

Niamh at 9 months



Niamh at 3 years



Niamh at 5 years



# Early Introduction of Cow's Milk in Infants in Ireland

Elaine Murray  
John Kearney  
Richard Layte



# Presentation Outline

- **Rationale for Study**
- **Aims & Objectives**
- **Subjects & Methods**
- **Results**
- **Strengths, Limitations & Areas for Future Research**
- **Conclusion**
- **Questions**



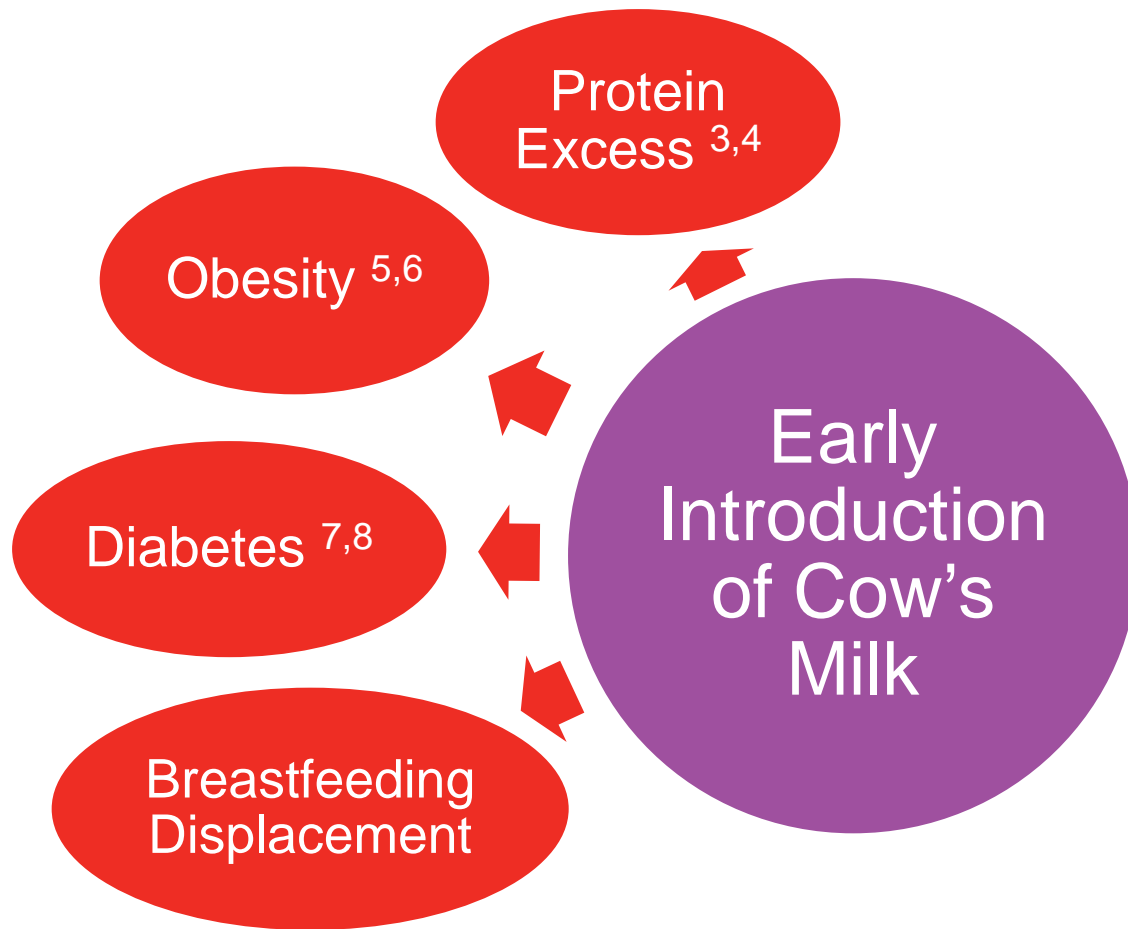
# Rationale for Study

The first 1,000 days are widely recognised as a key opportunity to mould health <sup>1,2</sup>

