

PAPER NAME

The effectiveness of breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention on implementation of.pdf

AUTHOR

Resti Utami

WORD COUNT

3684 Words

CHARACTER COUNT

21163 Characters

PAGE COUNT

5 Pages

FILE SIZE

117.3KB

SUBMISSION DATE

May 29, 2023 10:09 AM GMT+7

REPORT DATE

May 29, 2023 10:09 AM GMT+7

● 20% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

- 15% Internet database
- 12% Publications database
- Crossref database
- Crossref Posted Content database
- 15% Submitted Works database

● Excluded from Similarity Report

- Bibliographic material
- Manually excluded sources

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

The effectiveness of breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention on implementation of breastfeeding in low-birth-weight infants: A systematic review

Resti Utami, Yuni Sufyanti Arief

Abstract

Objective: To present an overview of breastfeeding self-efficacy interventions to enhance the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding for mothers with low birth weight infants.

Method: The systematic review comprised search for randomised controlled trials and quasi-experimental studies published between January 2014 to January 2022 on Scopus, ScienceDirect, Sage journals, ProQuest, Google Scholar and PubMed databases using the Population-Intervention-Comparison-Outcome framework and in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses checklist. The analytical quality of the studies was assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist.

Results: Of the 339 studies initially identified, 10 (2.94%) qualified for detailed analysis. Breastfeeding self-efficacy interventions could notably enhance the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusion: Breastfeeding self-efficacy interventions can be modified and effectively used by nurses to improve the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding for mothers with low birth weight infants.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, Milk, Infant, Low birth weight, Intervention. (JPMA 73: S-153 [Suppl. 2]; 2023)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47391/JPMA.Ind-S2-35>

Introduction

Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) has extraordinary advantages for optimising the growth, development and staying power of low birth weight (LBW) infants.^{1,2} Breastfeeding (BF) contributes to short- and long-term health results for both mother and infant.³ BF can reduce the incidence of premenopausal breast and/or ovarian cancers, in addition to type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) for the mother.^{4,5} Infants who are exclusively breastfed can have a decreased risk of infections owing to immune protection.^{3,5} However, maintaining EBF can be a challenge for many mothers.⁶

The EBF prevalence is still low at 18% inside the first 48 hours of LBW life, and by the sixth month, one-third women continue to breastfeed, but effectively it is 1 in 20 in EBF terms.⁷ The BF rate of LBW mothers was found to be lower than that of mothers who gave birth at term.⁸ Usually, early BF termination is based on mother's notion that there is not sufficient milk.⁵ Mother's perception related to BF behaviour is called breastfeeding self-efficacy (BSE), which is recognised as an essential modifiable factor for successful BF related to LBW neonates.^{4,9-11} BSE can have an effect, among other things, on the way a mother responds to various demanding situations in the BF procedure.^{9,12,13}

The health belief model (HBM) is a principle that is broadly used to explain health behaviours, including BSE

interventions. The 4 factors that determine the perceived level of confidence are; overall performance achievement, representative experience, verbal persuasion, and physiological and affective states.¹⁴ The current systematic review was planned to present BSE interventions used in literature to improve BSE implementation for LBW neonates.

Materials and Methods

The systematic review comprised randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-experimental studies published between January 2014 to January 2022 that were searched on Scopus, ScienceDirect, Sage journals, ProQuest, Google Scholar and PubMed databases in line with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses PRISMA checklist.¹⁵

Key words and Boolean operators (AND, OR, and AND NOT) were used in line with the Population-Intervention-Comparison-Outcome (PICO) framework (Table 1).¹⁶ Studies included were RCTs or controlled clinical trials to decrease the risk of unknown factors, comprised mother or both parents with LBW/premature neonates, had interventions associated with BSE based on education, training and counselling, used smartphone applications for follow-ups.

