

**Abstract:**

Bachelor thesis is focused on breast-feeding and midwife competences and her irreplaceable care in life of nursing woman. Thesis is based as theory-practice work. Goal of theoretic part is to summary the knowledge of nursing with specific focus on COVID-19 disease and its disadvantage on nursing women. Practical part of the thesis is based on results from medical documentation of monitored homogenous group of woman, with added conclusions data from questionnaires addressed to this homogeneous group of woman. Thesis monitors differences in fully nursed newborns, partially nursed newborns with artificial nutrition on side and newborns fully nourished by artificial nutritious. Data were followed during leave from the maternity yard, after three months and after six months. Reported data were compared between control year 2019 and monitored year 2020, when world was flooded by COVID-19 disease which resulted in various limitations during hospitalisations. Thesis also examine bonding and its effect on nursing woman. Statistics methods fully supported first hypothesis, as no significant differences between nursing women leaving from hospital were reported in year 2021 versus control year 2019. Other two hypothesis were rejected, as statistical data showed that in third and sixth month after childbirth the number of fully nursed newborns significantly decreased in pandemic group. Last hypothesis about bonding and its influence on nursing was also rejected and bonding was determined as important factor in nursing.

**Keywords:**

breastfeeding, Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, breastmilk, newborns