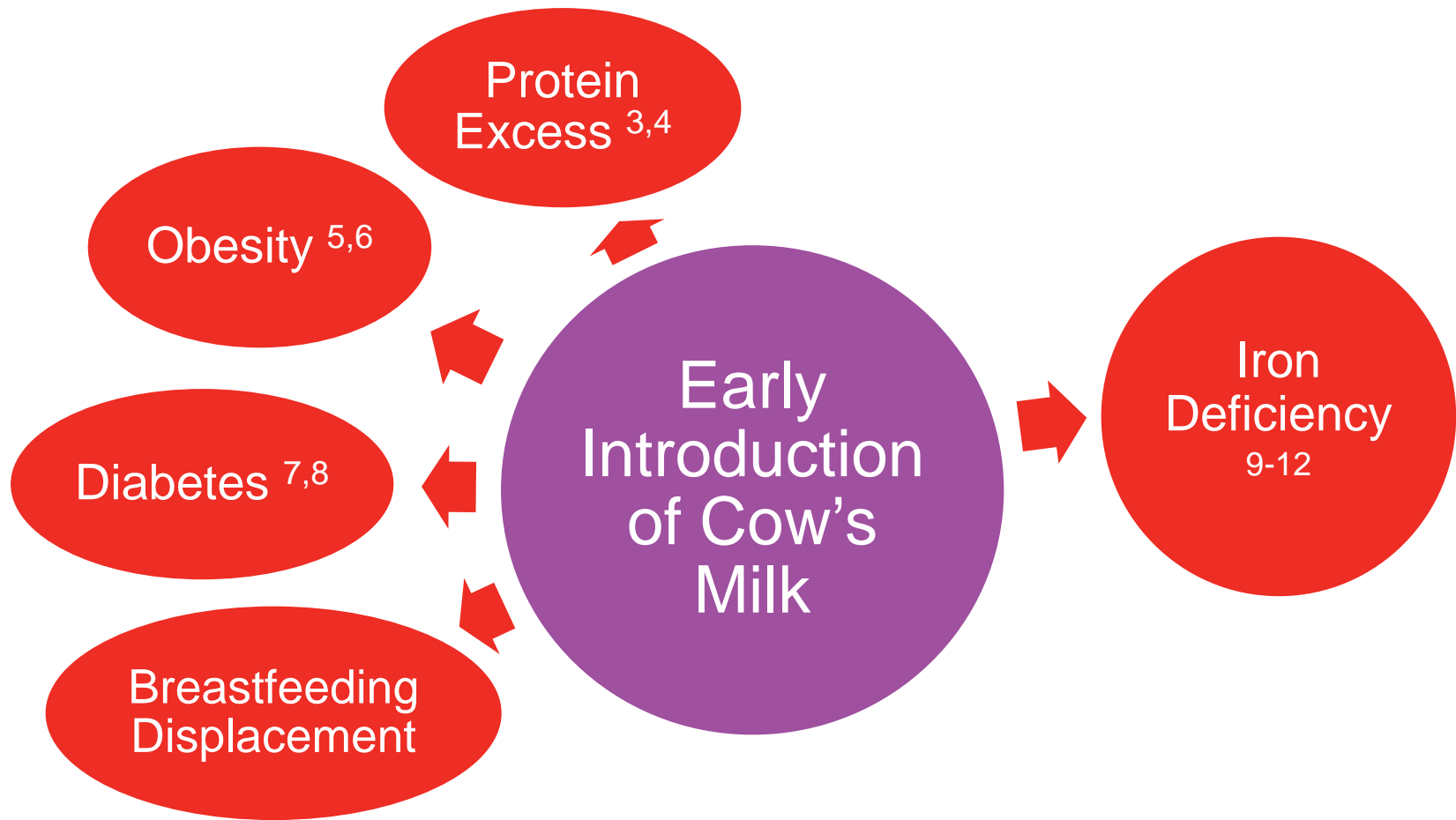
## **Periods of programming:**

- 38-40 weeks in utero
- Milk-feeding period
- Period of complementary feeding

# Rationale for Study



# Rationale for Study





# Rationale for Study

Cow's milk should not be consumed before 6 months of age<sup>13</sup>.

