

Barriers of Appropriate Complementary Feeding Practices in Under – 2 Children

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Summary:

When breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants, complementary foods should be added to their diet. It is a very vulnerable period when malnutrition starts in many infants, contributing significantly to high prevalence of malnutrition in under-5 children world-wide. In Bangladesh, complementary feeding (CF) practices are not satisfactory. The objectives of the study were to look into the feeding patterns of under-2 children and to identify the causes which lead mothers/ caregivers to practice inappropriate CF. This cross-sectional study was done in the Pediatric department of Sir Salimullah Medical College Mitford Hospital, Dhaka and in a private chamber from a district town of Bangladesh from October, 2011 to December, 2011. Four hundred mother-child pairs were enrolled by non-random convenience sampling. Different aspects of feeding practices (age of initiation of CF, type of first

complementary food, current main complementary food & its quantity, and frequency of CF) were analyzed. Bottle feeding, fast foods and lack of proper family support were most important barriers ($p < 0.05$). High rate of early initiation of CF was mainly due to mothers' perception that breast milk alone was not enough (81.8%) and main cause of late initiation was refusal of complementary foods by their babies (48.4%). Feeding practices were mainly influenced by relatives (25%), qualified doctors (15.3%), neighbors (14.5%) & mother-in-laws (13.5%). CF practices are still far from ideal. Strengthening of nutrition education to mothers/caregivers and family members/relatives along with awareness building in the community may change the wrong practices.

Key words: Barriers, Complementary feeding

(*J Bangladesh Coll Phys Surg 2015; 33: 195-201*)

Introduction:

When breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. The transition

from exclusive breast feeding to family foods, referred to as complementary feeding (CF), typically covers the period from 6 to 18-24 months of age, and is a very vulnerable period. It is the time when malnutrition starts in many infants, contributing significantly to the high prevalence of malnutrition in children less than five years of age world-wide^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}. World Health Organization estimates that two out of five children are stunted in low-income countries¹. Poor feeding practices and low quality foods can affect future learning ability, economic productivity, immune response and reproductive outcomes⁶. Cultural factors and taboos appeared to have an important influence on mothers' infant-feeding practices and eating patterns of their children⁷. In Bangladesh, CF practices are not satisfactory. A recent study in a medical college of Dhaka city showed that amount, composition & consistency of complementary foods are not optimal⁸. Another study in a rural area of Dhaka district also found that onset, type and frequency of CF are not acceptable⁹. Similar findings were observed by other investigators in urban slum, semi-urban & rural areas of our country^{10, 11, 12}.

The objectives of the study were to look into the feeding patterns of under-2 children including age of initiation

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Accepted: 4 March, 2014

Accepted: 25 August, 2015

of CF & its frequency, type of first complementary foods, composition & quantity of complementary foods, and to identify the causes which lead mothers/ caregivers of children to practice inappropriate CF.

Methods:

A cross-sectional study was conducted in the in-patient and out-patient Departments of Pediatrics, Sir Salimullah Medical College & Mitford Hospital (SSMC&MH), Dhaka, Bangladesh and in a private chamber at a district town (Gazipur) of Bangladesh from October, 2011 to December, 2011. A total of 400 mother-child pairs were enrolled by non-random convenience sampling. Data was collected from the mothers/caregivers of the children in a pretested semi-structured questionnaire which took about 20-30 minutes in each case. Children of 6-24 months of age and children under six months (if CF was already started) were included. Children under six months (if on exclusive breast feeding) and children having major illness interfering with feeding like cerebral palsy, congenital heart disease, cleft palate etc. were excluded.

Case definitions:

Barrier - A circumstance or obstacle that keeps people or things apart or prevents communication or progress.

Characteristics of proper CF - A proper CF consists of foods that are rich in energy

and in micronutrients (especially iron, zinc, calcium, vitamin A, vitamin C and folates), free of contamination (pathogens, toxins or harmful chemicals), without much salt or spices, easy to eat and easily accepted by the infant, in an appropriate amount, easy to prepare from family foods, and at a cost that is acceptable by most families¹³.