The studies identified were imported into the Mendeley application, and duplicates were removed. Studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria were also excluded. The analytical quality of the studies was assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist

Department of Nursing, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Correspondence: Yuni Sufyanti Arief. email: @yuni_sa@fkip.unair.ac.id

(Table 2).¹⁷

Data was noted to evaluate BSE interventions based on social learning theory to increase EBF in LBW cases.^{14,18}

Results

Of the 339 studies initially identified, 10 (2.94%) qualified for detailed analysis (Figure).^{1,10, 19–26,27} Of the total, 7(70%) studies examined BSE interventions primarily based on self-efficacy theory.^{10,19–23}

BF performance is identified through an education/knowledge provision and demonstration. Educating mothers can significantly reduce scheduled BF and improve on-demand BF.²⁸ Demonstration activities based on previous BF experiences can be done using a doll^{1,28} on days 2-3 when the babies are cared for in the nursery.^{10,25,28}

Building confidence by learning from others was identified through counselling activities carried out by nurses to explore the experience of mothers learning BF skills.²⁹ The

primary counselling consultation was carried out face-to-face, and subsequent sessions continued via smartphones.¹⁰ Counselling was carried out flexibly according to the mother's condition.¹

Verbal persuasion through encouragement from friends and family as well as by nurses helped maintain EBF.^{1,7} Encouraging mothers to begin pumping on day one post-delivery also helped.²⁰

It was found to be crucial to apply BSE interventions to reduce postpartum distress and to increase BSE.²¹ Stress counselling management could also be used as an intervention as it has been shown³⁰ that the combination of stress control counselling in BF education programmes can enhance self-efficacy and BF duration in mothers.

In the current review, 5(50%) studies involved face-to-face and telephone contact with mothers in providing BSE interventions.^{1,10,21,24}

Tabl-1: Population-intervention-comparison-outcome (PICO) criteria.

| Criteria | Inclusion | Exclusion |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Population | Mother with low birth weight infant, preterm | Mother with baby birth weight >2500 g |
| Intervention | Breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention based on education, training, counseling, and the use of applications from smartphones | Not discuss breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention |
| Comparison | No comparator | - |
| Outcome | Implementation of exclusive breastfeeding | Not discuss the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding |
| Study design and publication type | Quasi-experimental, randomized control and trial, mixed methods | A systematic review, integrative review, scoping review, |
| observational study | | |
| Publication years | 2014-2022 | Pre-2014 |

Table-2: Quality assessment of the studies Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist.

| No | Author name | Item 1 | Item 2 | Item 3 | Item 4 | Item 5 | Item 6 | Item 7 | Item 8 | Item 9 | Item 10 | Item 11 |
|-----|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Kucukoglu, S et al. (2014) ¹ | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 2. | Mohammadi, et al. (2021) ¹⁰ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 3. | Brockway, M, et al. (2018) ¹⁹ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 4. | Fontana, et al. (2018) ²⁰ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 5. | Mohammadi et al. (2018) ²¹ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 6. | Ghomi, R. et al.(2019) ²² | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 7. | Lee, B. et al. (2020) ²³ | Yes | No | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 8. | Hägi-Pedersen, MB et al. (2022) ²⁴ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 9. | Kachoosangy, RA et al. (2020) ²⁵ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 10. | Heidary, S., et al. (2021) ²⁶ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Table-3: Summary of the studies analysed.

| No | Author name | Method | Participants | Intervention | Outcome | Conclusion |
|----|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Kucukoglu, S et al. (2014) ¹ | Quasi-experimental study | 85 mothers and low birth weight infants IG: 42 CG: 44 | Natural-Feeding Education | Successful Exclusive Breast-Feeding and BSE of Low-Birth-Weight Infants | Natural breastfeeding education given to mothers increased their level of breastfeeding self-efficacy and success in breastfeeding. Results showed that natural breastfeeding education increased the level of breastfeeding self-efficacy, breastfeeding success, and breastfeeding duration. |