Cow's milk should not be used as a main milk drink before 12 months of age<sup>13</sup>.

The use of small volumes in the preparation of weaning foods is permissible from 6 months of age<sup>13</sup>.



# Rationale for Study

Poor compliance with guidelines reported<sup>14,15</sup>.

Variance seen in consumption rates in Ireland<sup>16,17</sup>.



# Aims and Objectives

- **Establish the prevalence of introduction of cow's milk in Ireland at two time points:**
  - Before 6 months
  - By 9 months
- **Identify significant predictors of early introduction.**
- **Investigate the association between rapid growth and cow's milk introduction in infancy.**





# Subjects

## Growing Up in Ireland:

Aims to understand and improve children's development

- Child cohort and **Infant Cohort**
- **11,134** infants, aged **9 months**
- Random sample from the Child Benefit Register
- 70.2% response rate
- Parents interviewed in 2008/09
- Anthropometric measurements taken



# Methods

- **Preparation of the database:**
  - Identification of independent and dependant variables
  - Recoding and categorisation of variables
- **Statistical Analysis**
  - Descriptive analysis
  - Univariate analysis
  - Multivariate analysis- Binary logistic regression
    - Dealing with missing data
  - Analysis of growth trajectories



# Results



# Sample Characteristics

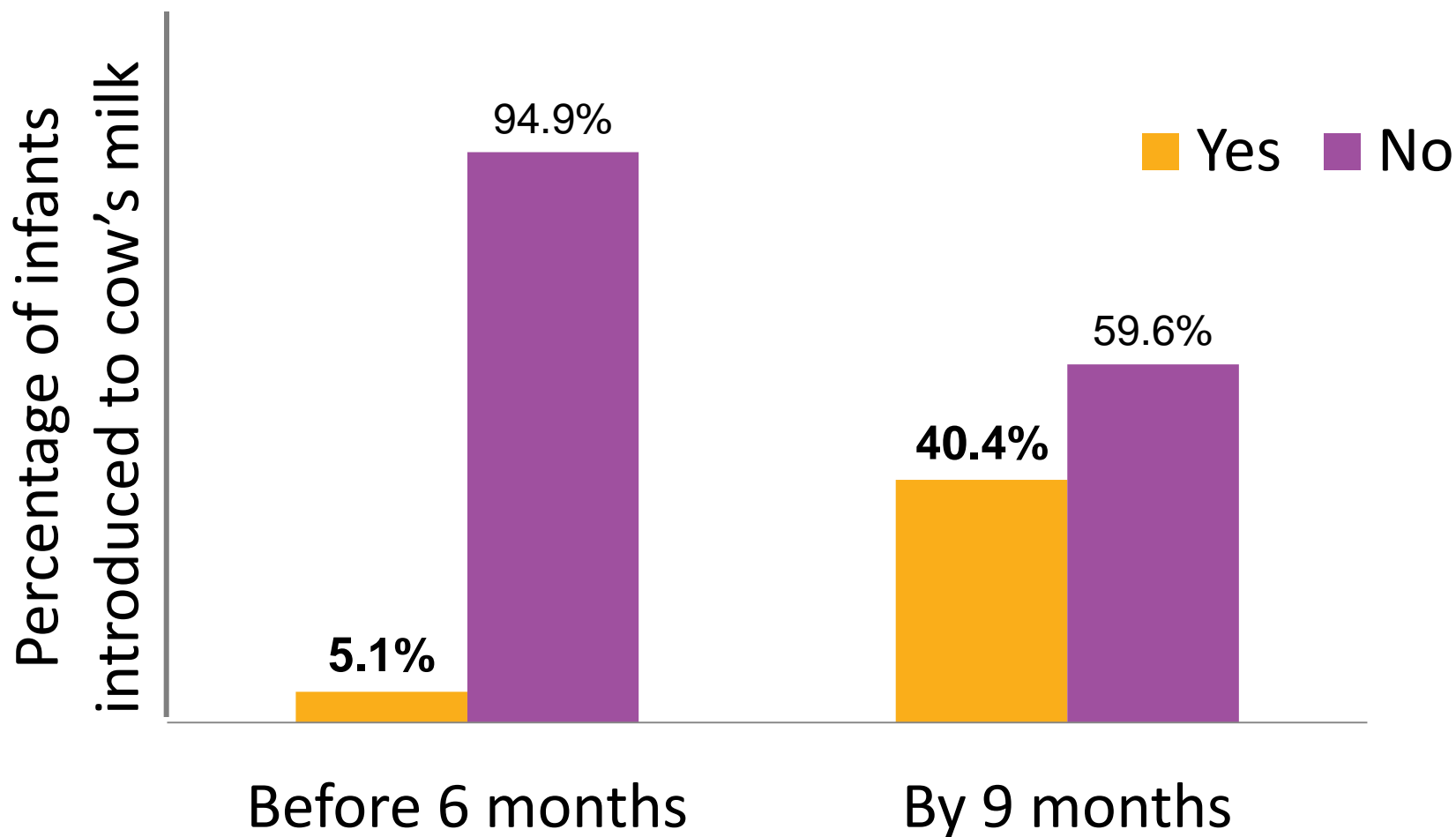
## Primary Caregiver

|                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Female                       | 99.6%                   |
| Mean age                     | 31.5 years ( $\pm$ 5.4) |
| Married & living with spouse | 70.4%                   |
