

*ARTIFICIAL
OR
SUPPLEMENTARY
FEEDING*



A cluster of five dice in various colors (white, black, red) is positioned in the top-left corner of the slide. A horizontal red line is located above the main title.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

Introduction:-

- ◆ Artificial feeding should be started only if mother is unable to breastfeed the baby
- ◆ Mothers who are not motivated for breastfeeding may use this as an excuse for top feeding their babies.



Meaning

- ◆ Artificial feeding means -to feed the child other than breast milk.
- ◆ It involves the use of breast milk substitutes in the form of liquid milk, i.e. fresh cows or buffalo's milk or commercially available dried whole milk.

A decorative graphic in the top-left corner featuring several dice of different colors: a large white die with black pips, a smaller black die, a red die, and a small white die.


Aims of artificial feeding:-



-to provide adequate nutrition to the infant




-to substitute breast milk and provide nutrients approx. as same as breastmilk



-to fulfil the needs of the child for proper growth and development

A decorative graphic in the top left corner featuring several dice: a white die with black pips, a black die with white pips, and a red die.

Indications for artificial feeding-

A large grey pyramid is positioned on the left side of the slide. To its right, five blue rounded rectangular boxes are stacked vertically, each containing a numbered indication for artificial feeding.

1. Death or absence of mother

2. Prolonged maternal illness

3. Complete failure of breast milk production

4. Absolute contraindication of breast feeding

5. Expressed breast milk is not available



Factors contributing to rising incidence of artificial feeding:-

Lack of interest in breast feeding

Wrong beliefs and ignorance related to breastfeeding

Increasing numbers of working mothers



Adopting the western countries

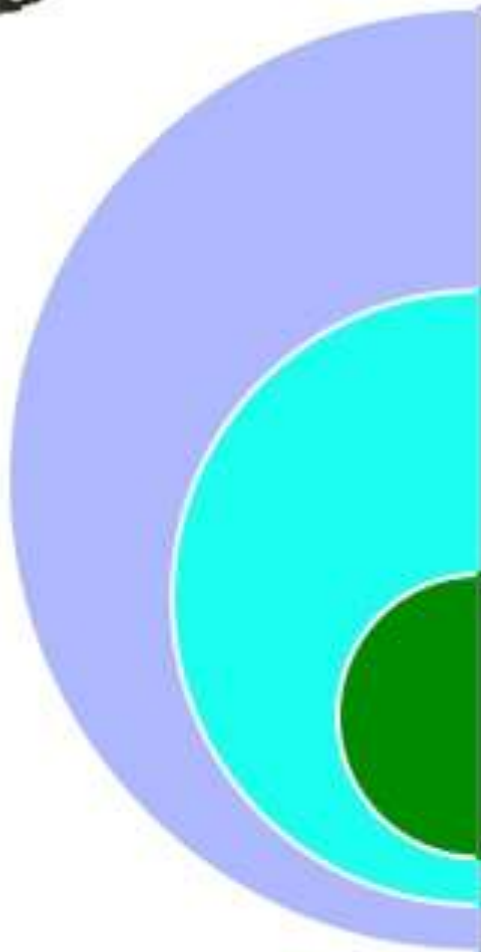
Changing lifestyle

Availability of alternatives of mother's milk

Publicity and appealing advertisements

A decorative graphic in the top-left corner featuring several dice of different colors: a large white die with black pips, a smaller black die with white pips, a small red die, and a small white die with black pips.

Principles of artificial feeding-

A diagram on the left side of the slide consisting of three concentric semi-circles. The outermost semi-circle is light purple, the middle one is cyan, and the innermost one is dark green. These semi-circles are positioned to the left of three stacked rectangular text boxes, which are outlined in light blue, cyan, and green respectively, matching the colors of the semi-circles.