Appropriate complementary foods - Khichuri, Mixed family foods (Rice, pulses, vegetables, meat, egg and fish), Bread, Pitha, Fruits, Locally processed complementary foods etc.

Inappropriate complementary foods - Rice gruel, Rice gruel with Sugar, Rice gruel with Milk, suji (Wheat), Suji with Milk, Suji with Sugar, Sago, Burly, Sugar water, Animal milk, Formula, Commercial cereal, Fast foods etc.

Khichuri - A dish prepared by mixing rice, lentils, oil, vegetables, egg/meat/fish etc.

Fast foods - Foods that are prepared and served very quickly, first popularized in the 1950s in the United

States. While any meal with low preparation time can be considered fast food, typically the term refers to food sold in a restaurant or store with preheated or precooked ingredients, and served to the customer in a packaged form for take-out/take-away. Fast food restaurants are traditionally separated by their ability to serve food via a drive-through (Wikipedia) e.g. Burger, Sandwich, French fries, Pizza, Hot dog, Noodles, Fried chicken, Chips, Biscuits, Soft drinks, Commercial juices etc. Frequency of CF was defined according to recommendation of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) by WHO/UNICEF.

Quantity of complementary foods was defined according to IYCF recommendation.

Knowledge about CF was assessed by asking about optimum initiation time, types of recommended complementary foods, frequency and quantity.

Data analysis: Data were analyzed by SPSS version 12. Bivariate tables were prepared. Chi square tests were done where applicable. Statistical significance was considered to be at the level of $p < 0.05$.

Ethical consideration: Verbal consent was taken from the mothers/caregivers of the children after discussion about the study. Confidentiality was strictly protected. Permission was taken from the ethical committee of SSMCMH, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Results:

Most of the children under study were from out-patient department (68.7%) followed by private chamber (25%) and indoor (6.3%). 56.2% children came from urban areas followed by rural (28.2%), semi-urban (15.2%) and urban-slum areas (0.2%). Male female ratio was 1.3:1. Three hundred & eighty five mothers (96.2%) were caregivers.

Table-I

Age (month) of initiation of complementary feeding (n=400)

Age	Frequency	Percentage
≤4	60	15.0
5-6	137	34.2
7	137	34.2
8-10	36	9.0
11-12	9	2.2
13-24	5	1.2
Not yet started	16	4.0

In 377 cases (94.2%), mothers were housewife followed by handicraft worker in eight (2%), service in six (1.5%).

Mother's educational status was secondary incomplete in 185 cases (46.2%) followed by secondary complete or higher in 81 (20.2%), primary incomplete in 62 (15.5%), no education in 49 (12.2%) and primary complete in 23 (5.8%).

Table-II

Reasons for early initiation of complementary feeding (n=121)

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Didn't get enough breast milk	99	81.8
Advised by elderly members of family	10	8.3
Did not know the time of initiation of complementary feeding	5	4.1
Others	7	5.8

Father's educational status was secondary incomplete in 147 cases (36.8%) followed by secondary complete or higher in 101 (25.2%), primary incomplete in 70 (17.5%), no education in 56 (14%) and primary complete in 26 (6.5%). Father's education had no significant influence on initiation, type of first complementary food and current main complementary food ($p>0.05$), but had significant influence on frequency of CF ($p=0.007$).

Sixty eight percent ($n=272$) families were single. Family status (single or joint) had no significant influence on initiation, type of first complementary food and on frequency of CF ($p>0.05$) but had significant influence on current main complementary food ($p<0.05$).

Family members were 5-10 in 207 cases (51.8%) followed by ≤ 4 in 177 (44.2%) and ≥ 11 in 16 (4%). Family size had significant influence on current main complementary food ($p=0.045$), but insignificant influence on initiation, type of first complementary food and frequency of CF ($p>0.05$).

Most children (90.8%) were from Muslim families followed by Hindu (9.2%). Religion had no significant influence on initiation, type of first complementary food, current main complementary food and frequency of CF ($p>0.05$).

