**Evaluation of Breastfeeding Behaviours with Breastfeeding Women's Impact Levels of Events to COVID-19 Pandemic Process and Application of the Recommended Rules**

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**Background:** COVID-19pandemic is a risk factor for individuals in all age groups. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic encountered at present, women experience many concerns regarding the pregnancy and postpartum period.

**Objectives:** In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the compliance level of breastfeeding women with the rules established against the risk of coronavirus with breastfeeding behaviours and determining the level of stress caused by the events experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** A prospective cross-sectional online survey design was used. Data collection work was conducted throughout Turkey between the dates of April 21-May 10, 2020. 339 breastfeeding mothers were included in the scope of the study. The post hoc power analysis was observed that the number of samples was sufficient. The approval of the Ministry of Health Scientific Research Platform and the ethical permission were obtained for the study. The Impact of Event Scale-Revised with 7 questions to determine the socio-demographic characteristics and breastfeeding behaviors of the participants were used. The descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean, standard deviation, median etc., and the chi-square test were used to analyze the data statistically. Statistical significance level was taken as *p* <.05.

**Results:** 39.2% of breastfeeding mothers were traumatically affected by events experienced as a result of the pandemic. 23.9% of mothers are concerned about the possibility of transmitting Covid-19 to their infant through human milk. After the COVID-19 outbreak, 33.6% of the mothers altered their infant's diet and 2.1% of them stopped giving human milk to their infant. Only 4.1% of mothers comply with all preventive measures. The ones, a bachelor's degree, avoiding close contacts such as handshaking and hugging, not contacting the elderly and chronic patients, not going out without wearing a mask in case of cold symptoms, did not stop giving human milk to their infant after COVID-19 outbreak (for each, *p* < .05).

**Conclusions:** The study results reveal that breastfeeding mothers are affected by the events experienced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and concerned about the risk of transmission to their infants through human milk or breastfeeding, and the ratios of compliance with the recommended protective measures are low.

**Keywords:** Breastfeeding; breastfeeding assessment; Covid-19; human milk; pandemic