



ICSCB2022

International Conference on

SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES 2022

8TH & 9TH JANUARY 2022



**BREASTFEEDING: MANIFESTING THE SYNERGY
OF ISLAM & SCIENCE**

Organiser:



SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (SIG)
SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING UniSZA

In Collaboration With:



**FACULTY OF ISLAMIC CONTEMPORARY STUDIES
(FKI), UnisZA**

In Collaboration With:



**ISLAMIC CONTEMPORARY STUDENT ASSOCIATION,
UniSZA**

In Collaboration With:



**MINISTRY OF WOMEN, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

In Collaboration With:



**PERSATUAN PENYOKONG PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU
NEGERI TERENGGANU**

Content

Welcoming Remarks by YB. Dato' Hajah Siti Zailah Mohd Yusoff

Deputy Minister of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia

Welcoming Remarks by Prof. Dr. Fadzli Adam

Acting Vice-Chancellor of UniSZA

Welcoming Remarks by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Normadiah Daud

Head of Special Interest Group (SIG) Shariah Compliant Breastfeeding, UniSZA

Cum Director of ICSCB 2022

Conference Schedule

Keynote & Main Speakers

List of Abstracts (Oral Presentations)

Keynote Speaker & Main Speakers' Abstract

Parallel Presentations' Abstract

Main Committee of ICSCB 2022

WELCOMING REMARKS

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah SWT for HIS Abundance of Gracious Favors (ni'mah) and Guidance (hidayah) that are far beyond our comprehension. May Allah's Mercy and Peace be upon our Prophet, the Messenger of God, Muhammad SAW, his descendants and companions, their successors, followers of the successors, and those who are deeply rooted in knowledge of all times till Judgement Day.

Allah SWT says in Surah al-Baqarah, verse 233 (2:233):

وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ حَوْلَيْنِ كَامِلَيْنِ لِمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ الرَّضَاعَةَ وَعَلَى الْمَوْلُودِ لَهُ رِزْقُهُنَّ وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ لَا تُكَلَّفُ نَفْسٌ إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَا تُضَارَّ وَالِدَةٌ بِوَلَدِهَا وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ لَهُ بِوَلَدِهِ وَعَلَى الْوَارِثِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ فَإِنْ أَرَادَا فِصَالًا عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْهُمَا وَتَشَاوُرٍ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا وَإِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ أَنْ تَسْتَرْضِعُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَا سَلَّمْتُمْ مَا آتَيْتُم بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ

“And the mothers should suckle their children for two whole years for him who desires to make complete the time of suckling; and their maintenance and their clothing must be– borne by the father according to usage; no soul shall have imposed upon it a duty but to the extent of its capacity; neither shall a mother be made to suffer harm on account of her child, nor a father on account of his child, and a similar duty [devolves] on the [father's] heir, but if both desire weaning by mutual consent and counsel, there is no blame on them, and if you wish to engage a wet-nurse for your children, there is no blame on you so long as you pay what you promised for according to usage; and be careful of [your duty to] Allah and know that Allah sees what you do.”

We are indeed honoured to be allowed to jointly organize this International Conference on Shariah-Compliant Breastfeeding Practices 2022 with the main theme “Breastfeeding: Manifesting The Synergy of Islam & Science” My deepest appreciation and congratulations to the Special Interest Group (SIG) Shariah Compliant Breastfeeding of University Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia, for the commendable efforts, initiatives, and cooperation towards the realization of this event. I also wish to express my thanks to all the presenters, moderators, and participants for making this seminar a success.



I hope everyone will benefit from this seminar and be able to share constructive views and new ideas about contemporary issues about breastfeeding, and perhaps this conference will give us a better understanding of our role as caliphs.

Thank you

YB. Dato' Hajah Siti Zailah Mohd Yusoff
Deputy Minister of Women, Family & Community Development, Malaysia

WELCOMING REMARKS

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh ang greetings to all.

First of all, I would like to congratulate Special Interest Group (SIG) Shariah Compliant Breastfeeding for organising the International Conference on Shariah Compliant Breastfeeding Practices 2022 with the main theme “Breastfeeding: Manifesting The Synergy of Islam & Science”

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my deepest gratitude and thanks to all the presenters and participants of ICSCB2022 for their willingness to be here in UniSZA, sharing their knowledge about breastfeeding in line with our motto, “Knowledge for the Benefit of Humanity”, UniSZA must always be responsive towards the development and current mass demands so its existence will always be significant. Hence, ICSCB2022 is yearning to fulfil these demands as it serves as a link to generate positive knowledge about breastfeeding not only to the campus community but also to a wider community nationally and internationally. I strongly believe that the organization of ICSCB2022 will contribute vastly to the development of humanity and also in realising the national vision and aspiration.

Sincere acknowledgement also goes to all parties who are directly or indirectly involved in contributing ideas, time and energy. Finally, may this effort in cultivating knowledge among scholars and academicians in UniSZA will continue for years to come through seminars like this, to ensure the continuation of international gearing towards the development and current mass demands.

Thank you, Wassalam.

Prof. Dr. Fadzli Adam
Acting Vice-Chancellor
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA)



WELCOMING REMARKS

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome all the delegates, presenters, and participants to the International Conference on Shariah-Compliant Breastfeeding Practices 2022 with the main theme "Breastfeeding: Manifesting the Synergy of Islam & Science". This event is organized to properly respond to the current and contemporary issues about breastfeeding around the world.

Breastfeeding is a very important thing in a baby's life, especially for premature babies. However, various problems arise in the issue of breastfeeding. Frequently discussed issues such as the need for breast milk for premature babies, breastfeeding documentation, milk bank, milk kinship, the benefits of breast milk for babies and others. Given the importance of breast milk, then all parties must work together and be responsible for ensuring that the babies receive perfect breastfeeding. Therefore, hope ICSCB2022 will be able to solve the problems that occur related to breastfeeding. In this golden opportunity, we would also like to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to our partners in organising ICSCB 2022, Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, Islamic Contemporary Students Association, Persatuan Penyokong Penyusuan Susu Ibu Terengganu and all of the sponsors. May this academic collaboration will continuously flourish with other programmes for the benefit of humanity. Congratulations to all selected presenters and participants. Hopefully, this 2-day-seminar will be a good starting point to widen the circle of knowledge and expertise about breastfeeding.

Here, I would also like to take the opportunity to express our sincere appreciation and congratulate the members of ICSCB2022 committee, who have put their endless effort collectively to materialise the dream of organising this seminar. Not forgetting all parties who have contributed financial assistance, insight and energy, no speech deserves to be expressed as well as millions of thanks, and with prayer and hope that this effort will get good rewards from Allah s.w.t.

Happy seminar.
Thank you, Wassalam.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Normadiyah Daud
Head of Special Interest Group (SIG) Shariah Compliant Breastfeeding, UniSZA
Cum Director of ICSCB 2022



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES 2022

Objectives:

- 1. Identify the impact of coronavirus outbreak on breastfeeding throughout the world.*
- 2. Study the benefits of breastfeeding to infants and mothers.*
- 3. Identify current issues in breastfeeding around the world.*
- 4. Discuss problems and solutions of breastfeeding from Islamic perspective.*
- 5. To improve knowledge, attitudes, and practices of breastfeeding among participants.*

International Conference

SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES 2022 (ICSCB 2022)

8TH-9TH JANUARY 2022 | SATURDAY & SUNDAY | 8.30 AM - 4.30 PM
ONLINE PLATFORM (ZOOM)

THEME: BREASTFEEDING: MANIFESTING THE SYNERGY OF ISLAM & SCIENCE

SCHEDULE

OPENING CEREMONY

TIME	PROGRAMME
8.30 AM - 9.00 AM	REGISTRATION (ONLINE)
9.00 AM - 9.05 AM	EMCEE'S SPEECH
9.05 AM - 9.10 AM	RECITE AL-QURAN
9.10 AM - 9.25 AM	WELCOMING SPEECH YBHG. PROF DR FADZLI BIN ADAM VICE-CHANCELLOR OF UNIVERSITI SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN (ACTING)
9.25 AM - 10.00 AM	OPENING CEREMONY ICSCB 2022: YB. DATO' HAJAH SITI ZAILAH BINTI MOHD YUSOFF DEPUTY MINISTER OF WOMEN, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, MALAYSIA.
10.00 AM - 10.05 AM	OPENING'S MONTAGE
10.05 AM - 10.15 AM	COMMERCIAL BREAK

SATURDAY 8TH JANUARY 2022

TIME	PROGRAMME
10.15 AM - 11.15 AM	KEYNOTE SPEAKER: PROF DR. ABUL RAHMAN IBRAHIM ABUL HALIM ZEID KILANI FACULTY OF SYARIAH, UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN TITLE: الأحكام الشرعية للرضاع في ضوء مقاصد الشريعة MODERATOR: DR TASNIM MOHD ANNUAR
11.15 AM - 11.35 AM	MAIN SPEAKER 1: ASSOC. PROF. DR. NORMADIAH DAUD HEAD OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (SIG) SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING, UNISZA TITLE: MODEL BANK SUSA PATUH SYARIAH KE ARAH PEMELIHARAAN BAYI PRAMATANG MODERATOR: DR SITI KHATIJAH ISMAIL
11.35 AM - 11.45 AM	COMMERCIAL BREAK
11.45 AM - 1.00 PM	PARALLEL SESSION
1.00 PM - 2.00 PM	BREAK
2.30 PM - 3.00 PM	MAIN SPEAKER 2: PROF. SETYOWATI FACULTY OF NURSING, UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, INDONESIA TITLE: THE INFLUENCE SOCIO-CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL OF MATERNAL CARE ON EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE IN POST CAESAREAN SECTION MOTHERS MODERATOR: DR ZAINAB MOHD SHAFIE
3.00 PM - 3.30 PM	MAIN SPEAKER 3: PROF. DR. GHADA Z A SOLJMAN DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, CAIRO, EGYPT TITLE: EGYPTIAN MOTHERS' BREAST MILK HOME BANK: NUTRITIONAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY MODERATOR: ASSOC PROF DR WAN ROHANI WAN TAIB
3.30 PM - 3.45 PM	COMMERCIAL BREAK
3.45 PM - 4.10 PM	MAIN SPEAKER 4: DR. NORASLAWATI BINTI RAZAK CHAIRMAN, PERSATUAN PENYOKONG PENYUSUAN SUSA IBU NEGERI TERENGGANU TITLE: COVID 19 & PENYUSUAN SUSA IBU: PERANAN KUMPULAN SOKONGAN PENYUSUAN SUSA IBU DI TERENGGANU MODERATOR: DR CHE SUHAILY CHE TAHA
4.10 PM - 4.45 PM	MAIN SPEAKER 5: PROF. DR TANYA CASSIDY SCHOOL OF NURSING, PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH, DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY, IRELAND TITLE: BUILDING LIQUID BRIDGES: DONOR HUMAN MILK, MATERNAL CHOICES AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH MODERATOR: DR CHE SUHAILY CHE TAHA
5.00 PM	BREAK

SUNDAY 9TH JANUARY 2022

TIME	PROGRAMME
8.30 AM - 8.40 AM	EMCEE'S SPEECH
8.40 AM - 8.50 AM	COMMERCIAL BREAK
9.00 AM - 9.30 AM	MAIN SPEAKER 6: DR SYED ABDUL KHALIQ BIN SYED ABDUL HAMID CHAIRMAN, HALIMATUSSA'DIA MOTHER'S MILK CENTRE, SULTAN AHMAD MEDICAL CENTER@IUMMC TITLE: PUSAT SUSA BANDA HALIMATUSSA'DIAH: ASPIRASI PENYELESAIAN MASALAH UMMAH MODERATOR: USTAZAH ROSMALIZAWATI BINTI ABD RASHID
9.30 AM - 10.00 AM	MAIN SPEAKER 7: ASSOC PROF. DR SITI FATIMAH SALLEH FACULTY OF ISLAMIC CONTEMPORARY STUDIES, UNISZA TITLE: PEMERKASAAN INSTITUSI KEKELUARGAAN MENERUSI DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN MODERATOR: USTAZAH ROSMALIZAWATI BINTI ABD. RASHID
9.00 AM - 10.15 AM	COMMERCIAL BREAK
10.15 AM - 10.45 AM	MAIN SPEAKER 8: DR ZAINAB MOHD SHAFIE HEAD, SCHOOL OF NURSING, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNISZA TITLE: KAEDAH PEMBERIAN SUSA IBU YANG TEPAT MENJAMIN KESEJAHTERAAN BAYI MODERATOR: DR. NOOR ELIZA ABUL RAHMAN
10.45 AM - 11.15 AM	MAIN SPEAKER 9: ASSOC PROF. DR PIYAPORN PRASITWATTANASEREE FACULTY OF NURSING, CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, THAILAND TITLE: PROMOTING, SUPPORTING AND PROTECTING BREASTFEEDING IN THAILAND MODERATOR: ASSOC. PROF. DR RAHIMAH BINTI EMBONG
11.30 AM	CLOSING



International Conference

SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES 2022 (ICSCB 2022)

8TH-9TH JANUARY 2022 | SATURDAY & SUNDAY | 8.30 AM - 4.30 PM
ONLINE PLATFORM (ZOOM)

THEME: BREASTFEEDING: MANIFESTING THE SYNERGY OF ISLAM & SCIENCE

AMONG THE HIGHLIGHTED SPEAKER



PROF. SETYOWATI

FACULTY OF NURSING, UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, JAKARTA, INDONESIA

