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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 breast-feed. 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.

$\label{thm:model} \mbox{Mothers should be explained the following advantages \& nutritional superiority of breastfeeding:} \\$

(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 $in fant \ milk \ substitutes, (iv) \ Mothers \ who \ breast-feed \ usually \ have \ longer \ periods \ of \ infertility \ after \ child \ birth \ than \ non-lactators.$

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 $factors \, protecting \, the \, infants \, from \, infections \, during \, the \, few \, days \, of \, its \, birth; \, (vii) \, The \, practice \, of \, discarding \, colostrum \, and \, giving \, sugar \, water, \, honey \, water, \, butter \, or \, other \, concoctions \, during \, the \, few \, days \, of \, its \, birth; \, (vii) \, The \, practice \, of \, discarding \, colostrum \, and \, giving \, sugar \, water, \, honey \, water, \, butter \, or \, other \, concoctions \, during \, the \, few \, days \, of \, its \, birth; \, (vii) \, The \, practice \, of \, discarding \, colostrum \, and \, giving \, sugar \, water, \, honey \, water, \, bother \, concoctions \, during \, the \, few \, days \, of \, its \, birth; \, (vii) \, The \, practice \, of \, discarding \, colostrum \, and \, giving \, sugar \, water, \, honey \, water, \, bother \, concoctions \, during \, the \, few \, days \, of \, its \, birth; \, (vii) \, The \, practice \, of \, discarding \, colostrum \, and \, giving \, sugar \, water, \, honey \, water, \, bother \, colostrum \, colost$ 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 not to breastfeed is

(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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For your feedback / queries contact: Nutricia Consumer Services

Write to us at given Regd. office address 2022-66696787

care.india@danone.com

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







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আপুনি কেতিয়া আপোনাৰ সন্তানক ঘৰলৈ লৈ যাব পাৰে ?

চিকিৎসালয়ৰ পৰা যাবলৈ দিয়াৰ সময়ত, যি সাধাৰণতে 37-ৰ পৰা 40 সপ্তাহৰ গৰ্ভধাৰণ পূৰ্ব বয়সত ঘটে, কেঁচুৱাটোৱে নিম্নলিখিত বিশেষত্ববোৰ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিব লাগে 2 :



মূৰটো উঠাই ৰখাৰ আৰু মূৰ-ব্যৱধান সঁহাৰিৰ বাবে পৰীক্ষা কৰোঁতে মূৰটো সমান্তৰাল কৰি ৰখাৰ সামৰ্থ্য।



এক বিকাশ গ্ৰিড অনুসৰি ওজন বৃদ্ধিৰ এক সঠিক পৰিমাণ আৰু প্ৰকাৰ



যেতিয়া ভোক লাগে জোৰেৰে কন্দাৰ সামৰ্থ্য



সঠিক বয়সৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত স্নায়ুগত সঁহাৰি

যদিও, আমাৰ যুঁজাৰুৰ বাবে NICU এক জীৱন-ৰক্ষক পৰিৱেশ হ'ব পাৰে, কিন্তু দীঘলীয়া সময়ৰ বাবে থাকিলেও NICU সিঁহতৰ ঘৰ হৈ নপৰে। অৱশেষত, কেঁচুৱাটো সিহঁতৰ মাক-দেউতাকৰ সৈতে ঘৰত থাকিব লাগিব।

আপোনাৰ ঘৰটো সাজু কৰক

এক যুঁজাৰু মাক আৰু দেউতাক হিচাপে, কাৰ্যকৰী সম্পৰ্ক আৰু সন্তান প্ৰতিপালনৰ প্ৰকাৰ উদ্ভৱ হোৱাৰ আগতে আপুনি বহুতো মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক কাৰ্য সম্পাদন কৰিব লাগিব। এই কামবোৰত নিম্মলিখিতবোৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আছে²:



ঘৰৰ পৰিৱেশৰ সৈতে খাপ খাই লওক যাতে আপোনাৰ কেঁচুৱাটোৰ প্ৰয়োজনবোৰ পূৰণ কৰিব পৰা যায়।



আপোনাৰ কেঁচুৱাৰ বাবে পৰিস্থিতি অনুকূলিত কৰাৰ বাবে পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক উষ্ণতা পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰা।



আপোনাৰ কেঁচুৱা বীজাণুৰ সংস্পৰ্শলৈ অহা নিমুত্তম কৰিবলৈ দৰ্শনাৰ্থীৰ সংখ্যা সীমিত কৰা।



বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন, বৃদ্ধিৰ ধৰণ, পৰিচৰ্যাৰ আৱশ্যকতা আৰু বিকাশৰ প্ৰত্যাশাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আপোনাৰ কেঁচুৱাটো অলপ বেলেগ, গতিকে উপায়সমূহ শিকক।

আটাইতকৈ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণভাৱে, এক যুঁজাৰু মাতৃ হিচাপে আপুনি আপোনাৰ সন্তানৰ সময়পূৰ্ব জন্মৰ বাবে দুখ কৰিব নালাগে। আপোনাৰ অকালজাত কেঁচুৱাটো হৈছে জন্মৰে পৰাই বিজেতা।

शृष्टि

অকালজাত কেঁচুৱাটোৰ পুষ্টিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা অধিক হয় কিয়নো সিঁহতে গৰ্ভধাৰণৰ তৃতীয় তিনিমাহৰ কিছুমান বা সকলো পুষ্টি প্ৰাপ্ত নকৰে, যি হৈছে পুষ্টি জমা আৰু দ্ৰুত বিকাশৰ এক সময়।³

ইয়াৰে আৰম্ভ কৰক:





খাদ্য প্ৰদানৰ আৰম্ভণি, তাৰ পৰিমাণ আৰু খাদ্য প্ৰদানত প্ৰগতিৰ হাৰ জন্মৰ সময়ৰ ওজন, গৰ্ভজাত বয়স আৰু কেঁচুৱাটোৱে তেতিয়ালৈকে কেনেদৰে খাদ্য সহন কৰিছে তাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

পুষ্টিৰ প্ৰভাৱ

হ্রস্বম্যাদী, মজলীয়া ম্যাদী আৰু দীর্ঘম্যাদী: ফলাফলৰ ওপৰত পুষ্টিৰ গুৰুত্বপূর্ণ প্রভাৱ আছে⁵:





