

incomplete, inconsistent and inaccurate. Healthcare professionals vary in both their attitudes about their role in breastfeeding promotion and support and in their practices.

Mothers rely on their healthcare providers to a great deal in their decision regarding the breastfeeding practice. They receive infant feeding information from variety of sources but usually adhere to the advice of their gynecologist and the resources they provide.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted in a government hospital setting. The sample size was 50 doctors who were either house officers or registrar, working in Gynae and obstetrics department.

The sampling criterion was non probability convenient sampling. All those doctors having MBBS degree within last three years and working in Gynae department were included in the study. This study was completed within three months in 2009. Data was entered and analyzed on SPSS-10.

RESULT

The response rate was 92%. There were 44(88%) female and 08(12%) male doctors who gave consent to participate in this study. 13(26%) of the participants were RMO's and 37 (74%) were house officers. 18% of doctors gave breastfeeding education to mothers during the first trimester and 18% during second trimester. It was found that 20% were not given any breast feeding education to the mothers. About 44% doctors gave education during the third trimester (Table. 1). As regard to the method employed to provide information about breastfeeding 68% of doctors counseled these prospective mothers on individual basis while only 12% in groups (Table. 2). The doctors who informed the patients regarding complications of bottle-feeding were 04(08%)

**TABLE. 1:
BREAST FEEDING EDUCATION ACCORDING
TO TRIMESTER (N=50)**

Trimester	Frequency	Percentage
First	9	18%
Second	9	18%
Third	22	44%
Not at all	10	20%
Total	50	100%

**TABLE. 2:
PROVISION OF BREAST FEEDING EDUCATION
BY THE DOCTORS OF TCH (N=50)**

Mode	Frequency	Percentage
Individual	34	68%
In Groups	6	12%
Not at all	10	20%
Total	50	100%

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