PROF. DR. ABDUL RAHMAN IBRAHIM ABDUL HALIM ZEID KILANI
FACULTY OF SYARIAH, UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN



ASSOC. PROF. DR. NORMADIAH DAUD
HEAD OF SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (SIG) SHARIAH COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING, UNISZA



PROF. DR. GHADA Z A SOLIMAN.
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, CAIRO, EGYPT

DR. NORASLAWATI BINTI RAZAK
CHAIRMAN, PERSATUAN PENYOKONG PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU NEGERI TERENGGANU



PROF. DR. TANYA CASSIDY
SCHOOL OF NURSING, PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH, DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY, IRELAND

DR. SYED ABDUL KHALIQ BIN SYED ABDUL HAMID
CHAIRMAN, HALIMATUSSA'DIA MOTHER'S MILK CENTRE, SULTAN AHMAD SHAH MEDICAL CENTRE (SASMEC) @ IUMMC



ASSOC. PROF. DR. SITI FATIMAH SALLEH
FACULTY OF ISLAMIC CONTEMPORARY STUDIES, UNISZA

DR. ZAINAB MOHD SHAFIE
HEAD, SCHOOL OF NURSING, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNISZA



ASSOC. PROF. DR. PIYAPORN PRASITWATTANASEREE
FACULTY OF NURSING, CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY, THAILAND

LIST OF ABSTRACTS (ORAL PRESENTATIONS)

NO	AUTHOR	TITLE	PAGE
1	Abdul Rahman Kilani	الأحكام الشرعية للرضاع في ضوء مقاصد الشريعة الإسلامية	17
2	Normadiyah Daud	MODEL BANK SUSU PATUH SYARIAH KE ARAH PEMELIHARAAN NYAWA BAYI PRAMATANG	19
3	S.Setyowati	THE INFLUENCE SOCIO-CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL OF MATERNAL CARE ON EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE IN POST CAESAREAN SECTION MOTHERS	20
4	Ghada Z A Soliman	EGYPTIAN MOTHERS BREAST MILK HOME BANK: NUTRITIONAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY	21
5	Noraslawati R	COVID 19 & PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU: PERANAN KUMPULAN SOKONGAN PENYUSUAN DI TERENGGANU	22
6	Tanya Cassidy	BUILDING LIQUID BRIDGES: DONOR HUMAN MILK, MATERNAL CHOICES, AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH	23
7	Syed Abdul Khaliq Syed Abdul Hamid	HALIMATUSSAADIA MOTHER'S MILK CENTRE: ASPIRATION FOR A SOLUTION FOR THE PROBLEM OF THE UMMAH	24
8	Siti Fatimah Salleh	PEMERKASAAN INSTITUSI KEKELUARGAAN MENERUSI DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN	25
9	Zainab M. S	SUITABLE BREASTFEEDING METHODS FOR BABY WELLBEING AMONG PRIMID MOTHERS	26
10	Piyaporn Prasitwattnaseree	PROMOTING, SUPPORTING AND PROTECTING IN THAILAND	27
11	Rafidah Abdul Rahman	KELEBIHAN SUSU IBU MENURUT KACA MATA AL-QURAN, HADIS DAN SAINS	29
12	Nor Hasimah Ismail	SUSU IBU MUTIARA KEPADA IBU DAN ANAK	30
13	Siti Fatimah Salleh	PENYEDIAAN CADANGAN KERANGKA ENAKMEN DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN PATUH SYARIAH DI TERENGGANU	31
14	Abdul Hakim Othman	ANALISIS ENAKMEN KELUARGA ISLAM NEGERI-NEGERI KE ARAH PENYEDIAAN AKTA DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN NEGERI TERENGGANU	32
15	Siti Fatimah Salleh	BENTUK PENGAMBILAN ANAK SUSUAN DAN KAEDAH PENYUSUAN DALAM KALANGAN MASYARAKAT ISLAM DI MALAYSIA	33
16	Syh Noorul Madiah Syed Husin	IMPLIKASI PENYUSUAN TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN MAHRAM SAUDARA SUSUAN	34
17	Nadhirah Nordin	SOROTAN LITERATUR TERHADAP FAEDAH EKONOMI PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU	35
18	Zurita Mohd Yusoff	PANDUAN PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU DALAM KITAB ADAB PEREMPUAN	36
19	Amirah Huwaina Nor Hazani	KEPENTINGAN PENDOKUMENTASIAN AMALAN PENYUSUAN DALAM KALANGAN IBU SUSUAN DI DAERAH HULU LANGAT SELANGOR	37
20	Siti Khatijah Ismail	ELEMEN MAQASID SYARIAH DALAM AMALAN PENYUSUAN OLEH IBU SUSUAN	38
21	Najmiah Omar	MODEL QURANI MELALUI SOROTAN AMALAN PENYUSUAN BERDASARKAN KISAH PARA ANBIYA' DALAM AL-QURAN	39
22	Sakinah Harith	KOMPOSISI NUTRIEN SUSU IBU, IMUNOLOGI DAN COVID-19	40
23	Rosmalizawati Ab Rashid ¹	SALAH FAHAM KUMPULAN 'EXTENDED EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING' (EEBF) TERHADAP SURUHAN AYAT AL-QURAN DAN HADITH BERKAIT PENYUSUAN	41
24	Solehuddin Zakaria	ELEMEN MAQASID SYARIAH DALAM PEMBINAAN MODEL DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN	42

25	Norsyamlina Che Abdul Rahim	WHAT MOTIVATES WOMEN IN MALAYSIA TO INDUCE LACTATION: AN EXPLORATORY QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS	43
26	Wan Alif Afiq Wan Nor Ruddin	ROLES OF HUMAN MILK MIRNAS AND MICROBIOTA IN INFANT'S GUT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	44
27	Dahlui M.	HUMAN MILK BANK TO CONTROL RISKY BREAST MILK SHARING - WHAT MALAYSIAN EXPERTS REVEALED	45
28	Noor Nazirahanie Abraham	PROTEIN COMPOSITION IN HUMAN MILK: A TIME-DEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS	46
29	Noor Asiah Abd Hamid	MOTHER'S EXPERIENCES OF BREASTFEEDING DURING COVID-19: A QUALITATIVE SYNTHESIS	47
30	Hamizah Ismail	BREAST MILK: BEYOND NUTRITION IS THE POWERFUL EPIGENETIC DETERMINANT	48
31	Wan Mazwati Wan Yusoff	A SCOPING REVIEW OF WET NURSING IN THE MUSLIM WORLD	49
32	Muhd Alwi Muhd Helmi	KNOWLEDGE AND INTENTION TO BREASTFEED DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT	50
33	Siti Roshaidai Mohd Arifin	KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS BREASTFEEDING AMONG FATHERS WORKING IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN THE EAST COAST MALAYSIA	51
34	Nurjasmine Aida Jamani	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST SHARIA-COMPLIANT HUMAN MILK BANK: THE IIUM EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING HALIMATUSSAADIA MOTHER'S MILK CENTRE	52
35	Norrakiah Abdullah Sani	KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PARENTS TOWARDS BREASTFEEDING, BREAST MILK SHARING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BREAST MILK CENTRES	53
36	Mahirah Mohamad	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF NURSES AND MILK HANDLERS BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING AT A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT, UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA MEDICAL CENTRE	54
37	Mahirah Mohamad	EXPRESSED BREAST MILK AND POWDERED INFANT FORMULA AS SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS AT A MILK PREPARATION ROOM OF THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU), UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA MEDICAL CENTRE	55
38	Siti Mariam Muda	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE AMONG PRIMIPARA IN PAHANG	56
39	Norrakiah Abdullah Sani	MICROBIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF PASTEURISED EXPRESSED BREAST MILK (PEBM), UNPASTEURISED EBM, POWDERED INFANT FORMULA, READY-TO-FEED MILK AND HUMAN MILK FORTIFIER IN A MILK PREPARATION ROOM OF A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	57
40	Norrakiah Abdullah Sani	KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF HEALTHY NEWBORN MUSLIM MOTHERS TOWARDS BREAST MILK SHARING AND BANKING	58
41	Lida Khalimatus Sa'diya	KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MATERNITY MOTHERS IN INITIATING EARLY BREASTFEEDING IN MOJOKERTO	59
42	Sri Mukhodim Faridah Hanum	FAMILY SUPPORT IN EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING DURING THE PANDEMIC IN SUKODONO DISTRICT, SIDOARJO REGENCY	60
43	Malini Mat Napes	BREAST FEEDING OUTCOMES AMONG IN VITRO FERTILIZATION (IVF) MOTHERS: SINGLE CENTRE STUDY	61
44	Wardah Qasim	أجرة الرضاعة بين الفقه وقانون الأسرة الجزائري: "دراسة فقهية مقارنة في ضوء مقاصد الشريعة"	62

Main Presentation Abstract

الأحكام الشرعية للرضاع في ضوء مقاصد الشريعة الإسلامية

عبد الرحمن الكيلاني

*School of Sharia, University of Jordan
a.alkilani@ju.edu.jo*

إن الدارس لكتاب الله الكريم يجد المساحة الواسعة التي شغلتها موضوعات الأسرة في منظومة الأحكام الشرعية التي فصلتها وبينتها آيات الكتاب العزيز، وهذا ظاهر من خلال تتبع العديد من هذه الآيات التي جاءت مبنوثة في أرجاء القرآن الكريم وتناولت تنظيم العديد من القضايا الأسرية مثل بناء الأسرة من خلال عقد الزواج وتفصيل النساء اللاتي يحرم نكاحهن، وتنظيم تعدد الزوجات، وبيان ما يترتب على الزواج من أحكام كالمهر النفقة والميراث، وتفصيل أحكام الطلاق والعدة، والتنبيه إلى حقوق الوالدين والأولاد، وغيرها كثير من الموضوعات الأسرية التي اعتنى القرآن الكريم ببيانها وضبط أحكامها. وهذا يكشف عن مقدار العناية التي أولاها الإسلام لموضوع الأسرة ونظامها العام، ولا عجب في ذلك فالأسرة هي أساس بناء المجتمع وعماده وأصله، وبصلاحها يصلح المجتمع كله وبفسادها يفسد المجتمع كله؛ ذلك أنها المحضن الذي يتربى فيه الأفراد على العقيدة الإسلامية والقيم الكريمة والأخلاق النبيلة ويعدون ليكونوا لبنات صالحة في بنية المجتمع الكبير. وإن من الموضوعات التي اعتنى بها القرآن الكريم عناية واضحة وأفرد لها العديد من آياته الكريمة موضوع الرضاعة حيث يجد الناظر في كتاب الله الكريم أن كلمة الرضاعة ومشتقاتها قد تكررت في القرآن الكريم أربع عشرة مرة في سبع سور وثماني آيات كريمة، كما في قوله تعالى: (والوالدات يرضعن أولادهن حولين كاملين لمن أراد أن يتم الرضاعة) ”البقرة 233“. (وحمله وفصاله ثلاثون شهرا) ”الأحقاف 15“. (ووصينا الإنسان بوالديه حملته أمه وهنا على وهن

وفصّاله في عامين أن اشكر لي ولوالديك إلي المصير) ”لقمان 14“. (وأوحينا إلى أم موسى أن أرضعيه) ”القصص 7“ إلى غيرها من الآيات الكريمة التي تحدثت عن الرضاعة وأحكامها. وينضم إلى هذه الآيات الكريمة عدد من الأحاديث النبوية الشريفة التي تحدثت عن الرضاعة وفضلها وأحكامها كقوله صلى الله عليه وسلم (يحرم من الرضاع ما يحرم من النسب)، وعن أم سلمة قالت: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم (لا يحرم من الرضاعة إلا ما فتق الأمعاء في الثدي وكان قبل العظام. وعن عبد الله بن مسعود قال (لا رضاعة إلا ما شد العظم وأثبت اللحم). وهذا كله يرشد إلى أهمية الرضاعة الطبيعية ومكانتها في النظر الشرعي وأنها من القضايا الجوهرية التي اعتنى بها الإسلام عناية واضحة نظرا لما لها من أثر كبير في صحة الفرد وبناء الأسرة وقوة المجتمع، وفي ترسيخ المعاني الإنسانية في الحياة وبناء جيل قوي وسليم بدنيا ونفسيا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الرضاعة-مقاصد الشريعة الإسلامية-القضايا الأسرية

MODEL BANK SUSU PATUH SYARIAH KE ARAH PEMELIHARAAN NYAWA BAYI PRAMATANG

Normadiah Daud*, Nadhirah Nordin, Siti Khatijah Ismail,
Syh Noorul Madiah Syed Husin & Zurita Mohd Yusof

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**normadiah@unisza.edu.my*

Susu ibu merupakan sumber pemakanan yang sangat penting dalam kehidupan awal seseorang bayi. Susu ibu menjadi lebih penting apabila bayi dilahirkan dalam keadaan pramatang. Keperluan bayi pramatang kepada susu ibu menjadi lebih mendesak terutamanya pada hari-hari pertama kelahiran semasa ibu kandung masih belum mampu untuk mengeluarkan susu. Kajian menunjukkan berlaku peningkatan jumlah kelahiran bayi pramatang di Malaysia. Dilaporkan seramai 64, 620 bayi pramatang telah dilahirkan di Malaysia pada tahun 2015. Bagi bayi pramatang yang tidak mempunyai sumber susu ibu, terutamanya bayi yang telah dijangkiti NEC, kesannya sangat buruk dan boleh membahayakan nyawa. Lantaran itu, salah satu cara untuk mendapatkan bekalan susu ibu dengan lebih mudah, cepat dan selamat adalah melalui bank susu atau di barat lebih dikenali sebagai Donor Human Milk Bank. Walau bagaimanapun, praktis bank susu di barat adalah sangat bertentangan dengan ajaran Islam, terutamanya bagi mereka yang berpegang dengan Mazhab Shafi'i. Bahkan Muzakarah Fatwa Kebangsaan pada tahun 2011 juga tidak mengharuskan penubuhan bank susu di Malaysia. Justeru bagi menyelesaikan masalah ini, Model Bank Susu Patuh Syariah (MBSPS) yang komprehensif telah dibangunkan. Kajian ini adalah berbentuk kualitatif dengan mengaplikasikan pendekatan analisis dokumen dan temu bual pakar. Antara yang di temu bual ialah para mufti, pakar dalam bidang syariah, pakar perubatan kanak-kanak dan pakar laktasi. Model ini juga dicipta untuk memberi panduan kepada pihak berwajib bagi membina sebuah bank susu yang diurus secara patuh syariah seterusnya dapat menyelamatkan nyawa bayi pramatang yang terdesak memerlukan susu ibu.

