

Association between early essential newborn care and breastfeeding outcomes in eight countries in Asia and the Pacific: a cross-sectional observational -study

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ABSTRACT

Objective To explore the association between early essential newborn care (EENC) policy, practice and environmental interventions and breastfeeding outcomes.

Design Cross-sectional observational study.

Setting 150 national, provincial and district hospitals implementing EENC in eight countries in East Asia and the Pacific.

Participants 1383 maternal interviews, chart reviews and environmental assessments during 2016 and 2017.

Main outcome measures Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF), that is, feeding only breastmilk without other food or fluids since birth and before discharge, and, early breastfeeding initiation, that is, during skin-to-skin contact (SSC) with the mother without separation.

Results Fifty-nine per cent of newborns initiated breastfeeding early and 83.5% were EBF. Duration of SSC showed a strong dose–response relationship with early breastfeeding initiation. SSC of at least 90 min was associated with 368.81 (95% CI 88.76 to 1532.38, $p<0.001$) times higher early breastfeeding. EBF was significantly associated with SSC duration of 30–59 min (OR 3.54, 95% CI 1.88 to 6.66, $p<0.001$), 60–89 min (OR 5.61, 95% CI 2.51 to 12.58, $p<0.001$) and at least 90 min (OR 3.78, 95% CI 2.12 to 6.74, $p<0.001$) regardless of delivery mode. Non-supine position (OR 2.80, 95% CI 1.90 to 4.11, $p<0.001$), rooming-in (OR 5.85, 95% CI 3.46 to 9.88, $p<0.001$), hospital breastfeeding policies (OR 2.82, 95% CI 1.97 to 4.02, $p<0.001$), quality improvement mechanisms (OR 1.63, 95% CI 1.07 to 2.49, $p=0.02$) and no formula products (OR 17.50, 95% CI 5.92 to 51.74, $p<0.001$) were associated with EBF.

Key questions

What is already known?

- ▶ Early essential newborn care (EENC) interventions delivered around childbirth and in the early newborn period can improve maternal and newborn outcomes.
- ▶ Immediate skin-to-skin contact (SSC) between mother and baby after birth is associated with increased rates of exclusive breastfeeding.
- ▶ The optimal timing and duration of SSC after birth has not yet been established.

What are the new findings?

- ▶ The duration of uninterrupted SSC showed a strong dose–response relationship with early initiation of breastfeeding through 90 min after birth.
- ▶ Exclusive breastfeeding at discharge was strongly associated with uninterrupted SSC of 30–59, 60–89 and above 90 min after birth, regardless of mode of delivery.
- ▶ This is the first study to demonstrate an association between SSC duration and early and exclusive breastfeeding outcomes in low-income and middle-income countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Conclusion EENC policy, practice and environmental interventions were associated with breastfeeding outcomes. To maximise the likelihood of early and EBF, newborns, regardless of delivery mode, should receive immediate and uninterrupted SSC for at least 90 min.

Key questions

What do the new findings imply?

- ▶ EENC intrapartum and immediate newborn care interventions, with a focus on promoting prolonged uninterrupted SSC and eliminating early separations, should be practised at childbirth to maximise breastfeeding outcomes.
- ▶ Effective introduction of EENC requires a team-based quality improvement approach that uses self-collected data to update policies, protocols, staff roles and patient flow to support SSC and breastfeeding.

INTRODUCTION

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth and exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) for at least 6 months are associated with reduced newborn, infant and child morbidity and mortality and have potential long-term benefits for both mother and child.^{1 2} Countries in east Asia and the Pacific have the lowest early initiation (32%)³ and EBF (22%)⁴ rates globally. Numerous factors limit breastfeeding including widespread use of outdated or harmful clinical practices at birth.^{5 6}

To address these gaps, countries in east Asia and Pacific endorsed the Action Plan for Healthy Newborn Infants in the Western Pacific Region (2014–2020).⁷ This plan focuses on delivery of early essential newborn care (EENC), a package of simple evidence-based interventions delivered around birth shown to prevent or treat the most important causes of newborn morbidity and mortality.⁸ EENC promotes early and exclusive breastfeeding through improved birth practices, prolonged skin-to-skin contact (SSC) of at least 90 min between mothers and newborns,⁹ timely breastfeeding when newborns exhibit feeding cues (typically 15–90 min after birth)^{10 11} and elimination of both unnecessary early separation from the mother and promotion of infant formula.^{12–14} Concurrently, breastfeeding support at delivery, lactation management¹⁵ and hospital policies on breastfeeding, rooming-in and prohibition of formula company promotional materials and sponsored products are encouraged.^{16 17}

