## **Medical Indications for Supplementation**

"Whenever interruption or cessation of breastfeeding is considered, the benefits of breastfeeding should be weighed against the risks posed by the use of human milk substitutes and the need to intervene because of the presenting medical condition."



The following are conditions where the interruption, cessation or supplementation to breastfeeding may be required:

Infant Conditions:	
1)	Galactosemia, PKU, and Maple Syrup Urine Disease are inborn errors of in infants that may require a partial or complete feeding with a breastmilk substitute. (METABOLISM)
2)	Infants born weighing less than 1500g and born at less than 32 weeks may need other food in addition to human milk for a limited period. (GESTATION)
3)	Temporary supplementation may be required for infants who are at of hypoglycaemia because of impaired metabolic adaptation or increased glucose demand. (RISK)
4)	Infants with a significant weight loss and who fail to birth weight by 2 weeks after birth may also require additional food for a short time. (REGAIN)
5)	Supplemental food may be needed in the interim for infants who demonstrate clinical indications of insufficient milk intake (such as no, or fewer than 1 a day in the first 2 weeks of life, or meconium 5 or more days after birth). (BOWEL MOVEMENT)
Maternal Conditions:	
1)	Sedating psychotherapeutic drugs, radioactive iodine, anti-epileptic drugs and opioids are that are contraindicated to routine breastfeeding. (MEDICATIONS)
2)	Cytotoxic chemotherapy requires that a mother stop during therapy. (BREASTFEEDING)
3)	should avoid excessive use of topical iodine, especially on open wounds or mucous membranes, when breastfeeding. (MOTHERS)
4)	A temporary interruption of breastfeeding is recommended until all active lesions found on the breast have been resolved. (HERPES SIMPLEX)
5)	Hepatitis B, hepatitis C, mastitis and breast abscesses are 4 maternal that are not contraindicated for breastfeeding. (INFECTIONS)
6)	Even in situations of tobacco,, and drug use, breastfeeding remains the preferred feeding method for the majority of infants. (ALCOHOL)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Breastfeeding Committee for Canada. National Authority for the Baby-Friendly Initiative (BFI). BFI Integrated 10 Steps Practice Outcome Indicators for Hospitals and Community Health Services. www.breastfeedingcanada.ca/BFI