



Supporting Breastfeeding Families

A Toolkit for Child Care Providers



Revised from the Alameda County Toolkit, May 2016

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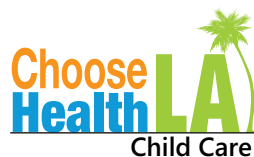


This toolkit is designed to help child care centers, family child care programs, and in-home caregivers support breastfeeding families.

Not all suggestions may be applicable to all child care environments.

A project of the Alameda County Breastfeeding Coalition, August 2015

Project Sponsored by: Alameda County Supervisor Keith Carson, District 5
In collaboration with: WIC Agencies of Alameda County • Alameda Alliance for Health
• 4Cs of Alameda County • Alameda County Public Health Department
• La Leche League of Northern California and Hawaii



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Breastmilk - Nature's Miracle Food

For nearly all infants, breastmilk is the best source of nutrition and immune protection.

Caring for breastfed babies is good for you as a child care provider because you have:

- Babies with less colic, diarrhea, and spitting up
- Diapers that do not smell bad
- Babies who are sick less often
- Mothers who feel good about child care because they can continue to breastfeed their babies

Breastmilk is good for babies because it:

- Is the only food a baby needs during the first six months of life, and it continues to be a key source of nutrients for the first year
- Contains the right balance of nutrients to meet baby's needs
- Changes over time to adapt to baby's needs
- Helps baby and mother develop a special closeness
- Helps protect babies from infections and reduces the risk of allergies
- Is easy to digest

Breastfeeding is good for mothers because it:

- Helps their bodies recover from pregnancy and get back into shape more quickly
- Lowers the risk of diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, and breast, uterine, and cervical cancers
- Causes certain hormones to be released into her body, which brings feelings of relaxation and well-being to the mother
- Takes less time than using infant formula AND saves money

Breastfeeding helps everyone because it:

- Leads to healthier people
- Is less expensive for families than buying infant formula
- Creates less trash because there are fewer cans, bottles, and nipples to throw away

In California, mothers are allowed to breastfeed in public by law. California Civil Code, Section 43.3, states, "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a mother may breastfeed her child in any location, public or private, except the private home or residence of another, where the mother and child are otherwise authorized to be present."



Child care providers who are supportive of breastfeeding enable these mothers to nurse much longer. This means greater benefits for baby, mother and your center!





Storage, Handling, and Warming of Breastmilk

Mothers work hard to pump, store and provide breastmilk for their baby while at child care. Your knowledge of how to handle breastmilk ensures the child benefits from each nutritious ounce.

Breastmilk

Breastmilk varies in color from a bluish white to a deep yellow color. The fat in the milk may rise to the top of the milk. This does not mean the milk is spoiled. Just swirl it gently to mix the layers. It may appear thinner than infant formula. However, it remains the best food for babies.

Storing breastmilk

- Breastmilk can be stored in a refrigerator for up to 3 days from the time it was expressed.
- Place breastmilk in the back of the refrigerator where it is coldest.
- Try to keep 2-3 ounces of breastmilk in your freezer in case the baby needs more milk one day.
- Breastmilk can be frozen for up to 3 months from when it was expressed.
- Rotate fresh and frozen breastmilk, using the oldest milk first. Once frozen breastmilk is thawed, use it within 24 hours and do not refreeze.

Handling breastmilk

Ask mothers to label their milk with baby's full name, date, and time collected. It's best for mothers to store frozen milk in small portions (1-4 ozs.) to decrease the chances of any waste. Ask mothers to bring in enough breastmilk to feed the baby each day. Be sure that each bottle or other container of breastmilk is labeled appropriately. Bottles should have just the amount both you and the mother think the baby will take at each feeding.



Breastmilk is not a body fluid that requires universal precautions. Simply handle breastmilk like other food.

Thawing/Warming of breastmilk

Thaw frozen breastmilk in the refrigerator overnight, or in a bowl of water. Heat water in a bowl, cup or other small container, then place bottle or bag of frozen milk in the water to warm; or use a bottle warmer. If breastmilk has separated, swirl gently once thawed to combine the layers. Do not set breastmilk out to thaw at room temperature. Do not thaw or warm breastmilk on the stove or in a microwave. Microwave heating causes hot spots in the milk that can burn the baby. These hot spots may stay even if you shake the bottle. Heating also destroys most of the natural substances in breastmilk that help protect babies from sickness.

