Breastfeeding: another form of health insurance

By Marcy Mauler

Both human and cow's milk can provide nutrition, but the best of health is one thing that the formula fed baby may be missing. . Immunity to many diseases is perhaps the greatest benefit. The baby receives about half of his immunological protection through the placenta, but is denied the other half if not breastfed until his own immunological defenses have had a chance to develop. Some doctors have stated that every baby should be breastfed for at least the first three days (usually before the true milk "comes in") just to receive the benefits of colostrum, a yellow fluid secreted in the late weeks of pregnancy and for about two weeks postpartem. Every baby would benefit from this "colostrum cocktail." There are immunity factors in this fluid which help to protect the baby from bacterial and viral diseases, including polio, staphlococci, and E. coli (which causes diarrhea, and other infections). There is less incidence of eczema, diaper rash, mumps, and measles; there are fewer respiratory infections. "Nature's vaccine" is very effective.

The mother who continues nursing her baby also continues to provide protection. It can be demonstrated in the lab that breast milk itself is anti-bacterial. A baby often receives "instant" protection; should he pick up some infection (which his mother has never experienced), he transfers the infection to his mother er's breast by sucking and the mother's body, in turn, manufac-

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tures antibodies which are returned to the baby via the milk. Many mothers have witnessed the whole family become ill while the baby remains healthy or has a mild case.

The breastfed infant is less subject to allergies because colostrum "coats" the intestinal walls so that whole protein molecules cannot pass through undigested into the body, causing allergic reactions. Disease organisms are also prevented from escaping into the body.

Cow's milk is one of the most common allergens. If it is not heat-treated (formula and evaporated milk are heat treated), it can cause persistent intestinal bleeding of from one to five teaspoons per day. This loss of red blood cells means a loss of iron which results in anemia. Such milk should not be given to children under the age of eighteen months.

> Allergies manifest themselves in many ways. Symptoms range from "normal" crankiness to the emaciation of marasmus and include diarrhea, rashes, eczema, wheezing, vomiting, hyperactivity, learning disabilities, etc. A

family with a history of allergies would be wise to see that their children are breastfed and solids avoided for several months.

A baby is not allergic to his mother's milk; occasionally something in one mother's diet may cause a particular baby to have some reaction. By trial and error, a mother can reduce or eliminate that food for the duration of nursing. Even diet in pregnancy may affect the baby's allergic tendencies. There are babies who are so allergic that they cannot tolerate anything except their mother's milk. They must have breast milk to live.

Another benefit of breastfeeding is better oral development. The breastfed baby uses sixty times more energy in sucking to get his food than does the baby fed by bottle. This constant exercise encourages good development in his jaws and teeth. Nursing calls different muscles into action and thus minimizes oral problems such as tongue thrust (abnormal swallowing), mimic closure (the baby does not close his mouth in bottle feeding), a typical rolled short upper lip, mouth breathing, lisping, and overbite (malocclusion). Speech problems may be avoided. A New Zealand study discovered that breastfeeding made a positive difference in the age at which male children (especially) spoke clearly. (Clear speech is related to later reading ability.)

Dental cavities may be fewer. An Oregon study whose purpose was to discover whether flouridated water made a difference in the number of gist. "The advantages of breastcavities also learned that breast- feeding to the infant (and his feeding helped prevent them. Chil- mother) are so overwhelming that dren in both communities (with and it would take the discovery of without flouride) who had been breastfed at least three months had fewer cavities.

The overall long range health of breastfed babies is better. As well as fewer allergies and oral problems, there are fewer ear infections, colds, tonsillectomies, diarrheal infections, etc. This better health means fewer trips to the doctor and dentist and lower medical expenses. Other long range benefits are also

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becoming known. Dr. Mark Thoman,



The same of the sa



speaking before the Senate Subcom-

mittee on Health and Scientific

Research June 8, 1977, stated

that "It is being increasingly

life such as arteriosclerosis,

origin in the salt load to the

kidneys, imbalanced phosphorus-

man infants milk intended for

recognized that problems of adult

cardiovascular disease, hyperten-

calcium ration, and other aberra-

tions associated with feeding hu-

calves." Breast milk is rich in

Cholesterol (formula is not) and

some studies indicate that diet-

ary cholesterol in infancy may

be necessary; it is "conducive

to development of satisfactory

terol metabolism in the adult."