Kata Kunci: *Bank Susu, Patuh Syariah, Bayi Prematang.*

THE INFLUENCE SOCIO-CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL OF MATERNAL CARE ON EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE IN POST CAESAREAN SECTION MOTHERS

S.Setyowati* & T.Budiati

Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

**wati123@ui.ac.id*

Breastfeeding is a complex practice which is influenced by many factors. The factors included those that from mothers themselves, psychosocial, cultural, spiritual and socioeconomic factors and from external for example families and community. The incidence of caesarean sections in Indonesia continues to increase in both government and private hospitals because of the higher complications that occur in pregnancy with some effects of postpartum condition including the breastfeeding process. The increasing of the incidence of caesarean sections also affects breastfeeding mothers' post-caesarean-section behaviour. Mothers who deliver by caesarean section rarely experience skin-to-skin contact with their babies. Problems with breastfeeding, such as low production of breast milk in the first days after childbirth, hinder early breastfeeding. Indonesia contains cultures and believes that influence people's behaviours. One example is the influence of culture, belief and value of the community on the mother's behaviour while giving exclusive breastfeeding. These situations need some information how to provide appropriate intervention for successful of exclusive breastfeeding during childbirth. A study has been done in Indonesia to identify the influence of socio-cultural, spiritual factors on the exclusive breastfeeding practice among post-caesarean section mothers on Cibinong West Java region Indonesia. This study used a mixed quantitative survey method and qualitative phenomenological approach. The qualitative research with a phenomenological approach included participation by 14 breastfeeding mothers, three husbands/partners of breastfeeding mothers and FGD was conducted for four mothers-in-law/parents of postpartum caesarean mothers who breastfed. Quantitative research was performed via a survey conducted on 148 respondents using three types of questionnaires. Postpartum caesarean mothers had a good understanding and knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding (84%), but only 23.3% of postpartum caesarean mothers were doing exclusive breastfeeding. There were five themes identified from the qualitative study namely: the practice of breastfeeding, factors that influence mothers in giving breast milk, beliefs and values influencing the breastfeeding practice, experience of breastfeeding, and the mother's return to work and community beliefs. Exclusive breastfeeding remains low in that city especially in post-caesarean mothers who are influenced by culture, values, spiritual and due to the mother having to return to work. They need support to provide exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: *Barriers to Exclusive Breastfeeding, Post-Caesarean Mothers, Social Culture.*

EGYPTIAN MOTHERS BREAST MILK HOME BANK: NUTRITIONAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL STUDY

Ghada Z A Soliman*, Mohamed Fm, Alia Mh, Mohamed Mmk &
Asmaa S Abd Elwahed

Department of Biochemistry, Ministry of Health, Cairo, Egypt
**amr_soliman2005@yahoo.com*

Human milk provides infant with the required nutrients for growth and development. Due to working mothers cannot breast feed their babies, storing milk is the answer to somewhat. The aim of this study was to assess the influence of different temperatures and storing durations on macro and micronutrients contents of breast milk. The samples were also subjected to microbiological investigation. This research was an experimental study with a complete randomized design. Mature breast milk samples were obtained from 20 volunteer lactating mothers residing in Cairo, Egypt, at least 3 months after they delivered their babies. Samples were divided into three treatment-groups of storing temperatures: room (RT), refrigerator (4 °C) and freezer temperatures (-18:-20 °C). The measurement (protein, fat, lactose, vitamins as A, E, and C; and minerals as Zn content) were done on the 0 time (Fresh RT); 1st (refrigerator) and 15th day (Freeze) for micro-, macro nutrients and also were investigated for microbiological contamination. A non significant decrease in protein and fat were observed while lactose shows a significant decrease. Vitamins A, E and C and Zn showed a significant decrease but vitamin C is more affected where decrease reach 65%. Growth of bacterial was noticed from bacterial count, staph. aureus and mold & yeast in the fresh samples and in the samples which stored at cooling degree after 24 h, while almost no growth of these microorganisms was found in the samples which stored at freezing degree after 15 days. Bacterial, staph, aureus and mold & yeast count was decreased after storing in freezer for 14 days. No coli form was found in either or stored samples. Based on this research, breast milk can be safely stored up to 24 hours in the refrigerator or freezer temperature to keep the nutrient contents intact.

Keywords: *Breast Milk, Nutrient, Microbiology.*

COVID 19 & PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU: PERANAN KUMPULAN SOKONGAN PENYUSUAN DI TERENGGANU

Noraslawati R.*

Persatuan Penyokong Penyusuan Susu Ibu Negeri Terengganu (PERSINT)

**aslawatirazak@gmail.com*

Sejak coronavirus melanda dunia bermula Mac 2020, seluruh dunia mengamalkan cara hidup dengan norma baharu. Begitu juga dengan peranan kumpulan sokongan penyusuan susu ibu. Namun begitu, ibu-ibu menyusu masih perlu diberi sokongan terutamanya yang dijangkiti virus COVID 19 ini. Ibu-ibu masih diberi sokongan dengan 'norma baharu' bagi memastikan ibu, bayi dan ahli kumpulan sokongan terhindar daripada jangkitan COVID-19 ini.

Kata Kunci: *Kumpulan Sokongan, COVID-19, Penyusuan.*

BUILDING LIQUID BRIDGES: DONOR HUMAN MILK, MATERNAL CHOICES, AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

Tanya Cassidy*

School of Nursing & Health Sciences, Dublin City University (DCU), Ireland

**tanya.cassidy@dcu.ie*

My research on human milk banking engages discussions of women's health and ethnographic research of human milk banking around the world. My research has been funded by the EU, the Irish Government, and a Fulbright-HRB award. In many countries across Europe, and around the world, we see differences in both policy and practices associated with human milk banking. During our study the UK alcohol policies underwent major changes, and now breastfeeding mothers are no longer identified as a special group (Department of Health 2016), but at the same time they are still often considered vulnerable, and so special ethical considerations and cautions need to be taken when conducting research with these participants. This talk will mainly concentrate on my EU research, but that was informed by travels to human milk banking services across Europe and in North America, but also in Australia, Brazil and Viet Nam. Following ethical approval, and in order to increase confidence in our data we employed triangulated qualitative data collection (observational field work, narrative interviews and archival/document data collection by a senior social scientist) over twelve months (February 2016 to February 2017). In addition, more objective qualitative human milk alcohol testing strips (which we supplied) were used to test eight samples of donor milk per month per bank. There was no indication of high levels of alcohol in any sample tested. Over the twelve months of data collection, only four samples showed results indicating a possible low level positive test. In three of these cases, the samples did not pass other bacteriological checks and therefore would not have been used clinically. Only one sample would not have been detected through other checks. In the UK human milk banking services are part of the National Institute of Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines, and these guidelines continue to state (inaccurately according to other guidelines) that women who drink more than 1 or 2 units of alcohol more than once or twice a week are not eligible to become donors. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recently identified "harmful alcohol use" as one of four behavioural "health priorities as risk factors for noncommunicable diseases in maternal populations" (Washio and Humphreys 2018), but as our research indicates this population does not donate human milk, and those who do donate follow guidelines regarding alcohol consumption and donation. Careful considerations need to be made whenever policy recommendations are being made regarding maternal lifestyle choices and infant feeding. I will discuss these and their implications for human milk donations around the world and how international transdisciplinary research is particularly useful to address these concerns.

Keywords: *Human Milk Banking, Alcohol Consumption, Milk Donation.*

HALIMATUSSAADIA MOTHER'S MILK CENTRE: ASPIRATION FOR A SOLUTION FOR THE PROBLEM OF THE UMMAH

Syed Abdul Khaliq Syed Abdul Hamid*

*Halimatussaadia Mother's Milk Centre, Sultan Ahmad Shah Medical
Centre (SASMEC), IIUMMC
skhaliq@lium.edu.my

Care for newborns in Neonatal Intensive Care unit has become as challenging as ever. Rate of survival is increasing, and babies of more extreme prematurity are now being looked after in NICU. Ample evidence have shown the utter importance of having breast milk. Breast milk is the best nutrition for babies, and has shown to reduce mortality and morbidity. Obtaining breastmilk however, may not necessarily be an easy task. Many mothers may not be able to produce adequate milk for her ill child, and some mothers are even contraindicated to give her own breastmilk for medical reasons. Thus, the need for establishment of milk banks. However, for Muslim countries, establishing milk banks are a daunting task. There are many 'syariah-associated' issues that prevents formation of a milk bank. Halimatussaadia Mother's Milk Centre, represents an aspiration, to solve the problem of the ummah. Established as a fully 'syariah-compliant' centre, that overcame at the previous Islamic issues, and is regulated and monitored by the Islamic authorities. Halimatussaadia Mother's Milk Centre is the first human milk bank In Malaysia, the first syariah-compliant human milk bank in Malaysia and perhaps the world.

Keywords: *Halimatussaadia, Bank Susu Ibu, Penyusuan, NICU, NEC.*

PEMERKASAAN INSTITUSI KEKELUARGAAN MENERUSI DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN

Siti Fatimah Salleh *

Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, UniSZA

**sitifatimah@unisza.edu.my*

Keharmonian sesebuah institusi kekeluargaan adalah bertunjangkan kepada keutuhan 25ea ra keturunan (nasab). Kepelbagaian cara dan bentuk pengambilan anak susuan dalam kalangan masyarakat Islam dan bukan Islam memerlukan pengurusan dokumentasi yang perlu diurustadbir secara rasmi. Kertas kerja ini bermatlamat untuk menjelaskan peranan dan keperluan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi dan menjelaskan elemen-elemen perlu ada bagi dokumentasi anak susuan dalam memperkasa institusi kekeluargaan. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah kajian kualitatif menggunakan reka bentuk kajian kes dan memperoleh data kajian melalui analisis dokumen klasik dan kontemporari serta temubual. Kajian mendapati, pengurusan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi dan patuh 25ea rah mampu menyelesaikan isu pengambilan anak susuan dan pengurusan keperluan bayi pramatang, serta memperkasa institusi kekeluargaan 25ea rah kesejahteraan hidup sesebuah rumahtangga.

Kata kunci: *Penyusuan, Anak Susuan, Dokumentasi Anak Susuan, Mahram Susuan, Institusi Kekeluargaan.*

SUITABLE BREASTFEEDING METHODS FOR BABY WELLBEING AMONG PRIMID MOTHERS

Zainab M. S*

Department of Nursing, UniSZA

**zainab69@unisza.edu.my*

The critical days for breastfeeding success are the first six to seven days after delivery, especially for the primid mothers. Yet, breastfeeding need to be started immediately after delivery and the baby needs to get the full nutrients from breast milk for the baby's wellbeing. A suitable method of breastfeeding ensures the baby gets enough amount of milk accordingly and mothers must be free from any breastfeeding complication. Method: A crosssectional survey was done among 122 postnatal primid mothers at Terengganu government hospital. A set of semi-structured questionnaires was used as a tool for the data collection, by asking about their method of breastfeeding ideas and experiences. Results: Almost all participants were excited about giving breastfeeding to their baby's. 85% of them suitable giving breastfeeding while sitting, 75% of them comfortable during laying on the bed. About 90% of mothers need assistance and guidance for a proper method of breastfeeding, this is due to the first-time experience. Conclusion: Primid mothers significantly feel suitable with sitting position for breastfeeding their babies because of full attach of baby's mouth and the breast areolar. Nevertheless, primid mothers need to support with knowledge, suggest available methods of breastfeeding, and assist by the breastfeeding support group or health care provider. An appropriate method of breastfeeding also can enhance mother and baby bonding.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding, Breast Milk.*

PROMOTING, SUPPORTING AND PROTECTING IN THAILAND

Piyaporn Prasitwattanaseree*

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing Faculty of Nursing,
Chiang Mai University, Thailand*

**piyaporn.p@cmu.ac.th*

Breastfeeding is identified as the most useful method of infant nutrition and the best way to enhance the health of all mothers and children. World Health Organization (WHO) recommend that all mothers should breastfeed their children exclusively for the first six months. Thereafter, they should be given nutritious complementary foods and continue breastfeeding up to the age of two years or beyond. Although the importance of exclusive breastfeeding is continually emphasized, the rates of exclusive breastfeeding in many countries worldwide do not reflect WHO recommendations, including Thailand. The latest national survey in 2016 showed that 40 percent of newborns in Thailand are breastfed within one hour of birth, 23.1 percent of infants are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life and only 16 percent continue to be breastfed for 2 years. Thailand's national breastfeeding project was established since 1992 until the present with the aim to increase the exclusive breastfeeding rate for six months by using the concept of protection, promotion, and support of breastfeeding served as a framework to implement policies and programs. The main activities planned to meet 3 goals were: the promotion of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI); legislation on maternity leave; and the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes. BFHI aims to promote and support all women to breastfeed their children exclusively for the first 6 months and to end the distribution of free and low-cost supplies of breast milk substitutes to health facilities via implementing the 10 Steps to Successful Breastfeeding. While, the legislation on maternity leave and the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (Milk Code) aim to protection of breastfeeding. In 2017, Thailand passed the Milk-Code Act to restrict the marketing of food for infants and young children. It prohibits the advertising of products for infants up to 12 months of age and prohibits the marketing of products for children aged one to three years to encourage the use of infant formula products for infants up to 12 months of age. In 2019, the length of maternity leave was expanded to 98 paid days instead of 90 days. The employee is paid the full amount of her salary during the first 45 days of leave by the employer. The second half of the leave is paid 50% by social security. The 98 days include day-offs for prenatal doctor visits which is too short for exclusive breastfeeding. In Thailand, Maternity Protection at the Workplace is national law to promote equality for all women in the workplace and help the mothers to combine their pregnant, breastfeed, and their works successfully. However, rights to breastfeeding breaks and breastfeeding facilities are not explicitly under Thai laws. Breastfeeding is not a one-woman job. It requires government leadership and support from families, communities, workplaces, and the health system to really make it work.

