

## **NUTRITION AND BREASTFEEDING**



#### **NUTRITION SITUATION IN UGANDA**

 Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) is carried out every after five years to obtain information on the health status of the population.

#### According to UDHS 2016:

#### **Infant and Young Child Nutrition**

- 9.6% of all babies are born with a low birth weight
- Children 6-59 months: 29% of the are stunted (low height for age), 11% are underweight(low weight for age), 4% are wasted (low weight for height)
- Only 66% of children initiate breastfeeding within the first hour of life
- Only 66% of children are exclusively breastfeed



# NUTRITION SITUATION IN UGANDA CONT'D

• 53% of children under 5 are anaemic

#### **Maternal Nutrition**

- 9% of women 15-49 years are thin
- Women who are overweight and obese increased from 17% to 24%
- 32 % of women 15-49 years are anaemic



## IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION

#### Adequate nutrition is required for:

- Developing, growing, maintaining, replacing and repairing cells and tissues
- Resisting, fighting infection and recovering from illness
- Producing energy, warmth, movement and work
- Carrying out chemical processes in the body such as digestion

#### Poor nutrition increases the risk of:

- Deficient growth and development
- Illness and infection
- Death
- Decreased ability to work, learn and perform in school



## **BREASTFEEDING**

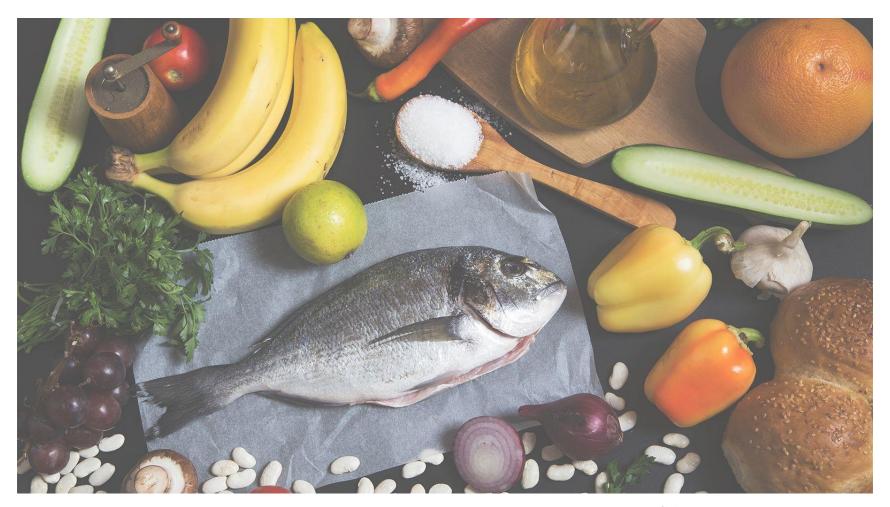
- Early initiation of breastfeeding with in the first hour after delivery
- Recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, timely initiation of complementary feeds at 6 months and continued breastfeeding up to 2 years and beyond
- Breast-milk substitutes may be used on medical recommendation and should be used properly
- Teach mothers how to express milk and cup feed if baby is unable to breastfeed



## IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING

- Children who are breastfed for longer periods have lower rates of infectious disease and death than children who are breastfed for shorter periods or who are not breastfed.
- Longer periods of breastfeeding are associated with a reduction in a child's risk of being overweight or obese.
- Breastfeeding could protect you from breast cancer, diabetes and ovarian cancer.
- Breast feeding promotes healthy brain development
- It is convenient, since breast milk is at the right temperature and available anytime.

## WHAT TO EAT WHEN BREASTFEEDING





#### WHAT TO EAT WHEN BREASTFEEDING

#### At a glance

- Eat a well-balanced diet that includes plenty of fiber. Plenty of fiber, from wholegrain bread, nuts, pulses and fruit and vegetables. Fiber will help with any constipation problems.
- Protein, such as lean meat and chicken, fish, eggs, nuts, pulses (beans and lentils), these
  foods are also good sources of iron.
- Drink plenty of fluids six to eight glasses a day. You'll need to drink plenty of fluids to replace
  the fluid your baby takes. Water, milk, herbal tea, porridge or unsweetened fruit juices are all
  good choices.
- Limit caffeine and alcohol as it may cause colic
- You don't need to follow a special diet while you're breastfeeding. But it's a good idea for you
  just like everyone else to eat a healthy and varied diet. Breastfeeding mums require an extra
  450 calories a day but that doesn't mean overdosing on 'empty' calories from sugar or
  refined carbs. A balanced, healthy diet will help you and your little one get all the vitamins,
  proteins, minerals and calories you need without adding excess weight.



# THE FIVE FINGER MODEL(A balanced diet)



# WHAT MAY AFFECT BREASTMILK SUPPLY

- Good attachment is one of the keys to successful breastfeeding.
- Waiting too long to start breastfeeding.
- Not breastfeeding often enough
- Supplementing with formula. Breasts operate on supply and demand
- Stress is the number 1 killer of breastmilk supply, especially in the first few weeks after delivery
- Eating or drinking too little.
- Getting sick.(diarrhoea, vomiting, decreased appetite)



### **THANK YOU**