- Throw away any unused breastmilk once thawed and offered to baby. Visit kellymom.com/bf/pumpingmoms/milkstorage/reusing-expressedmilk/ for more information from the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine's (ABM) guidance on this issue.

Previously frozen milk may be kept in the refrigerator for up to 24 hours after it has finished thawing. **Do not refreeze.**



Feeding the Breastfed Baby

Frequency of feeding, how you bottle feed and even bowel movements are different in breastfed babies versus formula fed children.

Before baby's first day in child care

Ask parents to begin bottle or cup feedings before baby's first day. Encourage mothers to get the baby used to being fed her pumped breastmilk by another person. Before bringing baby to the center, invite the mother to visit. This will expose her to common germs. Then her breastmilk will adapt to better protect her baby.

Follow the baby's signals to time the feedings.

Do not put babies on a strict feeding schedule. Breastfed babies will usually eat every 1.5 to 3 hours in the first few months and every 3-4 hours after that. During growth spurts and development, babies may eat even more frequently, so be sure to watch baby for signs of hunger instead of watching the clock.

Early signs of hunger include:

- Baby turning head and opening mouth wide in search of milk
- Baby putting hands to mouth or sucking on hands
- Baby fussing or about to cry
- Crying is a late sign of hunger

Slow Flow Bottle Feeding

Bottle feeding a breastfed baby is a little different from feeding a formula fed baby. Breastfed babies are not used to the fast flow from a bottle. Keeping the baby in a more upright position helps babies adapt to the flow. You may need to try different positions for babies who do not want to take a bottle. Slow flow or wide based nipples are preferred.

Paced Feeding

It is easy to feed too much or too quickly with a bottle. Pause during a feeding by gently removing the bottle nipple from baby's mouth for a second. Baby will either welcome the break or want more.

Reverse Cycle Breastfeeding

You may find a baby who takes only a little milk during the day but feeds a lot at home to make up for it. Always discuss the baby's feeding patterns with the mother and find out how often baby nurses when not in child care.

Bowel Movements

Bowel movements of breastfed babies do not usually smell bad. They are pale in color, loose, and seedy looking. In contrast, the bowel movements for formula-fed babies are darker and firmer with a less pleasant smell. Usually, breastfed babies have more bowel movements than formula-fed babies. Yet, as breastfed babies grow, they may have fewer and even go for days without one. This is normal if bowel movements are soft. Breastfed babies usually do not get constipated.





Ten Steps to Breastfeeding Friendly Child Care

1 Appoint a person or group to be responsible for making sure the 10 steps are carried out

- Gain support from management and all levels of staff.
- Commit to the importance of breastfeeding, especially exclusive breastfeeding*.
- Then share this commitment with fellow staff.
- Use this toolkit to create an action plan to make your center more breastfeeding friendly. Although many staff may share the job of creating and carrying out an action plan, it's best to have one person coordinate the group's efforts.
- The action plan should also specify how all staff will be trained so that they are able to carry out breastfeeding promotion and support activities.



2 Establish a supportive breastfeeding policy and require that all staff be aware of and follow the policy

A sample policy is included in this toolkit. A breastfeeding friendly child care policy should:

- Welcome breastfeeding mothers.
- State that families will receive accurate breastfeeding information.
- Ensure that staff are trained to provide breastfeeding information and support. The goal is to help mothers continue to breastfeed when they return to work or school.

3 Inform women and families about the importance of breastfeeding, and about your breastfeeding friendly policies

- Talk about why breastfeeding is so good for babies and mothers.
- Encourage mothers to continue breastfeeding when returning to work or school.
- Share community resources with mothers that can answer their questions and concerns about breastfeeding.

4 Create a breastfeeding-friendly space

- Create a clean, comfortable, private place for mothers to breastfeed or pump. This area should have an electrical outlet, comfortable chairs, and access to running water.
- Invite mothers to breastfeed and pump at your location. Some mothers may want to nurse before they leave.
- Post "Breastfeeding is welcome here" poster included on the last page in this toolkit.
- Educate families and staff that a mother may breastfeed her child wherever they have a legal right to be.
- Use culturally diverse breastfeeding education materials.
- Limit visibility of infant formula.
- Mention breastfeeding first in all communication about infant feeding.



