

PRETERM INFANTS NEED INCREASED NUTRIENTS* TO CATCH UP

— An infant's *first year* of nutrition is vital to long-term health —

It's natural for parents of preterm infants to worry about their infant's development. Showing them how nutrition intervention can help their infant grow and thrive can be reassuring—and empowering.

Premature infants have unique nutrition needs for the nourishment and development of vital systems and organs.



External growth is linked to better brain development and long-term growth

HEAD SIZE

Internal development is key to the things you can't see—organs, bones, and vital systems



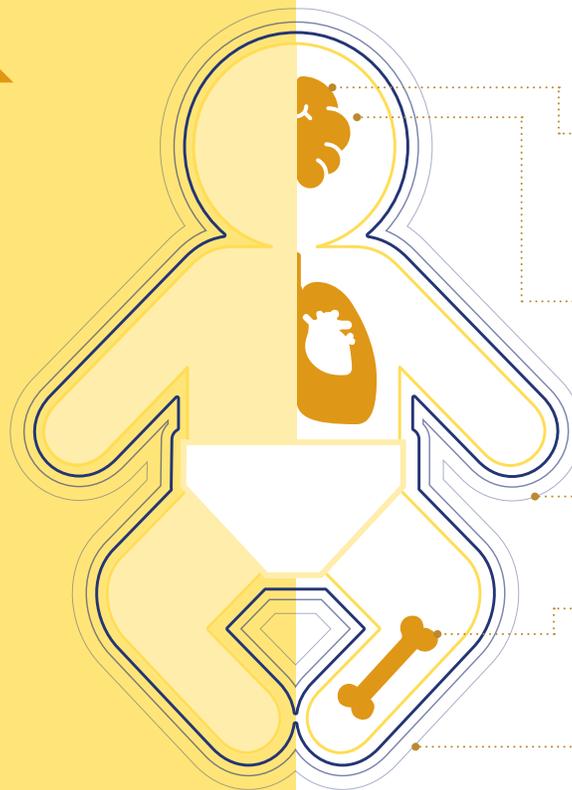
Protein
Supports growth and the immune system

Carbohydrate
Provides energy to fuel the body

Fat
Helps with growth, energy, and absorption of vitamins A, D, E, and K



LENGTH



DHA & ARA
Brain nourishment and visual development

Lutein
Supports eye development

Vitamin E
A nutrient that supports growth and protects cells

Calcium, phosphorus, & vitamin D
Critical to bone health

Nucleotides
Support the immune system

WEIGHT

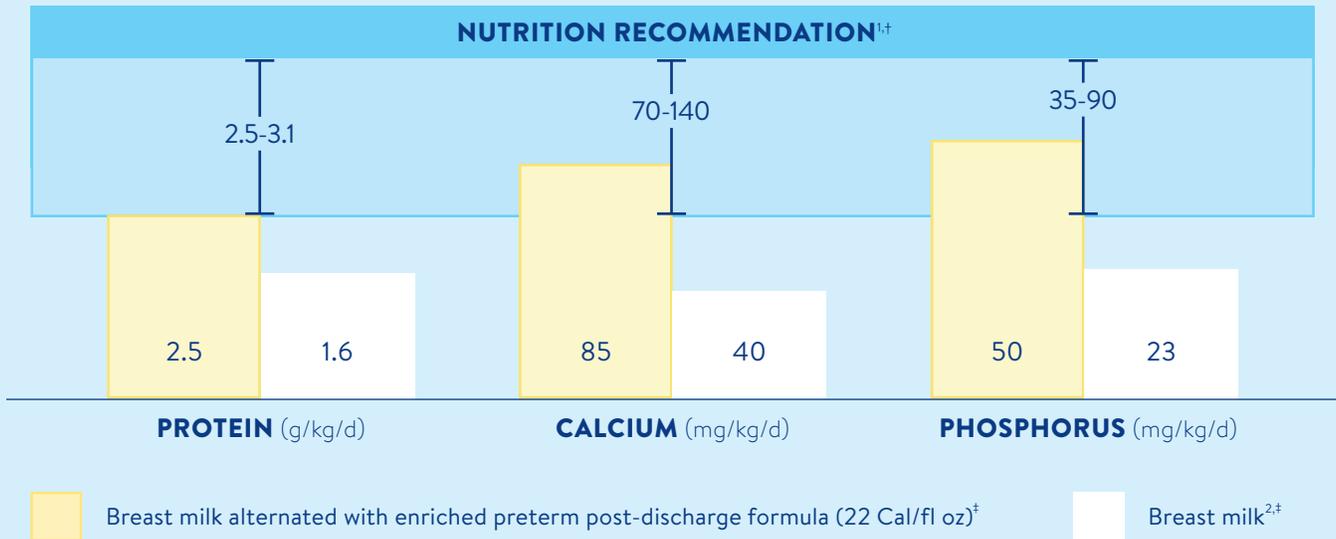
GETTING THE RIGHT AMOUNT AND MIX OF NUTRIENTS CAN MAKE A **BIG** DIFFERENCE.

* Increased protein, vitamins, and minerals compared to term infant formula.

THE BENEFITS OF ENRICHED* NUTRITION

— See why a nutrient-enriched feeding plan makes sense for premature infants —

Breast milk alone doesn't contain enough of the specific nutrients preterm infants need.



WHEN FED AN ENRICHED FORMULA TO **12 MONTHS**, PREMATURE INFANTS SHOWED IMPROVED:

OVERALL GROWTH³



LEAN BODY MASS^{4,5}



VISUAL DEVELOPMENT^{5,§,||}



EARLY LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT^{5,§,¶}



CONSULT with parents

ASSESS their infant's nutritional health

TO MEET A PRETERM INFANT'S NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

RECOMMEND parents follow the feeding plan

FORMULATE a plan to enrich the infant's diet

* Increased protein, vitamins, and minerals compared to term infant formula.

† Based on preterm infants at 34-38 weeks current gestational age with no nutritional deficits.

‡ Provided at 120 Cal/kg/day.

§ Compared to infants fed a formula without DHA and ARA in a clinical trial with Similac® Special Care and Similac® NeoSure® infant formulas with iron; prior to the addition of lutein.

|| Visual acuity measured at 4 and 6 months corrected age and assessed by VEP (visual evoked potential).

¶ Based on a subset of infants in a post hoc analysis.

References: 1. Lapillonne A, et al. *J Pediatr*. 2013;162(3 suppl):S90-S100. 2. Groh-Wargo S, et al. *Infant, Child & Adolesc Nutr*. 2014;6(5):262-265. 3. Carver JD, et al. *Pediatrics*. 2001;107(4):683-689. 4. Groh-Wargo S, et al. *Pediatr Res*. 2005;57(5, pt 1):712-718. 5. O'Connor DL, et al. *Pediatrics*. 2001;108(2):359-371.