Induced Lactation in Non-Gestational Women

Useful Web Resources:

- Relactation and Induced Lactation - National Childbirth Trust
  URL: https://www.nct.org.uk/sites/default/files/related_documents/Kaufmann%20Relactation%20and%20induced%20lactation.pdf

- Induced Lactation and the Newman-Goldfarb protocols
  URL: http://www.asklenore.info/breastfeeding/induced_lactation/gn_protocols.shtml

- ABM Clinical Protocol #33: Lactation Care for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Plus Patients - Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine

- Breastfeeding without giving birth – La Leche League
  URL: https://www.llli.org/breastfeeding-without-giving-birth-2/
1. ABM Clinical Protocol #33: Lactation Care for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Plus Patients.

**Author(s):** Ferri, Rita Lynne; Rosen-Carole, Casey Braitsch; Jackson, Jason; Carreno-Rijo, Elizabeth; Greenberg, Katherine Blumoff; Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine

**Source:** Breastfeeding medicine : the official journal of the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine; May 2020; vol. 15 (no. 5); p. 284-293

**Publication Date:** May 2020

**Publication Type(s):** Journal Article

**PubMedID:** 32330392

Available at Breastfeeding medicine : the official journal of the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine - from Unpaywall

**Abstract:** A central goal of The Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine is the development of clinical protocols for managing common medical problems that may impact breastfeeding success. These protocols serve only as guidelines for the care of breastfeeding mothers and infants and do not delineate an exclusive course of treatment or serve as standards of medical care. Variations in treatment may be appropriate according to the needs of an individual patient.

**Database:** Medline

2. Methods and Success Factors of Induced Lactation: A Scoping Review.

**Author(s):** Cazorla-Ortiz, Gemma; Obregón-Guitérrez, Noemí; Rozas-Garcia, Maria Rosa; Goberna-Tricas, Josefina

**Source:** Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association; Nov 2020; vol. 36 (no. 4); p. 739-749

**Publication Date:** Nov 2020

**Publication Type(s):** Journal Article

**PubMedID:** 32926655

Available at Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association - from Unpaywall

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND Induced lactation enables a woman who has not given birth to breastfeed a child. Lactation may be induced through both pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods, although the desired outcome cannot always be achieved. RESEARCH AIMS The aims of this scoping review was to assess the different methods used to induce lactation, as well as the factors related to sucking the breast effectively and the production of human milk. METHODS We searched five databases from June 2019-February 2020 for studies referring to methods and factors related to breast suckling and/or the volume of milk produced after inducing lactation, using the following search terms and Boolean operators: breastfeeding AND induced lactation AND adoptive mothers OR surrogate mothers OR female homosexuality OR non-gestating. The final review included a total of 24 articles. RESULTS Pharmacological methods were not always used to produce milk, although breast stimulation was essential. The age of the child, interference due to bottle feeding, breast stimulation, and the support received were important factors in the induction of lactation. There were several factors that may account for the differences between developing and higher income countries in methods of induced lactation and the amount of milk that study participants produced. There was no consensus over whether previous pregnancy and/or breastfeeding experience influenced induced lactation. CONCLUSION Health professionals need to have adequate knowledge about induction methods, the preferences of each woman, and the reasons for inducing lactation, to
provide proper assistance. However, the lack of standardization about induction of lactation makes it difficult.

Database: Medline


Author(s): Farhadi, Roya; Philip, Roy K

Source: Breastfeeding medicine : the official journal of the Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine; ; vol. 12 (no. 6); p. 373-376

Publication Type(s): Case Reports Journal Article Review

PubMedID: 28631931

Abstract: One of the important challenges in surrogate pregnancies is the early bonding of genetic mother with her infant and the establishment of breastfeeding. A combination of pharmacological and nonpharmacological methods is often used for the induction of lactation. Reports of induced lactation in surrogacy are limited and scattered. In this report, we present a case of induced lactation and initiation of breastfeeding in preterm twins by the genetic mother, through her novel approach after a gestational surrogate pregnancy. Thematic approach of maternal account is summarized with context and rigor. We reviewed the reported literature of induced lactation in similar cases with an aim to address the various methods adopted.