Implementation of EENC began in 2014 in eight countries accounting for over 95% of neonatal deaths in east Asia and the Pacific: Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Viet Nam. The approach included introduction of a standard package of intrapartum and newborn care interventions, practice-based clinical coaching and use of hospital quality improvement (QI) teams, routine self-assessments and action planning to reinforce optimal clinical practices, policies and work environments.^{18 19} In addition, external EENC facility assessments were done biennially with direct support and supervision from ministries of health.

Assessment data from 150 hospitals in eight countries provided an opportunity to examine the relationship between EENC interventions and breastfeeding

outcomes. Defining the optimal timing of initiation and duration of SSC is particularly important because it influences changes in birthing room practices, staffing and environments. SSC is defined differently in effectiveness studies, with initiation ranging from immediately after birth to up to 21 hours and duration from less than 1 hour, to over 1 hour without more precise time measures.⁹ In addition, studies often do not specify whether SSC is uninterrupted, which may influence effectiveness. The WHO currently recommends immediate or early SSC (within 10 min of birth) based on available data suggesting that early initiation improves rates of exclusive breastfeeding at hospital discharge to 1 month of age.²⁰ SSC for 1 hour after birth is recommended although this recommendation is not based on data from pooled effectiveness studies, and there are currently no guidelines on optimal duration.^{9 21}

The East Asia and Pacific Region is undergoing rapid economic development with expenditures on infant formula high and rising quickly.²² Action at health facilities to limit formula use can support enforcement of the code of marketing of breast milk substitutes and related World Health Assembly resolutions.²³ Strategies for improving early and exclusive breastfeeding practices are therefore critically important. The objective of the study was to explore the association between EENC policy, practice and environmental interventions and breastfeeding outcomes.

METHODS

Sample and data sources

Secondary analysis of cross-sectional childbirth and newborn care hospital assessments conducted in 2016–2017 was undertaken for eight EENC implementing countries. The assessments used standard WHO methods and tools.²⁴

The sampling frame for each assessment was hospitals that had begun EENC implementation. At least three national implementing hospitals were included, when possible. Between 6 and 15 implementing provinces were then randomly selected. In each sampled province, the provincial hospital and two randomly selected district hospitals were included. All six EENC implementing hospitals in China and seven in Solomon Islands were included.

Trained assessors visited sampled hospitals for 1–2 days. Ten mothers of live stable singleton term babies who had delivered in the hospital at least 90 min prior to the interview were selected. Stillbirths, newborn deaths and newborns requiring separation for care at birth were excluded. For the 123/150 (82.0%) of hospitals with 10 or fewer postpartum mothers available on the day of assessment, all mothers were selected. For the remaining 27 (18.0%) hospitals, with more than 10 postpartum women available, systematic random sampling was used to select 10 from the total. Standard checklists were used for conducting maternal interviews and chart reviews,

observing hospital policies and environments and validating QI records (meeting minutes, assessment reports and action plans).²⁴ Data were reviewed for completeness and accuracy on the day of the visit and entered into an Excel database, which was cleaned and independently validated by Ministries of Health and WHO. Final country assessment data were validated by the WHO Western Pacific Region EENC Independent Review Group as a part of regional reporting of country progress.¹⁹

Definition of variables

Dependent variables

The primary outcome of interest, EBF, was defined as feeding only breastmilk with no other food or fluids except medications since birth. Postnatal women were asked whether their baby had received any food or fluids other than breastmilk, from any source, since the birth of their baby through the time of the interview. This therefore represents a measure of breastfeeding status prior to discharge. A secondary outcome of interest, early initiation of breastfeeding, was defined as the completion of the first breastfeed (attached with deep sucking) by a newborn during SSC, without separation from the mother for any reason.

