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#### Important Notice

The World Health Organization (WHO)\* has recommended that pregnant women and new mothers be informed of the benefits and superiority of breast-feeding, in particular, the fact that it provides the best nutrition and protection from illness for babies. Mothers should be given guidance on the preparation for and maintenance of lactation, with special emphasis on the importance of the well-balanced diet both during pregnancy and after delivery. Unnecessary introduction of partial bottle feeding or other foods and drinks should be discouraged since it will have a negative effect on breast-feeding. Similarly mothers should be warned of the difficulty of reversing a decision not to breastfeed. Before advising a mother to use an infant formula, she should be advised of the social and financial implications of her decision. For example, if a baby is exclusively bottle-fed, more than one can (500g) per week will be needed, so the family circumstances and cost should be kept in mind. Mother should be reminded that breast milk is not only the best but also the most economical food for babies. If a decision to use infant formula is taken, it is important to give instruction on correct preparation methods, emphasizing that unboiled water, unsterilized bottles or incorrect dilution can lead to illness. \*See: International Code of Marketing of  $Breast\ Milk\ Substitutes, adopted\ by\ the\ World\ Health\ Assembly\ in\ Resolution\ WHA\ 34.22,\ May\ 1981.$ 

Mothers should be explained the following advantages & nutritional superiority of breastfeeding: (i) Immediately after delivery, breast milk is yellowish and sticky. This milk is called colostrum, which is secreted during the first week of delivery. Colostrum is more nutritious than mature milk because it contains more protein, more anti-infective properties which are of great importance for the infant's defence against dangerous neonatal infections. It also contains higher levels of, Vitamin 'A', (ii) Breast milk: a. is, a complete and balanced food and provides all the nutrients needed by the infant (for the first six months of life) b. has anti-infective properties that protect the infants from infection in the early months c. is always available d. needs no utensils or water (which might, carry germs) or fuel for its preparation (iii) Breastfeeding is much cheaper than feeding infant milk substitutes as the cost of the extra food needed by the mother is negligible compared to the cost of feeding infant milk substitutes, (iv) Mothers who breast-feed usually have longer periods of infertility after child birth than non-lactators.

Details of management of breastfeeding, as under: (i) Breast-feeding- a. Immediately after delivery enables the contraction of the womb and helps the mother to regain her figure quickly; b. is successful when the infant suckles frequently and the mother wanting to breast-feed is confident in her ability to do so (ii) In order to promote and support breast-feeding the mother's natural desire to breast feed should always be encouraged by giving, where needed, practical advice and making sure that she has the support of her relatives. (iii) Adequate care for the breast and nipples should be taken during pregnancy. (iv) It is also necessary to put the infant to the breast as soon as possible after delivery. (v) Let the mother and the infant stay together after the delivery, the mother and her infant should be allowed to stay together (in hospital, this is called "rooming-in"); (vi) Give the infant colostrum as it is rich in many nutrients and anti-infective factors protecting the infants from infections during the few days of its birth; (vii) The practice of discarding colostrum and giving sugar water, honey water, butter or other concoctions instead of colostrum should be very strongly discouraged (viii) Let the infants suckle on demand; (ix) Every effort should be made to breast-feed the infants whenever they cry; (x) Mother should keep her body and clothes and that of the infant always neat and clean.

(i) Breastfeeding is the best form of nutrition for babies and provides many benefits to babies and mothers. It is important that, in preparation for and during breastfeeding, you eat a healthy, balanced diet. Combined breast and bottle-feeding in the first weeks of life may reduce the supply of your own breastmilk, and reversing the decision

(ii) Always consult your Healthcare Professional for advice about feeding your baby. The social and financial implications of using infant formula should be considered. Improper use of an infant formula or inappropriate foods or feeding methods may present a health hazard. If you use infant formula, you should follow manufacturer's instructions for use carefully - failure to follow the instructions may make your baby ill.



