

# Breastfeeding Q & A

**QUESTION:** Why should I consider breastfeeding?

**ANSWER:** Your baby is born expecting to receive what's in your milk. Of course, your milk is a great food for your baby. But it is far more. Unlike formula, your milk includes live cells that engulf germs to help prevent illness. Some of these live cells stay active in your baby's body for years, helping to keep her healthy long after weaning. Still other parts of your milk help activate your baby's immune system. We are only now starting to understand the many roles mother's milk plays in your baby's lifelong health.

Research has found that some babies who miss out on mother's milk have poorer health outcomes. That's why experts such as the World Health Organization and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months. After six months, they recommend continued breastfeeding for at least one to two years, with solid foods added.

Mothers' health may also be enhanced by breastfeeding. Mothers who do not breastfeed may have a higher risk of breast, ovarian, and uterine cancers. They may also have a higher risk of developing heart problems and Type II diabetes. And then there's your financial health. Formula feeding costs a family about \$2,000 during baby's first year and an extra \$300-400 in medical costs.

Breastfeeding is also part of your relationship with your baby. It calms and comforts your baby. It is one way of bringing you and your baby closer.

**QUESTION:** Does my breast size matter?

**ANSWER:** No. Fatty tissue determines breast size. And this has no effect on milk making ability. Women of all shapes and sizes can breastfeed.

*Before and after birth, many mothers are curious about breastfeeding. Here are answers to some common questions.*



**QUESTION:** Will breastfeeding be bad for my figure?

**ANSWER:** Pregnancy, not breastfeeding causes the changes in your figure. Your breasts may be larger while breastfeeding. But they will likely return to their usual size after you wean. Also, breastfeeding may help you get back into shape faster.

**QUESTION:** How do I know if breastfeeding will work for me?

**ANSWER:** To put the odds in your favor, learn about breastfeeding. When you know how to breastfeed comfortably and how milk production works, it tends to go more smoothly. Also, see the next question.

**QUESTION:** Where can I learn about breastfeeding?

**ANSWER:** A great way to learn about breastfeeding is from other mothers. Go online to [www.la lecheleague.org](http://www.la lecheleague.org) to find mothers' groups that meet in your area. There you can learn while you watch mothers and babies breastfeed. Books and classes are good. But nothing beats seeing it in action.

Read the breastfeeding articles on [www.ameda.com](http://www.ameda.com). And the following are some recommended books for parents.

- **Breastfeeding Made Simple** by Nancy Mohrbacher, IBCLC and Kathleen Kendall-Tackett PhD, IBCLC
- **The Womanly Art of Breastfeeding** by La Leche League International.

Also, attend breastfeeding classes. Many hospitals, doctors' offices, and public health offices offer them.

### **QUESTION:** Will breastfeeding hurt?

**ANSWER:** It shouldn't. See our Ameda sheet "Helping Your Baby Take the Breast" for helpful pointers for greater comfort.

### **QUESTION:** How do I know how much milk my baby is getting?

**ANSWER:** That's easy. What goes in must come out! From day to day you can tell that your baby is getting plenty of milk from her wet diapers and stools. A healthy weight gain also tells you for sure that you have abundant milk. You don't need to know exactly how much milk your baby takes. You only need to know that your baby is thriving. This can simplify life with a newborn.

### **QUESTION:** What if I don't want to breastfeed in public?

**ANSWER:** You don't have to if you don't want to. There are lots of private places to breastfeed, such as fitting rooms and ladies' lounges. But most women find that with a little practice they can breastfeed anywhere.

### **QUESTION:** Do I need to watch what I eat and drink?

**ANSWER:** No. There are no foods you must eat or avoid. Just be moderate. You can eat chocolate, spicy foods, onions, garlic, broccoli, cabbage.

And you don't have to have a perfect diet. Nature provides milk for the baby first by tapping your body stores. Just eat to hunger and drink to thirst. You can even have caffeine, the amount you might get in one or two cups of coffee. And an occasional glass of beer or wine is not a problem, either. For more, see the Ameda Q&A sheet "Diet and Breastfeeding."

### **QUESTION:** If I breastfeed, will my partner feel left out?

**ANSWER:** The birth of a baby brings many changes. No matter how a baby is fed, strong feelings can surface. But today, dads tend to be more active in baby care and parenting. If you breastfeed, your baby's father can be an active parent. When you are out, he can give pumped mother's milk. In some families, dad stays home with baby while mother works outside the home. In this case, mothers can breastfeed while home and pump their milk while away. For some of the many ways fathers can get close to their newborns, see the Ameda Q&A sheet, "Dads and Breastfeeding."

### **QUESTION:** I'm going back to work within weeks after birth. Should I even start breastfeeding?

**ANSWER:** Yes. Some breastfeeding is nearly always better than none. And breastfeeding does not have to be all or nothing. When you go back to work, you have many choices:

- Full breastfeeding—Go to your baby or have your baby brought to you for feedings.
- Pump milk at work for all missed feedings.
- Give some pumped milk and some formula while you're away.
- Give formula while away and breastfeed when together.

Once back at work, there are many ways to keep breastfeeding. And breastfeeding is good for your baby, your family, even your workplace. For more on how to do this, see our Ameda Q&A sheet "Working and Breastfeeding Made Simple."

*This is general information and does not replace the advice of your healthcare provider. If you have a problem you cannot solve quickly, seek help right away.*

*Every baby is different, if in doubt, contact your physician or other healthcare provider.*