Yes	41	(82)	47	(94)	3.5	>0.05
No	9	(18)	3	(6)		
Any one advised you to use bottle feeding?						
Yes	35	(70)	19	(38)	10.4	<0.001
No	15	(30)	31	(62)		
Age of complete weaning:						
From 6-12 month	1	(2)	0	(0)	1.89	>0.05
From 12-18 month	17	(34)	13	(26)		
From 18-24month	32	(64)	37	(74)		
Mother give any food before 1st 6 month:						
Yes	18	(36)	17	(34)	0.04	>0.05
No	32	(64)	33	(66)		

Table 9: Comparison regarding breastfeeding practice:

Parameters	Control group No=50		Intervention group No=50		X ²	P-value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
When you feed your baby?						
On demand	33	(66)	32	(64)	0.07	>0.05
When crying	9	(18)	9	(15)		
Scheduled	8	(16)	9	(18)		
Number of feeds per day:						
<5 times	1	(2)	0	(0)	2.5	>0.05
5 – 7 times	14	(28)	10	(20)		
8 – 10 times	16	(33)	18	(36)		
>10 times	19	(38)	22	(44)		
Time of each feed:						
<5 minutes	3	(6)	0	(0)	9.03	>0.05
5-10 minutes	17	(34)	9	(18)	3.33	>0.05
10-15 minutes	20	(40)	35	(70)	9.09	<0.001
>15 minutes	10	(20)	6	(12)	1.19	>0.05
Feeding from:						
One breast	5	(10)	4	(8)	0.12	>0.05
Both breasts	45	(90)	46	(92)		

Table 10: Comparison between both groups regarding knowledges about skin to skin contact.

Parameters	Control group No=50		Intervention group No=50		X ²	P-value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Skin to skin gives warmness to the baby:						
Yes	25	(50)	41	(82)	11.41	<0.001
Don't know	25	(50)	9	(18)		
Skin to skin increases milk supply:						
Yes	33	(66)	45	(90)	8.39	<0.001
Don't know	17	(34)	5	(10)		
Skin to skin helps growth and increases weight of baby:						
Yes	28	(56)	43	(86)	10.93	<0.001
Don't know	22	(44)	7	(14)		
Skin to skin protects against crying:						
Yes	41	(77)	44	(88)	0.71	>0.05
Don't know	9	(18)	6	(12)		
Skin to skin helps baby to sleep:						
Yes	41	(77)	44	(88)	0.71	>0.05
Don't know	9	(18)	6	(12)		

Table 11: Comparison as regarding practices to increase milk supply:

Parameters	Control group No=50		Intervention group No=50		X ²	P-value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Was your milk insufficient before?						
Yes	14	(28)	13	(26)	0.05	>0.05
No	36	(72)	37	(74)		
Do you know that the best method to increase milk supply is continuous breastfeeding?						
Yes	18	(36)	35	(70)	11.6	<0.001
Don't know	32	(64)	15	(30)		
Methods for increasing milk supply:						
Breast milk expression	8	(16)	20	(40)	7.14	<0.05
More breastfeeding	10	(20)	23	(46)	7.64	<0.05
Embracing and rooming in	0	(0)	3	(6)	3.09	>0.05
More drinks	25	(50)	3	(6)	24.01	<0.001
Others (Drugs)	7	(14)	1	(2)	4.98	< 0.05
Breast expression at home:						
Yes	12	(24)	44	(88)	41.56	<0.001
No	38	(76)	6	(12)		
Breast expression at work:						
Yes	7	(14)	32	(64)	26.27	<0.001
No	43	(86)	18	(36)		

Table 12: Comparison between control and intervention groups as regarding father support:

Parameters	Control group No=50		Intervention group No=50		X ²	P-value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Is the father busy?						
Yes	23	(46)	15	(30)	2.72	>0.05
No	27	(54)	35	(70)		
Is the father assisting you in?						
Child care	18	(36)	40	(80)	10.06	<0.001
Home activities	18	(36)	18	(36)	1.92	>0.05
Going with you to doctor	20	(40)	35	(70)	6.26	<0.05
Buying things	10	(20)	25	(50)	13.64	<0.001
Had the father encouraged you to breast milk expression?						
Yes	10	(20)	30	(60)	16.67	<0.001
No	40	(80)	20	(40)		