Contunue on next page

Table-3: continued from previous page

| No | Author name | Method | Participants | Intervention | Outcome | Conclusion |
|----|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 2 | Mohammadian et al. (2021) ¹⁰ | RCT | 65 eligible mothers CG: 32 IG: 33 | Continuous supportive telephone counselling | BSE | The outcomes confirmed that non-stop supportive phone counselling can increase breastfeeding self-efficacy in mothers with premature infants which in turn can enhance lactation continuity in mothers with premature infants. |
| 3 | Brockway, M et al. (2018) ¹⁹ | A mixed methods protocol (explanatory and RCT) | CG: 5 IG: 5 | Family Integrated Care (FiCare) | BSE and breastmilk feeding | FiCare can assist increase maternal BSE and breastfeeding rates in medium and late preterm infants. Advanced breastfeeding results mother-infant bonding and could assist enhance lengthy-time period health consequences for medium and overdue preterm infants. |
| 4 | Fontana et al. (2018) ²⁰ | RCT | 70 mothers of preterm infants EI:34 SC:36 | Early intervention | Feeding behavior | Early intervention techniques, primarily based on parent education packages, had been a success in increasing breastfeeding of preterm infants on discharge. Consequently, the EI programme ended with a higher proportion of infants who had been exclusively breastfed became better than the SC group. |
| 5 | Mohammadi et al. (2018) ²¹ | RCT | 100 mothers IG: 50 CG: 50 | SIT | a. BSE b. Perceived stress of mothers | This observation indicated that, on the one hand, SIT can successfully enhance breastfeeding self-efficacy in mothers with LBW infants. |
| 6 | Ghomi, R. et al. (2019) ²² | Quasi-experimental study | 40 mothers | Health belief model-based empowerment programme | The caring behaviours | Empowerment programmes based on the health belief model can change the behaviour of caring for mothers with premature babies. |
| 7 | Lee, B, et al. (2020) ²³ | Quasi-experimental study | 45 preterm mothers CG: 23 EG: 22 | Individual breastfeeding education | Preterm mothers' self-efficacy | The intervention programme consisted of breastfeeding education with demonstration and discharge education, and phone complying with-up education inside one week of discharge. This observation indicated that the preterm breastfeeding programme has an effective impact on breastfeeding self-efficacy, breastfeeding attitudes, and prolongation of breastfeeding. |
| 8 | Hägi-Pedersen, MB et al (2022) ²⁴ | RCT | 188 mothers/fathers with premature infants IG: 88 CG: 100 | Pre Home Care programme using smartphone with an application | a. Breastfeeding experiences b. BSE c. Mother–infant interaction and d. Parental confidence | The intervention programme consisted of breastfeeding education with demonstration and discharge education, and phone complying with-up education inside one week of discharge. This observation indicated that the preterm breastfeeding programme has an effective impact on breastfeeding self-efficacy, breastfeeding attitudes, and prolongation of breastfeeding. The examination confirmed comparable breastfeeding proportions at discharge. Video consultation could be a viable choice and a crucial supplement during early in-home care. Video session may be a feasible alternative and a critical complement during preliminary home care to enhance lactation continuity in mothers with preterm infants. |
| 9 | Kachooosangy, RA et al. (2020) ²⁵ | RCT | 45 preterm EG:15 CG:15 SG:15 | 20. Parenting Opportunities for Parent Empowerment (COPE) programme on | PMP-SE | Behavioural education interventions will strengthen the mother's self-confidence and knowledge about the neonate and increase the mother's ability to care for the neonate and empower the mother to breastfeed. |
| 10 | Heidary S. et al. (2021) ²⁶ | Quasi-experimental study | 90 mothers of premature infants | 24. Educational intervention based on the theory of self-efficacy | 24. Stress-exacerbating and stress-relieving factors of neonatal mothers admitted | Primarily based at the findings of the study, it's far recommended to put in force interventions to make parents of premature infants, particularly mothers, prepared to keep the infant inside the intensive care unit. |

RCT: Randomised controlled trial, EG: Experimental group, CG: Control group, IG: Intervention group, SG: Supervision group, PMP(SE): Perceived Maternal Parenting Self-Efficacy, BSE: Breastfeeding self-efficacy, EI: Early intervention, SC: Standard care; SIT: Stress inoculation training.

