

# Breastmilk Collection & Storage

## Guidelines for Healthy Newborns



Many mothers find it convenient to collect their breastmilk and store it for use at a later time. Such is the case for mothers who return to work, school or who are separated from their infant. The guidelines offered below may answer some questions you may have about safely storing breastmilk for your full-term newborn. *If you have a preterm newborn, please see your healthcare professional for the guidelines to properly and safely store and transport your breastmilk.*

- Ideally, pump every three (3) hours when you are away from your baby. Ten minutes of pumping during breaks and 15 minutes of pumping during lunch with a good pump will help protect your milk supply. If you can't pump three (3) times, pump as much as you can during each day.
- Breastfeed in the evening and on days off to help maintain your milk supply and protect your special bond with your baby.

### Collecting Breastmilk

- Wash hands well with soap and water.
- Wash all the collection bottles and breastpump parts that touch your breasts or the milk with hot, soapy water or in a dishwasher. Rinse with cold water. Air dry on a clean towel. When soap and water are not available use Medela Quick Clean™ wipes. If your baby is premature or ill, the hospital may ask you to sanitize your pump parts.
- Read the instruction book that comes with your pump for proper collection procedures. Sanitize your pump parts once a day as described.
- Practice pumping when you are rested, relaxed and your breasts feel full. You may try to nurse your baby on only one side and pump the other breast. Or pump for a few minutes if your baby skips a feeding or nurses for only a short while. Pumping should not hurt. Your nipple should fit comfortably in the breastshield.
- Medela makes different sizes of PersonalFit™ breastshields to fit all nipple sizes, from small to extra large. If you are having problems finding the right size breastshield or have questions on proper fit, ask for help from a lactation consultant or healthcare provider.
- You can help your baby learn to take a bottle once breastfeeding is established and going well. It is best to wait for three (3) to four (4) weeks before introducing bottles. If you are having problems breastfeeding, ask for help from a lactation consultant or healthcare provider.
- Begin to pump and store milk one (1) or two (2) weeks before returning to work. Many working mothers use the fresh milk they pump at work for feedings the next day. Freeze your extra milk for emergencies.



### Storing Breastmilk

- It is normal for pumped milk to vary in color and consistency depending on your diet. Stored milk will separate into layers and the cream will rise to the top. Gently swirl (don't shake) the bottle to mix the milk layers.
- Avoid adding freshly pumped milk to already cooled milk. You can add small amounts of cooled breastmilk to the same refrigerated container throughout the day.
- Pumped milk may be added to frozen milk provided it is first chilled and the quantity is less than what is frozen.
- Store your milk in Medela's BPA-free breastmilk collection bottles or in storage bags specifically designed for breastmilk, such as Medela's BPA-free Pump & Save™ bags.
- Freeze milk in two (2) to four (4) ounce portions. Small amounts thaw more quickly. You will waste less milk this way. Be sure to leave some extra room at the top of the container so the bottle or bag will not overflow when freezing or thawing.
- Seal containers tightly. Write the date on a piece of tape and place on the bag or bottle. Use the oldest milk first.
- Rarely, some mothers notice their defrosted breastmilk has a soapy taste or odor. This is due to lipase, an enzyme, which helps to digest the fat content of the breastmilk. If this occurs, scald the breastmilk (do not bring to a boil) on a stove until tiny bubbles appear along the sides of the pan; do this before freezing. The scalding process will neutralize the enzyme, preventing the soapy taste or smell.
- If you do not plan to use the milk within a few days, freeze it right away in the coldest section of your freezer.



# Breastmilk Collection & Storage

## Guidelines for Healthy Newborns



### Freshly Expressed Breastmilk Storage Guidelines (For Healthy Term Babies)

Room Temperature	Cooler with 3 Frozen Ice Packs	Refrigerator	Freezer	Thawed Breastmilk
4–6 hours at 66–78 °F (19–26 °C)	24 hours at 59 °F (15 °C)	3–8 days at 39 °F or lower (4 °C)	6–12 months 0–4 °F (-18–-20 °C)	use within 24 hrs

An average size “meal” for a baby is between three (3) to five (5) ounces of breastmilk. Formula is harder to digest and less well absorbed. Formula fed babies may need larger feeds. Consult your healthcare professional for advice.

