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Thesis Title	Effect of mothers milk on growth anthropometris and cases of diarrhea in infants during the first three months after birth			
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Abstract

Abstract

One hundred and ten samples of mothers' milk taken from 10 mothers aged (19 – 34) years chosen randomly in Baghdad city , as (11) milk sample for each of them . Growth parameters were followed in correlation with mothers' daily nutrition and health condition of infants starting from (3 days) to (90 day) after birth , as well as determination of Boday Mass Index (BMI) of mothers and infants.

Protein rate in mothers' milk for different production stages was determined staring from (3 days) up to (90 day) after birth, results showed that the maximum rate was at (3days) after birth which was (2.63 g/100 ml), then decreased significantly ($P<0.05$) as time progressing up to (90 day) reached (1.17 g/100 ml) . Results also showed that lipid content in mothers' milk was contradicting with protein when it was (1.26 g/100 ml) on (3 days) after birth, then increased on (60 day) significantly to maximum rate 3.57g/100 ml), then decreased to (3g/100 ml) on (90 day), fluctuation noticed in lipid content up and down in mothers' milk samples during the (90 day) after birth . This study included the effect of breastfeeding period and the nutritional status of breastfeeding mothers on guality of milk , results indicates to the significant effect of breastfeeding stage and mothers' nutritional status on rates of protein and lipid in breast milk .

The increase in male infants weight was higher than female infants, which was in males (420g/ week), while in females was (320g/ week) during the first three mothers after birth . The effect of mothers' milk on *E.coli* was clear for all samples, where the mothers' milk showed higher inhibition on (3 days) after birth, then decreased gradually, which indicates that the immune bodies in mothers' milk decreased gradually along with progressing of breastfeeding stage, where no inhibition at the (60 day) on viable count of *E. coli* cultures mixed with mothers' milk .

The stool samples showed increase in viable count of *E.coli* for breastfeeding infants during the first three months after birth , the highest count of *E. coli* appeared on the (6 days) after birth, then decreased gradually reaching to the lowest count on (75 day) .

The decrease of pH values was noticed in infant stool during the three months after birth, and soon to increase during progressing of infant age, as the mothers' milk content would change and as a result affecting the stool pH value .

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