LA LACTANCIA MATERNA EN EL SIGLO XXI

Lanzamiento virtual en español de la serie en *The Lancet*

29 abril 2016

Organizado por la Organización Panamericana de la Salud/Organización Mundial de la Salud





"En todas las especies de mamíferos, el ciclo reproductivo incluye tanto el embarazo como la lactancia materna:

en ausencia de la última, ninguna de estas especies, incluyendo al hombre, podría haber sobrevivido."

Bo Vahlquist 1981 La importancia de la lactancia materna exclusiva en la prevención de la mortalidad infantil (Lancet 1987, AJE 1989)

Nutrition

EVIDENCE FOR PROTECTION BY BREAST-FEEDING AGAINST INFANT DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN BRAZIL

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Cuál es la importancia de la lactancia materna para las mujeres y los niños en países de ingresos bajos, medios y altos en el siglo XXI?



and lifelong effect Cesar G Victora, Rajiv Bahl, Aluísio J D Barros, Giovanny V A França, Susan Horton, Julia Krasevec, Simon Murch, Mari Jeeva Sai

The importance of breastfeeding in low-income and middle-income countries is well recognised, but exists about its importance in high-income countries. In low-income and middle-income countri children younger than 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed. With few exceptions, breastfee shorter in high-income countries than in those that are resource-poor. Our meta-analyses indicate p child infections and malocclusion, increases in intelligence, and probable reductions in overweight did not find associations with allergic disorders such as asthma or with blood pressure or cholester an increase in tooth decay with longer periods of breastfeeding. For nursing women, breastfeeding against breast cancer and it improved birth spacing, and it might also protect against ovarian ca diabetes. The scaling up of breastfeeding to a near universal level could prevent 823000 annual deyounger than 5 years and 20000 annual deaths from breast cancer. Recent epidemiological and big from during the past decade expand on the known benefits of breastfeeding for women and children are rich or poor.

Breastfeeding 2



Why invest, and what it will take to improve breastfeeding practices?

Nigel C Rollins, Nita Bhandari, Nemat Hajeebhoy, Susan Horton, Chessa K Lutter, Jose C Martines, Ellen G Piwoz, Linda M Richter, Cesar G Victora, on behalf of The Lancet Breastfeeding Series Group*

Despite its established benefits, breastfeeding is no longer a norm in many communities. Multifactorial determinants Lancet 2016; 387: 491-504 of breastfeeding need supportive measures at many levels, from legal and policy directives to social attitudes and values, women's work and employment conditions, and health-care services to enable women to breastfeed. When relevant interventions are delivered adequately, breastfeeding practices are responsive and can improve rapidly. The best outcomes are achieved when interventions are implemented concurrently through several channels. The marketing of breastmilk substitutes negatively affects breastfeeding; global sales in 2014 of US\$44.8 billion show the industry's large, competitive claim on infant feeding. Not breastfeeding is associated with lower intelligence and economic losses of about \$302 billion annually or 0.49% of world gross national income. Breastfeeding provides short-term and long-term health and economic and environmental advantages to children, women, and society. To realise these gains, political support and financial investment are needed to protect, promote, and support breastfeeding.

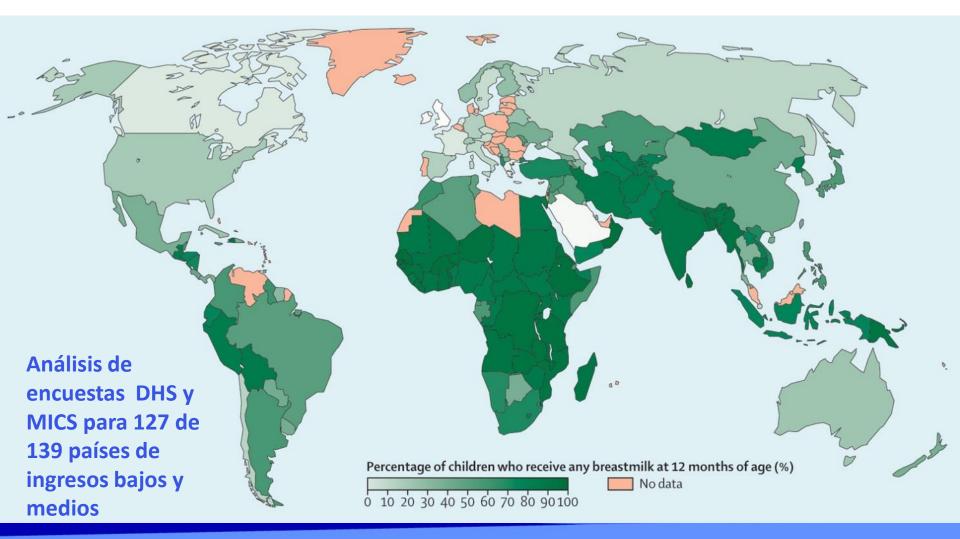
This is the second in a Series of two papers about breastfeeding

