Abstract

This longitudinal qualitative study with thirty-six families was conducted in 2009-2010 by staff at the University of Aberdeen and the University of Stirling on behalf of NHS Health Scotland. Its aim was to explore the early infant feeding experiences of mothers, including the support offered by others along a time-line, from the antenatal period until their infant was 6 months old and to gather data to inform the development of interventions aimed at improving any breastfeeding; exclusive breastfeeding; the introduction of appropriate solids at 6 months and parental experiences of feeding their baby.

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We studied the feeding patterns in the first 6 months of babies born at term, particularly changes in infant formulas. We also investigated the reasons for choosing the first formula, infant formula changes, the addition of formulas to supplement breast-feeding, and various aspects related to formula thickening. Results: Forty-seven percent of these infants underwent changes in their formula in the first 6 months of life, most of which (67%) were to another cow's milk-based formula. The main reasons for switching a formula were regurgitation or vomiting (24%) followed by restlessness (18%). The first months of life constitute a critical period for the infant. Nutritional interventions may have consequences later in adulthood (7,11–13,15,16). Its aim was to explore the early infant feeding experiences of mothers, including the support offered by others along a time-line, from the antenatal period until their infant was 6 months old and to gather data to inform the development of interventions aimed at improving any breastfeeding; exclusive breastfeeding; the introduction of appropriate solids at 6 months and parental experiences of feeding. their baby. Language. English. Place of Publication. Edinburgh, United Kingdom. Publisher. NHS Health Scotland. Number of pages. 103. State. Published - Aug 2010. Fingerprint. Breast Feeding. Pa...