

Breastfeeding exposure is associated with better knowledge of and attitudes toward BF in Kuwaiti women

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ABSTRACT

Objectives Breastfeeding (BF) has many benefits for both infants and mothers. However, despite evidence in support of BF, its prevalence has remained low in Kuwait. The purpose of this study was to (1) assess and describe BF attitudes and knowledge among women at a college campus; (2) evaluate BF exposures and sociodemographic factors associated with attitudes toward BF; (3) determine the association between BF knowledge and attitudes.

Materials and methods This survey was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted from February to April 2016. A convenience sample of 330 women (students, faculty and staff) from the College of Life Sciences (CLS) at Kuwait University participated in the survey.

Results Most of the participants respected women who breast fed (81.8%). Some participants believed that BF a baby is painful (43.3%), makes the breasts sag (35.8%), and restricts the mothers' freedom (51.5%). Additionally, 47.6% of the participants reported that they would feel embarrassed if they saw a woman BF her baby. Acceptability of BF in public was low and most participants preferred BF only around friends and family (52.4%). A statistically significant positive association was observed between BF knowledge and attitudes ($R^2=6.5\%$, $p<0.001$); however, the relationship was not independent and was also associated with nationality and having been breast fed as a baby ($R^2=10.3\%$, $p=0.021$).

Conclusion BF knowledge is important to encourage positive BF attitudes, and both are enforced with family values and practice across generations.

INTRODUCTION

Increasing breastfeeding (BF) rates is a global public health priority.^{1 2} The health benefits of BF for both mother and infant are well established.³ The WHO and UNICEF recommend that infants should be exclusively breast fed for the first 6 months of life, with continued BF and complementary feeding up to 24 months or longer.⁴ Exclusive BF for 6 months has been shown to improve infant health and development and lower morbidity from gastrointestinal and allergic diseases. BF also decreases the risk of a variety of chronic diseases and many other illnesses later in life for the mother, such as breast cancer and

ovarian cancer; and type II diabetes for both the mother and her baby.^{5 6}

Despite these demonstrated BF benefits, the prevalence and duration of BF in many countries remain lower than the recommendations. Social, economic and cultural lifestyle changes in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have been implicated in the decline of the prevalence and duration of BF. In the GCC member states, including the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait, the rate of exclusive BF for 6 months is below 35%. To counter this, in Kuwait, all government hospitals are joining a Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI).⁷ Over 85% of Kuwaiti mothers breast feed their babies initially. However, the prevalence of exclusive BF up to the age of 6 months is only 19.5%.⁷ Dashti *et al*⁸ reported that at discharge from the hospital, about 84.8% of women reported BF their infants, with 10.5% exclusively BF. A later study found that 2% of infants had been predominantly breast fed for 26 weeks.⁸ Other investigators reported that 26.5% of women had breast fed their youngest infant for 6 months or more; however, in addition to exclusive BF, this study included BF combined with other foods, liquids, or formula.⁹

Globally, a wide range of sociocultural and physiological factors significantly influence the variability in BF practices, including socioeconomic status, education, ethnicity, modernization, urbanisation, cultural beliefs and local feeding practices that affect a woman's decision and ability to breast feed successfully.¹⁰ Infant feeding decisions depend heavily on maternal attitudes and perceptions toward BF, which may be formed as early as adolescence.¹¹ Researchers have found that BF knowledge and prior exposure are predictors of BF intention.¹² Other factors that affect the duration of BF include gender roles, attitudes of friends and relatives toward BF, and social support.¹³ Early introduction of



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formula feeding is associated with embarrassment, insufficient maternity leave, lack of social support, and concerns about infant weight gain or breast milk quality.¹⁴

Our study provides a valuable culture-specific insight into the determinants of BF intentions and infant feeding choices. There have been several efforts to investigate these factors among young mothers and college students around the globe, including Kuwait,¹⁵ Yemen,¹⁶ Saudi Arabia,¹⁷⁻¹⁹ Jordan,²⁰ Lebanon and Syria,²¹ the USA,¹³ Hong Kong²² and China.²³ To the best of the authors' knowledge, ours is the first study to assess the relationship between BF knowledge and attitudes using validated scales in a sample of Kuwaiti college students, faculty and staff. The aims of the study were to (1) assess and describe BF attitudes and knowledge among female students, faculty and staff at Kuwait University (KU); (2) evaluate factors associated with attitudes toward BF and knowledge such as BF exposures, sociodemographic factors, and body weight; (3) identify the association between BF knowledge and attitudes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design and population