*Members listed at the end of

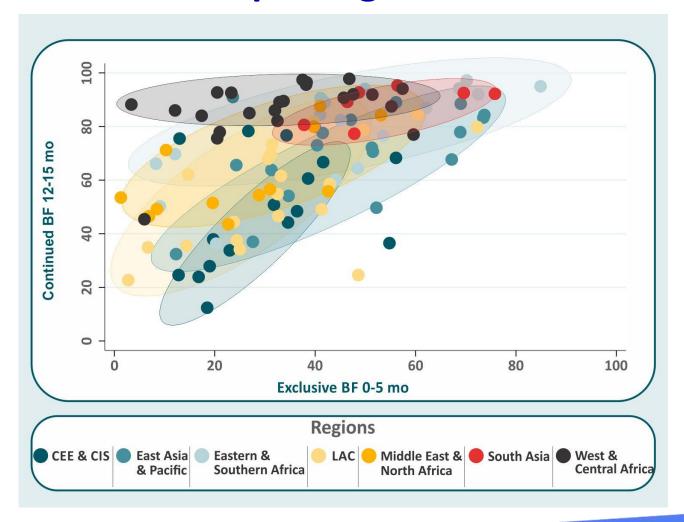
Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MCA) (N C Rollins MD), and Department of Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health (C K Lutter PhD), WHO, Geneva

Nigel C Rollins, for The Lancet Breastfeeding Series Group*

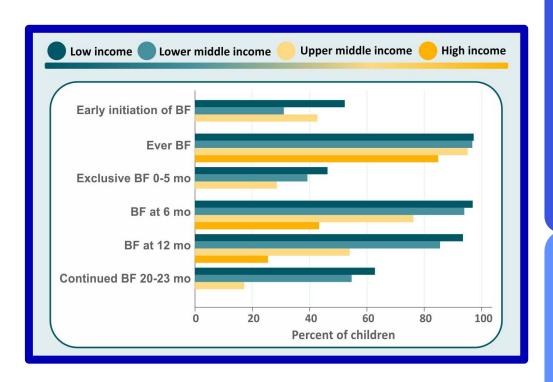
Primer mapa mundial de la prevalencia de la lactancia materna



Los patrones de alactancia materna varían por región



La lactancia materna: uno de los pocos comportamientos positivos en salud que es más prevalente en países de ingresos bajos y medios que en países de ingresos altos



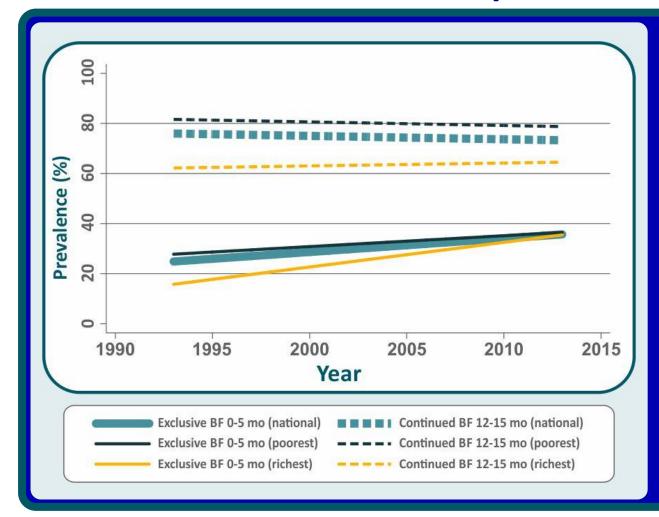
Países de ingresos bajos y medios

- Menos del 40% de los niños es exclusivamente amamantado
- Alrededor de 1/3 de los niños entre 6 y 24 meses no es amamantado

Mayoría de países de ingresos altos

- Menos del 20% de los niños es amamantado hasta los 12 meses (datos limitados)
- Mujeres más educadas y ricas amamantan por más tiempo

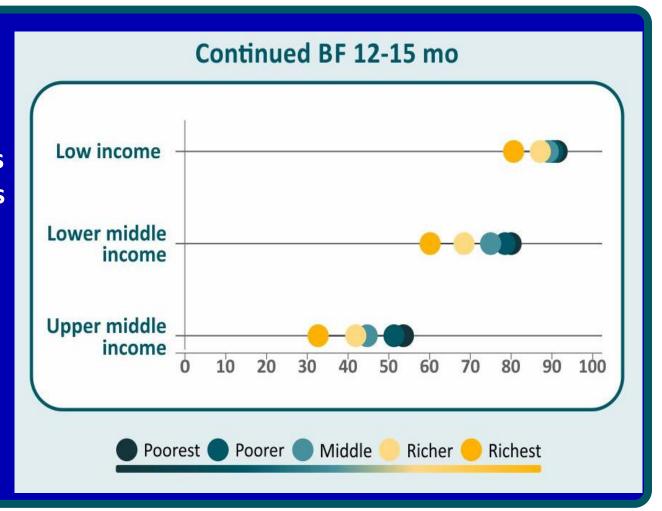
Prácticas de la lactancia materna a lo largo del tiempo



La prevalencia de la LM a los 12 meses se reduce en 10 puntos porcentuales cada vez que el PBI per cápita se duplica

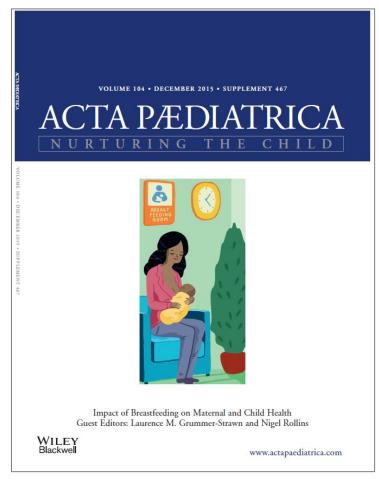
La lactancia materna favorece la equidad

La LM es uno de los pocos comportamientos de salud positivos que es más frecuente en personas pobres que en personas ricas



La lactancia materna favorece la salud materna y de la niñez

- 22 revisiones sistemáticas nuevas (datos de países con ingresos bajos, medios y altos)
 - Mortalidad infantil, resultados a corto y largo plazo
 - Cáncer de seno y ovarios en mujeres
 - Intervenciones para mejorar las prácticas de lactancia materna
- La Herramienta de Vidas Salvadas (Lives Saved Tool, LiST en inglés) se utilizó para modelar las muertes infantiles prevenibles



http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/apa.2015.104.issue-S467/issuetoc

Mejorar las prácticas de lactancia materna salvaría 820,000 vidas de niños menores de 5 años anualmente

