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APPENDIX A

LIST OF EXPERTS

1. Dr.Supakarn Silaparusamee

A pediatricia of Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital

2. Dr. Aroon Ratanaparikon

An ob-gynecologist of Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital

3. Dr.Kiatkamjorn Kusol

A nursing instructor in Institute of nursing science Walailak University

4. Miss Tidarat Wongvisut

A nurse in The Lactation Clinic of Siriraj Hospital

5. Mrs.Jaruk Nunoum

A health education academic of Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital

APPENDIX B

TABLES

Table 20: Number and percentage of the subjects who got the correct answers of knowledge of breastfeeding categorized from high scores to low scores

| Knowledge | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Breastfeeding promotes bonding and | 393 | 98.3 |
| attachment between mother and child. | | |
| 2. Breast milk is the best food for infants during | 390 | 97.5 |
| the first four months. | | |
| 3. Breastfeeding helps save on family | 383 | 95.8 |
| expenditures. | | |
| 4. Breastfeeding should start immediately after | 379 | 94.8 |
| delivery. | | |
| 5. Having appropriate food intake makes | 379 | 94.8 |
| mothers have sufficient lactation. | | |
| 6. Infants should be encouraged to suck their | 363 | 90.2 |
| mothers breast milk as often as they want to | | |
| stimulate lactation. | | |
| 7. Exclusive breastfeeding is appropriate for | 340 | 85.0 |
| infants until they are four months old. | | |
| 8. It is more beneficial for infants to suck only | 339 | 84.8 |
| one breast. | | |
| 9. Taking care of breasts since pregnancy makes | 335 | 83.8 |
| mothers successful with breastfeeding. | | |
| 10. Breastfeeding makes the uterus return to its | 329 | 82.3 |
| normal condition faster. | | |

Table 20: (Cont.) Number and percentage of the subjects who got the correct answers of knowledge of breastfeeding categorized from high scores to low scores

| Knowledge | Number | Percentage |
|---|--------|------------|
| 11. Breast milk helps prevent respiratory | 325 | 81.3 |
| infections such as common cold. | 200 | |
| 12. Breast milk does not contain sufficient | 316 | 79.0 |
| nutrition for infants during the first four months. | | |
| 13. Breast milk helps prevent malnutrition in | 314 | 78.5 |
| infants. | | |
| 14. Formula milk is easier to digest than breast | 311 | 77.8 |
| milk. | ; | |
| 15. Breast milk during the first several days is | 285 | 71.3 |
| yellowish in color and should be discarded | | |
| because it is spoiled. | | |
| 16. Breastfeeding should be done on time as | 241 | 60.3 |
| scheduled. | | |
| 17. Infants should be given water every time | 216 | 54.0 |
| after they are breastfed. | | |
| 18. Mothers with clogged or short nipples cannot | 216 | 54.0 |
| breastfeed their infants. | | |
| 19. Mothers who suffer from stress have less | 200 | 50.0 |
| lactation. | | · · |
| 20. Mothers must clean their nipples with soap | 170 | 42.5 |
| every time before breastfeeding their infants. | | |

Table 21: Number, percentage, mean and standard deviation of the subjects' attitudes toward breastfeeding as practices categorized per item

| | Strongly | | | | Strongly | | \Box |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|
| Attitudes | Agree | Agree | Uncertain | Disagree | Disagree | $\frac{}{x}$ | SD |
| | N % | N % | N % | N % | N % | | |
| 1. You can breastfeed their | 209 | 161 | 21 | 9 | - | 4.42 | .70 |
| infants for four months. | (52.3) | (40.3) | (5.3) | (2.3) | 5. | | |
| 2. The disadvantage of | 29 | 136 | 68 | 137 | 30 | 3.01 | 1.13 |
| breastfeeding is it makes the | (7.3) | (34.0) | (17.0) | (34.3) | (7.5) | | |
| infants too clingy and prevents | | | | | | | |
| mothers from working outside. | | | | | | | |
| 3. You are happy when you | 212 | 170 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 4.47 | .64 |
| think of the time you are | (53.0) | (42.5) | (3.0) | (1.3) | (0.3) | | |
| breastfeeding your baby. | | | | | | | |
| 4. Every mother will feel sorry | 136 | 187 | 5.2 | 21 | 4 | 4.08 | .88 |
| if they do not breastfeed their | (34.0) | (46.6) | (13.0) | (5.3) | (1.0) | | |
| babies. | | | | | | | |
| 5. You are proud of yourself | 221 | 168 | 8 | 3 | - | 4.52 | .58 |
| that you breastfeed your baby. | (55.3) | (42.0) | (2.0) | (0.8) | | | |
| 6. You believe that exclusive | 14 | 29 | 49 | 214 | 94 | 3.86 | .71 |
| breastfeeding for four months | (3.5) | (7.3) | (12.3) | (53.5) | (23.5) | | |
| make your baby malnourished. | | | | | | | |
| 7. Breastfeeding makes your | 19 | 87 | 78 | 184 | 32 | 3.31 | 1.05 |
| breasts sage and go out of shape | (4.8) | (21.8) | (19.5) | (46.0) | (8.0) | | |
| 8. Breastfeeding is not | 18 | 91 | 45 | 218 | 28 | 3.37 | 1.05 |
| convenient for you. | (4.5) | (22.8) | (11.3) | (54.5) | (7.0) | | |
| 9. You think that | 243 | 146 | 6 | 5 | - 2 | 4.57 | .59 |
| breastfeeding increases | (60.8) | (36.5) | (1.5) | (1.3) | | | |
| bonding and attachment | | | | | | | |
| between mother and child. | | | | | | | |
| 10. You are interested in | 111 | 242 | 27 | 20 | | 4.11 | .73 |
| asking questions about | (27.8) | (60.5) | (6.8) | (5.0) | | | |
| breastfeeding from staff or | | | | | | | |
| others. | | | | | | | |

Table 21: (Cont.) Number, percentage, mean and standard deviation of the subjects' attitudes toward breastfeeding as practices categorized per item

| Attitudes | Strongly Agree | Agree | Uncertain | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | $\frac{1}{x}$ | SD |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------------|---------------|------|
| Attitudes | $\frac{A_{gree}}{N}$ | N % | N % | N % | N % | ~ | SD |
| 11. You are interested in | 135 | 241 | 17 | 7 | | 4.26 | .62 |
| learning about correct | (33.8) | (60.3) | (4.3) | (1.8) | | | |
| methods of breastfeeding. | | | ŀ | | | | |
| 12.You will recommend | 122 | 238 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 4.15 | .68 |
| others to exclusively | (30.5) | (59.5) | (7.5) | (2.3) | (0.3) | | |
| breastfeed their babies for four | | | | | | | |
| months. | | | | | | | |
| 13. You feel that you have | 198 | 185 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4.43 | .65 |
| fulfilled a mothers role when | (49.5) | (46.3) | (2.5) | (1.5) | (0.3) | | |
| you breastfeed your baby. | | | | | | i | |
| 14. You think that feeding | 62 | 203 | 63 | 42 | 30 | 3.56 | 1.10 |
| your baby with formula milk | (15.5) | (50.8) | (15.8) | (10.5) | (7.5) | | |
| makes the baby healthier than | | | | | | | |
| breastfeeding. | | | | | | | |
| 15. You think that society | 151 | 205 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 4.25 | .71 |
| respect mothers who | (37.8) | (51.3) | (9.5) | (1.0) | (0.5) | | |
| breastfeed their babies | | | | | | | |

