

BREAST COMPRESSION

Written by Jack Newman, MD, FRCPC. © 2005

The purpose of breast compression is to continue the flow of milk to the baby once the baby no longer drinks ("open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck) on his own, and thus keep him drinking milk. Breast compression simulates a letdown reflex and often stimulates a natural letdown reflex to occur.

The technique may be useful for:

- 1.** Poor weight gain in the baby.
- 2.** Colic in the breastfed baby.
- 3.** Frequent feedings and/or long feedings.
- 4.** Sore nipples in the mother.
- 5.** Recurrent blocked ducts and/or mastitis.
- 6.** Encouraging the baby who falls asleep quickly to continue drinking not just sucking.

Breast compression is not necessary if everything is going well. When all is going well, the mother should allow the baby to "finish" feeding on the first side and, if the baby wants more, offer the other side. How do you know the baby is finished? When he no longer drinks at the breast ("open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck).

Breast compression works particularly well in the first few days to help the baby get more colostrum. Babies do not need much colostrum, but they need some. A good latch and compression help them get it.

It may be useful to know that:

- 1.** A baby who is well latched on gets milk more easily than one who is not. A baby who is poorly latched on can get milk only when the flow of milk is rapid. Thus, many mothers and babies do well with breastfeeding in spite of a poor latch, because most mothers produce an abundance of milk.
- 2.** In the first 3-6 weeks of life, many babies tend to fall asleep at the breast when the flow of milk is slow, not necessarily when they have had enough to eat. After this age, they may start to pull away at the breast when the flow of milk slows down. However, some pull at the breast even when they are much younger, sometimes even in the first days.
- 3.** Unfortunately many babies are latching on poorly. If the mother's supply is abundant the baby often does well as far as weight gain is concerned, but the mother may pay a price—such as, sore nipples, a "colicky" baby, and/or a baby who is constantly on the breast (but drinking only a small part of the time).

Breast compression continues the flow of milk once the baby is no longer drinking from (only sucking at) the breast and results in the baby:

1. Getting more milk.
2. Getting more milk that is higher in fat.

Breast compression—How to do it

1. Hold the baby with one arm.
2. Hold the breast with the other, thumb on one side of the breast (thumb on the upper side of the breast is easiest), your other fingers on the other, fairly far back from the nipple.
3. Watch for the baby's drinking, (see videos at www.thebirthden.com/Newman.html) though there is no need to be obsessive about catching every suck. The baby gets substantial amounts of milk when he is drinking with an "open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck.
4. When the baby is nibbling at the breast and no longer drinking with the "open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck, compress the breast. Do not roll your fingers along the breast toward the baby, just squeeze. Not so hard that it hurts and try not to change the shape of the areola (the part of the breast near the baby's mouth). With the compression, the baby should start drinking again with the "open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck. Use compression while the baby is sucking but not drinking!
5. Keep the pressure up until the baby no longer drinks even with the compression, and then release the pressure. Often the baby will stop sucking altogether when the pressure is released, but will start again shortly as milk starts to flow again. If the baby does not stop sucking with the release of pressure, wait a short time before compressing again.
6. The reason for releasing the pressure is to allow your hand to rest, and to allow milk to start flowing to the baby again. The baby, if he stops sucking when you release the pressure, will start again when he starts to taste milk.
7. When the baby starts sucking again, he may drink ("open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck). If not, compress again as above.
8. Continue on the first side until the baby does not drink even with the compression. You should allow the baby to stay on the side for a short time longer, as you may occasionally get another letdown reflex (milk ejection reflex) and the baby will start drinking again, on his own. If the baby no longer drinks, however, allow him to come off or take him off the breast.
9. If the baby wants more, offer the other side and repeat the process.
10. You may wish, unless you have sore nipples, to switch sides back and forth in this way several times.

11. Work on improving the baby's latch.

12. Remember, compress as the baby sucks but does not drink.

In our experience, the above works best, but if you find a way which works better at keeping the baby sucking with an "open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth" type of suck, use whatever works best for you and your baby. As long as it does not hurt your breast to compress, and as long as the baby is "drinking" ("open mouth wide—pause—then close mouth type" of suck), breast compression is working.

You will not always need to do this. As breastfeeding improves, you will be able to let things happen naturally.

Purchase: [Dr. Jack Newman's Guide to Breastfeeding](#) (called The Ultimate Breastfeeding Book of Answers in the USA)