87% de ellas entre infantes de menos de 6 meses de edad

Reduce la mortalidad asociada a infecciones (<3 meses) en 88%

Outcome	Types of comparison (breastfeeding categories)	Studies (n)	Age range of outcome	Pooled effect (95% CI)	Confounding and effect modification	Other blases	Conclusions
iren, adolescents, or a	adults according to b	reastfeedi	ng pattern				
Mortality due to Infectious diseases	Exclusive versus predominant	3	<6 months	OR 0-59 (0-41-0-85)	confounding by SEP would probably underestimate the effect of breastfeeding.	Studies that avoided towers causation (breastreeding stopped because of liness) showed similar effects. No evidence of publication bias but very few studies available	Consistent evidence or major protection. Few studies used the four breastfeeding categor in young intants, but evidence from other studies comparing an versus no breastfeedir is very consistent
Mortality due to infectious diseases	Exclusive versus partial	3	<6 months	OR 0-22 (0-14-0-34)	See above	See above	See above
Mortality due to infectious diseases	Exclusive versus none	2	<6 months	OR 0-12 (0-04-0-31)	See above	See above	See above
Mortality due to infectious diseases	Any versus none	9	6-23 months	OR 0-48 (0-38-0-60)	See above	See above	See above
Diarrhoea Incidence	More versus less breastfeeding (eg exclusive is non-exclusive; predominant is partial; partial is none; any breastfeeding is no breastfeeding)	15	<syean< td=""><td>RR069 (058-082)</td><td>Most studies were from LMICs, where confounding would probably underestimate an effect. Confounder-adjusted studies showed similar effects. There RCTs of breastfeeding promotion (not included in the meta-analysis) showed protection against diamhoea morbidity (pooled QR o,046)</td><td>Few studies that allowed for revene causation also showed protection. Publication bias is unlikely to explain the findings because results from large and small studies were similar</td><td>Strong evidence of major protection against diamhoea morbidity and admissions to hospits particularly inyoung infants, based on a lar number of studies</td></syean<>	RR069 (058-082)	Most studies were from LMICs, where confounding would probably underestimate an effect. Confounder-adjusted studies showed similar effects. There RCTs of breastfeeding promotion (not included in the meta-analysis) showed protection against diamhoea morbidity (pooled QR o,046)	Few studies that allowed for revene causation also showed protection. Publication bias is unlikely to explain the findings because results from large and small studies were similar	Strong evidence of major protection against diamhoea morbidity and admissions to hospits particularly inyoung infants, based on a lar number of studies
Diarrhoea Incidence	See above	23	<6 months	RR 0-37 (0-77-0-50)	See above	See above	See above
Diarrhoea Incidence	See above	11	6 months to 5 years	RR 0-46 (0-28-0-78)	See above	See above	See above
Admission to hospital for diarrhosa	See above	9	<5years	RR 0-28 (0-16-0-50)	See above	See above	See above
Lower respiratory infections (incidence or prevalence)	See above	16	<2years	RR 0-68 (0-60-0-77)	Most studieswere from IMICs, where confounding would probably underestimate the effect of breastfeeding. Confounder- adjusted studies showed similar effects	Studies that avoided reverse causation showed similar effects. No evidence of publication bias	Strong evidence of a reduction in severe respiratory infections breastfed children, based on a large numi of studies
Admissions to hospitals for respiratory infections	See above	17	<2years	RR 0-43 (0-33-0-55)	The only available RCT showed an RR of 0.85 (0.57-1.27), a non-significant reduction in admissions to hospital	See above	See above
	men, adolescents, or. Mortality due to infectious diseases Mortality due to infectious diseases Mortality due to infectious deseases Mortality due to infectious deseases Diarrhoea incidence Diarrhoea in	comparison (breatfeeding categories) men, adolescents, or adults according to b Mortality due to Infectious diseases Mortality due to Infectious diseases Mortality due to Infectious diseases Diarrhoea Inicidence Diarrhoea Inicidence Diarrhoea Inicidence Diarrhoea Inicidence Diarrhoea Inicidence Diarrhoea Inicidence Diarrhoea Inicidenc	comparison (n) (breatfeeding categories) rent, adolescents, or adults according to breastfeedin Infectious diseases Mortality due to Infectious diseases Mortality due to Infectious diseases Mortality due to Infectious diseases Diarrhoea Incidence Diarrhoea Incidence Diarrhoea See above Infectious diseases Diarrhoea Incidence Diarrhoea See above Infectious diseases Diarrhoea See above Incidence Diarrhoea See above Incidence Incidence Incidence Diarrhoea See above Incidence Incide	comparison (n) outcome (breastfeeding categories) ren, adolescents, or adults according to breastfeeding pattern Mortally due to Infectious dheases predominant Mortally due to Infectious dheases Mortally due to Infectious dheases Mortally due to Infectious dheases Diarrhoea Incidence Moreversus less 15 < 5 years Moreversus less 15 < 5 years Mortally due to Infectious dheases Diarrhoea Incidence Moreversus less 15 < 5 years Moreversus less 15 cysears Moreversus	comparison (n) outcome (95% CI) rent, adolescents, or adults according to breastfeeding pattern Mortally due to Infectious dheases predominant Exclusive versus 3 <6 months (0.41-0.85) Mortally due to Infectious dheases partial Exclusive versus 2 <6 months (0.40-0.34) Mortally due to Infectious dheases partial Exclusive versus 2 <6 months (0.40-0.34) Mortally due to Infectious dheases partial Exclusive versus 15 <7 months (0.38-0.60) Diarrhoea Incidence predominant vs partial partial vs none, any breastfeeding (eg exclusive vs non-exclusive); predominant vs partial; partial vs none, any breastfeeding vs no br	ren, adoisecents, or adults according to breastfeeding pattern Mortality due to Infectious diseases preformant: Mortality due to Infectious diseases prefitati (0.44-0.44) Mortality due to Infectious diseases prefitation (0.44-0.44) Mortality due to Infectious	rent, adolescents, or adults according to breastfeeding pattern Mortally due to infectious diseases Mortally due to infe