Independent variables

Independent variables for analysis were selected if they were collected by the EENC standard practice assessment checklists and had been associated or potentially associated with breastfeeding outcomes in WHO data synthesis reviews developed using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation methodology: mode of delivery, companion of choice during childbirth, non-supine position and food and fluids during labour, SSC, rooming-in of mother and baby, families having infant formula company products, promotional infant formula materials visible in the hospital, hospital breastfeeding policy available and EENC QI approach in place at the hospital.^{20 21 25} Mode of delivery was defined as caesarean section or vaginal delivery. Companion of choice was defined as the mother having a non-staff companion with her during the first and second stages of labour. Non-supine position was defined as mother being on her side, sitting-up, lying with the backrest raised, standing, walking, squatting or any position except flat on her back for some or all of the first and second stages of labour. Encouraged to eat and drink was defined as mother being offered food and fluids and encouraged to eat and drink when she wanted to during first and second stages of labour.

SSC was defined as direct contact between the bare skin of the mother and baby initiated within 1 min of birth. Duration was defined as the period of direct SSC contact without separation from the mother for any reason, with duration categorised into five groups: less than 10, 10–29, 30–59, 60–89 and 90 min and above.

Rooming-in was defined as mother and baby staying in the same room during the entire hospital stay, with

separations of no more than 1 hour not considered violations of rooming-in.

Infant formula company-sponsored products were defined as any products or paraphernalia produced by infant formula companies, including formula, baby bottles, towels, t-shirts and clothing. Promotional infant formula materials included brochures, pamphlets, posters, websites, videos or other information with company logos or brand names.

Hospital breastfeeding policy was defined as a written policy prohibiting use of infant formula company products and other linkages with infant formula companies displayed and visible on the wall of patient care rooms.

A hospital EENC QI approach was defined as the presence of a functional EENC team that had done at least two EENC quality assessments with documentation available in the previous 12 months.

Analysis

Data on the variables of interest were extracted from the EENC country implementation assessment database, cleaned and recoded into categorical values. Logical inference was applied during data cleaning to reduce the number of values with missing data as a result of data entry errors. This was done by cross-validating values between selected variables of interest for this study and the EENC country implementation assessment database. For example, a missing value in variable 'Exclusive breastfeeding' was coded as 'no' if the value in another variable 'baby fed with anything other than breastfeed during the entire hospital stay' was 'Yes'. A total of six variables had missing data, ranging between 0.14% and 4.3% of total sample size (table 1). Sensitivity analysis was carried out by replacing missing variables with the largest and smallest value in the dataset. Sensitivity analysis of all variables resulted in less than 0.1 changes to the ORs and showed no changes in the 95% CIs and statistical significance.

Bivariate and multivariate models were constructed to investigate relationships between EENC clinical practice and hospital environment variables and early and exclusive breastfeeding outcomes. Listwise deletion of missing data were automatically applied during the logistic regression analyses and that resulted in variance of denominators in the results table. Multicollinearity were checked in multivariate logistic regression models using the variance inflation factor test. Data were analysed using the Intercooled Stata V.15.0 statistical package.

Ethical procedures and approvals

Ministries of Health classified the EENC assessments as programmatic reviews of routine management practices of trained professionals and advised no ethical clearance was required for either the primary reviews or the secondary analysis. The assessments did not influence the time or place of deliveries or staff responsible for care, require deviations from accepted clinical practices, nor impose significant additional burden on patients or staff.

Table 1 Proportion of mothers and babies receiving intrapartum and newborn care practices, assessments of 150 health facilities, eight countries, 2016–2017

Variables included in the analysis	n/N (%) or median (IQR)	Mothers/babies with missing data n, % (N=1383 total sample)
Vaginal delivery	1133/1372 (82.6)	11 (0.8)
Mother had a companion of choice during labour and childbirth	299/1379 (21.7)	4 (0.3)
Mother adopted a non-supine position during delivery	662/1382 (47.9)	1 (0.1)
Mother encouraged to eat and drink during labour	938/1377 (68.1)	6 (0.4)
Duration of skin-to-skin contact after birth	–	60 (4.3)
No SSC at birth	121/1323 (9.1)	–
SSC duration <10 min	133/1323 (10.1)	–
SSC duration 10–29 min	177/1323 (13.4)	–
SSC duration 30–59 min	234/1323 (17.7)	–
SSC duration 60–89 min	150/1323 (11.3)	–
SSC duration ≥90 min	508/1323 (38.4)	–
Baby initiated breastfeeding before separation	786/1342 (58.6)	41 (3.0)
Rooming-in practice	1310/1383 (94.7)	0 (0.0)
Baby exclusively breastfed	1155/1383 (83.5)	0 (0.0)

Informed verbal consent was secured prior to maternal interviews, and no personal identifiers used in assessments. Feedback on assessment findings was given to facility staff and managers immediately or within 2 days of the assessment visit.