Table 22: Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of the subjects' support for breastfeeding received from different individuals and media as categorized per item

| | Received | Received | Received | Not | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|-----|
| Source of support for | All the | Often | Sometimes | received | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | SD |
| breastfeeding | Time | | | any | ^ |) J |
| | N % | N % | N % | N % | | |
| Husbands | 148 | 172 | 54 | 26 | 2.11 | .87 |
| | (37.0) | (43.0) | (13.5) | (6.5) | | |
| Mothers and grandmothers | 143 | 162 | 57 | 32 | 2.06 | .90 |
| | (35.2) | (42.0) | (14.3) | (8.0) | | |
| Relatives | 104 | 171 | 95 | 30 | 1.89 | .88 |
| | (26.0) | (42.8) | (23.8) | (7.5) | | |
| Friends and acquaintances | 83 | 132 | 132 | 53 | 1.61 | .96 |
| | (20.2) | (33.0) | (33.0) | (13.3) | | |
| Medical or public health | 186 | 158 | 48 | 8 | 2.31 | .76 |
| officials | (46.5) | (39.5) | (12.0) | (2.0) | | |
| Posters depicting | 102 | 153 | 88 | 57 | 1.75 | .99 |
| information promoting | (25.5) | (38.3) | (22.0) | (14.3) | | |
| breastfeeding | | | | | | |
| Documents, manuals, | 97 | 147 | 117 | 39 | 1.76 | .93 |
| pamphlets | (24.3) | (36.8) | (29.3) | (9.8) | | |
| Radio and television | 79 | 126 | 150 | 45 | 1.60 | .93 |
| | (19.2) | (31.5) | (37.5) | (11.3) | | |
| News announcement | 36 | 79 | 112 | 173 | 0.95 | .99 |
| center | (9.0) | (19.2) | (28.0) | (43.3) | | |

Table 23: Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of subjects who received support for breastfeeding during different phase

| Source of support for breastfeeding | Received All the Time | Received Often | Received Sometimes | Not received any N % | \overline{x} | SD |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----|
| Pregnancy period | 195 (48.2) | 131 (32.8) | 48 (12.0) | (6.5) | 2.24 | .90 |
| Delivery period | 161 (40.3) | 164 (41.0) | 41 (10.3) | 34 (8.5) | 2.13 | .91 |
| Postpartum period | 175 (43.2) | 163 (40.2) | 47 (11.2) | 15 (3.8) | 2.25 | .80 |
| Follow-up period | 127 (31.2) | 162 (42.0) | 62 (15.5) | 43 (10.2) | 1.95 | .95 |

Table 24: Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of the subjects who received support for breastfeeding as categorized according to topics

| Source of support for breastfeeding | Received All the Time | Received Often | Received Sometimes | Not received any | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | SD |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | N % | N % | N % | N % | 0.10 | 70 |
| Benefits of breastfeeding | 156 | 180 | 49 | 15 | 2.19 | .79 |
| | (39.0) | (45.0) | (12.3) | (3.8) | | |
| Preparation of breasts and | 98 | 190 | 81 | 31 | 1.89 | .86 |
| nipples | (24.5) | (47.5) | (20.3) | (7.8) | | |
| Correction and solution to | 71 | 157 | 80 | 92 | 1.52 | 1.03 |
| abnormal nipples such as | (17.8) | (39.3) | (20.0) | (23.0) | | |
| clogged or short nipples | | | | | | |
| Correct breastfeeding | 136 | 183 | 70 | 11 | 2.11 | .78 |
| methods | (34.0) | (45.8) | (17.5) | (2.8) | | |
| Intake of the five food | 148 | 180 | 64 | 8 | 2.17 | .76 |
| groups | (37.0) | (45.0) | (16.0) | (2.0) | | |

Table 24: (Cont.) Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of the subjects who received support for breastfeeding as categorized according to topics

| Source of support for breastfeeding | Received All the Time | Received Often | Received Sometimes | Not received any | $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$ | SD |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Enough rest and relaxation | 126 (31.5) | 190 (47.5) | 66 (16.5) | 18 (4.5) | 2.06 | .81 |
| Obstacles preventing successful breastfeeding | 52 (13.0) | 131 (32.8) | 116 (29.0) | 101 (25.3) | 1.34 | 1.00 |
| Squeezing breast milk by hand | 90 (22.5) | 149 (37.3) | 120 (30.0) | 41 (10.3) | 1.72 | .93 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding during the first four months | 100 (25.0) | 155 (38.8) | 91 (22.8) | 54 (13.5) | 1.75 | .98 |

Table 25: Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of the subjects who received support for breastfeeding from public health officials as categorized according to activities

| Source of support for breastfeeding | Received All the Time | Received Often | Received Sometimes | Not received any | $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ | SD |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------|
| Assistance with breastfeeding immediately after delivery | 180 (45.0) | 160 (40.0) | 45 (11.3) | 15 (3.8) | 2.26 | .80 |
| Advice to let the infants suck nipples often to stimulate lactation | 167 (41.8) | 159 (39.8) | 56 (14.0) | 18 (4.5) | 2.19 | .84 |
| Advice against feeding formula milk or water with a bottle | 109 (27.3) | (36.0) | 80 (20.0) | 67 (16.8) | 1.74 | 1.04 |

Table 25: (Cont.) Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of the subjects who received support for breastfeeding from public health officials as categorized according to activities

| Source of support for | Received | Received | Received | Not | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|------|
| breastfeeding | All the | Often | Sometimes | received | $\frac{1}{x}$ | SD |
| | Time | | | any | ^ | 30 |
| | N % | N % | N % | N % | | |
| Explanation about | 86 | 140 | 92 | 82 | 1.58 | 1.04 |
| disadvantages of sucking | (21.5) | (35.0) | (23.0) | (20.5) | | |
| rubber nipples, fake nipples, | | | | | 1 | |
| or pacifiers | | | | | | |
| Advice on how to pump the | 92 | 154 | 96 | 58 | 1.70 | .98 |
| breast milk when having to | (23.0) | (38.5) | (24.0) | (14.5) | | |
| separate with the infants | | | | | | |
| Advice on how to drop milk | 83 | 144 | 106 | 67 | 1.61 | 1.0 |
| in case the infants are unable | (20.8) | (36.0) | (26.5) | (16.8) | | |
| to suck the mothers nipples | | | | | | |
| Advice on breastfeeding | 154 | 177 | 51 | 18 | 2.17 | .82 |
| given before hospital | (38.5) | (44.3) | (12.8) | (4.5) | | |
| discharge | | | | | | |
| Advice on places to ask for | 70 | 154 | 98 | 78 | 1.54 | 1.0 |
| help with breastfeeding | (17.5) | (38.5) | (24.5) | (19.5) | | |
| problems before hospital | | | | | | |
| discharge | v. | | | | | |
| Advice and assistance from | 42 | 113 | 93 | 152 | 1.11 | 1.04 |
| public health officials who | (10.5) | 28.3 | (23.3) | (38.0 | | |
| pay home visits about | | | | | | |
| breastfeeding | | | | | | |
| Advice from people in the | 66 | 144 | 116 | 74 | 1.51 | 98 |
| community such as mothers | (16.5) | (36.0) | (29.0) | 18.5 | | |
| with successful breastfeeding | | | | | | |
| experience in case you have | | | | | | |
| problems with breastfeeding | | | | | | |

