

"Relationship between work and breastfeeding in a group of women without social security"



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Introduction

The role of working in relation with prevalence of breastfeeding (BF) had been controversial.

Some studies have found positive associations and others negative.

A study in Malaysia (Amin RM, 2011) found that the determinant factor for BF discontinuation amongst employed mothers was not having adequate BF facilities at the workplace.

A study in Spain (Crespo, 2006) found that non-immigrant women had greater probability of abandoning BF than immigrant ones (no formal work?) OR= 6.9 (2.2-23.0)

Introduction

In Mexico, women workers with formal jobs are protected by the Constitution (Art 123) in relation with pregnancy and BF (12 weeks of maternity leave and two daily extraordinary rest periods of 30', during BF).

The Work Federal Law mentions that the workplace must have a peaceful, private and proper place for activities related with BF (extraction, storing, refrigeration)

Lasting of BF is not clearly defined by the Law (6 months?)

Introduction



Some workplaces have special sites for BF but regulations are not supervised by work federal authorities.



In relation with informal work there is not information related with BF prevalence.

Variable. Depending on the type of informal work.

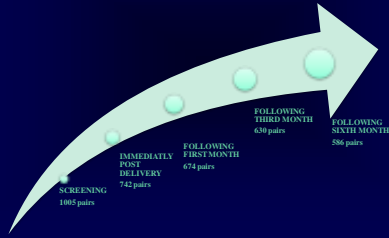
Objective:



To describe for the first time, the prevalence of BF in a group of women without social security attending for delivery at a university hospital in Chihuahua, Chih., México.

Materials and Methods

- ♣ Type of study: cross sectional at sixth month postpartum (immerse in a cohort study)



Materials and Methods

- ♣ Women who attend for delivery assistance at University Hospital of UACH. Ethics Board.
- ♣ Exclusion Criteria
No intention for BF, Living outside of the city, Pregnancy <37 weeks, Multiple fetuses, Pre-eclampsia, or pregnancy-related hypertensive disorders, Psychiatric, kidney, or cardiac disease; gestational diabetes. No willing to participate

Materials and Methods

Variables

Outcome variable:
Breastfeeding type (exclusive and mix, no breastfeeding)

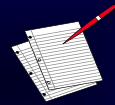
Independent variable: Housekeeper, student, worker

The selection of covariates was based on known predictors of breastfeeding at the sixth month

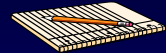
Materials and Methods

Instruments

Screening Questionnaire



Following Questionnaire with social demographic, reproductive and other variables



Materials and Methods

Statistical analyses

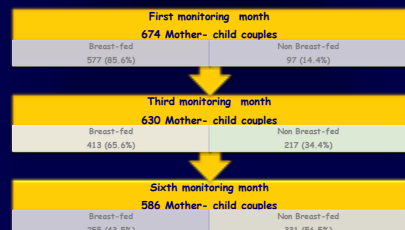
Stata 11.0 software was used



Univariate

Logistic regression analysis was used to estimate crude and adjusted ORs for prevalence of breastfeeding at six month (backward stepwise $p < 0.10$).

Results



Bivariate Analysis for Risk of discontinuing breastfeeding in a group of women without social security, Mexico 1

VARIABLE	TOTAL	BREASTFEEDING				OR	95%CI
		YES		NO			
	n	%	n	%			
Maternal Age (y)							
< 20	210	68	32.4	142	67.6	2.00	1.40 2.87
20 - 34	345	169	49.0	176	51.0	1.00	- -
≥ 35	31	18	58.1	331	41.9	0.70	0.33 1.46
Civil Status							
Married/cohabitation	44	209	46.7	239	53.3	1.00	- -
Unmarried/alone	138	46	33.3	92	66.7	1.75	1.17 2.61
Maternal Education Level							
Elementary School	84	40	47.6	44	52.4	1.00	- -
Middle School	264				1.38	0.84 2.26	
High School	197				1.07	0.63 1.83	
College/postgraduate school	81				1.03	0.56 1.90	
Parity							
Primiparous	262	93	35.5	169	64.5	1.00	- -
Multiparous	124	162	50.0	162	50.0	0.55	0.39 0.77

Bivariate Analysis for Risk of discontinuing breastfeeding in a group of women without social security, Mexico 2

VARIABLE	TOTAL	BREASTFEEDING				OR	95%CI
		YES		NO			
	n	%	n	%			
Mode of Delivery							
Vaginal	402	172	42.0	237	58.0	1.00	- -
Cesarean	177	83	46.9	94	53.1	0.82	0.58 1.17
Monthly household income (P.M.)							
< de 1500	25	16	64.0	9	36.9	1.00	- -
1500 - 3500	105	40	38.1	65	61.9	2.90	1.17 7.35
> 3500	314	141	44.3	173	55.1	2.38	0.94 5.08
Occupancy Status							
Home	422	183	43.4	239	56.6	1.00	- -
Study	105	48	45.7	57	54.3	0.91	0.59 1.40
Working	59	24	43.5	331	56.5	1.12	0.64 1.94
Infant Gender							
Male	300	143	47.7	157	52.3	1.00	- -
Female	286	112	39.2	174	60.8	1.42	1.02 1.96
Infant birth weight							
< 2500	41	16	39.0	25	61.0	1.12	0.48 3.66
2500 - 4000	518	236	43.6	292	56.4	1.09	0.48 2.49

Final Multivariate Model for Risk of discontinuing breastfeeding in a group of women without social security, Mexico

VARIABLE	Adjusted OR ¹	SE ²	95% CI ³
Baby gender ⁴	1.61	0.24	1.01 - 1.97
Parity ⁵	0.40	0.11	0.42 - 0.84
Civil Status ⁶	1.68	0.31	0.98 - 2.25

¹ Odd Ratio. Adjusted for all variables. ² Standard Error. ³ Confidence Interval for 95%. ⁴ Reference: Male. ⁵ Reference: Primiparous women. ⁶ Reference: alone women

Conclusions

- Association between informal work and BF is not significant but the trend is toward risk factor.
- It is necessary to continue looking in behave of this association.
- Create strategies in order to promote respect towards the Work Federal Law.
- Create strategies in order to preserve BF in new work trades (outsourcing, flexibility, sub employment, domestic work, etc.)

Conclusions

- Comparative evaluation with others authors puts this group as one of the highest prevalence in Mexico (SE level?)
- Exclusive BF is zero (water, the, etc.)
- Some recommendations towards the future in order to improve the breastfeeding prevalence at the six month according with WHO recommendations
- Inverse figures (BF and obesity in Mexico)

