

Supporting Infant Feeding During a Disaster or Emergency

- Human milk remains the best feeding option for infants during a natural disaster or emergency.
- Human milk consumption decreases the risk of infection and disease, including ear infections, pneumonia, and diarrhea among infants and offers health benefits to both the lactating parent and infant.
- If breastfeeding or chestfeeding is not possible, support is needed to ensure infants have a safe and accessible food source. Ensure caretakers are working with their healthcare provider and/or WIC clinic to find appropriate food for their infants.

Supporting Breastfeeding or Chestfeeding Parents with Lactation During an Emergency

- Breastfeeding or chestfeeding parents must protect their milk supply to continue to offer human milk to their infants during natural disasters or emergency situations.
- Helpful information includes:
 - Resources for infant feeding during a disaster or emergency, including relactation
 - How to hand express human milk
 - How to utilize hands-on pumping
 - Maintaining or increasing your milk supply
 - Human donor milk

Resources Which Support Breastfeeding or Chestfeeding Parents with Lactation During Emergencies

- American Academy of Pediatrics- Infant Nutrition in Disasters and Other Emergencies: Breastfeeding and Other Options (ENG):
<https://downloads.aap.org/AAP/PDF/DisasterFactSheet6-2020.pdf>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (ENG/SPAN): <https://www.cdc.gov/infant-feeding-emergencies-toolkit/php/facts.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- How to Keep Your Breast Pump Kit Clean- The Essentials (ENG/SPAN): <https://www.cdc.gov/hygiene/about/about-breast-pump-hygiene.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- How to Prepare and Store Powdered Infant Formula (ENG/SPAN): <https://www.cdc.gov/infant-toddler-nutrition/formula-feeding/preparation-and-storage.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- Proper Storage and Preparation of Breast Milk (ENG, some SPAN resources): <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/breast-milk-preparation-and-storage/handling->

[breastmilk.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/recommendations/handling_breastmilk.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/recommendations/handling_breastmilk.htm)

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- Safety Messages for Pregnant, Postpartum, and Breastfeeding Women During Natural Disasters and Severe Weather (ENG): Safety Messages For Pregnant, Postpartum, and
https://www.cdc.gov/reproductive-health/emergency-preparation-response/safety-messages.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/emergency/safety-messages.htm
- International Lactation Consultant Association (ILCA)- Emergency Preparedness Checklist for Breastfeeding (ENG):
https://portal.ilca.org/files/in_the_news/Emergencies/Checklists09_PRINT.pdf
- International Lactation Consultant Association (ILCA)-Facts About Breastfeeding in an Emergency for Healthcare Workers (ENG):
https://portal.ilca.org/files/in_the_news/Emergencies/FACTSforHCP.pdf
- Kelly Mom- Infant Feeding in Emergencies (MULTILINGUAL):
<https://kellymom.com/bf/concerns/bf-emergencies/>
- La Leche League International- Infant Feeding in Emergencies *Excellent resource for milk donation, sharing, drip-drop feeding method, hand expression, cup feeding, and relactation. (MULTILINGUAL): <https://llli.org/breastfeeding-info/infant-feeding-emergencies-multilingual/>
- Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR)- Infant Feeding During Disasters (ENG): <https://acf.gov/ohsepr/fact-sheet/infant-feeding-during-disasters>
- UNICEF- Maximizing Breast Milk and Supporting Relactation (ENG):
<https://www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/maximising-breastmilk-and-re-lactation-guidance/>

Resources on Hand Expression

- Global Health Media Project- Expressing the First Milk (ENG/SPAN):
<https://youtu.be/85l3rpsjyC4>
- Global Health Media Project- How to Express Breastmilk (ENG/SPAN):
<https://youtu.be/axQi5PqRZ0M>

Information for WIC Families About Human Donor Milk

- WIC and Nevada Medicaid do not offer/cover human donor milk.
- Human donor milk is safe when donors are appropriately screened and safety measures are in place to collect, store and pasteurize the human milk through established commercial milk banks.
- Feeding an infant human milk acquired from the internet, Facebook groups, individuals, etc. may pose significant health risks to infants due to unknown collection, storage, and

shipping practices leading to high amounts of bacteria being present in the human milk. In addition, there is no way to verify whether the product received is actually human milk without the addition of cow's milk, formula, or other unknown substances which can harm infants.