We conducted a cross-sectional exploratory survey among female students, faculty members and staff at the College of Life Sciences (CLS) in KU. CLS is a small and relatively new college; it was established in 2003 under the name 'College for Women'. CLS consists of the following three departments: Environmental Technology Management, Food Science and Nutrition (FSN) and Communication Disorders Science. Most students are females, with only a few male students on campus. Data collection took place between February and April 2016. Research assistants recruited participants through a simple introduction to the study objectives and distributed the questionnaire to any students, faculty, or staff members present on campus who were willing to participate. Faculty and staff were invited to participate by visiting them in their office and work place; whereas students were invited to voluntarily participate in the study during breaks between classes. Two female investigators responsible for the data collection also explained the study's objectives, procedures, and the content of the data collection tool to participants. The questionnaire took less than 15 min to complete, and the return rate was 82.5% (330 of 400).

Survey questionnaire

A survey tool was designed to assess BF exposure; knowledge and attitudes scales were adopted from previous studies including Tarrant *et al.*,²³ Giles *et al.*¹³ and Lou *et al.*²⁴ The questions were extracted from various survey tools including the Iowa Infant Feeding Attitude Scale,²⁵ of which an Arabic version was recently validated among Lebanese women.²⁶ However, it was important to develop a culturally appropriate local questionnaire for Kuwaiti women, as there are prominent cultural differences between Kuwait and Lebanon. For local validation, survey questions were

reviewed for face validity by two faculty members in Nutrition and were translated to Arabic and back translated to English by two different professional translators. Student researchers also reviewed the Arabic version to ensure that the wording was culturally appropriate to Kuwait. Inconsistencies between the two versions were discussed and revised by faculty members. The final questionnaire was piloted among 50 undergraduate students and five women (non-students), and accordingly, the content was further revised. Culturally sensitive questions, such as the intent to breast feed for unmarried women, were reformatted to be directed only to those who were married, and questions on alcohol intake during lactation were removed. The final version consisted of 46 items. The questionnaire was made available in both the Arabic and English languages for the participants' convenience. The questionnaire items were coded uniformly in English for consistent data entry. The research team directly entered all data in English into an SPSS (V.24) spreadsheet.

Demographic data included current age, KU position (student, faculty, or staff), the major area of specialisation (for students), income per year, nationality (Kuwaiti vs non-Kuwaiti) and marital status. Prior BF exposure items included 'are you BF, or have you ever breast fed', 'were you breast fed when you were a baby?', 'do you know someone who has breast fed a baby?' and 'have you ever witnessed a woman breast feed her baby?' Possible responses included 'yes', 'no' and 'unsure'. To explore family involvement in decision-making to breast feed, the participants were asked to respond to the following statement: 'The decision to breast feed should be made'; with the following options included 'entirely by the mother', 'mostly by the mother', 'by the entire family', or 'by others'.

The *BF knowledge scale* consisted of 12 statements relating to BF behavioural awareness and benefits. Participants answered, 'agree', 'unsure', or 'disagree', which for scaling was coded as 1 for the correct response and 0 for the other responses. The total BF knowledge score ranged from 0 to 12, with higher scores indicating greater BF knowledge. The *BF attitudes scale* consisted of 15 statements that convey feelings and thoughts toward BF, with responses constructed on a 5-point Likert scale from 1—'strongly disagree' to 5—'strongly agree'. The total score ranged from 15 to 75, with higher scores representing a more positive attitude toward BF. The attitudes scale was further divided into two scales: BF advantages and concerns, according to Lou *et al.*²² The BF advantages subscale included six statements, with scores ranging from 6 to 30; whereas the concerns subscale included nine statements with scores ranging from 9 to 45. After piloting the survey tool, the Cronbach's alpha of 0.83 was determined for the total BF attitudes scale, and 0.71 for the BF knowledge scale, demonstrating acceptable reliability for both.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to analyse participants' characteristics. Categorical variables were compared with Pearson's χ^2 . Fisher's exact tests were used whenever 20% of the

Table 1 Population sociodemographic characteristics (n=330)

Population characteristics	Total, n (%) 330 (100)	Students, n (%) 224 (67.9)	Faculty and staff, n (%) 106 (32.1)
Age (years)			
Under 21	123 (37.3)	121 (54.1)*	2 (1.9)*†
21–30	143 (43.3)	102 (45.5)*	41 (38.7)*†
>30	64 (19.4)	1 (0.4)*	63 (59.4)*†
Weight status			
Non-overweight, BMI<25	167 (50.6)	124 (55.4)*	43 (40.6)*†
Overweight or obese, BMI≥25	163 (49.4)	100 (44.6)*	63 (59.4)*†
Monthly family income			
≤2500, KD	219 (72.4)	163 (72.8)*	56 (52.8)*†
>2500, KD	91 (27.6)	61 (27.2)*	50 (47.2)*†
Nationality			
Kuwaiti	271 (82.1)	196 (87.5)*	75 (70.8)*†
Non-Kuwaiti	59 (17.9)	28 (12.5)*	31 (29.2)*†
Education			
Less than a college bachelor	239 (72.4)	217 (96.9)*	22 (20.8)*†
College bachelor or higher	91 (27.6)	7 (7.7)*	84 (79.2)*†
Marital status			
Single	249 (75.5)	51 (22.8)	30 (28.3)
Married	81 (24.5)	173 (77.2)	76 (71.7)

*Different superscript letters note statistical significance with χ^2 statistics.