Table 26: Number, percentage, mean, and standard deviation of the subjects support for breastfeeding from family members categorized according to activities

| | Received | Received | Received | Not | Ī | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----|
| Support for breastfeeding | All the | Often | Sometimes | received | $\frac{1}{x}$ | SD |
| Support for breastreeding | Time | | | any | | 30 |
| | N % | N % | N % | N % | | |
| Your husband always | 140 | 174 | 70 | 16 | 2.10 | .82 |
| encourage you to breastfeed | (35.0) | (43.5) | (17.5) | (4.0) | | |
| your baby. | | | | | | • |
| Your husbands help you with | 144 | 155 | 74 | 27 | 2.04 | .90 |
| household work so that you | (36.0) | (38.8) | (18.5) | (9.8) | | |
| will have time to breastfeed | | | | | | |
| your baby. | | | | | | |
| Your husband helps you with | 126 | 160 | 80 | 34 | 1.95 | .92 |
| childcare so that you will | (31.5) | (40.0) | (20.0) | (8.5) | | |
| have enough rest. | | | | | | |
| Your husband advises or | 136 | 158 | 78 | 28 | 2.01 | .90 |
| finds nutritious food for you | (34.0) | (39.5) | (19.5) | (7.0) | | |
| to ensure sufficient lactation. | | | | | | |
| Your or your husband's | 147 | 168 | 65 | 20 | 2.11 | .85 |
| mother or grandmothers | (36.8) | (42.0) | (16.3) | (5.0) | | |
| encourage and support you | | | | | | |
| to breastfeed your baby. | | | | | | |
| Your or your husband's | 152 | 149 | 74 | 25 | 2.0 | .90 |
| mother or grandmothers | (38.0) | (37.3) | (18.5) | (6.3) | 7 | |
| always give your moral | | | | | | |
| support to continue | | | | | | |
| breastfeeding. | | | | | | |

APPENDIX C

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION FORM

Dear Postpartum Mothers:

My name is Chutchaporn Hengsiri. I am a graduate student at the College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University. At present, I am conducting a research study entitled "Breastfeeding Practice of Postpartum Mothers at Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital, Muang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province." My thesis adviser is Associate Professor Dr. Sathikorn Pongpanich and Associate Professor Dr. Prapapen Suwan. I need to obtain information from you during my data gathering process; therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to ask for your cooperation to participate in the study.

For research participants (Informed Consent Form)

I hereby certify that I understand the explanation given above and am willing to participate in this study. I understand that the information obtained from me will be used for the study purpose only and that the source of the information will be kept strictly confidential. I also understand that I can withdraw my participation from the study at any time if I wish with no negative effects whatsoever on me.

| Signed | |
|--------|----------------------|
| | () |
| | Research participant |

APPENDIX D

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS: ENGLISH

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

BREASTFEEDIND PRACTICES

| Date of Inter Place of Inter | view rviev | vndent | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------|--|
| | | Part I The Materna | ıl a | nd infant factors |
| Explanation 1.Age | _ | ease mark√in the ()box Years | , or | fill up the space. |
| 2.Religion | | | | |
| | (|) 1. Buddhism) 3. Christian | (|) 2. Islam) 4. other(specify) |
| 3.Educationa | l bac | ekground | | |
| | (|) 1. Primary school) 3. Diploma and higher | (|) 2. High school |
| 4.Occupation Work place | 1 ce(|) 1. At home | (|) 2. outside home. |
| 5.Monthly fa | mily | income | | bahts |
| 6.A number of | of ali | ve babies | | |
| 7.Did you att | end a | antenatal care during pregr) 1. Not attend | ianc (| y? (if not skip to Q 9)) 2. Attendtimes |
| 8.Place of A | ANC | visit(answer more than | one | e)and Receive breastfeeding practices' |
| advice | (|) 1. Health center specify) No () Y | | |
| | (|) 2. Hospital specify) No () Y) 3. Clinic specify | ?es | |

| | (|) No | (|) Yes | | 14 |
|-----------------|---------|--|-----------|---------|---|--------|
| 9. Did you rec | | e sufficient advice o) Sufficient | (|) Not s | | |
| 10.Did you ha | | llness during pregn) Have specify | | |) Not have | |
| 11. Health sta | (Us | during pregnancy) Healthy e of medication dur) Not using | | pregna |) Not healthy ncy) Using specify | |
| 12. Did you h | | previous experienc) Not having | | | eeding?) Having | G.) |
| 13.Do you hav | | ormal nipple ?) 1. Normal | | (|)2. Abnormal spec | ify |
| 14.Gestationa | l age | e at delivery | v | veeks | | |
| 15. Type of de | (| ery) 1. Normal) 3. Instrumental | | (|) 2. Operation) 4. Other specify. | |
| 16. Birth weig | ght | gra | ms | | | |
| 17. Place of po | _ | artum's service) 1. normal ward | | (|) 2. Special ward | |
| 18.Lengh of s | tay. | days | | | | |
| 19. Did the in | | have any health pro) 1. Not having) 3. Admitted nurs | | | | |
| 20. Did the in | | | | | ng the first four mo) 2. Having specify | |
| 21. Do you ha | | nealth problems dur)1. Not having | | | t four months?) 2. Having specify | / |
| 22.Current we | eight | at four months | • • • • • | | grams | |
| 23. Did you ha | | an intention to prac | | | eeding during pregi | nancy? |

| 24. Did you ha | ve a plan to breastfeed your babies with working? |
|-----------------|--|
| | () Not having () Having |
| Specify | () 1. During pregnancy ()2.Postpartum |
| | () 3. other |
| 25.How do you | ı plan for your baby? |
| | () 1. Breastfeeding only |
| | () 2. Breastfeeding and formula |
| | () 3. Formula only |
| | () 4. other specify |
| Decati Inferre | |
| | nation of Breastfeeding practices during the first four months |
| | Please mark $$ in the ()box, or fill up the space. |
| 1.Age of baby. | day |
| 2. Type of nutr | ition the infants received during hospital stay(answer more than one) |
| | () 1. Breast milk () 2 Formula milk |
| | () 3. Water () 4. Honey |
| 1 | () 1. Breast milk () 2 Formula milk () 3. Water () 4. Honey () 5. Other specify |
| | Specify why |
| 3 Vou gave on | ly breast fed to your baby during the first four months |
| _ | () 1. Yes () 2. No |
| | pecify (answer more than one) |
| II not sp | () 1 Breast milk () 2 Formula milk |
| | () 1. Breast milk () 2. Formula milk () 3. Water () 4. Complementary foods |
| | () 5. Other specify |
| A Vou gave ev | clusive breastfeedingdaysmonths |
| 4. Tou gave ex | clusive breastreedingdaysmondis |
| | breastfeeding? |
| (| () 1. No |
| (| () 2. Yes at the baby's agedaysmonths |
| 6.Reasons for v | veaning (answer more than one) |
| (| () 1. Insufficient lactation |
| (| () 2. Innutritious breast milk |
| (| () 3. Problems with nipples |
| (| () 4. Having someone else take care of infants |
| (| () 5. Working outside |
| (|) 6. Mothers having health problems |
| (| 7. Infants being sick |
| (|) 8. Infants refusing to suck |
| (| 9.Other specify |

| 7. Problems and obstacles in breastfeeding | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | • | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| David III 17 | | | | | |

Part III Knowledge about breastfeeding practices

Explanation: Please mark $\sqrt{}$ in the correct box relevant to your experience.

