



Principle

2b

Breast Feeding is Fundamental Natural Right for Infant's *

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Reciprocate, is the owning by the individual work, earning what they get is what you do, perform.

The Right is the Human Right, earning by natural fundamental of being a Human being. The Turkish Penalty Law Code, at the First introducing Article;

- *The individual rights and freedom, the civil liberties*
- *The law legislative consideration as Righteous*
- *The Health and the peace of the community*
- *Protect, serve not to be harm and be on cruelty*

Breast-feeding: *in addition to growth and development as an ideal nutrition, even at the older ages, the chronic and allergic conditions and problems are also less evitable, thus, the benefit is Right for Human as Mammalian species. For all, not even any exception, mother's milk is the individual and Right for Infants. This may be considered as legality.*

The support and serve and be help to mother, is a medical staff complimentary and obligatory act, for the future consideration of an infant. "Primum non nocere/don't make any harm, empathy for to give and perform not have any hesitations for benefit, serve, support and give aid, guide is the medical staff duty in general, so, even be at the observer, not to be active can be evaluated as passive cause of harm, from legal aspects."

S imply the indication of Mother, after birth is breast feeding considerations. Even for the preterm infants, it is vital important, thus it is specially and unique for the baby due to gestational age and after the maturation, specially design for the mother's own baby. This makes the mother's milk as obligatory for the nutrition and other social, cultural and psychological perspective. This consideration in ethical and legal standpoint as legal right for the infant, even a drop or for the permitting passing of the oral-intestinal flow.

The main consideration in Neonatology to be successful for the mother's milk administration to the infant

Outline

Breast Feeding is Fundamental Natural Right for Infant's

AIM: The Breast-Feeding at Mammalians, whether from mother or infant aspect, completely in beneficence act, and vital importance, and also social, cultural and physiological on ethical concepts is well-thought-out.

Grounding Aspects: The Breast-Feeding is in ethical Codes evaluated and indicated at this Chapter.

Introduction: Inevitable is the mother's Milk, for the infant to be a child, and as considered as the fundamental natural Right for babies, thus, considered as legal considerations.

General Considerations: The Breast-Feeding as a mammalian; a-The Natural Right to life, b- civil liberties for vital concept, c-the righteous way and the ought to do notion for Human, d- the virtue and values for the subjective gains as the variable, multiple assistance.

Proceeding: As a Breast-Feeding; the skin to skin connection and cooperation of mother and infant, the supreme ideal feeding for individual needs, special and unique, not any oppression but desired to give mother's milk, as the honor to be a mother and virtue an integrity to have a baby, by breast-feeding, the first ethical education, social, cultural and other subjective and objective satisfaction, genetic and immune transferring of the massages, signals to infant form mother, the physiological establishing of the microbiota of the infant, the growth and even the neurological and physiological development of the infant, not to be abused the importance of the breast-feeding as dependency. These aspects must be also applicable and not to be in theory.

Notions: This perspective must be a process up to a childhood stage, not to be limited for 1-2 months. Basically, the breast-feeding must be supported after the Neonatology Period. on ethical principles.

Conclusion: The mother's Milk concept must be taken carefully and in continuous way up to one year, at least 6 months, thus, not only desirable but be relevant for this procedure.

Key Words: Breast-Feeding, mother's Milk, ethical considerations, Right of the Infants, the benefit of breast-feeding

Özet

Emzirilme Bebeğin Doğal Hakkıdır

Amaç: Emzirmenin bebek ve anne açısından yaşamsal açıdan hayati önemi ve sosyal, kültürel ve ruhsal olarak anne ve bebeğe faydaları ilkeler olarak sunulmaktadır.

Dayanaklar/Kaynaklar (Materyal ve Metot): Etik boyutlar ile olay irdelenmektedir.

Giriş: Anne sütünün vazgeçilemez, yerine konulamaz bir boyut olması ile bunun bireyin hakkı kapsamında ele alınmasının etik ve hukuk boyutu ile gündeme getirilmektedir.

