

Pediatric Pathology & Laboratory Medicine

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Breast milk health is one of the essential elements in feeding of premature infants. Generally in initial of breast feeding, different methods of disinfecting such as irrigation with usual detergents like water and soap are used to eliminate the probable bacteria. The necessity of the usage of such items has not been mentioned in some studies, and even at the time of comparison, different results have been obtained. This is a controlled clinical trial that evaluated results of breast milk culture in mothers of premature infants in NICU. Sample has been collected from breast of these mothers in four methods: Manual with and without irrigation and pump expression with and without irrigation. Each sample was collected in sterile pot and it was transported to laboratory quickly for microbial culture. The results showed that the cultured bacteria in samples collected manually with and without irrigation were Staphylococcus agalase negative, Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus and Klebsiella pneumoniae. In one sample of without irrigation and four samples of with irrigation, lack of growth of bacteria was observed. In pump expression samples with and without irrigation, the cultured bacteria were consisted of Staphylococcus agalase negative, Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus, and Klebsiella pneumoniae.
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