| Knowledge | Yes | No | Not sure |
|--|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1.Breast milk is the best food for infants during the first four months. | | | |
| 2.Breast milk helps prevent respiratory infections such as common cold. | | 2 - | |
| 3.Breast milk during the first several days is yellowish in color and should be discarded because it is spoiled. | | | |
| 4.Breast milk does not contain sufficient nutrition for infants during the first four months | | | |
| 5.Breast milk helps prevent malnutrition in infants. | | | |
| 6.Formula milk is easier to digest than breast milk. | | | |
| 7.Mothers must clean their nipples with soap every time before breastfeeding their infants. | | | |
| 8. Having appropriate food intake makes mothers have sufficient lactation. | | | |
| 9.Breastfeeding makes the uterus return to its normal condition faster. | | | |
| 10Taking care of breasts since pregnancy makes mothers successful with breastfeeding. | | | |
| 11. Breastfeeding should be done on time as scheduled. | | | |
| 12 Infants should be given water every time after they are breastfed. | | | |
| 13. Breastfeeding helps save on family expenditures. | | | |
| 14. It is more beneficial for infants to suck only one breast. | | | |
| 15 Exclusive breastfeeding is appropriate for infants until they are four months old. | | | |
| 16. Mothers with clogged or short nipples cannot breastfeed their infants. | | | |
| 17. Mothers who suffer from stress have less lactation. | | | |
| 18.Breastfeeding should start immediately after delivery. | | | |
| 19.Infants should be encouraged to suck their mothers' | | | |
| breast milk as often as they want to stimulate lactation. | | | |
| 20.Breastfeeding promotes bonding and attachment between mother and child. | | | |

Part IV Attitude toward breastfeeding practices

Explanation: Please mark $\sqrt{}$ in the correct box based to your feeling

5= Strongly agree 4 = agree 3 = Uncertain 2 = disagree 1 = Strongly disagree

| Attitudes | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 1. You can breastfeed their infants for four months. | | | | | |
| *2. The disadvantage of breastfeeding is it makes the | | | | | |
| infants too clingy and prevents mothers from working | | | | | |
| outside. | ļ., | _ | | | |
| 3. You are happy when you think of the time you are | | | | | |
| breastfeeding your baby. | ↓ | | ļ | ļ | |
| 4. Every mother will feel sorry if they do not breastfeed | | | | | |
| their babies. | <u> </u> | ļ | ļ | ļ | |
| 5. You are proud of yourself that you breastfeed your | | | | | |
| baby. | | | 1 | | |
| *6. You believe that exclusive breastfeeding for four | | | | | |
| months make your baby malnourished. | _ | | | | |
| *7. Breastfeeding makes your breasts sage and go out of | | | | | |
| shape. | | | ļ | | |
| *8. Breastfeeding is not convenient for you. | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | |
| 9. You think that breastfeeding increases bonding and | ĺ | | | | |
| attachment between mother and child. | <u> </u> | | | | |
| 10. You are interested in asking questions about | | | | | |
| breastfeeding from staff or others. | ļ | | | | |
| 11. You are interested in learning about correct methods | | | | | |
| of breastfeeding. | | ļ | ļ | | |
| 12. You will recommend others to exclusively breastfeed | | | | | ' |
| their babies for four months. | | J | | | |
| 13. You feel that you have fulfilled a mother's role when | | Ì | | | |
| you breastfeed your baby. | <u> </u> | | | | |
| *14. You think that feeding your baby with formula milk | | | | | |
| makes the baby healthier than breastfeeding. | ļ | | ļ | <u> </u> | |
| 15. You think that society respect mothers who | | | | | |
| breastfeed their babies | <u> </u> | | | | |

Remark * reverse question

Part V support for breastfeeding practices

Explanation: Please mark $\sqrt{ }$ in the box which is closest to your situation

Receive always meant the postpartum mothers always received advice,

encouragement, and support regarding breastfeeding practices,

which was equal to 3 points.

Receive often meant the postpartum mothers often received advice,

encouragement, and support regarding breastfeeding practices,

which was equal to 2 points.

Receive sometimes meant the postpartum mothers sometimes received advice,

encouragement, and support regarding breastfeeding practices,

which was equal to 1 point.

Not receive at all meant the postpartum mothers did not receive any advice,

encouragement, or support regarding breastfeeding practices,

which was equal to 0 point.

| Paragraph | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---------|---|---|
| 1. Support for breastfeeding during pregnancy | | | | |
| 11.Husbands | | | | |
| 1.2.Mothers and grandmothers | | | | |
| 1.3 Relatives | | | | |
| 1.4 Friends and acquaintances | | | | |
| 1.5 Medical or public health officials | | | | |
| 1.6 Posters depicting information promoting | | | | |
| breastfeeding | | | | |
| 1.7 Documents, manuals, pamphlets | | | | |
| 1.8 Radio and television | | | | } |
| 1.9 News announcement center | | | | |
| 2.support for breastfeeding during different phases | | | | |
| 2.1 Pregnancy period | | <u></u> | | |
| 2.2 Delivery period | | | | |
| 2.3 Postpartum period | | | | |
| 2.4 Follow-up period | | | | |
| 3. The advice on breastfeeding practices | | | | |
| 3.1 Benefits of breastfeeding | | | | |
| 3.2 Preparation of breasts and nipples | | | | ļ |
| 3.3 Correction and solution to abnormal nipples such as | | | | |
| clogged or short nipples | | | | |
| 3.4 Correct breastfeeding methods | | | | |
| 3.5 Intake of the five food groups | | | | |

| Paragraph | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|--|---|----------|---|---|
| 3.6 Enough rest and relaxation | | | | |
| 3.7 Obstacles preventing successful breastfeeding | | | | |
| 3.8 Squeezing breast milk by hand | | | | , |
| 3.9 Exclusive breastfeeding during the first four months | | | | |
| 4. support for breastfeeding from public health | | | 1 | |
| officials | | | | |
| 4.1 Assistance with breastfeeding immediately after | | * * | | |
| delivery | | | | |
| 4.2 Advice to let the infants suck nipples often to | | | | |
| stimulate lactation | | | | |
| 4.3 Advice against feeding formula milk or water with a | | | | |
| bottle | | | | |
| 4.4 Explanation about disadvantages of sucking rubber | | | | |
| nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers | | • | 1 | |
| 4.5 Advice on how to pump the breast milk when | | | | |
| having to separate with the infants | | | | |
| 4.6 Advice on how to cup feed in case the infants are | | | | |
| unable to suck the mothers' nipples | | | | |
| 4.7 Advice on breastfeeding given before hospital | | İ | | |
| discharge | | | | |
| 4.8 Advice on places to ask for help with breastfeeding | | | | |
| problems before hospital discharge | | ļ | | |
| 4.9 Advice and assistance from public health officials | | ŀ | | |
| who pay home visits about breastfeeding | | ļ | | |
| 4.10 Advice from people in the community such as | | | | |
| mothers with successful breastfeeding experience in | | | | |
| case you have problems with breastfeeding | | ļ | | |
| 4.11Your husband always encourage you to breastfeed | | | | |
| your baby. | | 1 | | |
| 4.12Your husbands help you with household work so | | | | |
| that you will have time to breastfeed your baby. | | ļ | | |
| 4.13 Your husband helps you with childcare so that you | | | | |
| will have enough rest. | | | - | |
| 4.14 Your husband advises or finds nutritious food for | | | | |
| you to ensure sufficient lactation. | | 1 | ļ | |
| 4.15 Your or your husband's mother or grandmothers | | | 1 | |
| encourage and support you to breastfeed your baby. | | | - | |
| 4.16 Your or your husband's mother or grandmothers | | | | |
| always give your moral support to continue | | | | |
| breastfeeding. | | <u> </u> | | |

