## Complex Maternal Problems Quick Reference Guide

Maternal Problem	Signs	Causes	Areas of Assessment	Questions to Ask	Tips/Solutions	When to Refer
Nipple Conditions: Flat/Inverted	<ul> <li>Nipple appears flat</li> <li>Nipple inverts when baby's gums compress areolar ridge</li> <li>Nipple looks normal but flattens or inverts when compressed</li> </ul>	Adhesions keep nipples taut, causing:     Nipple pain or damage     Poor milk transfer     Low infant weight     Engorgement     Infant inability to latch	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Pinch" test</li> <li>Signs of a good</li> <li>latch</li> <li>Signs of low milk production</li> <li>Devices the mom is already using</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell me how you have tried to coax your baby to latch. How did it go?</li> <li>What did the HCP or RN tell you about your nipples?</li> <li>What breastfeeding aids have you tried?</li> <li>Describe any pain in your nipples or breasts.</li> <li>What have you done to alleviate pain?</li> <li>What does the baby's HCP say about your baby's weight?</li> <li>What does your baby eat other than breastmilk?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>During pregnancy:         <ul> <li>Provide anticipatory guidance about the ability to breastfeed.</li> <li>Offer solutions so mom can prepare.</li> <li>Stress the importance of support.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Help mom shape a teat:         <ul> <li>Massage and stimulate nipple.</li> <li>Placing the thumb behind the nipple and fingers underneath</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Refer to HCP if Baby has slow or faltered growth Ineffective latch produced nipple damage or infection Refer to peer counselor for ongoing mom-to-mom support

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		How is it fed to the baby?	and stretching back into her chest.  • Use breast pump before latching to draw out the nipple.  • Temporarily use a nipple shield.  • Breastfeed on unaffected breast (if applicable) and express milk from affected breast to stimulate and
			breast to

latch difficult  Mom's discomfort  Willingness to use a breastfeeding aid  Item do your breasts feel before, during, and after feedings?  Express milk until baby's oral anatomy grows to accommodation the variation.  Use a nipple shield for a firmer teat.
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Nipple Conditions: Persistent Nipple Pain	<ul> <li>Pain deep within breast</li> <li>Pain after latch</li> <li>Pain throughout the feeding</li> <li>Pain at the beginning of feeding</li> <li>Physical signs in the nipple: <ul> <li>Flat or inverted</li> <li>Open sores</li> <li>Bleeding</li> <li>Infection</li> <li>Rashes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Infection</li> <li>Candida albicans</li> <li>Incorrect use of breast pump or incorrect shield size</li> <li>Infant sucking disorder</li> <li>Vasospasm</li> <li>Nipple bleb</li> <li>Plugged duct</li> <li>Poor latch</li> <li>Infant oral issues</li> <li>Skin conditions (e.g., eczema)</li> <li>Herpes Simplex</li> <li>Incorrect nipple shield size</li> </ul>	Breastfeeding history Breaks in the skin Swelling, discoloration, rashes, redness Latch issues Infant anatomical issues (e.g., tongue tie, torticollis, arched palate) Mom's perception of pain Sharp or burning Dull ache When latching Constant After feeding Placement or size of pump flange, if being used	<ul> <li>Tell me more about the pain. When did it begin? Does it happen before, during, or after nursing?</li> <li>What have you already done to alleviate the pain?</li> <li>If a solution worked in the past but pain returned, what changed?</li> <li>Did you have similar pain with other babies you breastfed?</li> <li>Tell me about your breast pump or other aids you are using.</li> <li>What medical concerns are you aware of for yourself?</li> <li>What does your HCP say?</li> <li>What concerns do you baby?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Provide info on appropriate breast pump techniques and flanges</li> <li>Positioning and latch adjustments and variations</li> <li>Sandwich hold or dancer hand hold</li> <li>Educate about basic breast care.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if:         <ul> <li>Signs of infection</li> </ul> </li> <li>Rash or other skin conditions</li> <li>Treatment needed</li> <li>Infant oral anomalies</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>
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Nipple Conditions: Cracked or Bleeding Nipples	<ul> <li>Open fissures or breaks</li> <li>Bleeding</li> <li>Signs of infection (oozing, redness, fever, pus, pain, warm to touch)</li> <li>Blisters</li> <li>Maternal fever</li> </ul>	Nipple trauma due to poor latch (most common) Infant oral or facial structures Sucking issues Use of artificial nipples Engorgement DOL Overactive MER Nipple trauma from breast pump or incorrect flange Bacteria	Breastfeeding history Pain history Learn about: Size and location Signs of infection Nipple anomalies Engorgement Baby's oral anatomy Appearance of nipple before and after feeding Infant latch How baby removed from breast Signs of infection  Mom's attempts to relieve the pain Medications mom takes	<ul> <li>Tell me when you first noticed the crack.</li> <li>What do you think is the cause?</li> <li>Is there anything about your baby's suck that concerns you?</li> <li>When did your breasts begin feeling fuller?</li> <li>How do your breasts feel?</li> <li>What do your nipples look like before and after a feeding?</li> <li>What health concerns do you and your baby have?</li> <li>What does the HCP say?</li> <li>Tell me about any breastfeeding aids you are using.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Express milk until nipples begin healing.</li> <li>Use a nipple shield.</li> <li>Use breast shells to prevent friction of bra/clothing.</li> <li>Use warm water compresses.</li> <li>Contact HCP if there are signs of infection.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if:         <ul> <li>There are signs of infection.</li> <li>Medications are needed.</li> <li>Strategies do not resolve damage.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>

