

FCP12**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SUCCESSFUL RATE IN EXCLUSIVELY BREAST FEEDING AMONG MOTHERS WITH NORMAL VAGINAL DELIVERY (NVD) AND CESAREAN SECTION (C/S)****Ahmadpour M., Mohammad Hanafi N., Babol University of Medical Sciences, Mazandaran - Iran**

Objective- Methods: In order to determine the relationship between exclusive breast feeding EBF and the kind of delivery (NVD or C/S) 150 women with 4-24 month old infants in BANDAR TORKMAN, IRAN interviewed (75 of them with NVD and case of C/S) and information regarding the kind of delivery and other factors 75 which may affect the breast feeding were collected. Then the data analyzed by spss software and a p-value less than 0.05 considered significant.

Results: Among all mothers were 72% which is higher than the percent EBF reported for whole the country, Iran (53%). Mothers with NVD were more successful than those with C/S (89% VS 64%) p -value=0.045.

Conclusion: Mothers who had C/S should be considered high risk for failure to initiate and continue breast feeding and should be supported in the hospital and after hospital discharge.

FCP13**EFFECT OF TOPICAL APPLICATION OF HUMAN MILK , ETHYL ALCOHOL 96% AND SILVER SULFADIAZIN ON UMBILICAL CORD SEPARATION TIME IN NEWBORN INFANTS****Ahmadpour M., Zahedpasha Y., Haijan K., Javadi G., Talebian H., Babol University of Medical Sciences, Mazandaran - Iran**

Background: Several agents have been used for neonatal umbilical cord care but we did not find any study to evaluate the effect of human milk on umbilical cord separation time

Objective: To compare the effect of topical application of human milk, ethyl alcohol 96 %, and silver sulfadiazin on umbilical cord separation time in newborn infants.

Design: Primary-level newborn nursery at a university teaching hospital and a private hospital.

Participant: Of 479 singleton near-term to full-term newborn enrolled, 312 completed the study

Intervention: Newborns from birth were randomized to either 1) mother's milk group, 2) alcohol group, 3) silver sulfa group and 4) a control (no treatment) group. Mother's milk for group 1, ethyl alcohol for group 2 and silver sulfadiazin ointment fo group 3 were started to apply to the umbilical stump three hours after birth and cotinued every eight hours till two days after umbilical cord separation. The time of umbilical cord separation and any discomfort like infection, hemorrhage and granuloma formation were reported by mothers. Nothing is applied to the umbilical stump of the conroll group and they received just dry cord care.

Results: Mean \pm 1 SD cord separation time was statistically significantly different between four groups of study (breast milk group 124.64 ± 43 hr, ethyl alcohol group 154.58 ± 47 hr, silver sulfadiazin group 251.16 ± 87 hr and for control group 158.53 ± 52 hr (P = 0.0 0 1). No significant complication were observed in each group.

Conclusion: Breast milk could substitute the other topical agents for umbilical cord care, but a multicenter study is required to advise it for routine umbilical cord care.