Infants born Small for Gestational Age are smaller in size with a weight below the 10th percentile for the gestational age. These infants have more difficulty with latch, suck and swallow than a larger infant. Many infants born at this size are not able to consistently feed well until they get bigger.

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Late Preterm infants are born between 34 0/7 to 36 6/7 weeks gestation. These infants are immature, and may be sleepier and have more difficulty with latch, suck, and swallow than a full-term infant. Many infants born at this gestation are not able to consistently feed well until they reach full-term age between 38 to 40 weeks gestation.

Early Term infants are born between 37 0/7 to 37 6/7. While some of these infants are able to demonstrate signs of effective feeding (deep latch, strong suck and audible swallows), others demonstrate feeding behaviors similar to late preterm infants. Your lactation consultant or nurse will assess a feeding to determine if this plan is appropriate for your infant.
How do I know if my infant is breastfeeding enough?

Signs of adequate intake that let you know your infant is breastfeeding effectively are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Urine and Stool</th>
<th>Weight loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth-24 hours</td>
<td>1 urine and 1 stool</td>
<td>Less than 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-48 hours</td>
<td>2 urine and 2 stools</td>
<td>Less than 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-72 hours</td>
<td>3 urine and 3 stools</td>
<td>Less than 7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following recommendations will help you and your Late Preterm/ Early Term infant get off to a good start with breastfeeding:

- Practice skin to skin contact with your infant as soon as possible after birth, and as much as possible thereafter.
- Attempt breastfeeding within your infant’s first hour of life.
- Encourage your infant to feed whenever they are giving hunger cues (thrusting the tongue, licking lips, bringing hands to the mouth). Crying is a late sign of hunger.
- Sometimes, it may be necessary to wake your infant if they do not give hunger cues, which is not unusual in the late preterm infant. Your infant should be breastfed 8-12 times per 24-hour period, or every 2-3 hours.

The following feeding plan will help ensure your infant is getting enough milk:

Soup تساعدك الإرشادات التالية وتساعد طفلك الخديج على بدء عملية الرضاعة الطبيعية بشكل جيد:

The following recommendations will help you and your Late Preterm/ Early Term infant get off to a good start with breastfeeding:

- احتكاك الجلد بالجلد مع طفلك في أسرع ما يمكن بعد الولادة، وأكثر ما يمكن بعدها
- احاول إرضاع طفلك من الثدي (الرضاعة الطبيعية) خلال ساعات حياة طفلك الأولى.
- حاول إن اجتاحت طفلك أي إشارات لتغذية طفلك الأولى.
- حافزه طفلك على التغذية كلما أعطى إشارات للجوع (تعطش اللسان و لعقة الشفتيين وجلب اليد إلى الفم).
- البكاء هو إشارة/علامة متأخرة على الجوع.

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خططة الإرضاع التالية ستساعد في تأكيد حصول طفلك على كفايتة من الحليب:

The following feeding plan will help ensure your infant is getting enough milk:
Use **breast compression** to help increase the flow of milk from your breast. Listen for audible swallowing.

- Breastfeed your baby every 2-3 hours. Your baby should latch well and suckle for at least 10-15 minutes.
- Your baby will need to be supplemented after breastfeeding with expressed breast milk or formula until they are able to demonstrate signs of effective feeding (strong suck with audible swallows).

- After each breastfeeding session, we recommend that you offer your infant at least the following additional amounts of milk:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Breastfeeding Amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First 24 hours of life</td>
<td>5-10 ml. or more every 2-3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-48 hours of life</td>
<td>15-30 ml. every 2-3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-72 hours of life</td>
<td>30 ml. or more every 2-3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73-96 hours of life</td>
<td>Increase as needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If your infant still seems hungry after feeding, offer more supplement.
- Depending on your infant's age and feeding history, the above volume recommendations may need to be adjusted. Your lactation consultant, nurse or health care provider can assist you in making this decision.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Feeding the Baby Born Before 38 Weeks (Arabic)
You may supplement your baby using a spoon, cup, supplemental nursing device or paced bottle method depending on your infant’s condition and your personal preference. Please ask your lactation consultant or nurse to assist you in deciding which supplemental method is best for you and your infant.

• You may supplement your baby using a spoon, cup, supplemental nursing device or paced bottle method depending on your infant’s condition and your personal preference. Please ask your lactation consultant or nurse to assist you in deciding which supplemental method is best for you and your infant.

• Pump your breasts with a quality double electric breast pump after every feeding for 15-20 minutes every 2-3 hours. This step is vital in order to establish an adequate supply of breast milk until your infant is transferring milk well directly from the breasts.

The first 2 weeks postpartum are a “Critical” time in lactation. As a result of hormonal changes, copious milk production begins around 72-96 hours after delivery (about 3-4 days). At this time, milk production continues to increase if milk is removed from your breasts frequently. If your infant is having breastfeeding difficulties and is not able to empty your breasts with feedings (every 2-3 hours), then it is vital that you use your breast pump for 15-20 minutes every 2-3 hours in order to establish and maintain enough breast milk to feed your infant.

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See your infant's primary care provider within 1-2 days after discharge, for continued supplementation advice.

You may supplement your baby using a spoon, cup, supplemental nursing device or paced bottle method depending on your infant’s condition and your personal preference. Please ask your lactation consultant or nurse to assist you in deciding which supplemental method is best for you and your infant.

• ضخِّ/اَشْفَطِيّ ثُ’dِييك بِمَضْخَة اَلثُّدِي الكِهْرَابِيَّة اَلْمِزْدُوِجَة بمُدَّة ١٥-٢٠ دَقَيْقَة كِل ٣-٢ سَاعَات.

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Author: UMHS Lactation Program

Translation: UMHS Interpreter Services

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