Discussion

BSE is a variable that can be modified through nursing interventions.^{12,14} It is an important component underlying sustainable BF practices.³¹ The first few weeks post-delivery are very crucial in this regard.¹⁰

BSE interventions increased EBF at six months postpartum. Overall, a BSE intervention with focus on the HBM theory¹⁴ is recommended as an appropriate strategy to increase the initiation or duration of BF. The most effective HBM-based BSE interventions consist of 4 sessions to produce a

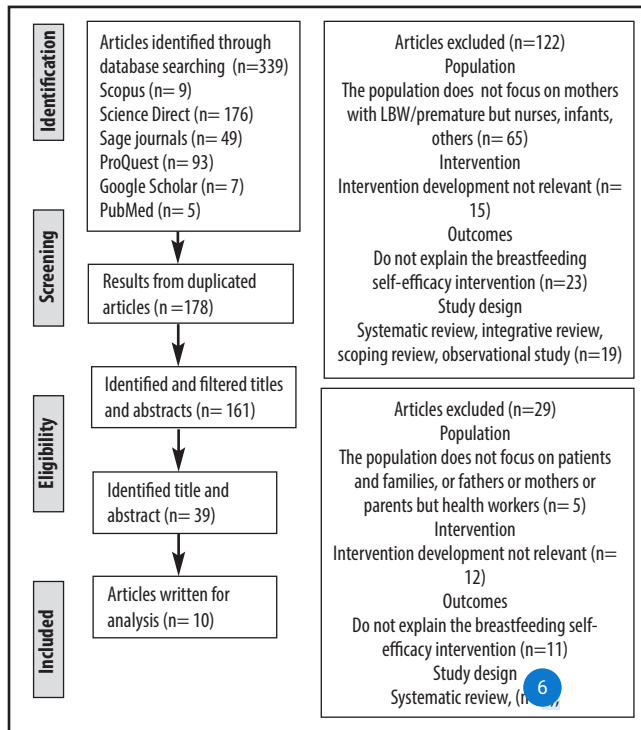


Figure: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) flowchart.

significant effect, especially for the first one month postpartum, including a performance of BF behaviour, representative experience (seeing other people breastfeeding), verbal persuasion (encouraging and praise), and physiological reactions that may affect breastfeeding practice.¹⁴ A study³ reported that BSE ratings had been higher at 4-6 weeks postpartum.

Six of the studies reviewed used a combination of hospital and community settings. A study³ has reported that combined hospital and community settings showed better outcomes. Presenting education during hospitalisation and follow-up at home reduces BF-associated issues, strengthens present BF information, and encourages mothers to practise EBF for up to 6 months.³²

Interventions involving face-to-face and telephone contact with mothers significantly maintain EBF.³³ Such interventions are recommended as they are feasible, low-cost and may reduce early weaning.

Conclusion

BSE interventions can be modified and effectively used by nurses to improve the implementation of EBF for mothers with LBW infants.

Limitation: The current literature review was not registered with the Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews

(PROSPERO), which is a limitation.

Acknowledgment: We are grateful to the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, and to the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Nahdlatul Ulama University, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Disclaimer: The study was presented at the 13th International Nursing Conference, 2022, at Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.

Conflict of Interest: None.

Source of Funding: None.

