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

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







# କେତେବେଳେ ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁକୁ ଘରକୁ ନେଇ ପାରିବେ ?

ହେଷିଟାଲ୍ ଛାଡ଼ିବା ପରେ, ଯାହାକି ସାଧାରଣତଃ 37 ଓ 40 ସପ୍ତାହର ପୋଷ୍ଟ-କନେସେପଶନାଲ୍ ବୟସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ, ଶିଶୁ ଠାରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖ୍ଡ ଗୁଣମାନ ଦେଖାଯିବା ଉଚିତ । $^2$ :



ମୁଞ୍ଜ ଉଠାଇବା ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଞ୍ଜ ମାଡ଼ି ଶୋଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଶରୀର ସହିତ ମୁଞ୍ଜକୁ ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ କରି ରଖିବାର ଦକ୍ଷତା ଯେବେ ହେଡ୍-ଲ୍ୟାଗ୍ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ପାଇଁ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ହୋଇଛି ।



ଗ୍ରୋଥ୍ ଗ୍ରିଡ୍ ଅନୁସାରେ ଓଜନ ବଢାଇବାର ଉଚିତ ମାତା ଓ ପଦ୍ଧତି



ଭୋକିଲା ଥିବା ସମୟରେ କାନ୍ଦିବାର ଷ୍ଟମ୍ଦ



ସଠିକ୍ ବୟସ ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ନ୍ୟୁରୋଲୋଜିକ୍ ପଦିଳିୟା

ଯଦିଓ, ଏନ୍ଆଇସିୟୁ ଆମର ଫାଇଟର୍ଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଜୀବନ-ରକ୍ଷାକାରୀ ପରିବେଶ ହୋଇପାରେ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଦୀର୍ଘ ସମୟ ଧରି ରହିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ଏନ୍ଆଇସିୟୁ ନିଜ ଘର ପରି ହୋଇ ପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ଅନ୍ତତଃ, ଶିଶୁ ତାର ପିତା-ମାତାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଘରେ ହିଁ ରହିବା ଉଚିତ ।¹

# ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର ପସ୍ତୁତ ରଖନ୍ତୁ

ଫାଇଟର୍ ମାତା ଓ ପିତା ରୂପେ, ଆପଣ ଫଳପ୍ରଦ ସୟଦ୍ଧ ଏବଂ ଲାଳନପାଳନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ବିକଶିତ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ କିଛି ମନୋବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପୂରଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସାମିଲ ଅଟେ:²



ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପିଲାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ସମାଯୋଜିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଗୃହ ପରିବେଶକୁ ଅନୁକ୍ଳ କରନ୍ତୁ ।



ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁ ପାଇଁ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ଅନୁକୂଳିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାବରଣ ତାପମାନକୁ ବଦଳାନ୍ତ ।



ଶିଶୁ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ସଂୟର୍ଶରେ ଆସିବାକୁ କମ୍ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆଗନ୍ତୁକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ସୀମିତ କରନ୍ତୁ ।



ସେହି ଉପାୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବିଷୟରେ ଜାଶନ୍ତୁ, ଯାହା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବିଶେଷ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ବିକାଶ ସ୍ୱରୂପ, ଯତ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦାନର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଓ ବିକାଶ ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ଅଟେ ।

ସବୁଠାରୁ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କଥା ଏହା କି କଣେ ଫାଇଟର୍ ମା' ହିସାବରେ ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶିଶୁର ଅବଧି ପୂର୍ବ ବା ପ୍ରିଟର୍ମ୍ ଜନ୍ମ ବିଷୟରେ ଦୁଃଖ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ଅନୁଚିତ ।

## ପୋଷଣ

ପ୍ରୀମୀକ୍ ଅତ୍ୟଧ୍କ ପୋଷକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରିଥାନ୍ତି କାରଣ ସେମାନେ ଗର୍ଭାବସ୍ଥାର କିଛି ବା ସମୟ ତୃତୀୟ ତ୍ରୈମାସକୁ ହରାଇଥାନ୍ତି, ଯାହା ପୋଷକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଜମା ଓ ହୁତ ବିକାଶ ଅବଧ୍ ଅଟେ ।³

ଏଥିରୁ ଆରୟ କରନ୍ତୁ:





ଭୋଜନର ଆରୟ, ତାହାର ମାତ୍ରା ଓ ଜନ୍ମ ସମୟରେ ଓଜନ ସୟଦ୍ଧିତ ଭୋଜନର ଅଗ୍ରିମ ହାର, ଗର୍ଭାବସ୍ଥା ବୟସ ଓ ଆଜି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶିଶୁ ଫୀଡ୍କୁ କିପରି ସହ୍ୟ କରିଛି । $^4$ 

# ପୋଷଣର ପ୍ରଭାବ

ସ୍ୱାଳ୍ପାବଧ୍, ମଧ୍ୟମ ଅବଧ୍ ଓ ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳିନ ପରିଣାମ ଉପରେ ପୋଷଣର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବ ରହିଛି ।⁵:





