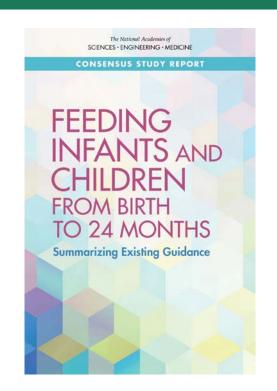
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Feeding Infants and Children from Birth to 24 Months Summarizing Existing Guidance



Statement of Task

- Collect public-facing documents
- Compile list of topics addressed
- Describe level of agreement
- Note type of evidence for each recommendation

Statement of Task

- Assess documents for strategies for communication & dissemination
- Make recommendations for communication strategies to the stakeholder community

Scope of Report

- Summarizes consistency of existing recommendations on what and how to feed infants and young children
- Does not provide a set of definitive feeding recommendations

Committee's Parameters

- "Public-facing"
- "Domestic and international sources"
- "Guideline document"
- "Strategies for communication and dissemination"

Methodology

- Multipronged guideline document search
- Eligibility criteria
 - Document-level
 - Recommendation-level

Eligibility Criteria

Document-level

- Provides guidance on what or how to feed human milk, infant formula, other foods and beverages, and supplements
- Relevant to high-income countries and healthy mother-infant dyads
- Readily available on the Internet

Eligibility Criteria

- Recommendation-level
 - Include guidance on what or how to feed human milk, infant formula, other foods and beverages, and supplements

Guideline Documents (n=43)

Varied by:

- Document type
- Level of collaboration
- Scope of topics covered
- Target audience
- Stated methodology

- Presentation of recommendation
- Mapping of evidence to each recommendation

Grouped by topic area, discussed by theme

EXAMPLE	
Topic Area	Vegetarian and Vegan Diets
Themes	Nutrient AdequacyUse of Soy-Based FormulasPlant-based Beverages

Recommendations crossed topics, themes

EXAMPLE

Recommendation

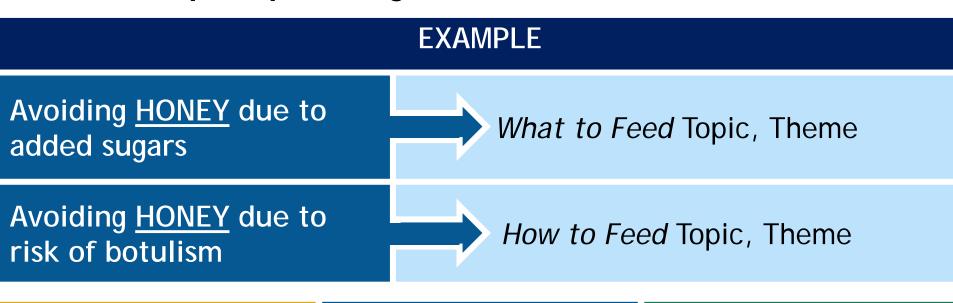
"Once your baby starts solid food, it is recommended to offer a total of 4 to 8 oz per day of plain drinking water in a cup."

(Pérez-Escamilla et al., 2017)

Themes

- Water and fluid needs
- Fluids to provide or avoid in cup use

Concepts spanning what & how to feed themes



- Several topics of importance and interest did not appear in the recommendations abstracted
- Reflects search strategy and eligibility criteria, and the content of the guideline documents themselves

What to Feed Topics (n=18)

- Exclusive breastfeeding •
- Continuation of breastfeeding
- Supplementary formula feedings
- Duration of formula use
- Type of infant formula
- Toddler milks and follow-on formulas
- Milk and milk-based products

- Fluids: Water, juice, sugar-sweetened beverages, and other non-milk beverages
- Substances to avoid or limit
- Variety and healthy, nutritious foods
- Fruits and vegetables
- Vegetarian and vegan diets

- Foods associated with food allergy and celiac disease
- Iron
- Vitamin D
- lodine
- Other nutrient supplements
- Dietary fat

What to Feed Recommendations

- Consistent or generally consistent for most topic areas
- Inconsistencies often related to the specified age or age range
- Most mapped to narrative reviews

