

Disclosure

- This class will not refer to products, drugs, or devices of a commercial company with which we have a significant relationship.
- We have not accepted a fee from a commercial company for this class.
- Supported with funding from the Oklahoma State Department of Health.
- Mannel serves as Executive Director of the Oklahoma Mothers' Milk Bank, a statewide nonprofit.

How Does It Work? Milk Production and Expression

- How the breast makes milk
- Indications for expression of milk
- Mechanics of expression
- Milk collection and storage
- Troubleshooting common problems



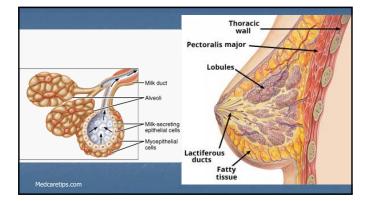
How the Breast Makes Milk

Mammogenesis

- "Mammae" = Latin term for breasts
 From infant's cry "mamma" in seeking the breast
- Breast development begins during 4th week of fetal gestation
- Further development during puberty

Mammogenesis in Early Pregnancy

- Estrogen ductal system
- Progesterone lobes and alveoli
- Prolactin nipple growth
- Placental lactogen areolar growth
 Transition of breast from non-secreting organ to secreting organ



Lactogenesis I

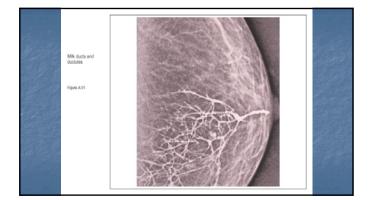
Lactogenesis I = capacity of mammary gland to secrete milk from mid-pregnancy to late pregnancy
Lactation occurs after 16 weeks of pregnancy
Lactogenesis I continues until 2-3 days after birth

Colostrum

Increased protein

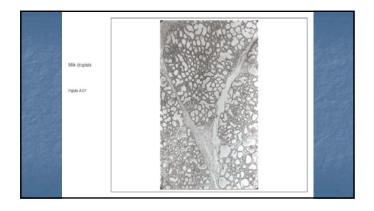
- Higher concentration of immunoglobulins
 Overall dose to baby = 1 g/day
- Decreased fat
- Decreased lactose
- Low water/fluid volume





Lactogenesis II

- Onset of copious milk secretion after birth
- Milk volume increases rapidly, then abruptly levels off
- Triggered by a rapid drop of progesterone after delivery of placenta
- Occurs 2-3 days after birth



Transitional-Mature Milk

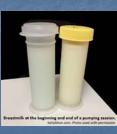
Lower protein concentration

Overall dose to baby = 1 g/day

Higher fat

• Most recently made milk (end of feeding) Higher lactose

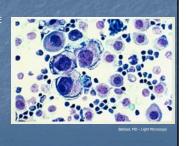
• Less recently made milk (start of feeding) Higher water concentration (>85%)



Milk is a Bioactive Substance

Immunoglobulins

- Secretory IgA, IgG, IgM, IgD, IgE
- White blood cells
- T & B cells, neuts, lymphs, macrophages
- Enzymes lactase
- Lactoferrin
- Oligosaccharides
- Hormones



BREASTMILK				FORMULA	
		Tree .	A second		

Lactogenesis II

- Continued milk production
- What is it dependent on?? MILK REMOVAL
- Reflects infant's appetite rather than mom's ability to make milk "supply and demand"

Delayed or Impaired Lactogenesis

- Cesarean birth
- Diabetes, type I
- Obesity
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) Hypertension
- Stress
- Retained Placenta
- Postpartum Hemorrhage

Indications for Expression of Milk

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Delayed initiation of breastfeeding

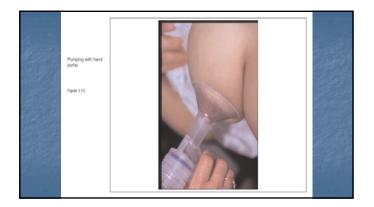
Interruption of breastfeeding

Decreased milk supply

- Relief of engorgement
- Donating to a milk bank

Hand Expression

- Most common form of milk expression
- Is more effective for expressing colostrum
- When mechanical breast pump not available
- Useful for stimulating milk release (MER) before using mechanical pump
- When used after pumping, more effectively drains the breast: "hands-on pumping"



Automatic Electric Pumps

- Double-pumping $\rightarrow \uparrow$ milk collection
- Best for mothers working full-time
- Best for sustaining milk production (NICU moms)
- Faster pumping
- Less chance of injury

Milk Collection

<u>Initiating and sustaining milk production for a preterm/sick</u> <u>infant</u>:

- Double-pump w/ hospital-grade pump
- Initiate pumping w/in 6 hours of delivery
- Consider starting with hand expression
- Hands-on pumping!
- Pump 8-10 times/day for 10-15 min each
- Practice kangaroo care daily
- Stimulate MER (breast massage, heat,...)

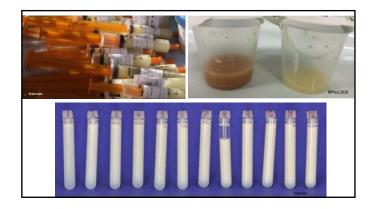
Pumping FAQs from moms

When do I count the start of a pumping session?
 Pumping time starts from beginning of last session to beginning of next session

• How often do I need to clean/sanitize my pump parts? Sanitize pump once per day, rinse well after each use during the day

Should I take some type of herbal supplement to increase my milk supply?
 There is no evidence to support, some will exclude you as a milk donor





Average Milk Volumes

PP Dy 1: 40 - 120 ml PP Dy 2: 100 - 200 ml PP Dy 3: 200 - 400 ml PP Dy 5 - 10: 500 ml (~ 10z/brst q 3 hrs)

By 1 month postpartum, most mothers are producing 700-800 ml/day. ABM Protocol #3: Supplementary Feedings in the Healthy Term Breastfed Neonate 2017

Average Infant Intake

Day 1: 2-10 ml/fdg

Day 2: 5-15 ml/fdg

Day 3: 15-30 ml/fdg

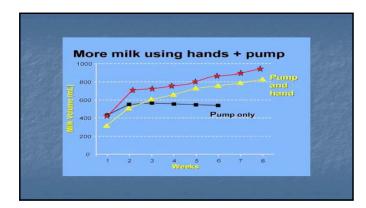
Day 5: 30-60 ml/fdg

 ABM Protocol #3: Supplementary Feedings in the Healthy Term Breastfed Neonate 2017

Low or Decreasing Milk Production

Insure frequent pumping (8-10x/day)

- Tips to elicit milk release
- Relaxation tips
- Breast massage, heat
- Kangaroo care w/ baby
 Fatigue, stress, pain, anxiety/depression
- Rule out maternal medications
- Insure effective type of pump
- Hands-on pumping!



Pain with Pumping

- Insure proper flange fit
- Decrease length of pumping sessions
- Decrease vacuum
- Insure vacuum is released or interrupted during pumping sessions
- Rule out infection