Keywords: *Exclusive Breastfeeding, Promoting Breastfeeding.*

PARALLEL PRESENTATIONS' ABSTRACT

THEME:

Breastfeeding: Manifesting the Synergy of Islam & Science

SUB THEMES:

- *Benefits of Breastfeeding to Mother & Child*
- *Breastfeeding and Maqasid al-Shariah*
- *Islamic Perspective on Breastfeeding*
- *Science Perspective on Breastfeeding*
- *Breastfeeding in the Pandemic Era*
- *Breastfeeding Documentation*
- *Induced Lactation*
- *Breastfeeding Support*
- *Milk Bank*
- *Economic & Social Benefits of Breastfeeding*

KELEBIHAN SUSU IBU MENURUT KACA MATA AL-QURAN, HADIS DAN SAINS

Rafidah Abdul Rahman*, Najah Nadiah Amran & Latifah Abdul Majid

Pusat Kajian al-Quran dan al-Sunnah, Fakulti Pengajian Islam, UKM

**p103804@siswa.ukm.edu.my*

Penyusuan susu ibu merupakan fitrah semulajadi yang dialami oleh semua manusia sejak dilahirkan. Susu ibu menjadi makanan paling sempurna berfungsi untuk membekalkan zat yang diperlukan untuk proses tumbesaran bayi. Kelebihan serta keistimewaan susu ibu dari pelbagai bidang telah banyak dikupas oleh para sarjana klasik dan kontemporari. Artikel ini akan memfokuskan perbincangan mengenai kelebihan susu ibu menurut kaca mata al-Quran, Hadis serta sains. Metodologi penulisan artikel ini ialah kajian kualitatif dengan merujuk kepada kitab turath dalam bidang tafsir, hadis, fiqh, kajian dalam bidang sains kesihatan, buku dan jurnal. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa Allah swt menyebut perkataan *radhaah* di dalam al-Quran dalam pelbagai variasi sebanyak sebelas kali pengulangan. Kemudian, hukum penyusuan pula melibatkan tiga pihak iaitu hak ibu, anak dan bapa. Selain itu, hadis Nabi saw telah menghuraikan mengenai golongan mahram, usia dan bilangan penyusuan yang mensabitkan hubungan mahram. Kajian ini dapat membuktikan bahawa kelebihan susu ibu telah memberi kesan yang baik kepada ibu, bayi dan juga keluarga, masyarakat serta alam sekitar.

Kata Kunci: *Penyusuan, Susu Ibu, Kelebihan, al-Quran, Hadis, Sains.*

SUSU IBU MUTIARA KEPADA IBU DAN ANAK

Nor Hasimah Ismail*

Kelab Sokongan Susu Ibu Negeri Perlis

Pusat Pengajian Pendidikan, UUM

**nor_uum@yahoo.com*

Penyusuan badan merupakan cara efektif memastikan kesihatan dan perkembangan bayi menjadi lebih baik. Dalam Islam penyusuan anak-anak disarankan selama dua tahun. Kajian ini dibuat untuk mengetahui khasiat penyusuan kepada seseorang ibu ialah mengeratkan hubungan ibu dan anak, menggalakkan pemulihan selepas bersalin, penurunan berat badan, mengurangkan risiko kanser, rembesan hormon yang baik. Seterusnya penyusuan susu ibu mempengaruhi tabiat pemakanan kanak-kanak. Selain itu, susu ibu juga menyediakan nutrisi yang lengkap kepada bayi kerana mengandungi antibodi yang penting, mengurangkan risiko penyakit, bayi akan mencapai berat badan yang sihat, Malah kanak-kanak yang diberi susu ibu akan lebih pintar. Selanjutnya susu ibu mengandungi banyak zat yang penting iaitu vitamin C, vitamin B kompleks dan vitamin K untuk perkembangan fizikal dan mental bayi. Secara keseluruhannya susu ibu ibarat Mutiara yang memberi kesan yang baik kepada ibu dan anak serta mempunyai zat yang sesuai untuk tubuh badan.

Kata Kunci: *Susu, Ibu, Anak, Penyusuan, Zat.*

PENYEDIAAN CADANGAN KERANGKA ENAKMEN DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN PATUH SYARIAH DI TERENGGANU

Siti Fatimah Salleh^{1*}, Tengku Fatimah Muliana Tengku Muda¹, Kasimah Kamaruddin¹, Hartinie Abd Aziz², Nadhirah Nordin¹ & Abdul Hakim Othman¹

¹*Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA*

²*Fakulti Undang-Undang dan Hubungan Antarabangsa, UniSZA*

**sitifatimah@unisza.edu.my*

Kepentingan dan keperluan susu ibu kepada bayi telah menyebabkan segelintir masyarakat Islam di Malaysia memilih pelbagai cara pengambilan anak susuan dan bentuk penyusuan tanpa memikirkan implikasi hukum yang berkaitan dengannya, seperti terjadinya mahram susuan. Oleh itu, terdapat keperluan kepada pengurusan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi bagi mengatasi isu kecelaruan mahram susuan yang terjadi dalam masyarakat. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis enakmen keluarga Islam negeri Terengganu ke arah penyediaan cadangan kerangka enakmen dokumentasi anak susuan secara patuh syariah dan komprehensif di negeri Terengganu. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan menggunakan kaedah pengumpulan data secara analisis dokumen. Kajian dokumentasi dijalankan dengan mengenal pasti dan menganalisis enakmen keluarga Islam di negeri Terengganu yang melibatkan isu perkahwinan dan mahram susuan. Bagi pengumpulan dan pengesahan data, kaedah temu bual secara separa berstruktur turut dijalankan dengan melibatkan pegawai undang-undang dan pegawai pelaksana di pejabat agama. Hasil kajian mendapati enakmen keluarga Islam negeri Terengganu perlu dipinda dan dikemaskini secara komprehensif dengan mengambil kira isu anak susuan yang berlaku agar pengurusan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi dan penyediaan cadangan kerangka enakmen anak susuan dapat dilakukan di negeri Terengganu.

Kata Kunci: *Penyusuan, Enakmen Keluarga Islam, Anak Susuan, Dokumentasi Anak Susuan.*

ANALISIS ENAKMEN KELUARGA ISLAM NEGERI-NEGERI KE ARAH PENYEDIAAN AKTA DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN NEGERI TERENGGANU

Abdul Hakim Othman¹, Siti Fatimah Salleh^{1*}, Tengku Fatimah Muliana
Tengku Muda¹, Kasimah Kamaruddin¹, Hartinie Abd Aziz² & Nadhirah
Nordin¹

¹*Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA*

²*Fakulti Undang-Undang dan Hubungan Antarabangsa, UniSZA*

**sitifatimah@unisza.edu.my*

Kepelbagaian cara pengambilan anak susuan dan bentuk penyusuan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat Islam di Malaysia memerlukan kepada pengurusan dokumentasi secara rasmi, bagi mengatasi isu kecelaruan mahram susuan. Artikel ini bermatlamat untuk menganalisis enakmen keluarga Islam negeri-negeri ke arah penyediaan akta dokumentasi anak susuan secara patuh syariah dan komprehensif. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah kajian kualitatif menggunakan reka bentuk kajian dokumentasi dan temu bual. Kajian dokumentasi dijalankan dengan mengenal pasti dan menganalisis enakmen-enakmen keluarga Islam di setiap negeri. Bagi pengumpulan dan pengesahan data, kaedah temu bual secara berstruktur turut dijalankan melibatkan pegawai undang-undang dan pegawai pelaksana di pejabat agama. Kajian mendapati, enakmen keluarga Islam sedia ada perlu dipinda dan dikemaskini secara komprehensif yang mampu menyelesaikan isu-isu anak susuan ke arah pengurusan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi dan penyediaan akta anak susuan di negeri Terengganu.

Kata Kunci: *Penyusuan, Enakmen Keluarga Islam, Anak Susuan, Dokumentasi Anak Susuan, Akta Anak Susuan.*

BENTUK PENGAMBILAN ANAK SUSUAN DAN KAEDAH PENYUSUAN DALAM KALANGAN MASYARAKAT ISLAM DI MALAYSIA

Siti Fatimah Salleh* & Dhamirah Nursakinah Mohamad Safir

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**sitifatimah@unisza.edu.my*

Keperluan bayi kepada air susu ibu dan keperluan ibu kepada pengambilan anak angkat atau anak susuan telah menimbulkan kepelbagaian bentuk pengambilan anak susuan dan kaedah penyusuan. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bentuk pengambilan anak susuan dan kaedah penyusuan ke arah merangka pelan tindakan pengurusan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi. Metodologi yang digunakan dalam menghasilkan artikel ini adalah menggunakan metode kajian lapangan (kualitatif). Data dihasilkan melalui kaedah temu bual secara berstruktur bersama responden dan dianalisis dalam penulisan artikel ini. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan kepelbagaian bentuk pengambilan anak susuan dan kaedah penyusuan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat memerlukan satu pengurusan dokumentasi anak susuan secara rasmi dan patuh syariah.

Kata Kunci: *Anak Susuan, Penyusuan, Susu Ibu, Mahram Susuan, Bentuk Penyusuan.*

IMPLIKASI PENYUSUAN TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN MAHRAM SAUDARA SUSUAN

Syh Noorul Madiah Syed Husin*, Normadiyah Daud, Tengku Fatimah
Muliana Tengku Muda, Zurita Mohd Yusoff, Siti Khatijah Ismail & Nadhirah
Nordin

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**madiah@unisza.edu.my*

Amalan penyusuan kepada bayi yang bukan merupakan anak kandung semakin banyak berlaku dalam kalangan masyarakat sama ada atas faktor keperluan bayi dari aspek kesihatan, kuantiti susu badan melebihi keperluan anak kandung, perkongsian susu yang paling bermanfaat atau keinginan untuk memudahkan urusan pergaulan sesama ahli keluarga dan kenalan. Dalam Islam, penyusuan kepada bukan anak sendiri ini amat memberi kesan yang besar kepada pemberi dan penerima susu dari sudut pembentukan mahram susuan. Terdapat pelbagai jenis mahram susuan yang akan terhasil kesan daripada penyusuan kepada bukan anak kandung. Jenis mahram utama yang akan terhasil ialah saudara susuan yang statusnya hampir sama dengan kedudukan sebagai saudara kandung dalam aspek fiqh ibadah dan kekeluargaan. Namun, keadaan masyarakat masa kini dilihat lebih mementingkan isu kelebihan penyusuan susu ibu termasuk kepada bukan anak sendiri daripada isu implikasinya terhadap pembentukan mahram susuan, khususnya saudara susuan. Kesannya, tanpa persediaan dari aspek ilmu tentang implikasi susuan terhadap pembentukan mahram saudara susuan ini, masyarakat amat mudah untuk membuat keputusan menyusukan bayi bukan anak sendiri. Justeru, kertas kerja ini akan mengulas tentang pembentukan mahram saudara susuan dan jenisnya serta kesannya terhadap penentuan hukum berkaitan fiqh ibadah dan fiqh kekeluargaan. Melalui pendekatan kualitatif, kertas kerja ini akan menggunakan kaedah dokumentasi dengan merujuk kepada kitab asas dan artikel ilmiah dalam bidang fiqh kekeluargaan. Data yang diperolehi dianalisis dan dibentang dengan menggunakan kaedah tematik melalui susunan tajuk yang bersesuaian dengan objektif kajian. Hasil dapatan menemui terdapat enam jenis saudara susuan yang terhasil daripada kesan penyusuan kepada bukan anak sendiri. Dapatan turut menunjukkan antara kesan utama pembentukan saudara susuan ini adalah isu aurat dan pembatalan wudhuk sesama mahram, serta keharusan pernikahan. Kertas kerja ini diharapkan dapat memberi input ilmiah kepada masyarakat khususnya bagi mereka yang terlibat dalam isu yang dibincangkan, agar implikasi penyusuan ini dapat difahami dengan sebaiknya.

Kata Kunci: Mahram Susuan, Kesan Penyusuan, Saudara Susuan.

