|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Informationskilde** | **Pubmed** | **Søgedato** | **22-09-2016** |
| **Inklusions- og eksklusionskriterier (Sprog, tidsinterval, population, publikationstype)** | | | |
| **Sprog: Dansk og engelsk**  **Tidsinterval:**  **Population:**  **Publikationstype:**  **Evt. overvejelser i forbindelse med udvælgelse af ”relevante hits”:** | | | |
| **Søgestreng** | | | **Hits/relevante hits** |
| Accuracy AND Breastvolumemeasurement | | | 66 hits |
| Importance AND Breastvolume AND Plastic Surgury | | | 22 hits |
| Importance AND Accuracy AND Breastvolume AND Plastic Surgury | | | 0 hits |
| Importance AND Accuracy AND Breastvolume | | | 4 hits |
| premature infant AND moder milk AND accuracy | | | 0 hits |
| Accuracy AND breastfeeding | | | 157 hits |

# **Søgning L4**

Artikler

[**INFANT GROWTH AND HUMAN-MILK REQUIREMENTS - A FRESH APPROACH**](http://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=25&SID=N2KyGKyezX6CS3zbdCp&page=1&doc=1)

By: WHITEHEAD, RG; PAUL, AA

[LANCET](javascript:;) 46.119 Volume: 2   Issue: 8239   Pages: 161-163   Published: 1981

**Times Cited:**[**104**](http://apps.webofknowledge.com/CitingArticles.do?product=WOS&SID=N2KyGKyezX6CS3zbdCp&search_mode=CitingArticles&parentProduct=WOS&parentQid=25&parentDoc=1&REFID=10826836&excludeEventConfig=ExcludeIfFromNonInterProduct)*(from Web of Science Core Collection)*

**[ADEQUACY OF ENERGY-INTAKE AMONG BREAST-FED INFANTS IN THE DARLING STUDY -RELATIONSHIPS TO GROWTH VELOCITY, MORBIDITY, AND ACTIVITY LEVELS](http://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=28&SID=N2KyGKyezX6CS3zbdCp&page=1&doc=1)**By: DEWEY, KG; HEINIG, MJ; NOMMSEN, LA; et al.

[JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS](javascript:;)  Volume: 119   Issue: 4   Pages: 538-547   Published: OCT 1991

[Breast-fed infants grow less rapidly after the first 2 to 3 months of age than current standards. The DARLINGstudy (Davis Area Research on Lactation, Infant Nutrition and Growth) was designed to evaluate whether this pattern should be considered "faltering" or is a normal outcome even under optimal conditions. Data on intake,growth, morbidity, activity, and motor development were collected longitudinally from infants who were breast fed for at least 12 months. Gross energy intake, calculated from 4-day records of milk and food intake at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, averaged 91.4, 84.1, 86.7, and 91.8 kcal/kg per day, respectively, well below recommended amounts of metabolizable energy. Nevertheless, infants usually left some food unconsumed. Growth velocitywas also below current reference data and was weakly correlated with energy intake. There were no significant negative associations between energy intake at any time and incidence, prevalence, or duration of any category of morbidity during the subsequent 3 months. There were no consistent associations between energyintake and activity level, time spent sleeping, or achievement of key developmental milestones. Similarly,infants with slower growth velocity were just as active and were ill no more often in subsequent months thaninfants who were growing more rapidly. Thus the deviation from current recommendations for energy intakeand growth can be considered a normal pattern with no apparent deleterious consequences in our population ofbreast-fed infants.](javascript:;)

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<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022347684809907>

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[**Weight monitoring of breastfed babies in the United Kingdom - interpreting, explaining andintervening**](http://apps.webofknowledge.com/full_record.do?product=WOS&search_mode=GeneralSearch&qid=1&SID=T1W88C3VaxEGtd29ZEB&page=1&doc=1)

By: Sachs, Magda; Dykes, Fiona; Carter, Bernie

[MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION](javascript:;)  Volume: 2   Issue: 1   Pages: 3-18   Published: JAN 2006

[Weighing infants in their first 6 months is an important aspect of growth monitoring and a common activity ofchild health care services worldwide. During the same 6 months, support for establishing breastfeeding andthe promotion of continued exclusive breastfeeding are important activities of health professionals. Parents and health professionals may perceive conflicts between achieving both robust growth and continuing breastfeeding. In this narrative review, the literature on weighing breastfed babies in the United Kingdom is examined. A companion paper examined issues of growth charts, scales and weighing frequency and accuracy. This paper considers issues of interpretation of the plotted weight values for individual breastfedbabies, noting the complexities of growth patterns, which may lead to difficulties of accurate identification ofthose individuals whose growth merits further investigation. Little attention has been given to issues ofexplaining the interpreted growth curves to parents and this issue is explored and noted as of importance for further study. Research evidence on choosing appropriate interventions to improve the growth of breastfedbabies is reviewed. The paucity of such evidence leads to suggestions for future study. This review gathers together a wide range of literature from many different perspectives, with the hope of informing weightmonitoring practice so that this can both identify infants whose weight may be of concern, and who may need appropriate intervention, and support continued breastfeeding.](javascript:;)

**Times Cited:**[**9**](http://apps.webofknowledge.com/CitingArticles.do?product=WOS&SID=T1W88C3VaxEGtd29ZEB&search_mode=CitingArticles&parentProduct=WOS&parentQid=1&parentDoc=1&REFID=70172325&excludeEventConfig=ExcludeIfFromNonInterProduct)*(from Web of Science Core Collection)*

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