†p<0.001.

BMI, body mass index.

expected cell frequencies were ≤5. Parametric variables were analysed using Student's t-tests and analysis of variance. All reported p values were two-sided tests and were considered statistically significant at p<0.05. To identify factors associated with BF attitudes and knowledge, stepwise multivariate regression analysis was performed with the total scores for each scale transformed into standardised Z-scores to allow for parametric tests. Analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, V.24.

RESULTS

Participants' characteristics

The characteristics of the total sample (n=330) are shown in table 1. The age difference between the student and faculty/staff groups was statistically significant. In addition, compared with the faculty/staff group, students had lower income, lower educational level, a lower percentage of overweight or obese individuals, and a higher percentage of Kuwaiti nationals. The non-Kuwaiti

in the total sample were from Saudi Arabia (n=12), Bahrain (n=3), Oman (n=2), Syria (n=5), Lebanon (n=8), Iraq (n=2), India (n=5), Pakistan (n=3), Canada (n=4) and USA (n=3). Two participants did not report their nationality.

BF exposure and the mean scores of knowledge of and attitudes toward BF

BF exposure measures are shown in table 2. Most of the women surveyed reported a high level of BF exposure. The mean knowledge score for all participants was high at 82.8% of 12 possible points (table 3). The mean attitudes score was low in our total sample at 65.7% of 73 possible points (table 3).

Factors associated with knowledge of and attitudes toward BF

Lower positive attitudes toward BF were observed among Kuwaiti women than among non-Kuwaiti women (48.6±8.9 vs 52.6±9.7, p=0.002), with Kuwaitis scoring lower on both the advantages score (23.5±4.5 vs 24.9±3.9, p=0.026) and the concerns score (25.1±7.5 vs 27.6±8.6, p=0.02). None of the other sociodemographic variables tested (income, education and marital status) were significantly different between the groups. Further, the knowledge scores did not vary according to BF exposure variables except for the following two exposures: if the woman was breast fed as a child and if she knew someone who had breast fed a baby. Women who answered yes to these two statements scored higher on knowledge than those who answered 'no' and 'unsure' (10.11±1.50 vs 9.43±1.87, p=0.007 and 10.04±1.56 vs 8.82±2.2, p=0.002, respectively). Similarly, the mean attitude scores differed only between women who were breast fed as a baby. Those who reported 'yes' had higher positive attitude scores toward BF than those who reported 'no' or 'unsure' (50.73±9.75 vs 45.68±9.5, p=0.002), scoring higher on both the advantages and the concerns scales.

Misinformation associated with BF

Common misinformation regarding BF knowledge was identified among our participants (table 4). More than 30% of participants thought that the nutritional value of breast milk and infant formula are the same; 29% of participants disagreed or were unsure that most women can make enough breast milk to feed their baby adequately; and 25% agreed that women who have small breasts cannot make enough breast milk.

Attitudes toward BF

Participants were split on whether BF is more convenient than formula feeding, with 50% agreeing, 26.4% disagreeing and 23.6% unsure (table 5). Most participants respected women who breast feed (80.6%), and more faculty and staff agreed that they respected women who breast feed than students (88.7% vs 76.8%, p=0.038). However, more than half of the women agreed that formula feeding gives more freedom to the mother; and 61% agreed that mothers should wean their babies before they return to work or school. Almost a

Table 2 The proportion of participants reported as n (%) for the breastfeeding (BF) exposures for the total population (n=330), and per students (n=224), faculty and staff (n=106)

