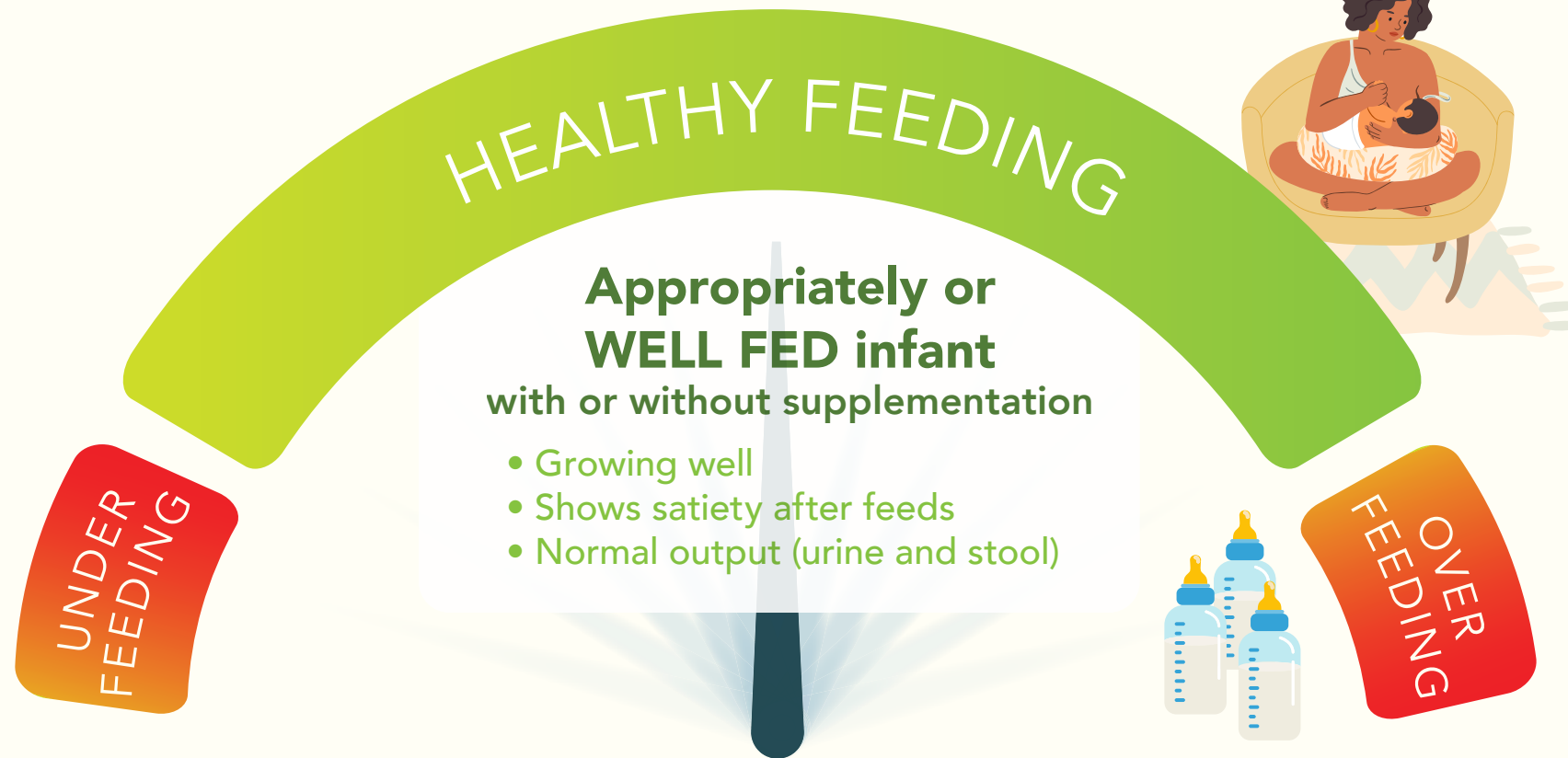


SUPPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS



Signs of under-feeding

- Poor growth
- Listlessness
- Poor output (urine and stool)



Signs of over supplementing

- Milk production, once robust, now decreases
- Growth is too rapid
- Caregivers are encouraging infant to drink past signs of satiety
- Infant fussiness due to other factors (dirty diaper, cold, tired, etc.) is soothed by supplementing.
- Hospital or other caregivers supplement when infant is separated
- Infant sleeps through breastfeeding or chestfeeding

HOW TO MANAGE AN UNDER-FED INFANT

- Identify early
- Assess breastfeeding and other feeding practices (when, how often, latch assessment, other methods)
- Identify supplementation target
- Begin supplementation with expressed milk, donor milk or formula
- Support ongoing breastfeeding, chestfeeding or lactation
- Support latch effectiveness
- Support parental milk production (frequent feeds or expression)

HOW TO MANAGE AN OVER-SUPPLEMENTED INFANT

- Reduce amount of supplementation rapidly if baby showing signs of overfeeding
- Reduce amount of supplementation slowly if milk production is affected
- Monitor infant growth & satiety closely any time supplementation regimen is changed
- Support return to exclusive breastfeeding, chestfeeding or lactation
- Support latch effectiveness
- Support milk production (frequent feeds or expression)