

## EFFICIENCY OF MATERNAL MILK ON MORBIDITY AT NEWBORNS WITH VERY LOW BODY WEIGHT AT BIRTH

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**Purpose:** To define the effect of volume of feed maternal milk on neonatal morbidity at newborns with very low body weight (VLBW) at birth (<1500 gramme).

**Materials:** Analyzed 58 in-patient of prematurely born babies with VLBW, which in 2009-2011 during the first 3 days of life in the Neonatal intensive care unit and in future they were transferred the department of prematurely newborn of SumyRegionalChildHospital. All babies breast milk (the method of introduction of milk was determined by severity of the condition). Middle body weight at birth is 1056 gramme; middle gestational ages -28 weeks; 57% - boys; 43% - girls; all of prematurely born babies outlived 6 weeks of post-conceptual age. O: frequent development of infectious processes and Systemic Inflammation Response Syndrome (SIRS) after 5 days of life, icterus, apnoe, necrotizing enterocolitis (NEK), bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), ALV - duration, retinopathy of prematurity.

**Methods:** All of newborns parted on 3 groups depending on the volume of the maternal milk which they every day. I group (8 persons – 14%) children no more than 24 ml/kg of maternal milk in days during 4 weeks; II group (27 persons – 46%) prematurely born, which 25-49 ml/kg of milk in days; III group (23 infants – 40%) – all more than 50 ml/kg of milk daily. Daily requirement in a feed was filled by the adapted mixtures or parenterally. Possible intercommunication of neonatal morbidity and volume of the daily graduated doses of breast milk (1-24, 25-49, and 50 and more than ml/kg in days) was studied.

### Results:

Groups	SIRS (abs/%)	Apnoe (abs/%)	Meningitis, Pneumonia and other(abs/%)	Icterus (abs/%)	NEK (abs/%)	BPD (abs/%)	AVL (more than 3 days) (abs/%)	Retinopathy (abs/%)
I	3/37,5%	7/87,5%	6/75%	7/87,5%	2/25%	1/12,5%	6 (75%)	1/12,5%
II	9/33,3%	23/85,2%	24/89%	23/85,2%	9/33,3%	4/14,8%	20/74,07%	2/7,4%
III	2/8,69%	19/82,6	11/47,3%	20/86,9%	6/26,08%	3/13,04%	17/73,91%	2/8,69%

**Conclusions:** Daily threshold amount - 50 ml/kg of maternal milk during 4 weeks for certain reduces frequency of development of postnatal infection at newborns, especially SIRS, but does not reduce other morbidity.