GUIDE LINE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The researcher conducted the focus group discussion by following the procedures as follows:

- 1. Greetings the participants, explaining the purposes of the research, and asking for cooperation to participate in the study.
- 2. Introducing herself and creating rapport.
- 3. Letting the participants causally introduce themselves.
- 4. Beginning asking questions starting from successful breastfeeding—mothers able to exclusively breastfeed their infants for four months—and unsuccessful breastfeeding—mothers unable to exclusively breastfeed their infants for four months.
- 5. Asking questions covering the following topics:
 - 5.1 Breast milk, formula milk, and other substitutes infants received during the first four months
 - 5.2 Opinions toward breastfeeding
 - 5.3 Problems and obstacles in breastfeeding
 - 5.4 Support from society for breastfeeding

OBSERVATION POINTS

SUPPORT FOR BREASTFEEDING FROM PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS

| Activities supporting breastfeeding | Practice | No practice |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Pregnancy period | 4.0 | |
| 1. There is an easily seen sign announcing the policy to | | |
| promote breastfeeding. | | |
| 2. Newly pregnant women receive breast and nipple | | |
| examination and are asked questions about experience | | |
| with breastfeeding with record for subsequent | | |
| referrals to Lactation Clinic or Primary Care Unit. | | |
| 3. Newly pregnant women received health education | | |
| about breastfeeding individually and in groups. | | |
| 4. For pregnant women with periodical ante-natal check- | | |
| ups, problems with abnormal nipples will be | | |
| reexamined and corrected. | | |
| Delivery period | | |
| 1. Mothers' knowledge about breastfeeding is assessed, | | |
| and those with no knowledge will receive health | | |
| education on breastfeeding. | | |
| 2. Postpartum mothers will be assisted to hold the | | |
| infants within half an hour after delivery. | | |
| 3. Mothers who are HIV negative will be encouraged to | | |
| breastfeed their infants within one hour. | | |

| As for mothers who do not have HIV results, after it is certain that they are HIV negative, they will be encouraged to breastfeed their infants within two hours Postpartum period (For mothers who are HIV negative) Mothers with normal labour will be assisted to perform breastfeeding immediately. Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. How to squeeze breast milk. How to cup feeding instead of using a bottle if | Activities supporting breastfeeding | Practice | No practice |
|---|--|----------|-------------|
| encouraged to breastfeed their infants within two hours Postpartum period (For mothers who are HIV negative) 1. Mothers with normal labour will be assisted to perform breastfeeding immediately. 2. Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. 3. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. 4. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 4. As for mothers who do not have HIV results, after it is | <u> </u> | |
| Postpartum period (For mothers who are HIV negative) 1. Mothers with normal labour will be assisted to perform breastfeeding immediately. 2. Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. 3. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. 4. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | certain that they are HIV negative, they will be | | |
| Mothers with normal labour will be assisted to perform breastfeeding immediately. Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. How to squeeze breast milk. | encouraged to breastfeed their infants within two hours | | |
| perform breastfeeding immediately. 2. Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. 3. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. 4. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | Postpartum period (For mothers who are HIV negative) | | |
| Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. How to squeeze breast milk. | 1. Mothers with normal labour will be assisted to | | |
| perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have regained their consciousness. 3. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. 4. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | perform breastfeeding immediately. | | |
| regained their consciousness. 3. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. 4. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 2. Mothers who have a C-section will be assisted to | | |
| Mothers and infants stay together all the times. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. How to squeeze breast milk. | perform breastfeeding within one hour after they have | · | |
| 4. Postpartum mothers received health education individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | regained their consciousness. | | |
| individually and in group in the following topics before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 3. Mothers and infants stay together all the times. | | |
| before hospital discharge: 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 4. Postpartum mothers received health education | | |
| 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | individually and in group in the following topics | | |
| bottle. 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | before hospital discharge: | | |
| 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 4.1 Not letting the infants suck milk or water from a | | |
| and frequently. 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | bottle. | | |
| 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers.4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 4.2 How to let the infants suck breast milk correctly | | - 11 - |
| nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | and frequently. | | |
| 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | 4.3 Disadvantages of letting the infants suck rubber | | |
| | nipples, fake nipples, or pacifiers. | | |
| 4.5 How to cup feeding instead of using a bottle if | 4.4 How to squeeze breast milk. | | |
| | 4.5 How to cup feeding instead of using a bottle if | | |
| the in infants are unable to suck their mothers' | the in infants are unable to suck their mothers' | | |
| breasts | breasts | | |

| Activities supporting breastfeeding | Practice | No practice |
|---|----------|-------------|
| 4.6 How to prevent and solve frequently found | | |
| problems about breastfeeding. | | |
| 4.7 Postpartum mothers with a risk of unsuccessful | | |
| breastfeeding will be asked to return to the | 4 - 4 | |
| Lactation Clinic within one week after delivery. | | |
| Follow-up period | | |
| 1. Postpartum mothers and infants with breastfeeding | | |
| problems receive assistance from staff of the | 700 | |
| Lactation Clinic. | | |
| 2. Postpartum mothers and infants with normal | | |
| childbirth are paid home visits and receive advice on | | |
| breastfeeding from staff of Primary Care Units near | | |
| their homes. | | |

APPENDIX E

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS: THAI

แบบสอบถาม

เรื่อง การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่

| การเลี้ยงลู | กด้วยนมแม่ |
|--|---|
| เลขที่ | |
| วันที่สัมภาษณ์ | |
| สถานที่สัมภาษณ์ | |
| ที่อยู่ผู้ให้สัมภาษณ์ | |
| ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลปัจจั | ัยด้านมารดาและบุตร |
| คำชี้แจ งโปรดเติมข้อความในช่องว่าง หรือทำเครื่ ^ง | องหมาย √ในช่อง ()ที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงที่สุด |
| 1.ท่านอายุปี(เศษของปีไม่นับ) | |
| 2.ท่านนับถือศาสนา | |
| () 1.พุทธ | () 2.อิสลาม |
| () 3. คริสต์ | () 4.อื่นๆ ระบุ |
| 3.ท่านจบการศึกษา | |
| () 1.ประถมศึกษา | |
| () 2.มัธยมศึกษา | |
| () 5.อนุปริญญาหรือสูงกว่า | |
| 4.ท่านมีอาชีพ | |
| สถานที่ทำงาน() 1. ทำงานในบ้าน | () 2. ทำงานนอกบ้าน |

