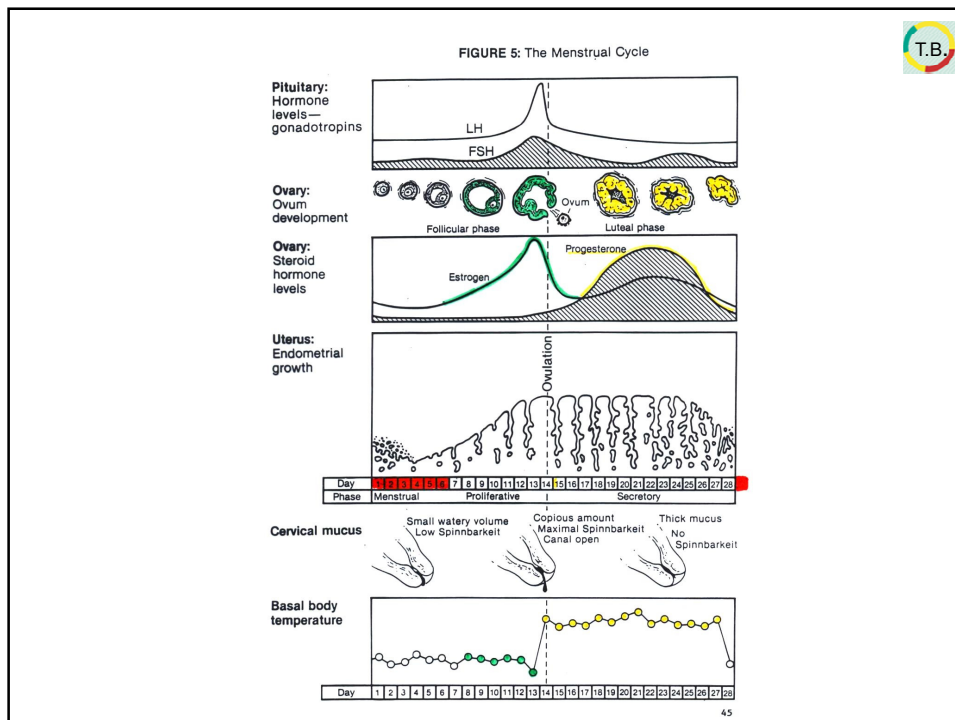


Laktations-Aménorrhée- Methode (LAM)

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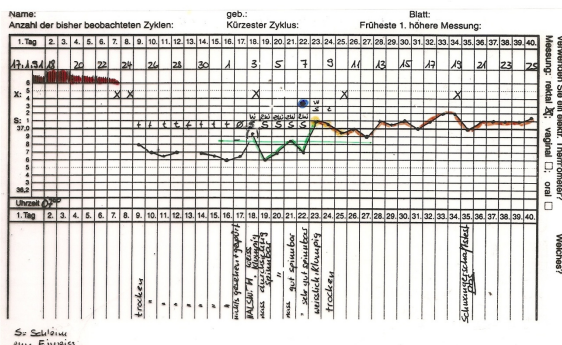
GEBURTSTERMIN



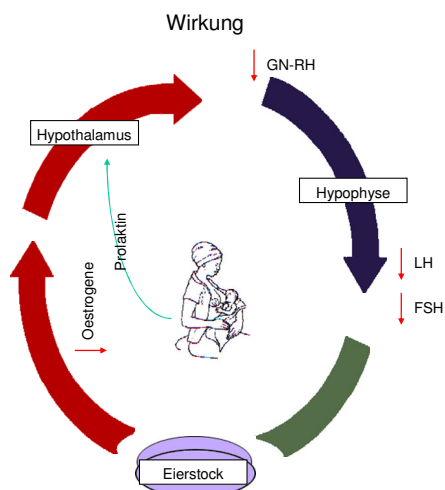
PHYSIOLOGISCHE DAUER DER SS : 266 TAGE (± 10 TAGE)

- TAG DES SCHLEIMHÖHEPUNKTES – 1 WOCHE – 3 MONATE (31.10.91)
- ERSTE HOHE TEMPERATUR + 266 TAGE = 38 WOCHEN (1.11.91)
- DEM SCHLEIMHÖHEPUNKT AM NÄCHSTEN LIEGENDE GV + 38 Wo. (27.10.91)

ULTRASCHALL : 28.10.91 T.B. GEBURT : 17.10.91 (36 Wo.)