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IMPORTANT NOTICE: MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY





### ୟନପାନ ପୋଷଣର ଗୋଲ୍ଲ ଷା**ଣାର୍ଡ଼ ଅଟେ**

ୟନପାନ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ପୋଷଣ ଅଟେ ଏବଂ ସମଗ୍ର ଦୁନିଆରେ ସମୟ ଶିଶୁଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ବିବାଦ ରୂପେ ସବୁଠାରୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ପୁଷ୍ଟିକାରକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଅଟେ । ବିଶେଷ ୟନପାନରେ 6 ମାସ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁ ପାଇଁ ସମୟ ପୋଷଣ ସୟନ୍ଧିତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ସାମିଲ କରାଯାଇଛି । $^{1,2}$ 

ବ୍ରେଷ୍ଟମିଲ୍କରେ ପୋଷକତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଓ ବାୟୋଆକ୍ଟିଭ୍ ଉପାଦାନର ସଠିକ୍ ସନ୍ତୁଳନ ରହିଛି ଯାହା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁର ଅନୁକୂଳତମ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଓ ବିକାଶକୁ ସୁନିଷ୍ଟିତ କରେ ।<sup>5</sup>



### ୟନପାନର ସ୍ଥିତିଗୁଡ଼ିକ

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ୟନପାନ ଅନୁଭବକୁ ବଢାଇବାର କିଛି ସରଳ ଉପଦେଶ $^6$ 

#### କ୍ରସ-କ୍ରେଡଲ୍

ୟନପାନ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ୟନର ବିବରୀତ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ହାତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶିଶୁର ମୁଷ୍ଡକୁ ସପୋର୍ଟ୍ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଅନ୍ୟ ହାତରେ ୟନକୁ ସପୋର୍ଟ୍ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶରୀର ପାଖରେ, ପେଟ-କୁ-ପେଟ ଲଗାଇ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ।



#### କ୍ରେଡଲ୍

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ୟନର ସମାନ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱୟ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ହାତର କୁକ୍ ବା କହୁଣୀରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁର ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ରଖ୍ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ଭାବେ ଧରକୁ । ଅନ୍ୟ ହାତରେ ୟନକୁ ସପୋର୍ଟ୍ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶରୀରର ପାଖରେ, ପେଟ-କୁ-ପେଟ ଲଗାଇ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ।



#### ପିଠିରେ ଶୋଇବା



#### ସାଇଡ୍ ଲେଇଂ କ୍ରେଡଲ୍

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁ ଓ ଆପଣ ଉଭୟ କଡେଇ ହୋଇ ଶରୀରକୁ ଶରୀର ଲଗାଇ ଶୁଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବାହୁର କୁକ୍ରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁକୁ ଧରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରୟାସ କରନ୍ତୁ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁ ଓ ୟନକୁ ଏକତ୍ର ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁର ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଉଭମ ଭାବରେ କୋଣ ହୋଇ ରହିଥାଏ ।



#### ସେଡଲ୍



### ଫୁଟବଲ୍

ୟନପାନ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ୟନର ସମାନ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ଉପରେ ତକିଆର କିଛି ସପୋର୍ଟ୍ ସହିତ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବାହୁ ତଳେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପିଲାକୁ ରଖନ୍ତୁ । ସମାନ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ଉପରେ ହାତରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁର ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ସପୋର୍ଟ୍ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।



## ପ୍ରିଟର୍ମ୍ ଶିଶୁଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ ପୋଷକତତ୍ତ୍ୱର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା

ଗର୍ଭାବସ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ତିମ ତ୍ରୈମାସ ଶିଶୁ ପାଇଁ ଦ୍ରୁତ ଶାରୀରିକ ବିକାଶ ଅବଧ୍ ଅଟେ, ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହାର ଗର୍ଭ ବାହାରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରିମୀ ଅନୁଭବ ଡୁଳନାରେ ବହୁତ ଅଧିକ ଅଟେ । ଇଣ୍ତାୟୁଟେରିନ୍ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଓ ବିକାଶର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକୁ ହରାଇବା ଅର୍ଥ ସେହି ପ୍ରିଟର୍ମ୍ ଶିଶୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଟର୍ମ୍-ବର୍ନ୍ ସାଥୀଙ୍କ ପରି ଅନୁରୂପ ଗତିରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଓ ବିକାଶ ଆହ୍ୱାନକୁ ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହେବାରେ ଅସୁବିଧା ହାଇଥାଏ, ଫଳସ୍ୱରୂପ ପୋଷଣର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୁଏ ।



