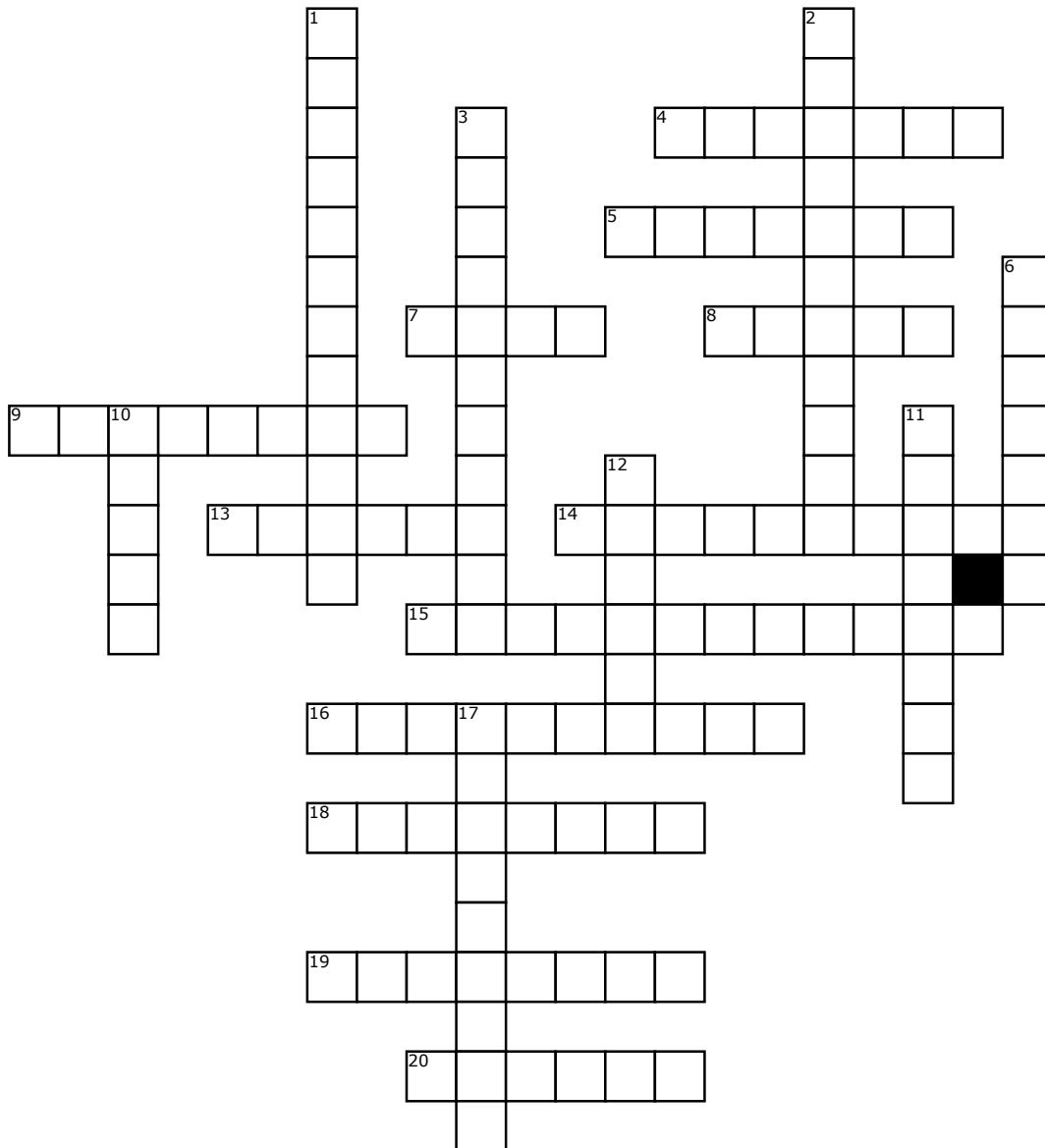


Name: _____

Breastfeeding the Late Preterm Infant



Across

4. Mothers of a later preterm infant need to start _____ early (less than 6 hours after delivery)

5. Any degree of prematurity results in _____ sucking bursts, longer pauses, and decreased coordination.

7. Late preterm infants need to feed with _____ but no longer than every 3 hours

8. Late preterm and early term infants include 34-37.6 _____ gestation

9. The brain of an infant born before 37.6 weeks is _____.

13. Often the _____ is too large for the infant to make a seal at the breast

14. These infants struggle with state _____.

15. Also, a late preterm infant is at risk for _____.

16. A mother needs to express milk for a baby until their due date and until the baby is well above birth weight and milk _____ is well established

18. Parents need clear and consistent _____ about what to expect from a late preterm infant

19. A baby born early who voids often may indicate an _____ renal system that can lead to dehydration. Stools (amount and consistency) may be a better indicator of intake in a preterm infant.

20. If the infant cannot get deep enough on the breast, they may struggle to stimulate the milk ejection _____.

Down

1. More late preterm infants need _____ because of jaundice than term infants

2. A late preterm infant is at higher risk for _____.

3. Sixty percent of 35 week babies experience feeding difficulties, decreasing the odds of being _____ breastfed.

6. Often, _____ cues are very subtle in late preterm infants

10. Longer gestation is associated with higher cognitive and _____ development

11. A late preterm infant often has low muscle tone and finds it difficult to _____ and maintain the mother's milk supply

12. Late preterm infants often look like term babies because of their _____.

17. Maternal complications can contribute to difficulty with feedings. Magnesium sulfate can slow breast alveoli muscle contractility causing _____ milk transfer