

EVIDENCE SERIES

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GOLD

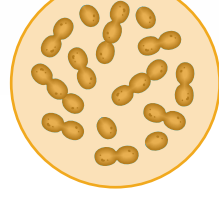
Prebiotic HMOs and Gut Health¹



Human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs), which are the third most abundant component in human milk, are more than just simple carbohydrates.



These unique oligosaccharides resist digestion and reach the infant's gut intact, **where they play crucial roles in shaping the gut microbiome.**



By acting as prebiotic substrates for beneficial bacteria such as Bifidobacteria and Lactobacillus, **HMOs help foster a balanced and healthy microbial community.**



Research indicates that specific strains of **Bifidobacteria are particularly adept at metabolizing a wide range of HMOs.**

These interactions result in the production of metabolites like short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs), which are vital for maintaining gut integrity and supporting immune system development.

Clinical Evidence on 5-HMO Mix on Gut Health²

Infant Formula with a Specific Blend of Five Human Milk Oligosaccharides Drives the Gut Microbiota Development and Improves Gut Maturation Markers: A Randomized Controlled Trial

STUDY DESIGN



Randomized, controlled, double-blind



Follow-up: up to 15 months



Multicenter: 32 study sites Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland



Test group 1: 1.5 g/L of 5-HMO mixture

Test group 2: 2.5 g/L of 5-HMO mixture

Control group: Human milk fed group Without 5 HMOs



Participants: 693 healthy and full-term infants, birth weight between 2,500-4,500 g, aged 7-21 days

EFFECT ON GUT FUNCTION

Cow's milk-based IF (control group)

n = 233

Cow's milk-based IF + 5 HMOs*

n = 230

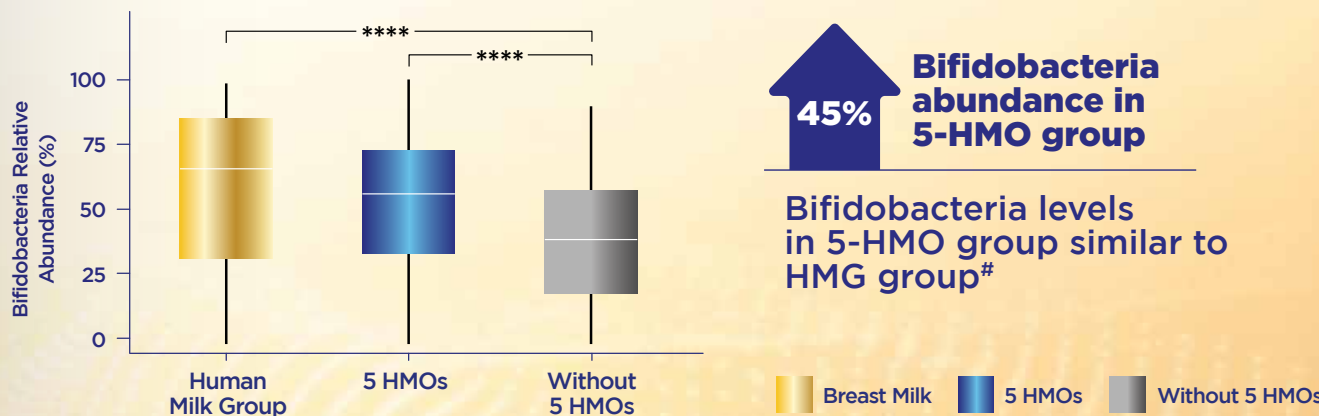
* (TG - 1.5 g/L)

HMG

n = 96

6 months of age

Bifidobacteria abundance



Bosheva M, Tokodi I, Krasnow A, et al. Infant Formula With a Specific Blend of Five Human Milk Oligosaccharides Drives the Gut Microbiota Development and Improves Gut Maturation Markers: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Front Nutr*. Published 2022 Jul 6. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2022.920362