References

- Küçüköğlü S, Çelebioğlu A. Effect of natural-feeding education on successful exclusive breast-feeding and breast-feeding self-efficacy of low-birth-weight infants. *Iran J Pediatr* 2014;24:49-56.
- Nisa F, Damayanti N, Suhariadi F, Anggasari Y, Dewi FE, Arini D, et al. Breastfeeding based on Breastfeeding Self-efficacy and Social Support in Wonokromo Surabaya. *Open Access Maced J Med. Sci* 2021;9:1026-31. Doi: 10.3889/oamjms.2021.6381.
- Brockway M, Benzie K, Hayden KA. Interventions to Improve Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy and Resultant Breastfeeding Rates: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *J Hum Lact* 2017;33:486-99. doi: 10.1177/0890334417707957.
- Chan MY, Ip WY, Choi KC. The effect of a self-efficacy-based educational programme on maternal breast feeding self-efficacy, breast feeding duration and exclusive breast feeding rates: A longitudinal study. *Midwifery* 2016;36:92-8. doi: 10.1016/j.midw.2016.03.003.
- Wong MS, Mou H, Chien WT. Effectiveness of educational and supportive intervention for primiparous women on breastfeeding related outcomes and breastfeeding self-efficacy: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Nurs Stud* 2021;117:103874. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2021.103874.
- Tseng JF, Chen SR, Au HK, Chipojola R, Lee GT, Lee PH, et al. Effectiveness of an integrated breastfeeding education program to improve self-efficacy and exclusive breastfeeding rate: A single-blind, randomised controlled study. *Int J Nurs Stud* 2020;111:103770. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2020.103770.
- Economou M, Kolokotroni O, Paphiti-Demetriou I, Kouta C, Lambrinou E, Hadjigeorgiou E, et al. The association of breastfeeding self-efficacy with breastfeeding duration and exclusivity: longitudinal assessment of the predictive validity of the Greek version of the BSES-SF tool. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* 2021;21:421. doi: 10.1186/s12884-021-03878-3.
- Ryan AS, Wenjun Z, Acosta A. Breastfeeding continues to increase into the new millennium. *Pediatrics* 2002;110:1103-9. doi: 10.1542/peds.110.6.1103.
- Wu DS, Hu J, McCoy TP, Efid JT. The effects of a breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention on short-term breastfeeding outcomes among primiparous mothers in Wuhan, China. *J Adv Nurs* 2014;70:1867-79. doi: 10.1111/jan.12349.
- Mohammadian M, Maleki A, Badfar G. Effect of continuous supportive telephone counselling on improving breastfeeding self-efficacy in mothers with late preterm infants four months after discharge: A randomized, controlled study. *J Mother Child* 2021;25:44-50. doi: 10.34763/jmotherandchild.20212501.d-20-00017.