| 5.รายได้ของครอบค | รัวเฉลี่ยต่อเดือน | บาท |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 6.จำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิ | ตอยู่ | คน |
| 7.ท่านได้มีการฝากค | ครรภ์ (หากท่านไม่ได้ | ฝากครรภ์ข้ามไปข้อ 9) |
| (|) 1.ไม่ได้ฝาก | () 2.ฝากครรภ์ครั้ง |
| 8.สถานที่ฝากครรภ์ | และการแนะนำการ | ลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ สำหรับท่านที่ |
| ฝากครรภ์หลายแห่ง |) | |
| (|) 1.สถานีอนามัยระ | บุซื่อ |
| (|) ไม่ได้รับคำแนะนำ | เรื่องการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ |
| (|) ได้รับคำแนะนำเรื่อ | งการเลี้ยงลูก ด้ว ยนมแม่ |
| (|) 2.โรงพยาบาลระบุ | ชื่อ |
| (|) ไม่ได้รับคำแนะนำ | เรื่องนมแม่ |
| (|) ได้รับคำแนะนำเรื่อ | างนมแม่ |
| (|) 3.คลินิกระบุชื่อ | |
| (|) ไม่ได้รับคำแนะนำ | รื่องนมแม่ |
| (|) ได้รับคำแนะนำเรื่ | องนมแม่ |
| 9. ท่านได้รับความรู้เ | รื่องการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยเ | มมแม่เพียงพอต่อการนำไปปฏิบัติหรือไม่ |
| (|) เพียงพอ | () ไม่เพียงพอ |
| | | () ต้องการความรู้เพิ่มเติมระบุ |
| 10.ขณะตั้งครรภ์บุต | รคนนี้จนถึงปัจจุบันท่ | านมีปัญหาการเจ็บป่วยหรือไม่ |
| (|) มี | () ไม่มี |
| ถ้ามีคือ(ระ: | ឃុំ) | |

| 11.สุขภาพของท่าน | ในขณะตั้งคร | ารภ์บุตรคนนี้เ | เป็นอย่างไร | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---|----------|
| (|) แข็งแรง | (|) ไม่แข็งแรง | |
| กรณีที่ไม่แร | i้งแรงแพทย์ <i>ช</i> ่ | งั่งยาให้ท่านใ | ในขณะตั้งครรภ์ หรือไม่ | |
| (|) ไม่ให้ | (|) ให้คือ | |
| 12.ท่านเคยมีประสา | มการณ์ใน กา | รเลี้ยงลูกด้วย | บนมแม่ในบุตรคนก่อนๆหรือไม่ | |
| (|)ไม่เคย | (|) เคย | |
| ถ้าเคยมีปร | ะสบการณ์ | บุตรคนที่ 1 | ได้รับนมแม่อย่างเดียว นาน | วันเดือน |
| | | บุตรคนที่ 2 | ได้รับนมแม่อย่างเดียว นาน | วันเดือน |
| | | บุตรคนที่ 3 | ได้รับนมแม่อย่างเดียว นาน | วันเดือน |
| 13.ในขณะที่เลี้ยงบุด | ารคนปัจจุบัน | เท่านมีหัวนม | ปกติหรือไม่ | |
| • | • | |) 2.ผิดปกติ ระบุ | |
| 14.บุตรคนปัจจุบันค | ลอดเมื่อท่าน | มอายุมีอายุคร | รรภ์เดือน | |
| 15.บุตรคนปัจจุบันค | ลอดโดยวิธีใ | | ลอดปกติ () 2.ผ่าตัดคลอดท (เครื่องมือช่วยคลอด () 4. อื่นร | |
| 16.น้ำหนักทารกแรก | ାନରପମ | ี | าิโลกรัม | |
| 17.ตึกผู้ป่วยหลังคล | อดที่เข้ารับบ | ริการ | | |
| • | () 1 | . ตึกสามัญ | | |
| | ()2 | . ตึกพิเศษ ระ | ะบุ | |
| 18.ระยะเวลาที่พักใเ | มโรงพยาบาล | ลหลังคลอด | วัน | |
| 19.ขณะอยู่ในโรงพย | าบาลหลังคย | ลอดบุตรคนนี้ | เม็สุขภาพอย่างไร | |
| | () 1 | . แข็งแรง | () 2. ไม่แข็งแรง | |
| | ()3 | .ต้องแยกรักษ | ร าในแผนกเด็กป่วย | |

| 20. บุตรคนนี้เมื่อแรกเกิด | าถึง | 4 เดือน มีปัญหาสุขภาพ | เต้องมารับ | เการรักษาที่ที่โรงพยาบาฺลหรือไม่ |
|---------------------------|------|--|------------|----------------------------------|
| | (|)1ไม่มี | |) 2.มีระบุ |
| 21.หลังคลอดจนถึง 4 เดื | อน | ท่านมีปัญหาสุขภาพ ตั้ง | งมารับกา | รรักษาที่โรงพยาบาลหรือไม่ |
| | (|)1.ไม่มี | (|) 2.มีระบุ |
| 22.น้ำหนักบุตรคนนี้เมื่อก | อายุ | 4 เดือน | กิโลกรัม | |
| 23.ในระหว่างตั้งครรภ์ บุ | ตรค | นนี้ท่านตั้งใจที่จะเลี้ยงเ | บุตรด้วยนม | มแม่หรือไม่เพราะเหตุใด |
| | (|) 1.ตั้งใจเลี้ยงบุตรด้วย ระบุเหตุผล | | แวลานานเดือน |
| | (|) 2. ไม่ตั้งใจ ระบุเหตุผ | | |
| 24. ท่านได้วางแผนเกี่ยว | กับเ | าารให้นมลูกร่วมกับการข | ทำงานหรือ | าไม่ |
| | (|) ไม่ได้วางแผน | (|)ได้วางแผน |
| กรณีที่วางแผน | (|)1.ตั้งแต่ตั้งครรภ์ | (|)2.หลังคลอด |
| | (|)3.อื่นๆระบุ | | |
| 25.ท่านวางแผนอย่างไร | (|)1.อยู่บ้านเลี้ยงลูกด้วย | นมแม่อย่า | างเดียวจนลูกอายุได้เดือน |
| | (|)2. เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | และนมผส | มตั้งแต่เกิด |
| | (|)3. เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมผส | มอย่างเดีย | เว |
| | (|)4.อื่นๆระบุ | | |

ส่วนที่ 2 ข้อมูลการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ในระยะ 4 เดือนแรกของบุตรคนปัจจุบัน

| ามเป็นจริงที่สุด |
|------------------|
| อบได้มากกว่า 1 |
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ส่วนที่ 3 แบบวัดความรู้ในการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่

คำชี้แจง โปรดเติมทำเครื่องหมาย √ในช่อง ที่ท่านคิดว่าตรงกับความคิดของท่านมากที่สุด

| ข้อความ | ใช่ | ไมใช่ | ไม่ทราบ |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| | - | | |
| 1. นมแม่เป็นอาหารที่ดีที่สุดสำหรับทารก4เดือนแรก | | | |
| 2.นมแม่มีประโยชน์ในการป้องกันโรคติดเชื้อทางเดินหายใจเช่นหวัด | | | |
| 3.น้ำนมแม่ในระยะ1-3วันแรกหลังคลอดมีสีเหลืองควรบีบทิ้งเพราะเป็น | | | |
| นมบูด | | | |
| 4.นมแม่มีสารอาหารไม่เพียงพอสำหรับทารกใน 4 เดือนแรก | | | |
| 5.นมแม่ป้องกันภาวะขาดสารอาหารของทารก | | | |
| 6.นมผสมย่อยง่ายกว่านมแม่ | | | |
| 7.แม่ต้องทำความสะอาดหัวนมด้วยสบู่ทุกครั้งก่อนให้ลูกดูดนม | † | | |
| 8.การรับประทานอาหารอย่างเหมาะสมจะทำให้แม่มีน้ำนมเพียงพอ | | | |
| 9.การดูดนมแม่ทำให้มดลูกเข้าอู่เร็ว | | | |
| 10.การดูแลเต้านมตั้งแต่ระยะตั้งครรภ์จะทำให้แม่ประสบความสำเร็จใน | | | |
| การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | |
| 11.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ควรให้ตามตารางเวลา | | | |
| 12.ควรให้ลูกดูดน้ำตามทุกครั้งหลังจากลูกดูดนมแม่ | | | |
| 13.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ช่วยประหยัดค่าใช้จ่ายของครอบครัว | | | |
| 14.ควรให้ลูกดูดนมข้างใดข้างหนึ่งจะได้ประโยชน์มากกว่า | | | |
| 15.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่อย่างเดียวเพียงพอสำหรับทารกจนถึง4เดือน | | | - " |
| 16.แม่ที่มีหัวนมบอดหรือสั้นไม่สามารถเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ได้ | | | |
| 17.แม่ที่มีภาวะเครียดจะทำให้การหลั่งของน้ำนมลดลง | | | |
| 18.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ทารกควรดูดนมแม่ทันทีหลังคลอด | | | |
| 19.ควรให้ทารกดูดนมบ่อยตามต้องการเพื่อกระตุ้นให้มีน้ำนมเพียงพอ | | | |
| 20.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ช่วยส่งเสริมความผูกพันระหว่างแม่ลูก | - | | |