Database: Medline

4. Lactation Induction in a Transgender Woman Wanting to Breastfeed: Case Report.

Author(s): Wamboldt, Rachel; Shuster, Shirley; Sidhu, Bikrampal S

Source: The Journal of clinical endocrinology and metabolism; Apr 2021; vol. 106 (no. 5); p. e2047

Publication Date: Apr 2021

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

PubMedID: 33513241

Abstract: Breastfeeding is known to have many health and wellness benefits to the mother and infant; however, breastfeeding in trans women has been greatly under-researched. OBJECTIVE: To review potential methods of lactation induction in trans women wishing to breastfeed and to review the embryological basis for breastfeeding in trans women. DESIGN: This article summarizes a case of successful lactation in a trans woman, in which milk production was achieved in just over 1 month. SETTING: This patient was followed in an outpatient endocrinology clinic. PARTICIPANTS: A single trans woman was followed in our endocrinology clinic for a period of 9 months while she took hormone therapy to help with lactation. INTERVENTIONS: Readily available lactation induction protocols for nonpuerperal mothers were reviewed and used to guide hormone therapy selection. Daily dose of progesterone was increased from 100 mg to 200 mg daily. The galactagogue domperidone was started at 10 mg 3 times daily and titrated up to effect. She was encouraged to use an electric pump and to increase her frequency of pumping. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Lactation induction. RESULTS: At one month, she had noticed a significant increase in her breast size and fullness. Her milk supply had increased rapidly, and she was producing up to 3 to 5 ounces of milk per day with manual expression alone. CONCLUSIONS: We report the second case in the medical literature to demonstrate successful breastfeeding in a trans woman through use of hormonal augmentation.

Database: Medline
5. Induced Lactation in a Mother Through Surrogacy With Complete Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (CAIS).

**Author(s):** LeCain; Fraterrigo, Gemma; Drake, William M.

**Source:** Journal of Human Lactation; Nov 2020; vol. 36 (no. 4); p. 791-794

**Publication Date:** Nov 2020

**Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal

**Abstract:** Introduction: Breastfeeding offers the optimal feeding option for newborns in terms of nutritional content and reinforces mother-infant bonding. As a physiological process intrinsically linked to parturition, breastfeeding is no longer reserved for puerperal mothers. Progress in understanding the intricacies of lactogenesis and breastfeeding has further paved the way for artificially induced lactation in recent years. Main issues: We describe the case of a mother through surrogacy with XY karyotype and complete androgen insensitivity syndrome who wished to breastfeed her child. Management: Through a combination of estrogen therapy, galactagogues, and mechanical breast stimulation she was able to partially breastfeed her child for one month. Conclusion: This case further shifts the concept that breastfeeding is a physiological process confined to only puerperal mothers and offers an opportunity to a wider group of nontraditional mothers to take part in the unique experience of breastfeeding.

**Database:** CINAHL

6. Trans* Pregnancy and Lactation: A Literature Review from a Nursing Perspective.

**Author(s):** García-Acosta, Jesús Manuel; San Juan-Valdivia, Rosa María; Fernández-Martínez, Alfredo David; Lorenzo-Rocha, Nieves Doria; Castro-Peraza, Maria Elisa

**Source:** International journal of environmental research and public health; Dec 2019; vol. 17 (no. 1)

**Publication Date:** Dec 2019

**Publication Type(s):** Journal Article Review

**PubMedID:** 31861638

Available at International journal of environmental research and public health - from Europe PubMed Central - Open Access