(Dr. Samuel Foman, professor of

pediatrics at University of Iowa

College of Medicine). Infantile

obesity, which often leads to

adult obesity, is less common

in breastfed infants. Even if

a mother has a hefty breastfed

to be muscle than fat.

baby, his weight is more likely

Mothers concerned about the al-

breast milk should be reassured

by Dr. Thoman's testimony before

leged danger of PCB's etc, in

the Senate Subcommittee. Dr.

a dramatically serious toxic

like this is on the horizon.

tion we still have everything

to gain by the encouragement

of breastfeeding."

effect to offset them. Nothing

All things considered, as a na-

Thoman is a clinical toxicolo-

regulatory mechanism for choles-

sion, and obesity may have their

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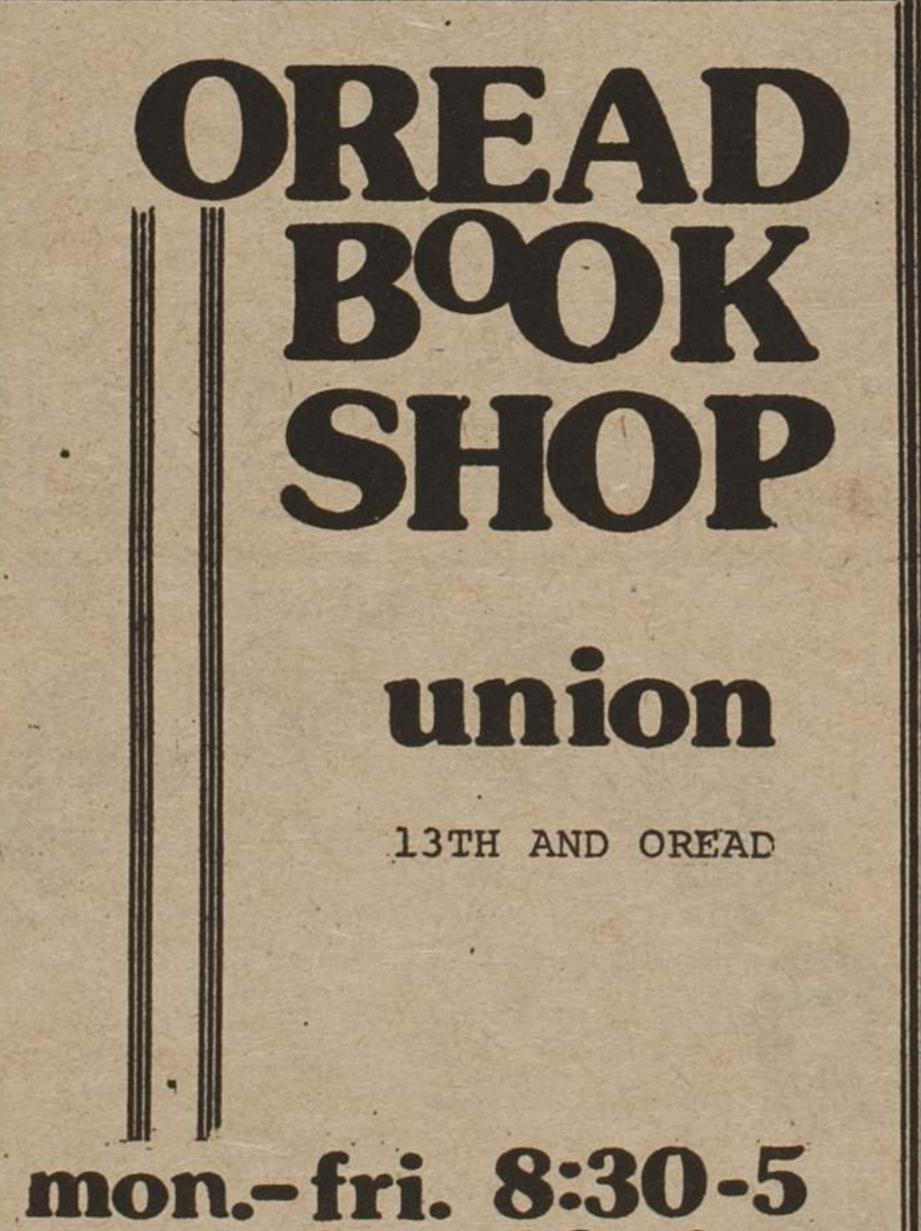
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