### Breastfeeding Complications Crosswalk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIC Nutrition Risk Code 602 (Women)</th>
<th>Crossroads Breastfeeding Complications or Potential Complications</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Related Conditions/Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Severe breast engorgement           | Breast engorgement is often caused by infrequent nursing and/or ineffective removal of milk, breast congestion. | ▪ Poor milk transfer  
▪ Flat nipples  
▪ Diminished supply |
| Recurrent plugged ducts             | A clogged duct is a temporary back-up of milk that occurs in one or more of the lobes, breasts do not drain well. | ▪ Galactocele cysts  
▪ Bleb  
▪ Incomplete emptying of milk |
| Mastitis                            | Mastitis is a breast infection that causes flu-like illness, inflamed and painful area on the breast. This condition requires antibiotic therapy. | ▪ Duct ectasia or periductal mastitis  
▪ Breast abscess |
| Flat or inverted nipple             | Infants may have difficulty latching on correctly to nurse when woman’s nipples are flat or inverted. | ▪ Difficulty with latch |
| Cracked, bleeding or severely sore nipples | Cracked, bleeding and severely sore nipples result in pain and discomfort lasting throughout feedings. Pain persisting beyond one week post-partum is atypical and suggests incorrect positioning. | ▪ Improper latch/positioning  
▪ Impaired milk flow  
▪ Inadequate intake  
▪ Candida infection: thrush  
▪ Severe nipple pain  
▪ Nipple bacterial infection (e.g. Impetigo/Staph infection  
▪ Nipple Vasospasm |
| Age ≥ 40 years                      | Older women (over 40) have fewer functioning milk glands resulting in greater difficulty producing abundant milk supply. | ▪ Inadequate supply  
▪ Breast involution |
| Failure of milk to come in by 4 days postpartum | Failure of milk to come in by 4 days postpartum may be result of maternal illness, chronic conditions or perinatal complications. | ▪ Inadequate supply  
▪ Agalactia (failure to lactate) |
| Tandem nursing (breastfeeding two siblings who are not twins) | Tandem nursing is breastfeeding more than one infant-child (not multi-gestation). | ▪ Inadequate supply  
▪ Inadequate maternal intake |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>WIC Nutrition Risk Code 603 (Infants)</th>
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|                                      | Jaundice                                                      | Occurs when bilirubin accumulates in the blood because red blood cells break down too quickly, the liver does not process bilirubin as efficiently as it should, or intestinal excretion of bilirubin is impaired. | ▪ “Breastfeeding” jaundice-early onset (usually peaks between 3 and 5 days after birth)  
▪ “Breastmilk” jaundice-late onset (onset ~ 5 to 10 days after birth)  
▪ Inadequate breastfeeding |
|                                      | Difficulty latching onto mother’s breast                      | Infant has difficulty latching on to the breast. | ▪ Flat nipples  
▪ Inverted nipples  
▪ Breast engorgement  
▪ Incorrect positioning and technique  
▪ Nipple confusion  
▪ Ineffective milk removal  
▪ Cleft Lip Palate  
▪ Ankyloglossia (tongue tie) |
|                                      | Weak or ineffective suck                                      | Weak or ineffective suck may cause an infant to obtain inadequate milk with breastfeeding and result in a diminished supply and an underweight baby. Weak or ineffective suckling can be the result of many conditions. | ▪ Prematurity  
▪ Low Birth Weight  
▪ Sleepy baby  
▪ Physical or medical problem: heart disease, hypotonia, respiratory illness, or infection  
▪ Early use of bottles and pacifiers |
|                                      | Inadequate stooling and/or less than 6 wet diapers per day    | Inadequate stooling or less than 6 wet diapers per day are probably indicators that the breastfed infant is not receiving adequate milk. NOTE: Inadequate stooling is best diagnosed by the pediatrician or other health care practitioner. | ▪ Failure to thrive  
▪ Insufficient milk intake  
▪ Infrequent or ineffective nursing  
▪ Latch difficulties  
▪ Impaired let down  
▪ Excessive use of pacifier |