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Breastfeeding Patterns on Infant and Child Mortality in Egypt, Evidence from EDHS, 2000.

Children are the most precious part of any society, as they are the greatest promise of the future. Their survival, development and protection are goals, which every lady seeks and acts to realize. However, this seems to be difficult to achieve unless appropriate interventions to cope with the existing health and economic conditions are specified. Breastfeeding is of great concern to policy making in developing countries because of its important implications for health of children. Childhood morbidity could threaten child's life or impair his normal growth. Child survival depends on adequate nutrient intake, the ability to resist or recover from infections and the care taken.

The study tries to examine the level and differentials of both breastfeeding and infant and child morbidity by selected socio-economic and demographic variables, to identify the key demographic, socio-economic and environmental determinants of breastfeeding and infant and child morbidity, as well as to examine the impact of breastfeeding on infant and child mortality and to suggest some socio-economic policy implications to decrease child morbidity and improve nutritional status among the children of Egypt.

Bi-variate Analysis, logistic regression models are used in this study.