

There is a 1 in 7 lifetime risk of developing breast cancer for women in the UK. Additionally, having children later in life could also increase a woman's risk. The NHS and WHO recommend exclusively breastfeeding (breast milk only) for the first six months of a baby's life.

Breast cancer risk is reduced by 4.3% for every 12 months of breastfeeding. Breastfeeding can also reduce the risk of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (20%) and in carriers of BRCA1 mutations (22–55%).

## **OUR BREASTFEEDING TIPS:**

- Get in touch with local breastfeeding support groups.
- Call one of the advisors at the National Breastfeeding Helpline (phone: 0300 100 0212)
- Watch breastfeeding tutorials on YouTube from trustworthy sources (e.g., from the NHS "Your Introduction to Breastfeeding").
- Have a well-balanced diet with extra fluids which helps to produce milk.
- Keep in touch with your midwife and express any concerns. Talk to friends and family if you're struggling.

MORE INFO ON BACK





WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF **BREASTFEEDING FOR INFANTS AND MOTHERS?** 

Breastfeeding has many benefits for both you and your child. Babies who are breastfed have a reduced risk of hospitalisation for diarrhoea, and fewer respiratory and ear infections.

Adults who were breastfed as children have a reduced risk of obesity and type 2 diabetes. Mothers who breastfeed have a reduced long-term risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, ovarian and breast cancer. A greater reduction of the risk is seen for longer periods of breastfeeding.



A large study found that breastfeeding could decrease the risk of breast cancer by 4.3% for every 12 months of breastfeeding.

Breastfeeding for more than one year reduces the risk of triple-negative breast cancer by around 20% and the risk in women with BRCA1 mutations by around 22-50%. In the UK, an estimated 4.7% of breast cancer cases are associated with not breastfeeding.

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