Exploring the Effectiveness of Chiropractic Treatments for Young Infants with Ongoing Breastfeeding Difficulties

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# National public health goals promote BF throughout the 1st year of life.

- The majority of mothers exclusively BF after birth.
- 37% terminated BF by 2-weeks.
- 70% by 2-months.
- Early weaning (1st month) is related to infants' behaviors around feedings.

# Suckling

- Facial muscles, pharynx, soft palate, tongue
- Cranial Nerves VII, IX, X and XII
- Subtle cranio-sacral trauma may be related to
  - positions in-utero
  - the labor/delivery process
- Neonatal assessments for BF problems include abnormal: head postures tongue motions suck reflexes stanima

## **BF** Interventions

- Bulk of interventions are mother-directed:
  - Information pre- and post-delivery
  - Hospital-based BF clinics
  - La Leche league & other lay help groups
- Few interventions are infant-directed.
- Mothers are seeking chiropractic care for infants with ongoing BF difficulties.

## **Goals of study**

- Describe the characteristics of dyads seeking chiropractic care for BF difficulties.
- Explore relationships between chiropractic assessments, treatments, and BF difficulties;
- Explore relationships between chiropractic care, infant weight gain, and infant's age when BF is terminated.

#### Methods

Preliminary study to assess the feasibility of research.

Convenience sample: Mothers seeking chiropractic care for breastfeeding difficulties at a private clinic.

*Inclusion criteria*: Infant born at/near term, AGA, typically developing *Exclusion criteria:* Health concerns likely to impact BF BF difficulties presenting beyond infant's age of 4-weeks.

Treatments modified for pediatric spine:
Spinal adjustment (HVLA)
Craniosacral therapy (LVLA).

## Measures

#### • Maternal reports

 Health history: Pregnancy, birth, infant behavior, demographics – xx items (BL).

- BF practices, perceptions, infant behavior - 8 items (BL, follow-up 6m).

• DC reports

- Musculoskeletal assessments: 12 ratings 0 = n1 to 4 = very abnormal (prior each Tx)

<b>Participant Characteristics and Birth Experiences</b>				
12 dyads, 8 complete data sets				

Mother Age	24 – 40 yrs; M = 33 (5)	Infant Gest. Age	37 – 41 wks M = 38.5 (1.5)
Education	7 College degree +	Birth wt.	5 - 9 lbs. 4oz. M = 7.7 (1.1)
L&D time	4 - 48 hrs M = 14 (13.4)	Age 1 <sup>st</sup> Tx	1.5 – 9 wks M = 5.2 wks
L&D Interv't.	<ul><li>7 Inductions</li><li>6 Epidurals</li><li>3 CS</li></ul>	Consults w/ other HCP	<ul><li>9 Lact'n spec</li><li>6 Pediatrician</li><li>4 RN - hosp</li></ul>
		<b>BF before?</b>	5 Yes

# **Did assessments change BL \rightarrow discharge?**

Summed assessments	Initial visit M (SD)	Final visit M (SD)
Sucking action: suck strength & depth, TMJ excursion, gag	2.7 (1.6) range: 0 - 5	1.3 (1.2) range: 0 - 3
Spinal restriction: cervical, thoracic, lumbar, pelvic	1.5 (0.9) range: 1 - 4	<b>0.3 (0.5)</b> range: 1 - 4
Craniosacral exam: suture overlap, cranial, diaphram, pelvic	2.3 (1.1) range: 0 - 4	<b>0.8 (0.5)</b> range: 0 - 1
# Assm't rated abnormal Max score = 12 $z = -2.53$ , $\underline{p} = 0.012$	<b>6.5 (7)</b> range: 2 - 10	<b>2.3 (3)</b> range: 0 - 4

### **Group differences**

	BF at 6-months $n = 8$			t 6-months = 3
# Assm'ts rated	Initial Tx	Final Tx	Initial Tx	Final Tx
as abnormal Max score = 12	6 (2.7) 2 – 9	1.6(1.5) 0-3	7.3 (3.1) 4 – 10	3.3 (0.6) 3-4
	<b>_</b> <i>&gt;</i>	0 5	- 10	5 1
Hrs in labor	21.5 (18) 9 – 48		13 (12.7) 2 – 22	
# Bottles/day reported at BL	5 (4.2) 2 - 8		4.3 (1.5) 3 - 6	
Total # TX	6.6 (2.3) 4 – 9			(2)

#### **Maternal reports: Baseline and at 6-months**

	BF at 6-months $n = 8$		Not BF at 6-months $n = 3$	
	Baseline	6-month	Baseline	6-month
How well is BF going? 6 = very good	2.8 (1.5) 2-5	5.6 (0.8) 5 – 6	1.7 (1.2) 1 – 3	NA
# BF difficulties identified 12 possible	6 (0.8) 5 – 7	5.4 (1.7) 3 – 7	3.3 (1.5) 2 – 5	NA

# Discussion

- Additional study is needed to refine measures.
- Modify inclusion criteria to clearly differentiate subtle birth trauma from colic.
- Collaboration with lactation specialists may facilitate participation of younger infants.



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