Cultural barriers had no significant influence on initiation, type of first complementary food, current main complementary food and frequency of CF ($p>0.05$).

Exclusive breast-feeding for six months was only in 39 cases (9.8%). Most children (54.1%, $n=216$) were exclusively breast-fed for one month only. Most children (83.8%, $n=335$) were on partial breast-feeding and 65 (16.2%) were without breast-feeding during the time of interview.

Two hundred & eighty three children (70.8%) were on formula feeding, majority (19%, $n=76$) started within first month of life followed by 45 (11.2%) at seventh month. It had significant influence on type of first complementary food ($p=0.007$) and current main complementary food ($p=0.002$) but had no significant influence on initiation ($p=0.926$) and frequency of CF ($p=0.064$).

Table-III

Reasons for late initiation of complementary feeding (n=62)

Reasons	Frequency	Valid Percent
Got enough breast milk	8	12.9
Advised by elderly members of family	8	12.9
Did not know the time of initiation of complementary feeding	11	17.7
Baby refused to take complementary foods	30	48.4
Complementary foods caused diarrhea	3	4.8
Others	2	3.2

Animal milk (cow/goat) was given to 228 children (57%), majority (14.8%, $n=59$) at seventh month followed by 31 (7.8%) at sixth month. It had significant influence on type of first complementary food ($p=0.05$) but had no significant influence on initiation ($p=0.973$), current main complementary food ($p=0.996$) and frequency of CF ($p=0.213$).

Bottle feeding was practiced in 297 children (74.2%), majority (19%, $n=75$) at first month of life followed by 42

(10.5%) at seventh month, 36 (9%) at second month and 34 (8.5%) at sixth month.

Commercial cereal was given to 128 children (32%).

Fast foods were given to 206 children (54.8%).

Current feeding practices were mainly influenced by relatives (25%, n=100) followed by doctors (15.3%, n=61), neighbors (14.5%, n=58), mother-in-laws (13.5%, n=54), husbands (6.3%, n=25), television (6%, n=24), other family members (5%, n=20) etc.

Two hundred & ninety six mothers/caregivers (75.3%) did not get proper support from families for CF.

Three hundred & eighty nine mothers/caregivers (97.2%) knew something about CF, seven knew nothing (1.8%) and four knew well (1%).

Attitude of mothers/caregivers towards CF was positive in 333 cases (84.7%).

Two hundred & fifteen mothers/caregivers (53.9%) were given nutrition education by health workers. Nutrition education had significant influence on the type of first complementary food ($p=0.003$), but not on the initiation ($p=0.463$), current main complementary food ($p=0.140$) and frequency of CF ($p=0.272$).

First complementary food was rice gruel with milk in 102 children (26.6%) followed by khichuri in 71 (18.5%), commercial cereal in 58 (15.1%), rice gruel alone in 37 (9.6%), mixed family foods in 26 (6.8%) etc.

Current main complementary food was rice gruel with milk in 98 children (25.5%) followed by mixed family foods in 83 (21.6%), khichuri in 62 (16.1%), suji (wheat) with milk in 54 (14.1%) etc.

Regarding quantity of complementary foods per feed, 36% were inappropriate in seventh month, 95% in eighth month, 100% in 9 – 11th months and 97.4% in 12th – 24th months age group.

Table-IV

Effect of bottle feeding on complementary feeding practices

Effect on	Yes	No	Total	P value
Initiation:Appropriate	129 (44.9%)	58 (59.8%)	187 (48.7%)	0.011
Not appropriate	158 (55.1%)	39 (40.2%)	197 (51.3%)	
Type of first complementary food:Appropriate	65 (22%)	43 (42.2%)	108 (27.1%)	0.000
Not appropriate	231 (78%)	59 (57.8%)	290 (72.9%)	
Main complementary food:Appropriate	104 (35%)	52 (51.5%)	156 (39.2%)	0.003
Not appropriate	193 (65%)	49 (48.5%)	242 (60.8%)	
Frequency of CF:Appropriate	166 (58%)	47 (50.5%)	213 (56.2%)	0.205
Not appropriate	120 (42%)	46 (49.5%)	166 (43.8%)	