RESULTS

A total of 150 health facilities from eight countries were assessed between 2016 and 2017, of which 21.3% (32) were tertiary hospitals and 78.7% (118) first-level referral hospitals. About half (73/150) of the health facilities were in the Philippines and Viet Nam. The median number

of annual live births per health facility in 2016 was 1925 (IQR: 1176–3950) (table 2).

A total of 1383 mothers were interviewed at a median of 27 hours (IQR: 12–56) after birth (table 1). Missing data are noted for six variables, with SSC practice variables missing in 60 cases (4.3%) and for early initiation of breastfeeding before separation in 41 cases (3%). Most mothers, 1133/1372 (82.6%) had a vaginal delivery, with close to half (662/1382, 47.9%) adopting a non-supine position during delivery. A total of 1202/1323 (90.9%) babies were placed in SSC with their mother, with over one-third of babies (508/1323, 38.4%) remaining in SSC

Table 2 Characteristics of the study sample, assessments of 150 health facilities, eight countries, 2016–2017

Country	Number of health facilities assessed			Annual live births in facilities assessed, 2016 Median (IQR)
	Total % (n)	Tertiary hospitals % (n)	First-level referral hospitals % (n)	
Cambodia	10.0 (15)	9.4 (3)	10.2 (12)	1415 (712–2086)
China	4.0 (6)	9.4 (3)	2.5 (3)	6527 (3397–8851)
Laos PDR	12.0 (18)	12.5 (4)	11.9 (14)	1892 (1357–3799)*
Mongolia	16.7 (25)	12.5 (4)	17.8 (21)	1724 (1218–2478)
Papua New Guinea	4.0 (6)	3.1 (1)	4.2 (5)	1745 (1001–3000)
Philippines	18.7 (28)	40.6 (13)	12.7 (15)	2868 (1358–6805)†
Solomon Islands	4.7 (7)	3.1 (1)	5.1 (6)	644 (265–985)‡
Viet Nam	30.0 (45)	9.4 (3)	35.6 (42)	2800 (1251–5299)§
Total	100.0 (150)	100.0 (32)	100.0 (118)	1925 (1176–3950)

*Data from 17 hospitals.

†Data from 27 hospitals.

‡Data from 6 hospitals.

§Estimates based on Ministry of Health data on total live births per province.

Table 3 Bivariate analysis of the relationship between SSC duration after birth and early initiation of breastfeeding, assessment of 150 hospitals, eight countries, 2016–2017

Independent variable	Term babies (N=1303)		OR (95% CI)	P value
	Did not complete first breastfeed during SSC, n (%)	Completed first breastfeed during SSC, n (%)		
No SSC at birth	103 (98.1)	2 (1.9)	–	–
SSC duration <10 min	119 (89.5)	14 (10.5)	6.06 (1.34 to 27.29)	0.02
SSC duration 10–29 min	111 (62.7)	66 (37.3)	30.62 (7.31 to 128.22)	<0.001
SSC duration 30–59 min	86 (36.9)	147 (63.1)	88.03 (21.19 to 365.78)	<0.001
SSC duration 60–89 min	37 (24.8)	112 (75.2)	155.89 (36.65 to 663.13)	<0.001
SSC duration ≥90 min	62 (12.2)	444 (87.8)	368.81 (88.76 to 1532.38)	<0.001
Total	518 (39.8)	785 (60.2)	–	–

SSC, skin-to-skin contact.

for at least 90 min after birth. Close to 60% of babies (786/1342) completed a first breastfeed while in SSC. A high proportion of babies, 1155/1383 (83.5%), were exclusively breast fed at the time of interview (table 1).

SSC duration and early initiation of breastfeeding

Bivariate logistic regression was performed on 1303 term babies with data available for duration of SSC and timing of breastfeeding. Data were not available for 80 newborns (5.7%) either because the mother did not recall the duration of SSC or timing of the first breastfeed or because of data recording errors. Of the 1303 newborns analysed, 785 (60.2%) received an early breastfeed before separation (table 3). A strong dose–response effect was

evident between duration of SSC and the first breastfeed compared with no SSC at birth (table 3, figure 1).