*Exclusive breastfeeding means an infant receives no food or drink other than breastmilk and is recommended until the infant is six months old.



Ten Steps to Breastfeeding Friendly Child Care

5 Develop a feeding plan that supports best infant feeding practices with each family

- Discuss baby's feeding patterns with the mother. Try to time the baby's feeding so the baby will be hungry when the mother is ready to nurse.
- Ask if the mother will want to nurse before leaving if she is picking up the baby. If she does, try to make the baby's last feeding about 1½ to 2 hours before the mother arrives. Use an activity or toy to keep the baby happy until the mother gets there.
- Ask for the mother's schedule and ask that she call if she will miss a feeding or arrive late.
- Encourage her to provide a back-up supply of frozen or refrigerated breastmilk.



6 Ensure that all breastfeeding families you serve are able to properly store and label milk for child care center use

- Provide a refrigerator where families can store their milk.
- Show families how containers should be labeled with baby's name and date the milk was expressed.
- Make available a freezer to store extra breastmilk in case not enough milk has been provided for the day.

7 Maintain an updated resource file of breastfeeding services for families

- Create a list of contact names and numbers of local breastfeeding professionals and peer support groups.
- Refer mothers who have breastfeeding questions or are experiencing difficulties with breastfeeding or pumping to community resources.

8 Provide learning and play opportunities for children that make breastfeeding natural

- Expose children to breastfeeding mothers as a good way to teach about natural infant feeding.
- Plan learning activities that talk about how animals take care of their babies, including how they are fed.
- Offer children's books that have pictures of breastfeeding.
- Provide play dolls that are nursing.

9 Establish a supportive worksite policy for staff members who are breastfeeding

- Create a clean, comfortable, private place for staff to breastfeed or pump their milk.
- Include an electrical outlet, comfortable chairs, and nearby access to running water.
- Provide breastfeeding employees with a flexible schedule for breastfeeding or pumping.

10 Reach out to the local breastfeeding coalition or other breastfeeding resources

Some ways your center can further support breastfeeding families in the community include:

- Supporting breastfeeding promotional campaigns
- Joining breastfeeding coalitions or advocacy groups
- Sharing your experience in becoming more breastfeeding friendly with other child care providers
- Supporting legislation and community events designed to increase public awareness





Sample Child Care Breastfeeding Policy

The *ABC Child Care Center* is committed to providing ongoing support to breastfeeding mothers. Breastfeeding provides many health benefits to both the mother and baby. The *ABC Child Care Center* subscribes to the following policy.

Sensitivity will be shown to breastfeeding mothers and their babies.

The center is committed to providing ongoing support to breastfeeding mothers. Mothers are welcome to breastfeed their baby at drop-off in the morning and pick-up in the evening. Staff will hold off giving a bottle, if possible, when mom is due to arrive. Infant formula and solid foods will not be provided unless requested by the mother. Babies will be held closely when feeding.

Breastfeeding mothers shall be provided a place to breastfeed or express their milk.

Breastfeeding mothers, including employees, shall be provided a private and sanitary place to breastfeed their babies or express milk. This area has an electrical outlet, comfortable chair, and nearby access to running water. Mothers are also welcome to breastfeed in public areas.

A refrigerator will be made available for storage of expressed breastmilk.

Breastfeeding mothers and employees may store their expressed milk in the center refrigerator. Mothers should provide their own containers, clearly labeled with baby's name and date.

Staff shall be trained in handling breastmilk.

All center staff will be trained in the proper storage and handling of breastmilk, as well as ways to support breastfeeding mothers. The center will follow milk storage guidelines as recommended by health care organizations to avoid waste and prevent food borne illness. Special precautions are not required in handling breastmilk.



Breastfeeding employees shall be provided flexible breaks to accommodate breastfeeding or milk expression.

Breastfeeding employees shall be provided a flexible schedule for breastfeeding or pumping to provide breastmilk for their children. The time allowed would not exceed the normal time allowed to other employees for lunch and breaks. For time above and beyond normal lunch and breaks, sick/annual leave or an alternative arrangement may be used, such as the employee coming in earlier or leaving later to make up the time.

Breastfeeding promotion information will be displayed.

The center will provide information on breastfeeding, including the names of area resources, should questions or problems arise. In addition, positive promotion of breastfeeding will be on display in the center.