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- Bosheva M, et al. 5 HMO Study Investigator Consortium. Infant Formula With a Specific Blend of Five Human Milk Oligosaccharides Drives the Gut Microbiota Development and Improves Gut Maturation Markers: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Front Nutr*. 2022 Jul 6;9:920362. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2022.920362. PMID: 35873420; PMCID: PMC9298649

The World Health Organization (WHO)¹ has recommended that pregnant women and new mothers be informed of the benefits and superiority of breast-feeding, in particular, the fact that it provides the best nutrition and protection from illness for babies. Mothers should be given guidance on the preparation for and maintenance of lactation, with special emphasis on the importance of the well-balanced diet both during pregnancy and after delivery. Unnecessary introduction of partial bottle-feeding or other foods and drinks should be discouraged since it will have a negative effect on breast-feeding. Similarly, mothers should be warned of the difficulty of reversing a decision not to breastfeed. Before advising a mother to use an infant formula, she should be advised of the social and financial implications of her decision. For example, if a baby is exclusively bottle-fed, more than one can (500g) per week will be needed, so the family circumstances and cost should be kept in mind. Mother should be reminded that breast milk is not only the best but also the most economical food for babies. If a decision to use infant formula is taken, it is important to give instruction on correct preparation methods, emphasizing that unboiled water, unsterilized bottles or incorrect dilution can lead to illness.

*See: International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, adopted by the World Health Assembly in Resolution WHA 34.22, May 1981.

Important of Breastfeeding: (i) Immediately after delivery, breast milk is yellowish and sticky. This milk is called colostrum, which is secreted during the first week of delivery. Colostrum is more nutritious than mature milk because it contains more protein, more anti-infective properties which are of great importance for the infant's defense against dangerous neonatal infections. It also contains higher levels of Vitamin 'A'. (ii) breast milk- (A) is a complete and balanced food and provides all the nutrients needed by the infant (for the first six months of life) (B) has anti-infective properties that protect the infants from infection in the early months (C) is always available (D) needs no utensils or water (which might, carry germs) or fuel for its preparation, (iii) breastfeeding is much cheaper than feeding infant milk substitutes as the cost of the extra food needed by the mother is negligible compared to the cost of feeding infant milk substitutes, (iv) mothers who breast-feed usually have longer periods of infertility after child birth than non-lactators; (b) details of management of breast feeding, as under- (i) breast-feeding- (A) immediately after delivery enables the contraction of the womb and helps the mother to regain her figure quickly; (B) is successful when the infant suckles frequently and the mother wanting to breast-feed is confident in her ability to do so (ii) in order to promote and support breast-feeding the mother's natural desire to breast feed should always be encouraged by giving, where needed, practical advice and making sure that she has the support of her relatives. (iii) adequate care for the breast and nipples should be taken during pregnancy. (iv) it is also necessary to put the infant to the breast as soon as possible after delivery. (v) let the mother and the infant stay together after the delivery, the mother and her infant should be allowed to stay together (in hospital, this is called "rooming-in"); (vi) give the infant colostrum as it is rich in many nutrients and anti-infective factors protecting the infants from infections during the few days of its birth; (vii) the practice of discarding colostrum and giving sugar water, honey water, butter or other concoctions instead of colostrum should be very strongly discouraged; (viii) let the infants suckle on demand; (ix) every effort should be made to breast-feed the infants wherever they are; (x) mother should keep her body and clothes and that of the infant always neat and clean.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: MOTHER'S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY

Breast milk is best for babies. At Danone, we support breast feeding and believe that breast milk is the best food for babies as the sole source of nutrition for the first 6 months of life and is recommended to be continued until 2 years with the introduction of appropriate complementary foods after 6 months of age.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Breastfeeding is the best for babies and a healthy diet / maternal nutrition is important when breastfeeding. A decision not to breastfeed can be difficult to reverse. Infant formula is suitable from birth when babies are not breastfed. It is recommended that all formula milks be used on the advice of a doctor, midwife, health visitor, public health nurse, dietitian, pharmacist, or other professional responsible for maternal and child-care and the financial implications should be considered. All preparation and feeding instructions should be followed carefully as inappropriate preparation could lead to health hazards.



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