Birth practices, SSC duration and EBF

Data on EBF were available for all newborns sampled. The EBF rate for all newborns combined was 83.5%, with rates ranging from 67.8% for babies not placed in SSC to as high as 92.7% for babies receiving 60–90 min of uninterrupted SSC. Total numbers of mothers and newborns varied slightly between variables because of missing data (table 1). Bivariate logistic regression found significant associations between EBF and birth practices (vaginal delivery, companion of choice, non-supine position and eating and drinking during first and second stages

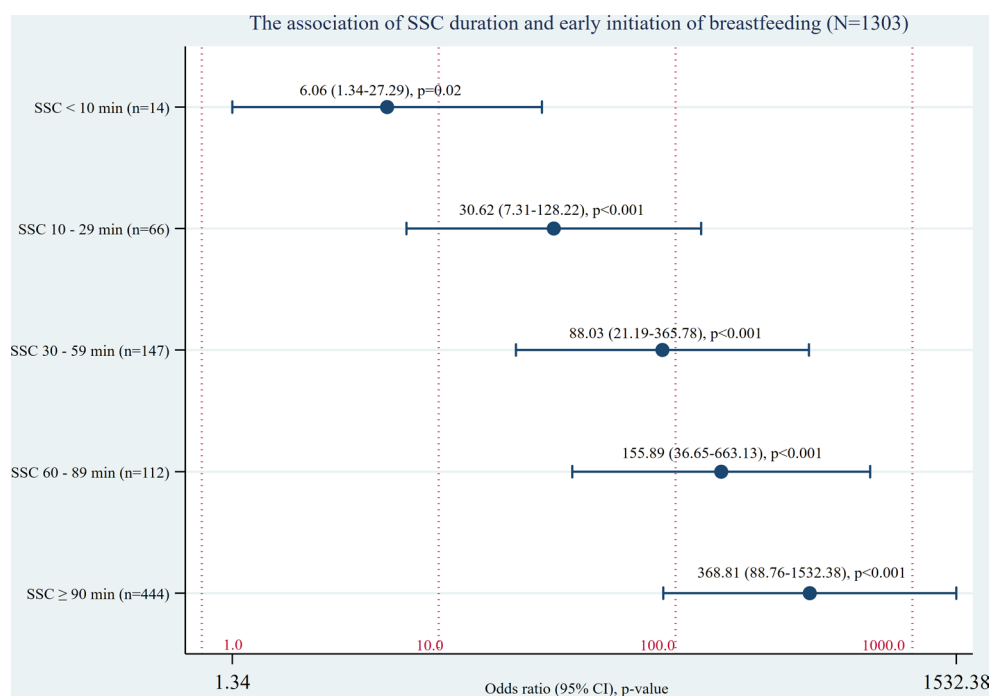


Figure 1 Bivariate analysis of the relationship between SSC duration after birth and early initiation of breastfeeding, assessments of 150 hospitals, eight countries, 2016–2017. SSC, skin-to-skin contact.

Table 4 Bivariate and multivariate logistic regressions of the relationship between key EENC clinical practice steps and exclusive breastfeeding, assessments in 150 hospitals, eight countries, 2016–2017

