



October 6th + 7th, 2021 | Virtual Conference

17TH ANNUAL CHILD HEALTH RESEARCH DAYS

# Nutrition for a Changing World

The Science of Nourishing the Next Generation

## CHRD 2021: Abstract & Poster Submission Form

### Submitter Name

Sarah

First

Turner

Last

### Email

sarah.turner@umanitoba.ca

### Research Category:

- Basic Science
- Clinical
- Community Health / Policy

### What was your role in the project?

- Design
- Perform Experiments
- Analyze Data
- Write Abstract

### Presenter Status:

- Undergraduate Students
- Masters Student
- PhD Student
- Post-Doctoral Fellows
- Residents
- Non-Trainee

**Title**

Breastfeeding and Child Behaviour in the CHILd Cohort Study: The Role of Socioeconomic Status

**Background**

Breastfeeding is associated with fewer behaviour problems in children at 5 years of age; however, little research has explored how these associations are modified by socioeconomic status in a Canadian context.

**Objective**

The objective of this study is to examine how socioeconomic status influences the relationship between breastfeeding and child behaviour in Canada.

**Methods**

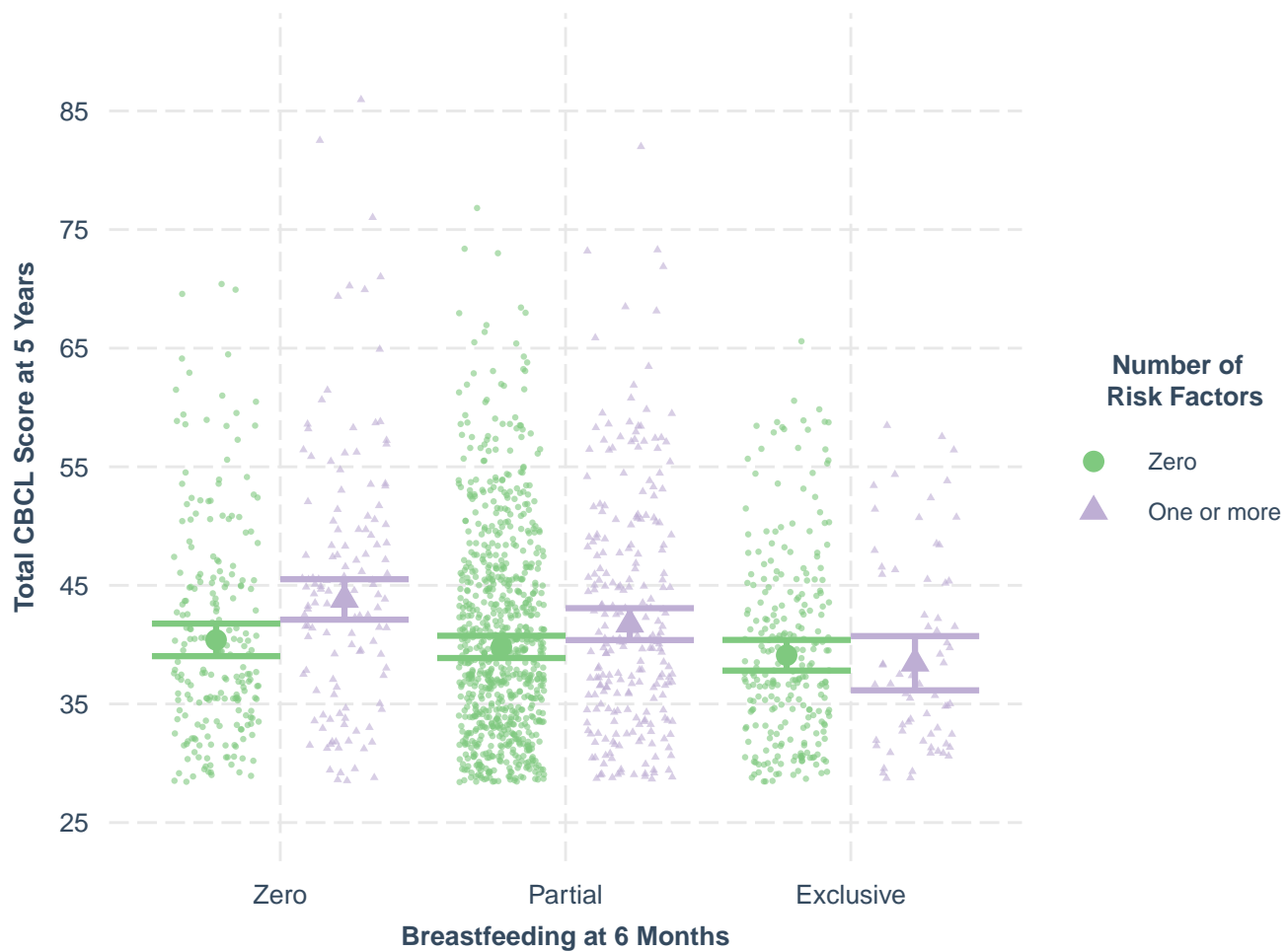
This study uses data from the CHILd Cohort Study. Standardized questionnaires from 2,335 families were used to classify breastfeeding duration, breastfeeding exclusivity at 6 months, demographic factors, and behaviour at 5 years using the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL). The CBCL classifies total, internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems. A dichotomous prenatal socioeconomic status risk variable was created, classifying participants as having one or more of the following: single parent household, low household income (less than \$30,000/year) or low maternal education (less than post-secondary degree). Adjusted associations between breastfeeding status and CBCL scores were determined, and socioeconomic risk interactions were tested.

**Results**

We found interactions ( $p \leq 0.1$ ) between socioeconomic risk and exclusive breastfeeding at six months for all three CBCL scales. For example (Figure 1), among those with one or more socioeconomic status risk factor, exclusive breastfeeding was associated with a 5.44-point lower (better) total CBCL score ( $p \leq 0.001$ ) compared to no breastfeeding. In contrast, exclusive breastfeeding was not associated with total CBCL score among those without socioeconomic status risk factors. Similar associations and interactions were observed for breastfeeding duration.

**Conclusion**

Longer breastfeeding duration and breastfeeding exclusively at 6 months were associated with larger improvements in behaviour for those who had one or more socioeconomic risk factor, compared to those with no socioeconomic status risk. Identifying subgroups with stronger associations between breastfeeding and positive child outcomes can help guide breastfeeding promotion efforts and policies to reduce barriers to breastfeeding.



## Authors

- For each author, please click "[+] Add Item" and provide the author's information

Name	Email	Role	Profession
Sarah Turner	sarah.turner@umanitoba.ca	Presenting Author	Graduate Student
Jacqueline Pei	jpei@ualberta.ca	Co Author	Full Professor
Piushkumar J. Mandhane	mandhane@ualberta.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Theo J. Moraes	theo.moraes@sickkids.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Stuart E. Turvey	sturvey@bcchr.ca	Co Author	Full Professor
Padmaja Subbarao	padmaja.subbarao@sickkids.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor
Eleanor Simons	Elinor.Simons@umanitoba.ca	Co Author	Assistant Professor
Meghan B. Azad	Meghan.Azad@umanitoba.ca	Co Author	Associate Professor