Association between breast feeding and diseases

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| Paper Title | Dependent Variable | Independent Variable | Methods/Analysis |
| Breastfeeding is Associated with Reduced Childhood Hospitalization:  Evidence from a Scottish Birth Cohort (1997-2009) | Breastfeeding | gastrointestinal infections, lower and upper respiratory  tract infections, otitis media, asthma, urinary tract infections,  allergy, eczema, and diabetes, and conditions  frequently reported in the cohort such as fever and dental caries | Descriptive and univariate (Kaplan Meier curves), Multivariate analyses (Cox  regression analyses). |
| Does Breastfeeding Protect Against Pediatric Overweight?  Analysis of Longitudinal Data from the Centers for Disease Control and  Prevention Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System | Breastfeeding | Gender,  Race/ ethnicity,  Birth weight,  Mother’s age,  Mother’s education,  Mother’s Pre-pregnancy BMI,  Mother’s postpartum smoking status,  Weight gain during pregnancy. | logistic regression |
| Exclusive breastfeeding practice during first  six months of an infant’s life in Bangladesh:  a country based cross-sectional study | exclusive breastfeeding  (EBF) | Socio-economic variables: Type of residence, region  (division), religions, mass media access, mother’s and  her husband’s education, mother’s and her husband’s  occupation, and wealth index.  Demographic variables: Parity, early childbearing,  mother’s age at first birth, last pregnancy wanted, place  of delivery, mode of delivery, current age of children,  current age of mother.  Anthropometric: Child’s weight at birth, initiation of  breastfeeding, body mass index (BMI) of mother.  Behavior variables: Antenatal care, postnatal care  (PNC) for mother, during first two days breastfeeding  counseling. | Chi-square (χ2) tests, Univariate  and multivariate binary logistic regression models, Univariate  and multivariate binary logistic regression models, stepwise logistic regression model. |
| Undernutrition and Morbidity Profile of Exclusively Breastfeeding  Children: A Cross‑sectional Study | breastfeeding | age and gender of the child,  socioeconomic status (SES) of the family, Mother’s education, Mother’s occupation, Family income (taka) | Chi‑square test |
| Inequality and Mother’s Age as Determinants of Breastfeeding  Continuation in Bangladesh | duration of breastfeeding, analysis time | (i) mother’s educational level, (ii)  religion, (iii) frequency of reading newspapers or magazines, (iv) frequency  of listening to the radio, (v) frequency of watching television,  (vi) place of residence, (vii) affiliation with microcredit organizations,  (viii) sex of child, (ix) currently living with husband, (x) person who  usually decides on the respondent’s healthcare, (xi) number of antenatal  care visits during pregnancy, (xii) place of delivery, (xiii)  whether qualified doctor assisted delivery, (xiv) delivery by caesarean  section, and (xv) time of first breastfeeding. | Cox regression, Gompertz model |
| Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Bangladesh and Its Association with Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection: Results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2003 | exclusively breastfeeding | Gender of child,  Age (months) of child,  Birth registered,  Stratum,  Education of mothers\*,  Education of household heads,  Ownership of household,  Source of drinking-water,  Place of disposal of faeces, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection. | chi-square tests |
| Effect of exclusive breastfeeding on  selected adverse health and nutritional  outcomes: a nationally representative study | episode of diarrhea, fever or acute respiratory infection (ARI)  during the 2 weeks prior to the survey. Nutritional outcomes were assessed by stunting (height-for-age), wasting  (weight-for-height) and underweight (weight-for-age). | breastfeeding | multivariate logistic regression |
| Uncovering the barriers to exclusive  breastfeeding for mothers living in Dhaka’s  slums: a mixed method study | Exclusive breastfeeding | child age, gender, birth order, immunization  status and infant’s nutritional status. Maternal characteristics  assessed were age, education, occupation, age at first pregnancy,  planning for EBF during pregnancy, maternal depressive  symptoms, number of antenatal care visit, postnatal  care visit, place of delivery, assisted delivery by trained professionals,  mode of delivery, maternal dietary diversity (24-h  recall), maternal nutritional status, initiation of breastfeeding  and practice of giving prelacteal feeds. Household characteristics  considered were monthly income, asset index as a  proxy indicator of household wealth, and household food  consumption (7 days recall). | Univariate and multiple logistic regression |
