

THE RESEARCH OF THE CONTEMPORARY PROBLEM OF THE BREASTFEEDING

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Keywords: Breastfeeding, bottle-feeding, mixed diet.

Relevance: Nowadays young mothers have to deal with the problem of feeding their children. They have to choose between breastfeeding, bottle-feeding and a mixed diet.

Objectives: The Determination of the prevalence of each type of feeding, the causes and the deadlines of the transition from one type of feeding to another one of the children under the age of the first year of life.

Materials and methods: The questionnaire survey was carried out among 20 women observed in the CP №49 of Primorsky region, Saint-Petersburg. The age of the respondents varied between 20–35 years.

Results: It was revealed during the study that 12 children (60%) were bottle-fed, 6 children (30%) were on a mixed diet and 2 children (10%) were breastfed. Between the bottle-fed and those on a mixed diet the most common reason for the transition from breastfeeding was hypogalactia (45%); the problem with the disappearance of milk (20%) took the second place; then follows the problem of a poor child's weight gain (5%), the problem of prematurity (5%) and the lack of the mother's desire to breast-feed (5%). It was revealed that as many as 5 women (25%) were on the maternity leave and only 2 of them fed their children by breast, 4 women (20%) attended various educational institutions and 11 women (55%) were placed in a job. The transition from one type of feeding to another one often took place in the 3rd month of life (28%) of a child being caused by the lactation crisis; then followed the problem of feeding in the first two weeks of life and in the 4th month of life (16,7%); then the same situation took place in the 1st and the 2nd months of the child's life (11%); and the state of things with feeding the children aging from 5 to 7 months (5,5%) took the last place in this scale.

Conclusion: Most women prefer breastfeeding, but nowadays mothers are forced to use alternative ways of feeding their babies. Most children are bottle-fed, it is more comfortable because the feeding does not depend on the mother's attendance, the quantity and quality of breast milk. The use of bottle feeding often begins after the very birth of a child or in the 3rd month of a child's life with the onset of a lactation crisis of the mother. Since child's birth some women choose bottle feeding due to any medical indications. Thereby, the number of breast fed children is forced to decrease.

References

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