



Returning to work or school after having a baby is often a difficult time for any parent or caregiver. By having a Breastfeeding-Friendly Child Care provider, you know you and your baby will be supported.

Talk with your child care provider frequently about your baby, and share your needs and wants for your baby's care. Ask to complete a written feeding plan and remember to review and update it regularly.

The following pages provide some tips to help prepare you for starting your baby in child care.

Remember, breasts make milk in response to your baby nursing. The more milk your baby and pump take, the more your body will make!

The Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program is a nutrition program that provides free healthy food, breastfeeding support, and other services to Connecticut families who qualify.

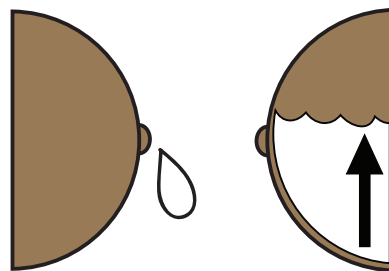
WIC is for pregnant or breastfeeding women and children younger than 5 years old. If you get TANF, SNAP or Medicaid, you are automatically eligible for WIC.



To find a local WIC clinic visit:
<https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/WIC/WIC>.

Before Returning to Work or School

- Practice pumping your breasts at least 2 weeks before starting child care. Pump after the morning feeding or at other times when your breasts feel fuller.



- Pumping takes practice. Do not be surprised or worried if you only get a little the first few times. Moms typically make ½ to 1 ounce of breast milk per hour.
- Consider using breast massage techniques to improve your pumping sessions. For information and videos visit: <https://breastfeedingusa.org/content/article/pump-more-milk-use-hands-pumping>.
- Ask a lactation consultant, WIC office staff, or healthcare provider for advice or tips on pumping and keeping an adequate milk supply.
- When away from your baby, pump as often as your baby would usually nurse (or at least every 3 to 4 hours) to maintain your supply.

Preparing Your Baby for a Bottle

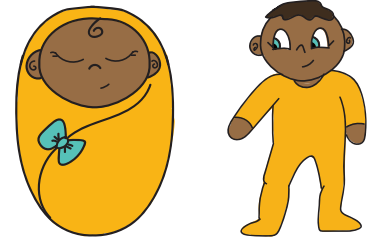
Many breastfed babies may not be willing to eat from a bottle at first. Try to give your baby a bottle regularly for at least 2 weeks before your baby begins child care. Some tips to try:



- Have someone else feed your baby from a bottle. Some babies associate mom with the pleasure of nursing. Your baby may be more willing to take a bottle if you are not in the room.
- Offer a bottle when your baby is relaxed and not quite ready for a feeding. Do not offer a bottle when your baby is very hungry or upset.
- Only put a small amount of breast milk (1 to 3 ounces) in the bottle to avoid wasting milk if your baby refuses.
- Try warming the bottle's nipple under warm running water to bring it to near body temperature.
- Do not force the bottle into your baby's mouth. Tickle your baby's mouth gently with the bottle nipple and let your baby draw the nipple into his or her mouth.
- No matter the age of your baby, use slow flow or newborn (size 0) bottle nipples to better copy the flow of milk from human nipples.
- Offer a bottle in different feeding positions, especially those different from your usual nursing positions. Try giving a bottle while moving rhythmically – walking, rocking, or swaying.
- If your baby refuses, try again later. Try different bottle nipple types and shapes to find one your baby likes. Try different temperatures of the breast milk.
- Let baby control the feeding pace – allow baby to take breaks when needed. Babies often take 10-20 minutes or even longer to breastfeed and take natural pauses.
- Encourage pauses often – listen to baby and if baby does not take breaks, lower the bottle after a few sucks and wait for baby to begin sucking again before tilting the bottle back up. You can watch an example of paced bottle feeding at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YoBVtE6S1dk>.
- Watch for fullness cues – if baby is giving cues of being done, even if baby has not finished all the milk in the bottle, do not try and continue to feed. You can watch an example of infant fullness cues at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ALUXZf8q3o>.

Growth Spurts

Most babies' appetites get bigger around the same time they grow. Every baby is different, but typical growth spurts often occur at:



2 to 3 weeks

4 to 6 weeks

3 months

4 months

6 months

9 months

During growth spurts, your baby's schedule may change and they may eat and sleep more than usual.

Babies need more food as they grow and you may not have enough milk at first.

Nurse and pump more often during these spurts and your milk supply will likely get larger in response within 3 to 4 days.

Giving formula during a growth spurt will send a message to your body not to make more milk and will not help breastfeeding.

Continue to breastfeed directly at the breast whenever you are with your baby. Direct breastfeeding may provide additional health benefits for your baby and will help maintain your milk supply.



How Much Breast Milk Should I Give My Provider?