Nipple Conditions: Fungal Infection	<ul> <li>Burning, stinging pain</li> <li>Shooting pains</li> <li>Itching</li> <li>Redness</li> <li>Thrush in baby</li> <li>Vaginal yeast infection of mom</li> <li>Fungal diaper rash in baby</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Overgrowth of Candida albicans</li> <li>Moist, dark environments</li> <li>Infant oral thrush</li> <li>Maternal diabetes</li> <li>Prior medication use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Appearance of redness, bumps</li> <li>Previous Candida</li> <li>Description of pain</li> <li>Signs of infection (pus, fever)</li> <li>Previous medication use</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>When does the pain occur and how long does it last?</li> <li>Tell me about any antibiotics you recently took.</li> <li>Describe any white patches in your baby's mouth.</li> <li>Describe the appearance of your nipples or changes you noticed.</li> <li>Tell me about the frequency of other types of yeast infections you have had.</li> <li>What does your HCP say?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Take antifungal therapies as prescribed by HCP</li> <li>Practice good hygiene (wash hands before handling breasts and after changing diaper).</li> <li>Wash bottles and pumping supplies in hot soapy water.</li> <li>Check for vaginal infection.</li> <li>Use breast shells to keep nipples from touching bra</li> <li>Wash breast shells in hot</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if mom has symptoms of fungal infection.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food packages and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>
				HOP say?	shells in hot soapy water.	