LaktationsAmenorrhoe Methode (LAM)

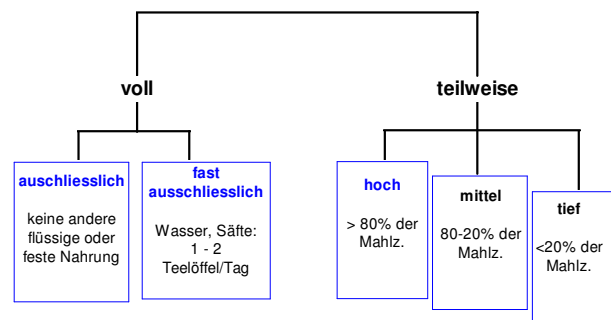


GN-RH = Gonadotrophic Releasing Hormone
 LH = Luteinizing Hormone
 FSH = Follicle Stimulating Hormone



Definition des mütterlichen Stillens

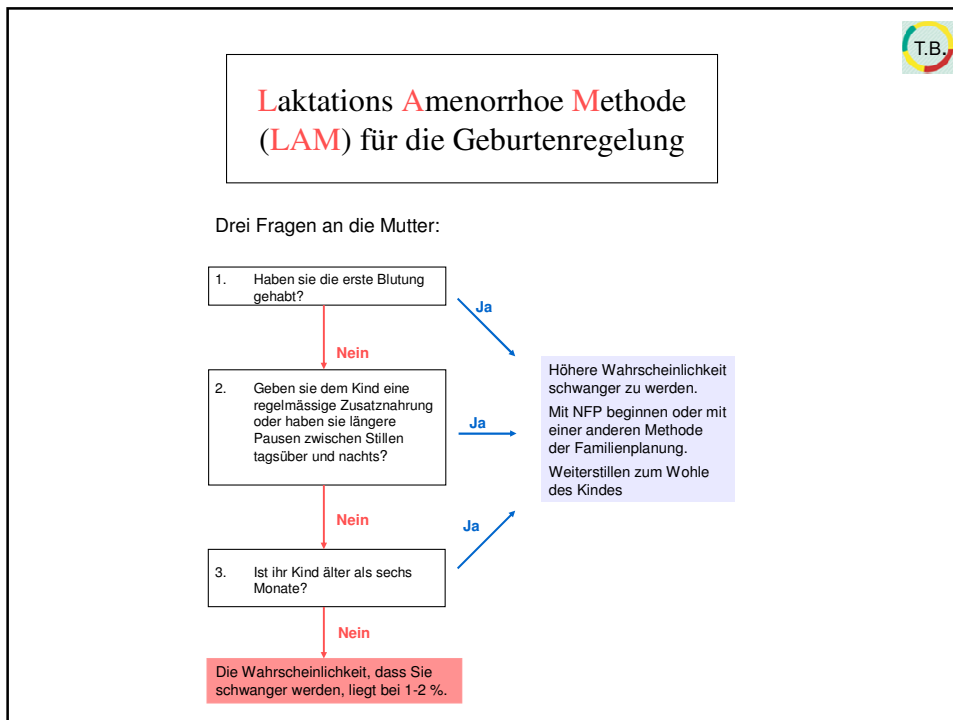
Je nach **Wirkung auf die Fruchtbarkeit** und auf die Milchproduktion.



Das optimale Stillen

Die Bedingungen, die einerseits ein optimales Stillen fördern, verzögern andererseits die Rückkehr der Fruchtbarkeit.

- Das Neugeborene **sobald als möglich** nach der Geburt an die Brust anlegen.
- Häufiges Stillen, jedesmal wenn das Kind danach **verlangt, Tag und Nacht**.
- Die ersten **sechs Monate** ausschliesslich stillen.
- Ab sechs Monate, wenn man Zusatznahrung gibt, sollte das Stillen **jeder Mahlzeit vorausgehen..**
- **Zwei Jahre** und mehr stillen.
- Flasche und „Nuggi“ **vermeiden**



**Table 3.
Life Table Analyses by Country: Correct Use
Multicenter LAM Study**

Site	♀-Months of Use	Number of LAM Pregnancies	Efficacy %	SE %
Egypt	330	1	98.0	2.0
Indonesia	318	1	98.4	1.6
Mexico	249	2	92.5	5.1
Nigeria, Jos	352	0	100	-
Nigeria, Sagamu	245	1	95.8	4.1
Philippines	236	0	100	-
Germany/Italy	237	0	100	-
Sweden	261	0	100	-
United Kingdom	250	0	100	-
United States	240	0	100	-
Total	2718	5	98.5	0.7

