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**Topic:** The first 1000 days, infant feeding, and early childhood development

**Title:** The increased frequency and extension of breastfeeding practices in Brazilian children during two decades

**Presentation Type:** Oral

**Introduction:** The set of breastfeeding indicators proposed by World Health Organization (WHO) assess frequency, earliness, exclusiveness and extension of breastfeeding (BF).

**Objective:** To describe evolution, prevalence and duration breastfeeding of Brazilian children under 24 months.

**Methods:** The data came from Demographic Health Surveys (1986,1996,2006). We computed WHO BF indicators. The prevalence ratio(PR) between surveys was estimated by Poisson regression. The BF and exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) duration were estimated using Kaplan Meier.

**Results:** The prevalence of exposure to breastfeeding at least once during life increased from 91 to 97% throughout 20 years. The BF early initiation increased from 31.0%(1996) to 43.3%(2006), PR=1.44[CI:1.22;1.62]. The EBF prevalence for infants under 6 months increased from 2.8%(1986) to 38.0%(2006). The prevalence of continued breastfeeding at 1 year increased from 24.0 to 48.0%, and PR was 1.53(CI=1.07;2.19) in period 1986-to-1996 versus 1.44(CI=1.13;1.83) in 1996-to-2006. The prevalence of continued breastfeeding at 2 year increased from 11.0 to 24.0% and the PR was the same between two periods. The median of BF increased from 4 to 12 months from 1986 to 2006 and the increment was 0.77 and 0.65 month by year in the first (1986 to 1996) and the second period (1996 to 2006), respectively. The median of EBF increased from 1.0 to 2.0 months.

**Conclusion:** The exposure at least once in Brazil is virtually universal and the median duration of BF and EBF were doubled in one decade. Our challenge for next decades is increasing the EBF extension until six months and, mainly, after 12 months.