

Breastfeeding for longer could save the NHS GBP40 million a year

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The NHS could save more than £40 million a year by increasing the length of time that mothers breastfeed, according to research carried out at Brunel University London.

In the first study of its kind in the UK, researchers have shown that the savings would come from a reduction in both common childhood diseases and the risk of maternal [breast cancer](#), which are linked to low rates of breastfeeding.

The research demonstrates that doubling the number of mothers who breastfeed their babies for seven months or more over their lifetime could save £31m annually, while if mothers who breastfeed for one week continued to do so for four months a further £11m would be saved.

Another £6m could be saved if more babies in neonatal care received breast milk, either from their mother or donation.

Dr Subhash Pokhrel, of the Health Economics Research Group (HERG) at Brunel University London, said: "This is not about persuading more women to breastfeed. It is to reassure policymakers that there is a return on investment in early help for mothers who have shown they want to breastfeed."

To calculate the savings from improving [breastfeeding rates](#), the research team focused on five diseases for which there is good quality evidence on the impact of breastfeeding. For infants, these were

gastrointestinal infection (GI), lower [respiratory tract infection](#) (LRTI) and [acute otitis media](#) (AOM); necrotising enterocolitis (NEC) in [preterm babies](#); and breast cancer (BC) in mothers.

They calculated the annual cost of treating the four childhood diseases as £89m, and the lifetime costs of treating breast cancer in women who had given birth as £960 million.

To achieve the yearly savings, exclusive breastfeeding at four months would need to rise from 7% to 45% and 75% of neonatal babies would need [breast milk](#) feeds compared to the 35% now.

Professor Julia Fox-Rushby from HERG added: "This is a realistic goal as UK national statistics indicate 80% of women who stop in the early weeks would have liked to breastfeed for longer."

Elsewhere, 80% of Norwegian mothers, 68% of Swedish and 60% of Australian [mothers](#) breastfeed at six months.

More information: 'Potential economic impacts from improving breastfeeding rates in the UK' by S Pokhrel, M Quigley, J Fox-Rushby, F McCormick, A Williams, P Trueman, R Dodds and M Renfrew will be published in *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, online first, [DOI: 10.1136/archdischild-2014-306701](#)

Provided by Brunel University

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