| Irish                        | 83.6%                   |
| Initiated breastfeeding      | 56%                     |

## Infant

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Mean birth weight | 3.5kg ( $\pm$ 0.54) |
| Born at >37 weeks | 93.4%               |
| Singleton         | 96.5%               |

# Prevalence





# Determinants at 6mth

## Maternal characteristics

- Young age ( $P=0.014$ )
- Low education ( $P=0.027$ )

## Infant Feeding Practices

- Weaning before 2 months ( $P<0.001$ )
- Breastfeeding discontinuation  
between 4 and 6 months ( $P=0.009$ )



# Determinants at 6mth

## Household characteristics

- Social welfare payments contributing strongly to income ( $P=0.029$ )
- One parent family, with  $\geq 2$  children ( $P=0.007$ )
- Rural residence ( $P<0.001$ )
- Possession of GP Visit Card ( $P<0.001$ )



# Determinants at 9mth

## Maternal characteristics

- Young age ( $P=0.001$ )
- Multipara ( $P=0.003$ )
- Increasing time in Ireland ( $P<0.001$ )
- Ethnicity ( $P=0.001$ )
- Not taking folic acid prior to pregnancy ( $P=0.005$ )





# Determinants at 9mth

## Household characteristics

- Social welfare payments contributing strongly to income ( $P < 0.001$ )

## Infant characteristics

- Health at birth ( $P = 0.031$ )
- Gestational age at birth ( $P < 0.001$ )



# Maternal Age

| Maternal Age         | Before 6 months |       | By 9 months |       |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
|                      | <i>P</i>        | OR    | <i>P</i>    | OR    |
| <b>&lt; 20 years</b> | 0.020           | 2.071 | <0.001      | 2.059 |
| <b>≥ 40 years</b>    |                 | 1.0*  |             | 1.0*  |