**Abstract:** Pregnancy and lactation involve two aspects that are socially and culturally associated with women. However, there are a few biological differences between male and female breast tissue. Lactation and pregnancy are viable processes that do not depend on sex. Even for the latter, it is only necessary to have an organ capable of gestation. Ways to favor mammogenesis and lactogenesis in trans* women have been established. There are protocols to promote lactation in trans* women, usually used for adoptive mothers or those whose children have been born through gestational surrogacy. Chestfeeding a baby could be the cause of feelings as diverse as gender dysphoria in the case of trans* men, and euphoria and affirmation of femininity in trans* women. This study involves a review of the available scientific literature addressing medical aspects related to pregnancy and lactation in trans* individuals, giving special attention to nursing care during perinatal care. There are scarce studies addressing care and specifically nursing care in trans* pregnancy and lactation. Our study indicates the factors that can be modified and the recommendations for optimizing the care provided to these individuals in order to promote and maintain the lactation period in search of improvement and satisfaction with the whole process.

**Database:** Medline
7. Induced Lactation for Adoptive Breastfeeding Dyads.

**Author(s):** Praborini; Febriyanti, Dyah; Subekti, Ria

**Source:** Clinical Lactation; Aug 2019; vol. 10 (no. 3); p. 127-135

**Publication Date:** Aug 2019

**Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal

**Abstract:** Introduction: Breastfeeding has many benefits for both mother and baby, but not all mothers can have their own babies. Here we used an induced lactation protocol to breastfeed adopted babies. Materials and Method: We implement and describe an induced lactation protocol for adoptive breastfeeding dyads at Kemang Medical Care (KMC) Women and Children Hospital and Permata Depok Hospital, Greater Jakarta, Indonesia. Participants included 32 of 48 breastfeeding dyads or subjects undergoing induced lactation protocols and fulfilling the inclusion criteria. The induced lactation protocol included the Praborini Method (hospitalization for nipple confusion) to promote latching, pharmacologically induced lactation, and at-breast supplementation. Results: Nineteen babies (59.4%) were aged <1 month and nine (28.1%) were aged 1–3 months at protocol initiation. Almost all (31 babies, 96.8%) were adopted after birth. At first examination, 20 babies (62.5%) could not latch, but all dyads could breastfeed after hospitalization for <1–2 days. Breast milk was induced after one cycle of Yasmin in 24 cases (75%). All mothers took domperidone and no side-effects were reported. Average breastfeeding duration was 8.5 months, with weaning at 2–25 months of age, with working mothers weaning at ≤4 months. At-breast supplementation was used until weaning. Conclusions: Adopted babies can achieve long-term breastfeeding through this multimodal protocol. Further prospective studies are warranted.

**Database:** CINAHL

8. Induced lactation and mothers sharing breastfeeding: A case report.

**Author(s):** McGuire

**Source:** Breastfeeding Review; Jul 2019; vol. 27 (no. 2); p. 37-41

**Publication Date:** Jul 2019

**Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal

**Abstract:** The non-gestational mother in a same-sex relationship induced lactation so as to breastfeed her child. Using domperidone and frequent breast expression, she successfully established milk production adequate to exclusively breastfeed her child and took on the role of primary breastfeeder. The two women found challenges in negotiating shared breastfeeding and in the exhaustion attendant on feeding and expressing day and night while both maintained full breastmilk production. This case illustrates the importance of expressing to establish and maintain a full induced milk supply, and the flexibility that lesbian couples may use in managing their reproductive lives. Both mothers in this relationship experienced breastfeeding as an important aspect of mothering, though it was not easy to co-parent in this way.

**Database:** CINAHL
9. Lactation Care for Transgender and Non-Binary Patients: Empowering Clients and Avoiding Aversives.

Author(s): MacDonald, Trevor Kirczenow

Source: Journal of human lactation: official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association; May 2019; vol. 35 (no. 2); p. 223-226

Publication Date: May 2019

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

PubMedID: 30920857

Database: Medline

10. Same-Sex Mother and Lactation.

Author(s): Juntereal; Spatz, Diane L.