SOROTAN LITERATUR TERHADAP FAEDAH EKONOMI PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU

Nadhirah Nordin*, Normadiah Daud, Syh. Noorul Madiah Syed Husin,
Zurita Mohd Yusoff, Siti Khatijah Ismail, Siti Fatimah Salleh, & Nur Amani
Aisyah Samsuddin

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**nadhirahnordin@unisza.edu.my*

Kajian menunjukkan kandungan susu ibu dapat memberi perlindungan kepada bayi untuk melawan penyakit dan diiktiraf sebagai imunisasi pertama untuk bayi. Penyusuan susu ibu juga membantu proses penyembuhan serta merendahkan risiko mendapat osteoporosis dan kanser, terutama kanser payudara serta kanser ovari bagi ibu. Faedah penyusuan susu ibu bukan sahaja kepada kesihatan bayi dan ibu, malah ia juga mempunyai faedah dari sudut ekonomi. Oleh itu, kertas kerja ini bertujuan untuk melakukan sorotan literatur mengenai faedah penyusuan susu ibu terhadap ekonomi masyarakat dan negara. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan reka bentuk kajian penerokaan. Proses pengumpulan data pula adalah melalui kaedah analisis dokumen dan data kajian kemudiannya dianalisis dengan menggunakan kaedah analisis tematik. Hasil kajian mendapati peningkatan kadar penyusuan susu ibu secara eksklusif membawa kepada penjimatan dalam perbelanjaan keluarga, menambah sumber pendapatan individu dan mengurangkan kos rawatan apabila bayi dan ibu terhindar daripada beberapa penyakit tertentu apabila bayi diberi susu ibu. Ia juga secara tidak langsung akan mengurangkan beban kepada sistem kesihatan apabila kemasukan pesakit ke hospital menurun. Kajian ini memberi impak terhadap kesedaran masyarakat agar dapat menyusukan bayi seterusnya membantu sesebuah negara memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi melalui pensusuan susu ibu.

Kata Kunci: *Penyusuan, Susu Ibu, Faedah, Ekonomi.*

PANDUAN PENYUSUAN SUSU IBU DALAM KITAB ADAB PEREMPUAN

Zurita Mohd Yusoff*, Syh. Noorul Madiah Syed Husin, Normadiyah Daud,
Siti Fatimah Salleh, Siti Khatijah Ismail & Nadhirah Nordin

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**zurita@unisza.edu.my*

Kitab Adab Perempuan merupakan kitab jawi yang diterjemah daripada bahasa Arab oleh Haji Ahmad b. Ya'qub al-Johori pada tahun 1926. Kitab ini telah ditransliterasi dan diterbitkan oleh Akademi Jawi Malaysia pada tahun 2017 dengan beberapa kali cetakan. Kitab Adab Perempuan ini mengandungi 31 pelajaran atau bab yang dimulai dengan konsep perkahwinan sehingga cara pengurusan rumah tangga oleh seorang isteri. Sebagaimana yang diketahui umum, masyarakat Melayu tradisional mahupun moden sememangnya mementingkan amalan penyusuan susu ibu. Selari dengan senario tersebut, kitab ini turut memuatkan perbincangan tentang penyusuan susu ibu dalam 6 bab utama. Artikel ini akan mengkaji panduan penyusuan susu ibu dan beberapa hukum fiqah berkaitan penyusuan yang dikemukakan oleh pengarang kitab ini. Pengumpulan data dibuat dengan menggunakan kaedah analisis dokumen, manakala kaedah analisis kandungan digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang diperolehi. Dapatan daripada penulisan artikel ini ialah Kitab Adab Perempuan merupakan sebuah kitab rujukan yang penting kepada wanita muda pada abad ke-20M dan telah membantu masyarakat Melayu memahami dan merealisasikan amalan penyusuan susu ibu. Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat beberapa teks khususnya berkaitan hukum fiqah dalam bab penyusuan yang perlu dijelaskan dengan lebih terperinci oleh pengkaji masa kini supaya tidak berlaku kekeliruan dalam memahami kandungannya.

Kata Kunci: *Panduan, Penyusuan Susu Ibu, Kitab Adab Perempuan.*

KEPENTINGAN PENDOKUMENTASIAN AMALAN PENYUSUAN DALAM KALANGAN IBU SUSUAN DI DAERAH HULU LANGAT, SELANGOR

Amirah Huwaina Nor Hazani & Zuliza Mohd Kusrin*

Pusat Kajian Syariah, Fakulti Pengajian Islam, UKM

**zuli@ukm.edu.my*

Amalan penyusuan bayi kepada ibu susuan selain ibu kandungnya, menyebabkan berlaku implikasi syarak, berkaitan hubungan halal haram dan nasab keturunan antara bayi dan ibu susuan tersebut. Oleh itu ketidakfahaman tentang hukum hakam penyusuan, ketidakpatuhan hukum dalam amalan penyusuan dan persepsi bahawa pendokumentasian amalan penyusuan anak susuan adalah tidak penting, boleh menyebabkan terjadinya pertindihan nasab antara ibu susuan dan keluarga bayi yang disusukan. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji persepsi responden terhadap kepentingan pendokumentasian amalan penyusuan dalam kalangan ibu susuan di daerah Hulu Langat Selangor. Kajian berbentuk tinjauan ini menggunakan soal selidik sebagai instrumen kajian. Responden kajian ialah 72 orang ibu susuan Muslim yang sedang atau pernah menyusukan anak susuan. Data yang diperolehi secara dalam talian telah dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan program *Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS-PC versi 22.0) bagi menentukan nilai min, sisihan piawai, kekerapan dan peratus yang menjelaskan tahap kefahaman, amalan penyusuan dan persepsi terhadap kepentingan pendokumentasian penyusuan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan persepsi ibu susuan terhadap kepentingan pendokumentasian amalan penyusuan berada pada tahap sangat tinggi (min=4.64, SP=0.65). Implikasi kajian mencadangkan perluasan penyebaran maklumat tentang kepentingan pendokumentasian serta pengurusan pangkalan data berkesan dalam proses dokumentasi maklumat bayi dan ibu susuan, agar pertindihan nasab keturunan kesan daripada amalan penyusuan, dapat dielakkan.

Kata Kunci: *Amalan Penyusuan, Susu Ibu, Dokumentasi, Radaah.*

ELEMEN MAQASID SYARIAH DALAM AMALAN PENYUSUAN OLEH IBU SUSUAN

Siti Khatijah Ismail*, Lukman Abdul Mutalib, Syh. Noorul Madiah Syed
Husin, Normadiah Daud, Zurita Mohd Yusoff & Nadhirah Nordin

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA
**khatijah@unisza.edu.my*

Amalan penyusuan susu ibu dalam kalangan masyarakat merupakan suatu yang positif dari aspek kesihatan dan pertumbuhan tumbesaran bayi. Namun, timbul pelbagai persoalan berkaitan hukum hakam syarak apabila melibatkan penyusuan bayi dari ibu susuan dan bukan dari ibu kandungnya. Persoalan mahram kerana penyusuan menimbulkan pelbagai persoalan lain pula apabila tiada dokumentasi lengkap sebagai rujukan kepada hubungan mahram yang terjadi. Justeru, isu kahwin sesama mahram kerana penyusuan boleh berlaku. Isu etika juga muncul apabila susu ibu dijadikan sebagai produk jualan di pasaran terbuka. Kesukaran mengenal pasti ibu dan anak susuan berlaku apabila transaksi jual beli dilakukan secara dalam talian. Hal ini boleh menggugat kesucian hukum syarak yang menjadi asas kepada pemeliharaan maqasid syariah. Sehubungan dengan itu artikel ini memperincikan elemen maqasid syariah dalam amalan penyusuan susu ibu kini dan bagaimana sepatutnya dilakukan agar tidak menyimpang daripada ketetapan syarak. Hasil analisis dokumen terhadap konsep memelihara nyawa dan keturunan yang dibincangkan oleh ulama maqasid dalam karya mereka, maka didapati bahawa elemen memelihara nyawa yang perlu diutamakan. Namun begitu elemen memelihara keturunan juga mesti diberi perhatian yang serupa. Hal ini kerana kedua-dua elemen maqasid syariah ini wujud secara langsung dalam amalan penyusuan susu ibu. Oleh itu, suatu amalan penyusuan susu ibu yang bertepatan dengan maqasid syariah adalah apabila wujudnya indikator yang mengukur keperluan menyusu daripada ibu susuan dan mekanisme yang mengawal daripada berlakunya kecelaruan mahram. Kesimpulannya keharmonian sesuatu amalan penyusuan oleh ibu susuan dicapai apabila ianya selari dengan prinsip maqasid syariah.

Kata Kunci: *Penyusuan, Maqasid Syariah, Elemen Maqasid.*

MODEL QURANI MELALUI SOROTAN AMALAN PENYUSUAN BERDASARKAN KISAH PARA ANBIYA' DALAM AL-QURAN

Najmiah Omar*, Rahimah Embong, Isma Rosila Ismail, Zuraidah Juliana
Mohamad Yusoff, Fatimah Zaharah Ismail & Rosmalizawati Rashid

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**najmiah@unisza.edu.my*

Model Qurani dalam amalan penyusuan susu ibu merupakan panduan dan kesiapsiagaan bagi wanita untuk menyusu menurut kaca mata agama. Artikel ini bertujuan menyorot amalan penyusuan melalui kisah yang terdapat dalam al-Quran. Tiga kisah akan dimuatkan dalam artikel ini sebagai panduan dan pengajaran yang di sebalik kisah tersebut. Metode yang digunakan ialah analisis kandungan ayat al-Quran yang berkaitan dengan kisah tersebut. Antara kisah yang bakal dipaparkan ialah kisah Saidatina Mariam, ibu kepada nabi Isa AS yang mana mereka dari keturunan keluarga yang soleh iaitu Ali 'Imran. Selain itu juga, artikel ini bakal memuatkan kisah bagaimana Ibu Nabi Musa AS berusaha menyelamatkan baginda daripada dibunuh dengan menghanyutkan beliau di Sungai Nil dan akhirnya dapat bertemu semula dengan beliau setelah mendapat undian menjadi 'ibu susu' baginda. Kisah ketiga adalah yang berlaku kepada Rasulullah SAW yang mempunyai ibu susuan. Semoga kisah yang dimuatkan dalam artikel ini dapat memberi manfaat betapa pentingnya susu ibu dalam meningkatkan tumbesaran anak kecil. Justeru itu, artikel ini memuatkan panduan, pengajaran dan muhasabah bagi ibu yang menyusu.

Kata Kunci: *Model, Qurani, Penyusuan, Kisah, Anbiya'.*

KOMPOSISI NUTRIEN SUSU IBU, IMUNOLOGI DAN COVID-19

Sakinah Harith*

Pusat Pengajian Pemakanan & Dietetik, Fakulti Sains Kesihatan, UniSZA

**sakinahharith@unisza.edu.my*

Susu ibu merupakan makanan terbaik yang dapat diberikan ibu kepada bayi yang baru lahir sehingga usia enam bulan pertama. Komposisi susu ibu akan berubah sesuai dengan keperluan nutrien bayi pada setiap saat. Kandungan enzim dalam susu ibu akan membantu pencernaan dan kandungan nutrien pula mampu mencegah bayi mendapat infeksi yang sememangnya tidak boleh diganti oleh susu formula. Antibodi atau immunoglobulin adalah protein yang dihasilkan oleh sel dalam sistem imuniti tubuh untuk melawan alergen, bakteria, serta virus penyebab penyakit. Tubuh memiliki pelbagai jenis antibodi seperti IgA, IgG, IgM, dan IgE. Bayi yang baru dilahirkan mempunyai immunoglobulin daripada plasenta. Immunoglobulin ini akan cepat menurun segera setelah bayi dilahirkan, sedangkan tubuh bayi yang baru lahir belum mampu membentuk immunoglobulin tersebut. Keadaan ini akan berkurangan apabila bayi mendapatkan susu ibu. Hal ini kerana susu ibu mengandungi kadar antibodi immunoglobulin A rembesan (sIgA) yang tinggi yang akan melindungi bayi daripada pelbagai penyakit infeksi bakteria, virus, parasit dan kulat. Antibodi membantu sistem imuniti tubuh mengenali dan menghancurkan patogen seperti COVID-19. Semua ibu yang pulih daripada COVID-19 memiliki antibodi untuk COVID-19 dalam susu mereka. Antibodi ini sangat baik dalam melawan penyakit yang menyerang lapisan paru-paru seperti COVID-19. Wanita yang menghidap COVID-19 boleh menyusukan bayi dan virus ini tidak dapat dikesan pada susu ibu. Penyusuan yang selamat harus mengikuti kebersihan pernafasan dengan baik, melakukan kontak kulit ke kulit untuk bayi yang baru lahir, berkongsi bilik dengan bayi mereka, mencuci tangan sebelum dan selepas menyentuh bayi, dan menjaga semua permukaan agar bersih.