1.0\* = Reference group

*P* = *P* value

OR = Odds ratio



# Education

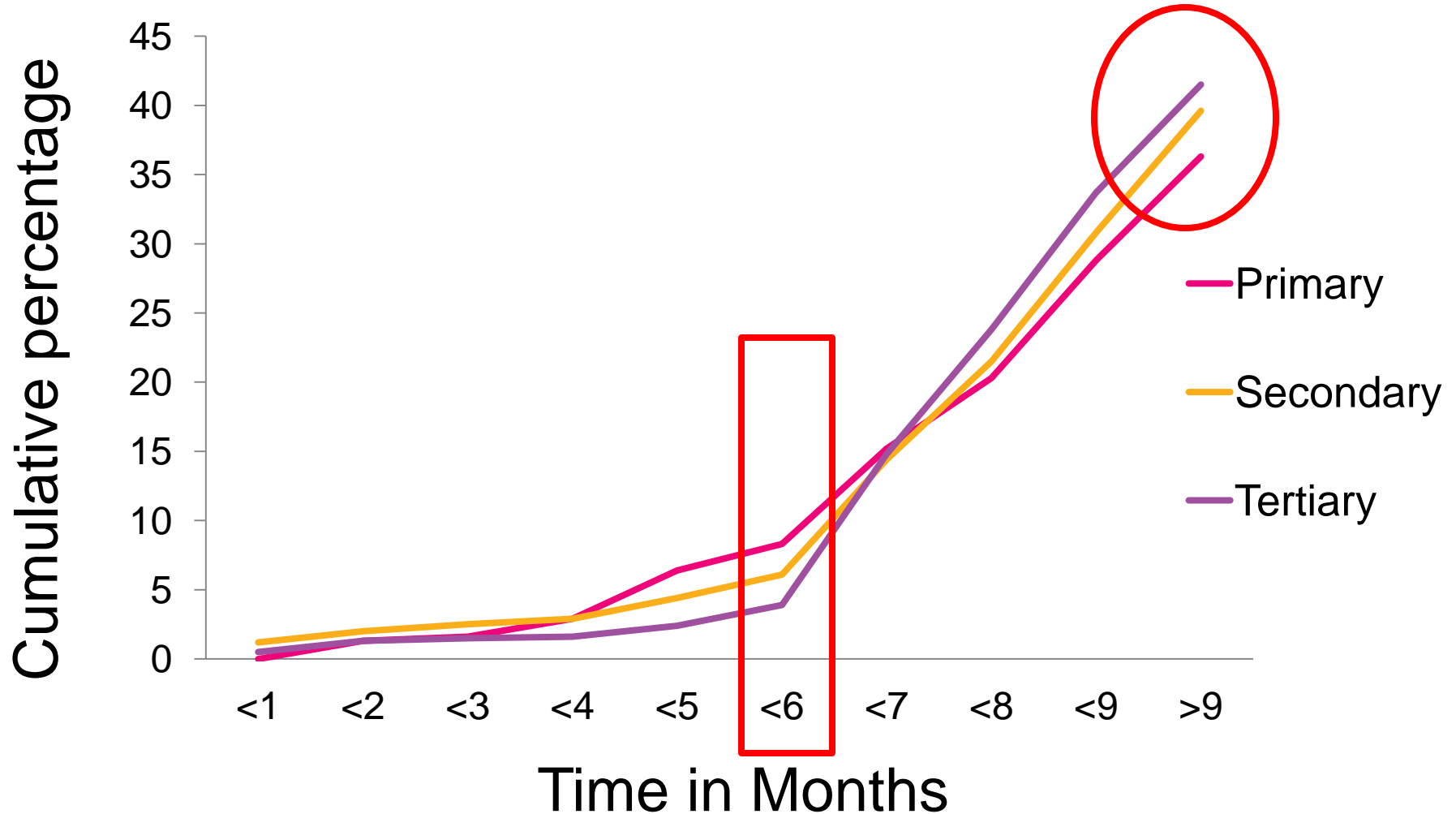
| Maternal Education    | Before 6 months |       | By 9 months |       |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
|                       | <i>P</i>        | OR    | <i>P</i>    | OR    |
| No formal/<br>Primary | 0.011           | 1.780 |             |       |
| Secondary             |                 |       | 0.004       | 0.868 |
| Tertiary              |                 | 1.0*  |             | 1.0*  |

1.0\* = Reference group

*P* = *P* value

OR = Odds ratio

# Education & Timing





# Culture

| Time in Ireland            | By 9 months |       |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|
|                            | <i>P</i>    | OR    |
| <1 year                    | 0.049       | 0.266 |
| 1-5 years                  | 0.001       | 0.617 |
| >20 years/ Born in Ireland |             | 1.0*  |