BF exposure	Total n (%) 330 (100)	Students n (%) 224 (67.9)	Faculty and staff n (%) 106 (32.1)
Have children			
Yes	60 (18.2)	22 (9.8)*	38 (35.8)*†
No	270 (81.8)	202 (90.2)*	68 (64.2)*†
Pregnant currently			
Yes	19 (5.8)	13 (5.8)	6 (5.7)
No	310 (94.2)	210 (94.2)	100 (94.3)
BF currently			
Yes	17 (5.2)	10 (4.5)	7 (6.6)
No	312 (94.8)	213 (95.5)	99 (94.8)
Ever breast fed			
Yes	47 (14.2)	18 (8)*	29 (27.4)*†
No	283 (85.8)	206 (92)*	77 (72.6)*†
Breast fed when baby			
Yes	228 (69.1)	156 (69.6)	72 (67.9)
No	37 (11.2)	22 (9.8)	15 (14.2)
Unsure	65 (19.7)	46 (20.5)	19 (17.9)
Know someone who has breast fed			
Yes	294 (89.1)	199 (88.8)	95 (89.6)
No	22 (6.7)	16 (7.1)	6 (5.7)
Unsure	14 (4.2)	9 (4)	5 (4.7)
Ever witnessed a woman BF			
Yes	297 (90)	201 (89.7)	96 (90.6)
No	28 (8.5)	19 (8.5)	9 (8.5)
Unsure	5 (1.5)	4 (1.8)	1 (0.9)
Support friends or relative members to breast feed			
Yes	307 (93)	210 (93.8)	97 (91.5)
No	11 (3.3)	5 (2.2)	6 (5.7)
Unsure	12 (3.6)	9 (4)	3 (2.8)
Decision to breast feed should be made by			
Entirely by the mother	238 (72.1)	163 (72.8)	75 (70.8)
Mostly by the mother	37 (11.2)	24 (10.7)	13 (12.3)
By the entire family	37 (11.2)	27 (10.7)	13 (12.3)
By others	18 (5.5)	13 (5.8)	5 (4.7)

*Different superscript letters note statistical significance with χ^2 statistics.
†p<0.001.

third (32.1%) of participants believed that BF prevents a woman from returning to her prepregnancy weight. A high proportion of participants were concerned that BF is painful and that it can make the breasts sag. More staff and faculty expressed concerns toward experiencing pain with BF than students; furthermore, more staff and faculty thought formula feeding gives more freedom to the mother (table 6). More than a third of participants reported feeling uncomfortable seeing other women on TV or in a magazine breast feed. More than half of the participants agreed that BF should be done only around friends and family, and 47.6% of participants agreed that

they would feel embarrassed if they saw a woman BF a baby. These attitudes towards BF did not differ when comparing women with and without children, and women who were married or single (data not shown).

Final correlates of attitudes toward BF

Stepwise multivariable regression analysis (table 7) revealed that BF knowledge and being non-Kuwaiti were both positively associated with BF attitudes (B=0.225, p<0.0001 and B=0.147, p=0.005) whereas 'not being breast fed as a baby' is negatively associated with BF attitudes (B=-0.124, p=0.021). This suggests that BF knowledge,

Table 3 Student's t-test comparisons of total scores for breastfeeding (BF) knowledge, attitudes, advantages and concerns between Kuwait University (KU) positions categories, and by Kuwaiti versus non-Kuwaiti nationality

Scores	Total n=330	Students versus faculty and staff (n=224 vs 106)	Kuwaiti versus non-Kuwaiti (n=271 vs 59)	P value*
BF knowledge	9.9±1.6	9.8±1.7 10.2±1.5	9.9±1.7 10.1±1.3	
% BF knowledge	82.8±13.7	81.8±14.1 83.3±12.7	82.4±14.2 84.5±10.8	
BF attitude	49.3±9.2	49.1±8.9 49.6±9.7	48.6±8.9† 52.6±9.7†‡	0.002
% Total BF attitudes	65.7±12.2	65.5±11.9 66.2±12.9	64.8±11.9† 70.1±12.9†‡	0.002
BF advantages	23.8±4.4	23.5±4.3 24.2±4.6	23.5±4.5† 24.9±3.9b**	0.026
% BF advantages	79.2±14.7	78.5±14.4 80.8±15.3	78.4±14.9† 83.0±13.3†‡	0.026
BF concerns	25.5±7.8	25.6±7.6 25.6±7.6	25.1±7.5a 27.6±8.6†‡	0.02
% BF concerns	56.7±17.3	56.8±16.8 56.5±18.3	55.6±16.7† 61.4±19.1†‡	0.02

*P value significant at <0.05.

†Different superscript letters note statistical significance with Student's t-test statistics.

‡p<0.01.

non-Kuwaiti nationality, and being breast fed as a baby are associated with more positive BF attitudes. All other tested sociodemographic variables were not significant, including KU position, marital status and age.