Contraception Vol. 55 pp. 327-366, June 2007 139-149A

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UPDATE

Lactational amenorrhoea method for family planning provides high protection from pregnancy for the first six months after delivery

British Medical Journal, Vol. 313, 12 October 1996 (reproduced with permission)

It has long been known that breast feeding can delay the return of fertility, but until recently the conditions under which women could rely on this phenomenon were unclear. In August 1988 an international group of scientists gathered in Bellagio, Italy, to review the scientific evidence related to the effect of breast feeding on fertility.^{1,2} In what came to be known as the "Bellagio consensus," they concluded that women who were fully or nearly fully breast feeding and amenorrhoeic had a less than 2% risk of pregnancy in the six months after delivery.

Subsequently several groups have collected further data on risks of pregnancy among breast feeding women in relation to time after delivery and feeding patterns.^{3,4} Their results, including those from Ramos and colleagues reported in this week's BMJ (p 909)⁵ as well as other relevant research,⁶⁻⁸ were reviewed in December 1994 at a second Bellagio conference. This confirmed the conclusions of the original Bellagio consensus^{1,2}: women who are fully or nearly fully breast feeding are at very low risk of becoming pregnant in the first six months after delivery as long as they remain amenorrhoeic—indeed, the observed cumulative life-table rates of pregnancy in six months were less than 2%. In studies that included the promotion of appropriate breast feeding practices, the percentage of women still amenorrhoeic and fully breast feeding at six months after delivery was higher than in control groups not receiving such support.^{9,10}

From the research done to date, the experts participating in the second Bellagio conference (who included two authors of the paper by Ramos et al⁵) also concluded that whereas

amenorrhoea is an absolute requirement for ensuring a low risk of pregnancy, it might be possible to relax the requirement of full or nearly full breast feeding.¹¹⁻¹³ It may also be possible to extend the duration of use beyond six months without jeopardising effectiveness.^{14,15} Additional research is needed to establish the conditions under which these modifications to the Bellagio consensus could be made.

In 1988 a method of family planning for women was defined, based on the Bellagio consensus. It was called the lactational amenorrhoea method, and guidelines for its use were developed.¹⁶ These guidelines include the three criteria mentioned above—amenorrhoea, full or nearly full breast feeding, and protection limited to the first six months postpartum—all of which must be met to ensure adequate protection from an unplanned pregnancy. The guidelines include the advice that women who no longer meet these three criteria, or no longer wish to use the lactational amenorrhoea method, should immediately start to use another method of family planning if they wish to avoid pregnancy.

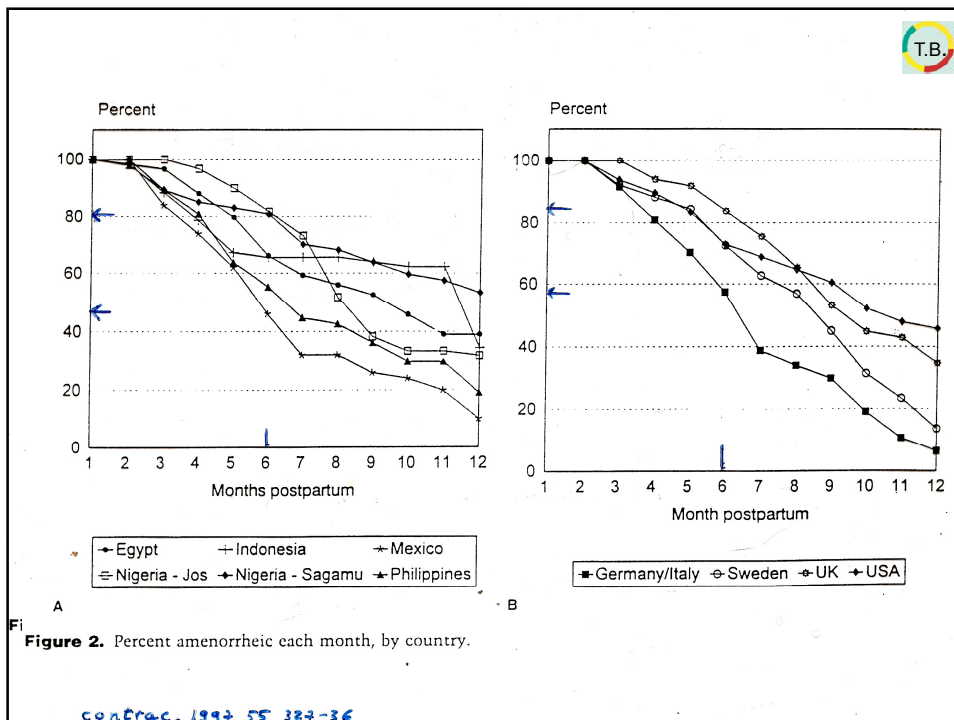
As well as the study by Ramos et al, several other reports have been published on the lactational amenorrhoea method.^{4,17-21} This experience is still limited. Additional research is needed to determine its effectiveness and acceptability under field conditions, to evaluate the implications of running a programme of the lactational amenorrhoea method for services catering for mothers, and to assess the impact of reliance on lactational amenorrhoea on subsequent use of other family planning methods, especially among women who would not otherwise attempt family planning.