Kata Kunci: *Komposisi Nutrien, Susu Ibu, Imunologi, COVID-19.*

SALAH FAHAM KUMPULAN 'EXTENDED EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING' (EEBF) TERHADAP SURUHAN AYAT AL-QURAN DAN HADITH BERKAIT PENYUSUAN

Rosmalizawati Ab Rashid^{1*}, Nurul Asyiqin Yusof², Mohamed Fathy Mohamed Abdelgelil¹ & Mohammad Izham Ishak³

¹UniSZA

²IUM

³Poliklinik Ibnu Sina

*rosma@unisza.edu.my

Penyusuan adalah salah satu tanggungjawab yang disebut di dalam al-Quran dan Hadis. Walaubagaimanapun, kumpulan 'Extended Exclusive Breastfeeding' memberikan kefahaman yang tersasar terhadap anjuran dan suruhan ini. Kempen yang di sebarakan oleh mereka merasakan bahawa ayat al-Quran menggambarkan penyusuan susu ibu secara eksklusif bermula dari bayi itu lahir sehinggalah umur dua tahun. Kefahaman ini menafikan dan menolak tambahan makanan kepada bayi sebagaimana yang disarankan dan diamalkan pada masa sekarang. Oleh yang demikian, kertas kerja ini ingin menjelaskan pendapat para ulama Tafsir dan ahlu Hadith dalam memahami maksud tersurat dan tersirat dari ayat-ayat al-Quran dan Hadith berkait penyusuan. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah kajian kualitatif menggunakan reka bentuk kajian kes dan memperoleh data kajian melalui analisis dokumen klasik dan kontemporari dari sudut ilmu wahyu dan Sains. Analisa mendapati wujud salah faham kumpulan EEBF ini dalam memahami ayat-ayat al-Quran dan Hadis berkait penyusuan bahkan tersasar dari penemuan-penemuan dan kajian Sains kontemporari. Adalah diharapkan kertas kerja ini dapat memberikan pencerahan dan mencadangkan manhaj yang benar dalam memahami dalil-dalil al-Quran dan Hadis.

Kata Kunci: *Salah Faham, EEBF, Penyusuan Eksklusif, Ilmu Wahyu dan Sains.*

ELEMEN MAQASID SYARIAH DALAM PEMBINAAN MODEL DOKUMENTASI ANAK SUSUAN

Solehhuiddin Zakaria¹, Rogayah Saeed Salameh Alqaraleh², Sumayyah
Abdul Aziz¹ & Siti Fatimah Salleh^{1*}

¹*Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA*

²*Faculty of Syafiy Fiqh, University (WISE), Jordan*

**sitifatimah@unisza.edu.my*

Model dokumentasi anak susuan patuh syariah dibangunkan ekoran kepelbagaian cara dan bentuk pengambilan anak susuan dalam kalangan masyarakat Islam di Malaysia. Artikel ini bermatlamat untuk menjelaskan model dokumentasi anak susuan menurut perspektif maqasid syariah dalam mengurus isu pengambilan anak susuan secara patuh syariah. Metodologi yang digunakan adalah kajian kualitatif menggunakan reka bentuk kajian kes dan memperoleh data kajian melalui analisis dokumen dan temubual. Kajian mendapati, model tersebut menepati elemen dharuriyyat al-Khams yang melibatkan pemeliharaan agama dan keturunan. Model ini juga berpotensi untuk diurustadbir pengurusanannya di peringkat pejabat agama negeri atau pelaksanaan secara menyeluruh di peringkat kebangsaan dan antarabangsa dalam menyelesaikan isu kecelaruan mahram susuan serta beberapa isu sosial yang lain.

Kata Kunci: *Penyusuan, Model Dokumentasi, Anak Susuan, Maqasid Syariah, Penjagaan Nyawa dan Agama.*

WHAT MOTIVATES WOMEN IN MALAYSIA TO INDUCE LACTATION: AN EXPLORATORY QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Norsyamlina Che Abdul Rahim^{1,2*}, Zaharah Sulaiman¹ & Tengku Alina
Tengku Ismail¹

¹*School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Health Campus,
Kubang Kerian, Kelantan*

²*Institute for Public Health, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health
Malaysia, Selangor*

**syamlina_rahim@yahoo.com*

Induction of lactation occurs when breast milk is produced in a mammal [woman], without going through the process of pregnancy and delivery. Induced lactation is a method of strengthening the bond between the adopted child and the adoptive mother. This exploratory qualitative study examined the factors influencing women's decisions on induced lactation in Malaysia. This study used in-depth interviews with women who had induced lactation in five states based on five regions in Malaysia [Central Region (Selangor), Northern Region (Penang), Southern Region (Johor), East Coast Region (Kelantan), Malaysia Borneo (Sabah)]. The qualitative approach helped establish a comprehensive insight into women's experiences throughout the journey of induced lactation. All interviews were consented, audio-recorded, and transcribed verbatim, followed by identification of emerging themes. After interviewing 23 induced lactation women, data saturation was achieved. Data synthesized using thematic analysis revealed three themes describing the main factors in determining women's decisions on induced lactation: (1) *mahram* relationship, (2) experiencing motherhood, and (3) the perceived superiority of breastfeeding. Induced lactation is analogous to ordinary life, where favorable attitudes are followed by a strong drive to achieve. It is hoped that by identifying the various factors in motivating women to induce lactation, health care professionals and the community will be empowered to support breastfeeding in terms of facilitating motherhood, providing breastfeeding aid equipment, and assisting with daily necessities.

Keywords: *Induced Lactation, Motivation, Qualitative Study, Women, Malaysia.*

ROLES OF HUMAN MILK MIRNAS AND MICROBIOTA IN INFANT'S GUT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Wan Alif Afiq Wan Nor Ruddin^{1*}, Nurul Yaqin Mohd Nor², Normadiah Daud³, Hamizah Ismail² & Norafiza Zainuddin¹

¹*Department of Biomedical Science, Kulliyah of Allied Health Sciences, IIUM*

²*Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM*

³*Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, UniSZA*

**alifafiq1@gmail.com*

Early-life breastfeeding practice provides multiple advantages to infant subsequently contributing to significant short- as well as long-term positive health outcomes. The current notion suggested that in the first 1000 days of life, infant's body is susceptible to external factors and highly inducible towards complex repertoire of components originated from mother's milk. This condition permits diverse components of human breast milk ranging from microRNA and microbiome to larger size macronutrient to act by supplementing and supporting their under-developed body system in early life. Currently, the discoveries of milk miRNA as key effectors in multiple biological processes in different infant's organs including gastrointestinal tract are growing rapidly. In addition, the perception on the translocation of bacteria from mother's intestine to breast milk has given rise to the idea that these bacteria may as well dynamically transferred to the infant and provide protection to poor barrier integrity of their gut. Hence, the aim of this paper is to conduct a systematic review in order to collect, compile, and extract data related to human milk miRNAs and microbiota as well as their functions in infant's gut following the relevant guidelines of Preferred Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Protocols (PRISMA-P). A systematic search will be done on at least three databases such as Scopus, PubMed and Medline using relevant Medical Subject Headings (MESH) terms including human milk AND miRNA AND (microbiota OR microbiome) AND (infant OR child OR children) AND (gut OR intestine OR intestinal) from 2011 through 2021. From the databases, papers obtained will be sorted accordingly based on the objective, and inclusion and exclusion criteria and subject to Crowe Critical Appraisal Tool (CCAT) to further assess and ensure the quality, validity and eligibility of the research papers before reviewing thoroughly. This study is expected to provide a comprehensive presentation and information on the types of miRNAs and microbial species as well as their roles, functions and importance in boosting the system within infant's gut. In depth, the miRNAs that capable of inducing genetic expression of their target genes or regulate particular important signalling pathways that would be beneficial in enhancing the immune system within infant's gut may be presented in this study. Similarly, for some beneficial microbial species in the gut such as *Lactobacilli* with unique mechanisms and mode of actions in preventing the colonization of pathogenic bacterial within infant's gastrointestinal tract and reduce clinical infection.

Keywords: *Milk, Mirnas, Microbiota, Infant, Gut.*

HUMAN MILK BANK TO CONTROL RISKY BREAST MILK SHARING – WHAT MALAYSIAN EXPERTS REVEALED

Dahlui M^{1,2*}, Nik Farid ND^{1,2} & Ab Rahim TM^{1,2}

¹*Centre for Population Health, Faculty of Medicine, UM*

²*Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, UM*

**tikmaimunah88@gmail.com*

Breast milk is an essential requirement for the healthy growth and development of a new born baby. The World Health Organisation recommends that infants who are not breastfed by their biological mothers consume breast milk from others as an alternative. In Malaysia, the establishment of a human milk bank is not permitted and might pose inherent religious cultural issues. To fulfil the needs of premature babies, as well as mothers who are unable to breastfeed, breast milk sharing is done informally through social networking. However, there is a concern on breast milk safety distributed through this method. This study, through Malaysian breastfeeding experts, explored society's acceptance of breast milk sharing, including the perceived barriers of establishing of human milk banks. Using in-depth interviews, a total of eight (n=8) academics, clinicians and lactation counsellors from local universities and a teaching hospital participated in this study. All interviews were audiotape-recorded and transcribed verbatim, followed by preliminary content analysis. Participants believed that society's awareness on breast milk sharing has improved but informal practices via social networking is worrisome. A religious impediment associated with the concept of milk-kinship in Islam was perceived as a major barrier to the establishment of human milk banks. Most of the participants strongly approved the establishment of shariah-compliant human milk banks. Human milk banks benefit not only the child who receives the milk, but also the donor.

Keywords: *Malaysia, Human Milk Sharing, Human Milk Bank, Breast Milk, Milk-Kinship, Shariah-Compliant.*

PROTEIN COMPOSITION IN HUMAN MILK: A TIME-DEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS

Noor Nazirahanie Abraham^{1,2*}, Puteri Shafinaz Akmar Abdul Rahman^{1,3} & Wan Izlina Wan Ibrahim^{2,3}

¹*Department of Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, UM*

²*Department of Oral and Craniofacial Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, UM*

³*Universiti Malaya Centre for Proteomics Research (UMCPR), Faculty of Medicine, UM*

**annnazira@um.edu.my*

Human milk is known to be an important source of nutrients for infant growth and has been well documented, especially for the first six months of lactation. However, studies on changes in the nutrient content of long-term breastfeeding are still lacking and deserve equal attention. In this study, label-free quantitative mass spectrometry was used to address the changes in protein content of human milk over time. Human milk samples from eight mothers were collected at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months of lactation. Tryptic peptides from the whey fraction were analysed. A total of 276 proteins were identified across all samples. The proteins were classified into three main cellular components: cellular anatomical entities (57.7%), intracellular (31.0%) and protein-containing complex (11.4%). These proteins were found to be involved in various biological processes, primarily being immune response and cellular metabolism. Eleven proteins were found to be differentially expressed throughout the duration of 15 months. Two proteins (CHRD2 and SIL1) were present at higher levels during the earlier months of lactation. While nine proteins (IGLV7-46, FUCA1, TCN1, NME2, SCPEP1, FGFBP1, DSTN, TAGLN2, COCH) were found to be highly expressed at the later months of lactation.

Keywords: *Long-Term Breastfeeding, Human Milk, Whey, Proteomics, Label-Free Quantitative.*

MOTHER'S EXPERIENCES OF BREASTFEEDING DURING COVID-19: A QUALITATIVE SYNTHESIS

Noor Asiah Abd Hamid^{1*} & Siti Roshaidai Mohd Arifin²

¹*Kulliyah of Nursing, IIUM*

²*Department of Special Care Nursing, Kulliyah of Nursing, IIUM*

**noorasiahamid95@gmail.com*

With the nature of lockdowns and restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is anticipated that postnatal mothers would experience more challenges in breastfeeding. Therefore, the aims of this review were: (1) to review evidence regarding the impact of COVID-19 on breastfeeding experience, challenge and how these relate to feeding practices of mothers and (2) to identify any qualitative study that has been specifically carried out in Malaysia on mothers with COVID-19. To achieve these objectives, a qualitative synthesis of studies of breastfeeding mother's experience during pandemic COVID-19 was conducted. A search in PubMed, Scopus, Wiley online library and ProQuest databases was performed using specific keywords and published peer-reviewed articles from 2019 to 2021 were screened for inclusion criteria. A total of seven relevant studies were identified and reviewed. The seven selected studies were conducted in five different countries: three studies in UK, one in USA, two studies in Canada, and one in India. No study conducted in Malaysia was found. This review suggested that the experiences of mothers had both positive and negative experience due to lockdown during COVID-19 pandemic. While the reviewed studies had provided a fundamental understanding of the mothers' experience of breastfeeding during COVID-19 pandemic, there was a lack of attention given to experience of breastfeeding among mothers who had been diagnosed with COVID-19. Further research should explore the experience of breastfeeding among mothers with COVID-19 to understand to what extent the diagnosis and safety measures such as separation affecting their feeding choice.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding, Postnata, Perinatal, Mothers, COVID-19.*

BREAST MILK: BEYOND NUTRITION IS THE POWERFUL EPIGENETIC DETERMINANT

Hamizah Ismail¹, Nurul Yaqin Mohd Nor^{1*}, Wan Alif Afiq Wan Nor Ruddin²,
Norafiza Zainuddin² & Normadiah Daud³

¹*Department of Obstetric & Gynaecology, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM*

²*Department of Biomedical Science, Kulliyah of Allied Health Science, IIUM*

³*Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, UniSZA*

**yaqinahmed@gmail.com*

The complexity of the breast milk is yet to be discovered. Among all body fluids, breast milk was found to be the richest source of microRNA (miRNA). Human breast milk containing miRNA seems to have not only multiple nutritional and catabolic functions but also influences the epigenetic signature of the newborn. The role of miRNA in determining the growth pattern of the offspring and its impact on disease protection or formation is still poorly understood. The aim of this review is to understand the impact of milk miRNA and other components on the epigenetic modifications in the newborn and their influence on the Developmental Origin of Health and Disease (DOHaD) in adulthood. Breast milk contains a plethora of miRNAs which remain stable in the gastrointestinal tract making it possible for them to enter the circulation and exert immune-protective effects and influence functional genetic expression. MiRNAs possess epigenetic modulation properties by regulating DNA methylation and histone modification resulting in different gene expression that influences formation of metabolic diseases. As a result, healthy breast milk feeding leads to acquiring protective mechanisms against diseases such as type II diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and allergies. Furthermore, studies have detailed out that dairy-industry cows' milk consumed by pregnant and lactating women also contains miRNA and exosomal miRNA that might have oncogenic and diabetogenic gene expression potential making a way for the transfer of aberrant epigenetic profile to the infant during breastfeeding that would expose the infant to the development of various non-communicable diseases (NCD). Studies are required to evaluate whether the transgenerational genetic inheritance potential of breastmilk microRNA might contribute to multilayer transgenerational disease inheritance as what has been postulated and observed in animal studies. If these epigenetic modifications are modifiable and inheritable, we would propose based on this review that nursing mothers without identifiable disease might help to reduce the risk of genetically inherited diseases by foster breastfeeding or donating breastmilk to the infants of mothers with strong inheritable disease, thus making breastfeeding as an epigenetic modulation therapy for DOHaD.