Exclusively breastfed babies between 1 and 6 months old eat an average of 25 ounces of breast milk each day. However, every baby is different and eats different amounts.

To estimate the amount of breast milk your child care provider may need each day:

- Estimate the number of times your baby usually nurses each day (in 24 hours).
- Divide 25 ounces by the number of nursings or feedings.

Example: If your baby usually nurses around 8 times a day, you can guess your baby may need around 3 ounces of breast milk at each feeding ($25 \div 8 = 3.1$).

Babies younger than 1 month old and babies older than 6 months who eat more solid foods may eat less breast milk.



The Older Baby

Medical experts agree it is best to wait until your baby is around 6 months old before offering any food other than breast milk. This includes not adding cereal to bottles.

Offering cereal or formula does not help a baby sleep through the night. Research shows starting solid foods early can cause allergies to develop, lower your milk production, and may lead to early weaning.

Cow's milk should not be given to babies under 1 year of age because it is difficult to digest and is hard on a baby's organs.

Many women choose to breastfeed beyond 12 months. Health experts encourage longer breastfeeding for more health benefits for both you and your baby.



Nursing strikes

A nursing strike is when a breastfed baby suddenly refuses the breast. This is normal for some babies.

During a nursing strike a baby may cry, arch, or pull away from the breast and will usually accept bottles with no problem.

A nursing strike can cause a decrease in your milk supply, so it is important for you to continue to offer your breasts to your baby often and pump to maintain your milk supply.

Try nursing when your baby is calm and not upset. Increase your skin to skin contact with your baby. Some moms find breastfeeding in the dark when baby is sleepy to be helpful. Consider contacting a lactation consultant for support. See page 5 for contact information.

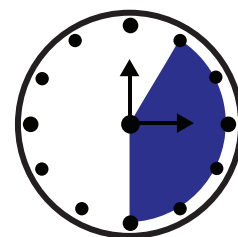


Reverse Cycling

Reverse cycling is when a baby nurses frequently at night and eats less often during the day.

This may occur with babies just starting out on a bottle. Give your provider small amounts of milk per bottle so there is less waste. Be patient and this phase will pass.

For tips on how to handle reverse cycling, see <http://kellymom.com/bf/normal/reverse-cycling/>.





Connecticut's Laws Support Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding In The Workplace

Connecticut law requires all employers to:

- Provide a reasonable amount of time each day to an employee who needs to express breast milk for her infant child and to provide accommodations where an employee can express her milk in private.
- Not discriminate against, discipline or take any adverse action against any employee because such employee has elected to exercise her lawful rights.

Breastfeeding In Places Of Public Accommodation

Connecticut law states that:

- You have the right to breastfeed your child in any public place that you are allowed to be.

Breastfeeding and Jury Duty

Connecticut law states that:

- A person who is breastfeeding a child is eligible for no more than 12 month postponements of jury service.
- If you choose to serve and would like to request an accommodation, such as a private room to express milk, please contact Jury Administration at 1-800-842-8175 and speak with a service representative.

For more information about the laws, visit: <http://www.breastfeedingct.org/laws.html>.



Storing Breast Milk

- Store your breast milk in small amounts (1 to 3 ounces). Your baby may not eat a large amount at one feeding and your milk is too valuable to waste!
- Consider freezing milk in ice cube trays and storing the cubes in breast milk storage bags for ease of thawing later.
- Only store breast milk in clean glass or BPA-free plastic bottles with tight fitting lids and storage bags approved for breast milk. Do not use ordinary plastic storage bags. They are not meant for breast milk storage and could easily leak or spill.
- Always label bottles and storage containers with your child's full name and the date and time the milk was expressed.
- Store milk toward the back of the refrigerator or freezer, where the temperature is more constant. Avoid storing in the door.
- Be sure to keep breast milk cold during transport to your child care provider. When using insulated coolers, keep ice packs in contact with milk containers at all times and limit how often the cooler bag is opened.
- Once frozen milk has begun to thaw, it cannot not be refrozen. Thawed, refrigerated breast milk must be used within 24 hours, or within 1 to 2 hours if left at room temperature.
- According to Connecticut child care regulations, any portions of breast milk not finished by your child must be thrown away as harmful bacteria can grow making the milk unsafe. Unused milk, not fed to the infant can be returned.

*NEVER microwave breast milk or formula.
The microwave can destroy some important
nutrients and can cause dangerous "hot spots"
that can burn a child's mouth.*

Breast milk is a food. Gloves are NOT required.