As indicated earlier, the guidelines for use of lactational amenorrhoea promote the adoption of other methods of family planning as soon as the six month period of protection has ended,¹⁶ and it is therefore conceivable that using lactational amenorrhoea may increase subsequent use of contraception.¹⁹

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Erster Blutverlust nach der Geburt



	ohne Stillen	bei teilweisem Stillen	bei vollem Stillen: bis 8. Wo nicht berücksichtigen
	mit 3 Monaten	mit 3 Monaten	mit 6 Monaten
	90 % der Frauen	50 % der Frauen	< 30 % der Frauen

Fruchtbarkeit nach der Geburt

Erster Eisprung	3 – 5 Wo. (aber 1. Empfängnis: 9 Wo.)	<1% Empfängnis vor dem 6. Monat
Unfruchtbarkeit	6 Wo.	6 Monate (LAM)
Familienplanungsmethode	ab 3. Woche vorsehen.	ab 5. Monat vorsehen oder falls ein Kriterium der LAM nicht erfüllt ist.

ERSTER BLUTVERLUST NACH DER GEBURT



(DIE 8 ERSTEN WOCHEN WERDEN NICHT BERÜCKSICHTIGT)

> 6 Monaten unter vollem Stillen oder teilweisem, optimalem Stillen.


1/2 ♀

1/4 ♀

1/4 ♀

Schwangerschaftsrate bis zu 12 Monaten: 4- 8%
bis zu 24 " : 13%

Jede Frau gehört entweder zur **langen** oder zur **kurzen** Amenorrhoe Gruppe. (sowie Mutter-Tochter und Schwester)