| Predictors of exclusive breastfeeding across three time points in  Bangladesh: an examination of the 2007, 2011 and 2014 Demographic  and Health Survey | Decision Making, Place of delivery,  Health  Facility,  Delivery attendant,  Skilled,  Employment,  Sex of child,  Age of child. | Exclusive breastfeeding | t-tests, χ2 and multilevel logistic  regression |
| Impact of Lack of Breast Feeding during Neonatal Age on  the Development of Clinical Signs of Pneumonia and  Hypoxemia in Young Infants with Diarrhea | breastfeeding | Fever, Cough, Inability to drink, Lower chest wall in drawing, Head nodding, Grunting respiration, Cyanosis, Hypoxemia, Undernutrition. Poor socio-economic status, income ,Illiterate mother, Employed mother, Smoker in the family, Age of the mother in years, Number of siblings | Chi-square test or Fisher Exact test, odds ratio (OR). |
| The importance of skin–to–skin contact for  early initiation of breastfeeding in Nigeria and  Bangladesh | breastfeeding | Mother’s age,  Mother’s education,  Zone,  Residence,  Wealth,  Estimated size at birth,  Attendant at delivery. | Bivariate analyses (using Pearson χ2 test),multivariate logistic regressions |
| Frequency of Allergic Diseases in 2-Year-Old  Children in Relationship to Parental History  of Allergy and Breastfeeding | Breastfeeding | Sex,  Parental education,  Study centre,  Family history Maternal history of allergic disease,  Paternal history of allergic disease,  Sibling history of allergic disease | odds ratios (ORs) |
| BREASTFEEDING AND ACUTE DIARRHEA AMONG CHILDREN  ENROLLED IN THE FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY | breastfeeding | diarrhea episodes, characteristics of child and mother, use of artificial nipples, and intake of water, tea or porridge. | Chi-square test, Odds Ratio(OR) |
| Breast feeding and cardiovascular disease risk factors,  incidence, and mortality: the Caerphilly study | Breast feeding | Social class in childhood,  Birth order,  Father unemployed,  Birth place,  Social class in adulthood,  Smoking history,  Age at baseline examination,  Birth weight. | x2 tests, logistic regression |
| The association of prolonged breastfeeding  and allergic disease in poor urban children | Breast feeding | Sex,  Socio-economic parameters,  Positive parental allergic history,  Maternal smoking during the pregnancy,  Positive TST,  Hay fever,  Asthma,  Eczema,  Allergic disease | Chi-squared test, Logistic regression  (LR). |
| Association between Severe Dehydration in Rotavirus Diarrhea  and Exclusive Breastfeeding among Infants at Dr. Hasan Sadikin  General Hospital, Bandung, Indonesia | Exclusive breastfeeding | Sex,  Maternal occupation,  Maternal education,  Nutritional assessment of child. | Chi-squared test and exact  Fisher test |
| The association between duration of breastfeeding and adult intelligence | breastfeeding | Parental characteristics, mothers age, social status, breadwinners education, single mother, No. of pregnancies, smokers, cigarette consumption, weight increase during pregnancy, pregnancy complications, delivery complications, infant characteristics, birth weight, birth length | X2 test |
| Association Between Infant Breastfeeding  and Overweight in Young Children | breastfeeding | Race/ethnicity,  Education of family reference person,  Infant sex,  Birth weight category,  Timing of introduction of solid foods,  Mother’s (body mass index, kg/m2) | Logistic regression. |
| Breast-feeding and atopic disease: A cohort  study from childhood to middle age | Exclusively breast-fed | Maternal age,  Paternal age,  Sex,  Mother working,  Maternal asthma,  Maternal allergic rhinitis,  Maternal smoking,  Paternal asthma ever,  Paternal allergic rhinitis ever,  Paternal smoking,  Family history of asthma,  Family history of allergic rhinitis,  Maternal history of asthma or allergic rhinitis Infantile eczema. | odds ratios,x2 tests, |
| Breastfeeding and Risk of Infections at 6 Years | Breastfeeding | Maternal age,  Race/ethnicity,  Maternal education,  Poverty–income ratio,  Married,  Parity. | x2 test, Multivariable logistic regression, odds ratios. |
| Association between breastfeeding and  eczema during childhood and adolescence: A  cohort study | Breastfeeding | Age,  Gender,  Ethnicity,  Socioeconomic status,  Family education,  Number of older siblings,  Mother smoking during pregnancy,  Mother currently smoking,  Pet (dog/cat/bird) ownership,  Parental history of atopy,  Parental history of eczema. | logistic regression |