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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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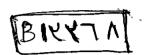
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EFFECT OF MATERNAL COUNSELLING ON THE INCIDENCE AND CONTINUATION OF BREAST FEEDING

THESIS



Submitted in partial fullfilment of Master degree in pediatric Nursing

By

Faten Shafik Mahmoud Nasaar

(B. Sc. Nursing Science)

Supervisors

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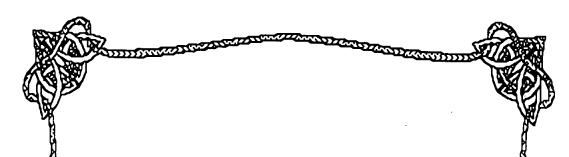
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

«رب أوزعنى أن اشكر نعمتك التى انعمت على وعلى والدى وان أعمل صالحا ترضاه وأدخلنى برحمتك في عبادكالصالحين »

(صدق الله العظيم) سوره النمل اية ١٥

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم:

« من أراد الدنيا فعليه بالعلم و من أراد الأخره فعليه بالعلم و من اراد هما معا فعليه بالعلم » (صحق رسول الله)

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NTRODUCTION

Infant nutrition is the important determinant of later development, and that many adult diseases may have the origins in the very first few years of life. However, if the lack of nutrients was present in the critical phase of human development, it will have a long - lasting or permanent effect on the final outcome (*kolacek*, *and Grguric*, 1996).

Infant feeding is the dominant nutritional interest in third world countries and it gets much attention in Egypt (*UNICEF*, 1990). Breast feeding is still a norm in Egypt as its starting rate is very high (more than 90%). Several studies showed that breast feeding is declining in both urban and rural societies (*Eissa*, et. al, 1990).

Breast milk is universally recommended as the prefered source of infant nutrition, in part because of its superior nutrient and immunologic properities, so successful breast feeding requires nursing on-demand, prevention of sore nipples and convenient access to medical advice (Spencer, 1996)

The unique role of breast feeding for the survival and development of newborn infants has been mentioned in all religious and cultures and has been universal practice in all countries for millennia. The koran provides clear rules governing breast feeding and the adoption of a wet nurse, if for unavoidable reasons, the mother is unable to continue breast feeding (*Hafez*, 1995).

بسم الله الرحمن الحيم