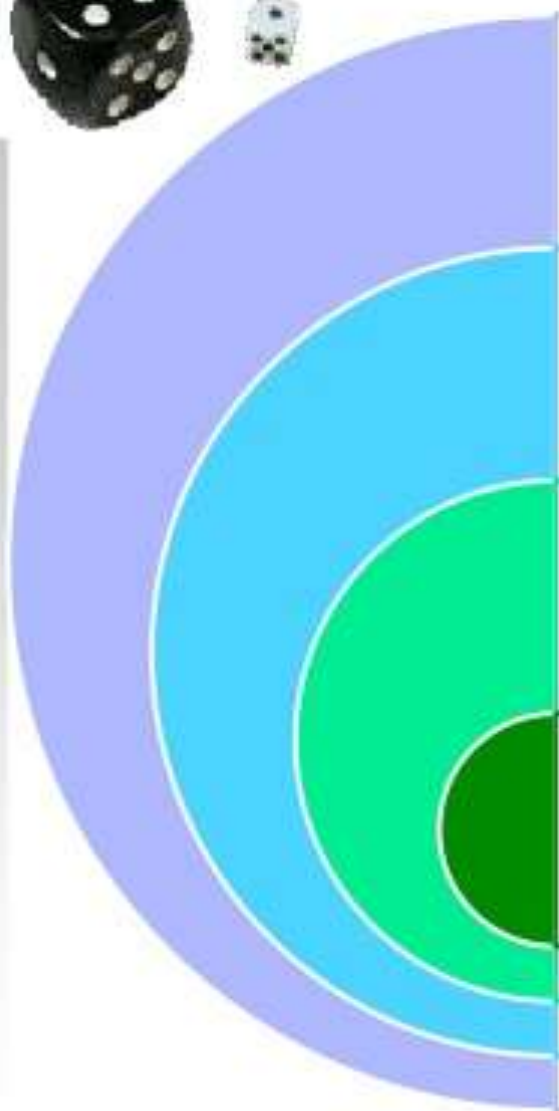
1. The decision of giving artificial feeding must be taken after failure of all efforts to breastfeed the baby

2. Feeding should be given by spoon and bowl or cup or glass

3. In sick or preterm infant, the feeding can be given with dropper

A cluster of several dice in various colors (white, black, red) is positioned in the top-left corner of the slide.

Cont....

A series of four concentric semi-circles on the left side of the slide, colored from outermost to innermost: purple, light blue, green, and dark green. They are arranged in a semi-circular pattern, with the innermost being the smallest and the outermost being the largest.

4. Bottle feeding must be avoided and mothers need explanation or information about the hazards of bottle feeding

5. Strict cleanliness in the preparation and feeding procedure should be practiced.

6. Milk left over from previous feed should not be used again.

7. Feeding must be given with the calculated amount of fluids and calories according to the baby's expected weight.



8. Correct technique of feeding to be followed.

9. The milk should be warm, not too hot or cold.

10. An average 15 to 20 minutes may be needed to feed the total quantity, as required.

11. No. of feed can be 6 to 8 times in infant and 3 to 5 times in older babies.



Cont....