Mejorar las prácticas de lactancia materna tendría un efecto profundo en la morbilidad, así como en la mortalidad

Mejorar la lactancia materna prevendría:

Más del 54% de los episodios de diarrea

Y 32% de todas las infecciones respiratorias

(en países de ingresos bajos y medios)

La protección es aún mayor contra los ingresos hospitalarios:

72% de todos los ingresos por diarrea

57% de ingresos por infecciones respiratorias

La lactancia materna protege la salud y contribuye al desarrollo

Lactancia materna protege contra:

- Otitis media aguda (<2 años)
- Mal oclusión
- Diabetes tipo 2
- Obesidad

No hay evidencia de efecto en:

- Presión arterial
- Lípidos séricos
- Crecimiento (peso o longitud)

Mayor duración de la lactancia asociada con mejor desempeño en pruebas de inteligencia

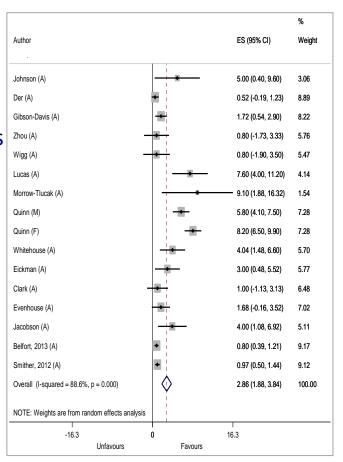
- Promedio de 3 puntos de cociente intelectual, controlando por cociente intelectual materno
- Mejor desempeño en la escuela
- Aumenta los ingresos en la edad adulta

Pero no contra:

- Asma
- Dermatitis atópica
- Alergias alimentarias

Aumenta el riesgo de:

Caries dentales



La lactancia materna beneficia la salud de las mujeres

Cada año que la mujer amamanta disminuye el riesgo de desarrollar cáncer invasivo de seno en 6%

La lactancia materna también reduce el riesgo de cáncer de ovarios

Nuevo modelo de impacto:

- Las tasas actuales de lactancia materna previenen casi 20,000 muertes por cáncer cada año
- 20,000 muertes adicionales se pueden prevenir mejorando las prácticas de lactancia matedeaths
- Las revisiones recientes confirman el impacto de la lactancia materna en el espaciamiento de embarazos

Son biológicamente plausibles estos efectos?

Puede una intervención así de simple y tan temprana tener un impacto tan profundo en la salud a lo largo de la vida?

Lactancia materna – medicina personalizada en un momento crítico

Algunos de los muchos componentes de la leche materna

- Ácidos grasos de cadena larga que forman el cerebro infantil
- Bacterias de la microbiota intestinal materna
- Células inmunes desarrolladas en el intestino de la madre
- Carbohidratos que favorecen el desarrollo de la mibcrobiota del infante
- Microvesículas (exosomas) y microARN que controlan los genes en el infante
- Células madre que sobreviven en el infante

"Por lo tanto, la leche humana no es solo el aporte nutricional perfectamente adaptado para el infante, sino probablemente la medicina personalizada específica mas avanzada que él o ella recibirá a lo largo de su vida, dada en un momento en que la expresión genética está siendo afinada para la vida."