Table 13: Comparison regarding breast milk expression practices:

Parameter	Control group who express breast milk No= 12		Intervention group who express breast milk No= 44		X ²	P-value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Breast expression from:						
One breast	4	(33.3)	2	(4.5)	8.17	<0.001
Both breasts	8	(66.7)	42	(95.5)		
How can mother express her breast milk?						
By hand	9	(75)	41	(93.2)	3.26	>0.05
Suction	3	(25)	3	(6.8)		
Number of breast expressions / day:						
< 5 times	12	(100)	18	(40.9)	13.24	<0.001
>5 times	0	(0)	26	(59.1)		

Table 14: Comparison as regard Sociodemographic data and type of work:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		G II b No = 21		X ²	P- Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Level of education:						
Secondary	8	(27.6)	2	(9.5)	248	>0.05
University	21	(72.4)	19	(90.5)		
Residence						
Rural	16	(55.2)	13	(61.9)	0.23	>0.05
Urban	13	(44.8)	8	(38.1)		
Number of siblings						
≤3	18	(62.1)	12	(57.1)	0.12	>0.05
≥ 4	11	(37.9)	9	(42.9)		
Income of the family						
More than enough	11	(37.9)	10	(47.6)	3.09	>0.05
Enough	17	(58.6)	8	(38.1)		
Not enough	1	(3.5)	3	(14.3)		
Age of the mothers:						
20-30years	15	(51.7)	14	(66.7)	2.13	>0.05
31-40 years	12	(41.4)	7	(33.3)		
More than 40	2	(6.9)	0	(0)		
Type of work :						
Full time:	11	(37.9)	14	(66.7)	4.02	<0.05
Part time:	18	(62.1)	7	(33.3)		
Sector of work:						
Governmental:	24	(82.8)	6	(28.6)	14.9	< 0.001
Private:	5	(17.2)	15	(71.4)		

Table 15: Comparison as regard antenatal care:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		GII b No = 21		X ²	P- Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Number of antenatal care visits:						
5-10 times	24	(82.8)	14	(66.7)	1.73	>0.05
>10 times	5	(17.2)	7	(33.3)		
Place of antenatal care:						
At maternal & child health care centers	6	(20.7)	3	(14.3)	4.36	>0.05
At family health centers	7	(24.1)	1	(4.7)		
At private clinic	16	(55.2)	17	(81)		
Information given about breastfeeding:						
Yes	19	(65.5)	11	(52.4)	0.88	>0.05
No	10	(34.5)	10	(47.6)		
Breast examination during antenatal care:						
Yes	4	(13.8)	3	(14.3)	0.00	>0.05
No	25	(86.2)	18	(85.7)		

Table 16: Comparison as regard practices at birth:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		G II b No = 21		X ²	P- Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Place of labor:						
Hospital	18	(62.1)	14	(66.7)	0.11	>0.05
Private clinic	11	(37.9)	7	(33.3)		
Type of the 1st feed given to the baby after delivery:						
Artificial milk	1	(3.4)	0	(0)	3.27	>0.05
Baby suck from breast	12	(41.4)	9	(42.9)		
Oral glucose	13	(44.8)	12	(57.1)		
Don't know	3	(10.3)	0	(0)		
When start breast feeding?						
In delivery room	8	(27.6)	2	(9.5)	5.03	>0.05
1-3 hours after delivery	13	(44.8)	16	(76.2)		
More than 3 hours	8	(27.6)	3	(14.3)		
Medical team encouraged early breast feeding?						
Yes	14	(48.3)	12	(57.1)	0.38	>0.05
No	15	(51.7)	9	(42.9)		

