

Infant (Newborn to 6 months of age) Feeding Practices of Low-Income Minority Mothers: A Descriptive Retrospective Study

Researcher

- Kammi Yap Sayaseng, RN, PNP-BC, IBCLC, Assistant Professor
School of Nursing, Fresno State

Abstract

Despite the many benefits breast milk provides, researchers found that many low-income women still are not doing exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) with their infants (Groleau, Sigouin, and D'souza, 2013). Chapman and Perez-Escamilla found that Blacks and Hispanic women utilize more formula supplementation with their babies before two days of life (2012). Bartick and Reyes (2012) also found that non-exclusive breastfeeding are seen in the newborn period in Latina women.

Studies have found that breast milk provides many short and long term benefits to the infant as well as the mother. It has all the nutrients a term human infant would need for optimal growth and development.

This descriptive retrospective study investigates infant feeding practices of low-income minority women at the community Children's Health Center in Fresno, Ca. The author hypothesized that exclusive breastfeeding rate will be lower than the 2020 Healthy People Objective of 46.2% through 3 months and 25.5% through 6 months.

This study is a work in progress. Data collection will be completed at end of Spring 2016. The purpose of this study is to investigate infant (newborn to 6 months) feeding practices of low-income minority women at a community Children's Health Center and promote exclusive breastfeeding to low-income minority women.