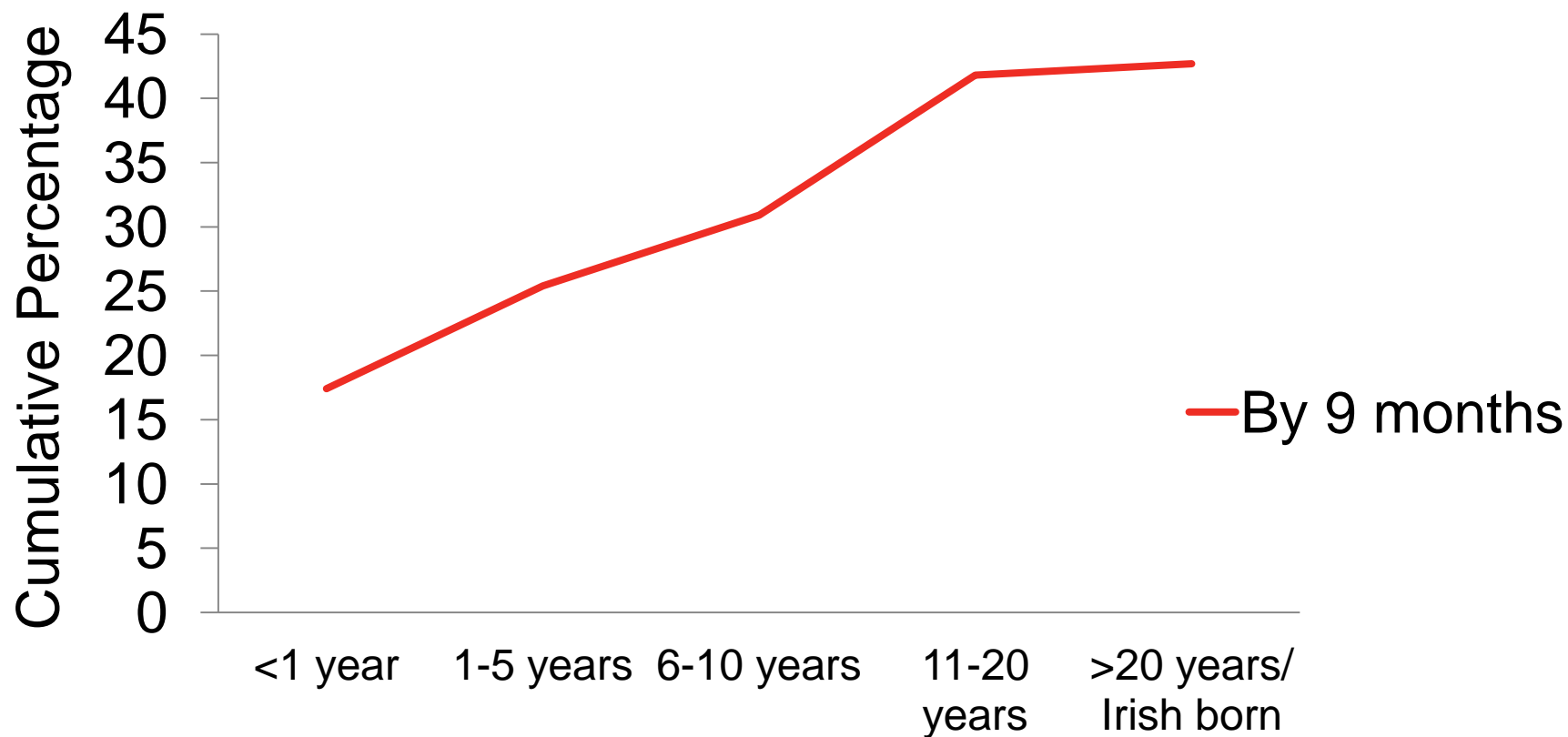
1.0\* = Reference group

*P* = *P* value

OR = Odds ratio



# Culture & Timing





# Culture

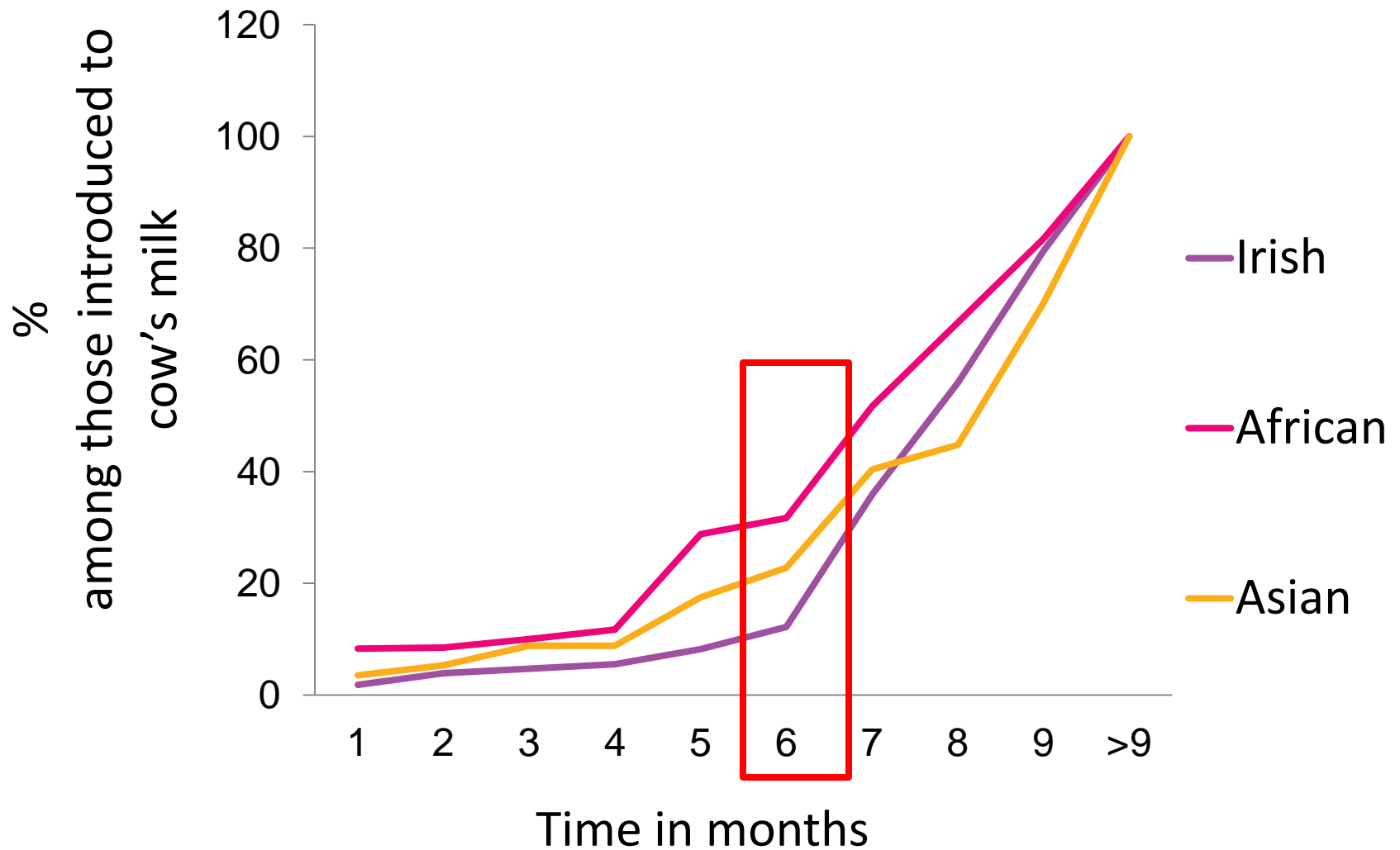
| Maternal Ethnicity | By 9 months |       |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|
|                    | <i>P</i>    | OR    |
| Irish              |             | 1.0*  |
| African            | <0.001      | 0.467 |
| Asian              | 0.016       | 0.616 |

1.0\* = Reference group

*P* = *P* value

OR = Odds ratio

# Culture







# Infant Feeding Practices

- **Adherence to infant feeding recommendations inter-related**
- **Common determinants:**
  - Maternal age
  - Education
  - Socioeconomic factors
  - Ethnicity
  - Parity
- **Facilitate tailoring of interventions**