DISCUSSION

Mothers' infant nursing decisions are largely dependent on their knowledge of and attitude toward BF. This study showed that our sample of women had sound BF knowledge, experience and exposure. Most participants were well informed about infants' health benefits from BF, knowing that it decreases the risk of illness and prevents respiratory infections, and most also knew that BF can protect mothers from breast cancer.²⁷ More than half of the student participants were majoring in FSN and were frequently exposed to health campaigns. In addition, the FSN department often organises health promotional activities for their students. Such activities can increase the college community's knowledge on health issues such as BF and may explain why there were no differences noted in knowledge or attitudes among CLS students, faculty and staff. This may also explain why there were no differences noted in BF knowledge according to students' major area of specialisation, which was found by other studies.^{21 22} Similarly, the major area of specialisation was not related to BF attitudes. Nutrition students are expected to be more knowledgeable about the biology of lactation, the nutrient requirements of women and

infants, and the policy issues related to BF initiation and duration, and so on, than non-nutrition students or educated faculty. Among our participants, however, BF knowledge and attitudes were more likely modulated by experiences and exposure to other women who breast fed or by whether the woman herself was breast fed as a baby. The personal experience of being breast fed as a child likely reflects the home environment and the attitude toward BF held by female family members. Additionally, the tradition of women marrying at a young age in the GCC exposes women to the BF experience and precipitates knowledge and attitudes before any formal education on BF is received at the college level. Alongside government efforts regarding BFHI, maternity hospitals should provide mothers with BF education and support throughout pregnancy and after delivery. We did not investigate this aspect in our survey; therefore, it is of interest for future studies to distinguish the most effective methods of BF education in Kuwait.

Women who were married or expecting had high positive attitudes toward BF—more than half intended to breastfeed their babies and more than a third intended to breast feed exclusively for 6 months. Our participants expressed the intention to support a friend or relative to breast feed, and the majority agreed that the decision to breast feed should be made entirely by the mother. Many studies reported that women value their grandmothers for providing practical support and as major influences

Table 4 Breastfeeding (BF) knowledge examined among participants and their answers categorised per group

BF knowledge		Total N (%) 330 (100)	Students N (%) 224 (67.9)	Faculty and staff N (%) 106 (32.1)
1. BF should be started within the first hour after birth	Agree	263 (79.7)	179 (79.9)	84 (79.2)
	Disagree or unsure	67 (20.3)	54 (20.1)	19 (29.7)
2. The first food for babies should be breast milk	Agree	313 (94.8)	212 (94.6)	101 (95.3)
	Disagree or unsure	17 (5.2)	12 (5.4)	5 (4.7)
3. BF alone provides sufficient nutrition in the first 6 months of life for the baby	Agree	310 (93.9)	210 (93.8)	100 (94.3)
	Disagree or unsure	20 (6.1)	14 (6.3)	6 (5.7)
4. BF helps prevent respiratory infections in the baby	Agree	305 (92.4)	205 (91.5)	100 (94.3)
	Disagree or unsure	25 (7.6)	19 (8.5)	6 (5.7)
5. Formula-fed babies may suffer from more illness than breastfed babies	Agree	279 (84.5)	190 (84.8)	89 (84)
	Disagree or unsure	51 (15.5)	34 (15.2)	17 (16)
6. The benefits of BF for babies continue even after weaning	Agree	278 (84.2)	184 (82.1)	94 (88.7)
	Disagree or unsure	52 (15.8)	40 (17.9)	12 (11.3)
7. BF will help a mother feel closer to her baby	Agree	312 (94.5)	210 (93.8)	102 (96.2)
	Disagree or unsure	18 (5.5)	14 (6.3)	4 (3.8)
8. Women who have breast fed have a lowered risk of breast cancer	Agree	285 (86.4)	192 (85.7)	93 (87.7)
	Disagree or unsure	45 (13.6)	32 (14.3)	13 (12.3)
9. Most women can make enough breast milk to adequately feed their baby	Agree	234 (70.9)	153 (68.3)	81 (76.4)
	Disagree or unsure	96 (29.1)	71 (31.7)	25 (23.6)
10. The nutritional value of breast milk and infant formula are the same	Agree	229 (69.4)	152 (67.9)	77 (72.6)
	Disagree or unsure	101 (30.6)	72 (32.1)	29 (27.4)
11. BF prevents a woman from returning to her prepregnancy weight	Agree	160 (32.1)	74 (33)	74 (69.8)
	Disagree or unsure	224 (67.9)	170(67)	32 (30.3)
12. Women who have small breasts cannot make enough breast milk	Agree	83 (25.2)	61 (27.2)	22 (20.8)
	Disagree or unsure	247 (74.8)	163 (72.8)	84 (79.2)

Binary scale was created for data table, items 1–9 the correct answer is ‘agree=1’, whereas items 10–12 the correct answer is ‘disagree=1’; ‘unsure’ was provided to detect automatic answering, and graded as 0.