11. Naroe H, Rakhshkhorshid M, Shakiba M, Navidian A. The Effect of Motivational Interviewing on Self-Efficacy and Continuation of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rates: A Quasi-Experimental Study. *Breastfeed Med* 2020;15:522-7. doi: 10.1089/bfm.2019.0252.
12. Javorski M, Rodrigues AJ, Dodt RCM, Almeida PC, Leal LP, Ximenes LB. Effects of an educational technology on self-efficacy for breastfeeding and practice of exclusive breastfeeding. *Rev Esc Enferm* 2018;52:e03329. doi: 10.1590/S1980-220X2017031803329.
13. Li T, Guo N, Jiang H, Eldadah M. Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Among Parturient Women in Shanghai: A Cross-Sectional Study. *J Hum Lact* 2019;35:583-91. doi: 10.1177/0890334418812044.
14. Bandura A. Self-efficacy: toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. *Psychol Rev* 1977;84:191-215. doi: 10.1037//0033-295x.84.2.191.
15. Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021;372:n71. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n71.
16. Jin D, Szolovits P. Pico element detection in medical text via long short-term memory neural networks. In *Proceedings of the BioNLP 2018 workshop* 2018:67-75.
17. Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP). CASP Randomised Controlled Trial Checklist. [Online] 2020 [Cited 2022 February 02]. Available from URL: <http://www.casp-uk.net>
18. Lee YS, Garfield C, Kim HN. Self-efficacy theory as a framework for interventions that support parents of NICU infants. In: 2012 6th International Conference on Pervasive Computing Technologies for Healthcare (PervasiveHealth) and Workshops. San Diego, CA: IEEE, 2012; pp 151-4. DOI: 10.4108/icst.pervasivehealth.2012.248710.
19. Brockway M, Benzie KM, Carr E, Aziz K. Breastfeeding self-efficacy and breastmilk feeding for moderate and late preterm infants in the Family Integrated Care trial: a mixed methods protocol. *Int Breastfeed J* 2018;13:29. doi: 10.1186/s13006-018-0168-7.
20. Fontana C, Menis C, Pesenti N, Passera S, Liotto N, Mosca F, et al. Effects of early intervention on feeding behavior in preterm infants: A randomized controlled trial. *Early Hum Dev* 2018;121:15-20. doi: 10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2018.04.016.
21. Mohammadi MM, Poursaberi R. The Effect of Stress Inoculation Training on Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy and Perceived Stress of Mothers With Low Birth Weight Infants: A Clinical Trial. *J Family Reprod Health* 2018;12:160-8.
22. Ghomi R, Vasli P, Hosseini M, Ahmadi F. Effect of an empowerment program on the caring behaviors of mothers with preterm infants: the health belief model approach. *Int J Health Promot Educ* 2019;57:55-66. Doi: 10.1080/14635240.2018.1549959.
23. Buhyun L, Kyung-Sook B. A Self-Efficacy Promotion Program for the Continuation of Breastfeeding for Mothers of Premature Infants. *Perspect Nurs Sci* 2020;17:90-8.
24. Hägi-Pedersen MB, Dessau RB, Norlyk A, Stanchev H, Kronborg H. Comparison of video and in-hospital consultations during early in-home care for premature infants and their families: A randomised trial. *J Telemed Telecare* 2022;28:24-36. doi: 10.1177/1357633X20913411.
25. Askary Kachoosangy R, Shafaroodi N, Heidarzadeh M, Qorbani M, Bordbbr A, Hejazi Shirmard M, et al. Increasing Mothers' Confidence and Ability by Creating Opportunities for Parent Empowerment (COPE): A Randomized, Controlled Trial. *Iran J Child Neurol* 2020;14:77-83.
26. Heidary S, Heidari H, Choopani R, Sedehi M. The effect of supportive care program based on Bandura self-efficacy on stress-exacerbating and stress-relieving factors of neonatal mothers admitted to neonatal intensive care unit. *Health Monitor Journal of the Iranian Institute for Health Sciences Research* 2021;20:451-60. DOI: 10.52547/payesh.20.4.451.
27. Otsuka K, Taguri M, Dennis CL, Wakutani K, Awano M, Yamaguchi T, et al. Effectiveness of a breastfeeding self-efficacy intervention: do hospital practices make a difference? *Matern Child Health J* 2014;18:296-306. doi: 10.1007/s10995-013-1265-2.
28. Oras P, Ljungberg T, Hellström-Westas L, Funkquist EL. A breastfeeding support program changed breastfeeding patterns but did not affect the mothers' self-efficacy in breastfeeding at two months. *Early Hum Dev* 2020;151:105242. doi: 10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2020.105242.
29. Karbandi S, Hosseini SM, Hosseini SA, Sadeghi F, Hesari M, Masoudi R. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Using a Progressive Muscle Relaxation Technique on the Self-Efficacy of Breastfeeding in Mothers With Preterm Infants. *J Nurs Res* 2017;25:283-8. doi: 10.1097/JNR.0000000000000217.
30. Azizi E, Maleki A, Mazloomzadeh S, Pirzeh R. Effect of Stress Management Counseling on Self-Efficacy and Continuity of Exclusive Breastfeeding. *Breastfeed Med* 2020;15:501-8. doi: 10.1089/bfm.2019.0251.
31. Chipojola R, Chiu HY, Huda MH, Lin YM, Kuo SY. Effectiveness of theory-based educational interventions on breastfeeding self-efficacy and exclusive breastfeeding: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Nurs Stud* 2020;109:103675. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2020.103675.
32. Wan H, Tiansawad S, Yimyam S, Sriarporn P. Effects of a theory-based breastfeeding promotion intervention on exclusive breastfeeding in China. *Chiang Mai Univ J Nat Sci* 2016;15:49-66. Doi: 10.12982/cmujns.2016.0005.
33. Dodou HD, Bezerra RA, Chaves AFL, Vasconcelos CTM, Barbosa LP, Oriá MOB. Telephone intervention to promote maternal breastfeeding self-efficacy: randomized clinical trial. *Rev Esc Enferm* 2021;55:e20200520. doi: 10.1590/1980-220X-REEUSP-2020-0520.

● **20% Overall Similarity**

Top sources found in the following databases:

- 15% Internet database
- Crossref database
- 15% Submitted Works database
- 12% Publications database
- Crossref Posted Content database

TOP SOURCES

The sources with the highest number of matches within the submission. Overlapping sources will not be displayed.

