

Ibrahim et al. (2023) conducted a cross-sectional study with 382 pregnant women attending an antenatal clinic in Najran, Saudi Arabia to identify factors associated with their intention to exclusively breastfeed. Limitations include reliance on self-reported data and a sample from one region in Saudi Arabia. Binary logistic regression analysis showed that several factors were positively associated with higher EBF intention, including being a housewife rather than employed, having regular antenatal care, planned pregnancy, prior EBF experience, vaginal delivery history, absence of pregnancy complications, older maternal age, and positive breastfeeding attitude and knowledge. Their study provides insights into modifiable factors that can be targeted to improve EBF intention among Saudi women.