on infant feeding decisions.²⁸ Families who value BF as the most appropriate and nurturing feeding method through generations demonstrate a high support level and value the mother’s feeding decisions. Other studies reported that women identified their husbands as the most needed support person with regards to infant feeding decisions, and less often involved their mothers.^{29 30} Social support either from family members or a woman’s partner is shown to affect mothers’ decisions to initiate BF.^{8 31}

Although BF is encouraged by the Islamic faith and the Quran (Islamic holy book) specifically mentions that BF should continue for the first 2 years of life, this belief is not practiced as a result of attitude changes that have developed with lifestyle modernization in Kuwait. Our results showed that women understood the emotional connection that occurs through BF and most participants also knew that BF benefits continue even after weaning. However, some knowledge gaps exist around early feeding practices. Many participants did not know that BF should be started within the first hour after birth, a major recommendation of WHO for successful BF.³² In maternity hospitals in Kuwait, timely

initiation of BF is reported to be low at only 13% despite the pronouncement of two Kuwaiti hospitals as Baby Friendly in 2014 and 2015.⁷ Dashti *et al*⁸ showed that delaying BF 24 or more hours after birth contributed to a high incidence of prelacteal feeding in a group of recently delivered mothers. Cultural beliefs about BF practices, postbirth complications, hospital birth management policies, and maternity ward staff guidelines and training may lead to delayed BF initiation.^{33 34}

In our sample, Kuwaiti women had lower positive attitudes toward BF than their non-Kuwaiti counterparts. Additionally, Kuwaiti women recognised fewer advantages of BF and had fewer concerns; however, there were no differences in BF knowledge and BF intention among expectant participants. Indeed, Kuwaiti nationality was negatively associated with positive BF attitudes in the multivariate regression model confirming these observations. Similar to earlier findings from Dashti *et al*,⁸ non-Kuwaiti mothers who were from other Arab countries were more likely than Kuwaiti women to initiate BF and to exclusively breast feed their infants. We cannot determine the reason for

Table 5 Breastfeeding (BF) advantages for the total numbers of participants, students and staff

BF advantages		Total n (%) 330 (100)	Students n (%) 224 (67.9)	Faculty and staff n (%) 106 (32.1)	P value
Breast milk is cheaper than formula milk	Agree	188 (57)	127 (56.7)	61 (57.5)	
	Neutral	79 (23.9)	55 (24.6)	24 (22.6)	
	Disagree	63 (19.1)	42 (18.8)	21 (19.8)	
Breastfed babies are smarter than formula fed babies	Agree	186 (56.4)	123 (54.9)	63 (59.4)	
	Neutral	90 (27.3)	63 (28.1)	27 (25.5)	
	Disagree	54 (16.4)	38 (17)	16 (15.1)	
Breastfed babies grow better than formula fed babies	Agree	235 (71.2)	155 (69.2)	80 (75.5)	
	Neutral	60 (18.2)	42 (18.8)	18 (17)	
	Disagree	35 (10.6)	27 (12.1)	8 (7.5)	
Babies enjoy BF more than formula feeding	Agree	207 (62.7)	183 (61.6)	69 (65.1)	
	Neutral	89 (27)	60 (26.8)	29 (27.4)	
	Disagree	34 (10.3)	26 (11.6)	8 (7.5)	
I respect women who breast feed	Agree	266 (80.6)	172 (76.8)*	94 (88.7)*†	0.038
	Neutral	41 (12.4)	33 (14.7)	8 (7.5)	
	Disagree	23 (7)	19 (8.5)	4 (3.8)	
BF is more convenient than formula feeding	Agree	156 (50)	114 (50.9)	51 (48.1)	
	Neutral	78 (23.6)	54 (24.1)	24 (22.6)	
	Disagree	87 (26.4)	56 (25)	31 (29.2)	

*Different superscript letters note statistical significance with χ^2 statistics.
†p<0.05.

this discrepancy, but our results suggest that non-Kuwaiti women had more respect for women who breast feed. At the same time, Kuwaiti participants expressed more concerns about BF impairing freedom and that nursing would be painful. More faculty and staff (29% non-Kuwaiti) than students (12.5% non-Kuwaiti) feared that BF was painful and made the breasts sag ($p<0.001$), even though a higher proportion of them had children and more prior BF experiences. These concerns may result from negative BF experiences and lack of BF support from husbands and employers.³⁵ Interestingly, previous researchers found that misconceptions regarding the effects of BF on breast shape were deeply rooted in the culture among Arab youth from Lebanon and Syria and were identified as a main reason for early cessation of BF.^{22 36}