Genel Yaklaşım: Emzirmenin bir memeli olarak a) doğal yaşamsal hak, b) bireyin bağımsızlığı boyutu, c) doğru ve yapılması gereken bir hak olarak ve d) kendi kazanımları olarak çok boyutlu önemsenmesi gerektiği belirtilmektedir.

Başlıca boyutlar: Emzirme, anne ve bebeğin tensel teması ile yakınlaşması, bilim en ideal ve en mükemmel besin olduğu vurgusu, insanların zorlama olmadan, destek ve bilgilendirme ile arzularının artacağı bilinci ile, her bebeğe özgün ve özel bir doğal kaynak besin olduğu, bebek ile eşgüdüm ve işbirliği esasında olduğu, karşılıklı sosyal, kültürel ve ruhsal tatmin ve onur mutluluğunun yaşandığı, genetik ve savunma bilgilerinin de anneden bebeğe doğumdan sonra da geçebildiği, bebeğin fizyolojik florasının oluşması ve gelişmesinde, yan etki ve ters yanıt olmayan bir boyutun olduğu, bebeğin ilk etik eğitimini oluşturduğu, bebeklikten çocukluğa geçişte ruhsal gelişim açısından da önemi, emzirmenin

gelişimde bağımlılık yapar şekilde aleyhinde kullanılmamasının gerektiği, keyfi değil bir boyut ve belirli bir süreç olarak değerlendirilmesi, bir değer yaratılması olarak bakılmalıdır.

Yaklaşım: Bebeğin emzirmesi konusunda her bebeğe ve anneye özgü yaklaşım ve geliştirmenin sağlanması ile bunun etkin uygulanabilir olması açısından yaklaşım gereklidir. Teorik olmanın ötesinde uygulanabilir boyuta getirilmelidir.

Sonuç: Anne sütü ve emzirme konusunda olumsuz görüşü olmamasına karşın, toplumda tam emzirmenin giderek azalması ile uygulama konusundaki aksaklıkların sağlık elemanları tarafından giderilmesi zorunluluk taşımaktadır.

Yorum: Anne sütü önemsizliği boyutu ileri taşınarak, sürdürülebilir kılınmalıdır. Bu konuda bilgi ötesi, beceri konusu da dikkate alınmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne sütü, emzirme, bebek hakları, emzirmenin faydaları

Mother's Milk/Secretion of Breast Breast-Feeding is Basic Right

The Reasoning as Considering as Right; the Breast-Feeding

The Definition

Right: This is conforming the Law aspects, as justice for the civil liberties and the Human Rights, as indicated. As Homo, sapiens, sapiens, the fundamental right is Right to live, as other articles depend on to be alive. In Arabic, the truth and righteous and the reality, as in French droit and German Recht in words, the straight way to go, follow. The ethical, legal and social and cultural confrontations is focused at the core, human as an individual. This core is the newborn infant, even the preterm, who has right to live and be healthy in perception

The Kind of Rights: **a)** Natural Rights, as an individual nothing is given, fundamental one to be human and born alive, as Right to Life even can be considered breast-feeding, **b)** Civil liberties, autonomy and individual one, and free on act and taken the responsibility of their behavior and tutorial, each infant has right to get mother's milk, **c)** What is right and ought to do concepts, questioning and have a choice, discriminate the positive and negative one, not have right to make any harm (primum non nocere), breast feeding is completely the best one to do, for all the aspects, **d)** Individual gaining, by the individual acts, performing to do the breast-feeding is an honorable and esteem to be a mother and to be happy for it, the earning as mother in a community in humanistic facets. (www.dmy.info)

Result: Homo sapiens, sapiens, as a species of a Mammals, the growth and development and to be a member of a Human, the miracle nutrition is Mother's Milk. This precious one should be given to infant, the baby of the mother, as a fundamental natural right.

Social, cultural and psychological a satisfaction for the mother, as not be breastfed, this will ve common sense an unwanted, not desired act, thus, must be continued at least 6 months. Thus, the medical staff's active role is on this process for long-lasting duration., not only for 1-2 months.

This Chapter is the ethical principle consideration of Breast-Feeding. Strongly indicating the importance of this evidence as natural Right for the newborn infant.