- A study of potential human milk donors who were thought to be low risk found about 3% of donors tested positive for diseases such as syphilis, HIV, hepatitis B and C, and other viruses. The study demonstrated that if these low-risk potential human milk donors tested positive for the above diseases, then the untested or unscreened human milk donor may present a significant health risk to the infant.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the Food and Drug Association (FDA) recommend against feeding infants human milk obtained directly from individuals or the internet due to the lack of adequate screening for infectious disease and the risk of contamination.
- Human donor milk is safest when acquired from a human milk bank, such as the Mother's Milk Bank California, Human Milk Banking Association of North America (HMBANA), or another established commercial milk bank who screens potential donors for infectious diseases and drug or alcohol use.
- Human donor milk can pose a significant cost to a family at approximately \$3.75 or more per ounce and typically requires a prescription from a healthcare provider to receive.

Resources for WIC Families on Human Donor Milk

- Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM)- 2017 Position Statement on Informal Breast Milk Sharing for the Term Healthy Infant (ENG):
<https://abm.memberclicks.net/assets/DOCUMENTS/ABM%27s%202017%20Position%20Statement%20on%20Informal%20Breast%20Milk%20Sharing%20for%20the%20Term%20Healthy%20Infant.pdf>
- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)- Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk (ENG):
<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/150/1/e2022057988/188347/Policy-Statement-Breastfeeding-and-the-Use-of>
- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)- Donor Human Milk for the High-Risk Infant: Preparation, Safety, and Usage Options in the United States (ENG):
<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/139/1/e20163440/52000/Donor-Human-Milk-for-the-High-Risk-Infant>
- American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)-Microbial Contamination of Human Milk Purchased via the Internet (ENG): <https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article->

[abstract/132/5/e1227/31663/Microbial-Contamination-of-Human-Milk-Purchased?redirectedFrom=fulltext](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20231217/abstract/132/5/e1227/31663/Microbial-Contamination-of-Human-Milk-Purchased?redirectedFrom=fulltext)

- Archives of Disease in Childhood, Child Fetal Neonatal Edition- Retrospective Review of Serological Testing of Potential Human Milk Donors (ENG): <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20231217/>
- Food and Drug Association (FDA)- Use of Donor Human Milk (ENG): <https://www.fda.gov/science-research/pediatrics/use-donor-human-milk>
- Geraghty, S. & et al. (2011)-Got Milk? Sharing Human Milk via the Internet (ENG): <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3056026/pdf/phr126000161.pdf>
- Human Milk Banking Association of North America (ENG): <https://www.hmbana.org/>
- Mother's Milk Bank California *Offers phone support in multiple languages when inquiring about human donor milk. (ENG): <https://mothersmilk.org/>

Supporting WIC Families with Relactation

- Relactation is when a parent reestablishes lactation after having stopped breastfeeding or chestfeeding for a period of time. It should not be offered as an immediate feeding solution. Relactation can be a time consuming, lengthy process, involving nipple stimulation and milk extraction. The guidance and oversight of at least an IBCLC to monitor the health of the infant is strongly recommended.
- Supplementation with infant formula may be necessary during relactation until the parent is able to produce enough to exclusively feed their infant human milk.

Resources to Support WIC Families with Relactation

- Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine (ABM)- Lactation Care for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Question, Plus Parents (ENG): <https://www.bfmed.org/assets/DOCUMENTS/PROTOCOLS/Protocol%20%2333%20-%20English%20Translation.pdf>
- Breastfeeding Center of Ann Arbor- Relactation Basics for Parents and Professionals (ENG): <https://bfcaa.com/relactation-basics-for-parents-and-professionals/>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)- Supporting Families with Relactation (ENG): <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding-special-circumstances/hcp/relactation/>
- Emergency Nutrition Network- Relactation in Infant Feeding Emergencies (ENG): https://www.enonline.net/sites/default/files/2024-04/annex_viii_re-lactation_hand_expression_and_cup_feeding_a_brief_guide_for_aid_workers.pdf
- Kelly Mom- Relactation and Adoptive Breastfeeding- the Basics (MULTILINGUAL): <https://kellymom.com/bf/got-milk/relactation/>
- Lactation Education Resources- Professional Handouts, Helping a Parent to Relactate (MULTILINGUAL): <https://www.lactationtraining.com/resources/handouts-professionals/helping-a-parent-to-relactate/download>

- La Leche League- Relactation (MULTILINGUAL): <https://llli.org/breastfeeding-info/relactation/>
- UNICEF- Maximizing Breast Milk and Re-Lactation Guidance (ENG): <https://www.unicef.org.uk/babyfriendly/maximising-breastmilk-and-re-lactation-guidance/>
- World Health Organization (WHO)- Relactation: Review of Experience and Recommendations for Practice (ENG): <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-CHS-CAH-98.14>