Source: MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing; May 2019; vol. 44 (no. 3); p. 164-169

Publication Date: May 2019

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Available at MCN. The American journal of maternal child nursing - from Ovid (LWW Total Access Collection 2019 - with Neurology)

Abstract: Investigation of the needs of same-sex mothers practicing lactation is limited in the nursing literature. The heteronormative structure of the healthcare system has stigmatized these postpartum women and minimized the level of nursing care provided. Case reports demonstrate that same-sex mothers value inclusive and understanding of their healthcare needs that is missing in healthcare settings. Perinatal nurses must listen attentively and think critically about the words and actions to avoid inappropriate judgments when providing care to this population. Active engagement and ongoing competence education builds the foundation that will provide perinatal nurses the knowledge they need to best support the unique needs of same-sex mothers in their lactation experience.

Database: CINAHL
Lactation can be successfully induced in transgender women while maintaining gender-congruent serum hormone levels

Author(s): Moravek M.B.; Pasque K.B.
Source: Reproductive Sciences; Mar 2019; vol. 26
Publication Date: Mar 2019
Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract
Available at Reproductive Sciences - from Unpaywall

Abstract: Introduction: Transgender women may be interested in breastfeeding their children, but there are no established protocols for lactation induction in this population. The only case report of a lactation induction protocol in a transgender woman significantly lowered her estradiol dose, which would likely result in decreased serum estradiol and increased testosterone levels, with resultant increase in gender dysphoria. Our objective was to induce lactation in a transgender woman without interrupting her gendercongruent hormone profile. Method(s): A 34-year-old transgender woman with a 15-year history of gender-affirming hormone therapy with estradiol and spironolactone presented for lactation induction once her cisgender wife conceived. A modification of the Newman-Goldfarb method for adoptive mothers was used to induce lactation, and serum hormone levels followed. Result(s): Baseline labs were obtained (time point 1), then medroxyprogesterone 1.25mg daily was added to her existing hormone regimen of estradiol 6mg daily and spironolactone 100mg twice daily (time point 2). Domperidone 10mg four times daily was initiated 1 month later. Approximately 5 weeks prior to the due date, the patient stopped medroxyprogesterone, decreased estradiol to 2mg daily, and began breast pumping (time point 3). Just prior to the infant's birth, the patient was pumping 2-3 ounces of breastmilk every 3 hours (time point 4). Spironolactone was decreased to 50mg twice daily. Her son was born at term, via uncomplicated vaginal delivery. The infant was able to breastfeed from both mothers without difficulty, with both mothers pumping when they weren't actively breastfeeding to maintain supply (time point 5). When the infant was approximately 2 months old, the patient noticed an increase in facial hair growth. Estradiol was increased to 3mg daily and spironolactone increased to 100mg twice daily, with resolution of hair growth and no decrease in milk supply (time point 6). The patient continued to breastfeed on this regimen for >6 months following her son's birth. Serum hormone levels on the hormone regimens referenced at each time point throughout the patient’s course are displayed in table 1. Conclusion(s): Lactation can be successfully induced in transgender women, without a significant decrease in estradiol supplementation. This regimen allows transgender women to breastfeed without developing male secondary sex characteristics incongruent with their gender identity. (Table Presented).

Database: EMBASE

**Author(s):** Reisman, Tamar; Goldstein, Zil

**Source:** Transgender health; 2018; vol. 3 (no. 1); p. 24-26

**Publication Date:** 2018

**Publication Type(s):** Journal Article

**PubMedID:** 29372185

Available at [Transgender health](http://transgenderhealth.com) - from ProQuest (Health Research Premium) - NHS Version

Available at [Transgender health](http://transgenderhealth.com) - from Unpaywall

**Abstract:** Objective: Our report describes a case of nonpuerperal induced lactation in a transgender woman. Methods: We present the relevant clinical and laboratory findings, along with a review of the relevant literature. Results: A 30-year-old transgender woman who had been receiving feminizing hormone therapy for the past 6 years presented to our clinic with the goal of being able to breastfeed her adopted infant. After implementing a regimen of domperidone, estradiol, progesterone, and breast pumping, she was able to achieve sufficient breast milk volume to be the sole source of nourishment for her child for 6 weeks. This case illustrates that, in some circumstances, modest but functional lactation can be induced in transgender women.