Introduction

Mother mainly the care given of the human individual, as well as a representative of humanity, ethical concepts, social, cultural and all biological and socially requirements. Infant is bonding and attachment of his/her mother it's a native, fundamental right. To be mother and delivery a baby, must be native

right for women. For each mother and her baby, must take; health and social and cultural care and serve for human growth and development as a member of the humanity. This aspect has to be obligated by the scientific non-deniable humanistic duty.

At native condition, Mother, must take care and serve the infant, with father, even with family. This is a moral obligation of humanity.

The act of mother hood, can be complied with some aspects, even as a role of mother. But the only and sole non-complied one is breast feeding from his/her mother.

Therefore, breast feeding must be considered as the **vital Right** of an infant.

Breast-Feeding is a value confrontation from the mother

The Mother's milk is not just a milk for feeding, it is a breast secretion, active for enzymes, livable microbiota, immune and genetic cells transferring the codes to infant and specially a product as a tailoring of the infant's requirements.

It is a miracle for each infant from their mother's breast secretion. Such a value and esteem from the mothers to be a mother, an honored worth.

Primer, Basic Concept

The breast feeding is vital and fundamental rights for all mammalians, as for human, the best food for growing and development even on physiological, economic and social aspects and cultural perceptions.

As a mammalian species, the Human being; requires his/her own mothers' breast secretion, more than a milk concept, not to be substitute by others, and scientific realities by increasing of evidence, as the science is evaluated, confirms the truth, as some and rare of them indicated below as proved facts.

Breast-Feeding

- 1) The Breast-Feeding;** *is more than a nutritional process, a direct skin to skin contact, the closest cooperation and coordination with infant and mother, the awareness of mother to her baby, the best of give and take love considerations, to be honor of mothering, growing a Human being, and also the greatest level of endo-morphine production to the mother, the best contentment time*
- 2) The Breast-Feeding;** *reputation to mother's milk is going too enormous manner, by the new researches and approaches on the scientific evidence based aspects*
- 3) The Breast-Feeding;** *supporting procedures and the individualized application is mostly required, not any forceful or other cruelty or any accusations not to give or not an effective feeding. If any hesitations or suspicious of any kind, informative consent is essential. To be honored to give breast milk, and to be a mother a brief and obvious value and esteem. If not may want or demand to give mother's milk, the woman may require physiological attention.*
- 4) The Breast-Feeding;** *is obviously unique and special for the mother's baby, have not suitable for any other infant, may be just a kind of milk for them, thus, special and up the utmost desired nutrition, specially secreted to her infant.*
- 5) The Breast-Feeding;** *is the utmost relation at the human kind. Baby learn the love concepts, the fulfillment and the gratification by the breast feeding. It is more than a nutritional process.*
- 6) The Breast-Feeding;** *for each baby, the ideal nutrition is mother's milk, even the immunological transferring the immunity, save and protect the infant. The colostrum is the first vaccine of the baby.*

- 7) The Breast-Feeding;** *the microbiota in the mother's milk is the first flora, establishing and be continuing to be a physiological protection and be functioning.*
- 8) The Breast-Feeding;** *not only two-person correlation, social, cultural and community basic considerations on ethical perspective as well as physiological progress for mother and infant*
- 9) The Breast-Feeding;** *the first ethical education of the baby and also to be a member of the family, the community*
- 10)The Breast-Feeding;** *Not even noticed side and adverse effects, or other factors that can be mentioned as harm*
- 11)The Breast-Feeding;** *for the developmental consideration, as ethical progress included, not to be as a cause of dependency not to be liberties, breast-feeding leads to unique, an individual approach, by sucking, individual demand.*
- 12)If the Breast-Feeding is not possible;** *as every medical application, medical staff serve and protect and be facility to be the righteous way, the utility to be taken and giving the mother's milk. The case is the focus, the core, not the disease or the problems. Even a drop will be pleased. Not nutritional satisfactory and balanced but, a meaning of correlation or other ethical considerations. Not obligation and forceful act but, support and serve is the main feature*
- 13)The Breast-Feeding;** *is more than nutrition, it is over individual woman wish, it is a natural fundamental right, not performed by oppression, just by the desire and positive approach is established, supported and performed by the mother, for her infant, as a mother of Human being.*

NB: The above-mentioned ones are the only confirm scientifically up to know and our admiration is going to increase, at huge amount after learning these evidences. The new scientific evidences greatly increased our point of interest on breast feeding. This is a Medical Aspect, legally should be considered as individual, case conditions, but must be evaluated as basic concept.

