



Associated factors with exclusive breastfeeding in a maternity hospital reference to humanized birth

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Abstract

To analyze the factors associated with the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) for up to six months in binomials attended at a usual risk maternity hospital. For statistical analysis, the test was used chi-square. The variables whose the test of chi-square had a p

METHODOLOGY: Descriptive, longitudinal, prospective, quantitative study. Socioeconomic, obstetric and perinatal variables from 101 binomials of a Public Maternity Hospital in Curitiba-PR (Brazil) were investigated during hospitalization after delivery and six months after birth. The variable were: Socioeconomic variables (age and maternal education, family income, work and maternity leave), obstetric (type of delivery, parity and number of prenatal consultations), and related to good perinatal practices: skin-to-skin contact, breastfeeding in the first hour of life and support from a professional or family member to breastfeed, were analysed in order to observe an association with EBF.

CONCLUSION: The factors that were associated with the duration of exclusive breastfeeding in this study were to stay at home with the child longer, and the support of the professional or family member to breastfeed, which reduced the chance of interrupting EBF four times. There was a high rate of breastfeeding in the population studied (73.4%), in addition to EBF rates (42.6%) above the data estimated for Brazil (38.6%) and the world (40%), according to data from UNICEF (7).

Biography

Gabrielle is an Obstetric Nurse, Nurse in a Hospital at the Municipal Health Department of Curitiba.