

Breastfeeding: Information Sheet

This information sheet has been designed to help you understand some of the breastfeeding topics that will be discussed with you during your pregnancy by your midwife or doctor.

Your midwife or doctor will also talk to you about your plans around breastfeeding and your previous breastfeeding experiences.

If you are planning to formula feed your baby from birth, the midwives will discuss with you what you need to bring into hospital and how to get started including formula preparation and storage in hospital.

What are the benefits of breastfeeding for my baby?

Your breast milk is the perfect food for your baby. It helps to protect your baby against gastroenteritis and diarrhoea, ear and chest infections, allergies and diabetes amongst other conditions.

What are the benefits of breastfeeding for me?

Breastfeeding reduces the risk of bleeding after birth, helps you return to pre-pregnancy weight, is convenient and costs nothing. Breastfeeding also helps protect you against breast and ovarian cancer, and osteoporosis.

What is the importance of uninterrupted skin-to-skin contact and the first breastfeed after birth?

Keeping your baby with you promotes a feeling of closeness, which produces a strong hormonal response and is linked to higher breastfeeding success and longer breastfeeding duration.

After your baby is born he/she will start to seek your breast for a breastfeed. We will help you recognize the signs that your baby is ready to feed such as licking, sucking, putting their hand to their mouth, making soft noises. After a caesarean birth, it is possible to have skin-to-skin contact in the theatre suite or in recovery if mother and baby are well.

Night two expectations.

Baby can often become fussy and unsettled. It can feel overwhelming but is a normal response. Baby can appear to be hungry and feed frequently but only for short periods of time/fall asleep at the breast. May only settle on your chest and cry and become unsettled when placed back in the cot. Having baby skin to skin or at the breast will help stimulate your milk supply, improve bonding and help baby feel safe.

Remember it is normal to ask for help from the midwives if you need it.

How do I get position and attachment right?

Your breasts are soft in the first few days before your milk changes from highly nutritious colostrum to mature milk.

This time allows you and your baby an opportunity to learn and practice good positioning and attachment. This will help avoid nipple pain and ensure your baby receives the most milk.

Breastfeeding is a learned skill that takes time, patience and practice.

We welcome feedback at:

Bairnsdale Regional Health Service PO Box 474 Bairnsdale VIC 3875

P (03) 5150 3333 F (03) 5152 6784 E email@brhs.com.au www.brhs.com.au

The information in this brochure is intended as a guide to one of the services provided by BRHS and is correct at the time of publishing. This brochure was based on information from King Edward Memorial Hospital "Formula Feeding" (2014).

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Bairnsdale Regional Health Service is located on the traditional land of the Gunaikurnai people.

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What is demand feeding?

Demand feeding means feeding your baby when they want to be fed.

It is common for babies to breastfeed 8 to 12 times in 24 hours, whilst breastfeeding is being established – this is very normal and will settle with time.

What is “rooming in” and does BRHS support it?

At BRHS we support you to keep your baby in your room with you all the time. Keeping your baby with you helps you to recognise when your baby is hungry, tired or needs a cuddle.

Using teats, dummies and complementary feeds...

Your young baby is learning to breastfeed and can become confused if offered a teat or dummy before they have learnt to breastfeed well.

Offering fluids other than breastmilk will decrease the time your baby breastfeeds, which will reduce your breastmilk supply and is unnecessary.

Frequent unrestricted suckling at the breast will satisfy your baby.

How long is exclusive breastfeeding recommended for and why?

When babies are exclusively breastfed they need no other food or drink until at least 6 months of age.

You can be confident that your baby is receiving enough breast milk when:

- You see six or more heavy wet nappies and at least one bowel action a day in the early weeks
- Your baby is gaining weight
- Your baby is bright and alert and usually settles after most feeds.

Who can I contact for more information and advice?

1. **The Midwives – Maternity Unit (Hospital):
Bairnsdale: 5150 3455**
2. **Your local General Practitioner**
3. **Maternal and Child Health Centre,
Bairnsdale: 5152 0052**
4. **Australian Breastfeeding association
Breastfeeding Helpline: 1800 686 268
Web: www.breastfeeding.asn.au**



REFERENCES

- Monash Health (2023) “Breastfeeding Information”**
The Royal Women’s Hospital:
www.thewomens.org.au/Breastfeeding
www.babyfriendly.org.uk/
The World Health Organisation/UNICEF

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