

NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DRY MILK MIXES FOR BABY FOOD

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Introduction. No one denies about the benefits breast milk for feeding a small child, but and there are times when a baby at birth or later have to bring up with artificial milk mixes.

However, even the most advanced milk mixes cannot be compared with breast milk, which composition provides optimum flow for the individual child, not only nutritious, but also many other substances and cells: white blood cells, antibodies, enzymes, hormones, etc.

According to medical statistics, only 1-3% of women have serious health problems that make it impossible to breastfeeding, while 60% of children from birth to 2 months transferred to artificial feeding.

The reason for this is the failure or ignorance of basic rules of breastfeeding baby. To date, this type of baby food (infant mix) presented a wide range of assortment of products of different companies, types, storage, price ranges etc.

Aim of our research was to streamline the classification and study of the range of dry milk mixes that are present on the market of Ukraine.

Materials and methods. During our research were analyzed modern national and foreign literature on the existing of classification and characteristics of dry milk mixes for children. Also, there were used methods of semantic analysis and hierarchical classification.

Results and discussion. Today on the national market are represented dry milk mixes for children made by such manufacturers as America, France, Holland, Germany, England, Finland, Sweden, Austria, Japan, Israel, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, India and Ukraine. But unfortunately, that among all the product range of baby food Ukrainian milk mixes presented only a few names.

Today there is modern classification of dry milk mixes:

- **Highly adapted infant mixes.** The composition of such mixes are the following ingredients: whey, taurine, choline, lecithin, inositol. Such mixtures are applied to children with neonatal period (the mix for newborns and premature infants indicated by EDP or 0, and from birth to 6 months - figure 1). These compounds include: «Nutralon» »Nan», «Humala» and others.
- **Less adapted mix** (this group of compounds commonly numeral 2, suitable from 6 months). These mixes contain cow's milk proteins - casein «Similak», "Enfamil".

- ***Partially adapted*** mixes. In these mixes no bioactive supplements (taurine, choline, many fatty acids). Examples of such mixes, «Baby», «Malish», «Detolakt», «Agusha».
- ***Blends therapeutic and hypo-allergenic*** 1. Lactose-free and low-lactose mixes for children with reduced activity of the enzyme lactase in the intestine, lactose intolerance («Nutrilon low-lactose» «Similak-izomil»); 2. adapted dairy-free mixes containing soy protein and are designed for children with intolerance to cow's milk protein, lactose, with galactosemia («Bona-Soya», «Nutri-Soy», «Humala SL»); adapted from a mix of hydrolysate whey protein for children with severe allergies to cow's milk protein and lactose, with deep prematurity, cystic fibrosis, a violation intestinal absorption in pre- and postoperative period («Alfaró», «Pepty-Junior», «Humala GA 1»); 4. adapted infant formula fortified with iron, («Detolakt», «Nestohen»); 5. mixes adapted for feeding infants born prematurely with low weight and insufficient weight gain («Alprem», «NAS pre», «pre Hipp», «pre Humala», «Enfalak!»); 6. mix adapted for feeding children with vomiting syndrome («Nutrilon - AR (antireflyuks)», «Similak Izovok»); 7. mix adapted for children with intestinal dysbiosis («NAS milk», «Bifidus»); 8. mixes without gluten: («Al-110», «Soy-Semp», «Hipp 1», «Humala HN»); 9. mix without phenylalanine («Milupa», «phenyl Free», «Similak»).

Also, modern consumers when choosing a dry milk mix should pay attention to the following clause, namely: first when choosing mix should consider the child's age; newborn care provided absolute needs only adapted mixtures, if the child should use therapeutic mix, you should not choose their own, so as to assign the correct mix baby can only physician; it is desirable that in the mix were pre-and probiotics, as well as mineral and vitamin complex containing iodine, taurine, calcium; also remember that in the first months of life is desirable not to use baby feeding mix comprising palm oil.

Conclusions. In a result of the above we can conclude that the best food for the baby at all times been and remains breast milk.

However, the choice of mix - this is a very important matter, which depends largely on the health of the child not only in the present but in the future, because that child did not receive an early age, it is impossible to be offset in the future.

Therefore, we must always remember that before you give your child a substitute for breast milk, consult with your pediatrician first, and then with pharmacist!