

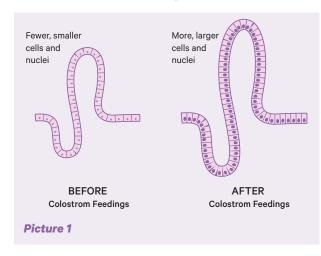
Colostrum is the name of the milk that mothers make during the early days after birth, and it is more like a medicine than a food for your baby.

Most mothers make just drops of colostrum at first, but these precious drops help your baby in important ways. Mothers of premature babies make colostrum with higher amounts of medicine-like substances and their colostrum lasts several days longer than in mothers with full-term babies.

## How is colostrum different from the milk that I make later in lactation?

Colostrum gradually helps your baby change from drinking amniotic fluid before birth to drinking milk after birth. It has three important purposes:

 Stimulate rapid growth of the cells in your baby's intestine, increasing the area in the intestine that digests milk (Picture 1). More intestinal cells make it easier for your baby to digest both your milk and other foods as your baby grows.



- Stimulate many digestive juices (called *enzymes*) in your baby's intestine to become active. These enzymes help your baby break down, absorb and use the nutrients in your milk so that he or she can grow as fast as possible. These digestive juices stay active in your baby's intestine long after breastfeeding ends. Some studies link these enzymes to a reduction in lifetime health risks, such as lactose intolerance.
- Provide concentrated substances that protect your baby from serious diseases such as necrotizing enterocolitis and infections.

## How do I know the difference between colostrum and mature milk?

Colostrum does not stop on a specific day after birth. It gradually changes from a yellowish, thick substance to a bluish-white color over the first month. Early colostrum can also be greenish, brownish-green, and have streaks of blood.

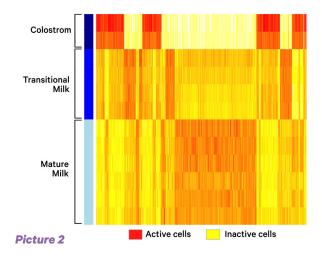
# My doctor told me to pump and dump (discard) my milk because of my health condition and/or medications. Should I throw away my colostrum?

#### You should NEVER throw away colostrum.

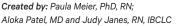
Bring it to the NICU and our lactation specialists will determine the safety of feeding your colostrum. It is almost always better for your NICU baby to receive your colostrum than either formula or donor milk.

### I had not planned on breastfeeding or pumping long-term. Can my baby benefit if I just provide my colostrum for a week and then stop pumping?

Yes! Many NICU mothers start off this way. Colostrum for a week protects your baby from infection-both during and after the NICU stay. Picture 2 below shows what the milk-making cells in your breast are doing during different stages of lactation. The red color tells us the cells are active and the yellow color tells us they are not active. For colostrum, you see a bright red color that goes away when colostrum ends and does not come back again. The red color for colostrum corresponds to extremely protective milk substances that fight infection. So, even if you provide your milk for a few days, your baby gets this important protection.



Walker (2010). *JPeds* 156: S 3-7.











This general information sheet is intended for use under the guidance of health professionals in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). It is primarily for training purposes and for additional information to be given to parents or private persons without medical education by NICU health professionals. The general information sheets provided by Rush University Medical Center are for parents and interested private persons without medical education and we do not raise any claim to completeness of the information sheets. Under no circumstances should this information be regarded as a substitute for professional advice or treatment or for any independent medical judgment of a healthcare professional regarding specific patient diagnoses or treatment plans. Healthcare providers should exercise their own independent medical judgment, and decisions as to any diagnosis or treatment plan are the sole responsibility of such healthcare provider. The general content of this information sheet cannot and shall not be used to make independent diagnoses or begin treatment. Our information is not personally related to you. We therefore recommend that you visit recognised healthcare professionals to get specific advice for any medical problems.

This information sheet was published on www.LactaHub.org on 4 August 2020. It is provided in good faith. We will be happy to provide you with further information and guidance.

We look forward to your inquiry at: contact@lactahub.org