Independent variable	Term babies (N=1383)		Bivariate OR (95% CI)	P value	Multivariate OR (95% CI)	P value
	Not EBF, n (%)	EBF, n (%)				
During delivery process						
Mode of delivery						
Caesarean section	70 (29.3)	169 (70.7)	1	–		
Vaginal delivery	156 (13.8)	977 (86.2)	2.59 (1.87 to 3.59)	<0.001	0.96 (0.58 to 1.58)	0.86
Companion of choice						
No companion of choice	194 (18.0)	886 (82.0)	1	–		
Having a companion of choice	33 (11.0)	266 (89.0)	1.76 (1.19 to 2.62)	0.005	0.89 (0.56 to 1.43)	0.64
Position during delivery						
Supine position	59 (8.9)	603 (91.1)	1	–		
Non-supine position	169 (23.5)	551 (76.5)	3.13 (2.28 to 4.31)	<0.001	2.80 (1.90 to 4.11)	<0.001
Eating and drinking during labour						
Not allowed to eat or drink	108 (24.6)	331 (75.4)	1	–		
Encouraged to eat and drink	118 (12.6)	820 (87.4)	2.27 (1.70 to 3.03)	<0.001	1.30 (0.91 to 1.87)	0.15
Skin-to-skin contact (SSC) duration after birth						
No SSC	39 (32.2)	82 (67.8)	1	–		
SSC duration <10 min	32 (24.1)	101 (75.9)	1.50 (0.87 to 2.60)	0.15	1.52 (0.81 to 2.87)	0.20
SSC duration 10–29 min	38 (21.5)	139 (78.5)	1.74 (1.03 to 2.94)	0.04	1.55 (0.84 to 2.86)	0.16
SSC duration 30–59 min	27 (11.5)	207 (88.5)	3.64 (2.10 to 6.34)	<0.001	3.54 (1.88 to 6.66)	<0.001
SSC duration 60–89 min	11 (7.3)	139 (92.7)	6.01 (2.92 to 12.38)	<0.001	5.61 (2.51 to 12.58)	<0.001
SSC duration ≥90 min	51 (10.0)	457 (90.0)	4.26 (2.64 to 6.88)	<0.001	3.78 (2.12 to 6.74)	<0.001

EBF, exclusive breastfeeding; EENC, early essential newborn care.

of labour) and duration of SSC after birth (30–59 min, 60–89 min and longer than 90 min). When pooled in the multivariate model, mode of delivery and all birth practices except non-supine position in labour were no longer significantly associated with EBF. SSC duration of 30–59 min, 60–89 min and longer than 90 min remained significantly associated with EBF (table 4).

Hospital environment and EBF

The families of 1.4% (20/1383) babies in 11 health facilities in three countries had products sponsored from infant formula companies during their hospital stay. One-third (36%) of facilities had a written policy prohibiting use of infant formula company products. Rates of EBF ranged from 25.0% for newborns born in facilities with formula company-sponsored products available, to 89.7% in facilities with written orders prohibiting the use of formula company presents posted in patient care areas. Total numbers of mothers and newborns varied slightly between variables because of missing data. In both bivariate and multivariate analyses, EBF was significantly associated with baby rooming-in, no infant formula company-sponsored products, a posted written policy prohibiting

use of infant formula company products and a functional EENC QI approach (table 5).

DISCUSSION

This study of 1383 newborns born in 150 hospitals implementing EENC across eight countries in Asia and the Pacific found a strong dose–response relationship between the duration of uninterrupted SSC and breastfeeding initiation. Multivariate regression analysis found exclusive breastfeeding before discharge to be 3.54–5.61 times more likely if uninterrupted SSC was maintained for at least 30 min after birth, regardless of mode of delivery. Use of a non-supine delivery position was the only birth practice significantly associated with EBF at discharge. At the facility level, rooming-in of mother and baby, a hospital breastfeeding policy, a functional EENC QI mechanism and the absence of infant formula company-sponsored products were all significantly associated with EBF at discharge, while the absence of infant formula promotional materials like posters and pamphlets was not. Higher rates of EBF at discharge are likely to be associated with higher rates of EBF in the

Table 5 Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses of the relationship between hospital environment measures and exclusive breastfeeding, assessment in 150 hospitals, eight countries, 2016–2017