## Defrosting

- Thaw milk overnight in the refrigerator, or hold the bottle under warm running water until thawed. You can also place the sealed container in a bowl of warm water for 20 minutes to bring it to body temperature. Do not let the water reach the level of the container cap.
- Thawed milk is safe in the refrigerator for up to 24 hours.

## CAUTION

**Never microwave breastmilk. Microwaving can cause severe burns to baby’s mouth from hot spots that develop in the milk during microwaving. Microwaving can also change the composition of breastmilk.**

## Your Milk Supply and Your Baby’s Needs

- In the past it was thought that mothers needed to make more and more milk as their babies grew. Scientists now know that a healthy milk supply remains fairly constant over the six (6) months of exclusive breastfeeding. Your baby will take the amount he needs.
- During the early weeks, babies eat very frequently and grow very quickly. By day 10-14, babies should regain any weight they lost after birth. For the next few months babies will gain about an 1/2 ounce to 1 ounce a day.
- Around three (3) to four (4) months, a breastfed baby’s rate of growth begins to slow down. Your milk supply will continue to satisfy the baby until it is time to introduce solids at 6 months.
- By the end of the first week of life, women who are breastfeeding one baby normally make between 19 to 30 ounces of milk each day. Infants between one (1) and six (6) months of age normally drink an average of 19 to 30 ounces a day.

## Resources and References

**Go to [www.medela.com](http://www.medela.com) to educate yourself on products and information available for you and your baby.**

**To locate Medela products or a breastfeeding specialist in your area, go to [www.medela.com](http://www.medela.com) or call 1-800-TELL YOU, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.**

### Some other excellent resources

- International Lactation Consultant Association – [www.ilca.org](http://www.ilca.org)
- La Leche League International – [www.llli.org](http://www.llli.org)
- United States Lactation Consultant Association – [www.uslcaonline.org](http://www.uslcaonline.org)

### References

- Arnold L: Recommendations for Collection, Storage and Handling of a Mother’s Milk for Her Own Infant in the Hospital Setting, 3rd Edition. The Human Milk Banking Association of North America, Inc. 1999, p.18.
- Butte N, Garza C, Smith E, Nichols B: Human milk intake and growth in exclusively breast-fed infants, J Pediatrics 1984; 104:187-194.
- Daly S, Owens R, Hartmann P: The Short-Term Synthesis and Infant-Regulated Removal of Milk in Lactating Women, Experimental Physiol 1993; 78:209-220.
- Dewey K, Heinig M, Nommsen L, Pearson J, Lonnerdal B: Growth of breast-fed and formula-fed infants from 0-18 months. The DARLING study, Pediatrics 1992; 89(6):1035-1040.
- Dewey K: Is breastfeeding protective against child obesity? J Human Lactation 2003; 19(1):9-18.
- Hamosh M, Ellis L, Pollock D, et al: Breastfeeding and the Working Mother: Effect of Time and Temperature of Short-term Storage on Proteolysis, Lipolysis, and Bacterial Growth in Milk, Pediatrics 1996; 97(4):492-498.
- Lawrence R and Lawrence R: Breastfeeding: A Guide for the Medical Profession, 1999.
- Quan R, Yang C, Rubinstein S, et al: Effects of Microwave Radiation on Anti-infective Factors in Human Milk, Pediatrics 1992; 88:667-679.
- Sosa R, Barnes L: Bacterial growth in refrigerated human milk, Am J Dis Child 1987; 141:111-115.



Medela, Inc., P.O. Box 660, 1101 Corporate Drive, McHenry, IL 60051-0660  
 Medela Canada, Inc., 4160 Sladeview, Crescent Unit #8, Mississauga, ON L5L 0A1  
 Phone: (800) 435-8316 or (815) 363-1166 Fax: (815) 363-1246  
 Email: [customer.service@medela.com](mailto:customer.service@medela.com)  
[www.medela.com](http://www.medela.com)

Permission granted by Medela, Inc., to photocopy for non-commercial purpose.

Medela is a registered trademark and Quick Clean, PersonalFit and Pump & Save are trademarks of Medela, Inc. © 2010 Medela, Inc. Printed in the USA.