Table-V

Effect of fast foods on complementary feeding practices

Effect on	Yes	No	Total	P value
Initiation:Appropriate	113 (54.3%)	72 (41.4%)	185 (48.4%)	0.090
Not appropriate	95 (45.7%)	102 (58.6%)	197 (51.6%)	
Type of first complementary food:Appropriate	69 (32.5%)	39 (21.2%)	108 (27.3%)	0.011
Not appropriate	143 (67.5%)	145 (78.8%)	288 (72.7%)	
Main complementary food:Appropriate	103 (48.6%)	53 (28.8%)	156 (39.4%)	0.000
Not appropriate	109 (51.4%)	131 (71.2%)	240 (60.6%)	
Frequency of CF:Appropriate	87(42.2%)	124 (72.5%)	211 (56%)	0.000
Not appropriate	119 (57.8%)	47 (27.5%)	166 (44%)	

Table-VI

<i>Effect of family support on complementary feeding practices</i>				
Effect on	Yes	No	Total	P value
Initiation:Appropriate	55 (60.4%)	126(44.1%)	181 (48%)	0.006
Not appropriate	36 (39.6%)	160(55.9%)	196 (52%)	
Type of first complementary food:Appropriate	47 (48.5%)	60 (20.4%)	107 (27.4%)	0.000
Not appropriate	50 (51.5%)	234 (79.6%)	284 (72.6%)	
Main complementary food:Appropriate	71 (73.2%)	82 (27.9%)	153 (39.1%)	0.000
Not appropriate	26 (26.8%)	212 (72.1%)	238 (60.9%)	
Frequency of CF:Appropriate	31 (33.3%)	179 (64.2%)	210 (56.5%)	0.205
Not appropriate	62 (66.7%)	100 (35.8%)	162 (43.5%)	

Frequency of CF was inappropriate in 29 children (61.7%) whose mothers had no education, 12 (57.1%) with primary completed mothers, 29 (50.9%) with primary incomplete mothers, 40.6% with secondary incomplete mothers and 25 (31.6%) whose mothers had completed secondary education or higher. This was 31 (58.5%), ten (45.5%), 37 (56.9%), 51 (35.7%) and 37 (38.5%) respectively in relation to father's education.

Breastfed children under one year of age were given less frequent CF (d"2 times) in 40 cases (20.2%). But in non- breastfed children under one year of age, all were given five times or more. In children who were older than one year, frequency of CF was appropriate (e"5 times according to IMCI protocol) in only 38 (23.5%).

Frequency of CF was inappropriate in 90 (46.6%), 50 (42.4%), 22 (4.5%), four (30.8%) and 0% of children with birth order one, two, three, four and five respectively.

Discussion:

CF practices are influenced by many factors and a bit complicated for mothers/caregivers. In this study, different aspects of CF (age of initiation, type of first complementary food, current main complementary food & its quantity, and frequency of CF) were found to be affected by academic education of parents, pre-lacteal feeding, bottle feeding, formula feeding, commercial cereal, fast foods, feeding during sleep, family support, nutrition education, mother/caregiver's attitude towards CF. Recall biasness and unequal sample size from urban & rural areas were main limitations of our study.

Early initiation (< six months) was still high (49.2%). The main cause was mother's perception that the baby

did not get enough breast milk, and so hungry that she was compelled to start CF. This correlates with studies done by Heinig et al.⁴, Lindsay⁷, Kumudha¹⁴, Ruel¹⁵, Giashuddin¹⁶ and Zulkifli¹⁷.

Late initiation of CF was low in this study (16.4%). This was mainly due to baby's refusal of complementary foods. Late initiation is an important problem in different countries^{14, 18, 19}. In India, religious factor in Hindu families is responsible for late initiation²⁰. But in Bangladesh, religious barrier regarding initiation is nil among Muslims.