Nipple Conditions: Nipple Bleb	<ul> <li>Whitish or yellowish blister on tip of nipple pore</li> <li>Pain to the touch and during feedings</li> <li>Blister with cheesy consistency</li> </ul>	Can occur at any point in breastfeeding experience Cyst that forms when milk leaks into nipple tissue Can cause: Severe pain Low milk production Mastitis	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Mom's description of pain</li> <li>Signs and symptoms of a plugged milk duct</li> <li>What the mom has done to alleviate the pain</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell me more about the pain you are experiencing and where it hurts most.</li> <li>Does the pain improve after feedings?</li> <li>Describe the appearance of the nipple.</li> <li>Where does the blister appear?</li> <li>Describe painful or lumpy areas in your breasts.</li> <li>Tell me about other issues (e.g., plugged ducts) you have experienced.</li> <li>What have you tried to reduce your pain?</li> <li>What does your HCP say?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Apply moist, warm compress over nipple before feedings.</li> <li>Assure good positioning/latch.</li> <li>Plugged duct strategies, if relevant.</li> <li>Do not open bleb on your own.</li> <li>Keep nipple area clean if bleb opens on its own</li> <li>Apply ice packs between feedings</li> <li>Massage to keep milk moving freely</li> <li>Continue to breastfeed to keep breast well drained.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if:         <ul> <li>Bleb continues to cause pain</li> <li>There are signs of infection</li> </ul> </li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends, if needed.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>
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Breast Conditions	<ul> <li>Breast swollen, hard, tight, and/or shiny</li> <li>Breast warm to the touch</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Milk overproduction</li> <li>Poor drainage</li> <li>Impaired MER</li> <li>Mom unable to relax due to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Signs of milk transfer</li> <li>Birth experiences</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell me when your breasts first became engorged.</li> <li>What are you doing to alleviate the discomfort?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Encourage milk</li> <li>ejection reflex</li> <li>through:</li> <li>Warm</li> <li>compresses</li> <li>Deen</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if:</li> <li>Mom needs pain meds.</li> <li>There are signs of breast</li> </ul>
Unresolved Engorgement	the touch  Baby unable to latch  Mom unable to express milk  Intolerable pain	relax due to pain Incorrect milk expression techniques Defective pump Obstruction in breast (lesion or mass)	experiences  Early practices  Prior breast surgeries  Milk expression techniques  Strategies mom has already tried  Mom's comfort using breastfeeding aids  Family history of breast cancer	the discomfort?  Describe how you are expressing milk. How often are you doing so?  What breastfeeding aids (e.g., nipple shield) are you using?  Describe how your breasts are feeling.  What has your HCP told you about your symptoms?	<ul> <li>Deep relaxation breaths</li> <li>Therapeutic breast massage</li> <li>Use reverse pressure softening.</li> <li>Express milk using therapeutic massage.</li> <li>Express to comfort (not to empty the breast).</li> </ul>	breast infection or abscess. There is a lump or hardened area that does not respond to usual massage and milk expression. Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.
						Refer to peer     counselor for     ongoing support.

Breast Conditions  Unresolved Plugged Duct	<ul> <li>Hard, lumpy area that does not respond to usual strategies</li> <li>Nipple bleb or blister</li> <li>Thick or stringy milk</li> <li>Breast pain</li> <li>Baby unable to latch</li> <li>Recurring plugged ducts</li> </ul>	Infant with latch issues or tongue tie Overproduction of milk not removed Baby sleepy or gaining poorly Incorrect use of nipple shield or breast pump	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>History of plugged ducts or mastitis</li> <li>Mom's description of breasts/lumpy area</li> <li>Feeding practices and appropriate latch</li> <li>signs of mastitis, abscess, or scarring</li> <li>Techniques mom has already tried</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How long have you been experiencing this?</li> <li>Describe how you are massaging your breasts.</li> <li>Tell me how the baby latches and feeds.</li> <li>What is a typical day like breastfeeding your baby?</li> <li>What prior breast surgeries or procedures have you experienced?</li> <li>What does your HCP say?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Apply warm compress before feedings</li> <li>Use therapeutic massage</li> <li>Firm localized massage over lumpy areas toward the nipple</li> <li>Hand express.</li> <li>Feed frequently.</li> <li>Use reverse pressure softening.</li> <li>Address bleb, if applicable</li> <li>Express extra milk</li> <li>Cool packs after feedings</li> <li>Rest, fluids,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if:         <ul> <li>Pain meds are needed.</li> <li>Area is infected</li> <li>There are signs of mastitis or abscess.</li> <li>Hard, lumpy area that does not respond to usual strategies.</li> <li>Breast has a pau d'orange appearance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight</li> </ul>
					feedings	tailor food package and

Breast Conditions Recurrent Mastitis	<ul> <li>Tender, hot, swollen, red</li> <li>Fever 101.3°or</li> <li>Fatigue</li> <li>Nausea</li> <li>Breast pain</li> <li>Prior plugged ducts</li> <li>Occurs in one or both breasts</li> </ul>	Nipple damage that allowed bacteria (especially Staph) to enter Structural issues (e.g., scarring) Unclean breastfeeding aids Unresolved nipple trauma Antibiotic resistance Improper use of	Breastfeeding history Learn about: Signs of mastitis Location of reddened area Signs of trauma or nipple abrasion Scarring from breast surgeries Signs of	<ul> <li>Tell me more about previous issues with mastitis.</li> <li>Did it reoccur in the same breast?</li> <li>Which areas of the breast are prone to mastitis?</li> <li>Describe your nipples and continued pain or damage you have had.</li> <li>Tell me about your activity or stress</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Provide anticipatory guidance for early prevention and management of mastitis symptoms.</li> <li>Address continued issues with nipple trauma.</li> <li>Keep aids that touch breast tissue clean.</li> <li>Keep breasts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if mom reports symptoms of mastitis.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>
		resistance	surgeries	Tell me about your	tissue clean.	

