



London Health Sciences Centre

Patient Information

GUIDELINES FOR FINGER FEEDING

Finger feeding is a way to feed your baby by using an infant feeding tube attached to your finger. This is often a short-term way to feed your baby as he learns to breastfeed. When learning to finger feed, work with a person who is skilled at helping breastfeeding families.

Advantages of Finger Feeding

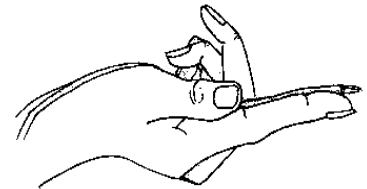
- Helps your baby to keep his tongue down and forward over the lower gum
- Helps your baby to suck with his tongue cupping your finger
- Avoids the use of an artificial nipple
- Provides a way to feed your baby until baby can breastfeed well

Supplies You Will Need

- #5 French feeding tube
- Container (syringe, cup or bottle)
- Expressed breast milk or donor milk from a human milk bank
- If breastmilk is not available, use a commercially prepared formula
- Syringe with sterile water for cleaning the inside of the feeding tube
- Medical tape or a band-aid to secure the tube (optional)

How To Finger Feed

1. Wash your hands. The nail on the finger you are using should be clean and cut short. Many people like to use their index or middle finger.
2. Hold your baby in a comfortable, upright, sitting position. Your baby's neck and shoulders need to be supported.
3. Put the breast milk in the container. The larger end of the feeding tube will be placed in a bottle or cup or attached to the syringe.
4. Line up the smaller end of the feeding tube with the end of the finger you will be using to finger feed. The feeding tube will be resting on the soft pad of your finger (not the nail side) or along the side of your finger. You may tape the feeding tube or use your thumb to help hold the feeding tube in position.
5. Tickle your baby's lips until he opens his mouth enough for you to put your finger with the feeding tube inside.
6. Put your finger and the feeding tube inside your baby's mouth so that the soft part of your finger remains upwards and the nail side is against your baby's tongue. The feeding tube should stay on the upper surface or side of your finger.



Illustrator: Nancy Chao

7. Your baby will likely begin sucking on your finger. If your baby does not start sucking, try gently stroking your finger inside your baby's mouth. If your baby gags on your finger, move your finger a little toward your baby's lips.
8. As your baby sucks, try to keep your finger flat. You should feel your baby's tongue wrap around your finger and draw your finger in. Check that your baby's lips are rolled out. If the lower lip is drawn in, gently pull down on baby's chin.
9. If your baby must suck many times before swallowing or your feeds are taking longer than usual, talk to your health care provider or a person skilled in helping breastfeeding families.

How to Clean the Feeding Tube and Container

1. Clean the feeding tube and the container right after every feeding. Do not let the milk dry. If it does use a new feeding tube.
2. Clean the feeding tube with warm, soapy water and rinse well. Squirt cooled boiled water through the tube with a syringe until the water runs clear. Push air through the tube to help dry the inside of the tube. Infant feeding tubes should not be boiled.
3. Remove the syringe from the feeding tube. Take apart the syringe. Place the feeding tube and syringe parts on a clean towel to dry. Once they are dry, place in a clean, covered container.
4. Replace the feeding tube and syringe (if using) as suggested by your health care provider. Never use a damaged feeding tube or syringe.

How to Help Your Baby to Breastfeed

- Place your baby skin to skin many times each day.
- Watch for early feeding cues and try to latch your baby on to your breast before your baby is crying.
- If your baby does not latch, finger feed a small amount and then offer your breast again.
- Talk to a health care provider who has experience helping breastfeeding mothers for other suggestions to help your baby learn to breastfeed

References

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