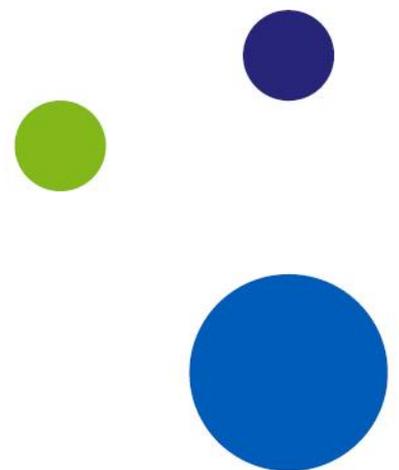




Colostrum harvesting/expressing your milk in the antenatal period

Patient Information

Author ID: JW & KA
Leaflet Number: Obs 050
Version: 3
Name of Leaflet: Colostrum harvesting/expressing your milk in the antenatal period
Date Produced: July 2017
Review Date: July 2019



Expressing your milk during the antenatal period

Wrightington Wigan and Leigh NHS Foundation Trust is committed to promoting and supporting breastfeeding as the healthiest way to feed your baby. We believe that breastfeeding should be recognised as a unique interaction between mother and baby which not only feeds and comforts but also helps prevent against infection and disease.

It is well known that exclusive breastfeeding (that means your baby has your milk and nothing else to eat or drink) for around the first 6 months has many health benefits.

Why should I express my milk antenatally?

Any expectant mother can express her breast milk from 36 to 37 weeks gestation. It is particularly useful if you know that your baby is at an increased risk of having a low blood sugar in the first few hours after birth. This can include:

- Women with diabetes in pregnancy (pre-existing or gestational).
- Infants diagnosed during the antenatal period with cleft lip and/or palate and congenital conditions.
- Mothers having an elective caesarean section.
- Infants with intrauterine growth restriction.
- Women with breast hypoplasia.
- Women with hyperandrogenesis (polycystic ovarian disease).
- Women who have had breast surgery.
- Women with multiple sclerosis.
- Strong family history of dairy intolerance or inflammatory bowel disease.
- Mothers with high blood pressure.
- Mothers taking beta blockers (e.g. labetalol).

It would be helpful if you have already expressed some of your breast milk, so that if your baby does need extra milk, this can be given to them instead of formula milk. The ideal time to do this is before your baby is born.

Breastfeeding and Diabetes:

- Babies who are breastfed are less likely to develop childhood diabetes.
- It is thought that cows' milk (the main ingredient of formula milk) can trigger diabetes in some babies; this is probably more likely for your baby if you or your partner have diabetes. Therefore it is very important that mothers who are diabetic avoid giving their baby formula milk if at all possible until the baby is at least 6 months old.
- If you have diabetes and are insulin dependent you may find that you need less insulin when you are breastfeeding and that you need to eat more.
- If you have gestational diabetes you are less likely to go on to develop diabetes in later life if you breastfeed your baby.

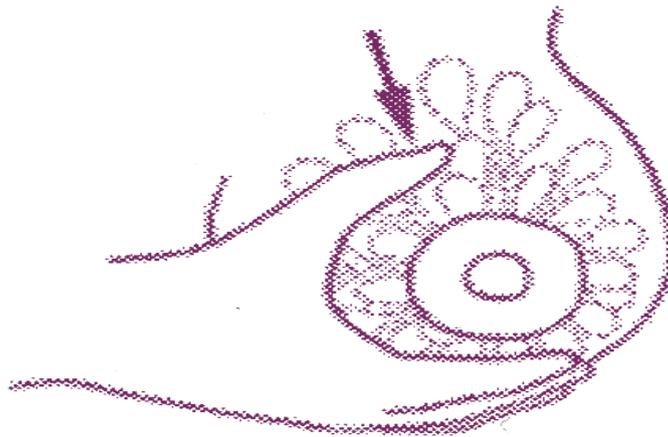
Contraindications

The antenatal expression of colostrum is contraindicated in the following circumstances:

- History of threatened/ actual premature labour
- Cervical incompetence
- Multiple pregnancy
- Cervical suture insitu

How to express your breast milk

Hand expressing milk simply means squeezing milk out of your breast and this is how you do it:



1. Cup your breast with your hand and feel back from the end of the nipple to where the texture of your breast feels different.
2. Using your thumb and index finger gently squeeze this area. It should not hurt.
3. Release the pressure then repeat again and again building up a rhythm. Avoid sliding your fingers over the skin.
4. Milk should start to flow. The first milk, colostrum, is very concentrated. It is very thick and will come out of your breast drop by drop.
5. If the milk does not flow try moving your fingers slightly toward the nipple or slightly further away to find the spot that works best for you.
6. When the flow slows down move your fingers around the breast (like moving around the numbers on a clock face) so that you have expressed the milk from all the way around your breast.
7. Express from the other breast.
8. If you wish to see hand expressing on line please visit www.unicef.org.uk/BabyFriendly/Resources/AudioVideo/Hand-expression/

How often can I express?

You can express your milk as often as you want to, but we would recommend at least four times a day.

How much breast milk will I get?

The amount of breast milk you get will vary from a few drops to a tea spoon. This small amount is perfect for your baby as colostrum is very concentrated in nutrients and helps your baby fight infections.

You may find when you express you feel your womb going hard and then relaxing, these are braxton-hicks contractions. Do not worry about these unless they begin to feel like period type cramps or mild labour contractions. This is rare but if it happens you should stop expressing and rest.

If they do not stop and you think you may be in early labour you should telephone the delivery suite on the telephone number on the front of your notes as advised by your midwife (01942 778505).

How to store your expressed milk

You will need to collect the milk in clean containers. The antenatal clinic staff will provide you with small syringes that you can use to store the milk in. The syringe can then be put into a small plastic bag and labelled with your name, date and time you expressed. Syringes and packs can also be collected from Infant Feeding Team 01942 778557.

You can store the milk in the fridge at a temperature of 2-4 degrees centigrade for 3-5 days or in the freezer for up to 6 months. If you do not know the temperature of your fridge at home store for 48 hours only.

If you start expressing at 36 weeks it will probably be best to store the milk in the freezer.

When you come to have your baby

Do not forget to bring any breast milk you have expressed with you. Let your midwife know you have it with you and she will arrange for it to be stored in the fridge/freezer on SCBU. If your breast milk is frozen then the best way to transport it is in a cool bag with a blue ice block.

Contacts/Further information

If you require further information regarding the evidence printed in this leaflet please contact the Infant Feeding Team on 01942 778569 or 01942 778557 or refer to:

www.nice.org.uk

www.unicef.org

Comments, Compliments or Complaints

The Patient Relations/Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) Department provides confidential on the spot advice, information and support to patients, relatives, friends and carers.

Contact Us

Tel: 01942 822376 (Monday to Friday 9am to 4pm)

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Ask 3 Questions

Become more involved in decisions about your healthcare. You may be asked to make choices about your treatment. To begin with, try to make sure you get the answers to three key questions:

1. What are my options?
2. What are the pros and cons of each option for me?
3. How do I get support to help me make a decision that is right for me?



How We Use Your Personal Information

For details on how we collect, use and store the information we hold about you, please take a look at our “how we use your personal information” leaflet which can be found on the Trust website: www.wwl.nhs.uk/patient_information/Leaflets/default.aspx

This leaflet is also available in audio, large print, Braille and other languages upon request. For more information call 01942 773106.

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