12. Hygienic measures are very important.

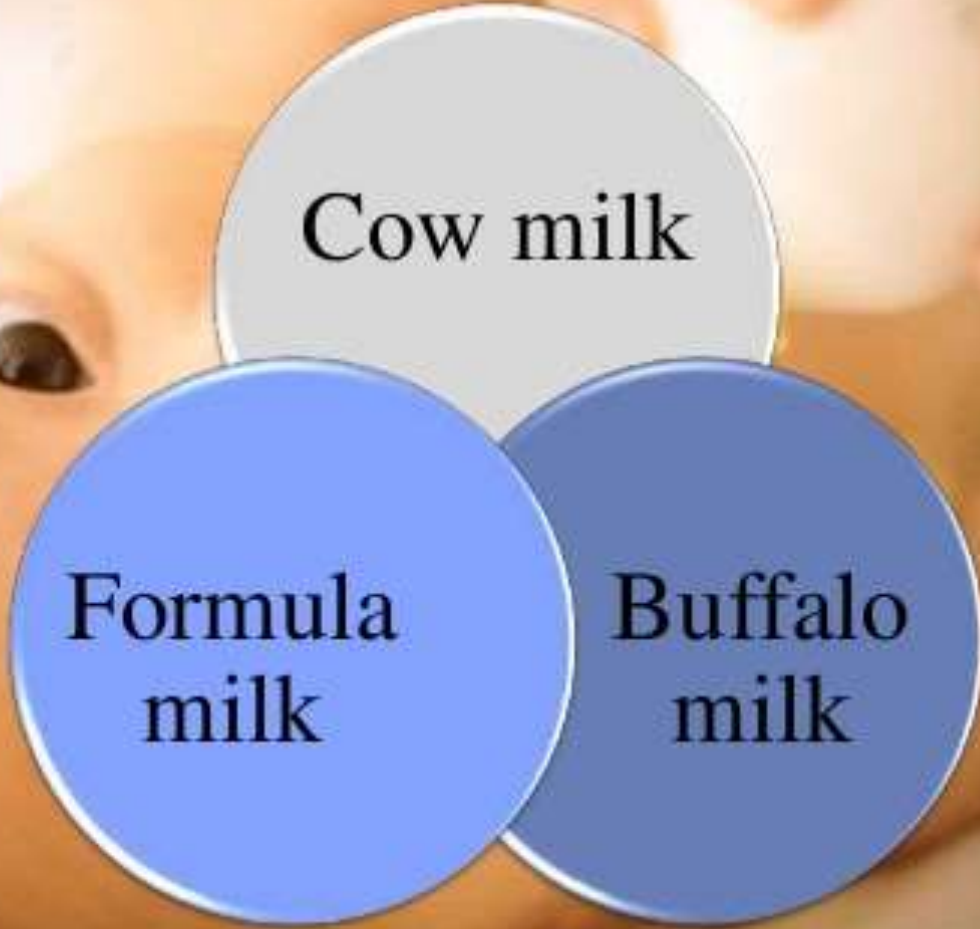
13. If dried milk is used, it should be reconstituted as per direction given by the manufacturer.

14. Burping may be needed to allow to push out the swallowed air and to prevent vomiting, abdominal discomfort

15. Supplementation of vitamins and minerals may be needed for babies to prevent deficiency condition.



Choice of milk-



Cow milk

A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is light gray and contains the text 'Cow milk'. The bottom-left circle is light blue and contains the text 'Formula milk'. The bottom-right circle is a darker blue and contains the text 'Buffalo milk'. The circles overlap in the center and at the intersections between two circles.

Formula
milk

Buffalo
milk

A decorative graphic in the top-left corner featuring several dice of different colors (white, black, red) and sizes, some showing different faces.

Important points-

- ◆ Use katori spoon or cup for feeding
- ◆ Avoid using bottle for feeding which is a source of infection.
- ◆ If used, prefer glass bottles instead of plastic or metal bottles.
- ◆ Clean feeding vessels and rubber Nipples using bottle brush & fresh clean water after each feed.

A cluster of five dice in various colors (white, black, red, grey) is positioned in the top-left corner of the slide. A thick red horizontal line is located above the title.

Cont...

- ◆ Bottle and nipple need to be sterilized by boiling before each feed.
- ◆ Boil rubber nipple for 1 or 2 minutes only & bottle for at least 10 minutes.
- ◆ keep bottles and nipples in covered container, till these are used





Preparation of milk



- ◆ If cow or buffalo milk,boil properly, boiling makes caesin curds finer and easily digestible
- ◆ Commercially available dried powdered milks are reconstituted by mixing –
one level measure of milk powder
+
30 ml of water