| | | |
|----------|--|---------------|
| 1 | University of the Free State on 2020-02-25 Submitted works | 1% |
| 2 | jfrh.tums.ac.ir Internet | 1% |
| 3 | Miriam Embarek-Hernández, Javier Güeita-Rodríguez, Francisco Molin... Crossref | <1% |
| 4 | publish.kne-publishing.com Internet | <1% |
| 5 | pure.au.dk Internet | <1% |
| 6 | scielo.br Internet | <1% |
| 7 | wjgnet.com Internet | <1% |
| 8 | Marquette University on 2020-08-03 Submitted works | <1% |

| | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|-----|
| 9 | research.tilburguniversity.edu | Internet | <1% |
| 10 | warm.dovepress.com | Internet | <1% |
| 11 | Chatterjee, Saurav, Joydeep Ghosh, Edgar Lichstein, Shamik Aikat, and... | Crossref | <1% |
| 12 | arquivos.info.ufrn.br | Internet | <1% |
| 13 | iGroup on 2017-03-29 | Submitted works | <1% |
| 14 | Western Governors University on 2014-07-01 | Submitted works | <1% |
| 15 | Daisy Townsend, Nicola Mills, Jelena Savović, Jenny L. Donovan. "A sy... | Crossref | <1% |
| 16 | Sriwijaya University on 2021-03-09 | Submitted works | <1% |
| 17 | Universiti Sains Malaysia on 2017-01-03 | Submitted works | <1% |
| 18 | Australian College of Nursing on 2021-11-21 | Submitted works | <1% |
| 19 | Jimmy Liapis, Katherine E Harding. "Meaningful use of computers has ... | Crossref | <1% |
| 20 | eprints.iums.ac.ir | Internet | <1% |

| | | | |
|----|---|----------|-----|
| 21 | mhealth.jmir.org | Internet | <1% |
| 22 | Qing Zhang, Jinhua Wu, Xiaoyu Sheng, Zhihong Ni. "Empowerment pro... | Crossref | <1% |
| 23 | e-mjm.org | Internet | <1% |
| 24 | journals.plos.org | Internet | <1% |
| 25 | journals.sagepub.com | Internet | <1% |
| 26 | rde.ac | Internet | <1% |
| 27 | spiral.imperial.ac.uk | Internet | <1% |
| 28 | Michelle Cristine de Oliveira Minharro, Maria Antonieta De Barros Leite... | Crossref | <1% |
| 29 | aacnjournals.org | Internet | <1% |
| 30 | bmjopen.bmj.com | Internet | <1% |
| 31 | jpegres.org | Internet | <1% |
| 32 | balimedicaljournal.ejournals.ca | Internet | <1% |

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 33 | Roselyn Chipojola, Hsiao-Yean Chiu, Mega Hasanul Huda, Yen-Miao Li... Crossref | <1% |
| 34 | internationalbreastfeedingjournal.biomedcentral.com Internet | <1% |
| 35 | University of Oxford on 2023-05-16 Submitted works | <1% |
| 36 | Laureate Higher Education Group on 2016-12-07 Submitted works | <1% |
| 37 | Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine on 2022-09-15 Submitted works | <1% |
| 38 | Queen Mary and Westfield College on 2021-05-14 Submitted works | <1% |
| 39 | School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo on 2014-03-06 Submitted works | <1% |

● Excluded from Similarity Report

- Bibliographic material
- Manually excluded sources

EXCLUDED SOURCES

| | |
|---|------------|
| jpma.org.pk | 88% |
| Internet | |
| mail.ojs.jpma.org.pk | 12% |
| Internet | |
| ojs.jpma.org.pk | 12% |
| Internet | |
| doaj.org | 12% |
| Internet | |
| ojs.jpma.org.pk | 12% |
| Internet | |
| Udayana University on 2023-04-08 | 9% |
| Submitted works | |
| Udayana University on 2023-04-08 | 9% |
| Submitted works | |
| balimedicaljournal.org | 8% |
| Internet | |
| repository.pkr.ac.id | 6% |
| Internet | |
| event.ners.unair.ac.id | 6% |
| Internet | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| researchgate.net | 5% |
| Internet | |
| researchsquare.com | 3% |
| Internet | |
| sid.ir | 3% |
| Internet | |
| eprints.skums.ac.ir | 2% |
| Internet | |
| payeshjournal.ir | 2% |
| Internet | |
| koreascience.or.kr | 2% |
| Internet | |
| University of the Free State on 2020-02-27 | 1% |
| Submitted works | |
| koreascience.or.kr | 1% |
| Internet | |