Resources

Resource Name:	Contact Information:	Learn About:
Connecticut WIC Program	www.portal.ct.gov/DPH/WIC/WIC	Find your local WIC clinic for breastfeeding support, education, breast pumps, healthy foods, nutrition education and more.
WIC Works	www.wicworks.fns.usda.gov	Handouts for parents on breastfeeding and nutrition.
Caring for Our Children	www.nrckids.org/CFOC	Additional recommendations for preparing, feeding, and storing human milk, techniques for bottle feeding, and policy guidance.
Lactation Education Resources	www.lactationtraining.com/resources	Downloadable handouts for parents in multiple languages.
Office on Woman's Health	www.womenshealth.gov/	Great resource for general breastfeeding information for families and employers.
Connecticut Breastfeeding Coalition	www.breastfeedingct.org	Resources and materials for families and employers.
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding	Information on breastfeeding, including national recommendations, breast milk handling and storage, and more
Baby-Friendly Hospitals	www.babyfriendlyusa.org	Hospital breastfeeding support- Many local hospitals in CT offer their own resources for breastfeeding support groups, education and community provider referrals.
La Leche League	Website: www.lllct.org/ Phone: 860-563-662 Email: help@lllct.org	Monthly in-person group support meetings throughout the state, virtual monthly Facebook meetings, non-emergency phone helpline and online resources. Assistance available in Spanish.
Breastfeeding USA	www.ctbreastfeedingusa.org	Counselors available through monthly in-person group meetings throughout the state, an active Facebook chat, and by phone or email.
Breast Pumps	http://www.fda.gov	General information about breast pumps – search “breast pumps” in the search box.
Kellymom	www.kellymom.com	General breastfeeding information and resources.
Healthy Children	www.healthychildren.org	Find reputable information on a variety of parent topics from a website powered by the American Academy of Pediatrics.
Private insurance coverage	www.healthcare.gov	Breast Pumps and Insurance Coverage: What You Need to Know
International Lactation Consultant Association	www.ilca.org	Find lactation specialist near you.
ZipMilk	www.zipmilk.org	
HUSKY Healthy Beginnings	1(800) 859-9889, dial extension 2025	Free program for HUSKY members. This program helps make appointments and provides transportation. Services also include assistance with housing, WIC, breast pumps, and baby supplies.
Choose MyPlate	https://www.choosemyplate.gov	Healthy Eating

Use the checklist on the next page to help you plan
for breastfeeding success.

Make it Work



WORK OR SCHOOL – Plan for your breastfeeding success and talk about your pumping needs*
Knowledge + Support + Confidence = Success

Before Baby

- Talk to human resources, supervisor or student services about your pumping plans.
- If your job or school has a breastfeeding room, visit the area & ask how to use it.
- Find out how to get a pump (insurance or buy your own).
- Talk to different childcare providers before making a choice.

Before You Go Back

- Set up a pumping schedule with supervisor or teachers.
- Offer a bottle once or twice a day a few weeks before you return to work or school.
- Talk with your childcare providers about feeding your pumped milk to your baby.
 - To Defrost milk: Thaw in fridge or place under cool running water.
 - To Warm Up milk: Place bag or bottle in a bowl with warm tap water or hold bag or bottle under cool running water, raising temp slowly.

What to Pack

Be sure to wash/clean hands prior to pumping. It is recommended to clean pump parts after each use. Sanitize once a day.

Need to have:








- Breast pump
- Milk storage bags/bottles
- Pen to label pumped milk or/labels for milk containers
- Icepacks and insulated bag†
- Soap to clean breast pump (you can also use breast pump wipes or microwaveable breast pump bags)

Nice to have:

- Healthy snack & water
- An extra set of breast pads, if you use them
- Spare pump parts or batteries in case of power outage

†Check if there is a refrigerator you can use.

Resources

-  For employees returning to work
www.breastfeedingct.org/makeitwork
-  Your rights & the law
www.breastfeedingct.org/laws
-  Find lactation professionals near you, if you need one!
www.zipmilk.org
-  What to ask childcare providers
www.breastfeedingct.org/childcare
-  Tips to maintain your milk supply
www.breastfeedingct.org/supply
-  How to hand express milk
www.breastfeedingct.org/tips
-  List 2 people that will support my breastfeeding goals

Human Milk Storage Guidelines**

	Countertop or table	Refrigerator	Freezer with separate door	Deep Freezer
Storage Temperatures	Up to 77° F (25° C)	At or below 40° F (4° C)	At or below 0° F (-18° C)	At or below -4° F (-20° C)
Freshly Pumped/ Expressed Human Milk	Up to 4 hours	Up to 4 days	Up to 6 months	Up to 12 months
Thawed Human Milk	1-2 hours	Up to 1 day (24 hours)	Never refreeze thawed human milk	

**These guidelines are for healthy full-term babies and may vary for premature or sick babies. Check with your health care provider. Guidelines are for home use only and not for hospital use.

*These tips are for healthy, full-term infants. If you are pumping for medical reasons, talk to your health care provider for more information.



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