ส่วนที่ 4 แบบวัดทัศนคติในการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่

คำชี้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ในช่อง ที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงที่สุด

| ข้อความ | เห็นด้วย มากที่สุด | เห็นด้วย | ไม่แน่ใจ | ไม่เห็น ด้วย | ไม่เห็น ด้วยมากที่ สุด |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1.ท่านสามารถเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ได้ตลอด 4 เดือน | | | | | |
| 2.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่มีผลเสียทำให้ลูกติดแม่ แม่ทำงาน | | | | | |
| นอกบ้านไม่ได้ | | | | | |
| 3.ท่านรู้สึกเป็นสุขเมื่อคิดถึงเวลาที่กำลังให้ลูกดูดนมแม่ | | | • - "0" | | |
| 4.แม่ทุกคนจะรู้สึกเสียใจถ้าไม่ได้เลี้ยงลูกตนเองด้วยนมแม่ | | | | | |
| 5.ท่านภูมิใจในตนเองที่ได้เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | | |
| 6. ท่านเชื่อว่าการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่อย่างเดียว 4 เดือน ทำ | | | | _ | |
| ให้ลูกขาดสารอาหาร | | III | | | |
| 7.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ทำให้เต้านมหย่อนยานและเสีย | | | _ | | |
| ทรวดทรง | | | | | |
| 8.การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ทำให้ท่านรู้สึกไม่สะดวก | | | | | |
| 9.ท่านคิดว่าการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ทำให้เกิดความผูกพันที่ดื | | | - | | |
| ระหว่างแม่ลูกมากขึ้น | | | | | |
| 10.ท่านสนใจซักถามเจ้าหน้าที่หรือบุคคลอื่นๆเกี่ยวกับการ | | | | | |
| เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | | |
| 11.ท่านสนใจจะศึกษาวิธีการที่ถูกต้องในการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนม | | | | | |
| แม่ | | | | | |
| 12.ท่านจะแนะนำคนอื่นให้เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่จนครบ 4 เดือน | | | | | |
| 13.ท่านรู้สึกว่าได้ทำหน้าที่แม่ที่สมบูรณ์เมื่อได้เลี้ยงลูกด้วย | | | | | |
| นมแม่ | | | | | |
| 14.ท่านคิดว่าการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมผสมทำให้ลูกมี | | | | | |
| สุขภาพดีกว่านมแม่ | | | | | |
| 15.ท่านคิดว่าสังคมยกย่องคนที่เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 5 การได้รับการสนับสนุนส่งเสริมการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่

คำชี้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ในช่อง ที่ตรงบริการที่ท่านได้รับและเป็นจริงที่สุด

ได้รับบ่อยที่สุด หมายถึงข้อความนั้นท่านได้รับการคำแนะนำ ส่งเสริม และสนับสนุนกิจกรรม เกี่ยวกับการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ทุกครั้งอย่างสม่ำเสมอ ให้คะแนนเท่ากับ 3
 ได้รับบ่อย หมายถึงข้อความนั้นท่านได้รับการคำแนะนำ ส่งเสริม และสนับสนุนกิจกรรม เกี่ยวกับการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่เกือบทุกครั้งให้คะแนนเท่ากับ 2
 ได้รับบ้าง หมายถึงข้อความนั้นท่านได้รับการคำแนะนำ ส่งเสริม และสนับสนุนกิจกรรม เกี่ยวกับการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่เป็นบางครั้งให้คะแนนเท่ากับ 1
 ไม่ได้รับ หมายถึงข้อความนั้นท่านไม่ได้รับการคำแนะนำ ส่งเสริม และสนับสนุนกิจกรรม เกี่ยวกับการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ ให้คะแนนเท่ากับ 0

| ข้อความ | ได้รับ บ่อยที่สุด | ได้รับ บ่อย | ได้รับบ้าง | ไม่ได้รับ |
|--|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1.ในระยะตั้งครรภ์บุตรคนนี้ท่านเคยได้รับการส่งเสริมให้เลี้ยงลูก | | | | |
| ด้วยนมแม่จากบุคคลหรือสื่อต่อไปนี้หรือไม่ | | | | |
| 1.1 สามี | | | | |
| 1.2 แม่ ย่า ยาย ของท่าน หรือของสามี | | | | |
| 1.3 ญาติพี่น้อง | | | | |
| 1.4 เพื่อน คนรู้จัก | | | | |
| 1.5 เจ้าหน้าที่ทางการแพทย์หรือสาธารณสุข | | | | |
| 1.6 สื่อต่างๆเช่นป้ายแสดงข้อความส่งเสริมการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | |
| 1.7 เอกสาร แผ่นพับ คู่มือ | | | | |
| 1.8 วิทยุ ทีวี | | | | |
| 1.9 หอกระจายข่าว | | | | |

| ข้อความ | ได้รับ บ่อยที่สุด | ได้รับ บ่อย | ได้รับบ้าง | ไม่ได้รับ |
|---|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 2.ท่านเคยได้รับคำแนะนำจากเจ้าหน้าที่ทางการแพทย์หรือ | | | | |
| สาธารณสุขเรื่องการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ในระยะใดบ้าง | | | | |
| 2.1 ระยะฝากครรภ์ | | | | |
| 2.2 ระยะคลอด | | è | | |
| 2.3 ระยะหลังคลอด | | | | |
| 2.4 ระยะติดตามหลังคลอด เช่น ขณะมารับวัคซีน | | | | |
| 3.ท่านเคยได้รับคำแนะนำจากเจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุขเรื่องการเลี้ยง | | | | |
| ลูกด้วยนมแม่ในเรื่องใดบ้าง | | | | |
| 3.1 ประโยชน์ของการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | • | | |
| 3.2 การเตรียมเด้านมและหัวนม | | | | |
| 3.3 การแก้ไขและการแก้ปัญหาหัวนมผิดปกติ เช่น หัวนมบอด หัว | | | | |
| นมลั้น หัวนมแตก | | | | |
| 3.4 วิธีการให้นมลูกอย่างถูกวิธี | | | | |
| 3.5 การรับประทานอาหารครบ5หมู่ | | | | |
| 3.6 การพักผ่อนที่เพียงพอ | | | | |
| 3.7อุปสรรคที่ทำให้การเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ไม่ประสบผลสำเร็จ | | | | |
| 3.8 การบีบน้ำนมแม่ด้วยมือ | | | | |
| 3.9ท่านได้รับคำแนะนำให้เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่อย่างเดียวโดยไม่ให้ | | | | |
| น้ำหรืออาหารเสริมใดๆเช่นน้ำส้ม กล้วยครูด ในระยะ 4 เดือนแรก | | | | |
| 4. ท่านได้รับการสนับสนุนจากเจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุขในการเลี้ยงลูก | | | | |
| ด้วยนมแม่เหล่านี้ มากน้อยเพียงใด | | | | |
| 4.1 ท่านได้รับการช่วยเหลือให้ลูกดูดนมแม่ทันทีหลังคลอด | | | | |
| 4.2 ได้รับการแนะนำให้ลูกดูดนมกระตุ้นบ่อยๆ ขณะน้ำนมยังไม่มา | | | | |
| 4.3 ได้รับคำแนะนำไม่ ให้ลูกดูดนมหรือน้ำจากขวด | | | | |
| 4.4ได้รับการอธิบายให้ทราบถึงผลเสียของการให้ลูกคูดหัวนมยาง | | | | |
| หัวนมหลอก หัวนมปลอม | | | | |
| 4.5ได้รับการแนะนำวิธีบีบน้ำนมเก็บไว้ให้ลูก ในกรณีจำเป็นต้อง | | | | |
| แยกจากลูกซั่วคราว | | | | |