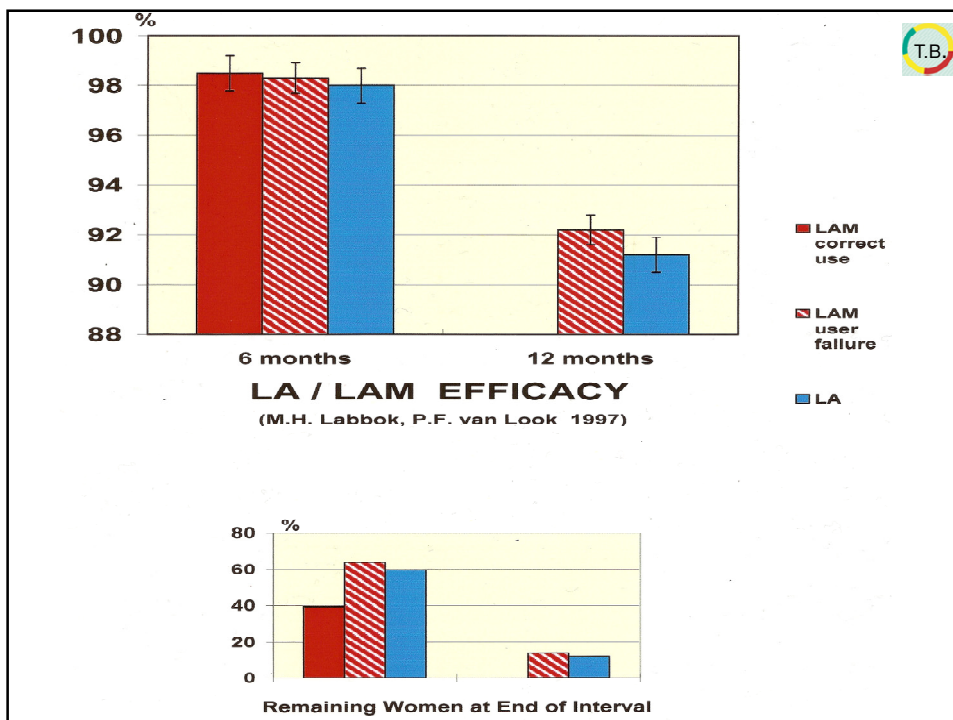


<u>LAMethode</u>	<u>LA</u>
Dauer v. Vollstillen: 6 Monate	gleich
Stillhäufigkeit $\geq 6 \times / \text{Tag}$	0
Längste Stillpause ≤ 6 Stunden	0
Ein Nachtstillen	0

Weniger wichtig :
 Kein Nuggi
 Kurze Zeitabstand Geburt - 1. Stillen (≤ 2 Std.)
 Alter (je älter)
 Anzahl Kinder (je grösser)
 Body Mass Index (BMI): je kleiner (6 Wochen später)
 Krankes Kind

Teilweises Stillen (bis 2 J) und Amenorrhoe

- Desto später flüssige oder Festnahrung (Kalorienarm)
- Stillen vor Zusatz (sehr wichtig)
- Mahlzeiten / Stillen $> 50\%$: Wahrscheinlichkeit von 1. Blutverlust steigt schnell.





FALLBEISPIELE : STILLEN UND UNFRUCHTBARKEIT

A) Eine Mutter, 25 J. alt, hat ein erstes Kind, 4 Monate alt. Sie stillt es voll; tags- und nachtsüber; die längste Pause beträgt 6 Stunden. Leonhard stillt 6-10 Mal / 24 Stunden, ab und zu nur eine Brust, aber meistens beidseitig. Eine Seite dauert 7-10 Minuten.

Welche Faktoren werden die Rückkehr der Fruchtbarkeit hemmen?

Name und Geburtsdatum des Kindes:

Wieviele andere Kinder?

Name und Alter des Mutter



Wöchentlicher Bericht der Laktations Amenorrhoe Methode (LAM)

Wochen seit Geburt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Blutverlust (Anzahl T.)																0										
Stillhäufigkeit/24 St																6-10										
Gesamtstilldauer/24 St.																160'										
Längste Stillpause/24 St.																6										
Flüssigkeit (Anzahl T.)																-										
Nahrung (Anzahl T.)																-										
Kind: krank (T.)																-										
Nuggi																-										
Mutter: krank																-										
abpumpen																-										
Bemerkungen																										

Beraterin anrufen falls: Blutverlust, längste Stillpause über 6 St./24 St., regelmässige Zusatzflüssigkeit od -nahrung, Kind 5 Monate alt.

n. SERENA Dr. T. Barros/ 02



B) Eine Mutter, 40 J. alt, hat ein 4. Kind, das im Zimmer der Eltern schläft. Die Heidi ist 6 Monate und eine Woche alt. Sie hat eine Malzeit am Tag, von einem Stillen gefolgt. Sie stillt 6 Mal / 24 Std. und schläft oft 7-9 Stunden in der Nacht. Sie stillt jedes Mal beide Brüste, 15 Minuten pro Seite.

Welche Faktoren werden die Rückkehr der Fruchtbarkeit beschleunigen, welche sie hemmen?

Name und Geburtsdatum des Kindes

Wieviele andere Kinder?

Name und Alter des Mut



Wöchentlicher Bericht der Laktations Amenorrhoe Methode (LAM)																												
Wochen seit Geburt	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Blutverlust (Anzahl T.)																												27
Stillhäufigkeit/24 St.																												6
Gesamtstilldauer/24 St.																												180
Längste Stillpause/24 St.																												7-9
Flüssigkeit (Anzahl T.)																												Ø
Nahrung (Anzahl T.)																												7x1
Kind: krank (T.)																												-
Nuggi																												-
Mutter: krank																												-
abpumpen																												-
Bemerkungen																												

Beraterin anrufen falls: Blutverlust, längste Stillpause über 6 St./24 St., regelmässige Zusatzflüssigkeit od -nahrung, Kind 5 Monate alt.

n SERENA Dr T Barras/ 02

