Education checklist Infant and young child feeding topics for ASHA and ANMs trainings

S. No	Content/skills (to achieve objectives)	ASHA (Ref. 1,2,3)	MAA training for ANM
1	National/local breastfeeding and complementary feeding rates and demographic trends; cultural and psychosocial influences; common barriers and concerns; local influences.	Ø	Ŋ
2	Breastfeeding history (previous experience), breast examination, information targeted to mother's needs and support.	Ø	Ø
3	The Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI), Ten steps to successful breastfeeding; supportive practices for mother and baby; potentially negative practices	Ŋ	Ŋ
4	Nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women, dietary recommendations (foods and liquids) taking account of local availability and costs; micronutrient supplementation; routine intervention and counselling	Ŋ	Ŋ
5	Process of milk production and removal Breast anatomy; lactation and breastfeeding physiology		Ø
6	Benefits of breastfeeding for infant, mother, family, and community; benefits of exclusive breastfeeding for 0–6 months; options and risks when unable to breastfeed.	M	M
7	Positioning/ attachment; assessing effective milk removal; signs of adequate intake; practise observing and assessing breastfeeding and suggesting improvements	Ø	
8	Normal physical, behavioural and developmental changes in mother and child (prenatal through lactation stages); feeding history; observation of breastfeeding; suckling difficulties; causes and management of common infant feeding difficulties; causes and management of common maternal feeding difficulties.	Ø	Ø
9	Breastfeeding for infants with special health needs, including premature infants - Risk/benefit of breastfeeding/breast milk; needs of premature infants; modifications; counselling mothers.	Ø	Ŋ
10	Successful lactation in the event of maternal medical conditions or treatments - Risk/benefit; modifications; pharmacological choices; treatment choices	Ø	Ø
11	Inform lactating women about contraceptive options - Advantages and disadvantages of various child spacing methods during lactation; counselling about LAM; cultural considerations for counselling.	Ø	V
12	Compatibility of drugs with lactation; effects of various contraceptives during lactation.	V	Ø
13	Milk expression, handling and storage; alternative feeding methods; cup-feeding; cause, prevention and management of common associated difficulties such as low milk supply; coordinating out-of-home activities with breastfeeding; workplace support.	Ø	Ø
14	Main provisions of the Code and WHA resolutions, including responsibilities of health workers and the breast-milk substitute, bottles and teats industries; violations by infant		

	food companies; monitoring and enforcement of the Code.		
15	Developmental approach to introduce complementary foods;	\checkmark	
	foods appropriate at various ages; available foods and their		
	costs; incomes of local families and how income levels affect		
	their abilities to afford various foods.		
16	Growth patterns of breastfed infants; complementary foods:	V	
	when, what, how, how much; micronutrient		
	deficiencies/supplements; young child feeding history;		
	typical problems.		
17	Local staples and nutritious recipes for first foods; practise	\square	\checkmark
	counselling mothers; common difficulties and solutions		
18	Guidelines for feeding young children at various ages and	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	M
	stages of development; potential difficulties and solutions		
	regarding feeding and weaning; Essential Nutrition Actions.		
19	Energy and nutrient needs; appropriate foods and liquids	\square	\checkmark
	during and after illness; strategies for encouraging child to		
	eat and drink; local beliefs about feeding during illness;		
	appropriate feeding support during hospitalization; re-		
	lactation.		
20	Feeding recommendations for malnourished children;		
	micronutrient supplements for malnourished children.		
21	Micronutrient needs of infants and young children (iron,		
	vitamin A, iodine, others); meeting these needs with food		
	(breastfeeding and complementary foods); supplementation		
	needs.		
22	Listening and counselling skills, use of simple language,		$\mathbf{\nabla}$
	providing praise and support, considering mother's		
22	viewpoint, trials of new practices.		
23	Adult education methods; strategies for preparing and		
24	facilitating competency-based, participatory sessions		
24	Modes of mother-to-child-transmission of HIV and how to		
	prevent or reduce them; counselling confirmed HIV-positive		
25	mothers about feeding options and risks.		
25	Policies and guidelines on feeding in emergencies;		
	appropriate promotion and support; compliance with the		
	International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes		
	and WHA resolutions		

References:

- 1. ASHA Trainers Part 1 See: <u>https://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/communitisation/asha/Notes_for_ASHA_Trainers_Part-</u> <u>1_English.pdf</u>
- 2. ASHA Module 6 Skills that Save Lives. See: https://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/communitisation/asha/book-no-6.pdf
- 3. ASHA Module 7 Skills that Save Lives. See: https://nhm.gov.in/images/pdf/communitisation/asha/book-no-7.pdf
- 4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Infant and Young Child Feeding. Training module for ANM.

Prepared by BPNI – January 2021