Lancet series paper 1 (Simon Murch)



Association between breastfeeding and intelligence, educational attainment, and income at 30 years of age: a prospective birth cohort study from Brazil

Cesar GVictora, Bernardo Lessa Horta, Christian Loret de Mola, Luciana Quevedo, Ricardo Tavares Pinheiro, Denise P Gigante, Helen Gonçalves, Fernando C Barros





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warm the largest on

EL COMPLEJO DE CULPA POR EL QUE TODAS LAS NUEVAS MADRES PASARÁN

PECHO O BIBERÓN

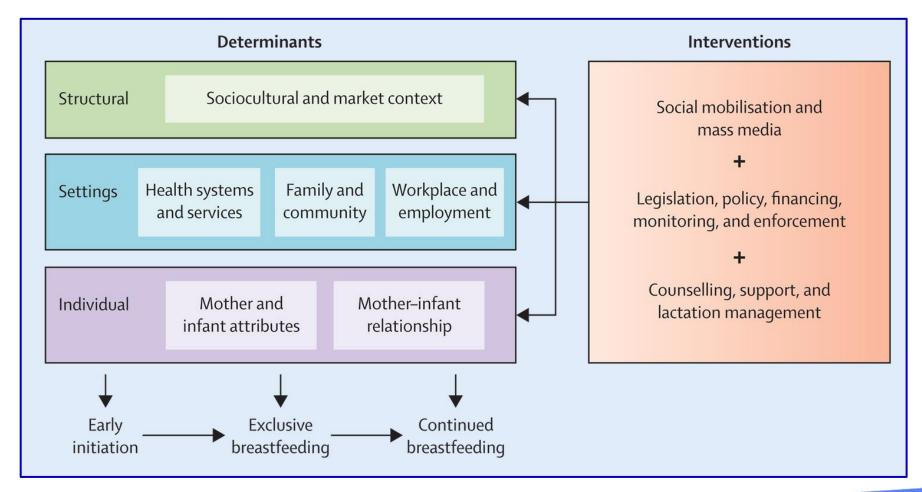
"Success in breastfeeding is not the sole responsibility of a woman—the promotion of breastfeeding is a collective societal responsibility."

See Series page 491

Editorial	Articles	Articles	Articles	Series
Ebola's logacy: UK deficits and their global lessons Sequipe 401	Effects of intensive blood pressure lowering on cardiovascular and renal outcomes	Immediate delivery compared with expectant management after preterm pre-labour rupture of the membranes	Suntained officacy of pulmonary artery pressure to guide adjustment of chronic heart failure therapy	Breastfeeding 1 and 2 See pages 6/5 and 481
	Serpego425	close to term	Seepoge-653	

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Construyendo un ambiente propicio para la lactancia materna: un modelo conceptual



Intervenciones para mejorar las prácticas de lactancia materna

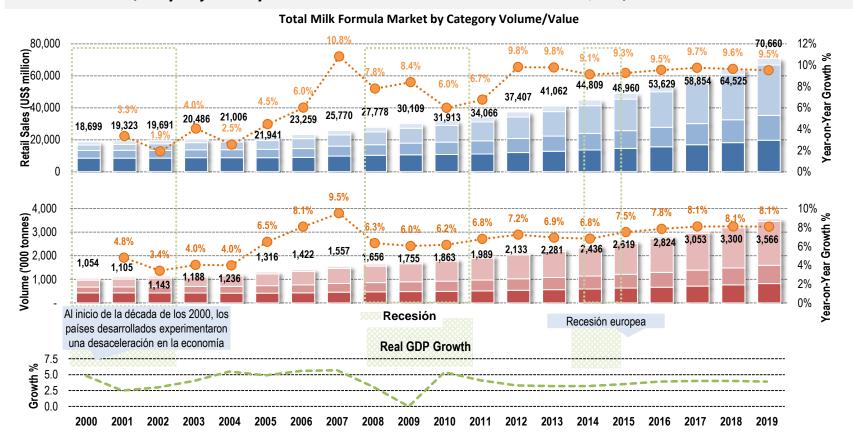
Revisión sistemática que analizó el efecto de las intervenciones por ámbito: más de 20,000 artículos tamizados y 300 estudios analizados

Meta-análisis:

- Las prácticas de LM responden en gran proporción a intervenciones implementadas a través de los sistemas de salud, comunidades y hogares
- Las intervenciones de los sistemas de salud y comunidades pueden aumentar la LME 2.5 veces
- La licencia maternal e intervenciones en el lugar de trabajo también son beneficiosas (pocos estudios y limitados a países de ingresos altos)
- El mayor impacto se observa cuando las intervenciones se aplican en conjunto
- La combinación necesaria de intervenciones puede variar por contexto y tendencias de LM

La industria de sucedáneos de la leche materna es grande y está creciendo

- En 2014, las ventas a nivel mundial de fórmulas infantiles fueron de US\$ 44,800 millones.
- Para el 2019, se proyecta que el valor de marcado alcanzará US\$ 70,600 millones.



El argumento económico para invertir en la lactancia materna

Ganancias monetarias:

US\$ 302,000 millones/año

(0.47% del PBI mundial)

Por mejoras en la productividad debido a la mayor inteligencia

Beneficios estimados en salud:

Costos de atención en salud reducidos en alrededor de US\$ 400 millones en los EEUU, Reino Unido, Brasil y zonas urbanas de China

Estimated percentage loss in gross national income	Estimated loss in 2012 US\$
0.04%	\$0.1 billion
0.06%	\$0-3 billion
0.97%	\$11.8 billion
0.05%	\$1.0 billion
0.31%	\$28.1 billion
0.39%	\$12·1 billion
0.75%	\$17.6 billion
0.39%	\$70.9 billion
0.53%	\$231.4 billion
0.49%*	\$302.0 billion (total estimated los
	loss in gross national income 0.04% 0.06% 0.97% 0.05% 0.31% 0.39% 0.75% 0.39%

Estimates are based on data for 96 countries (of 197 countries in the UNICEF's 2014 database). For details about data and included countries, and country-level results, see appendix pp 115–16. *Global average, weighted by gross national income.

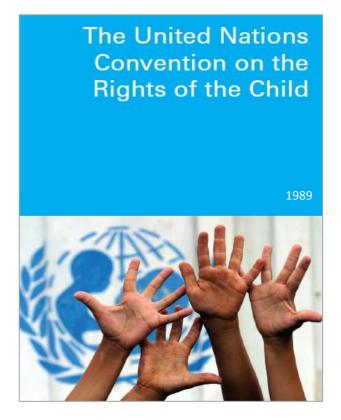
Table 2: Estimated economic losses from cognitive deficits associated with regional infant feeding practices compared with every infant breastfeeding until at least 6 months of age.

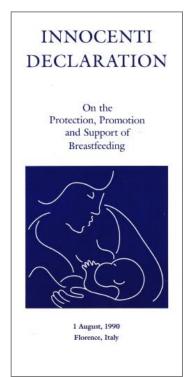
Construyendo un ambiente propicio para la lactancia materna : acciones claves

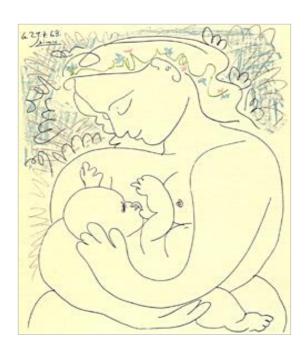
Un conjunto de acciones, políticas y programas para apoyar a las madres en los servicios de salud, en cada y en el trabajo tiene el mayor impacto

- Diseminar información precisa sobre el valor de la LM
- Promover actitudes sociales positivas hacia la LM
- Demostrar voluntad política para apoyar la LM
- Regular la industria de los sucedáneos de la leche materna implementando, monitoreando y haciendo cumplir el Código
- Aumentar a escala y monitorear las intervenciones en LM
- **Promulgar políticas públicas** para asegurar que la protección de la maternidad e intervenciones en el lugar de trabajo sean aplicadas

Toda mujer y niño, sin importar su origen o circunstancias, se benefician de la lactancia materna óptima







Responsabilidad compartida para crear un ambiente propicio para que las madres ejerzan su elección



"Si la lactancia materna no existiera, alguien que la invente hoy, se merecería un premio Nobel doble en medicina y economía."

> Keith Hanson, Vice President for Human Development, World Bank Group

Agradecimientos

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