**Database:** Medline

13. Induced Lactation in a Transgendered Female Partner.

**Author(s):** Sperling; Robinson, Linda

**Source:** JOGNN: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing; Jun 2018; vol. 47

**Publication Date:** Jun 2018

**Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal

**Abstract:** The article offers information regarding induced lactation in a transgendered female partner with reference to a case study of a transgender female. It mentions information on use of sperm to inseminate the birth mother. It states that the patient has been using a protocol for inducing lactation that was created to help adoptive, relactating, or intended mothers to successfully produce breast milk without going through a pregnancy.

**Database:** CINAHL
14. Lactation Induction in a Commissioned Mother by Surrogacy: Effects on Prolactin Levels, Milk Secretion and Mother Satisfaction

Author(s): Zingler E.; Zanatta A.; Vogt M.F.; Wanderley M.D.; Zaconeta A.M.; Amato A.A.; Mariani Neto C.

Source: Revista brasileira de ginecologia e obstetricia : revista da Federacao Brasileira das Sociedades de Ginecologia e Obstetricia; Feb 2017; vol. 39 (no. 2); p. 86-89

Publication Date: Feb 2017
Publication Type(s): Article
PubMedID: 28257588
Available at Revista brasileira de ginecologia e obstetricia : revista da Federacao Brasileira das Sociedades de Ginecologia e Obstetricia - from Unpaywall

Database: EMBASE

15. The intricacies of induced lactation for same-sex mothers of an adopted child.

Author(s): Wilson, Erica; Perrin, Maryanne Tigchelaar; Fogleman, April; Chetwynd, Ellen

Source: Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association; Feb 2015; vol. 31 (no. 1); p. 64-67

Publication Date: Feb 2015
Publication Type(s): Case Reports Journal Article
PubMedID: 25311827

Abstract: The definition of a modern family is changing. In this case study, we describe the breastfeeding experience of a child receiving human milk from all 3 of his mothers: his 2 adoptive mothers, who induced lactation to nurse him, and his birth mother, who shared in his early feeding during the open adoption process and continued to pump and send milk to him for several months. We review the lactation protocol used by his adoptive mothers and the unique difficulties inherent in this multi-mother family dynamic. Both adoptive mothers successfully induced moderate milk production using a combination of hormonal birth control, domperidone, herbal supplements, and a schedule of breast pumping. However, because of the increased complexity of the immediate postpartum period and concerns with defining parental roles in a same-sex marriage, maintenance of milk production was difficult.

Database: Medline
16. Breastfeeding without birthing: mothers through adoption or surrogacy can breastfeed!  
**Author(s):** Schnell A.  
**Source:** Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association; Feb 2015; vol. 31 (no. 1); p. 187-188  
**Publication Date:** Feb 2015  
**Publication Type(s):** Article  
**PubMedID:** 25583321  
**Database:** EMBASE

17. Induced lactation for the nongestating mother in a lesbian couple.  
**Author(s):** Wahlert, Lance; Fiester, Autumn  
**Source:** The virtual mentor : VM; Sep 2013; vol. 15 (no. 9); p. 753-756  
**Publication Date:** Sep 2013  
**Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  
**URL:** https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/article/induced-lactation-nongestating-mother-lesbian-couple/2013-09  
**PubMedID:** 24021102  
**Database:** Medline