Advices/Contributions

Not to be considered as habitual as feeding, this is individually being unique help required, and for breast-feeding process, continuous advices and serve and protect and some applicational guide is needed, for 24 hours/7 days. Mother must be protected from the weaning advices, at least before 6 months of age.

Knowledge and information must be for breast-feeding not weaning and not for infant formula.

Feeding Techniques

When cesarean is performed, especially for the preterm infants, the breast is not ready to secrete the milk. To get, even a single drop of milk is so hard and needed negative pumping by vacuum for breast milking.

The hormonal confrontation for the educate secretion nearly needs a week. This means a lot of work and act for the mother's milk taken and given to baby, even very hard if the newborn is preterm.

First love, to baby, the mother and find a solution by respect and empathy and continuous evaluation for helping and aiding to mother and infant. Not as a regulation but individual facilities unique for the baby.

Conclusion

Breast feeding is not complied, substituted or even any alternative, so infants have vital right for breast feeding.

- Vital Right for newborn infants
- This is more obvious than individual desires/consent; must be informed, support, care and established the women/mother, by individual desire and wishes, from the gestational period.

Last Words

Mother's Milk is inevitable essential and must considered as the Natural Right of the infant. As a Mammalian, Homo sapiens, sapiens, for the newborn breast-feeding is essential as indispensable, for carrying to the childhood, at least toddler period.

Slide/Sunum: Emzirilme Doğal Haktır

Emzir-me/Anne Sütü Kursu

19 Mart 2017, 1000 Gün

Ankara

Breast Feeding is Fundamental Natural Right for Infant's

Breast-Feeding is more than Nutrition

Emzirme, Beslemenin ötesidir

1. Emziren annenin duyguları çok boyutlu olmaktadır
2. Bu duygunun oksitosin ve hatta endojen endo-morfin salınımı ötesindedir
3. Annenin sosyal mutluluğu net anlaşılabilen ve ifade edilebilmektedir
4. Emziren annenin
5. Daha rahat olduğu
6. Nörotik davranışları olmadığı
7. Daha sosyal olduğu ve hatta
8. Daha cinsel dürtüleri olduğu
9. Emziremeyen annelerin bu duygudan yoksun olmalarının
10. Ruhsal sorun, yıkıntı ve sıkıntı içinde oldukları
11. Gündeme getirilmediği gözlenmektedir

Emzirme, Onurlu Davranış Bildirgesi, Komisyon Görüşü

1. Emzirme, doğumdan itibaren memelilerin yaşamaları açısından önemli
2. Emzirme ve/veya anne sütü ihtiyaçları tam karşılar
3. Memelilerin sağlıklı yaşamaları, büyüme ve gelişmesi için gerekli
4. Emzirmenin teşvik edilmesi, desteklenmesi, sağlanması, uygulanması gerçekleştirilmeli
5. Emzirmenin engellememesine yönelik yaklaşımlar
6. Emzirme hakkında anneye özgü gerekli bilgilendirme yapılması
7. Emzirme becerisinin kazandırılması

Emzirmenin Sağlanması

1. 1-Ulusal ve Uluslararası boyutta
 1. Gerek bireysel gerekse ailesel ve toplumsal açıdan
 2. Bebek Dostu Hastane Girişimleri ile
2. 2-Emzirme konusunda 10 Basamak bilgilendirme
3. 3-Etik ilkeler ve tüm insanlık boyutunda emzirmenin etkinleşmesi ve sürdürülmesi
4. 4- Emzirmenin gerçekleşebilmesi amacı ile her türlü maddi olanak sağlanması