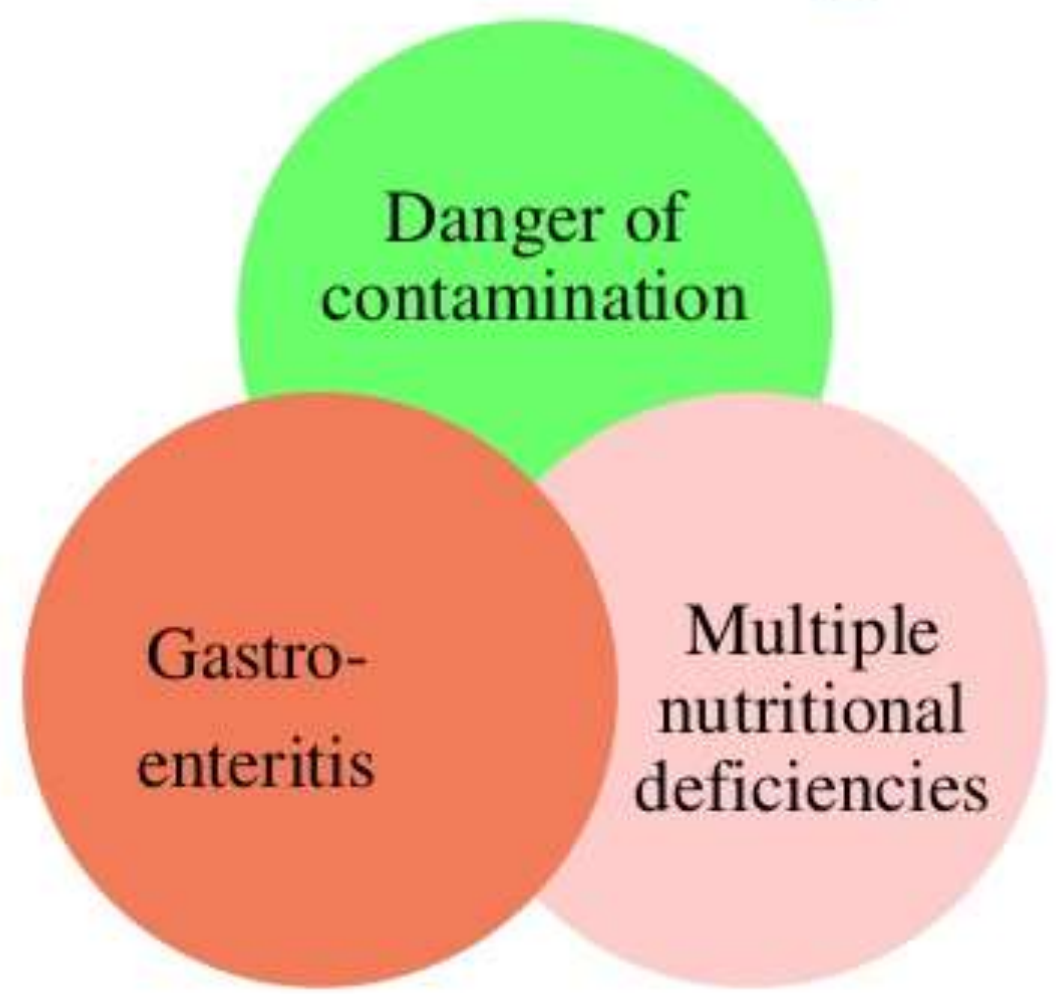



Feed requirement

Age	No. of feed in 24 hrs	Amount (approx)
At birth	At least 6-10	Birth to Day 3-baby will need:- -Frequent feeding • 1/2 oz -2 oz at each feeding
2 weeks-1 months	At least 6-10	2-4 oz (60-120 ml)
1-2 Months	6-8	2-4 oz (60-120 ml)
3-5 Months	5-7	5-6 oz (150-180 ml)
6-8 Months	4-5	6-8 oz (180-240 ml)
9-11 Months	3-4	6-8 oz (180-240 ml)
12 Months	0-3	6 oz (180 ml)