18. "Can I breastfeed without being pregnant?" Case studies of induced lactation  
**Author(s):** Moorhead A.M.; Amir L.H.  
**Source:** Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health; Mar 2012; vol. 48 ; p. 104  
**Publication Date:** Mar 2012  
**Publication Type(s):** Conference Abstract  
**Available at:** Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health - from Wiley Online Library Science, Technology and Medicine Collection 2019  
**Abstract:** Background: Induced lactation is the process by which a woman who has not been pregnant with the infant she intends to breastfeed and who is not currently breastfeeding another child produces breast milk. Women may consider inducing lactation in a range of situations, including adopting an infant or wishing to provide milk for an infant born to their partner/sister. Pregnancy can be mimicked by several months use of the combined oral contraceptive (COC) pill (to increase oestrogen and progesterone) and prolactin-increasing medication such as domperidone. After a period of pregnancy simulation, the COC is stopped and the woman can start expressing. The removal of breast milk is the stimulus for milk production. Some women can successfully induce lactation and are able to feed an infant at the breast facilitating mother-infant bonding; the amount of supplementation required varies. The Breastfeeding Education and Support Service (BESS) at the Royal Women’s Hospital receives inquiries from women interested in inducing lactation. However, many health professionals are unfamiliar with this, and referral to the service may be delayed.  
**Method(s):** Case reports of two women who contacted BESS to discuss induced lactation. Result(s): Case 1: Woman with congenital absence of uterus expecting surrogate baby; Case 2: Woman with female partner diagnosed with cancer mid-pregnancy. Conclusion(s): Health professionals should be aware of women’s ability to lactate without a pregnancy and refer early for medical assistance to induce lactation.
19. A successful induction of lactation in surrogate pregnancy with metoclopramide and review of lactation induction

**Author(s):** Shiva M.; Frotn M.; Arabipoor A.; Mirzaaga E.

**Source:** International Journal of Fertility and Sterility; 2010; vol. 3 (no. 4); p. 191-194

**Publication Date:** 2010

**Publication Type(s):** Article

Available at International Journal of Fertility and Sterility - from ProQuest (Health Research Premium) - NHS Version

Available at International Journal of Fertility and Sterility - from ijfs.ir

Available at International Journal of Fertility and Sterility - from ijfs.ir

**Abstract:** In surrogate pregnancies genetic parents have little opportunity for early bonding with their infants, either prenatally (in utero) or during the immediate postnatal period. Procedures commonly used to induce lactation include both pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic methods, often in combination. Studies reporting induced lactation are sparse, due to the rarity of augmented lactation. Here we report a case of lactation induction following a surrogate pregnancy. Other methods that can be used to augment lactation are described below. We used metoclopramide in this case due to the success rates reported in previous studies and case reports. Additionally, it is a well tolerated and safe agent.

**Database:** EMBASE

20. Induced lactation and exclusive breast milk feeding of adopted premature twins

**Author(s):** Szucs K.A.; Axline S.E.; Rosenman M.B.

**Source:** Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association; Aug 2010; vol. 26 (no. 3); p. 309-313

**Publication Date:** Aug 2010

**Publication Type(s):** Article

**PubMedID:** 20571140

**Abstract:** The authors report the first published case of premature twins whose adoptive mother induced lactation. Both infants are receiving exclusively human milk (adoptive mother's milk) at 2 months of age. This remarkable achievement reflects careful planning by the adoptive mother beginning in the prenatal period, her active role during the infants' hospital stay, and support from health care personnel and family members. Health care professionals are encouraged to support any adoptive mother who expresses interest in breastfeeding her infant(s).

**Database:** EMBASE
21 Induced lactation in the nulliparous adoptive mother.

**Author(s):** Denton Y  
**Source:** British Journal of Midwifery; Feb 2010; vol. 18 (no. 2); p. 84-87  
**Publication Date:** Feb 2010  
**Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal  

Abstract: For some adoptive mothers and their babies, breastfeeding provides both physical and emotional benefits. Recent research has highlighted the difficulties that adopted babies have with attachment and bonding, and researchers advocate breastfeeding as a way of improving the mother and baby’s relationship. In addition, it has been suggested that breastfeeding an adopted baby may help to relieve the disappointment of not being able to become pregnant and build confidence in becoming a mother. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to discuss the needs of the nulliparous adoptive mother who wants to breastfeed and to create an action plan in supporting such a woman to ensure maximum potential in achieving her goal.  
**Database:** CINAHL