Emzirmenin aktif yapılabilmesi

1. Her yerde emzirmenin gerçekleştirilebilmesi
2. Yönetimler emzirme destekçisi olmalıdırlar
3. Emzirmenin her boyutu ile gerçekleştirilmesi öngörülmelidir
4. Üreticiler, dağıtıcılar, alım, satım ve ticaret ile uğraşanlar anne sütünü desteklemelidirler
5. Finans kuruluşları emzirme ile ilgisi olanlara maddi destek sağlamalıdır
6. Toplum ilgisi ve kamusal olanlar emzirmeyi desteklemedirler

Breast-feeding is Natural Basic Right

Rights are the grounding from the justice, as Right to life
 Homo sapiens, sapiens is a mammalian species
 Mammalians vital breastfed required to live
 This is infant's right, not conditional for wish

- Emziren annenin duyguları çok boyutlu olmaktadır
- Bu duygunun oksitosin ve hatta endojen endo-morfin salınımı ötesindedir
- Annenin sosyal mutluluğu net anlaşılabilen ve ifade edilebilmektedir
- Emziren annenin
- Daha rahat olduğu
- Nörotik davranışları olmadığı
- Daha sosyal olduğu ve hatta
- Daha cinsel dürtüleri olduğu
- Emziremeyen annelerin bu duygudan yoksun olmalarının
- Ruhsal sorun, yıkıntı ve sıkıntı içinde oldukları
- Gündeme getirilmediği gözlenmektedir

The Conditional perspective of the Right

- 1) Natural Fundamental Right (Mammalian/Human being)
- 2) Required for healthy life as individual
- 3) The Righteous and the obligations as an ideal nutrition
- 4) Gain to gain concept, for mother and infant

- Emzirme, doğumdan itibaren memelilerin yaşaması açısından önemli
- Emzirme ve/veya anne sütü ihtiyaçları tam karşılar
- Memelilerin sağlıklı yaşaması, büyüme ve gelişmesi için gerekli
- Emzirmenin teşvik edilmesi, desteklenmesi, sağlanması, uygulanması gerçekleştirilmeli
- Emzirmenin engellememesine yönelik yaklaşımlar
- Emzirme hakkında anneye özgü gerekli bilgilendirme yapılması
- Emzirme becerisinin kazandırılması

The importance of the Breast-feeding

- The direct contact between the mother and infant, skin to skin
- Multi physiological benefit, mother and infant
- Financial a profit, support, information for care and serve
- First ethical education as satisfaction, hunger/full
- Not any harm, upon several perspectives

- Not for any abuse considerations, to feed or not
 - For psychiatric development, not for dependent
 - Breast-feeding upon the mother's wish
 - The mother's milk, special for her infant
 - The ideal nutrition for each infant
 - The immune system and genetic transmission still passing
 - Several enzymes and other efficient ones, for high benefit
 - To established physiological microbiota
 - Social, cultural, community satisfaction and beneficence
-
- 1-Ulusal ve Uluslararası boyutta
 - Gerek bireysel gerekse ailesel ve toplumsal açıdan
 - Bebek Dostu Hastane Girişimleri ile
 - 2-Emzirme konusunda 10 Basamak bilgilendirme
 - 3-Etik ilkeler ve tüm insanlık boyutunda emzirmenin etkinleşmesi ve sürdürülmesi
 - 4- Emzirmenin gerçekleşebilmesi amacı ile her türlü maddi olanak sağlanması
-
- 1) Her yerde emzirmenin gerçekleştirilebilmesi
 - 2) Yönetimler emzirme destekçisi olmalıdırlar
 - 3) Emzirmenin her boyutu ile gerçekleştirilmesi öngörülmelidir
 - 4) Üreticiler, dağıtıcılar, alım, satım ve ticaret ile uğraşanlar anne sütünü desteklemelidirler
 - 5) Finans kuruluşları emzirme ile ilgisi olanlara maddi destek sağlamalıdır
 - 6) Toplum ilgisi ve kamusal olanlar emzirmeyi desteklemedirler



Prof. Dr. Aksit /From Prof. MD. M. A. Aksit's collection