Breast Conditions Breast Abscess	<ul> <li>Breast pain</li> <li>Localized red area on breast that oozes pus</li> <li>Symptoms of mastitis (fever, flu-like signs)</li> <li>Fatigue</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Current or previous nipple trauma</li> <li>Inadequate breast drainage</li> <li>Prior mastitis</li> <li>Unresolved plugged duct</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Signs of infection</li> <li>Prior history of mastitis, plugged duct or unresolved nipple trauma</li> <li>Maternal fever</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell me about your pain.</li> <li>Where do you feel pain?</li> <li>Describe red or sore areas on your breast.</li> <li>What breastfeeding issues did you</li> </ul>	The HCP can treat with antibiotics and drain the abscess if appropriate. Breastfeed on affected breast if HCP advises. If baby rejects	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if mom has symptoms of abscess.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer</li> </ul>
			Compliance     with treatment     programs     advised by the     HCP	face? How were they resolved?  • What has your HCP told you about your symptoms?	affected breast, express to drain milk.  Assess milk production and monitor baby's weight w/CPA.  Rest and practice good hygiene.	counselor for ongoing support.

breastfeeding
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Breast Conditions Insufficient Glandular Tissue	<ul> <li>Small, underdevelope d breast(s)</li> <li>Tubular shape</li> <li>Large intramammary space</li> <li>Asymmetry</li> </ul>	Hypoplasia     associated with     high risk for low     milk production	Breastfeeding     history     Learn about:         Visual         signs of         insufficient         tissue         Mom's	<ul> <li>Describe the appearance of your breasts and any differences.</li> <li>How did breastfeeding go with your last baby?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Develop a plan before birth, if possible.</li> <li>Follow up closely after birth.</li> <li>Feed frequently and express milk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if baby's weight is at risk.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends</li> </ul>
Glandular Tissue	<ul> <li>Asymmetry</li> <li>Lack of veining</li> <li>Low milk production</li> <li>Poor infant weight gain</li> <li>Augmentation surgery</li> </ul>		Mom's MER     Signs of milk transfer     Prior milk production problems     Early breastfeeding challenges (e.g., DOL)     Prior surgery     Breast changes during pregnancy     Signs of inadequate intake in infant	baby?  Tell me about any breast surgeries you have had.  What changes did you notice in your breasts during pregnancy?  After your baby was born, when did you begin feeling fuller?  How do your breasts feel before a feeding? How do they change after a feeding?  What has your HCP say about your baby's growth?	and express milk after feedings to protect and build production.  Use a nursing supplementer if supplements are needed.	trends.  Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.