22. Induced lactation: gaining a better understanding.

**Author(s):** Wittig, S; Spatz, D  
**Source:** MCN; 2008; vol. 33 (no. 2); p. 76-83  
**Publication Date:** 2008  
**Publication Type(s):** Article  

Abstract: Methods of inducing lactation in women who wish to breastfeed their adopted infants. Pharmacological and nonpharmacological methods, including nipple stimulation and hormonal supplementation, are described and infant nutrition supplementation is discussed. The role of the nurse in supporting women inducing lactation and demonstrating techniques to the client is explained.  
**Database:** BNI


23. Nursing the adopted infant

Author(s): Bryant C.A.

Source: Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine; 2006; vol. 19 (no. 4); p. 374-379

Publication Date: 2006

Publication Type(s): Review

PubMedID: 16809652

Available at Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine: JABFM - from HighWire - Free Full Text

Abstract:

Background: Breastfeeding is commonly accepted as the preferred method of infant nutrition for various reasons, both nutritional and emotional. For some who have become parents by adoption, there is a strong desire to induce lactation for adoptive nursing. Method(s): Information regarding adoptive nursing was initially obtained for the author's personal experience from searching the internet and speaking with other adoptive mothers. The medical literature was also searched through OVID/MEDLINE using pertinent terms, including induced lactation, adoptive nursing, domperidone, and metoclopramide. Result(s): Use of physiologic and pharmacologic methods can help an adoptive mother bring in a milk supply. The quantity may not be sufficient to entirely meet an infant's nutritional needs. However, for many the emotional benefits remain. There is some controversy surrounding the use of domperidone and metoclopramide for induced lactation. Herbals such as fenugreek have not been researched. Physicians can help their patients understand the current tools available to assist them with this unique endeavor.

Database: EMBASE

24. Induced lactation in an adoptive mother.

Author(s): Azad University of Mashad, Mashad, Iran; Hasserian H; Panjvani Z; Aslam M

Source: Neonatal Intensive Care; May 2006; vol. 19 (no. 3); p. 20-21

Publication Date: May 2006

Publication Type(s): Periodical

Database: CINAHL
25. Inducing lactation: a personal account after gestational 'surrogate motherhood' between sisters

Author(s): Kirkman M.; Kirkman L.
Source: Breastfeeding review: professional publication of the Nursing Mothers' Association of Australia; Nov 2001; vol. 9 (no. 3); p. 5-11
Publication Date: Nov 2001
Publication Type(s): Article
PubMedID: 11831689
Abstract: In Australia in 1988, Linda Kirkman gestated a baby for her sister, Maggie Kirkman (conceived using Maggie’s ovum and IVF). During the pregnancy, a variety of means were used to stimulate lactation. After the birth, several women donated breastmilk as supplements to Maggie’s supply. The paper discusses not only the induction of lactation, but the cooperation of women, that enabled a baby to be fed breastmilk exclusively for her first four months.
Database: EMBASE


Author(s): Biervliet, F P; Maguiness, S D; Hay, D M; Killick, S R; Atkin, S L
Source: Human reproduction (Oxford, England); Mar 2001; vol. 16 (no. 3); p. 581-583
Publication Date: Mar 2001
Publication Type(s): Case Reports Journal Article
PubMedID: 11228232
Available at Human reproduction (Oxford, England) - from Oxford Journals - Medicine
Available at Human reproduction (Oxford, England) - from HighWire - Free Full Text
Available at Human reproduction (Oxford, England) - from Unpaywall
Abstract: A case of a successful induction of lactation in a commissioning mother of a surrogate pregnancy is reported. Induction of lactation was achieved with oral metoclopramide which was well tolerated. Alternative methods to induce lactation are reviewed. The advantages of breast-feeding and the relative ease with which lactation can be induced after a surrogate pregnancy would suggest that this could be offered to all commissioning mothers.
Database: Medline

27. Breastfeeding in adopted babies

Author(s): Lakhkar B.B.
Source: Indian pediatrics; Oct 2000; vol. 37 (no. 10); p. 1114-1116
Publication Date: Oct 2000
Publication Type(s): Article
PubMedID: 11042713
Database: EMBASE
28. Lactation in the adoptive mother.