Child Care Infant Feeding Plan

Child's name: _____

Date: _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year

Parent/Guardian: _____

1. What does your baby drink most of the time?

- Breastmilk
 Both Breastmilk and Formula
 Formula Only

2. Does your baby drink any other liquid as a supplement? Yes No

If so, what and how often? _____

3. Does your baby currently receive any type of solid food? Yes No

If so, what and how much? _____

4. What is your baby's usual pattern of eating?

Milk: How much? _____ How often? _____

Solids: How much? _____ How often? _____

5. Are there times when you plan to nurse your baby at the center? If so, we will try to plan feeding times accordingly. Yes No

If yes, at what times? _____

6. If your child is receiving breastmilk, what should we do if we run out of pumped milk?

7. Are you aware of any food allergies or sensitivities that your child has?

8. Does your child have any problems with feedings such as choking or spitting up?

9. Is there any other information that we should know about your child's eating habits?





Amador Calaveras Breastfeeding Support

No Cost Community Resources

Amador Calaveras Breastfeeding Coalition

- *Community members and professionals meet monthly to organize local efforts to support breastfeeding families in our communities.*
Contact Sasha Kristoffersen IBCLC at **209.223.7685** or **800.218.2417**
Like us on our Facebook page at **facebook.com/acbcoalition**

The Resource Connection/Amador & Calaveras WIC (Women, Infants & Children Supplemental Food Program)

- *Breastfeeding Peer Counseling program, private consultation with IBCLC, breastfeeding classes and other breastfeeding aids & pumps, as needed.*
Contact **209.223.7685** or **800.218.2417**

Sutter Amador Hospital Breastfeeding Success Group

- *Meet weekly with IBCLC and other breastfeeding moms for an educational group tailored to your needs, problem-solving, help and support. Meetings held every Wednesday 10:30am to 12:00 noon. Call with breastfeeding questions or information.*
Contact Jane Snyder RN IBCLC Voice mailbox **209.223.7452**

Sutter Amador Hospital Lactation Station

- *Hospital-grade breastpump rentals and breastfeeding supplies.*
Contact **209.223.7460**

Baby & Me Program/Calaveras County Public Health Department

- *Breastfeeding education and support; home visits*
Contact **209.754.6460**

World-Wide Resources

National Breastfeeding and Women's Health

- *Support and basic breastfeeding information with trained counselors.*
Helpline **800.994.9662** Monday to Friday 6am to 3pm
Website at **womanshealth.gov**

La Leche League

- *Information, support, encouragement and education for women who want to breastfeed and their families by trained and accredited counselors. Local group information. Website has information on many breastfeeding topics.*

Contact **Local:** Julie Swanner LLL Leader **209.257.9918**

National: 877.4LALECHE (877.452.5324) Website at **Illli.org**

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Please send corrections/additions to Diane Hosmer RN MSN IBCLC at Diane@MothersOwnMilkMatters.com

Breastfeeding & Medications

MotherToBaby.org 866.626.6847
free app available

LactMed at *toxnet.nlm.nih.gov*
free app available

Infant Risk Center *infantrisk.com*
or [facebook.com/InfantRiskCenter](https://www.facebook.com/InfantRiskCenter)
806.352.2519

Private Practice IBCLCs

Diane Hosmer RN MSN IBCLC
Murphys **209.822.5284** (text/call)
diane@MothersOwnMilkMatters.com

Donna Cretan RNC BSN IBCLC
3 Ps Lactation - Columbia
209.588.8881/209.834.7978

Jordan McLaurin IBCLC – Sonora
209.743.0155

Holly Newman RN BSN IBCLC RLC
Lodi Lactation - Lodi/Stockton
209.712.7304
LodiLactation.com

IBCLC = International Board Certified Lactation Consultant, the highest level of breastfeeding support.

Additional Web Resources

KellyMom.com – Trusted information on breastfeeding by an IBCLC.

Healthcare.gov/coverage/breast-feeding-benefits/ - information on ACA breastfeeding support, supplies and counseling.

California Department of Public Health *cdp.ca.gov > breastfeeding*
Information on laws for breastfeeding in public and workplace accommodation.

California Breastfeeding Coalition
californiabreastfeeding.org



**Breastfeeding
Welcome Here**

Electronic copies of this toolkit may be downloaded at
publichealth.lacounty.gov/mch/CAH/BreastfeedingPromotion.htm