Term babies (N=1383)						
Independent variable	Not EBF, n (%)	EBF, n (%)	Bivariate OR (95% CI)	P value	Multivariate OR (95% CI)	P value
Rooming-in practice						
Baby did not stay with the mother during the entire hospital stay	35 (48.0)	38 (52.0)	1	–	1	–
Baby stayed with the mother during the entire hospital stay (rooming in)	193 (14.7)	1117 (85.3)	5.33 (3.29 to 8.65)	<0.001	5.85 (3.46 to 9.88)	<0.001
Infant formula company-sponsored products						
Infant formula company-sponsored products present	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	1	–	1	–
No infant formula company-sponsored products present	213 (15.6)	1148 (84.4)	16.17 (5.82 to 44.96)	<0.001	17.50 (5.92 to 51.74)	<0.001
Hospital policy on prohibiting use of infant formula company products						
No written policy presented	173 (20.4)	674 (79.6)	1	–	1	–
Posted written policy prohibiting use of infant formula company products	55 (10.3)	481 (89.7)	2.24 (1.62 to 3.11)	<0.001	2.82 (1.97 to 4.02)	<0.001
Promotional infant formula company materials inside hospital						
Having promotional materials visible	8 (25.8)	23 (74.2)	1	–	1	–
No promotional materials visible	220 (16.3)	1132 (83.7)	1.79 (0.79 to 4.05)	0.16	1.60 (0.68 to 3.75)	0.28
Hospital's EENC quality control mechanism						
Not having a EENC quality improvement approach	198 (17.9)	905 (82.1)	1	–	1	–
EENC quality improvement approach established	30 (10.7)	250 (89.3)	1.82 (1.21 to 2.74)	0.004	1.63 (1.07 to 2.49)	0.02

EBF, exclusive breastfeeding; EENC, early essential newborn care.

postnatal period after discharge.^{9 26} Although caesarean section is well known to limit breastfeeding¹⁴ and often imposes difficulties that lead to breastfeeding cessation,²⁷ this study suggests that uninterrupted SSC, in the context of environmental and systems changes introduced as part of EENC implementation, mitigates the negative effects of caesarean section on EBF.

Strengths and weaknesses of the study

To our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate a significant relationship between breastfeeding outcomes and duration of uninterrupted SSC in low-income and middle-income countries. These findings are consistent with those of a previous study showing a dose–response relationship between duration of SSC

and EBF on discharge, conducted in 19 hospitals in California.²⁸ However, the Californian study found an association between EBF and low durations of SSC, including 1–15 min and 16–30 min. A second study conducted in Poland found a relationship between duration of SSC and duration of EBF over time for SSC of greater than 20 min in duration but not less.²⁹

Across the 150 hospitals sampled in this study, the proportion of newborns' EBF before discharge ranged from 0% to 100%, with an average rate of 83.5%. This relatively high rate of EBF is likely to be due to EENC implementation in sampled hospitals that began incorporating EBF into routine practice with associated policy and systems changes in 2014. It is important to

note therefore that findings are specific to this hospital-based population and that they represent EBF practice at discharge, which may decline in the months following discharge.

The study used a cross-sectional design and therefore findings may not represent quality of hospital services across time that may change with case loads, case type, availability of staff or staff skills. Observation bias may influence staff practices and facility environments, such as the availability of infant formula, promotional materials and posted written policies. To minimise the risk of observation bias, health facility clinical staff in obstetric and postnatal wards were not informed in advance of the dates of assessment visits, and maternal interviews about birth practices were used. In 18% of hospitals, systematic random sampling of postpartum mothers allowed selection of those who had delivered in both daytime and night-time with different health staff and staffing patterns. In 82.0% of sampled facilities, fewer than 10 patients were available on the day of the assessment, and random sampling of patients was not possible. At these facilities, it was assumed that the available cases were not subject to any systematic bias by type of provider or how they were managed. Postpartum maternal interviews were subject to reporting and recall bias. Recall bias is likely to be reduced by the fact that interviews are conducted close to birth. In addition, validation of mothers' recall of immediate newborn care practices has shown high levels of agreement between observed and reported measures of initiation of SSC contact, duration of uninterrupted SSC contact, completion of the first breastfeed during uninterrupted SSC, reason for separation, 'rooming in' and EBF.¹⁸ Breastfeeding practices at the time of the postpartum interview were considered to represent breastfeeding practices at discharge. Since the median timing of interviews was 27 hours after birth, in settings where hospital admissions are rarely longer than 48 hours, it is believed that reported practices were unlikely to change. Because this study used available data from standard assessment tools, it was not able to control for other factors that may influence breastfeeding practice, including education, maternal infant-feeding intention measured prior to birth, smoking, race and ethnicity and intrapartum analgesia and anaesthesia. However, several of these factors have been shown previously not to confound the effect of duration on SSC on EBF at discharge.²⁸ Analgesia is rarely used for routine vaginal births in the public health system in the focus countries assessed here, as is the case in many Asian countries.³⁰ Future studies to examine these factors in detail in the East Asia and Pacific region may be warranted. In addition, this study did not include preterm babies who were not the focus of EENC until after 2017. Subsequent analyses of facility practice data should review practices for both term and preterm babies to identify differences in management of these two populations.