## ଭୋକିଲା ଥିବାର ସଙ୍କେତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ<sup>7</sup>

# ପ୍ରାରୟିକ

- ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ ହେବା
- ମୁହଁ ଖୋଲିବା
- ମୁଣ୍ଡ ବୁଲାଇବା ବା ଖୋଜିବା

### ମଧ୍ୟମ

- ସମ୍ପ୍ରସାରଣ
- ଶାରୀରିକ ଗତିଶୀଳତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି
- ପାଟିରେ ହାତ ପୁରାଇବା

# ବିଳୟିତ

- କାନ୍ଦିବା
- ଶାରୀରିକ ଗତିଶୀଳତାରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି
  - ଲାଲ ପଡ଼ିଯିବା



# ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁକୁ ଖୁଆଇବା

ଷନପାନ ପାଇଁ ସଠିକ୍ ଗର୍ଭାବୟା ବୟସ ସମଷ ଶିଶୁମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବଦଳି ଥାଏ । କିଛି ପିଲା 32 ମାସରେ ଷନପାନ ଆରୟ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଯେତେବେଳେ କି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବୟସ ପ୍ରାୟ 1300 ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଥାଏ । ଅଧିକାଂଶ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପେ ୟନପାନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଯେତେବେଳେ କି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଓଜନ ପ୍ରାୟ 1800 ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଥାଏ । $^8$ 

### ଖାଇବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ନିମ୍ନପ୍ରକାର ଅଟେ<sup>8</sup>:

- ବେକର ସମ୍ପ୍ରସାରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ଯେହେତୁ ଏହା ମାଂସପେଶୀ ଗତିଶୀଳତାକୁ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ କରେ
- ''ମାଛ ଓଠ'' ପରି ଓଠ ଖୋଲିବା
- ୟନାଗ୍ରରେ କ୍ଷୀର ବାହାର କରି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁକୁ ପ୍ରୋସାହିତ କରନ୍ତୁ
- ତାଳ: ଶୀଘ୍ର ଚୁଷିବା > ଧୀର, ଅଧିକ ଚଳନ ଗତି > ଗିଳିବା > ଶ୍ୱାସପ୍ରଶ୍ୱାସ > ପଦ୍ଧତି ଦୋହରାଇବା
- ଚୋକିଂକୁ ପରିହାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପିଲାକୁ ଏପରି ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଯେପରି ବେକ ଓ ଗଳା ୟନାଗ୍ର ଠାରୁ ଉଚ୍ଚରେ ରହିବ
- ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ଭାବରେ ଶିଶୁର ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାକୁ ପଢନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ-ଉତ୍ତେଜନାକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତୁ



### ୟନପାନ ମା' ଓ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କର ନିବିଡ଼ତା ପାଇଁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ ।

ଗର୍ଭାବସ୍ଥା ସମୟରେ ଏବଂ ଜନ୍ମ ପରେ ମା' ଓ ଶିଶୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବନ୍ଧନ (ଆଟାଚମେଣ୍ଟ) ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କର ନିବିଡ଼ତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିଥାନ୍ତି ।9,10

ୟନ୍ପାନ ମା' ଓ ଶିଶୁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅତି ନିକଟର<u>ୁ</u> ବାର୍ତ୍ତାଳାପର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅବସର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରେ । ଏବଂ ଏହିପରି ଯଦି ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ସକରାମ୍ୟକ ହୁଏ, ଏହା ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଳଭୂତ୍ ପାର୍ସରିକ ସୟନ୍ଧ ଓ ବନ୍ଧନ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଦିଗରେ ସକରାମ୍ଭକତା ପଦାନ କରିବ ।

ସକରାମ୍ ୟନପାନ ପାର୍ୟରିକ କ୍ରିୟା ଓ ସୟନ୍ଧ ମା' ଓ ଶିଶୁଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ମାନସିକ ସୁବିଧାମାନ

ଆପଣ ଜାଣନ୍ତି କି?

ମା'କ୍ଷୀରର ସ୍ୱାଦ ଓ ଗନ୍ଧ ମା'ର ଆହାର ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।¹³