**Author(s):** Guóth-Gumberger M; Cheales-Siebenaler NJ

**Source:** Journal of Human Lactation; Sep 1999; vol. 15 (no. 3); p. 203-206

**Publication Date:** Sep 1999

**Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal

**Database:** CINAHL

29. Induced lactation in an adoptive mother

**Author(s):** Cheales-Siebenaler N.J.

**Source:** Journal of human lactation : official journal of International Lactation Consultant Association; Mar 1999; vol. 15 (no. 1); p. 41-43

**Publication Date:** Mar 1999

**Publication Type(s):** Article

**PubMedID:** 10578774

**Abstract:** This case report describes the experiences of a gravida 3 para 0 adoptive mother who initiated the use of bilateral pumping, metoclopramide, syntocinon nasal spray, and a supplemental nursing system to induce lactation. Lactogenesis was initiated within 10 days of the adoption. No measurable milk was pumped until the baby was 4 months old at which time the mother began pumping 4 ounces per breast within 1 week. The mother stopped pumping, taking metoclopramide (Regian) and syntocinon, and using the supplementer system at this time. She continued to breastfeed without the use of bottles throughout the fourth and fifth months with the baby maintaining adequate weight gain.

**Database:** EMBASE

30. Induced lactation: A study of 37 non-puerperal mothers

**Author(s):** Nemba K.

**Source:** Journal of Tropical Pediatrics; 1994; vol. 40 (no. 4); p. 240-242

**Publication Date:** 1994

**Publication Type(s):** Article

**PubMedID:** 7932939

**Abstract:** Of a series of 37 non-puerperal women aged between 19 and 55 years who requested bottle feeding, 27 were known to have completed a lactation induction programme and 24 (89 per cent) of these women were known to be successfully breast feeding well nourished children. All 11 women who had never previously lactated were successful. Of the three mothers in whom induction was unsuccessful, two obtained a bottle from other sources and both their children were malnourished. This study indicates that given a high degree of motivation combined with medication, support, and encouragement, lactation induction is likely to be highly successful and may thus be an important factor in child survival.

**Database:** EMBASE
31. Adoptive breastfeeding.
**Author(s):** Elia I
**Source:** Nursing Standard; Jul 1994; vol. 8 (no. 43); p. 20-21
**Publication Date:** Jul 1994
**Publication Type(s):** Trade Publication
**PubMedID:** NLM8080779
**Abstract:** You don't have to have been pregnant to breastfeed but, as Irene Elia explains, it is not a quick or easy option.
**Database:** CINAHL

32. Successful induced non-puerperal lactation in surrogate mothers
**Author(s):** Banapurmath C.R.; Banapurmath S.; Kesaree N.
**Source:** Indian journal of pediatrics; 1993; vol. 60 (no. 5); p. 639-643
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**Publication Type(s):** Article
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**Abstract:** Ten surrogate mothers seen between 1986-91 were encouraged to breast-feed their babies varying in age between 8 days to 5 months. All the 10 surrogate mothers had experienced pregnancy and child birth in the past. The lactational gap varied from 1 year to 16 years. Presence of milk was noted on 3rd to 8th day after attempting induced lactation in 5 mothers. No milk was seen on manual expression of the nipple even after 2 weeks in the other 5 surrogate mothers. Two mothers achieved complete breast-feeding and they fed their babies for 2 years. Three mothers could achieve partial lactation and these mothers fed for 1 year or more. All these 5 babies registered satisfactory growth.
**Database:** EMBASE
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CINAHL exp LESBIANS/ 2511
CINAHL (homosexual*).ti,ab 2458
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