Hypothesis for results

There is a strong physiological basis for maintaining early and uninterrupted SSC between mother and baby. This unique period, coinciding with high levels of oxytocin in the mother and catecholamines in the newborn, promotes thermoregulation, early EBF, bonding, reduced stress, earlier expulsion of the placenta and reduced risk of bleeding in the mother among other benefits.^{9 31 32} Physiological data show that readiness to breastfeed is highly variable between newborns, with the mean time of first breastfeed around 50 min postpartum; a high proportion require well over 1 hour to complete feeding. Longer periods of uninterrupted SSC therefore allow this process to be completed.^{10 32} Furthermore, by preventing separation, newborns are further protected from the negative consequences of harmful procedures including early cord clamping, routine suction and early bathing, which may slow down the readiness to breastfeed and have other negative health impacts. SSC is also often interrupted for routine care, including weighing and administration of vitamin K and vaccines, procedures that can be delayed until after 90 min. EENC targets elimination of these harmful or unnecessary early practices and therefore promotes uninterrupted SSC and breastfeeding. The association of non-supine position in labour and EBF could theoretically be mediated by reductions in the duration of the first stage of labour that may contribute to an increased likelihood that mothers and babies are able to breastfeed early.³³ No associations with companionship or use of food and fluids during childbirth were noted. Other studies suggest that presence of a companion may increase the likelihood of any and EBF, possibly by reducing duration of labour, use of pain relief and improving the birth experience.²⁵

The association of EBF with rooming-in, written policies to forbid promotion of infant formula and absence of infant formula company-sponsored products is consistent with findings of previous studies.^{20 22 34} QI teams established to support EENC conduct regular assessments using standard tools that include birth and breastfeeding practices in delivery rooms and postnatal areas and identify areas for improvement and actions needed. Active QI teams are therefore likely to promote improved staff counselling and support for breastfeeding practices. These findings provide further evidence of the association between the availability of correct information and support to mothers and breastfeeding.^{35–38} Mothers who do not have social support or receive confusing messages,³⁹ negative influences from advertisements or inaccurate advice from health workers or relatives to use infant formula tend not to breastfeed or stop breastfeeding early.^{40–42}

Policy implications

This study in hospitals implementing EENC suggests that stable term newborns born by either vaginal or caesarean section delivery should receive immediate (<1 min) and uninterrupted SSC for at least 90 min to maximise

the likelihood of early and exclusive breastfeeding at discharge and that a non-supine position during labour, a practice currently recommended by WHO, may improve breastfeeding exclusivity.²⁰

Since SSC of 30–59 min duration was associated with improved rates of EBF, this may be considered as a short-term programme target in settings beginning implementation. However, improvements in EBF rates were most significant when SSC was maintained for 60–89 min and over 90 min. Given the strong dose–response association between SSC duration and early initiation of breastfeeding before separation, the data suggest that the optimal duration of SSC should be at least 90 min to maximise the likelihood of both early and EBF. The study findings provide further evidence that changing early newborn care practices requires a broad-based approach to address policy norms and standards, attitudes of staff and systems barriers. For EENC implementation in countries in the Asia and Pacific Region, this begins with on-the-job clinical coaching using adult learning methodologies and includes establishing QI teams that conduct regular self-assessments, redefining staff roles and responsibilities to equitably distribute workload, reorganising space and ensuring availability of simple equipment and supplies.^{18 43–45} Regular practice assessments using standard tools are essential for identifying gaps and making practice improvements.²⁴ EENC has been rolled out and largely financed by Ministries of Health in countries with both high and low newborn mortality,^{19 46} with improvements in beneficial newborn care practices and reductions in newborn morbidity.^{18 19 45} Nevertheless, achieving longer durations of uninterrupted SSC remains challenging, with 36% of term newborn babies receiving 90 min and 57% completing a breastfeed before separation from the mother across the region in 2017.¹⁹ These challenges apply equally to developed country settings, with SSC and EBF at hospital discharge often not practised, especially following caesarean births.^{47 48} These findings provide strong evidence that introduction of EENC policy, practice and environmental interventions during childbirth and in the early newborn period should be a key priority to help improve breastfeeding outcomes.

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