# Strengths

- **Large sample size (n=11,134)**
- **Nationally representative sample**
- **Wide range of data available**



# Limitations

- **Appropriate vs. inappropriate introduction**
  - Partially overcome
- **Limited nutritional data**
- **Potential for recall bias**



# Areas for Future Research

- **Type 1 Diabetes and Cow's Milk Introduction**
- The nature of consumption
- Supplementation to the diet
- Iron status
- Reason for introduction
- Knowledge of infant feeding guidelines



# Conclusion

- **Prevalence of cow's milk introduction:**
  - 5.1% before 6 months
  - 40.4% by 9 months
- **Education**
  - Target at risk groups
  - Combined with breastfeeding promotion and weaning education
- **At risk:**
  - Young mothers
  - Low education levels
  - Single parents with  $\geq 2$  children
  - Dependant on Social Welfare payments
  - Recent immigrants of African or Asian origin



# Thank you!

*Any  
Questions?*





# References

1. Food Safety Authority of Ireland. Best Practice for Infant Feeding in Ireland: from pre-conception through the first year of an infant's life. Dublin: 2012.
2. Agostoni C, Baselli L, Mazzoni MB. Early nutrition patterns and diseases of adulthood: a plausible link? *Eur J Intern Med* 2013; 24: 5-10.
3. Freeman VE. A longitudinal study of growth, feeding practices and iron status in healthy children from birth to age two years. PhD Thesis. Trinity College Dublin; 1996.
4. Wijndaele K, Lakshman R, Landsbaugh JR, Ong KK, Ogilvie D. Determinants of early weaning and use of unmodified cow's milk in infants: a systemic review. *J Am Diet Assoc* 2009; 109: 2017-2028.
5. Michaelsen KF. Are there negative effects of an excessive protein intake? *Pediatrics* 2000; 106: 1293.
6. Gunther ALB, Remer T, Kroke A, Buyken AE. Early protein intake and later obesity risk: which protein sources at which time points throughout infancy and childhood are important for body mass index and body fat percentage at 7 y of age? *Am J Clin Nutr* 2007; 86; 1765-1772.
7. National Health and Medical research Council. Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia. Infant Feeding Guidelines for Health Workers. Commonwealth of Australia: 2003.
8. International Diabetes Federation. Diabetes in children: epidemiology. *Pediatr Diabetes* 2007; 8: 10-18.
9. Agostoni C, Decsi T, Fewtrell M, Goulet O, Kolacek B *et al*. Complementary feeding: a commentary by the ESPGHAN Committee on Nutrition. *J Pediatr Gastr Nutr* 2008; 46: 99-110.



# References

10. Agostoni C, Turck D. Is cow's milk harmful to a child's health? *J Pediatr Gastr Nutr* 2011; 53: 594-600.
11. Capozzi L, Russo R, Bertocco F, Ferrara D, Ferrara M. Diet and iron deficiency in the first year of life: a retrospective study. *Hematol (Amsterdam, NL)* 2010; 15: 410-413.
12. Ziegler EE. Consumption of cow's milk as a cause of iron deficiency in infants and toddlers. *Nutr Rev* 2011; 69: S37-42
13. Food Safety Authority of Ireland. Best Practice for Infant Feeding in Ireland: from pre-conception through the first year of an infant's life. Dublin: 2012.
14. Dubois L, Girard M. Social Inequalities in infant feeding during the first year of life. The longitudinal study of child development in Québec (LSCDQ 1998-2002). *Public Health Nutr* 2007; 6: 773-783.
15. Kuperberg K, Evers S. Feeding patterns and weight among First Nations children. *Can J Diet Pract* 2006; 67: 79-84.
16. Freeman V, Martin H, Ferdinand H. Patterns of milk and food intake in infants from birth to age 36 months: the euro-growth study. *J Pediatr Gastr Nutr* 2000; 31: 76-85.
17. Tarrant RC, Younger KM, Sheridan-Pereira M, White MJ, Kearney JM. Factors associated with weaning practices in term infants: a prospective observational study in Ireland. *Brit J Nutr* 2010; 104: 1544-1554.