

## Establishing and maintaining milk supply when baby is not breastfeeding

It is important to express your milk to establish and maintain milk supply if your baby is not breastfeeding at all or not breastfeeding well. By expressing, you will also have your milk available to feed baby—every bit of mother's milk that your baby gets (even the tiniest amount) is like liquid gold.

### When should I start pumping?

- If baby does not nurse immediately postpartum, you should begin pumping within 6 hours of baby's birth—starting early makes a difference for future milk production.

### What pump is best?

- If baby is not nursing, seriously consider renting a hospital-grade pump (such as those made by Ameda or Medela) that will allow you to pump both breasts at the same time. A hospital-grade pump is the *best* choice for maintaining or increasing milk supply.
- If you are not able to rent a hospital-grade pump, consider buying a pump (preferably a quality double pump) and/or hand expression.

### How much milk should I be pumping if baby is not nursing?

- Aim for pumping 750-800 mL (25-27 oz) per day by 7-10 days postpartum. If you have twins or higher order multiples, aim for pumping 800-950 mL (27-32 oz) by 14 days postpartum.
- It is useful to evaluate your 24-hour pumping output at 10 days postpartum. If supply is borderline (350-500 ml / 11-17 oz) or low (less than 350 ml / 11 oz), then galactagogues (herbs or prescription medications to increase supply) or other interventions should be considered.
- The research tells us that milk production at 2 weeks is an indicator of breastfeeding outcome, so it is important to get a good start. Even if milk production doesn't start out well, however, don't get discouraged—many moms will see an increase (even as late as 9-15 weeks after birth) if they continue with regular pumping.

### How often should I pump?

- **8-10 times per day:** Until supply is well established, it is important to get *at least* eight good nursing and/or pumping sessions per 24 hours. Ten sessions per day is better, particularly if you have twins or higher order multiples.
- These sessions don't need to be evenly spaced, but you should be nursing or pumping at least once during the night in the first few months, or anytime you notice a decrease in supply. Avoid going longer than 5-6 hours without pumping during the first few months.

- When pumping during the night, milk yield tends to be better if you pump when you naturally wake (to go to the bathroom or because your breasts are uncomfortably full) than if you set an alarm to wake for pumping.
- If you are having a hard time getting in enough pumping sessions, adding even a short pumping session is helpful (increasing frequency even if milk is not removed thoroughly).

### How long should I pump at each pumping session?

- ***If baby does not breastfeed at all:***
  - In the first few days (before your milk comes in) hand expression is often the most effective way to express colostrum. Double pump for 10-15 minutes per session for additional stimulation.
  - After your milk is in, pump for 20-30 minutes per session, or for 2-5 minutes *after* the last drops of milk.
- ***If baby breastfeeds but does not soften the breast well:***
  - Double pump for 10-15 minutes after nursing.
- ***Empty the breast as thoroughly as possible at each session.*** To ensure that the pump removes an optimum amount of milk from the breast, keep pumping for 2-5 minutes *after* the last drops of milk. Use breast massage prior to pumping, and massage and compressions during pumping to better empty the breasts and increase pumping output.

### Additional tips

- Rest & relax as much as possible.
- Skin-to-skin contact with baby (Kangaroo care) can make a significant difference in pumping output.
- If double pumping is difficult to coordinate, then single pump, alternating sides. Move to double pumping when you feel it is manageable.
- Avoid any medications that might interfere with milk supply (for example, hormonal birth control, pseudoephedrine, ethanol/alcoholic beverages, bromocriptine, ergotamine, cabergoline).
- If supply is not increasing as expected by 7-10 days after birth, consider the use of galactagogues. Fenugreek, metoclopramide (Reglan) or domperidone (Motilium) can be helpful for increasing milk supply.

### Contact Numbers

La Leche League \_\_\_\_\_  
Lactation Consultant \_\_\_\_\_  
Health Care Provider \_\_\_\_\_