Keywords: *Breastmilk, MicroRNA, Epigenetic.*

A SCOPING REVIEW OF WET NURSING IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

Wan Mazwati Wan Yusoff* & Mashitah Zainol Abidin

Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, IIUM

**wanmazwati@iium.edu.my / luklukbaidoa@gmail.com*

The recruitment of wet nurses among Malaysians is increasing. This is due to the awareness on the benefit of breastmilk for infant's growth and protection against diseases. However, the consequence of breastfeeding in Islam is tremendous, that is, the milk-mother and the child she breastfed are now become as blood mother and child. This means that a new set of family tie is formed between the nursling and the wet nurse's family which needs to be addressed to avoid future problems such as health risk and incest if proper documentation and maintaining of family connection are not done. Since this phenomenon is quite new in the contemporary time, an understanding of this phenomenon is important to inform further action. Therefore, a scoping review was conducted to summarise and synthesise existing studies on wet nursing in the Muslim world. This is important to identify gap in literature on wet nursing in Islam. Thirty-nine articles which met the selection criteria were reviewed and classified according to the emergent themes. The themes were wet nursing from Islamic perspective; wet nurses and milk donors; history of wet nursing; experiences of wet nurses; breastmilk bank and milk donation; documentation of wet nursing; and father's role in wet nursing. This review found a huge gap in literature specifically on how both the wet nurses' and the nurslings' families stay connected; what the literature from Islamic sources informed on the maintaining of the family tie; and what needs to be done in terms of documentation to ensure the tracing of family lines in the future.

Keywords: *Wet Nursing, Islamic Perspective, Breastmilk, Breastmilk Bank, Documentation of Wet Nursing.*

KNOWLEDGE AND INTENTION TO BREASTFEED DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

Muhd Alwi Muhd Helmi*

IUM

**muhdalwi@ium.edu.my*

The lack of knowledge on the risk and benefit of breastfeeding during COVID-19 outbreak may affect the intention to breastfeed among women. There is currently no appropriate tool to assess the knowledge and intention to breastfeed specifically during COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to develop and validate a questionnaire to measure the knowledge and intention to breastfeed among Malaysian women during infection outbreak. The items were developed based on extensive review of literature and breastfeeding guidelines, and suggestions from experts followed by assessment of content and face validity involving 9 and 30 raters each. The questionnaire was then piloted on 90 respondents and assessment of reliability using Rasch analysis. Exploratory factor analysis was used to confirm the multidimensional validity of the intention dimension. From 29 knowledge items and 36 intention items, 19 knowledge items remained with person separation index and person reliability of 1.73 and 75%. The final intention domain has 17 items with person separation index and person reliability of 1.54 and 70%. can be perfectly loaded into three separate factors with correlation indices of between 0.43 and 0.82. The final 17 items explained 53.7% of the variance, with overall KMO measure of sampling adequacy of 0.70, $\chi^2 = 623.40$ (136), $p < 0.001$. Using the framework of the TPB, the newly developed BFID questionnaire is a reliable and a valid tool to measure the knowledge and the intention to continue breastfeeding during an infection outbreak.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding, COVID-19, Questionnaire, Rasch Analysis.*

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS BREASTFEEDING AMONG FATHERS WORKING IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN THE EAST COAST MALAYSIA

Siti Roshaidai Mohd Arifin^{1*}, Nur Farhana M Zaki¹, Normadiyah Daud² & Karimah Hanim Abd Aziz³

¹*Department of Special Care Nursing, Kulliyah of Nursing, IIUM*

²*Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, UniSZA*

³*Department of Community Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM*

**roshaidai@iium.edu.my*

The benefits of breastfeeding towards both mother and baby has been well documented with a wide range of study on breastfeeding among mothers across countries. However, limited number of studies had been conducted among fathers. The aim of this study was to assess the association between level of knowledge and attitude on breastfeeding among fathers. A total of 144 fathers who are working in three higher learning institutions in the east coast region, Malaysia had participated in this cross-sectional study. The knowledge and attitude were measured using the Knowledge and Attitude on Breastfeeding Questionnaire. Of these fathers, 57.6% had good knowledge and 70.8% had good attitude. Fathers with advanced age were at risk of having poor knowledge. Considering that the advanced age could result in poor knowledge, there should be an education for the fathers about breastfeeding. The element of education should be included in antenatal class.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding, Knowledge, Attitude, Fathers.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRST SHARIA-COMPLIANT HUMAN MILK BANK: THE IIUM EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING HALIMATUSSAADIA MOTHER'S MILK CENTRE

Nurjasmine Aida Jamani^{1,7}, Hamizah Ismail^{2,7*}, Normadiah Daud³, Syed Abdul Khaliq Syed Abd Hamid^{4,7}, Zurina Ali⁵ & Debbie Barnett⁶

¹*Department of Family Medicine, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM*

²*Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIUM*

³*Faculty of Islamic Contemporary Studies, UniSZA*

⁴*Department of Paediatric, Kulliyah of Medicine, IIIUM*

⁵*United Kingdom Association of Milk Banking, Lactation Consultants of Great Britain, United Kingdom*

⁶*Donor Milk Bank, Queen Elizabeth University Hospital, Maternity Unit, Glasgow, Scotland*

⁷*Halimatussaadia Mother's Milk Centre, Sultan Ahmad Shah Medical Centre @IIUM, Pahang, Malaysia*

**ihamizah@iium.edu.my*

Human milk has been recommended as the best and gold standard in infant feeding in terms of nutritional and immunological value including donor human milk. Donor human milk has gained demand in the recent years when mother own's milk is not available. There has been an increasing number of human milk banks around the world especially in Southeast Asia. This is to aid in donor milk collection, processing and distribution of a safe donor human milk. In contrast to this development, Muslim countries are still in debate in developing a sharia compliant human milk bank in view of concerns from Fiqh perspectives especially in milk kinship. We share our journey and challenges faced in developing and establishing "Halimatussaadia Mother's Milk Centre" at Sultan Ahmad Shah Medical Centre @IIUM, the first Sharia-compliant human milk bank in Malaysia.

Keywords: *Human Milk, Milk Banks, Halimatussaadia Mother's Milk Centre.*

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PARENTS TOWARDS BREASTFEEDING, BREAST MILK SHARING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BREAST MILK CENTRES

Norrakiah Abdullah Sani* & Zalikha Zamarudin

Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, UKM

**norrasani@ukm.edu.my*

This study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices amongst milk technicians and nurses before and after milk hygiene and safety training at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC). Data were collected from 41 respondents (35 nurses and 6 milk technicians) through a self-reported questionnaire before and after training which consisted of questions about knowledge, attitudes and practices level. The data were analysed using the SPSS version 22.0. The results showed that there were significant differences on the nurses's knowledge ($p=0.001$), attitudes ($p=0.006$) and practices ($p=0.017$) before and after training on safe milk handling, while, only knowledge ($p=0.023$) level of milk technicians showed a significant different. About 73.2% respondents never attend any formal training related to milk safety and showed poor knowledge on breast milk storage temperature. In conclusion, effective and ongoing training on milk safety and hygiene must be given to all nurses and milk handlers to ensure the safety of milk provided.

Keywords: *Attitudes, Breastfeeding, Knowledge, Breast Milk Centres, Breast Milk Sharing, Qualitative Study.*

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF NURSES AND MILK
HANDLERS BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING AT A NEONATAL
INTENSIVE CARE UNIT, UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
MEDICAL CENTRE**

Mahirah Mohamad¹, Rohana Jaafar², Shareena Ishak¹
& Norrakiah Abdullah Sani^{2*}

¹*Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, UKM*

²*Department of Paediatric, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical
Centre (Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz)*

**norrasani@ukm.edu.my*

This study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices amongst milk technicians and nurses before and after milk hygiene and safety training at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC). Data were collected from 41 respondents (35 nurses and 6 milk technicians) through a self-reported questionnaire before and after training which consisted of questions about knowledge, attitudes and practices level. The data were analysed using the SPSS version 22.0. The results showed that there were significant differences on the nurses's knowledge ($p=0.001$), attitudes ($p=0.006$) and practices ($p=0.017$) before and after training on safe milk handling, while, only knowledge ($p=0.023$) level of milk technicians showed a significant different. About 73.2% respondents never attend any formal training related to milk safety and showed poor knowledge on breast milk storage temperature. In conclusion, effective and ongoing training on milk safety and hygiene must be given to all nurses and milk handlers to ensure the safety of milk provided.

Keywords: *KAP, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Training, Milk Safety.*

**EXPRESSED BREAST MILK AND POWDERED INFANT FORMULA AS
SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS AT A MILK PREPARATION ROOM OF THE
NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU), UNIVERSITI
KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA MEDICAL CENTRE**

Mahirah Mohamad¹, Rohana Jaafar², Shareena Ishak¹
& Norrakiah Abdullah Sani^{2*}

¹*Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, UKM*

²*Department of Paediatric, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical
Centre (Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz)*

**norrasani@ukm.edu.my*

This study was conducted to identify significant hazards at a milk preparation room of the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC), Kuala Lumpur. Hazards were identified via hazard analysis decision tree based on the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system [Codex Alimentarius]. The results showed that expressed breast milk (EBM) and powdered infant formula (PIF) were identified as significant hazards [sensitive raw materials]. EBM in the NICU consists of donor breast milk, freshly expressed breast milk (expressed at NICU, FEBM) and EBM (expressed at home). EBM is a non-sterile milk able to transmit pathogenic microorganisms derived from the mother or the NICU environment. Enterobacteriaceae and Staphylococcus aureus are considered as potential hazards in EBM (PATH, 2019). PIF is also known as non-sterile milk that is associated with Cronobacter sakazakii infection causing meningitis and necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) among premature neonates and infants. Besides that, Salmonella enterica and Enterobacteriaceae are also associated with PIF (CAC, 2008). Based on the current study, Enterobacteriaceae were found in the FEBM, EBM (expressed at home) and PIF samples. Therefore, hazard identification of raw materials based on Principle 1 of the HACCP system plays an important step for the identification of significant hazards in the milk preparation room of the NICU, UKMMC.

Keywords: *Significant Hazard, Milk Preparation Room, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit.*

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICE AMONG PRIMIPARA IN PAHANG

Siti Mariam Muda *

IUM

*sitimariam@ium.edu.my

The decline in exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) rates around the world is causing much concerns. The goal of this study was to determine the knowledge, attitude, and practice of exclusive breastfeeding among primipara women who gave birth at Baby Friendly Hospital (BFHI). Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at BFHI in Pahang between January to February 2021. By using convenience random sampling, a total of 74 participants was recruited. A self-administered questionnaire consisting of sociodemographic information, knowledge, attitude and practice of exclusive breastfeeding within 24 hours after giving birth was developed by researchers. Results: The majority of the participants in this study were knowledgeable about exclusive breastfeeding and had a positive attitude toward it. All participants were encouraged to start breastfeeding as soon as possible after birth and to breastfeed exclusively until discharge. There is a significant association between knowledge and exclusive breastfeeding with p-value 0.028 ($p < 0.05$). An association is identified between exclusive breastfeeding attitude and exclusive breastfeeding behaviour among participants with p-value 0.036 ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: The effectiveness of breastfeeding education provided to antenatal women in improving the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in Malaysia was revealed in this study. As a result, we should express our gratitude to the Ministry of Health Malaysia for its ongoing support of breastfeeding in Malaysia.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF) Practice, Primipara Mothers, Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative.*

MICROBIOLOGICAL SAFETY OF PASTEURISED EXPRESSED BREAST MILK (PEBM), UNPASTEURISED EBM, POWDERED INFANT FORMULA, READY-TO-FEED MILK AND HUMAN MILK FORTIFIER IN A MILK PREPARATION ROOM OF A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Norraiah Sani Abdullah^{1*}, Mahirah Mohamad¹, Shareena Ishak² & Rohana Jaafar²

¹*Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, UKM*

²*Department of Paediatric, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz)*

**norrasani@ukm.edu.my*

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) is an intensive care unit exclusively for premature neonates who suffer from serious illness and require intensive care. Neonates in the NICU with low levels of immune system are highly exposed to the risk of infection which possibly may occur due to microbial contamination of milk feeding. Therefore, the microbiological safety of milk in a milk preparation room in the NICU of the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC) was determined. A total of 18 milk samples ($n=3$, total=54) were tested with consent from the mothers including unpasteurised expressed breast milk (UEBM), pasteurised EBM (PEBM), powdered infant formula (PIF), ready-to-feed milk (RTF), human milk fortifier (HMF), myotein and other mixed feedings. Highest aerobic colony count, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus* spp. were enumerated from FEBM added with HMF with mean log cfu/mL 5.00 ± 0.01 , 3.47 ± 0.30 and 2.37 ± 0.01 respectively. The most frequently enumerated Enterobacteriaceae was from FEBM with mean log cfu/mL 2.8 ± 0.06 . *Cronobacter sakazakii* and *Salmonella* spp. were not detected in the milk samples. RTF milk is sterile with absent of the tested bacteria. Microbial contamination of milk feeding might occur during expressing milk by mothers (hands or breast pump), cross contamination during preparation of milk by a milk handler and during milk feeding by a staff nurse. Good hygiene practices must be consistently followed by mothers, milk handlers and nurses to ensure the milk prepared in the NICU are safe from harmful pathogens. A food safety system such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) with an effective monitoring on hygiene practices among milk handlers and nurses can improve the quality and safety of milk feeding.