Education of parents was found to have insignificant influence on CF practices except on frequency. This might be due to other influencing factors which are stronger than education e.g. advice of family members/relatives/neighbors. But Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) preliminary report (2007) showed that timely initiation of CF was more common in educated mothers than the mothers who were not educated or had primary level education. Maternal education level (OR = 2.44, 95% CI: 1.42-4.19, p<0.05) were found to be correlated to inappropriate feeding practices in China²¹. Educated mothers in Uganda were more likely to prepare special complementary foods than the uneducated (OR= 2.7, CI 1.1-6.2)²². There was statistically significant difference observed in CF practices among educated and uneducated mother in Pakistan, but father's education did not have any correlation with infant feeding practices²³.

Pre-lacteal feeding had significant influence on age of initiation and type of first complementary food. Pre-lacteal feeding is usually influenced by elderly members

of the family (e.g. mother-in-law), relatives and neighbors. They also have great role for CF practices in our society. So, mothers are easily misguided by them.

Bottle feeding had significant influence on initiation, type of first complementary food and current main complementary food. Bottle feeding is easy for baby. So, once they are fed with bottle, they do not want to suck breast or take complementary foods. Bottle-fed babies had significantly delayed weaning (> 9 months) in Pakistan²⁴.

Commercial cereal feeding has been increasing day by day even in low income group in our country. This food is not recommended here. It had been found to influence type of first complementary food and frequency of CF in this study. Frequency was more with commercial cereal as it is tasty, flavored and easily accepted by babies. Similar finding was found in a study by Lindsay et al.⁷.

Fast foods had been found to influence significantly the type of first complementary food, current main complementary food and its frequency. These foods are also tasty, easily cooked, easily available and gladly accepted by children which deviates them from normal family foods. Heinig et al. also observed similar finding⁴.

Feeding during sleep at night is a common practice in our country. Usually formula/animal milk with or without rice gruel/suji are given to babies. This practice interferes with feeding of normal family foods. It had significant role on CF practices in this study, especially on current main complementary food and frequency. It is a common problem (82.6%) in Sri Lanka too²⁵.

Family support is very important for appropriate CF practices which are not sufficient in our country. Mothers are easily misdirected by family members. Lack of adequate knowledge and misconceptions among elderly persons, especially mother-in-law, who generally influences and guides child feeding practices in the family, are often important barriers. It affected initiation, type of first complementary food and current main complementary food in this study. Similar findings were observed by an Indian study¹⁴.

Mothers/caregivers' attitude towards CF practices can also influence a lot. Some are inherently reluctant and frequently influenced by other persons. 15.3% were reluctant to feed their children appropriately in this study. Their negative attitude affected current main

complementary food and frequency significantly.

Surprisingly, nutrition education of mothers/caregivers influenced significantly only the type of first complementary food in this study. This might be due to inadequate and ineffective methods of nutrition education in our country. But in a number of studies abroad, it has important role^{3,4}.

Conclusion:

CF practices are still far from ideal in Bangladesh. Many factors affect different aspects of CF. Many persons around the mothers/caregivers influence them a lot. Educational qualification of parents has little positive role. Early and late initiations are due to some misconceptions. Bottle feeding, fast foods and lack of proper family support are the most important barriers of appropriate CF practices followed by pre-lacteal feeding, formula feeding, commercial cereal, feeding during sleep and negative attitude of mothers/caregivers.

Recommendation:

Pre-lacteal feeding and bottle feeding should be rooted out. Feeding of commercial cereal and fast foods, feeding during sleep should be discouraged. Family support is to be strengthened by improving nutrition education to family members, especially mother-in-law and husband. Attitude of mothers/caregivers must be changed by repeated counseling starting from antenatal visits. Whole community should be motivated and involved actively. Government organizations and NGOs along with mass media should be utilized more vigorously for awareness building.

Acknowledgements:

We are grateful to Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Sweden for support to conduct the study as a part of the training program on 'Child survival - Reaching the Target' and Prof. Lars-Ake Persson, Department of Women's and Children's Health, Uppsala University, Sweden for his continuous supervision & guidance during the study.

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