Breast Conditions: Breast Surgery	<ul> <li>Prior breast surgeries or procedures</li> <li>Surgical scars present</li> <li>Low milk production</li> <li>Slow infant weight gain</li> <li>Engorgement</li> <li>Plugged ducts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breast biopsy (mom can usually breastfeed)</li> <li>Augmentation (may be okay but might be at risk for engorgement or plugged ducts)</li> <li>Reduction (might affect production if nerves severed)</li> <li>Liposuction (may have minimal impact on production)</li> <li>Lumpectomy (might impact if nerves and</li> </ul>	Breastfeeding history Learn about: Type of surgery and location of scars When surgery was conducted Signs of milk transfer Infant weight trends	<ul> <li>Tell me more about the scars on your breast.</li> <li>What kind of surgery did you have?</li> <li>Why did you decide to have this surgery?</li> <li>Describe any follow-up surgeries or treatments.</li> <li>How long ago did the surgery occur?</li> <li>What did the surgeon tell you about your ability to breastfeed after undergoing this surgery?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Encourage mom to breastfeed.</li> <li>Follow up frequently and monitor milk production and transfer.</li> <li>Provide anticipatory guidance on preventing and managing engorgement, plugged ducts.</li> <li>Educate about signs of milk transfer.</li> <li>Discuss breastfeeding aids if supplements become</li> </ul>	Refer to HCP if: Milk production is compromised Baby's weight gain is insufficient. Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends. Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.
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Induced Lactation	Mom who has not been pregnant wishes to establish milk production	<ul> <li>Reasons mom might induce:</li> <li>Adoption</li> <li>Fostering</li> <li>Baby born to surrogate</li> <li>Same sex partnership</li> <li>Emotional and nutritional benefits</li> <li>Fulfillment of parents</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Maternal or breastfeeding history</li> <li>Structural issues that might affect milk production</li> <li>Medical issues that might affect production</li> <li>Reasons for inducing and goals for full or partial feedings</li> <li>Mom's knowledge and interest in breastfeeding aids</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell me a little more about your decision to begin lactating.</li> <li>How old is/will the baby be when you want to establish production?</li> <li>What medical issues might affect your ability to breastfeed?</li> <li>What are your thoughts about using a breast pump or nursing supplementer?</li> <li>What does HCP say?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Realistic         expectations         (some produce         milk and some         do not).</li> <li>Help mom define         success in terms         of relationship         with baby.</li> <li>Express with         electric pump.</li> <li>Put baby to         breast as soon         as possible after         birth.</li> <li>Provide         skin-to-skin         contact.</li> <li>Use a nursing         supplementer.</li> <li>Temporarily use         nipple shield.</li> <li>Rest, hydrate,         and eat healthy.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP for medications as advised by HCP for inducing lactation.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>
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Relactation	Mom wants to re-establish lactation after it ended     Signs of concerns:     Breast tissue atrophy     Baby resistant after receiving bottles     Mom not aware of time and persistence needed     Long time since lactation ceased

- Reasons for relactation:
  - Infant medical concerns
  - Maternal medical concern
  - Mom missing bond
  - Baby not tolerating formula well
  - Caring for another baby

· No access to

safe water.

formula, or feeding supplies during an emergency (e.g., natural

disaster)

- Breastfeeding history
- Reasons mom discontinued breastfeeding
- Learn about:
- Structural concerns (e.g., underdevelop ed breasts, asymmetry)
- Demands of daily life
- Mom's knowledge and expectations
- Mom's comfort using breastfeeding devices

- What were your original goals for breastfeeding?
- What challenges did you experience? How were they resolved?
- Did your baby breastfeed directly at the breast?
- What are your feelings about relactation?
- What are your goals moving forward?
- What efforts have you made to coax your baby back to the breast?
- Describe a typical day for you. How do you feel extra pumping sessions will fit with your life?
- What has your HCP told you about relactating?
- Tell me more about your baby's growth and what

- Use the usual principles of rebuilding milk production:
  - Remove milk
     8-12 times
     /24 hours.
  - Breast pump to stimulate production
  - Use a nursing supplementer if baby is able to latch.
  - Increase oxytocin through skin to skin, massage, and warm compresses.
- Coax baby back to breast:
  - Hold baby skin to skin.
  - Offer breast when baby is sleepy or calm.
  - Don't make it a battle; try later.

- Refer to HCP if there are infant weight concerns.
- Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.
- Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.

				your baby's HCP says.  • What types of aids have you used? How comfortable are you using them to help regain production?	Temporarily use a nipple shield. Provide anticipatory guidance on signs of higher production: Breasts feel fuller. Amount of milk pumped increases. Baby's stools become softer and change colors to yellow.	
Hormonal Conditions	<ul> <li>Postpartum hemorrhaging</li> <li>DOL</li> <li>Lack of breast changes</li> <li>Low milk production</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Placental retention</li> <li>PCOS</li> <li>Insulin sensitivity</li> <li>Pituitary dysfunction</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Unusual breast presentations</li> <li>Early feeding practices</li> <li>Breast changes</li> <li>Symptoms of placental retention</li> <li>Mom's hormonal conditions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Describe breast changes during your pregnancy.</li> <li>Is postpartum bleeding subsiding?</li> <li>What medical conditions do you have?</li> <li>Describe your early breastfeeding experience.</li> <li>What concerns did you experience?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Encourage mom to speak with HCP about treatment before baby is born.</li> <li>Ensure optimal early feeding practices</li> <li>Seek help in hospital if concerned.</li> <li>Breast pump to stimulate production</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP for treatment and needed medications.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>