Further, preconceived beliefs that most women, especially those with small breasts, cannot make enough milk to adequately feed their baby, can discourage BF. Delaying BF initiation and self-doubt regarding one's capability to produce milk may lead to BF mismanagement and further complications, which in turn can lead to frustration and increased formula use. Additionally, a large proportion of our sample believed that the nutritional value of breast milk and infant formula are the same, and that formula feeding offers more freedom and convenience to the mother. These concerns may lead working mothers, who may be unaware that BF is nutritionally superior to formula, to believe that BF is not worth the

effort it requires. A previous study of 641 Saudi mothers showed that employment status and maternal education were the most important determinants for BF intention and exclusivity.²⁰ The deterrents to BF or continuing to breast feed are reflected in the high percentage (61%) of our participants agreeing that women should wean their babies before returning to work, despite the success of their BF experiences and exposures.

These frustrations associated with BF and work-related concerns were found to be barriers to exclusive BF in many studies. For example, among 600 Saudi mothers surveyed in Abha, work-related problems were identified as the most common barrier against exclusive BF (46.2%).¹⁸ Other BF barriers identified among Saudi mothers were insufficient breast milk (34.2%), maternal health issues (14.9%), and neonatal health problems (9.7%).¹⁸ Nassar *et al*¹⁰ showed that having no possibility of BF at work was among the factors that led to early BF cessation among Kuwaiti women. Other factors include the absence of husband's encouragement, living separately from the rest of family, later initiation of BF, higher maternal age, BF information given after rather than before birth, and maternal and infant sickness.¹⁰ Qualitative studies in the Kuwaiti population subgroups are needed to evaluate how these factors vary.

As is common nationwide, overweight and obesity were high among our sample (45% students and 59% of faculty and staff). Studies have found that obese women are less likely to breast feed and that maternal obesity seems to be

Table 6 Breastfeeding (BF) concerns, reported here for the total number of participants, students, faculty and staff

BF concerns		Total n (%) 330 (100)	Students n (%) 224 (67.9)	Faculty and staff n (%) 106 (32.1)	P value
Formula feeding gives more freedom to the mother	Agree	167 (50.6)	103 (46)*	64 (60.4)*†	0.029
	Neutral	82 (24.8)	64 (28.6)*	18 (17)*†	
	Disagree	81 (2.5)	57 (25.4)	24 (22.6)	
Nursing a baby would be painful	Agree	142 (43)	87 (38.8)*	55 (51.9)*†	0.033
	Neutral	108 (32.7)	83 (37.1)*	25 (23.6)*†	
	Disagree	80 (24.2)	54 (24.1)	26 (24.5)	
BF can make breast sag	Agree	119 (36.1)	85 (37.9)	34 (32.1)	
	Neutral	94 (28.5)	64 (28.6)	30 (28.3)	
	Disagree	117 (35.5)	75 (33.5)	42 (39.6)	
Mothers should wean their babies before they return to work or school	Agree	200 (60.6)	131 (58.5)	69 (65.1)	
	Neutral	62 (18.8)	46 (20.5)	16 (15.1)	
	Disagree	68 (20.6)	47 (21)	21 (19.8)	
Seeing a woman breast feed makes me uncomfortable	Agree	82 (24.8)	59 (26.3)	23 (21.7)	
	Neutral	67 (20.3)	44 (19.6)	23 (21.7)	
	Disagree	181 (54.8)	121 (54.0)	60 (56.6)	
Seeing a woman breast feed on television makes me uncomfortable	Agree	118 (35.8)	81 (36.2)	37 (34.9)	
	Neutral	65 (19.7)	44 (19.6)	21 (19.8)	
	Disagree	147 (44.5)	99 (44.2)	48 (45.3)	
Seeing a magazine picture of a woman BF makes me uncomfortable	Agree	119 (36.1)	79 (35.3)	40 (37.7)	
	Neutral	59 (17.9)	40 (17.9)	19 (17.9)	
	Disagree	152 (46.1)	105 (46.9)	47 (44.3)	
BF should be done only around friends and family	Agree	173 (52.4)	121 (54)	52 (49.1)	
	Neutral	57 (17.3)	37 (16.5)	20 (18.9)	
	Disagree	100 (30.3)	66 (29.5)	34 (32.1)*	
I feel embarrassed if I witnessed a woman BF her baby	Agree	157 (47.6)	107 (47.8)	50 (47.2)	
	Neutral	67 (20.3)	49 (21.9)	18 (17)	
	Disagree	106 (3.1)	68 (30.4)	38 (35.8)	

*Different superscript letters note statistical significance with χ^2 statistics.
†p<0.05.

associated with a decreased initiation of BF, a shortened duration of BF, a less adequate milk supply, and delayed onset of lactogenesis II.³⁷ However, we found no association between BF attitudes or intention according to weight status as was observed in a previous study.¹¹ However, BF concerns, especially those associated with body image and weight, were present in our sample. Women with more experience of BF had more concern that BF prevents a woman from returning to her prepregnancy weight.

