Negative correlations were noticed between serum IgA levels and lactosis levels.

**Conclusions** Serum levels of immunoglobulins in infants (both IgA and IgG) seems to be more related to human milk IgG and lactosis levels rather than human milk IgA and their specific chemokines.

**Methods**

The study investigated the effect of the amount of black tea consumption during pregnancy on the oxidant/antioxidant status of breast milk. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of the amount of black tea consumption during pregnancy on the oxidant/antioxidant status of breast milk.

**Results**

No correlation was found between the amount of black tea consumed and levels of MDA (p=0.401) and/or GSH detected (p=0.473). The results of this study indicate that consumption of varying amounts of black tea do not affect the oxidant/antioxidant status of breast milk.

**Conclusions** We conclude that this insensitivity of breast milk to antioxidant contributions by black tea reflects the capacity for breast milk to be resistant to the myriad of factors that otherwise affect a pregnant woman.

**EFB IN NICU AND NORMAL NURSERY BABIES IN IRAN**

**Introduction**

Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) that means “no supplementary liquids or solid foods other than medications or vitamins” is what recommended by WHO for the first 6 months of life to decrease the mortality and morbidity in infants. Statistics indicate, however, that initiation and maintenance of EBF are becoming low in our country.

**Method**

To identify the reasons of unsuccessful EBF in 150 mother-infant pairs hospitalized in two different wards (NICU and normal nursery) in two public hospitals in 2008 in Mashhad, we conducted a prospective study which contains 3 stages. At first mothers were interviewed in hospital at the time of discharge and completed 2 telephone interviews at 3 and 6 months postpartum. Finally 129 mothers remained in the study.

**Results**

We found that 65.1% of mothers whose infants had been hospitalized in NICU initiated EBF, %51.6 continued EBF until 3 months and 40.3% completed EBF until 6 months postpartum. These percent were respectively 85.1%, 70.1% and 49.3% for normal nursery infants’ mothers. Also we found that hospitalization in NICU, lower birth weight and gestational age, longer duration of hospitalization and NPO duration and having more than two infants in one delivery have negative effects on being successful in EBF.

**Conclusion**

Prevention and timely resolution of breastfeeding problems among NICU infants’ mothers is what we recommend based on this study results. Better quality lactation training for both mothers and their husbands may be useful too.

**EXCLUSIVE BREAST-FEEDING AND RELATED FACTORS IN INFANTS**

**Introduction**

Breast feeding method that provides physical, psychological and spiritual needs, in first 6 months of birth. Exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months, is a major factor in health financing in developing countries.

**Method**

It is a cross sectional study in breastfeeding mothers came to public health centers in one year at Tabriz in this study selected 150 mother with bellow 2 years old baby with simple random sampling we used a valid questioner we used X2 test and SPSS16 software for analyze of data.

**Results and findings**

In this study frequency of exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months were 96/4% (49/3- 63/4: CI95%) with rate in boys 57/2% (49/9- 64/4: CI95%) and in girls were 55/7% (62/6– 48/7: CI95%) and 91/6% (94/7–88/7: CI95%) were children who had breast feeding immediately after delivery, of which 41/3 percent had continued feeding up to six months. study showed a direct relationship between longitudinal of breast feeding and educational study before delivery and a indirect relationship with maternal age, Maternal age, maternal knowledge and advice of relevant about use of formula were meaningful factors in the multiple regression model. Most of the mothers (35.4%) were in middle socio-economic group.