			When do you recall your milk volume began to increase?	Use a nursing supplementer if supplements are needed	
Bariatric Surgery  Signs of lactation difficulties:  DOL Low milk production Uncomfortable positioning/ latch Slow or faltered weight in baby Lack of breast changes in pregnancy and early postpartum	<ul> <li>Sagging or long, pendulous breasts</li> <li>Breast surgery to correct sagging</li> <li>Vitamin B-12 deficiencies</li> </ul>	Breastfeeding history     Previous breast surgeries     Signs of breast ptosis (e.g., sagging)     Infant weight trends     Issues with milk production (DOL, lack of breast changes)     Diagnosed maternal vitamin deficiencies	<ul> <li>How long ago did you have gastric bypass surgery and how did it go?</li> <li>What weight changes did you experience since the surgery?</li> <li>Did your HCP diagnose any vitamin/mineral deficiencies? What vitamin and mineral supplements were you advised to take?</li> <li>Tell me about any changes in your breasts during pregnancy.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Provide anticipatory guidance during pregnancy on importance of early breastfeeding practices.</li> <li>Hold baby skin to skin.</li> <li>Use laid-back position to help baby latch to pendulous or sagging breasts.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if surgery resulted in vitamin deficiencies that affect infant growth</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends</li> <li>Refer to PC for ongoing support</li> </ul>

Chronic Illness	<ul> <li>Autoimmune diseases</li> <li>Rheumatoid arthritis</li> <li>Musculoskelet al injuries</li> <li>Neurological injuries</li> <li>Cancer</li> </ul>	Ilness can cause variety of issues depending on the disease:  Vasospasm  Physical challenges  Meds/ treatments not compatible w/breastfeeding	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Chronic conditions and treatments</li> <li>Maternal fatigue levels</li> <li>HPC advice on ability to breastfeed</li> <li>Knowledge about breastfeeding with her condition</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How are you sleeping?</li> <li>What symptoms of your illness affect your ability to breastfeed?</li> <li>What worries you most about breastfeeding with your condition?</li> <li>What has the HCP said about your ability to breastfeed?</li> <li>What do you know about the ability to breastfeed with this illness?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Help mom find solutions to fatigue</li> <li>Share positioning options</li> <li>Explore support options for practical help</li> <li>Offer breastfeeding aids, if needed, to maintain or build production</li> <li>Keep breasts well drained with therapeutic massage, feeding, expressing milk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if:         <ul> <li>Mom has questions about safety of meds and breastfeeding</li> <li>Mom has questions about treatment options.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> </ul>
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Physical Challenges .	Spinal cord injury Congenital Stroke Visual impairment Surgery in postpartum period	<ul> <li>Inability to hold baby comfortably</li> <li>Fatigue</li> <li>Low milk production</li> <li>Impaired MER</li> <li>Negative comments from family/friends</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding history</li> <li>Nature of mom's physical challenges</li> <li>Early breastfeeding issues</li> <li>Mom's solutions for addressing physical challenges</li> <li>Advice from HCPs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Tell me more about your physical challenge. How long have you experienced it and what changes have you made in your life?</li> <li>What concerns you about your ability to breastfeed?</li> <li>Tell me more about why you want to breastfeed.</li> <li>What have you heard about breastfeeding with physical challenges?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding might be easier than bottle feeding.</li> <li>Creative positions:         <ul> <li>Hold baby in sling for direct access to breast</li> <li>Ask family member to bring baby for feedings</li> <li>Use the side-lying position.</li> <li>Roll wheelchair to table, counter, or changing table to feed.</li> <li>Elevate feet in wheelchair to raise lap.</li> </ul> </li> <li>If unable to feed on one side, it is possible to fully breastfeed on the other side.</li> <li>Breast pump can help express</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to HCP if concerns with infant weight arise.</li> <li>Refer to CPA to tailor food package and assess weight trends.</li> <li>Refer to peer counselor for ongoing support.</li> <li>Refer moms to local support groups and/or online networks and resources.</li> </ul>
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