Examples of Theory:

In the above piece of literature, feeding choices of adolescents are explored. If this data were examined through developmental theory such as Erickson's stages of development, it could demonstrate that the adolescent would not be in essence ready developmentally to have a child, let alone make a feeding choice, so asking this question may not have relevance. Erickson's theory requires that a person thoroughly "finish" emotional tasks at each stage of development before going on to the next, so an adolescent is only at "identity vs. confusion" or is trying to figure out who they are and where they stand in the world. Having children is supposedly two stages down the road after identity is strongly accomplished. An adolescent who has a child has over stepped development and so it is unlikely that the outcome will be positive. One could perhaps attribute the low rates of breastfeeding in this population along these lines or disqualify the point of the question at all!

When reading this research article, it would be beneficial to examine the theory that babies who breastfeed, especially exclusively so, tend to have stronger bonds with their mothers than babies who bottle feed. This would be interesting to relate to the results of this study; if hospitals have increased breastfeeding rates after becoming baby-friendly, then would it stand to reason that babies born at these hospitals would be closer and have a stronger bond to their mothers than babies not born at these hospitals? This would be a very interesting relationship, if studied.

The shortage of flu vaccine can be attributed to the capitalist system. American companies are trying to increase their returns on investments. The quest to increase profits is at the expense of the American public. It is cheaper for American companies to outsource their products or build companies in other countries where the costs are less. Since Chiron manufactured the vaccine in England, the American government could not control what was going on at that plant.

Children who experience prolonged absences from their primary care givers between the ages of 2-3 experience negative attachment issues due to that precarious stage of development. Blehar’s study, which examined forty children ages 2-3, determined that full-time day care has a negative impact on the mother-child bond. The children who attended fulltime day care, in this study, had all previously been raised at home by their mothers prior to starting full time day care. According to Freud, the ages of 2-3 are marked as the anal stage, one in which toilet training is negotiated and the first indviduation from the parent takes place. A separation at this stage would be expressed as fear (the child believes that the process of separating is complete—that he/she has lost the parent) and anger (Freud, 1905)