| ข้อความ | ได้รับ บ่อยที่สุด | ได้รับ บ่อย | ได้รับบ้าง | ไม่ได้รับ |
|---|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 4.6ได้รับการแนะนำใช้วิธีการหยดหรือป้อนแทนการให้นมจากขวด | | | | |
| หากไม่สามารถให้ลูกดูดนมจากเต้าของแม่ได้ | | | | |
| 4.7ก่อนกลับบ้านท่านได้รับคำแนะนำในเรื่องเกี่ยวกับการเลี้ยงลูก | | | | |
| ด้วยนมแม่ | | , | | |
| 4.8ก่อนกลับบ้านท่านได้รับคำแนะนำสถานที่ที่จะไปติดต่อเพื่อขอ | | | | |
| ความช่วยเหลือเมื่อมีปัญหาการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนม | | | | |
| 4.9 ท่านได้รับการแนะนำช่วยเหลือจากเจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุขที่ไป | | | | _ |
| เยี่ยมบ้านเกี่ยวกับการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | |
| 4.10ได้รับคำแนะนำจากบุคคลในชุมชนเช่นแม่ที่เคยประสบความ | | | | |
| สำเร็จในการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่มาก่อน เมื่อท่านมีปัญหาในการ | | | | |
| เลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | |
| 4.11 สามีของท่านให้กำลังใจท่านเสมอในการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | |
| 4.12 สามีของท่านช่วยเหลืองานบ้านเพื่อให้ท่านมีเวลาให้นมแก่ลูก | | | | |
| 4.13 สามีได้ช่วยเลี้ยงลูก เพื่อให้ท่านได้รับการพักผ่อนเพียงพอ | | | | |
| 4.14 สามีได้แนะนำหรือจัดหาอาหารมาบำรุงท่านเพื่อให้มีน้ำนม | | | | |
| เพียงพอสำหรับเลี้ยงลูก | | | | |
| 4.15 มารดา,ย่า,ยายของท่านหรือมารดา,ย่า,ยายของสามีช่วยเหลือ | | | | |
| สนับสนุนท่านในการให้นมแม่ | | | | |
| 4.16 มารดา,ย่า,ยายของท่านหรือมารดา,ย่า,ยายของสามีให้กำลัง | | | | |
| ใจท่านเสมอในการเลี้ยงลูกด้วยนมแม่ | | | | |

APPENDIX F

PROPOSED PROJECT

The Project Promoting Preparation of Mothers and Relatives to Encourage Exclusive Breastfeeding for at least Four Months at Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital

Rationale

Breast milk is the most appropriate nutrition for infants. Breast milk also benefits infants, mothers, and society, so breastfeeding is most highly regarded. However, even if breastfeeding has continuously been promoted, the rate and duration of breastfeeding has constantly declined. One reason is that Thai society has changed from agricultural society to industrial society, so the economic condition makes postpartum mothers return to work faster, preventing them from continuing breastfeeding. A study of breastfeeding conducted by Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital, Muang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province found that the reasons which prevent mothers from breastfeeding—having to return to work and having insufficient lactation—are preventable causes if there is preparation of mothers since pregnancy and follow-up after hospital discharge. This is a key factor believed to lead to successful breastfeeding. Therefore, Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital has developed a project to promote preparation of mothers and relatives to encourage exclusive breastfeeding for at least four months. This is to equip staff of Maharaj Nakhon Si

Thammarat Hospital and its Primary Care Units with knowledge and skills necessary to make postpartum mothers confident in their breastfeeding practice with the support and assistance of their relatives, leading to successful breastfeeding.

Objectives

- To increase the potential of public health officials in operating their work to support breastfeeding efficiently and effectively.
- 2. To equip postpartum mothers with knowledge, practical skills, and good attitudes toward breastfeeding.
- 3. To equip relatives with knowledge and positive attitudes to support breastfeeding.
- 4. To enable postpartum mothers to successfully exclusively breastfeed their infants.

Targets

- Pregnant women and postpartum mothers residing in the areas under the responsibility of Maharaj and Hornaliga Primary Care Units, Muang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province
- Public health officials of Maharaj and Hornaliga Primary Care Units and Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital

Operational phases

Phase I Organizing a training workshop for all public health officials involved with breastfeeding promotion to increase their potential, knowledge, practical

knowledge, and dissemination skills, enabling them to correctly and appropriately teach

and demonstrate breastfeeding to mothers and to help them solve breastfeeding

problems they are facing to increase their confidence and their chance of successful

breastfeeding.

Phase II Preparing the readiness of postpartum mothers and their relatives to

equip them with positive attitudes toward breastfeeding, enabling them to have

knowledge and practical skills necessary in solving problems with breastfeeding and to

have confidence to continue breastfeeding even after they have returned to work, with

the support and encouragement from relatives from pregnancy to hospital discharge.

Phase III Paying a visit to postpartum mothers at home consistently in weeks 1,

2, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 16 after discharge and offering advice and suggestions to help them

solve their problems, through both home visits and a 24-hour hotline telephone service.

Phase IV Offering a certificate of model mother to postpartum mothers who

successfully exclusively breastfeed their infants for at least four months and publicizing

their success in the community, as well as establishing a breastfeeding support group to

offer mothers with opportunity to exchange knowledge and experience and to provide

advice to new mothers.

Duration of operation

June 1, 2003 to May 31, 2004

Budget

Budget for Maharaj Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital

Responsible party

Breast milk committee

Evaluation of outcome

- 1. Percentage of public health officials who are able to appropriately carry out their work to promote breastfeeding during each phase
- 2. Percentage of postpartum mothers who successfully exclusively breastfeed for at least four months

Expected outcomes and benefits

- Public health officials realize the significance of breastfeeding and are able
 to disseminate knowledge and skills to pregnant women and postpartum
 mothers correctly and efficiently.
- 2. Mothers and relatives have knowledge, skills, and positive attitudes toward breastfeeding.
- Postpartum mothers successfully breastfeed their infants and become model mothers supporting breastfeeding in the community.
- 4. There is a strong breastfeeding support group in the community which enables mothers to share knowledge, ideas, and experiences in breastfeeding and to provide support and assistance to new mothers.

Curriculum Vitae

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