Keywords: *Microbiological Quality, Milk Feeding, Milk Room, NICU, UKMMC.*

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF HEALTHY NEWBORN MUSLIM MOTHERS TOWARDS BREAST MILK SHARING AND BANKING

Norrakiah Abdullah Sani^{1*}, Zalifah Mohd Kasim¹, Puteri Nur Athirah Putra Nur Indra Shah¹, Soon Jan Mei^{2,4}, Fiona Dykes², Tanya Cassidy², Shareena Ishak³ & Rohana Jaafar³

¹*Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, UKM*

²*School of Sport and Wellbeing, Faculty of Health and Wellbeing, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire, UK*

³*Paediatric Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre*

**norrasani@ukm.edu.my*

The practice of breast milk sharing and banking are widely explored and done globally. However, these two practices are not openly discussed and practiced among Malaysian mothers. In Muslim countries, human milk banking has become a taboo due to the issue of milk kinship. The perspectives of Malaysian mothers on milk sharing and milk banking and also their reasons behind their views remained unknown till this date as lacking of such study. This study was conducted to assess the levels of mothers' knowledge and their attitudes on breast milk sharing and breast milk banking practices in Malaysia and determining the reasons for their positive or negative attitudes towards the practicing of breast milk sharing and breast milk banking. An in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted for four months starting from July until November 2018. Data saturation was achieved after interviewing 10 breastfeeding mothers who delivered healthy newborns in Obstetric and Gynecology wards, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC). All participants were chosen among Malay Muslim mothers only. Content analysis was performed and five themes were identified. Identified themes included the following; knowledge and acceptance towards breast milk sharing and breast milk banking practices, safety concerns on breast milk sharing and breast milk banking, practicality and availability of breast milk for donation, proximity and trust in donating and sharing breast milk and milk kinship in breast milk sharing and breast milk banking. As a conclusion, this research was able to explore and generate an overview of the healthy newborn mothers' knowledge and also their attitudes regarding breast milk sharing and breast milk banking in Malaysia. The studied participants would welcome having access to a breast milk bank for donating their milk provided compliance to Islamic jurisdiction as precaution towards milk kinship establishment.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitude, Mother, Healthy Newborn, Breast Milk Banking, Breast Milk Sharing, Qualitative.*

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MATERNITY MOTHERS IN INITIATING EARLY BREASTFEEDING IN MOJOKERTO

Lida Khalimatus Sa'diya* & Sri Mukhodim Farida Hanum

STIKes Bina Sehat PPNI, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

**lidarafi2@gmail.com*

Early initiation of breastfeeding (early latch on) as part of efforts to reduce infant mortality. Several studies have shown that the practice of early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months is still low in Indonesia. This failure is often caused by the onset of problems include difficulty / grievances and obstacles faced by the mother during early lactation. This type of research is observational analytic approach crosssectional. The population in this study all women birthing in Desa Mojokarang District Dlanggu Mojokerto district as many as 65 people. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling as much as 55 respondents. The independent variable was maternal knowledge about early initiation of breastfeeding and the dependent is a maternal attitude to initiate breastfeeding early. Instrument which is used quisioner. Data analysed to use Wilcoxon. The results of this study indicate that most respondents had less knowledge about the early initiation of breastfeeding is 29 people (53%), most respondents being negative is 38 people (69%) and meaningful relationship/significant association between maternal knowledge of the attitude of the mother to initiate breastfeeding early in Village Mojokarang District Dlanggu Mojokerto using Wilcoxon statistical test results obtained $p < \alpha = 0.05$ is $0.000 < 0.05$. For that health workers provide information about the initiation of early suckling and provide motivation for mothers to want to implement an early initiation of breastfeeding.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitudes, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding.*

FAMILY SUPPORT IN EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING DURING THE PANDEMIC IN SUKODONO DISTRICT, SIDOARJO REGENCY

Sri Mukhodim Faridah Hanum*, Lida Khalimatus Sa'diyah, Hesty Widowati
& Hayatun Nufus

STIKes Bina Sehat PPNi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo
**srimukhodimfaridahhanum@umsida.ac.id*

Exclusive breastfeeding is the best food that should be given to babies because it contains almost all the nutrients needed by babies. During this pandemic, data from both the Provincial, Regency and Puskesmas health offices decreased even though they had met the government's target. Data from the East Java Provincial Health Office in 2019 the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding was 68.1%, in 2020 it was 61.1%, there was a decrease of 10%, in Sidoarjo district in 2019 the coverage was 70.2% while in 2020 it was 64%, there was a decrease of 9 %. The purpose of the study was to analyze family support with exclusive breastfeeding during the pandemic. The research design used an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. Obtained a sample of 32 respondents from 40 populations taken by simple random sampling. The data are presented in the form of frequency tabulation and cross-tabulation, to determine the relationship, Fisher's exact statistical test was carried out with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Fisher's exact test results for family support obtained $P(0.148) > (0.05)$ so H_0 is accepted meaning there is no relationship between family support and exclusive breastfeeding. The study concludes that there is no relationship between family support and exclusive breastfeeding. So it is recommended for health workers, to continue improving health promotion about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding to pregnant women and expectant mothers about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: *Support, Exclusive Breastfeeding.*

BREAST FEEDING OUTCOMES AMONG IN VITRO FERTILIZATION (IVF) MOTHERS: SINGLE CENTRE STUDY

Malini Mat Napes^{1*}, Aniza Abd Aziz¹, Siti Norfaizah Wagiman², Siti Hajar Muda², Zaleha Mahdy³ & Myat Moe Thwe Aung¹

¹*Faculty of Medicine, UniSZA*

²*Department of Obstetric & Gynaecology, Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Terengganu*

³*Faculty of Medicine, UKM*

* *malinimatnapes@unisza.edu.my*

An increasing number of infants are born as a result of assisted reproductive technology (ART) , representing 1.5 to 5.9 % of all births. Breastfeeding becomes part of a woman's identity as she enters the journey into motherhood. The relationship between In vitro fertilization (IVF) and breastfeeding outcomes is an aspect that is underrepresented in reproductive medicine. It is unclear whether and to what degree IVF affects breastfeeding outcomes. The objective of this study is to evaluate breast feeding outcomes among In Vitro Fertilization mothers. A consecutive cohorts of women with singleton pregnancies of gestational age more than 36 weeks, who conceived through IVF from our In vitro Fertilization (IVF) center from the year 2010 to 2020, in three age groups ≤ 30 , 31 – 35 and ≥ 36 years were recruited. Data were obtained via telephone interview. Sociodemographic characteristics, reproductive health, birth outcomes and breastfeeding practices were assessed by study specific questions. Main outcomes were initiation of breastfeeding, exclusivity and continuation of breastfeeding. Out of 110 eligible IVF women, 82 (75%) were contactable and agreed to participate. The majority were healthy Malay women who had primary infertility with mean age of 34 years and a mean subfertility duration of 5 years predominated . All mothers in this study (100%) initiated breastfeeding of their baby within one week of delivery. Exclusivity of breastfeeding was seen only in 39 mothers (48%) and 62 % continue breastfeed their child for more than 12 months. The mean duration of breastfeeding in this study was 16.09 ± 10.19 months. All of them had good spousal support and no contraindication to breastfeeding. None of them had any breastfeeding experience before. The majority of mothers in both groups returned to work after delivery and completion of confinement. The conclusion is breastfeeding was positively accepted among IVF mothers despite the fertility challenges that they faced. Special breastfeeding programme and continuous support for those with IVF pregnancies should be provided along their journey to motherhood to ensure they benefit from this 'miracle fluid'.

Keywords: *Assisted Conception, In Vitro Fertilization, Breastfeeding, Infertility.*

أجرة الرضاعة بين الفقه وقانون الأسرة الجزائري

"دراسة فقهية مقارنة في ضوء مقاصد الشريعة"

وردة قاسم*، شريفة نور المديحة سيد حسين

وتعكو فاطمة موليانا بنت تعكو مودا

Fakulti Pengajian Kontemporari Islam, UniSZA

**walgacem@gmail.com*

حفظ الشارع الحكيم للإنسان حقه في الحياة منذ حمل أمه به، فحرم الإضرار به، وضمن له حقه في الرضاع من لحظة ولادته حيا، بناء على ما تضمنته مقاصد الشريعة من ضرورة حفظ النفس، وقد تقرر في الشرع أن ما لا يقوم الواجب إلا به فهو واجب، فإن لم يمكن إرضاعه أو رفضت والدته ذلك كان واجبا على والده أن يدفع أجرة رضاعه لأنّه السبيل الوحيد لبقائه على قيد الحياة. وتتمثل مشكلة الدراسة في حكم امتناع المرأة عن إرضاع طفلها، وحقها في أجرة الرضاع في حال قيام الزوجية أو في حال انتهائها بالطلاق. وقد اهتم الفقهاء قديما وحديثا ببيان حكم أجرة الرضاعة، كما لم تغفل قوانين الأسرة في الدول الإسلامية هذا الجانب، ومنها قانون الأسرة الجزائري. كما ستسهم هذه الدراسة في بيان حكم أجرة الرضاع وفق مقاصد الشريعة. وبناء على ذلك تضمنت هذه الدراسة أربعة مباحث إضافة إلى مقدمة وخاتمة، ومن خلال هذه الدراسة سيتم الإجابة عن أهداف الدراسة المتمثلة في حكم أجرة الرضاع في المذاهب الأربعة وفي قانون الأسرة الجزائري، وذلك من خلال معرفة حق الزوجة في أجرة الرضاعة في حال قيام عقد الزوجية. وحق المرأة في الامتناع عن الرضاعة إلا بأجر في حال قيام رابطة الزوجية. وهل يجب إعطاء الأجرة للأم المرضعة في حال الطلاق إذا طالبت بها، وذلك من خلال البحث في كتب الفقه وكتب المقاصد. وقد اعتمدت في هذا البحث على المنهج الاستقرائي والمقارن القائم على جمع المادة

من مصادرها الأولية، ثم تحليلها للوصول إلى الاستنتاجات والتحليلات المطلوبة ثم مقارنتها بما ورد في قانون الأسرة الجزائري.

الكلمات المفتاحية:أجرة الرضاعة-قانون الأسرة الجزائري-حقوق المرأة

Main Committee of ICSCB 2022

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SHARIAH-COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES 2022 (ICSCB2022)

Patron

Prof. Dr. Fadzli Adam

Advisor

Prof. Dr. Engku Ahmad Zaki Engku Alwi

Director

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Normadiah Daud

Deputy Director 1

Prof. Dr. Harmy Mohd Yusoff

Deputy Director 2

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Siti Fatimah Salleh

Secretary

Dr. Nik Murshidah Nik Din

Treasurer 1

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nadhirah Nordin

Treasurer 2

Madam Nor Hasyimah Yahya

Committee Members

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SHARIAH-COMPLIANT BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES 2022 (ICSCB2022)

Registration Committee

Dr. Najmiah Omar (Head)

*Dr. Siti Hajar Yusof
Dr. Tasnim Mohd Annuar
Dr. Zurita Mohd Yusoff
Madam Ramlah Mat Ali*

Abstract, Working Paper & Publication Committee

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohamad Zaidin Mohamad (Head)

*Assoc. Prof. To' Puan Dr. Nizaita Omar
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nadhirah Nordin
Dr. Tg. Fatimah Muliana Tg. Muda
Dr. Syh Noorul Madiah Syed Husin
Dr. Noorsafuan Che Noh
Dr. Hanif Md. Lateh@Junid*

Parallel Session Committee

Dr. Sumayyah Abdul Aziz (Head)

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahimah Embong
Dr. Siti Khatijah Ismail
Dr. Nik Murshidah Nik Din
Madam Rosmalizawati Abd Rashid*

E-Certificate Committee

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syarilla Iryani Ahmad Saany (Head)

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yousef Abubaker Mohamed Ahmed El-Ebiary
Dr. Mumtazimah Mohamad
Madam Julaily Aida Jusoh
Madam Norlina Udin@Kamaruddin*

Technical & Promotion Committee

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jamaluddin Hashim (Head)

Islamic Contemporary Student Association, UniSZA

Invitation & Protocol Committee

Prof. Dr. Sakinah Harith (Head)

*Dr. Marhazlina Mohamad
Dr. Che Suhaili Che Taha
Dr. Wan Rohani Wan Taib
Dr. Zainab Mohd Shafie*

Special Tasks

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Normadiah Daud

Thank You,

Happy Seminar...