Table 17: Comparison as regard breast expression practices:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		G II b No = 21		χ^2	P- Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Breast expression at home:						
Yes	29	(100)	15	(71.4)	9.42	<0.001
No	0	(0)	6	(28.6)		
Breast expression at work:						
Yes	28	(96.6)	4	(19)	31.76	<0.001
No	1	(3.4)	17	(81)		
Expression from:						
Only one breast	2	(6.9)	0	(0)	1.51	>0.05
Both breasts	27	(93.1)	21	(100)		
Number of expressions / day:						
<5 times	11	(37.9)	14	(66.7)	4.02	<0.05
>5 times	18	(62.1)	7	(33.3)		

Table 18: Comparison regarding father support:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		G II b No = 21		X ²	P-Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Is the father busy?						
Yes	19	(65.5)	16	(76.2)	0.62	>0.05
No	10	(34.5)	5	(23.8)		
Type of support recieved from the father:						
Child care	29	(100)	11	(52.4)	17.26	<0.001
Home activities	15	(51.7)	3	(14.3)	7.41	< 0.05
Going with you to doctor	27	(93.1)	8	(38.1)	17.55	< 0.001
Buying things	19	(65.5)	6	(28.5)	7.4	< 0.05
Had the father encouraged you for breast expression?						
Yes	24	(82.8)	6	(28.6)	14.9	<0.001
No	5	(17.2)	15	(71.4)		
Type of the family:						
Nucleus family	14	(48.3)	16	(76.2)	3.96	<0.05
Extended family	15	(51.7)	5	(23.8)		

Table 19: Comparison as regard breastfeeding practices:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		G II b No = 21		X ²	P- Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Type of feeding:						
On demand	17	(58.6)	15	(71.4)	1.78	>0.05
At the baby cry	7	(24.1)	2	(9.5)		
Scheduled	5	(17.2)	4	(19)		
Period of each feed:						
< 5 minutes	3	(10.3)	0	(0)	2.31	>0.05
5-10 minutes	12	(41.4)	11	(52.4)	0.59	>0.05
10-15 minutes	12	(41.4)	4	(19)	2.79	>0.05
>15minutes	2	(6.9)	6	(28.6)	4.26	<0.05
Number of feeds per day:						
>10 times	13	(44.8)	9	(42.9)	4.72	>0.05
8-10 times	13	(44.8)	5	(23.8)		
5-8 times	3	(10.3)	7	(33.3)		
Mother give soothers to baby?						
Yes	1	(3.4)	6	(28.6)	6.39	<0.05
No	28	(96.6)	15	(71.4)		
Methods for increasing milk						
Breast expression	18	(62.1)	2	(9.5)	14.01	<0.001
More breastfeeding	17	(58.6)	6	(28.5)	7.83	< 0.05
Embracing and rooming in	3	(10.3)	0	0	2.31	> 0.05
Drinking more fluids	0	(6.89)	3	(4.8)	4.41	< 0.05
Others (drugs)	0	0	1	(4.8)	1.41	> 0.05
Who take care of baby during absence?						
Grandmother	27	(93.1)	13	(61.9)	7.41	<0.05
Baby sitter	0	(0)	1	(4.8)	1.41	>0.05
Nursery	2	(6.9)	7	(33.1)	5.77	<0.05

Table 20: Comparison regarding workplace conditions that support breastfeeding:

Parameters	G II a No= 29		G II b No = 21		X ²	P- Value
	No	(%)	No	(%)		
Time spent at work:						
<5 hours	11	(37.9)	7	(33.3)	0.11	>0.05
5-10 hours	18	(52.1)	14	(66.7)		
Avilable place for expression:						
Yes	26	(89.7)	3	(14.3)	28.4	<0.001
No	3	(10.3)	18	(85.7)		
Spare time for expression:						
Yes	26	(89.7)	4	(19)	25.3	<0.001
No	3	(10.3)	17	(81)		
a refrigerator for storage of milk:						
Yes	27	(93.1)	6	(28.6)	22.6	<0.001
No	2	(6.9)	15	(71.4)		