

Unpacking Formula Choices in a Changing Marketplace

Highlighted Ingredients Added to Infant Formula

Ingredients	Description	Comments
Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA), an Omega-3 fatty acid	A fatty acid that is sourced from an algae (plant-based) or a marine fish source (e.g., tuna oil). Breast milk DHA concentration varies based on a mother's diet. ¹	DHA ranges: Breast milk: $0.32 \pm 0.22\%$ of fatty acids; 6-29 mg/100 kcal (4-19 mg/100 mL) ¹ US: between 8-17 mg/100 kcal (5-12 mg/100 mL) ^{2,3,4} European: minimum of 20 mg/100 kcal (13 mg/100 mL) ⁵ European style (US manufactured): 20 mg/100 kcal (13 mg/100 mL) ⁶ Australian/New Zealand: no minimum but maximum of 1% of total fatty acids ⁷
Arachidonic Acid (ARA), an Omega-6 fatty acid	A fatty acid that is derived from fungus. It is recommended to be used in combination with DHA in a 1:1-1:2 ratio of DHA to ARA. ^{1,8}	ARA ranges: Breast milk: $0.47 \pm 0.13\%$ of fatty acids; 18-33 mg/100 kcal (12-22 mg/100 mL) ¹ US: 26-35 mg/100 kcal ^{2,3,4} (17-23 mg/100 mL) European: Not required ⁶ European style (US manufactured): 34 mg/100 kcal (23 mg/100 mL) ⁵
Prebiotics, Human Milk Oligosaccharides (HMOs)	Non-digestible carbohydrates that support healthy gut bacteria by feeding the beneficial bacteria. Approximately 200 HMO prebiotics are found naturally in human milk. ⁹	Prebiotics: galactooligosaccharides (GOS), polydextrose (PDX), fructooligosaccharides (FOS) HMO Prebiotics: 2'-Fucosyllactose (2'-FL), 3'-Fucosyllactose (3'-FL); 3'-Galactosyllactose (3'-GL); 3'-Sialyllactose (3'-SL), 6'-Sialyllactose (6'-SL); Lacto-N-tetraose (LNT), Lacto-N-neotetraose (LNnT)
Probiotics	"Good" bacteria that promote a balance of bacteria in an infant's intestine. Thought to offset the growth of harmful bacteria that can contribute to infection and inflammation. ¹⁰	Probiotics are living organisms. The health benefits are specific to the bacterial strain, not the more general bacterial species. The quantity and strain of the probiotic impact its ability to have a physiologic effect. ¹⁰ Examples: <i>L. rhamnosus</i> GG (ATCC 53103), <i>B. longum</i> (BB536), <i>L. reuteri</i> (DSM 17938) ^{2,3}
Lactoferrin	An iron transport protein present in human milk. ¹¹	Added in some infant formulas. ²
Lactose	Lactose is a disaccharide that uses the lactase enzyme to break down into glucose and galactose. It is the primary carbohydrate in breast milk. ¹²	Alternative carbohydrate sources in non-routine formulas: maltodextrin, corn syrup solids (glucose polymers), or sucrose. ¹² High fructose corn syrup is not added to any infant formulas.
Iron	Iron is important for brain development, prevents anemia, and supports growth. Most healthy term infants have adequate iron stores for the first 6 months of life, dependent on gestational age, maternal iron status, and timing of umbilical cord clamping. By age 6 months, however, infants require additional iron in their diet. ¹³	Breast milk: 0.09 mg/100 kcal (0.06 mg/100 mL) ¹³ US: 1.5-1.8 mg/100 kcal (1.01-1.24 mg/100 mL) ^{2,3,4} European: 0.7-1.03 mg/100 kcal (0.47-0.69 mg/100 mL) ^{14,15} European style (US manufactured): 1.2 mg/100 kcal (0.8 mg/100 mL) ⁶



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References

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