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Abstract draft

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Breastfeeding infants is arguably the best way for an infant to receive not only their nutrition but also build up their antibodies and their immune health. Exclusively breastfed infants are also at a lower risk for sudden infant death syndrome as well as decreased risks for infant malnutrition. Being exclusively breastfed after the age of six months is proven to reduce the child's susceptibility to sinus infections past infancy as well as protect against autoimmune diseases and respiratory allergies. As the number of children in a single household increases the likelihood of an infant being exclusively breastfed after 6 months of age decreases significantly. The research question that will be examined is to find a relationship between the number of infants over six months of age being exclusively breastfed and the number of children in a single household. The research hypothesis is that there is a direct correlation between infants not being exclusively breastfeeding after the age of six months and the number of children in the household. This qualitative research will increase the importance of exclusively breastfeeding after the age of six months regardless of the number of children in the household. The data will be collected and transcribed from the 2020 national survey of children's health (NSCH). The data will be collected from variables that describe number of children in a household and length of time that an infant is exclusively breastfed for. Conclusions will include specific issues, connections, and trends in regards to exclusively breastfed infants and number of children in the household.