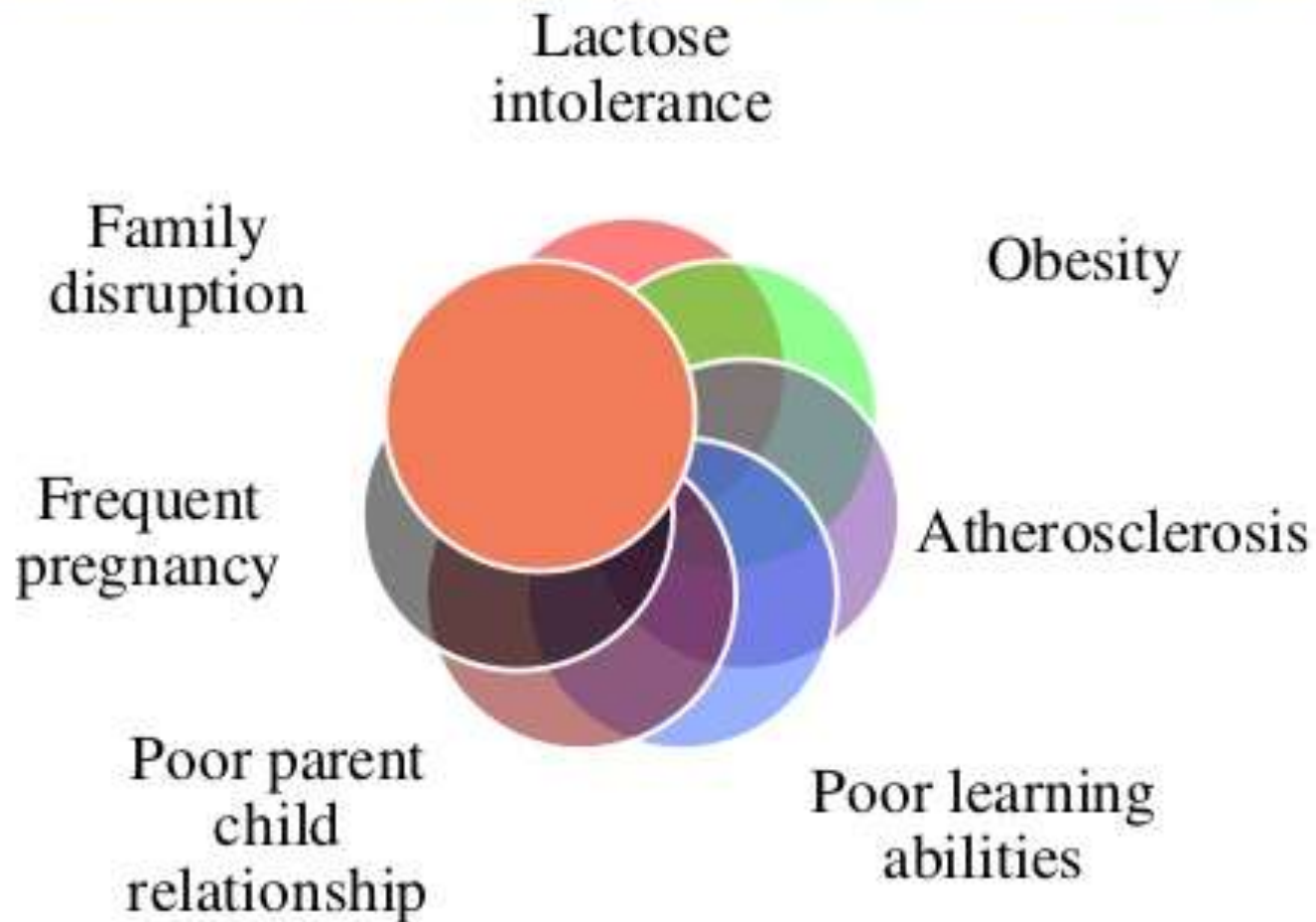


Hazardous factors related to artificial feeding-





Long term sequelae of exclusive artificial feeding leads to:-



THANK

YOU