Our study supported other studies' findings that many women still associate BF with embarrassment. Most women reported that they would feel embarrassed if they saw women breast feed, and most preferred BF only around friends and family, which demonstrates the low acceptability of BF in public. Such self-imposed restrictions make BF inconvenient, especially for working women and students. Similarly, Ebrahim *et al*¹⁶ found low support for BF in public

places among KU female students (n=1106), and only 38% supported BF in female prayer rooms located in public places. There are ongoing local efforts among BF support groups to increase support for BF in public places by facilitating the use of rooms designated for women, such as the prayer rooms or a designated nursing room in baby-friendly shopping malls. For successful BF among working women, future interventions should address fears of freedom restriction and loss of independence associated with family issues, return to work, embarrassment and perceived social isolation.

This study also reinforces previous findings that BF knowledge is related to positive attitudes toward BF. However, our results show that the relationship is not independent, but also related to a woman's exposure to BF, including her own experiences with BF and her family environment. Family values regarding BF adopted by the individual and

Table 7 Stepwise multivariable regression models for breastfeeding (BF) attitudes as the dependent variable, and BF knowledge, nationality and being breast fed as a baby as predictors

Model*	Predictors	Standardised coefficients			R ²	Sig. F change
		Beta	t	Sig.		
1	Z-score: BF knowledge score (out of 12)	0.255	4.78	0	0.065	0
2	Z-score: BF knowledge score (out of 12)	0.246	4.66	0	0.088	0.004
	S1-Q6. Nationality (1=Kuwaiti, 2=non-Kuwaiti)	0.153	2.9	0.004		
3	Z-score: BF knowledge score (out of 12)	0.225	4.23	0	0.103	0.021
	S1-Q6. Nationality (1=Kuwaiti, 2=non-Kuwaiti)	0.147	2.8	0.005		
	S2-Q1. Were you breast fed when you were a baby? (0=no, 1=yes)	-0.124	-2.32	0.021		

*Dependent variable: Z-score: total attitudes score out of 75 variables tested and eliminated, including: marital status, income, age, major field of study and Kuwait University position (students vs faculty and staff).

BF knowledge transferred from mothers to daughters may be partly represented by nationalities (a proxy for culture) and may only become positively reinforced through action (ie, being breast fed as an infant). Family values need to be reinforced to preserve the traditional BF practices.³⁸ Missing traditional family values and peer support for women might have a negative impact on the preservation of valuable BF practices among women, as seen in other societies in transition.³⁹ In India, Pandey *et al*³⁹ showed that despite the educational progress of Indian women and their high level of awareness with regards to BF issues, an attitude to practice the same was found lacking.

This study had several limitations. First, the sample was collected from students and staff at one college at KU. Therefore, the generalisability of the findings is limited and may not include all women in KU. Second, the generalisability of the findings is further limited to college students and staff, as they may have higher knowledge levels and more positive attitudes toward BF than the general population. Larger studies are required to further understand how knowledge of and attitudes toward BF can be barriers to BF among all women in Kuwait.

CONCLUSION

This study examined women's own experience with being breast fed or exposed to BF, along with knowledge of BF's positive health effects for infants and mothers, and attitudes toward BF to determine what factors influenced the choice to initiate and continue BF. Our study showed that even among highly educated women, their attitudes toward BF were influenced by prior exposure to BF through family interactions. This study is relevant and novel in that it adds new information about barriers to BF that may help explain the low prevalence in many countries, despite the known benefits. Furthermore, it shows that in some cultures, providing more knowledge on BF does not necessarily improve or change attitudes or

decision toward BF. To overcome those BF barriers, more efforts are needed in Kuwait to encourage women of all walks of life to converse about BF benefits to the mother and baby and encourage BF. This can be achieved by providing prenatal classes to all expectant women with the involvement of their spouses and mothers. Hospitals and clinical practices should prioritise education and support for women to breast feed and provide adequate facilities and care routines to facilitate communication between family members. Interventions during pregnancy and after birth are necessary to support BF and provide guidance through individual or group sessions. Governmental health services need to emphasise and support the importance of regular training programme to all hospital staff involved in prenatal and antenatal clinics, and maternity wards as they can influence the early infant feeding practices among the new generation of mothers. In addition, the Health Ministry policy mandating that all government funded hospitals follow the 10 steps to successful BF and attain BFHI accreditation would promote successful BF among Kuwaiti women.

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