Example of Consistency

- Type of Infant formula
 - Consistent in recommending cow milk-based infant formulas for formula-fed infants
 - Consistent in recommending that the use of soybased formula be limited to special circumstances

Example of Inconsistency

- Continuation of Breastfeeding
 - Generally consistent until at least 12 months of age
 - Not consistent for beyond 12 months of age

How to Feed Topics (*n*=8)

- Bottle use and propping
- Cup use
- Safety of foods and feeding practices
- Introduction of complementary foods
- Food consistency and texture
- Meal frequency
- Hunger and satiety cues
- Responsive feeding

How to Feed Recommendations

- Consistent or generally consistent for most topic areas
- Slight differences identified related to the specified age or age range
- Most mapped to narrative reviews

Example of Consistency

- Food Consistency and Texture
 - Consistent in recommending that food consistency and texture be tailored to the developmental needs of the child
 - Consistent in recommending that consistencies and textures of foods offered should change as the child gets older

Identified Inconsistency

- Introduction of Complementary Foods
 - Generally consistent
 - Not before 4 months
 - By or around 6 months of age
 - Not consistent
 - Specifying a range (4-6 months)
 - Specifying (approximately) 6 months of age

Communication & Dissemination

- Communication: Informing and influencing decisions and actions in a target audience
- Dissemination: An active attempt to spread an evidence-based intervention to a target audience through identified channels and planned strategies

Communication & Dissemination

- Guidance varied in length and content
- Varied by target audiences
 - Health care providers
 - Parents and guardians
 - Early care and education providers
 - Program administrators
 - Policy makers

- Health Care Providers
 - Primary target audience
 - Indicated that health care providers should
 - Promote awareness
 - Change attitudes and knowledge
 - Adopt recommendations
 - Engage in advocacy

Parents and Guardians

- Infrequently the target of the guideline documents
- A range of online resources are available, links to guideline documents were not always clear

- Early Care and Education Providers
 - Infrequently the target of the guideline documents
 - In U.S., guidance is embedded in national health and safety performance standards

Program Administrators

- Infrequently the target of the guideline documents
- In U.S., feeding recommendations have been translated into program-specific resources

Policy Makers

- Some included recommendations targeting policy makers
- Level of detail varied

Communication & Dissemination

- Some acknowledged the importance of adapting or tailoring the messages
- Passive approaches to dissemination may limit effectiveness
- Consistent and transparent reporting and evaluation of dissemination activities is needed

Harmonizing Development of Future Guidelines

- Planning to Develop the Guidelines
 - Leverage collaborative advantages
 - Early engagement of key stakeholders, communication experts, and representatives of the target audience

Harmonizing Development of Future Guidelines

Developing the Guidelines

- Use existing criteria and tools for high-quality guideline development
- Dealing with special considerations and challenging aspects common in the field of nutrition

Harmonizing Development of Future Guidelines

- Planning for Dissemination & Implementation
 - Use of dissemination & implementation (D&I) science
 - D&I science frameworks can guide
 - Translating dietary guidelines into practice
 - Understanding what influences implementation outcomes
 - Assessing process and impact outcomes

Recommendation

Agencies, organizations, and groups developing guideline documents related to feeding infants and young children should consider the principles of dissemination and implementation (D&I) science as a means to enhance the reach and impact of the recommendations that are developed.

Closing Remarks

- Consistency across a variety of guideline documents is encouraging
- Rigorous, systematic, and ideally harmonized methods for developing recommendations is important

Study Support

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- National Institutes of Health
- Kellogg Endowment Fund of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's Health and Medicine Division

Committee on Scoping Existing Guidelines for Feeding Recommendations for Infants and Young Children Under Age 2

- Kathryn Dewey, Chair
- Stephanie Atkinson
- Susan Baker
- Sara Benjamin Neelon
- Lisa Bodnar
- Ronette Briefel
- Frank Green
- Debra Haire-Joshu

- Rafael Pérez-Escamilla
- Charlene Russell-Tucker
- Elizabeth Yakes Jimenez

Staff

- Meghan Harrison
- Alice Vorosmarti
- Zaria Fyffe
- Rebecca Morgan
- Ann Yaktine

Download the report and highlights at:

www.nationalacademies.org/ feeding-infants-and-children

