

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

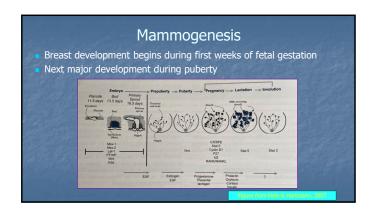
- How the breast makes milk
- Indications for expression of milk
- Mechanics of expression
- Milk collection and storage
- Troubleshooting common problems



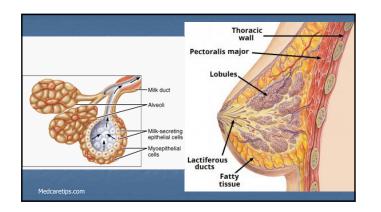
How the Breast Makes Milk



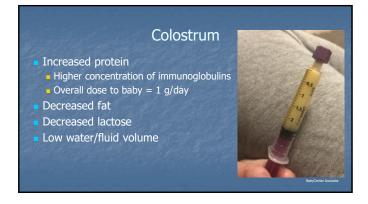


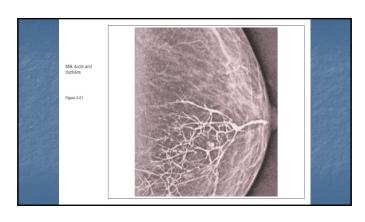


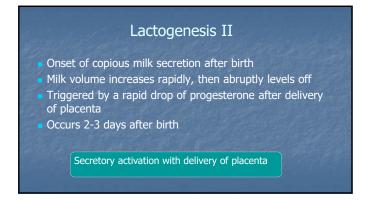
Mammogenesis in Early Pregnancy Estrogen – ductal system Progesterone – lobes and alveoli Prolactin – nipple growth Placental lactogen – areolar growth Transition of breast from non-secreting organ to secreting organ

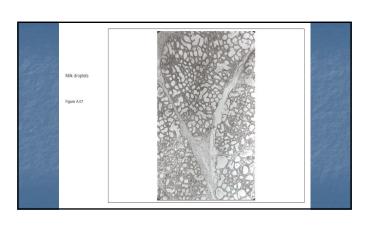


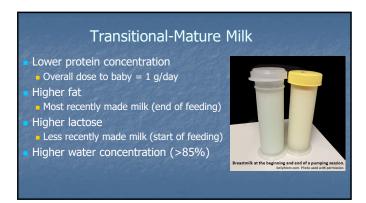
Lactogenesis I Lactogenesis I = capacity of mammary gland to secrete milk from mid-pregnancy to late pregnancy Lactation occurs after 16 weeks of pregnancy Lactogenesis I continues until 2-3 days after birth

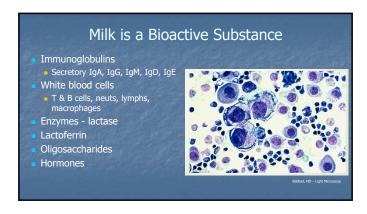
















Delayed or Impaired Lactogenesis

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

Indications for Expression of Milk

Indications for Expression of Milk

- Delayed initiation of breastfeeding
- Interruption of breastfeeding
- Decreased milk supply
- Relief of engorgement
- Donating to a milk bank

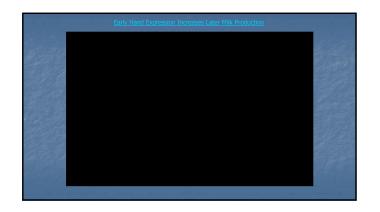


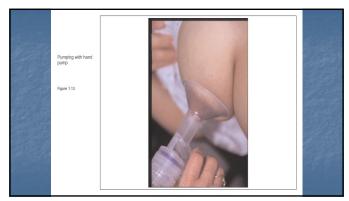
EXPRESSING MILK FOR your premature baby



Hand Expression

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





Automatic Electric Pumps

- Double-pumping → ↑ 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> infant:

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

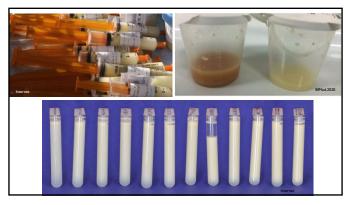
Pumping FAQs from moms

- 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 (~ 1oz/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/fdgDay 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!





